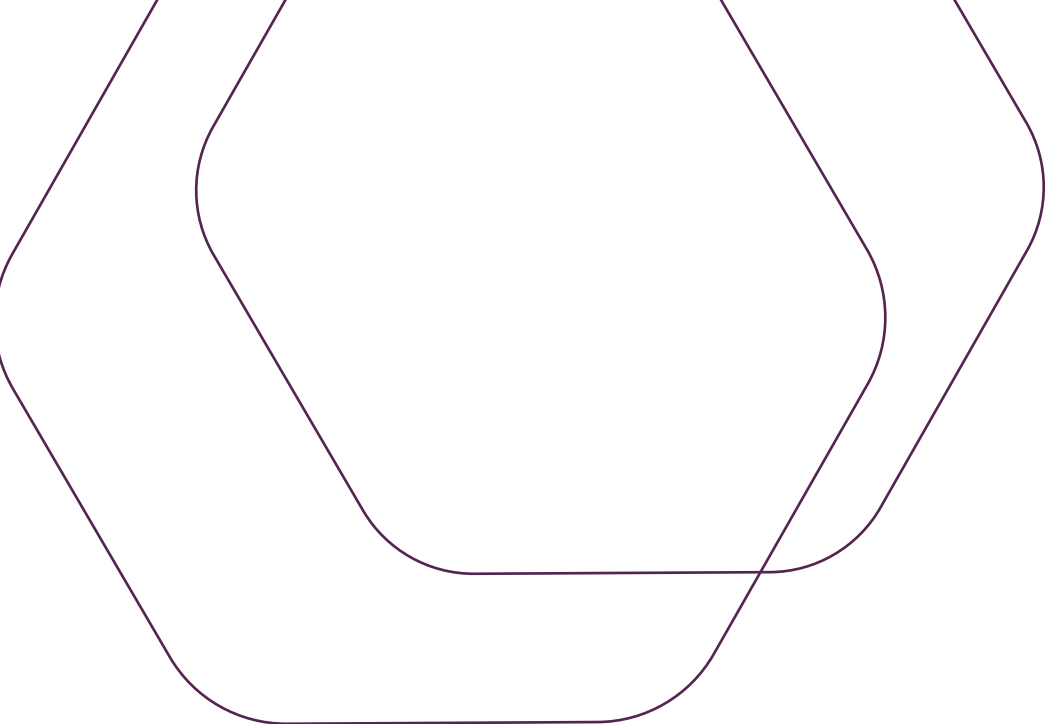


A STUDY OF RECOVERY INITIATIVES IN UKRAINE





Completed by the Kyiv International Institute of Sociology

Conducted within the framework of a comprehensive research project, which was initiated by ISAR Ednannia and carried out as part of the USAID Ukraine Civil Society Sectoral Support Activity, which is being implemented by ISAR Ednannia in a consortium of the Ukrainian Center for Independent Political Research (UCIPR) and the Centre for Democracy and Rule of Law (CEDEM), thanks to the sincere support of the American people, provided through the United States Agency for International Development.



Contents

Contents	1
Purpose and objectives of the study	4
Research methodology	5
Glossary	6
Summary of the study	8
Recommendations to donor and civil society organisations	10
Optimisation and launch of new projects/initiatives, the optimal format of initiatives	10
The required level of capacity and the need to increase the capacity of CSOs to participate in the processes of shaping the vision and strategy of Ukraine at the national and local levels	11
Needs of civil society organisations working in the area of post-war reconstruction	
Categorisation of the main areas of recovery	16
Review of existing recovery plans	17
Section summary	17
Nationwide recovery plans	19
Regional recovery plans	24
Initiatives and projects in the field of post-war reconstruction for 2022-2024	30
Recovery in communities	30
Rebuilding Ukraine: the participation of civil society and other actors	32
Section summary	32
Assessment of the extent of damage and needs	35
At the level of government and international organisations	41
At the level of civil society	42
Establishment of GIS systems/GIS registers required for recovery	43
At the level of government and international organisations	43
At the level of civil society	44
Development of digital products/information systems	47
At the government level	47
At the level of civil society	49
Establishment of think tanks, coordination/expert platforms to support recovery	52
At the level of civil society	52
Creating manifestos or concepts for recovery	53
At the level of civil society	53
Developing training programmes for reconstruction participants	56
At the level of civil society	56
Creating analytical recovery plans	57
At the level of civil society	57
For the whole of Ukraine	57
For regions and communities	62
Supporting CSOs to participate in recovery	65
At the level of civil society	65
Support for entrepreneurs and businesses	69
At the government level	69
At the level of international organisations	70
At the level of civil society	70
Reconstruction and repair of housing	79
At the level of government and international organisations	79
At the level of civil society	84
Rebuilding and repairing educational infrastructure	87
At the level of civil society	87

Rebuilding and repairing medical infrastructure	88
Rebuilding and repairing critical infrastructure	92
Participation of other countries in the restoration of critical infrastructure	92
At the level of civil society	93
Rebuilding and repairing energy infrastructure	95
At the government level	95
At the level of civil society	98
Expert support to central government and local authorities in the course of recovery	101
At the level of civil society	101
Support from the central government	103
Support from local authorities	103
Mine clearance	105
At the government level	105
At the level of civil society	106
Promoting and advocating for green recovery	108
At the level of civil society	108
Establish mechanisms to control spending and fight corruption during the recovery process	113
At the level of central government: international organisations	113
At the local level: civil society	113
Advocating for access to and use of open data for recovery	114
At the level of civil society	114
Involving community residents in planning and participation in recovery	117
At the level of civil society	117
Advocacy of Ukraine at the international level	119
At the level of civil society	119
Assistance in the development of engineering design documentation and technical supervision	123
At the level of civil society	123
Psychological support for the population, an adaptation of veterans	123
At the level of civil society	123
Provision of material and technical facilities and materials	126
At the level of civil society	126
Thematic areas and activities of post-conflict reconstruction in which civil society organisations are actually involved: a reference table with examples	127
Key players in post-war reconstruction in the period 2022-2024.	129
Section summary	129
Major donors to Ukraine	131
Key players in the government	132
Responsible for coordination and planning	132
«Specialized» authorities	134
«Non-core» authorities	136
Local authorities	137
Donor partners of executive authorities in the regions	139
Partners of local authorities in the regions	139
Community associations as participants in recovery	140
Professional and business associations as actors in recovery	140
Main players in the field of post-war reconstruction working in the newly liberated territories of Ukraine	141
How CSO representatives see their role in the recovery	144
National level CSOs	144
Local level CSOs	144
How local government representatives see the role of CSOs in recovery	146
Thematic areas that are sufficiently and insufficiently supported by projects and initiatives	147

Section summary	147
Areas that are developed in parallel	148
Creation of GIS and damage registration systems	148
Development of community recovery pepts	150
Humanitarian, material, and technical assistance	151
Psychological aid	151
Areas that are under-supported	152
The opinion of executive power in the regions	152
Local government opinion	152
The civil society opinion	153
Top priority areas of post-war reconstruction projects in Ukraine	154
Section summary	154
Priorities of the central government	155
Priorities of regional executive authorities	156
Local government priorities	158
Priorities of donor organisations, projects of international technical and humanitarian assistance	161
Priorities by area of recovery	161
Priorities by geography and community status	161
Priorities of CSOs	164
Key demands and needs of post-war recovery actors	165
Section summary	165
Central executive authorities	167
Executive power in the regions	167
Donors	168
Challenges	168
Needs	170
Local self-government bodies	171
Civil society organisations	174
Common need of the authorities and CSOs: «localisation of recovery»	179
Mechanisms or initiatives to coordinate projects in the area of post-war reconstruction	179
Section summary	179
International level	180
Level of central government	180
How does the central government choose which hromada projects to support?	182
Coordination of international organisations and CSOs	183
Coordination among donors	184
Donor coordination with central executive authorities	185
Level of local government associations	185
Community-to-community level	186
Community-CSO level	187
Networking and interaction between sectors in the field of recovery	188
Section summary	188
Networking of civil society organisations	188
Co-creation of vision or analytical documents	189
Joint appeals on specific fundamental issues	190
Joint implementation of projects	190
Unification into humanitarian headquarters at regional authorities	191
Networking of local executive authorities and local self-government bodies with donors	192
Networking of CSOs and donors	193
Regions and communities for which support in post-war reconstruction is most critical	193
Section summary	193
Which areas are most in need of recovery support	194
Which communities need the most help in recovery	207

Purpose and objectives of the study

The main purpose of the study is to map post-war recovery initiatives for the period 2022 - March 2023; develop recommendations on the optimal format for supporting projects; identify priority thematic areas in the field of post-war recovery; and determine the needs of organisations working in the field of recovery.

Objectives of the study:

- mapping of initiatives, projects and key players at the international, national and regional levels in the field of post-war reconstruction for the period 2022-2024 (both projects that are already being implemented and those scheduled to start in the second half of 2023 and 2024);
- identification of the main international, national and regional players in the field of post-war reconstruction working in the newly liberated territories of Ukraine;
- mapping of the main donors, their thematic priorities, types of support (e.g. grants, procurement, expert support, etc.) in the area of post-war reconstruction for the period 2022-2024 (both projects that are already being implemented and those scheduled to start in the second half of 2023 and 2024);
- identifying thematic areas and types of post-war recovery activities in which civil society organisations are involved;
- identifying thematic areas that are being developed in parallel by several projects/initiatives and those areas that, on the contrary, are not sufficiently supported by projects/initiatives;
- identification of the highest priority thematic areas of projects in the field of post-war reconstruction;
- identification of the main requests and needs of the authorities at the national and regional levels in the area of post-war reconstruction;
- analysis of the presence or absence of mechanisms or initiatives to coordinate projects in the field of post-war reconstruction;
- exploring ways of networking and interaction between sectors working in the field of recovery, in particular at the community level; assessment of the capacity and readiness of the parties to engage in joint activities in the field of recovery;
- providing recommendations to donor organisations and civil society organisations on optimising and launching new projects/initiatives and the optimal format of projects;
- provide recommendations on the required level of capacity and the need to increase the capacity of civil society organisations to be real and effective agents of reconstruction and communicators on the ground;
- provide recommendations on the needs of civil society organisations at the national and regional levels working in the area of post-war reconstruction;
- identify regions/amalgamated territorial communities for which support in post-war reconstruction is most critical.

Research methodology

As part of a comprehensive research project carried out in April-May 2023 by the Kyiv International Institute of Sociology (KIIS), the following research components were implemented:

- Telephone/online expert survey with community leaders and other local authorities (101 communities);
- In-depth interviews with representatives of central authorities (4), oblast/district state administrations (10), local self-government bodies (10), donor organisations (10), and civil society organisations (21);
- Focus groups with representatives of local civil society organisations (5);
- A desk study.

The research project was initiated by ISAR Ednannia and implemented within the framework of the USAID Ukraine Civil Society Sectoral Support Activity, implemented by ISAR Ednannia in consortium with the Ukrainian Center for Independent Political Research (UCIPR) and the Centre for Democracy and Rule of Law (CEDEM) with the generous support of the American people through the United States Agency for International Development (USAID).

Glossary

- AFU** - Armed Forces of Ukraine
- AIC** - agro-industrial complex
- ASC** - administrative service centre
- ATC** - amalgamated territorial community
- ATO** - anti-terrorist operation
- CDC** - Centres for Disease Control and Prevention
- CEB** - central executive body
- CEDEM** - Centre for Democracy and Rule of Law
- CEDR** - Conference of European Directors of Roads
- CEPR** - Centre for Economic Policy Research
- CF** - charitable foundation
- CLIR** - Community-led Inclusive Recovery technical assistance project
- CMU** - Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine
- CO** - charitable organisation
- CSIS** - Centre for Strategic and International Studies
- CSO** - civil society organisation
- DBN** - state building norms
- DFC** - United States International Development Finance Corporation
- DREAM** - Digital Restoration Ecosystem for Accountable Management
- EBRD** - European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
- EDESSB** - Unified State Electronic System for Construction
- EGD** - European Green Deal
- EIB** - European Investment Bank
- ESMS** - Electronic Reconstruction Management System
- EU** - European Union
- EUACI - EU** Anti-Corruption Initiative in Ukraine
- FAO** - Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations
- G7** - Group of Seven
- GDP** - gross domestic product
- GIS** - geographic information systems
- GIZ** - German Society for International Cooperation
- GMF** - German Marshall Fund of the United States
- HOA** - organisation of co-owners of apartment buildings
- IBRD** - International Bank for Reconstruction and Development of the World Bank
- ICUV** - International Centre for the Victory of Ukraine
- IDP** - internally displaced persons
- IFC** - International Finance Corporation of the World Bank
- IFI** - international financial institution
- IMF** - International Monetary Fund
- IOM** - International Organisation for Migration
- IPSO** - information and psychological operation
- ISAR** - Initiative Center To Support Social Action
- ITU** - International Telecommunication Union
- KIIS** - Kyiv International Institute of Sociology
- KPI** - key performance indicators

KSE - Kyiv School of Economics
LSG - local self-government body
Media - mass media
MoH - Ministry of Health
MSME - micro, small and medium-sized enterprises
NABU - National Anti-Corruption Bureau
NATO - North Atlantic Treaty Organisation
NaUKMA - National University of Kyiv-Mohyla Academy
NEB - New European Bauhaus
NEFCO - Nordic Environment Finance Corporation
NGO - non-governmental organisation
NHC - Netherlands Helsinki Committee
NUAU - National Union of Architects of Ukraine
OCHA - The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OECD - Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OSCE - Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe
PDO - protected designation of origin
PGI - protected geographical indication
PTSD - post-traumatic stress disorder
RES - renewable energy sources
RNDA - Rapid Needs and Damage Assessment
RPDM - register of damaged and destroyed property
RSA - regional state administration
SBI - State Bureau of Investigation
SE - state-owned enterprise
SES - State Emergency Service of Ukraine
SFRD - State Fund for Regional Development
SME - small and medium-sized enterprises
SPP - solar power plant
SURGe - Support to Ukraine's Government Reforms Project
SWOT - Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats
UCIPR - Ukrainian Center for Independent Political Research
UCU - Ukrainian Catholic University
UINP - Ukrainian Institute of National Memory
UN - United Nations
UNBA - Ukrainian National Bar Association
UNDP - United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF - United Nations Children's Fund
UNOSAT - United Nations Observatory on Satellite Applications
UNP EaP CSF - Ukrainian National Platform of the Eastern Partnership Civil Society Forum
URTF - Ukrainian Trust Fund for Relief, Recovery, Reconstruction and Reforms
VO - voluntary organisation
WHO - World Health Organisation

Summary of the study

Despite the ongoing hostilities in Ukraine, the country's recovery process has already begun. Reconstruction projects and initiatives are being implemented in at least 27 areas, with civil society organisations working with other actors in the vast majority.

The country does not yet have a single national recovery plan for Ukraine developed by the authorities, which would have legal force and be used by other recovery actors as a strategic document. The absence of such a plan is a problem for all recovery actors: communities, donors, CSOs, etc.

In the absence of a national recovery plan, communities become drivers of recovery, as recovery plans at the oblast level are rarely developed. But communities face many difficulties: uncoordinated legislation on creating recovery plans, the lack of a national framework for recovery, budgetary problems, and a lack of qualified specialists (especially in small communities). The staffing problem is one of the manifestations of the scale of the problem: the legislation imposes many obligations on communities with small populations and incomes, and the war and the need for recovery have increased this burden. A positive result is that horizontal communication and cooperation at the community level are actively taking place.

The results of the study show that communities mainly finance reconstruction projects at their own expense and at the expense of donors and international assistance. Financial assistance from the state in the form of subventions to communities or compensation to citizens for destroyed housing is provided in small amounts and very slowly. With the assistance of international actors being decisive, such distribution of funding sources creates a risk that less active communities will be left out of the reconstruction process unless some additional interventions/fixes are provided. While creating equal opportunities for access to recovery tools and resources the actual accessibility for communities with different levels of local government capacity and the degree of development of local CSOs will be very different.

Throughout 2022, the actors who developed recovery plans and managed the recovery process at the state level have changed. Today, the Ministry of Communities, Territories and Infrastructure Development of Ukraine and the Donor Coordination Platform are key players in recovery. Some experts and journalists believe that the recovery management architecture built by the authorities carries the risk of concentrating efforts and focusing on physical reconstruction, while the development of regional policy may be significantly slowed down. This, in turn, could lead to a centralisation of the post-war recovery process, a curtailment of decentralisation and a significant slowdown in regional policy development. Warnings are expressed about the risks of purely infrastructure reconstruction, which does not consider the specifics of the regions, the needs of people and the previously developed plans for the development of regions and communities. The possible «zeroing out» of regional development programmes that have already been developed and the interruption of the continuity of regional strategies are not perceived positively by the participants of the study.

Almost all groups of respondents to the survey - representatives of executive authorities, local governments, and civil society - consider restarting the economy, creating jobs, and rebuilding social infrastructure to be key to recovery. Without economic recovery and functioning social services, the return of people to their communities is impossible. Pure infrastructural reconstruction carries high risks of migration losses.

A major challenge and request from all recovery stakeholders is the coordination and aggregation of information on recovery projects and initiatives that are planned or already underway. This need is relevant for the government, donors, and CSOs at all levels - from the state to a particular community. There is still a problem of duplication of assistance, implementation of similar projects in content and purpose, and inefficient use of available resources.

According to many participants of the study, the recovery must be economically localised, i.e. to use Ukrainian enterprises, workers and other domestic resources, rather than relying on foreign companies to supply finished materials, equipment and goods. Localisation is also needed at the level of non-governmental organisations: the first months of the full-scale war showed the tardiness of large

international humanitarian organisations, which failed to respond adequately to the crisis. There is a need to rely more on Ukrainian CSOs and, in turn, to actively engage new local CSOs, not just well-known national structures.

At the moment, donors and large international and national CSOs do not pay enough attention to actually taking into account local CSOs' position in strategic decision-making in their projects, and often the latter are only executors.

Experts point out that CSOs are to be not only advisors and controllers in the recovery process but also are to take responsibility; and the authorities are to demonstrate their willingness to delegate this responsibility. This requires the creation of certain normative rules of interaction between the authorities and CSOs in the processes of reconstruction/implementation of strategies. CSO representatives also agree with this: they believe that the inclusion of the public sector in developing and implementing local recovery initiatives should be ensured by law.

A significant need voiced by the CSO representatives during the study is the differentiation of the country's territories according to the degree of losses and local peculiarities of recovery. Although the legislation formally defines «recovery areas» among the functional types of territories, experts note that the algorithm for their definition is unclear and leaves much room for subjective decisions. The differentiation criteria must be based on data and agreed upon by various key stakeholders: the state, local authorities, donors, and CSOs. Implementing this approach into actual recovery policy should be a priority.

The need for evidence-based, data-driven differentiation of areas for recovery is also in line with the broader need for the authorities to conduct prompt, in-depth analysis of real needs and progress in recovery.

The role of CSOs in the recovery is crucial: they are involved in almost all recovery areas. Some needs, such as helping people repair and rebuild their homes, were addressed much faster by CSOs than by the state. The role of CSOs is key in analysing and advocating for Ukraine's green recovery. CSOs partially solve the problem of providing expert assistance to communities in creating recovery plans. Still, the scale of this task is so large that the efforts of CSOs and international donors alone may not be enough. Civil society plays a key role in the fight for open government data.

The absence of a clear state strategy for recovery hinders both work planning and donor prioritisation. An undefined notion of recovery, the absence of a clear state strategy for this process, and the lack of mapping initiatives are major challenges for donors.

CSO representatives have the same basic needs as the executive authorities in the regions, donors and local authorities - a clear structuring of the reconstruction process, a national reconstruction strategy that will allow for coordinated reconstruction of various areas, ensuring synergistic activities of the authorities of different branches with other reconstruction actors. At the level of regions and communities, CSOs lack a mapping of existing projects, beneficiaries and existing organisations to avoid duplication of efforts (donors do not have this mapping either). Local CSOs need more donor flexibility and a reduced bureaucracy when interacting with national CSOs. One of the main needs of CSOs is specialists (there is a staff shortage in the country due to the war and migration) and improving their own competencies and knowledge, as the recovery needs pose tough challenges for all actors, including CSOs.

The priorities of the regional executive authorities in the recovery process are the repair and modernisation of energy infrastructure, its decentralisation; housing for IDPs (especially permanent housing, the construction or purchase of which will stimulate the economy and promote social cohesion of IDPs and local residents); psychological rehabilitation of the population; and prevention of permanent migration abroad. Local government priorities include restoring economic activity, creating jobs; rebuilding roads, bridges, and transport links; and restoring critical infrastructure (water, heating and electricity supply). Community leaders believe that a purely physical recovery, without launching the economy and creating jobs, will not be able to bring people back home, and they may be lost to the communities and the country forever. The priorities of the central government are energetics,

humanitarian demining, housing, critical and social infrastructure, bridges and logistics infrastructure, and business support. The issue of children's safety and the possibility of returning them to offline schooling is also relevant for communities. A very important practical problem for the authorities at all levels, without which neither housing reconstruction nor economic recovery (especially in the agricultural sector) is possible, is demining. This is an area in which the Ukrainian government desperately needs assistance from international players.

Recommendations to donor and civil society organisations

Optimisation and launch of new projects/initiatives, the optimal format of initiatives

1. Coordination of a common vision and strategy for recovery among key donors (promoting the formation of political positions of Western countries that take into account the position of Ukrainian civil society; formation of coalitions/cooperation between donors).

To date, Ukraine has not yet completed the process of creating a joint recovery strategy at the national level. It is also unclear whether the level of involvement of local communities and civil society from these communities in developing national and regional recovery strategies will be sufficient to create a sense of ownership and whether their views will ultimately be sufficiently taken into account. At the same time, many donor projects already contain elements of recovery measures.

Accordingly, before national and regional recovery strategies are approved, there is a need for key donors to agree on their current visions, strategies and roles. Representatives of communities and civil society should have the opportunity to participate in this process. This process could include studying the opinions and needs of potential partners and beneficiaries, consultative and conciliation meetings, as well as multi-level strategic sessions with representatives of local governments and civil society, support for international advocacy activities by representatives of the main beneficiary groups to shape up political positions of Western countries, facilitating processes of harmonising the positions of civil society and territorial communities of Ukraine, etc. It is also important that the points of joint efforts found in this process lead to the cooperation between donors: pooling financial, expert and managerial capacities. All these actions should be aimed at the comprehensive reconstruction of a particular territorial community, where residents and representatives of this community would play an important role in strategic decision-making.

It is also worth considering changing the approach to selecting communities for the already defined conditions of projects, where the key role is played by the management of donor organisations, to more flexible and inclusive approaches for communities. For example, community representatives have the opportunity to choose their own support packages from among the available donor opportunities and create their own local recovery strategies with a clear understanding of their available resources and capacities.

(Assessment of the current situation: at the level of most communities, donor work is currently fragmented, with great differences in the number and level of activity of donor-funded projects. At the same time, this gap between communities is widening as new projects enter the same communities while surrounding, less active communities remain out of focus. At the same time, more active communities have a more developed civil society, which in many cases, at the current stage of development, is trying to move from highly specialised activities to building integrated solutions. These solutions often have the potential to become the basis for recovery strategies for communities. CSOs often do not have sufficient resources to develop comprehensive solutions: organisations are forced to constantly raise small, diverse resources for various short-term projects from different donors. These projects usually have different approaches towards administration, different understandings of priorities among middle managers from donors, their own set of specific requirements, etc. For example, many projects now require mandatory participation in training events for members of CSO teams, which in total, take up too much time and often overlap in content. Another important problem for local CSOs that work with

implementation deadlines, which do not take into consideration the real needs and strategic vision of local CSOs' development. As for the less active communities, their civil society often has better opportunities to develop their own sphere of activity if they have sufficient resources).

2. Based on consolidated data from studies conducted by various donors, develop a concerted typology of communities and areas of recovery. This will allow for the development of concerted methodological recommendations on the nomenclature and sequence of comprehensive cross-sectoral recovery measures for each type of community, which will facilitate better local coordination between donors, CSOs and local authorities.

Drawing on consolidated research findings based on verified data and their assessment by key stakeholder groups, a concerted typology of communities and recovery areas should be developed. The typology of communities should answer two key questions:

1. Which communities do we consider war-affected and those in need for support in the recovery process?

2. What types of communities should be distinguished to most effectively group them into specific groups sharing similar key characteristics and needs in the context of developing recovery/reconstruction strategies?

Answering the first question, one can come to two extremes: 1. a community that has never experienced shelling, which has not experienced a significant decrease in the quality and quantity of the economically active population and which has received a relatively small number of IDPs from vulnerable categories of the population; 2. a completely destroyed community, the restoration of which is not economically feasible, and the vast majority of people who lived there before February 24, 2022 do not associate their future with this community. In the first case, it may indeed be inappropriate to say that the community needs recovery measures, and in the second case, the feasibility of recovery is questionable.

As for the types of hromadas (communities), it is advisable to distinguish between them:

- 1.** conditionally safe communities that have not suffered significant negative consequences from the war;
- 2.** conditionally safe communities that have experienced a significant deterioration in the demographic situation and/or a significant socio-economic burden after February 24, 2022, due to the need to assist a significant number of IDPs;
- 3.** conditionally safe communities that were subject to partial shelling and destruction;
- 4.** communities that have suffered significant damage as a result of shelling, but are located at a considerable distance from the front line;
- 5.** communities bordering on Russia;
- 6.** frontline communities;
- 7.** communities through which the frontline passed;
- 8.** de-occupied communities that were not under long-term occupation;
- 9.** de-occupied communities that have been under long-term occupation;
- 10.** completely destroyed communities.

Such a detailed typology will allow for the development of agreed methodological recommendations on the nomenclature and sequence of comprehensive cross-sectoral recovery measures for each type of community, which will facilitate better local coordination between donors, CSOs and local authorities.

As for the areas of recovery, both detailed definition of this concept and a list of areas that are an integral part of the recovery process need to be agreed upon. This will allow for relevant and comparable assessments of current needs by recovery area for each type of community, as well as the development of recommended comprehensive recovery strategies that not only provide for a process of harmonising the sequence and goals between different areas but also create the preconditions for cross-sectoral measures from different areas with synergistic potential. For example, combining demographic policy measures with economic stimulus measures is possible

(Assessment of the current situation: before the large-scale invasion of Ukraine in the context of decentralisation reform and the new administrative-territorial division, a discussion had already begun on the need to improve regional policy approaches to categorising communities in terms of their development potential. For example, growth poles, economic agglomerations, capable communities, depressed communities, communities with special conditions for development, sustainable development communities, etc., were in the process of identification. The basic factors in this typology of communities were natural and geographical characteristics, demography and economic potential. Until February 24, 2022, a multi-year process of creating and implementing their own strategies was underway based on existing potential and aimed at the comprehensive development of the newly formed territorial communities. This process was very different in terms of success, not least because of the low capacity of a large number of communities to use strategic planning tools in practice and to involve a wide range of local allies, including businesses and local civil society, in their implementation. Accordingly, when planning for recovery, it is advisable to take into account both the experience already gained in the development of territorial communities and to adjust new strategies based on the new typology of communities in the context of war.)

3. Mapping of recovery initiatives by sector at the national level and at the level of each oblast (region).

To improve coordination between donors, it is important to create a public aggregator of recovery initiatives that would contain information on existing and planned donor projects by recovery area and a clear description of the area of coverage. The information in such a map of recovery initiatives should be constantly updated. It is important that all stakeholders can understand who is doing what, where, and how. In this case, any of the recovery actors could directly contact both donor representatives responsible for a particular area in a particular territory and local authorities who have expressed a need for such support.

4. Establishing platforms for coordinating donor and CSO efforts at the regional level in relevant recovery areas.

It is important to ensure the appropriate level of coordination and inclusion of all communities in the region, emphasising the proactive involvement of less capable communities. Modern approaches are needed, the ones that take into account the peculiarities of Ukrainian society, including the use of informal networking (through a network of personal contacts) or direct coordination at the horizontal level. A possible format is a donor council at the oblast level. Possible algorithm of a permanent cycle: monitoring and evaluation of progress at the community level - regular facilitated meetings to reach an agreement - updating the current state and forming new agreements. The process is moderated by a donor council at the oblast level or its equivalent.

5. Support the development of municipal partnerships (especially in war-affected regions).

Supporting the development of direct municipal partnerships between the affected communities and other more capable communities in Ukraine and foreign communities.

6. Support initiatives aimed at developing the capacity of staff of local authorities, local executive bodies and CEBs, particularly in the management and governance of recovery processes.

7. Emphasis on CSO capacity building in donor funding programmes.

To develop the capacity of CSOs, it is important to consistently develop the individual and team

skills of activists, engage in CSO institutional development and support the long-term strategies of such CSOs based on the active involvement of local communities in the recovery process.

8. Internship programmes and training schools for donor staff should be introduced for experienced Ukrainian CSOs staff members to overcome the «staff hunger» of donor organisations.

Such approach could facilitate better coordination and the development of new partnerships between donor agencies and civil society.

9. Encourage local/community planning processes.

10. In coordination of recovery processes, it is necessary to seek **balance between centralised and network approaches**, while taking into account that networking is more inherent in Ukrainian society (personal connections, leadership, reputation, decentralised decision-making centres).

11. Obtaining a mandate from donor governments to experiment with little-researched/unfamiliar practices at the intersection of sectors: entrepreneurship - culture; economy - culture; local development - culture; agriculture - media, etc.

12. Supporting a broader perception of anti-corruption measures as creating environments and cultures that are unfavourable to corrupt practices.

13. Rethinking the foundations of Ukrainian society's capacity and practices that allowed it to survive the war, pandemic, and permanent economic crises.

It is important not to oppose these practices but to make them part of the models and solutions that donors propose for implementation (to adopt new experience coverage areas that go beyond established practices). Identified patterns should be incorporated into long-term recovery strategies.

14. Critical rethinking of the approach to disseminating «best practices».

Using the best practices approach is not always the best, as it often leads to top-down copying of such practices. At the same time, best practice is often based on a group of people in a particular community who are united by a common global idea and can create several teams to implement it. This level of motivation and self-organisation cannot be simply transferred to another community. Copying best practices does not work; if it does, it works for a short time. The real transfer of best practices from community to community is a process of shaping different behaviour patterns and interactions between people, which takes a long time and significantly impacts the environment we are trying to change. Therefore, for the accurate dissemination of best practices, it is necessary to give already formed groups of people willing to change their community the opportunity to acquire this experience in another environment or to move the carriers of such new experience to new communities to form the relevant experience.

15. Increase the support scale for entrepreneurship as a mass skill and practice.

16. Implementation of successful cases of other donors.

It is advisable to look for and be ready to implement successful cases of other donors not only in the format of co-financing and mutual coordination and as an exchange of experience and capacities at the level of project teams of different donors. Coordination/coordinating meetings of top management are not enough; effective cooperation experience between middle managers is important to ensure the transfer of capacities. This will enable the integration of different donors' programmes on the ground as a single process that generates exponential growth at the intersection of mandates/areas of different donors/projects.

17. Finding and supporting growth points: microbusinesses ready to scale; ecosystems of universities embedded in cities; progressive communities; communities capable of becoming growth drivers for other communities, etc.

18. Rethinking the experience of state-building to find working patterns, solutions, and models of behaviour that have already been practised: cooperatives, agricultural culture, freedom as an archetype, etc.

19. Overcoming not only barriers between the national, regional and community levels but also barriers between sectors for innovation and mutual enrichment.

20. Create mechanisms for approving large international projects directly through coalitions/ associations of civil society organisations or communities when government approval is not a prerequisite (overcoming bureaucratic obstacles, supporting decisions of local players, gaining more agency in their relations with donors).

21. Investing in changes in the governance models and thinking paradigms practiced by local authorities and local NGOs.

22. Investing in people as growth points (resilience to populism, emotional intelligence, mentoring, reconciliation, etc.).

23. Shift in the focus of donor projects from well-measured outcomes to more subtle/manifest matters.

For example, the sense of happiness, security, freedom/liberty, and human capital development. Such indicators can become the best benchmarks for various international initiatives from different countries and areas to build long-term and coordinated strategies to support recovery.

24. Finding ways to reduce the impact of bureaucracy in donor organisations and provide more discretion and flexibility for mid-level donor staff working directly with CSOs, especially local/small ones.

25. Participation of young people in decision-making processes that relate to the future of the community in a broad sense: for example, in the development of a community development strategy, not just youth policy or participatory budgeting.

26. Pay special attention to capacity building for small and medium-sized communities, focusing on more passive and barrier communities and rural areas to offset the factor of popular/recognisable communities while surrounding communities fall out of focus.

The required level of capacity and the need to increase the capacity of CSOs to participate in the processes of shaping the vision and strategy of Ukraine at the national and local levels

1. Strengthening the capacity of local civil society representatives to participate in the processes of shaping Ukraine's vision and strategy at the national, regional and local levels.

One of the approaches to developing this capacity may be the simultaneous development of 4 components: 1. individual development of talented and effective representatives of the local community; 2. support for the formation of a large number of small groups that cultivate subjectivity and new meanings for the purposes of recovery; 3. promotion of organisational development of teams working to implement the meanings born in such small groups; 4. encouragement of the development of communities united by common visions and values, ready to join the implementation of recovery goals and objectives. This is a complex and lengthy process that needs to occur in each of the communities where recovery processes are being implemented. At the same time, such processes can provide a sufficient level of subjectivity for representatives of a particular territorial community to launch active networking processes between other communities and strengthen ties with the reconstruction processes at the regional and national levels.

2. The focus is not only on building communities but also on the individual development of the members of these communities as the foundation for their sustainability and effectiveness.

At the individual level, it is important to support the development of not only leaders who can bring people together in communities but also the individual talents and skills required by the members of such communities involved in reconstruction: artists, cultural workers, architects, social workers, educators, human rights defenders, doctors, etc. Such addition, embedded in long-term recovery strategies, would strengthen social cohesion at both individual and collective levels. It is important that most of these processes take place at the level of the target communities, which will be selected as growth points that also take care of surrounding, less developed communities.

3. More than training is needed to develop CSOs' capacities - mentoring, coaching and internship programmes from more experienced sectoral CSOs or donors with project-based components are needed.

For those CSOs that demonstrate progress in organisational capacity building and have their own development strategies aligned with community recovery strategies, opportunities should be provided to receive long-term institutional and operational financial resources. (Every donor funding programme is to include a capacity-building component for every CSO at any level.)

4. It is important to support projects in which civil society and local businesses join forces to solve socially important problems or contribute to the socio-economic development of a region or community.

Needs of civil society organisations working in the area of post-war reconstruction

1. Long-term funding: CSOs need funding for at least 1-2 year projects, which will allow them to improve their strategic and operational planning and focus on more global and important goals with a higher degree of social impact.

2. Investments in the infrastructure of social spaces at the community level that can ensure the adaptation and integration of both the current wave of IDPs and the future wave of immigrants to Ukraine, who will seek their future here together with Ukrainians, being representatives of other cultures (as the shortage of economically active population is expected to reach 3-4 million people).

Categorisation of the main areas of recovery

The analysis of the actions and plans of the Ukrainian authorities, international donors, and civil society organisations has allowed us to categorise activities in the country's recovery process, which we have used in preparing this report. As we demonstrate below, civil society organisations are actively involved in most of these areas of recovery.

1. Assessment of the extent of damage and needs
2. Establishment of GIS systems/GIS registers required for recovery
3. Development of digital products/information systems
4. Establishment of think tanks and coordination/expert platforms to support recovery
5. Developing training programmes for reconstruction participants
6. Establishing mechanisms for donor and government coordination
7. Create manifestos or concepts for recovery
8. Creating analytical recovery plans and conducting analytical research
9. Supporting CSOs to participate in recovery
10. Provision of financial resources to central and local authorities of Ukraine (in various forms)
11. Creating conditions for concessional lending (both for the country and specific groups of beneficiaries within the country)
12. Assistance in attracting investment
13. Support for entrepreneurs
14. Rebuilding and repairing housing, educational, medical and social infrastructure
15. Rebuilding and repairing energy infrastructure
16. Rebuilding and repairing other infrastructure
17. Establish mechanisms to control spending and fight corruption during the recovery process
18. Provision of material and technical means and materials (power equipment, school buses, fire trucks, demining equipment, other special equipment, seeds, vaccines, etc.)
19. Mine clearance
20. Assistance in the development of engineering design documentation and technical supervision
21. Stimulating green recovery
22. Humanitarian aid
23. Expert support to central government and local authorities during recovery
24. Advocating for access to and use of open data for recovery
25. Involving community residents in planning and participating in recovery
26. Advocacy of Ukraine at the international level
27. Psychological support for the population, an adaptation of veterans

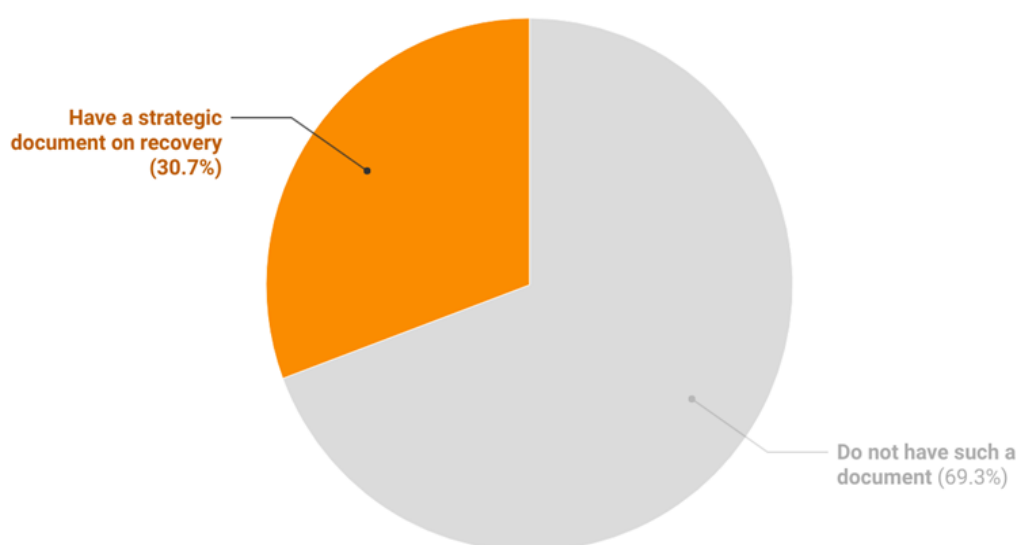
Review of existing recovery plans

Section summary

As of June 2023, there is no single national recovery plan for Ukraine developed by the authorities that has legal force and is used by other recovery actors as a strategic document. The recovery plan, which was developed for last year's Lugano conference, did not become a roadmap for recovery actors, did not receive legal status, and is hardly used or mentioned by recovery actors (government officials, donors, local authorities, CSOs). Ukrainian civil society representatives are critical of the process of preparing this plan and its effectiveness. The National Reconstruction Council, which was supposed to be the leading coordination platform for reconstruction stakeholders, does not fulfil this function. The content of the Recovery Plan has been critically assessed by both representatives of Ukrainian CSOs (including environmental ones) and Western think tanks. The short-term Fast Recovery Plan presented by the Office of the President of Ukraine in the summer of 2022 is also rarely mentioned in open sources and in the responses of the survey participants in 2023. It is likely that, following the personnel rotations in the government, this plan cannot be considered a strategy used in the reconstruction process either.

Regional recovery plans currently exist most often in the form of community recovery plans. The survey of community leaders conducted during the study showed that only one-third of communities now have a specific recovery strategy document.

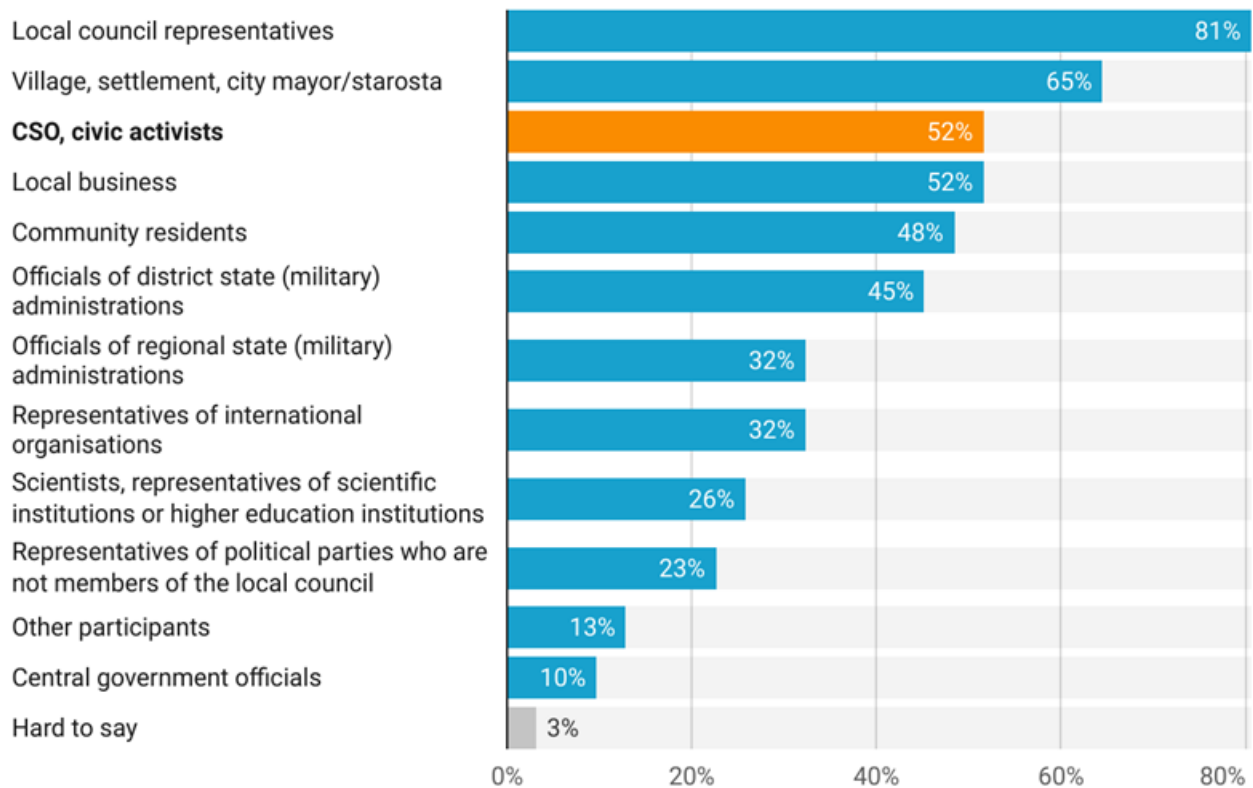
Only one third of Ukrainian communities have a strategic document on recovery



Source: KIIS survey • Created with Datawrapper

However, even those communities that have developed such documents indicate that they still need to be finalised (6.1 on a 10-point scale). Representatives of local councils are most often involved in developing community recovery plans. In about half of the cases, civil society representatives are involved in creating a recovery plan.

Who was involved in the development of this strategic document?



n=31 communities that have a strategic document on recovery, % of responses, the sum can be more than 100%

Source: KIIS survey • Created with Datawrapper

In the public space of Ukraine, there are already plans for the restoration of communities prepared with the active participation of CSOs and with their technical and expert assistance.

Thus, at the two main levels of government - central and local - there are significant difficulties with recovery plans. There is no common, legally enshrined and understandable recovery framework for the whole country. At the community level, the situation is better, but this is only the beginning of a long journey, the success of which will depend on the coordination of the main actors (primarily the central government and donors). An additional problem for communities is a conflict in legislation: different laws provide for the creation of different documents on community recovery plans, which are not legally coordinated with each other.

The absence of a strategic plan for the state and the difficulties this causes in the recovery process is the leitmotif of the responses of the vast majority of actors who participated in the study: donors, community representatives, local executive authorities, and civil society.

Nationwide recovery plans

1. The **National Recovery Council of Ukraine** developed a draft Recovery Plan between April and June 2022.

This plan consists of 23 parts, which were developed by the relevant working groups¹. The horizon of this plan is 2032, and the cost of its implementation was estimated at \$750 billion. According to Ihor Koliushko, the public was not involved in the development of this plan, and there were few meaningful discussions even among its authors:

«On the other hand, this story demonstrates the unwillingness of the country's political authorities to seriously communicate with the organised, most active part of society about the directions and methods of the country's development in the next ten years. However, in Lugano reported that 2500 experts took part in developing the Plan, apparently to improve public opinion, including abroad, about the Plan itself and the Ukrainian government. It is difficult to say how this was calculated, as the lists of working groups or subgroups were not usually provided to their members. But if such a number of people were included in them, then approximately 2,300 of them could only have been passive listeners, as there were no real discussions of the proposals made and no discussions in most cases. They said there was no time; they had to go to Lugano... In general, there was no involvement of academics and civil society institutions in policy-making. At best, in some places, they are asked to write what they need. But discussions, that is, public consultations, are a no-no. What kind of consultations are there during a war? The plan, however, is written for ten years...»²

The developed plan did not become an «assembly point» or even a conceptual guide for recovery actors. One of the respondents representing national CSOs commented on the process of creating and impact of the Recovery Plan:

«As if there was some kind of Recovery Council, it made a draft plan that was either criticised or not received with enthusiasm. And the people who were informally responsible for creating this plan in the state lost interest in it, and it remained in limbo. Accordingly, each specific ministry and the relevant committee of the Verkhovna Rada are dealing with it as they can and as they want. At the same time, there is civil society, which is unevenly interested in different topics.

Significant shortcomings in cooperation with the public sector in the preparation of the plan are also noted by the authors of the report «Public Access to Decision-Making on the Restoration of Ukraine in Terms of Environmental Protection and Climate Change»³: non-transparency of the formation of working groups, lack of a final version of the plan that would reflect the comments and suggestions of the public sector, and the «fading away» of the activity of working groups in the autumn of 2022:

¹ Ukraine's recovery plan. <https://ua.unc-international.com/plan-vidnovlennya-ukrayini>

² Ihor Koliushko. National Council for the Reconstruction of Ukraine from the Consequences of the War and Plans for Reforming the Government. Published on 5 August 2022. https://lb.ua/blog/igor_koliushko/525328_natsionalna_rada_vidnovlennya.html

³ Andriy Andrusevych, Zoryana Kozak. Public access to decision-making on Ukraine's recovery in terms of environmental protection and climate change. Published in February 2023. https://ua.boell.org/sites/default/files/2023-03/zvit_uchast-gromadskosti-u-procesakh-vidbudovi-2023.pdf

«One of the main platforms at the national level was the participation of civil society in the development of the Recovery Plan for Ukraine from the consequences of the war, both at the stage of creating working groups of the National Recovery Council and drafting the relevant document and at the stage of commenting on the materials of the working groups. The process of establishing working groups in general and including civil society representatives in them, in particular, was not sufficiently open and transparent, nor was the consideration of civil society proposals and comments during the development of working group materials and the subsequent discussion of the published materials of the draft national recovery plan. Attention was drawn to the haste of the organised process, the lack of integration of civil society participation, and the lack of awareness and communication of the proposals submitted by the public during the development of the working group materials and their subsequent discussion. The finalised version of the draft Recovery Plan for Ukraine from the Consequences of the War, which reflects the results of taking into account the comments and proposals received after the public discussion, has not yet been made public. One Environmental Safety Working Group member objected to the impossibility of obtaining the finalised version of the working group's materials, as his request was left unanswered. The working groups' activities have slowed, and their meetings no longer occur regularly (for example, the last Environmental Safety working group meeting announcement was in the first decade of October 2022)» .

The degree of public involvement in the development of the plan, the mechanism of this involvement and the level of transparency of the process are also quite critically assessed in the report «Public Access to Decision-Making on the Restoration of Ukraine in Terms of Environmental Protection and Climate Change» :

«Concerning the involvement of civil society in the work of the National Council for the Reconstruction of Ukraine from the Consequences of the War, the conclusions are not unambiguous. Formal public engagement was ensured. In the public discourse, government officials emphasised the wide involvement of representatives of NGOs, academia and the expert community and the opportunities for anyone to join the work of the National Council for Reconstruction of Ukraine from the Consequences of War. However, difficulties have already arisen when addressing the issue of including civil society representatives in working groups. It was only after persistent and repeated requests that civil society representatives received confirmation of their participation in the working groups. Some civil society learned about the work of such working groups only after their preliminary findings were made public by the Ukrainian side at the Lugano conference. As a result, some civil society was not represented in the working groups. For example, representatives of local self-government and professional associations (including the National Bar Association of Ukraine) pointed out that they were not involved in developing the national recovery plan. Notably, there was no information on the selection criteria and inclusion/non-inclusion in the working groups, and there is still no information on the quantitative and qualitative composition of the working groups.»

⁴ Andriy Andrusevych, Zoryana Kozak. Public access to decision-making on Ukraine's recovery in terms of environmental protection and climate change. Published in February 2023. https://ua.boell.org/sites/default/files/2023-03/zvit_uchast-gromadskosti-u-procesakh-vidbudovi-2023.pdf

⁵ Andriy Andrusevych, Zoryana Kozak. Public access to decision-making on Ukraine's recovery in terms of environmental protection and climate change. Published in February 2023. https://ua.boell.org/sites/default/files/2023-03/zvit_uchast-gromadskosti-u-procesakh-vidbudovi-2023.pdf

Assessing the effectiveness of this plan, analysts are rather sceptical, pointing out that its status and future are unclear:

«The government presented the draft Recovery Plan at the International Recovery Conference in Lugano in July 2022. All countries participating in the conference signed the Lugano Declaration, which also defines the basic principles of Ukraine's recovery. These principles include democratic participation, sustainable development, gender equality, transparency, accountability and the rule of law. However, there was no official presentation of the document to the Ukrainian audience after the conference in Switzerland. The document has not yet been approved, and its future is unknown.»⁶»

Representatives of national CSOs that participated in the study are cautious in their assessment of the organisation of the plan development process and its results. They criticise the estimates of resources required and the unclear prioritisation of areas:

«Some developments were presented at the international conference in Lugano, but it is hard to call it a strategic recovery plan. After Lugano, the topic of the National Recovery Council came to nought. There was a deadline for submitting proposals, but then there was no consideration, no discussion, and no news about the Recovery Council's activities. There has been no national strategy built as part of this initiative.»

The recovery plan's content and underlying assumptions are critically assessed in the paper «Evaluation of Ukraine's National Recovery Draft Plan»⁷, published in November 2022 by the Austrian think tank The Vienna Institute for International Economic Studies. The main criticisms of the Recovery Plan are as follows:

«We also believe that the government is overestimating the post-war growth potential of the economy. Adjustments need to be made to the distribution of post-war funding across sectors and to plans related to industrial policy and the financial sector. The desire to reduce the tax burden is unlikely to be compatible with the post-war demands on the state budget related to reconstruction. Furthermore, the proposed decentralised approach is unlikely to yield the best results: in most areas, reconstruction should be carried out at the national level. Attention should also be paid to overlapping areas, lack of coordination between different elements of the reconstruction plan, and in some cases, misplaced prioritisation of tasks.»⁸

Representatives of environmental CSOs also have comments on the plan. Natalia Gozak, Executive Director of Ecodia, points to misplaced priorities regarding environmental protection, potential corruption risks, consolidation of the raw material nature of the Ukrainian economy, and neglect of community rights:

«Then the Minister of Environmental Protection presented the plans. He promised that we would create new national parks, animal rehabilitation centres and ecoducts - bridges for wild animals to cross roads. This is necessary and nice, but so many problems in Ukraine must be solved first. These include waste from military equipment, environmental destruction, and mining of natural areas. And for some reason, we have chosen eco-dams as a priority.

⁶ Anastasiia Bobrova. Housing and war: housing policy in the first year of full-scale war. Published on 22 March, 2023. <https://cedos.org.ua/researches/zhytlo-i-vijna-richnyj-oglyad/>

⁷ Tetiana Bogdan, Michael Landesmann, Richard Grieveson. Evaluation of Ukraine's National Recovery Draft Plan. Published November 2023. <https://wiiw.ac.at/evaluation-of-ukraine-s-national-recovery-draft-plan-dlp-6405.pdf>

⁸ Tetiana Bogdan, Michael Landesmann, Richard Grieveson. Evaluation of Ukraine's National Recovery Draft Plan. Published November 2023. <https://wiiw.ac.at/evaluation-of-ukraine-s-national-recovery-draft-plan-dlp-6405.pdf>

Unfortunately, infrastructure projects and construction in general - including eco-ducts - in Ukraine are a great opportunity to steal money. So it is not surprising that they are given priority. But it's a shame because so much can be done for less money. For example, allocating damaged or mined areas for nature conservation areas with subsequent demining.

The Plan also plans to simplify subsoil exploration and reduce environmental oversight of this process. This means that companies can extract minerals on large tracts of land without the surrounding communities knowing how this will affect them: air quality, soil, and water. Moreover, they don't just want to ease the requirements for subsoil use - it has also been identified as a priority. But isn't focusing on more intellectual labour and technology development logical? We should not be a colony of either Russia or other countries. We should not just extract resources for others, but develop enterprises with added value.»⁹

1. In July 2022, the **Office of the President of Ukraine** announced the creation of a plan for the rapid recovery of Ukraine (**Fast Recovery Plan**), which provided for the rapid reconstruction of social infrastructure. The project office of the Big Construction and regional military administrations worked on it. The cost of implementing this plan was estimated at \$17.4 billion.¹⁰
2. On 18 May 2022, **the European Commission** unveiled the RebuildUkraine plan¹¹, which aims to create a **«free and prosperous country based on European values, well integrated into the European and global economy»**. In September, together with the World Bank and the Ukrainian government, the European Commission estimated the cost of recovery and reconstruction at \$349 billion¹².
3. On 20 April 2022, **the World Bank** published an «informal concept paper prepared by World Bank Group staff and presented as context for the Ministerial Roundtable in Support of Ukraine at the IMF-World Bank Spring 2022 Meetings» entitled **«Relief, Recovery, and Sustainable Recovery: Assisting Ukraine to Meet its Immediate and Medium-Term Economic Needs»**¹³.
4. **On 8 April 2022, the Centre for Economic Policy Research (CEPR)**, a London-based think tank, published a «Ukraine Recovery Plan», authored by Yuriy Gorodnichenko and Tymofiy Milovanov¹⁴.
5. In September, the **German Marshall Fund of the United States (GMF)**, headquartered in Washington, published a report entitled «Designing Ukraine's Recovery in the Spirit of the Marshall Plan»¹⁵.
7. In December 2022, the **Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe** adopted the Resilience, Recovery and Reconstruction Action Plan (2023-2026) for Ukraine¹⁶. This plan was developed jointly with the Ukrainian authorities and is designed for 2023-2026, with an implementation budget of €50 million (it is stated that this is a record budget for such initiatives). The role of the Council of Europe Development Bank in the implementation of the plan is emphasised:

⁹How does Ukraine plan to recover from the war? - 5 questions to the expert. Published on 20 July 2022. <https://ecoaction.org.ua/iak-ukraina-planuie-vidnovliuvatysia-pislia-vijny.html>

¹⁰Ukraine's Rapid Recovery Plan will provide for the prompt restoration of social infrastructure destroyed by the Russian aggressor - Kyrylo Tymoshenko. Published on 12 July 2022. <https://www.president.gov.ua/news/plan-shvidkogo-vidnovlennya-ukrayini-peredbachatime-operativ-76433>

¹¹https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/default/files/ukraine-relief-reconstruction_en.pdf

¹²Dave Skidmore, David Wessel, and Elijah Asdourian. Financing and governing the recovery, reconstruction, and modernization of Ukraine. Published 3 November 2022. <https://www.brookings.edu/blog/up-front/2022/11/03/financing-and-governing-the-recovery-reconstruction-and-modernization-of-ukraine/>

«The implementation of the Action Plan will be accompanied by significant measures on the part of the Council of Europe Development Bank. The Bank will contribute by partially financing investment projects with high social added value in Ukraine aimed at improving the living conditions of the most vulnerable groups of the population.»¹⁷

8. On 28 December 2022, a joint concept paper by the WHO, the Delegation of the European Union to Ukraine, the United States Agency for International Development in Ukraine (USAID Ukraine) and the World Bank «Priorities for Rebuilding Ukraine's Health System. A Joint Discussion Paper» which proposes priorities for the restoration of healthcare in the short term (18-24 months)¹⁸.

9. In January 2023, the Boston Consulting Group, commissioned by the European Investment Bank (one of the prominent institutions of the EU involved in Ukraine's recovery), published a plan «Supporting Ukraine: a study on potential recovery strategies for Ukraine»¹⁹. This plan is notable for its attempt to conduct a quantitative analysis to prioritise possible initiatives to support Ukraine's recovery process.

Representatives of national CSOs point out that in 2022, many actors within Ukraine (and even within the government) tried to develop recovery plans:

«As of autumn 2022, I alone knew 12 large groups that were engaged in development strategies. Of these, 6-7 projects were at the level of Bankova Street, the Cabinet of Ministers and various affiliated participants in this process.

1) Mr Tymoshenko's initiative;

2) Shmyhal's public history, which he presented at a conference in Lugano;

3) An informal initiative of Yermak and Mikhail Fedorov;

4) Initiatives of Georgian reformers on reconstruction, followers of Bendukidze;

5) Recovery plans from the Dlyhach, Pekar, Hlibovytskyi group.

A few more were semi-private initiatives and groups of people. These were action plans to restore what we inherited, and they did not depart from this paradigm, and did not rethink key issues, such as the idea of the state of Ukraine.

There are two more groups where they were rethought:

1) This is the group of Arestovych and the Institute for the Future;

¹³ Relief, recovery and sustainable development: Assisting Ukraine to meet its immediate and medium-term economic needs (Ukrainian). Published on 20 April 2022. <https://documents.worldbank.org/en/publication/documents-reports/documentdetail/099547405052230400>

¹⁴ Torbjörn Becker, Barry Eichengreen, Yuriy Gorodnichenko, Sergei Guriev, Simon Johnson, Tymofiy Mylovanov, Kenneth Rogoff, Beatrice Weder di Mauro. A Blueprint for the Reconstruction of Ukraine. Published 8 April 2022. <https://cepr.org/system/files/2022-06/BlueprintReconstructionUkraine.pdf>

¹⁵ Ronja Ganster, Jacob Kirkegaard, Thomas Kleine-Brockhoff, and Bruce Stokes. Designing Ukraine's Recovery in the Spirit of the Marshall Plan: Principles, Architecture, Financing, Accountability: Recommendations for Donor Countries. https://www.gmfus.org/sites/default/files/2022-09/Designing%20Ukraine%E2%80%99s%20Recovery%20in%20the%20Spirit%20of%20the%20Marshall%20Plan_0.pdf

¹⁶ Resilience, recovery and reconstruction: Council of Europe adopts new Action Plan for Ukraine. Published 14 December 2022. <https://www.coe.int/en/web/portal/-/resilience-recovery-and-reconstruction-council-of-europe-adopts-new-action-plan-for-ukraine>

¹⁷ Resilience, recovery and reconstruction: Council of Europe adopts new Action Plan for Ukraine. Published 14 December 2022. <https://www.coe.int/en/web/portal/-/resilience-recovery-and-reconstruction-council-of-europe-adopts-new-action-plan-for-ukraine>

¹⁸ Priorities in restoring the healthcare system of Ukraine. Joint document for discussion. Published on 28 December 2022. <https://www.who.int/ukraine/uk/publications/priorities-for-health-system-recovery-in-ukraine-joint-discussion-paper>

2) The group of philosophers Datsyuk, Novikov and others.

It's a useful exercise, but it hasn't been publicly known, except for the name Ukraine-Rus' and the claim to a certain historical continuity of that time.»

At the same time, our research with key stakeholder groups (local authorities, regional executive authorities, donors, CSOs), conducted in the spring of 2023, showed that there is no strategic plan for Ukraine's recovery yet, which is a major obstacle for all the stakeholders listed above.

Regional recovery plans

At the moment, regional recovery plans most often exist in the form of community recovery plans. As of January 2023, only four regions have started to create comprehensive recovery plans (Kirovohrad, Sumy, Kyiv and Vinnytsia regions)²⁰.

As noted in the study «Implementation of Recovery Solutions in Regions and Communities²¹», the central government has regulated the process of creating comprehensive recovery programmes for regions and communities:

«The government has taken a number of measures to create a unified system for the comprehensive restoration of territorial communities. In particular, Resolution No. 1159 of 14 October 2022 was adopted, which defines the procedure for the formation of programmes for the comprehensive restoration of a region, territorial community or part of it. The Resolution provides for a mandatory public discussion of programmes to restore a region, territorial community, etc. It is envisaged that the programmes for the restoration of territories will be developed taking into account all aspects of the community's life, not just the need to restore the destroyed infrastructure. It is also possible to revise and amend the approved programme, adding flexibility to the planning and implementation of recovery projects.»

However, representatives of national CSOs are quite critical of these innovations, pointing out that communities already had a certain number of strategic development documents, and two more were added to them:

«In the summer of 2022, we thought that we needed some kind of strategic document for community recovery. And we came up with two such strategic documents: The Comprehensive Recovery Programme, and this change was made to the law on Urban Development, and in the second law, we came up with the idea of Recovery and Development Plans, which was included in the Law on Regional Policy. It turns out that communities have their own regional development strategies, they have a broad programme of socio-economic development, they have their own urban planning documentation, and master plans, which are actually the basis for what is being built, but they have been given these two strategic documents. It was not clear how it would be implemented.»

Regional policy experts also point out that lawmakers have failed to create a clear and effective legal framework for recovery design, instead proposing to develop two types of documents:

¹⁹Supporting Ukraine: a study on potential recovery strategies for Ukraine. Published January 2023. <https://media-publications.bcg.com/Supporting-Ukraine-Potential-Recovery-Strategies-Feb-2023.pdf>

²⁰Oleksandr Milianchuk, Olena Dimitrenko. Implementing Recovery Solutions in Regions and Communities. Published on 11 May 2023. <https://iaa.org.ua/portfolio/recovery-solutions/>

²¹Oleksandr Milianchuk, Olena Dimitrenko. Implementing Recovery Solutions in Regions and Communities. Published on 11 May 2023. <https://iaa.org.ua/portfolio/recovery-solutions/>

«Ukraine’s Recovery Plan for ten years with expected funding of more than USD 750 billion has been published (not approved).

The Law «On the Principles of State Regional Policy» provides for the development of a plan for the restoration and development of regions and plans for the restoration and development of territorial communities.

The Law «On Regulation of Urban Development Activities» provides for the development of programmes to comprehensively restore the region and territory of the territorial community (its part).

As we can see, there is currently no coherent legislative framework for creating a clear system of planning documents for the restoration of Ukraine. Instead, there are two competing planning documents at the regional and local levels.

The unnatural inclusion of documents outside the scope of legal regulation by the Law «On Regulation of Urban Development» has also introduced competition at the level of strategic planning of territorial communities. Thus, the Law «On the Principles of State Regional Policy» stipulates that territorial communities develop «strategies for the development of territorial communities». Instead, the Law «On Regulation of Urban Development Activities» uses the concept of «the concept of integrated development of the territory of a territorial community», which is defined as a «strategic planning document».

This situation is not acceptable.

The system of planning documents for recovery should be unified, clear and prevent fragmentation, ensuring the restoration and development of the territories. We must do everything possible to ensure people do not get lost behind square metres, tonnes and kilometres. To do this, it is necessary to quickly revise and harmonise the two laws - «On Regulation of Urban Development» and «On the Principles of State Regional Policy», the provisions of which cannot compete but only complement each other²² .

Some respondents representing national CSOs fear that these documents will be a mere formality

«This should have been resolved by strategic documents for communities - Recovery Programmes and Recovery Plans, which are provided for by the law on Urban Development and the law on regional policy. But now it looks like it will be a formal piece of paper that everyone will fill out to be able to apply for funding from various state funds.»

Representatives of national CSOs that participated in the study note that communities have not fully understood the purpose of these documents. There has been no good communication with them, no explanations on this issue, and no public discussions have been held (and the legislation states that they are not mandatory). Recently, the understanding of restoration plans has changed from a strategic document to an operational and tactical one that lists all the objects that need restoration. The question arises as to why communities should submit this information now, as the situation is changing dynamically and the implementation of these plans is likely to take place after the war:

²²Anatoliy Tkachuk, Director of Science and Development at the Civil Society Institute; Yuriy Tretiak, regional development expert; Ivan Lukerya, Deputy Minister of Communities and Territories Development. State Regional Policy 2023: to be or not to be? Published on 23 January 2023. <https://zn.ua/ukr/internal/derzhavna-rehionalna-politika-2023-buti-chi-ne-buti.html>

«Those communities that do plan recovery strategies, they involve GIZ, some donors, experts who will help with participatory processes, discussions, and implementation, but these are not recovery plans and programmes required by law, which will be a formal piece of paper.»

In addition to the problem of legislative duplication of strategic documents on recovery, communities are severely hampered by the staffing problem and the lack of a national vision of recovery. The authors of the study «Implementation of Reconstruction Solutions in Regions and Communities²³» point out:

«Another aspect of the issue of organising and planning reconstruction in communities is related to their ability and capacity to work independently on local comprehensive development strategies. Many affected communities are still in the fire damage zone and cannot plan for comprehensive reconstruction. In addition, there is also the issue of human resources in the regions, the institutional capacity of local authorities, and the complementarity of the local and national visions of rebuilding and modernising the country and its regions.»

Natalia Hnydiuk, Deputy Programme Manager of the USAID Goverla Programme, also points to the lack of narrow specialists in small hromadas, noting that it is difficult to find professional architects and land managers at the level of a rural settlement council who can offer comprehensive solutions on the hromada's territory²⁴.

Architect and MP Hanna Bondar emphasises the importance of involving specialists and representatives of CSOs and professional associations in developing recovery plans:

«Today I would like to talk about the draft law 7282. Its essence is that the state allows local authorities to develop documentation that is not urban planning but contains analytical data on the destruction that has occurred in the region, demographic indicators, etc. Although the law does not require local governments to set up working groups or order this documentation, I would strongly urge you to involve experts and residents in discussing the theses of this programme when you develop it and in making informed, long-term decisions. Now I see that there is not always enough contact or understanding that involving specialists detached from the decision-makers is necessary.

We have several good architectural platforms (Ro3kvit, Reset, CANactions, and the Union of Architects of Ukraine is very active) that communicate with foreign organisations and experts who can help bring the best European practices to our communities. Experience shows that quick fixes are not sustainable and economically viable. From a strategic point of view, they are even wrong - I would urge the leaders of territorial communities to think about this as well.²⁵»

²⁴ A tool to accelerate the implementation of spatial planning in Ukraine was presented to hromadas. Published on 02 June 2023. <https://minagro.gov.ua/news/gromadam-prezentuvali-instrument-dlya-priskorennya-vprovadzhennya-prostorovogo-planuvannya-v-ukrayini>

²⁵ Community recovery: what and how to plan. Published on February 02, 2023. <https://cedos.org.ua/events/vidnovlennya-gromad-shho-i-yak-planuvaty/>

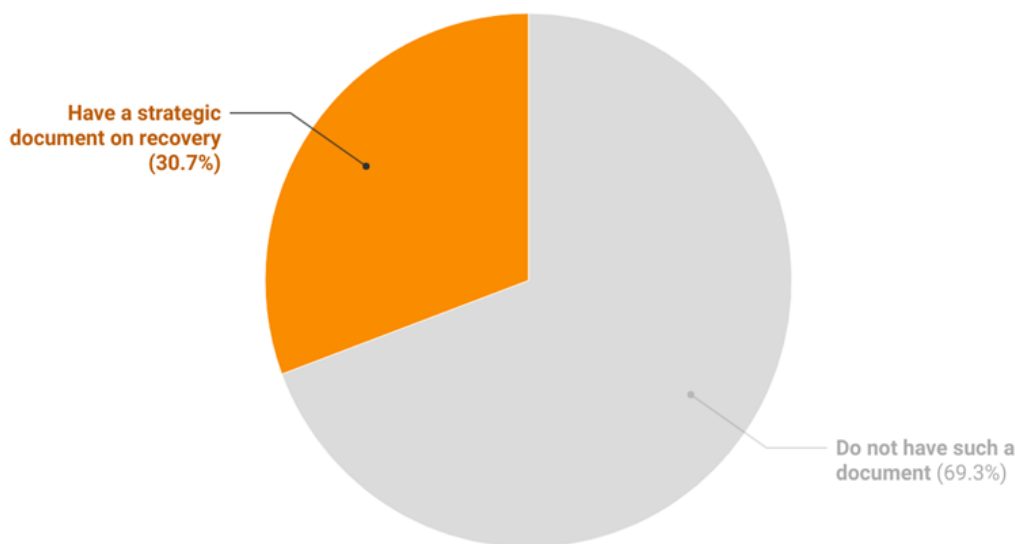
²⁶ The survey was conducted from 27 April to 4 May 2023. Sample size: 101 representatives of local authorities. Respondents were recruited by phone or via e-mail.

During the contact, potential respondents were provided with information about the purpose, organisers of the study, confidentiality of the data obtained, and future use of the results.

The data was collected by filling out an online questionnaire or by telephone interview at the respondent's choice on the InPoll survey platform.

Currently, communities' recovery plans are of varying degrees of development. According to a survey of community leaders conducted by KIIS as part of project , only 31% of communities currently have a strategic recovery document.

Only one third of Ukrainian communities have a strategic document on recovery

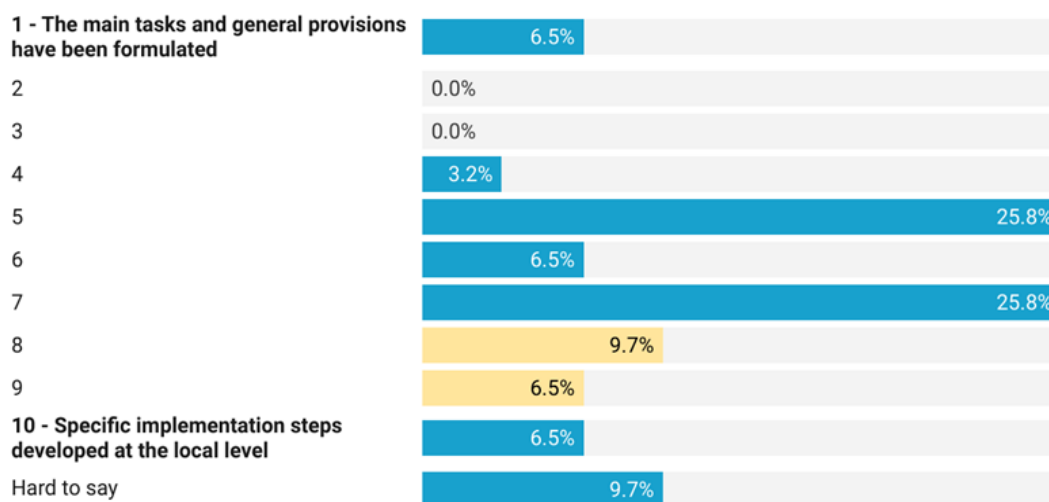


Source: KIIS survey • Created with Datawrapper

Those communities with such a document assess the degree of its finalisation as mediocre (6.3 out of 10 points).

Please rate, on a 10-point scale, how finalised is this strategic document on community recovery?

Average value - 6.3 on a 10-point scale



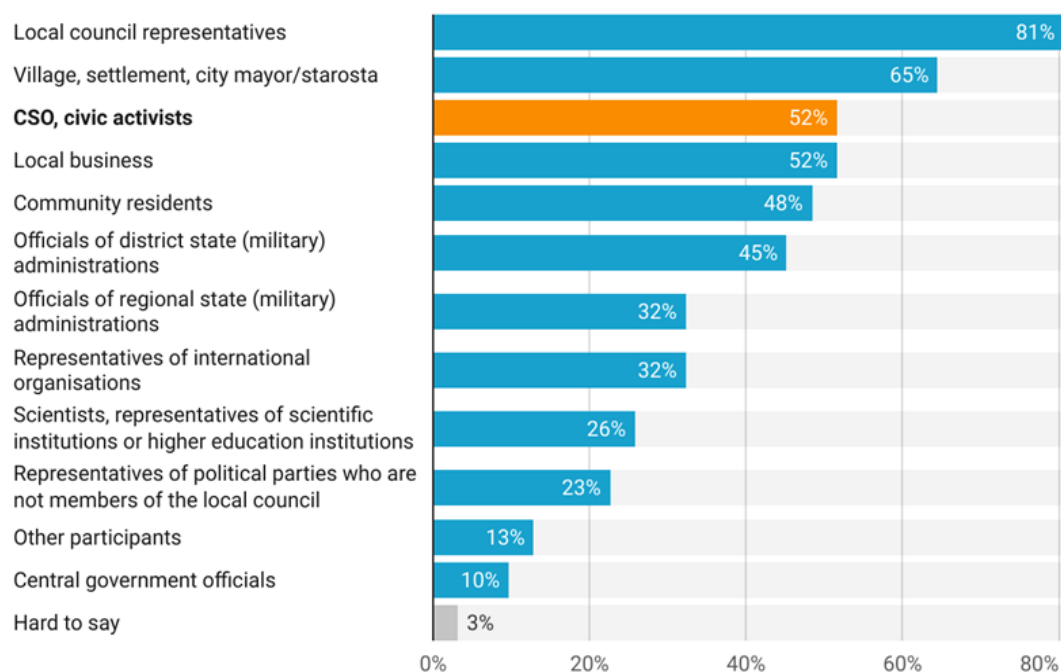
n=31 communities that have a strategic recovery document

Source: KIIS survey • Created with Datawrapper

Concrete steps for implementing recovery at the community level still need to be formulated.

Representatives of local councils (81 per cent) are currently most involved in developing the strategic recovery document. Also active are village, settlement, city mayors and village elders (65%). Approximately half of the community leaders reported involving civil society organisations, local businesses, community residents and officials of district/state (military) administrations in the development of the local recovery strategy. Representatives of the **regional authorities, international organisations and political parties** are involved much less frequently. The assessment of the involvement of central government in the development of the local recovery strategy is the lowest of all the surveyed: only 10% mentioned the participation of central executive authorities in this activity.

Who was involved in the development of this strategic document?



n=31 communities that have a strategic document on recovery, % of responses, the sum can be more than 100%
 Source: KIIS survey • Created with Datawrapper

Thus, a particular gap exists between the central and local levels regarding strategic planning for local recovery. At the community level the planning process is already underway, although there is no national strategy yet.

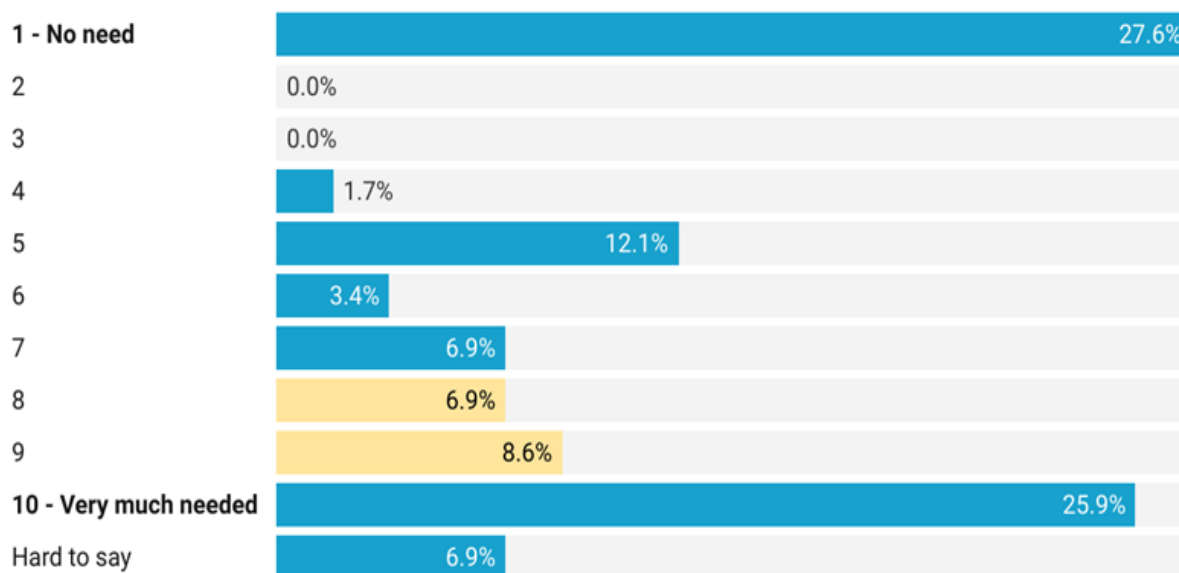
As for financing the recovery, most respondents from national CSOs agree that funds should be accumulated at the central level, although donors' cooperation with local authorities is also needed.

«The state now provides for different possibilities of filling its budget, and it will be involved in these processes. But local governments will not wait for one fund because local governments are elected positions, elected by people on the ground who look them in the eye. Almost all local authorities have started their recovery processes. They have autonomy and will implement it, and that's right. Let them look for opportunities.»

The problem of social equity in the distribution of resources arises when local authorities seek funds for recovery on their own, as much depends on the activity, fundraising experience, connections, and even the English language skills of local authorities. More active local authorities can attract significant resources, even if their needs are more minor than other affected communities.

Those communities that do not currently have a strategic recovery document are more likely to believe it is unnecessary (41%). Instead, 17% of respondents believe that such a document is needed (6-8 points), and 35% of community leaders said such a strategic document is necessary, but they do not have it yet.

Please rate on a 10-point scale how much a strategic document on recovery is needed in your community?



n=58 communities that do not have a strategic recovery document

There are already recovery plans in the public space that have been prepared with the active participation of CSOs. For example, the Center for Economic Strategy, within the framework of the project «Providing Expert and Technical Support to the Government and Regional Administrations in the Development and Implementation of Recovery Plans,» participated in the preparation of plans for Lebedynska community of Sumy region, Dergachiv community of Kharkiv region, Borodyanska community of Kyiv region, Velykopysarivska community of Sumy region, Trostianetska community of Sumy region, Nedryhailivska community of Sumy region, Savynska community of Kharkiv region, Chuhivska community of Kharkiv region, and others²⁷.

These plans have often been developed in communities that suffered during the hostilities or were de-occupied. Some communities, such as the Rohan community in Kharkiv Oblast, used the work of comprehensive development plans that were developed before the war to assess losses and work on a recovery plan:

“We had the latest data and footage. It was easy for us to visualise the losses and estimate the percentage of damage,» says Maria Chernenko, head of the community.²⁸

²⁷Plans for the restoration and development of pilot hromadas. Published on 9 May 2023. <https://ces.org.ua/%d0%bf%d0%bb%d0%b0%d0%bd%d0%b8-%d0%b2%d1%96%d0%b4%d0%bd%d0%be%d0%b2%d0%bb%d0%b5%d0%bd%d0%bd%d1%8f-%d1%82%d0%b0-%d1%80%d0%be%d0%b7%d0%b2%d0%b8-%d1%82%d0%ba%d1%83-%d0%bf%d1%96%d0%bb%d0%be%d1%82%d0%bd/>

According to the authorities, delays in entering information about destroyed or damaged objects into the Register of Damaged and Destroyed Property are a problem for community recovery:

“In this context, communities must be more active in connecting and filling out the Register. We already have more than 500 connected communities, but there are still about a thousand to go. The sooner the communities connect to the Register and enter data, the sooner we will get a qualitative understanding of the infrastructure needs for recovery and the sooner people will receive their compensation,» said Oleksandr Kubrakov, Head of the Ministry of Reconstruction²⁹.

²⁸Rohanska hromada: a course for recovery - a conversation with the head of the hromada. Published on 12 April 2023. <https://decentralization.gov.ua/news/16390>

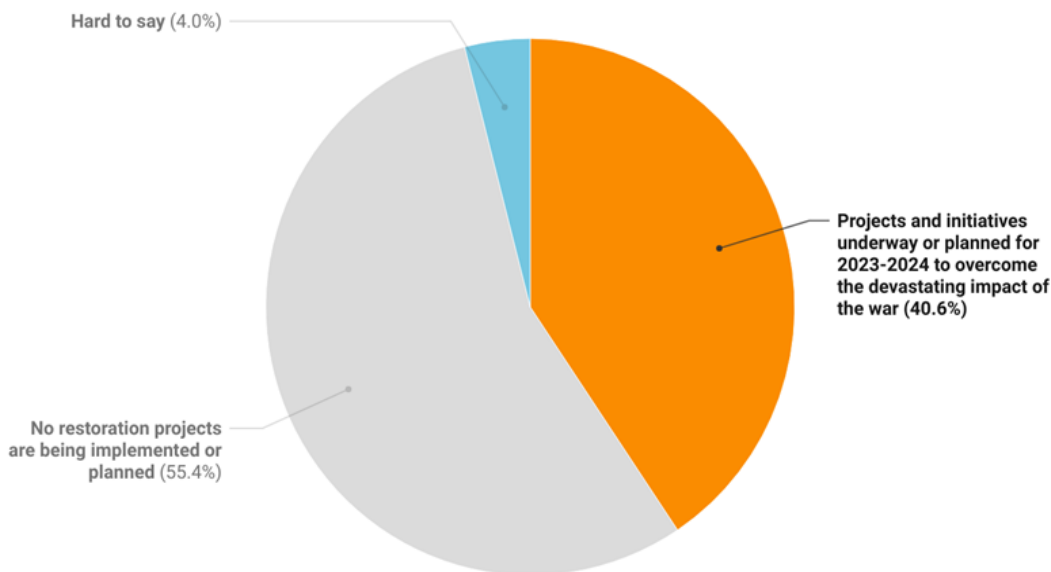
²⁹Only one-third of territorial communities have joined the Register of Damaged and Destroyed Property. Published on 5 April 2023. <https://interfax.com.ua/news/general/895575.html>

Initiatives and projects in the field of post-war reconstruction for 2022-2024

Recovery in communities

Recovery in Ukraine began with communities. According to the quantitative survey results, 41% of community leaders reported that projects and initiatives to overcome the devastating impact of the war in their communities are currently being implemented or planned for 2023-2024. No recovery projects are being implemented or planned in 55 per cent of communities, and 4 per cent of respondents found it difficult to answer.

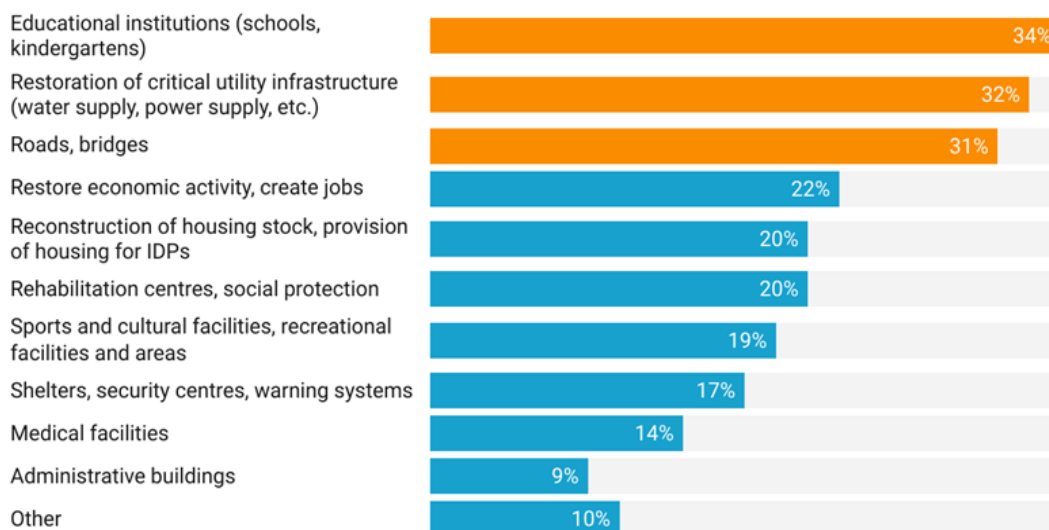
Only 41% of Ukrainian hromadas have started or planned restoration projects



Source: KIIS survey • Created with Datawrapper

The projects mainly focus on the reconstruction and repair of educational institutions (34%), restoration of critical community infrastructure (32%), and roads and bridges (31%). This physical reconstruction in communities is most often carried out at the expense of local budgets or grants from international organisations/projects.

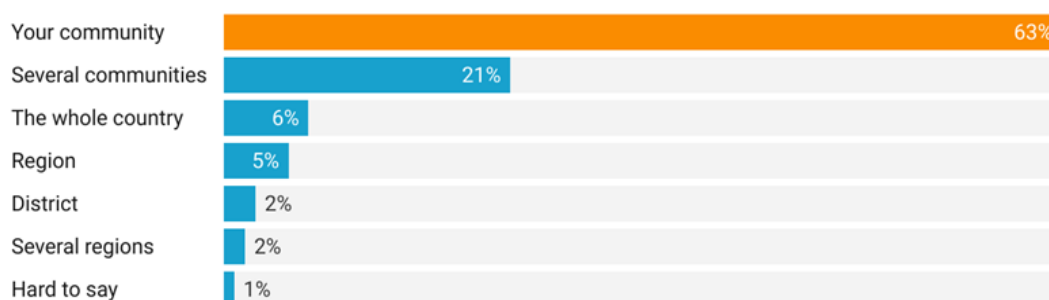
Thematic focus of existing/planned initiatives or projects to overcome the devastating effects of war in the community



n=59 hromadas that have such projects, % of responses, the sum can be more than 100%
 Source: KIIS survey • Created with Datawrapper

Most projects are planned to be implemented at the community level (63%), less often at the level of several communities (21%), and the wider territorial coverage is rare.

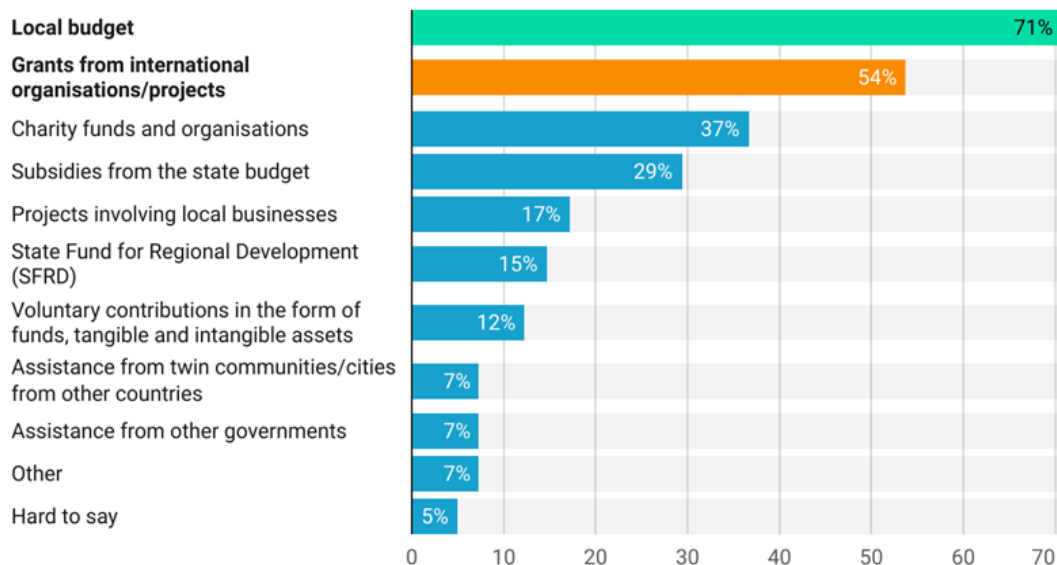
This project mainly covers the level of...



n=126 projects, % of responses, the sum may exceed 100%
 Source: KIIS survey • Created with Datawrapper

The primary funding source for post-war reconstruction in the community is most often mentioned as local budgets (71%). Grants from international organisations/projects play a huge role: about half (54%) of the surveyed community leaders mentioned them as one of the main funding sources. 37% of the surveyed leaders consider the primary funding source from charitable foundations and organisations, 30% - subventions from the state budget subventions, and other sources were mentioned much less frequently (for example, the State Fund for Regional Development - only 15%).

The local budget and grants from international organisations/projects are the main sources of funding for community recovery projects



% of responses, the sum can be more than 100%, n=41 communities that have restoration projects already implemented or planned for 2023-2024

Source: KIIS survey • Created with Datawrapper

Rebuilding Ukraine: the participation of civil society and other actors

Section summary

In the course of the study, we identified 22 areas of recovery in which civil society is involved.

Assessment of the extent of damage and needs	Support for entrepreneurs and businesses	Advocating for access to and use of open data for recovery
Establishment of GIS systems/GIS registers required for recovery	Rebuilding and repairing housing, medical, educational and social infrastructure	Engaging community members in planning and participating in recovery
Development of digital products/information systems	Assistance in the restoration of critical infrastructure	Advocacy for Ukraine at the international level
Establishment of think tanks, coordination/expert platforms to support recovery	Rebuilding and repairing energy infrastructure	Psychological support for the population, adaptation of veterans
Creation of manifestos or concepts for recovery	Expert support to the central government and local authorities in the course of recovery	Assistance in the development of engineering design documentation and technical supervision
Creation of training programmes for recovery actors	Mine clearance	Provision of logistical support and materials
Development of analytical recovery plans	Promoting and advocating for green recovery	
Supporting CSOs to participate in recovery	Establishing mechanisms to control expenditures and fight corruption during recovery	

Created with Datawrapper

Several coalitions of actors are assessing the scale of damage and needs of Ukraine as a result of the war: central authorities (the Presidential Office, ministries) in cooperation with civil society representatives of the KSE Institute; leading international organisations (the World Bank, the European Commission, the UN). Specialised international organisations produce estimates of losses by economic sector: telecommunications, agriculture, etc. At the level of civil society, in addition to the aforementioned KSE Institute, several projects document and assess the losses of Ukraine's housing stock, monitor environmental damage, and record the destruction of educational and medical infrastructure.

Many initiatives focus on creating **GIS systems and services needed for recovery:** new systems are being created by the government as part of the eReconstruction system, as well as by donors, CSOs and local authorities. These projects often focus on documenting the destruction and have similar functionality. This is probably an area where projects partially overlap. This recommendation requires additional expert verification, but we note that the usefulness of GIS projects would be higher if users (government officials, donors, analysts) had access to the complete set of data, not just the maps themselves.

Creating digital products/information systems is the «heart» of the reconstruction process. This will allow not only to manage the reconstruction effectively and make it transparent to society, donors and international partners. The main digital product of the government, which is being created by the government, CSOs and international donors and should be the basis for reconstruction, is DREAM (Digital Restoration Ecosystem for Accountable Management)³⁰. With the help of donors, the state is developing other, more specialised digital products, such as a service for compensating for destroyed housing. At the level of civil society, projects for the digitalisation of communities are being implemented. There are examples of both small pilot projects and relatively large-scale initiatives. CSOs are also developing digital monitoring services, especially in environmental protection.

Establishing think tanks and coordination/expert platforms to support the recovery is the prerogative of civil society, both within Ukraine and internationally (at least two think tanks have been established abroad).

Ukrainian civil society has been very active **in creating manifestos and concepts of reconstruction:** for example, more than 100 civil society organisations signed the «Luhansk Declaration» before last year's Lugano conference. The manifestos addressed both the principles of rebuilding Ukraine and the international situation. A large number of vision documents have been created with varying degrees of detail on reconstruction. Still, assessing how much they have influenced the government's position is difficult, as there is currently no national reconstruction strategy.

Civil society's involvement in **developing training programmes for reconstruction actors** is valuable, especially at the community level. In Ukraine, due to decentralisation, the newly created communities have faced new powers and responsibilities, which they acquired without sufficient financial resources, experience, infrastructure and personnel. The problem is transferring powers from the central to the local level without transferring the corresponding financial resources to the ground. The war and the need for reconstruction have made this situation even more acute. Therefore, training of local authorities in such complex areas as engineering protection of territories, updating urban planning documents, development of housing and communal services, etc., should be much more extensive than it is now.

³⁰ The DREAM Digital Ecosystem for Infrastructure Rehabilitation Management is being developed by the Ministry of Communities, Territories and Infrastructure Development of Ukraine in partnership with the RISE Ukraine Coalition. The technical developer of the system is the Open Contracting Partnership team. Methodological support is provided by Transparency International Ukraine and the Better Regulation Delivery Office (BRDO). The development is funded by the UK Government. The IMF, the World Bank, the G7 countries and other international partners support the use of the system to manage Ukraine's post-war recovery. <https://dream.gov.ua/>

One of the areas where Ukrainian civil society has been very active and productive is the **development of analytical recovery plans**. Think tanks publish their original developments and critical professional analyses of the government's plans (most often, the Recovery Plan prepared for the Lugano conference). The products of environmental CSOs are comprehensive. Many CSOs of various profiles, from architectural to economic, are involved in developing community recovery plans (we recall that according to our survey, CSOs were involved in about half of the cases of development of community recovery plans). Large donors, such as USAID and GIZ, also pay much attention to this type of assistance.

Several leading civil society coordinating organisations are implementing **large-scale support programmes for Ukrainian CSOs to participate in the reconstruction**. These include first of all, ISAR Ednannia, the Eastern Europe Foundation, and the International Renaissance Foundation.

Support for entrepreneurs and businesses is most often provided by the Ukrainian government, global actors (such as the European Union or Germany) and large international donors (such as USAID). Most often, programmes are focused on helping small and medium-sized businesses or private entrepreneurs (small farmers). The agricultural sector is the focus of business support projects. The scale of funding for business support programmes does not seem too large, given the complexity of the task and the number of people (and therefore businesses) in Ukraine: from \$1 million to \$15.5 million in projects where the total budget is known. Government programmes are somewhat larger, such as eRobota, which has issued grants worth \$82 million, or UAH 3 billion, in its almost one-year history. However, the scale of government programmes seems insufficient. At the level of civil society, small-scale projects that support creative entrepreneurs, IDPs, and women entrepreneurs are most often implemented.

The state is an active and powerful player in the **reconstruction and repair of housing, medical, educational and social infrastructure**, but the processes it coordinates or initiates are rather slow. For example, the Fund for the Elimination of the Consequences of Armed Aggression was not yet operational as of April 2023, and the first allocation of funds took place only on 17 May, 2023. In addition to the state, international organisations, such as the European Investment Bank, the EBRD, and the World Bank, and actors, such as the European Union, are important players. At the same time, civil society was involved in the reconstruction and repair of housing and infrastructure much earlier and is active in several areas. There are four main areas of CSO activity and volunteer initiatives in this area: 1) physical repair and reconstruction of damaged and destroyed homes; 2) planning new spaces in war-affected settlements; 3) training of mayors, architects, specialists, mentoring and creation of manuals for reconstruction participants; 4) professional engineering support of construction projects. Most of these are volunteer projects, which have a certain core of specialists around whom those willing to participate in the initiatives unite in one form: physical work at the sites, provision of building materials, creation of educational content, and work with humanitarian aid. Ukrainian CSOs and international actors such as the European Union and UNDP play an important role in the reconstruction of schools.

The rebuilding of critical infrastructure is a field where the state and international partners (Japan, Denmark, Germany) are mainly active, but CSOs also play an important role. The government, private companies and large international donors are the main players in energy recovery. The role of CSOs in this area is primarily to advocate for the principles of «green recovery»: energy efficiency, decarbonisation, use of renewable energy sources and decentralisation of energy infrastructure. The same CSOs that directly address the consequences of the shelling are more often engaged in supplying small energy sources for communities - solar panels, generators, etc.

An important area of CSO participation in reconstruction is **expert support to the central government and local authorities in the course of reconstruction**. One example is the coalition of civil society organisations **RISE**, which is involved, among other things, in the creation of the **DREAM** reconstruction management system. Given the different scales and levels of capacity of communities in Ukraine, it is very valuable for CSOs to assist the authorities at the community level, especially in preparing recovery plans.

Mine action is one of the most important recovery areas, without which it is impossible to move

forward. The government, aware of the need to coordinate donors providing financial and technical assistance, has established the Humanitarian Demining Centre, which is responsible for these tasks. It is worth noting that this crucial area, according to some of the participants in our study, is already suffering from corruption. At the level of civil society, information and education projects on mine safety and logistical assistance to demining units are mainly implemented.

Advocacy for green recovery is almost entirely driven by CSOs. Since the spring of 2022, CSOs have been forming coalitions to draw the attention of society, the government, international partners and donors to the need to make the recovery green. Civil society advocacy for green recovery is not limited to domestic Ukrainian discussions: representatives of the Ukrainian environmental community also convey their position to the leaders of the European Parliament and the European Commission. It is important that CSOs not only draw attention to this problem but also provide specific analyses and monitor the recovery plans developed by the authorities for compliance with the «green» course. The practical work of environmental CSOs also takes place at the local level, namely, developing «green» post-war recovery plans for specific communities.

Establishing mechanisms to control spending and fight corruption during the reconstruction process is an area where international organisations and civil society are taking the initiative.

A prerequisite for effective control over public spending is access to data. The role of civil society organisations, think tanks, and researchers in advocating for the return of access to open data that has become inaccessible due to the war is key. Civil society draws attention to this problem, pointing out that without this data, it will be difficult to fight corruption, and officials will feel impunity in rebuilding the country.

Participatory projects, involving community residents in developing plans and the recovery process are also mainly implemented by civil society representatives. CSOs and international organisations are implementing projects to increase social cohesion.

Alongside government officials, athletes, and cultural figures, CSOs are actively involved in **Ukraine's advocacy at the international level:** representatives of Ukrainian civil society make presentations to the European Parliament, advocate for aid to Ukraine in the US Congress, etc.

Psychological support of the population and adaptation of veterans were the focus of CSOs even before the outbreak of the full-scale war, and in 2022-23, the work in this area became even more intensive. It is worth noting that, as in other areas, Ukrainian CSOs create successful coalitions of organisations and cooperate productively with the authorities.

Assessment of the extent of damage and needs

At the level of government and international organisations

At the central government level, the following institutions are involved in assessing Ukraine's losses as a result of the war: The Office of the President of Ukraine, the Ministry of Economy, the Ministry of Reintegration of the Temporarily Occupied Territories, the Ministry of Infrastructure of Ukraine, the Ministry of Community and Territorial Development of Ukraine. It should be noted that this assessment is conducted in cooperation with the KSE Institute (a think tank at the Kyiv School of Economics) within the framework of the project «Russia Will Pay³¹» .

The World Bank, the European Commission, and the UN, in cooperation with the Ukrainian government, are also assessing the losses and needs of the whole of Ukraine as a result of the war in the form of the «Updated Needs Assessment for Ukraine for Recovery and Rehabilitation³²» (the second such report was published in late March):

«The report quantifies the direct material damage to infrastructure and buildings, and describes the impact on the lives and livelihoods of the population. The RDNA2 also identifies the amount of funds needed for recovery and reconstruction. The RDNA2 estimates that Ukraine will need USD 14 billion of investment in 2023 for priority recovery and reconstruction. Addressing these needs will require USD 11 billion in funding in addition to what the government has already allocated in the 2023 state budget. This amount includes unfunded budgetary needs of USD 6 billion, and an additional USD 5 billion to financially support state-owned enterprises and boost the private sector»³³ .

Some journalists point out that for the international donor community, the World Bank is the key player in assessing Ukraine's damage and needs due to the war:

«We are also talking about the World Bank's leading role in assessing Ukraine's losses from the war. The fact is that, according to unconfirmed reports, one of the problems demonstrated by the Lugano conference was the unwillingness of international partners to accept the estimates of war damage offered by Ukraine. We are talking about the same more than \$750 billion (around the same time, figures of \$1 trillion were also mentioned). The World Bank's estimate of damage, reconstruction, and recovery needs is much more modest - \$411 billion as of 24 February 2023.»³⁴ »

The damage to Ukraine's telecommunications infrastructure due to the war was assessed by the International Telecommunication Union (ITU)³⁵ , which published the report «Interim Assessment on Damages to telecommunications infrastructure and Resilience of the ICT Ecosystem in Ukraine»³⁶ in December 2022.

Estimates of the extent of damage and destruction in the energy sector are produced by international organisations. The **United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)**, together with the **World Bank**, assessed the losses of energy infrastructure as a result of the shelling³⁷. The international organisation **Energy Charter**³⁸ regularly assesses the state of Ukraine's energy sector and infrastructure damage due to shelling and other hostilities: the ninth report «Ukrainian energy sector assessment and damage assessment»³⁹ was published in late April 2023.

The Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO) has been assessing agricultural producers. Based on a representative survey of rural households, FAO has prepared a report entitled «**The Impact of the War in Ukraine on Agriculture and Agricultural Livelihoods: Results of a Nationwide Rural Household Survey**»⁴⁰. FAO describes the purpose of this report as follows

«The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations conducted a nationwide survey of rural households in Ukraine, which involved 5,230 rural households across

³⁴ Andriy Golub. Not a Marshall Plan. What is known about the system for rebuilding Ukraine. Published on 14 April 2023. <https://tyzhden.ua/ne-plan-marshalla-shcho-vidomo-pro-systemu-z-vidbudovy-ukrainy/>

³⁵ About International Telecommunication Union (ITU). <https://www.itu.int/en/about/Pages/default.aspx>

³⁶ Interim assessment on damages to telecommunication infrastructure and resilience of the ICT ecosystem in Ukraine. https://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Regional-Presence/Europe/Documents/Interim%20assessment%20on%20damages%20to%20telecommunication%20infrastructure%20and%20resilience%20of%20the%20ICT%20ecosystem%20in%20Ukraine%20-2022-12-22_FINAL.pdf

³⁷ Jaco Silier. Revealing the real state of Ukraine's energy infrastructure after the devastating shelling. Published on 12 April 2023. <https://www.undp.org/uk/ukraine/blog/vyavleniya-realnoho-stanu-enerhetychnoyi-infrastruktury-ukrayiny-pislya-ruynivnykh-obstriliv>
<https://www.energycharter.org/>

³⁸ Ukrainian energy sector evaluation and damage assessment — IX (as of April 24, 2023). Published 27 April 2023. https://www.energycharter.org/fileadmin/DocumentsMedia/Occasional/2023_04_27_UA_sectoral_evaluation_and_damage_assessment_Version_IX.pdf

the country, to: i) collecting essential data on the impact of the war on rural livelihoods to inform programme decisions and support advocacy efforts; and ii) complementing the data from the consolidated and ongoing analysis, including estimates of damage and losses by sector. This analysis is part of a series of complementary assessments that aim to provide a comprehensive understanding of the impact of the war on Ukraine's agricultural sector and identify possible programme and policy responses.⁴¹»

The FAO representative in Ukraine, Pierre Vauthier, reports disappointing results of the assessment:

«The report notes that due to the war, 25 per cent of Ukraine's rural population engaged in agriculture were forced to reduce or even stop production activities. In the most agriculturally dependent regions of Ukraine, the situation is even more depressing: more than 40 per cent of rural families have been affected.⁴²»

Lavinia Antonacci, the assessment coordinator, emphasises the importance of small-scale producers, even if they are not formally farmers:

«The report focuses on households engaged in gardening and small-scale agricultural production. Although not officially classified as farming households, they play a key role in ensuring food security, income and livelihoods of the rural population, as they not only meet their own food needs but also sell their products on the local market, thus contributing to the development of local value chains.⁴³»

At the level of civil society

As mentioned above, CSO representatives are involved in assessing the extent of damage and losses caused by the war at the national level. The **KSE Institute (a think tank at the Kyiv School of Economics)** within the framework of the **National Council for Reconstruction of Ukraine** and in cooperation with the government institutions is assessing direct physical damage in the project «Russia Will Pay⁴⁴». According to the project website:

«Project objectives: 1. to record, verify and analyse information on damage and destruction of infrastructure 2. to assess the losses of Ukraine's infrastructure caused by the war 3. to create a register of damage and an aggregated database of material losses.»

It should be noted that this is a collaborative project: in addition to the government and the **KSE Institute**, it involves such public and governmental organisations as the **Centre for Economic Strategy**, Dragon Capital, Anti-Corruption Headquarters, Institute of Analysis and Advocacy, Transparency International Ukraine, Prozorro.Sales, Prozorro, Ukrainian Council of Shopping Centres, CoST Ukraine, Vkursi Agro, TVIS Ukraine, Retailers Association of Ukraine (RAU), Centre for Innovation Development and Culver Airlines, and the project is implemented with the support of **USAID**⁴⁶.

³⁹Ukrainian energy sector evaluation and damage assessment — IX (as of April 24, 2023). Published 27 April 2023. https://www.energycharter.org/fileadmin/DocumentsMedia/Occasional/2023_04_27_UA_sectoral_evaluation_and_damage_assessment_Version_IX.pdf

⁴⁰Ukraine: Impact of the war on agriculture and rural livelihoods in Ukraine. Findings of a nation-wide rural household survey. Published December 2022. <https://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/cc3311en>

⁴¹Ukraine: Impact of the war on agriculture and rural livelihoods in Ukraine. Findings of a nation-wide rural household survey. Published December 2022. <https://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/cc3311en>

⁴²Ukraine: According to a new UN survey, the war is taking an increasingly heavy toll on rural households. More than a quarter of respondents to the nationwide survey reported a reduction in or complete cessation of agricultural production. Published on 14 December 2022. <https://www.fao.org/newsroom/detail/ukraine-new-un-survey-shows-rural-households-are-increasingly-affected-by-the-war/ru>

The KSE Institute also estimates Ukraine's losses in the agricultural sector in the projects «Survey of Losses and Damages in the agricultural sector»⁴⁷ and «Survey of Losses and damages in the agricultural sector»⁴⁸.

The **Rebuildua** project assesses the damage to infrastructure by digitising data from UAVs and satellites, taking photos and videos, and analysing geospatial data⁴⁹. For example, according to the project, Irpin suffered UAH 25.3 billion worth of damage from the Russian occupation, which lasted just over a month⁵⁰. Almost 10,600 buildings were damaged. 1,836 were destroyed. The largest share of losses - UAH 17.7 billion - falls on the housing stock. More than UAH 11.5 billion of this amount is due to damaged apartment buildings. In total, almost half of the city's housing stock has been affected by the Russian invasion.

Civil society organisations and think tanks also monitor the situation, documenting losses and assessing the extent of damage in specific areas. For example, Ecodia monitors cases of potential environmental damage⁵¹, caused by Russian aggression, which is recorded on an interactive map:

«This data will help us plan future research missions to establish the facts of the deterioration or destruction of our nature. Crimes against the environment are also part of war crimes. According to the Geneva Convention, «It is prohibited to use methods or means of warfare which are intended to cause or may be expected to cause widespread, long-term and serious damage to the natural environment.»

«Nuclear power plants, seaports, hazardous waste storage facilities (mineral fertilisers, polyurethane foam, paints and varnishes, fuels and lubricants, etc.), industry, including chemical and metallurgical plants, are currently in the active hostilities zone. Fires have been reported at oil depots, petrol stations, and garbage dumps, and there have been cases of damage to heat and water supply facilities (sewage pumping stations, filtering stations, and water pipelines). There is also a direct impact on ecosystems due to fires and destruction of rare species and habitats, as well as nature reserve sites and ecosystems of forests, steppes and seas.»

A very similar project (an interactive map of the environmental consequences and risks of war) is being implemented with the support of the **Zoy Environmental Network (Switzerland), the OSCE Project Co-ordinator in Ukraine, the REACH Humanitarian Initiative and the United Nations Environment Programme** and is called **Ecodozor**⁵².

⁴³ Ukraine: According to a new UN survey, the war is taking an increasingly heavy toll on rural households. More than a quarter of respondents to the nationwide survey reported a reduction in or complete cessation of agricultural production. Published on 14 December 2022. <https://www.fao.org/newsroom/detail/ukraine-new-un-survey-shows-rural-households-are-increasingly-affected-by-the-war/ru>

⁴⁴ «Russia will pay» / damaged.in.ua A project to collect, evaluate and analyse information about Ukraine's material losses from the war with Russia. <https://kse.ua/ua/russia-will-pay/>

⁴⁵ <https://damaged.in.ua/about>

⁴⁶ «Russia will pay» / damaged.in.ua A project to collect, evaluate and analyse information about Ukraine's material losses from the war with Russia. <https://kse.ua/ua/russia-will-pay/>

⁴⁷ Overview of losses and damages in the agricultural sector. A project to calculate losses and damages in the agricultural sector to inform a wide audience and policy makers about compensation and rehabilitation needs. <https://kse.ua/ua/oglyad-zbitkiv-ta-vtrat-v-apk/>

⁴⁸ Agricultural War Damages, Losses, and Needs Review. Issue 3. Published 24 April 2023. <https://kse.ua/wp-content/uploads/2023/05/RDNA2.pdf>

⁴⁹ Helping to rebuild Ukraine. We are digitising, analysing and visualising Ukraine's infrastructure destroyed by the military actions of Russia and Belarus. <https://rebuildua.net/#about-us>

⁵⁰ Irpin. A hero city that defended Kyiv from the invasion of Russian occupiers. <https://rebuildua.net/irpin>

⁵¹ Cases of potential environmental damage caused by Russian aggression. [Interactive map]. <https://ecoaction.org.ua/warmap.html>

«Ecodia also conducted a pilot study of the impact of military activities on the state of Ukrainian soils (on the example of two communities in Kharkiv and Donetsk regions) and proposed an approach to assessing and restoring damaged land»⁵³. Also noteworthy is the estimate of additional greenhouse gas emissions made by **Ecodia** in the study «The Impact of the Russian War in Ukraine on the Climate: An Interim Assessment of Greenhouse Gas Emissions»⁵⁴.

The analytical centre **Cedos** commissioned by the charitable foundation **saVED** and supported by the **International Renaissance Foundation**, conducted a study «War and Education: How a Year of Full-scale Invasion Affected Ukrainian Schools»⁵⁵, one of the sections of which analyses the destruction of educational infrastructure.

The authors of the study «Destruction and Devastation. A Year of Russia’s Attack on Ukraine’s Healthcare System» document Russia’s attacks on Ukrainian hospitals, medical infrastructure and medical professionals (organisations such as **EyeWitness to Atrocities, Insecurity Insight (II), Physicians for Human Rights (PHR), Media Initiative for Human Rights (MHR) and the Ukrainian Healthcare Centre (UHC)**).

Here is a summary of the main projects in the field of damage and needs assessment.

<i>Project name</i>	Participants, partners, donors	Brief description
<u>"Russia will pay"</u>	Office of the President of Ukraine, Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Reintegration of the Temporarily Occupied Territories, Ministry of Infrastructure of Ukraine, Ministry of Community and Territorial Development of Ukraine, KSE Institute, Centre for Economic Strategy, Dragon Capital, Anti-Corruption Headquarters, Institute of Analysis and Advocacy, Transparency International Ukraine, Prozorro.Sales, Prozorro, Ukrainian Council of Shopping Centres, CoST Ukraine, Vkursi Agro, TVIS Ukraine, Retailers Association of Ukraine (RAU),	Assessment of Ukraine's losses as a result of the war
<u>"Russia will pay"</u>	Office of the President of Ukraine, Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Reintegration of the Temporarily Occupied Territories, Ministry of Infrastructure of Ukraine, Ministry of Community and Territorial Development of Ukraine, KSE Institute, Centre for Economic Strategy, Dragon Capital, Anti-Corruption Headquarters, Institute of Analysis and Advocacy, Transparency International Ukraine, Prozorro.Sales, Prozorro, Ukrainian Council of Shopping Centres, CoST Ukraine, Vkursi Agro, TVIS Ukraine, Retailers Association of Ukraine (RAU),	Assessment of Ukraine's losses as a result of the war

<u>"Interim assessment on damages to telecommunication infrastructure and resilience of the ICT ecosystem in Ukraine"</u>	International Telecommunication Union (ITU)	Assessment of damage to Ukraine's telecommunications infrastructure as a result of the war
<u>Assessment of damage and destruction in the energy sector</u>	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), World Bank	Assessment of damage and destruction in the energy sector of Ukraine as a result of the war
<u>"Ukrainian energy sector evaluation and damage assessment"</u>	Energy Charter	Assessment of damage and destruction in the energy sector of Ukraine as a result of the war
<u>"The impact of the war in Ukraine on agriculture and agricultural livelihoods"</u>	Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO)	Assessing the impact of the war in Ukraine on agriculture
<u>Assessment of infrastructure damage</u>	Rebuildua	Assessment of infrastructure damage using digitisation of UAV and satellite data, photo and video recording, and geospatial data analysis
<u>Environmental monitoring</u>	"Ecodiya"	Monitoring of potential environmental damage caused by Russian aggression (including soil and greenhouse gases)
<u>Environmental monitoring</u>	Ecodozor:	Monitoring cases of potential environmental damage caused by Russian aggression
<u>Assessing the impact of war on education</u>	Cedos Analytical Centre, savED Foundation, International Renaissance Foundation	Research "War and Education: How a year of full-scale invasion has affected Ukrainian schools"
<u>Assessing the impact of war on the healthcare system</u>	EyeWitness to Atrocities, Insecurity Insight (II), Physicians for Human Rights (PHR), Media Initiative for Human Rights (MHR) and Ukrainian Healthcare Centre (UHC)	Documentation of Russia's attacks on Ukrainian hospitals, medical infrastructure and medical personnel

Establishment of GIS systems/GIS registers required for recovery

At the level of government and international organisations

At the end of October 2022, the government and UNDP reached an agreement to create a new geographic information system to improve information and reconstruction in Ukraine. According to a UNDP press release, the decision to create such a system was made by the government in the summer of 2022:

«The GIS project is envisaged by a resolution of the Government of Ukraine adopted on 24 June 2022. Immediately after the adoption of this document, UNDP began collecting data from affected communities across Ukraine to create the pilot model that was presented this week. UNDP, in collaboration with the United Nations Observatory on Satellite Applications (UNOSAT), Kyiv School of Economics (KSE) and the City University of New York (CUNY), has piloted the use of remote sensing methods and tools to map damage and destruction of buildings in 55 settlements in Kyiv Oblast and six other oblasts.

The first stage will cover Kyiv, Chernihiv, Kharkiv, Sumy and Zhytomyr regions. The second stage will assess the damage in Kherson, Luhansk, Donetsk, Zaporizhzhia, Mykolaiv, Odesa and Dnipro regions (in accessible areas). In addition, the cities of Chernihiv, Kharkiv, Okhtyrka, Kramatorsk, Kherson, Kremenchuk, Sievierodonetsk, Lysychansk, Melitopol, Avdiivka and Bakhmut will also be assessed at the first stage.»

It should be noted that the digital ecosystem for managing infrastructure reconstruction, DREAM, also includes a GIS system.

USAID's Agricultural and Rural Development Programme (AGRO) presented tools for comprehensive spatial planning of community territories for their post-war recovery to local communities and the Government.

⁵⁷Yulia Samus. New geographic information system to improve information and rebuild Ukraine. UNDP and the Government are using space technology to develop geoinformation solutions for Ukraine's reconstruction. Published on 27 October 2022. <https://www.undp.org/uk/ukraine/press-releases/nova-heoinformatsiyna-systema-zadlya-pokrashchennya-informuvannya-ta-vidbudovy-ukrayiny>

⁵⁸Yulia Samus. New geographic information system to improve information and rebuild Ukraine. UNDP and the government are using space technology to develop geoinformation solutions for Ukraine's reconstruction. Published on 27 October 2022. <https://www.undp.org/uk/ukraine/press-releases/nova-heoinformatsiyna-systema-zadlya-pokrashchennya-informuvannya-ta-vidbudovy-ukrayiny>

⁵⁹DREAM is an ecosystem for infrastructure reconstruction management. The DREAM digital ecosystem for infrastructure reconstruction management is being developed by the Ministry of Communities, Territories and Infrastructure of Ukraine in partnership with the RISE Ukraine Coalition. The technical developer of the system is the Open Contracting Partnership team. Methodological support is provided by Transparency International Ukraine and the Better Regulation Delivery Office (BRDO). The development is funded by the UK Government. The IMF, the World Bank, the G7 countries and other international partners support the use of the system to manage Ukraine's post-war recovery. <https://dream.gov.ua/>

At the level of civil society

In this area, CSOs are implementing a fairly large number of projects of various scales and directions.

According to the Ministry of Agrarian Policy and Food of Ukraine, the USAID Agricultural and Rural Development Programme (AGRO) presented tools for comprehensive spatial planning of community territories for their post-war recovery to local communities and the Government. In early June 2023, an online platform was presented to develop a task for comprehensive spatial development plans for community territories⁶¹.

A large number of GIS projects aim to record the destruction and damage caused by the hostilities

The **RebuildUA** project defines its goal in this way:

«On 24 February 2022, the Russian military began hostilities on the territory of Ukraine, causing numerous destructions, losses, and destroying lives at every turn. Almost all regions of the country continue to suffer damage and destruction of infrastructure of varying severity. These damages need to be recorded and digitised in order to attract funding and start the reconstruction process. The RebuildUA project aims to analyse and visualise the destroyed infrastructure of Ukraine, disseminate this information, share the results with communities, government agencies and specialised reconstruction funds, and collect evidence of the crimes of the aggressor countries.»⁶²

ONOVA/Ukraine Renewal League creates the product «ONOVA GIS HUB», whose functions are as follows:

«Fixing the destruction. Restore and develop regions and industries in accordance with updated plans. The transparent attraction of investments in damaged facilities. Support system for management decision-making. Control over the implementation of the renovation of facilities, communities, industries, and the country. Opportunity to interact with the owners of destroyed facilities»⁶³.

According to ONOVA/Ukraine Renewal League, their product is used by communities affected by the war:

«The communities participating in the ONOVA League of Renewal of Ukraine are actively using the ONOVA GIS HUB geo-information portal not only to record the destruction but also to transparently present their recovery projects. For example, during the international conference REBUILD UKRAINE, which took place on 15-16 February in Warsaw, the Makariv territorial community demonstrated a map of the destruction made with the help of ONOVA GIS HUB and one of the joint projects with the League, «Projects»⁶⁴.

⁶⁰ A tool to accelerate the implementation of spatial planning in Ukraine was presented to hromadas. Published on 02 June 2023. <https://minagro.gov.ua/news/gromadam-prezentuvali-instrument-dlya-priskorennya-vprovadzhennya-prostorovogo-planuvannya-v-ukrayini>

⁶¹ Tasks to develop comprehensive spatial development plans. <https://plangromad.com.ua/>

⁶² Helping to rebuild Ukraine. We digitise, analyse and visualise Ukraine's infrastructure destroyed by the military actions of Russia and Belarus <https://rebuildua.net/#about-us>

⁶³ ONOVA GIS HUB. <https://onova.org.ua/projects/onova-gis-hub>

⁶⁴ Makarivska hromada: ONOVA GIS HUB as a tool for attracting international funding. <https://onova.org.ua/news/makarivska-hromada-onova-gis-hub-iaak-instrument-zaluchennia-mizhnarodnoho-finansuvannia>

A similar project («Map of Destruction and Restoration») is being implemented by the Anti-Corruption Headquarters NGO. This is how the authors describe its purpose and functionality:

«The Destruction and Reconstruction Map accumulates information on all civilian infrastructure damaged or destroyed as a result of the Russian invasion of Ukraine, as well as information on reconstruction work.

The object on the map has information about its location (coordinates), address, estimated recovery period, date of destruction, recovery estimate, photos before the destruction, the destruction itself, the recovery process and its completion, links to the source of information about the event, the company that restored the object⁶⁵» .

Another similar project was carried out by **Texty.org.ua - «Map of Destruction»⁶⁶** . The authors of the project used satellite images and algorithms to automatically determine whether a building is destroyed or intact:

«Based on the algorithm of automatic classification of satellite images, we analysed the destruction of 40 settlements in Ukraine.

We did not have satellite imagery of sufficient quality to cover all the settlements that were damaged. Therefore, the picture is not complete, in particular, Mariupol is not on the map.

The towns and villages we studied are located in the area of active hostilities, as well as in the liberated and occupied territories. Most of them are in the east and south of the country, but for comparison, we also studied Borodyanka, Irpin and Bucha in the Kyiv region, Yahidne in Chernihiv region and several settlements in the Kharkiv region⁶⁷.»

The NGO Housing Ukraine, which is working on the Council of Europe project «Facilitating access to housing solutions for internally displaced persons and persons affected by armed conflict at the community level», is also developing a digital mapping register to record damage and monitor the progress of recovery. As reported:

«The NGO has initiated the development of a digital platform for mapping destroyed and damaged housing and its restoration at the community level. According to the project's idea, international donors will have access to the service. Thanks to the site's functionality, they would be able to help rebuild homes and monitor the recovery process.»

The platform was launched on 11 November 2022, is currently operating in the Ivanivska community of Chernihiv Oblast and has plans to scale up to Kryvyi Rih and Kramatorsk. Currently, the platform's functionality is as follows: it is possible to select a settlement and a specific house affected by the hostilities, assess the extent of damage, and see the design of the rebuilt housing before the reconstruction is completed⁷⁰ .

⁶⁴ Makarivska hromada: ONOVA GIS HUB as a tool for attracting international funding. <https://onova.org.ua/news/makarivska-hromada-onova-gis-hub-iaak-instrument-zaluchennia-mizhnarodnoho-finansuvannia>

⁶⁵ About the project. <https://reukraine.shtab.net/about>

⁶⁶ Denys Hubashov, Yevheniia Drozdova, Nadia Kelm. Map of destruction. Published on 21 March 2023. <https://texty.org.ua/projects/109019/karta-rujnuvan/?src=main>

⁶⁷ Denys Hubashov, Yevheniia Drozdova, Nadia Kelm. Map of destruction. Published on 21 March 2023. <https://texty.org.ua/projects/109019/karta-rujnuvan/?src=main>

⁷⁰ Helping and rebuilding Ukraine - how the Council of Europe uses cloud services. Published on 15 April 2023. <https://gigacloud.ua/blog/kejsi/dopomoga-ta-vidbudova-ukraini-jak-rada-evropi-vikristovue-hmarni-servisi>

A similar project is being implemented in Mykolaiv with the support of the **EU Anti-Corruption Initiative in Ukraine (EUACI)**⁷¹, which is funded by the **EU** and co-funded and implemented by the **Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark**. **Mykolaiv Mayor Senkevych said:**

«Since February, the city of Mykolaiv has not been bombed for 41 days. Therefore, the recovery of the Mykolaiv region is not only about rebuilding the destroyed school but also about a comprehensive analysis of the situation. Mykolaiv became the first city in Ukraine to implement a GIS module for damaged facilities with the support of EUACI and the Danish government. We will also definitely work on integrating the city system into the GIS of MinRegion⁷² ».

However, the Mykolaiv Centre for Investigative Journalism is more reserved and critical of the project, noting that the city's GIS system has been in place for 3 years and that the layer with information about the damage was added to it:

«The local authorities, like all over Ukraine, collected information from citizens, businesses and their own structures about the damage caused by the shelling. This information was accumulated in ordinary Excel spreadsheets.

In Mykolaiv, data on damaged facilities were also posted on an electronic map. Three years ago, the mayor's office ordered a modern electronic map of the city with great detail and several layers through an intermediary, SoftPro. The Centre for Investigative Journalism discovered that this geographic information system (GIS) cost Mykolaiv an order of magnitude more than other cities and was purchased through a Mykolaiv-based shell company. However, today it has come in handy: at the request of the mayor's office, donors paid for the creation of another GIS layer, which included damaged objects and basic information about them.⁷³»

«In December 2022, the Ukrainian Society of Researchers published the project (service) **«Regional Development: Functional Types of Territories. An interactive GIS guide⁷⁴»**. The authors explain the relevance of the project as follows:

«After the beginning of the large-scale military invasion of Ukraine by the Russian Federation, the Law was amended to establish the specifics of the restoration of regions and territories affected by the armed aggression against Ukraine. Article 11-2, paragraph 2 of the Law states that «for the purpose of planning the restoration and stimulating the development of regions and territories, as well as for the purpose of introducing special mechanisms and instruments by executive authorities and local self-government bodies, functional types of territories are determined».

⁷¹Denmark will help Mykolaiv to become a model of accountable reconstruction of the Ukrainian city. <https://euaci.eu/ua/news/mykolaiv-to-become-a-model-case-for-a-transparent-reconstruction-process>

⁷²Mykolaiv has become the first city in Ukraine to implement a GIS module of damaged facilities with the support of EUACI and the Danish government. Published on 12 November 2022. <https://softpro.ua/mikolaiiv-vprovadiv-gis-modul-poshkodjenih-obektiv-v-misku-gis>

⁷³Andriy Popov. Post-war reconstruction of Mykolaiv: independent experts estimate the amount of damage much less than the authorities. Published on 21 December 2022. <https://nikcenter.org/2022/12/newsitem-75459/>

⁷⁴Pavlo Ostapenko, Stanislav Ostapenko, Oleksandr Bonchkovskiy, Roman Perkhaliuk. Regional development: functional types of territories. Interactive GIS guide. Published in December 2022. <https://region.development.tdukr.com/>

⁷⁵Pavlo Ostapenko, Stanislav Ostapenko, Oleksandr Bonchkovskiy, Roman Perkhaliuk. Regional development: functional types of territories. Interactive GIS guide. Published in December 2022. <https://region.development.tdukr.com/>

The Ukrainian Society of Researchers is launching a study of functional types of territory, the results of which will be displayed in the Interactive GIS Directory. The study will identify functional types of territory, both those specified in the Law and additional functional types of territories of territorial communities, which will help expand the tools for planning the restoration and stimulation of development of regions and territories of Ukraine⁷⁵.»

Thus, the legislation introduces a new classification of functional types of territories (territories of restoration, regional growth poles, territories with special conditions for development, and territories of sustainable development⁷⁶), which (along with other data) will be reflected in an interactive GIS guide.

The **Ukrainian Agrarian Council**, with the support of the **USAID Agriculture and Rural Development (AGRO)** programme, has created an interactive map of the destruction of the agricultural sector⁷⁷. The project aims to document crimes against agricultural enterprises:

«The interactive map of the destruction of the agricultural sector is an evidence-based database that confirms the crimes committed by the Russian Federation against the agricultural sector of Ukraine. Our goal is to help agricultural producers collect sufficient evidence of war crimes against their agricultural enterprises, to defend justice and to facilitate compensation for the damage caused⁷⁸.»

The Kharkiv Humanitarian Coordination Centre has developed an interactive map to optimise the provision of humanitarian aid to the de-occupied settlements of Kharkiv region⁷⁹. Kateryna Lavrynenko, a volunteer at the centre, said:

«Later, our centre came up with the idea to create a new product - a map with 605 settlements in Kharkiv Oblast marked on it. You can click on a mark and see the number of residents, the level of hygiene and food provision. We created it for the charity sector so that they could see where there is an abundance of what and where there is a shortage.⁸⁰»

The map provides the following information: the level of coverage of settlements with food aid, the level of coverage of settlements with hygiene, the level of coverage of settlements with medical aid, etc⁸¹.

⁷⁵Pavlo Ostapenko, Stanislav Ostapenko, Oleksandr Bonchkovskiy, Roman Perkhaliuk. Regional development: functional types of territories. Interactive GIS guide. Published in December 2022. <https://region.development.tdukr.com/>

⁷⁶Draft Law on Amendments to the Law of Ukraine «On the Principles of State Regional Policy». http://w1.c1.rada.gov.ua/pls/zweb2/webproc4_1?pf3511=71562

⁷⁷An interactive map of the destruction of Ukraine's agricultural sector. <https://www.agrirecovery.com.ua/> ⁷⁸An interactive map of the destruction of Ukraine's agricultural sector. <https://www.agrirecovery.com.ua/Interactive-map-of-the-humanitarian-aid-shipped>. <https://fcc-ua.org/map>

⁸⁰Between charities and people: how the Humanitarian Coordination Centre works in Kharkiv. <https://gwaramedia.com/mizh-blagodijnimi-fondami-ta-lyudmi-pid-obstrilami-yak-u-harkovi-praczuie-koordinacijnij-gumanitarnij-centr/>

⁸¹Interactive map of the humanitarian aid shipped. <https://fcc-ua.org/map>

Here is a summary of the main projects in GIS systems/GIS registers needed for recovery.

<i>Project name</i>	Participants, partners, donors	Brief description
<u>GIS project</u>	UNDP, the Government of Ukraine, the United Nations Satellite Centre (UNOSAT), the Kyiv School of Economics (KSE) and the City University of New York (CUNY)	Mapping damage and destruction of buildings
<u>Recording infrastructure damage</u>	RebuildUA	Analysing and visualising the destroyed infrastructure of Ukraine, collecting evidence of the crimes of the aggressor countries
<u>ONOVA GIS HUB</u>	ONOVA/Ukraine Renewal League	Fixing damage, controlling the process of renovating objects, the ability to interact with the owners of destroyed objects
<u>Map of Destruction and Reconstruction</u>	NGO "Anti-Corruption Headquarters"	Mapping of information on all damaged or destroyed civilian infrastructure, as well as information on reconstruction work
<u>Map of destruction</u>	Texty.org.ua	Mapping the destruction
<u>Digital platform for mapping destroyed and damaged housing</u>	<u>NGO "Housing Ukraine"</u> , Council of Europe	A mapping register to record damage and monitor recovery progress
<u>GIS module of damaged facilities in Mykolaiv</u>	<u>EU Anti-Corruption Initiative in Ukraine (EUACI)</u> , local authorities	GIS system with information on damage to facilities
<u>"Regional development: functional types of territories. An interactive GIS guide"</u>	"Society of Researchers of Ukraine"	An interactive GIS guide taking into account the new typology of hromadas that emerged in the legislation due to the war
<u>Interactive map of the destruction of the agricultural sector</u>	NGO "All-Ukrainian Agrarian Council", USAID	Interactive map and database of agricultural sector destruction

[Tasks for the development of comprehensive spatial development plans](#)

USAID AGRO

The service assists territorial communities in formulating a task for the development of a comprehensive plan for the spatial development of territories of territorial communities.

[Interactive map of humanitarian aid shipped](#)

Humanitarian Coordination Centre

Optimising the provision of humanitarian aid to the de-occupied settlements of Kharkiv region

Development of digital products/information systems

At the government level

The main digital product of the government, which CSOs and international donors are involved in creating, is the **DREAM** (Digital Restoration Ecosystem for Accountable Management)⁸². The DREAM Digital Restoration Ecosystem for Accountable Management is being developed by the Ministry of Communities, Territories and Infrastructure of Ukraine in partnership with the RISE Ukraine Coalition. The technical developer of the system is the Open Contracting Partnership team. Methodological support is provided by Transparency International Ukraine and the Better Regulation Delivery Office (BRDO). The development is funded by the UK Government. The IMF, World Bank, G7 countries and other international partners support the use of the system to manage Ukraine's post-war recovery. The system aims to integrate the following data sources:

- Register of damaged and destroyed property
- Geographic information system
- Sectoral management system for infrastructure reconstruction
- «Action»
- Unified State Register of Legal Entities, Individual Entrepreneurs and Public Organisations
- Unified State electronic system in the construction sector
- Prozorro
- Spending.gov.ua.
- The following information is available regarding the system's functionality:

«The system will record and monitor every stage of the reconstruction project life cycle: registration of damage, financing, procurement of goods and services for reconstruction, construction work and commissioning. The Ministry of Infrastructure emphasises that thanks to DREAM, information on each stage of the implementation of reconstruction projects will be available to the public for the first time⁸³.

⁸²<https://dream.gov.ua/>

⁸³Oleksandr Kolesnichenko. Systematizing the chaos: how the DREAM reconstruction control system will work. Published on May 17, 2023. <https://www.epravda.com.ua/publications/2023/05/17/700191/>

This is how Oleksandr Kubrakov, Minister of Communities, Territories and Infrastructure Development, sees the purpose of the system and its role in the recovery:

«The post-war reconstruction of Ukraine means tens of thousands of projects that will take place simultaneously, at different stages, throughout the country. Such a large-scale reconstruction plan involves attracting large amounts of foreign funding. The condition for attracting full funding is transparency and accountability of all reconstruction procedures. It is the principle of «everyone can see everything» that underpins investor confidence. A transparent digital ecosystem helps to ensure this trust.⁸⁴»

In other words, the system is expected to be a tool for organising and controlling recovery.

An important digital product of the government for reconstruction is the service **eVdnovnennya**⁸⁵, which allows you to apply for financial assistance to restore damaged property due to the war (the amount of compensation is up to UAH 200,000). The Ekonomichna Pravda newspaper **describes the algorithm for applying:**

«To become a member of the programme, you need to submit an application to Diia. Later, this opportunity will be available at administrative service centres, notaries and social security departments. In Diia, in the «Services» section, you need to select the programme, report the damaged property, indicate the type, area, and address of the object, contact details, attach photos and describe the damage if available. After that, go to the section «Submit an application for payment»⁸⁶.»

The service was developed by the Ministry of Digital Transformation of Ukraine and the **Ministry of Communities, Territories and Infrastructure Development of Ukraine** with the support of the **USAID/UKaid** Transparency and Accountability in Public Administration and Services/ TAPAS project⁸⁷.

Another implemented service project is the digitisation of state building codes. The **Ministry of Communities, Territories and Infrastructure Development of Ukraine** and the **Ministry of Digital Transformation of Ukraine**, with the support of the **USAID/UKaid** Transparency and Accountability in Public Administration and Services/ TAPAS project has created an electronic database of building codes⁸⁸, which is available free of charge:

«The State Construction Norms (SCN) are regulatory documents that no customer or construction contractor can do without. Fast and free access to them from any electronic device is an important step towards transparent reconstruction. From now on, 97 DBNs and amendments to them are available in the Unified State Electronic System in the Field of Construction (USESC). The web portal contains information on both the current document and the amendments adopted to it. About 8,000 pages of text have been processed.

⁸⁴The Ministry of Recovery and the RISE Coalition presented the communication platform of the electronic recovery management ecosystem DREAM. <https://www.rise.org.ua/blog-ua/ministerstvo-vidnovlennya-ta-koaliciya-rise-prezentovali-komunikaciyu-platformu-elektronnoyi-ekosistemi-upravlinnya-vidnovlenniam-dream>

⁸⁵eRestoration. Financial assistance from the state for the repair of housing damaged by hostilities. <https://erecovery.diia.gov.ua/>

⁸⁶Anastasiia Diachkina. The eVindication programme has been launched in Ukraine: how to get compensation. Published on 19 May 2023. <https://www.epravda.com.ua/publications/2023/05/19/700277/>

⁸⁷eRestoration. Financial assistance from the state for the repair of housing damaged by hostilities. <https://erecovery.diia.gov.ua/>

⁸⁸State building regulations https://e-construction.gov.ua/laws/doc_type=2

In the near future, the EDESSB portal will be updated with functionality for working with updated versions of documents and document revisions, as well as searching the centralised glossary of terms.

How was it before?

In order to use the DBN, we had to buy it.

Documents were available either in paper form or in inconvenient digital versions. In the latter, it was impossible to search through the documents and copy fragments of text.⁸⁹ »

The **Electronic Governance for Accountability and Participation (EGAP)** programme, funded by the Swiss government and implemented by the **Eastern Europe Foundation**, supports Ukraine's Ministry of Digital Transformation in the digitalisation of the State Statistics Service. According to Forbes Ukraine:

«The part of the project visible to users is the new State Statistics Service portal. It is planned to be launched in the second half of 2023. Behind the scenes, we are reorganising the administrative structure, creating an internal IT system for collecting and processing information, and transferring historical data from more than three decades of independence. The estimate from consulting to implementation is about UAH 55 million. Funding was provided by the EGAP programme supported by the Swiss government. Development was carried out by EPAM, the country's largest IT player.⁹⁰ »

At the level of civil society

Digitalisation projects are being implemented at the local level. There are examples of both small pilot projects and quite large-scale initiatives.

The NGO **Ukrainian Foundation for Energy Efficiency and Energy Saving (UFEES)**, together with **cBrain**, a leading company for the implementation of digital solutions in government (Denmark), is implementing a pilot project for the digitalisation of the Makariv community⁹¹:

«In January 2023, the parties signed an agreement under which cBrain, as part of a pilot project, provides Makariv with a specialised in-house developed software programme free of charge that will cover most of the village council's workflows. In particular, this includes electronic document management, processing of citizens' requests and appeals, provision of electronic services and documents, corporate email, etc.⁹².»

⁸⁹<https://www.facebook.com/agency.for.restoration/posts/pfbid0EqBwADXc19UxtsVm96KEejAffWk1YWkEFm981KvR2PTpoPsvV6qfmjuUCUTmxkj2l>

⁹⁰Valentina Dudko. The Ministry of Digital Transformation wants to turn the State Statistics Service into an IT company for UAH 55 million. What awaits the main statistical agency, except for the dismissal of a third of its employees. Published on 11 April 2023. <https://forbes.ua/innovations/mintsifra-za-55-mln-grn-khoche-peretvoriti-derzhstat-na-it-kompaniyu-shcho-chekae-golovniy-statistichniy-organ-krim-zvilnennya-tretini-spivrobitnikiv-11042023-12973>

⁹¹Digital Renewal of Ukraine in Action: Best e-Governance Practices from Denmark for Makarivska Hromada. Published on 17 February 2023. ufees.net/news/tsyfrove-onovlennia-ukrainy-v-dii-najkrashchi-praktyky-elektronnoho-uraduvannia-z-danii-dlia-makarivskoi-hromady

⁹²Digital Renewal of Ukraine in Action: Best e-Governance Practices from Denmark for Makarivska Hromada. Published on 17 February 2023. ufees.net/news/tsyfrove-onovlennia-ukrainy-v-dii-najkrashchi-praktyky-elektronnoho-uraduvannia-z-danii-dlia-makarivskoi-hromady

The Hromada 4.0 programme, implemented by SocialBoost, U-Lead with Europe and MinCyFRs, is a «five-month acceleration programme for local government representatives to help create and implement digital projects for communities to ensure resilience during the war and future reconstruction needs⁹³». The programme is open to representatives of small communities of up to 50,000 people. A total of 291 communities applied for participation, and 52 were selected. According to the programme's authors:

«Among the topics of the submitted projects, solutions for electronic document management, online systems for interaction between residents and local authorities, mobile applications with services, news bots, and electronic queue systems prevailed⁹⁴».

CSOs working in the field of ecology and environmental protection have created several digital products that allow them to document environmental damage caused by military operations, collect this information in online registers and even automatically transmit it to relevant authorities. These include applications such as **SaveEcoWot**: a bot that automatically redirects information about war crimes against the environment to the Operational Headquarters of the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources⁹⁵.

The Green Dossier information centre reports on similar developments:

«Later, we created several apps, EcoThreat and Ecoinspector, which automatically generate appeals to the State Environmental Inspectorate, and after processing, the information appears on the dashboard of the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources of Ukraine.

Another information resource is the Ecodozor platform, developed and maintained by the Zoï Environment Network (Switzerland). Information is added to the platform on a regular basis, and the content is formed from reports from the media, authorities, academia, civil society and other sources. The platform also features a monthly analytical digest, which records all the events of the previous month.⁹⁶»

Here is a summary of the main projects in digital products/information systems development.

<i>Project name</i>	Participants, partners, donors	Brief description
<u>GIS project</u>	UNDP, the Government of Ukraine, the United Nations Satellite Centre (UNOSAT), the Kyiv School of Economics (KSE) and the City University of New York (CUNY)	Mapping damage and destruction of buildings

⁹³Hromada 4.0. Create projects of digital hromada transformation. <https://www.hromada4.org/>

⁹⁴Meet the hromadas participating in the programme. <https://www.hromada4.org/news/meet-the-participants>

⁹⁵SaveEcoBot. <https://www.saveecobot.com/>

⁹⁶War and the environment: useful information resources. <https://www.dossier.org.ua/news/information-about-war-impact-on-environment/>

<u>Recording infrastructure damage</u>	RebuildUA	Analysing and visualising the destroyed infrastructure of Ukraine, collecting evidence of the crimes of the aggressor countries
<u>ONOVA GIS HUB</u>	ONOVA/Ukraine Renewal League	Fixing damage, controlling the process of renovating objects, the ability to interact with the owners of destroyed objects
<u>Map of Destruction and Reconstruction</u>	NGO "Anti-Corruption Headquarters"	Mapping of information on all damaged or destroyed civilian infrastructure, as well as information on reconstruction work
<u>Map of destruction</u>	Texty.org.ua	Mapping the destruction
<u>Digital platform for mapping destroyed and damaged housing</u>	<u>NGO "Housing Ukraine"</u> , Council of Europe	A mapping register to record damage and monitor recovery progress
<u>GIS module of damaged facilities in Mykolaiv</u>	<u>EU Anti-Corruption Initiative in Ukraine (EUACI)</u> , local authorities	GIS system with information on damage to facilities
<u>"Regional development: functional types of territories. An interactive GIS guide"</u>	"Society of Researchers of Ukraine"	An interactive GIS guide taking into account the new typology of hromadas that emerged in the legislation due to the war
<u>Interactive map of the destruction of the agricultural sector</u>	NGO "All-Ukrainian Agrarian Council", USAID	Interactive map and database of agricultural sector destruction
<u>Tasks for the development of comprehensive spatial development plans</u>	USAID AGRO	The service assists territorial communities in formulating a task for the development of a comprehensive plan for the spatial development of territories of territorial communities.
<u>Interactive map of humanitarian aid shipped</u>	Humanitarian Coordination Centre	Optimising the provision of humanitarian aid to the de-occupied settlements of Kharkiv region

Establishment of think tanks, coordination/expert platforms to support recovery

At the level of civil society

Think tanks, coordination/expert platforms to support Ukraine's recovery were created both in Ukraine and abroad.

The Ukrainian CSO **ANTS** with the support of the EU, is implementing the project «Rebuilding Ukraine Together: Building an Inclusive Platform for Ukraine's Recovery», «dedicated to creating an expert platform to work on plans for the post-war recovery of Ukraine and establishing effective processes of interaction between all stakeholders: state and local authorities, international donors and partners, expert and professional communities, and representatives of civil society»⁹⁷.

As part of this project, the forum «Strong as the Earth: Bringing Victory Closer» was held, during which the following panel discussions took place: «Visions of recovery processes at the national and international levels», «Voice of communities», «Voice of donors» and «Voice of business». The forum was attended by members of the Ukrainian parliament, government officials, representatives of local government associations, international organisations, representatives of the embassies of Sweden, Japan, the UK and the US in Ukraine, etc.⁹⁸

According to the **Brookings Institution**⁹⁹, two think tanks have been established abroad to support Ukraine's post-war recovery. First, **GLOBSEC**, a Bratislava-based think tank, established the **Ukraine Support Council** in September 2022, headed by **Jan Krzysztof Belecki**, former Polish Prime Minister. In October, GLOBSEC opened an office in Kyiv. According to reports, «the Council will focus on Ukraine's accession to the European Union and Ukraine's recovery, as well as its integration into Central Europe.» It will provide «tailor-made advice in the form of research packages and pilot projects»¹⁰⁰.

According to the **Brookings Institution**¹⁰¹, the **Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS)**, a non-profit Washington-based think tank focused on national security issues, launched a bipartisan and international **Ukraine Recovery Commission** in July. According to the Brookings Institution's **Brookings Institution**¹⁰², it is headed by three co-chairs: **Paula Dobriansky**, former deputy secretary of state in the George W. Bush administration; **Greg Page**, former CEO and chairman of the board of the international food corporation **Cargill**; and **Michael Polsky**, founder and CEO of the multinational energy company **Invenegy**. The Commission aims to «lay the groundwork for the important reforms needed to attract private sector investment to support Ukraine's economic

⁹⁷ Rebuilding Ukraine Together: Building an inclusive platform for Ukraine's recovery. <https://ants.org.ua/projects/vidnovlyu%20ukra%20nu-razom-pobudova-inklyuzivno%20platformi-dlya-vidnovlennya-ukra%20ni/>

⁹⁸ Rebuilding Ukraine Together: Building an inclusive platform for Ukraine's recovery. <https://ants.org.ua/projects/vidnovlyu%20ukra%20nu-razom-pobudova-inklyuzivno%20platformi-dlya-vidnovlennya-ukra%20ni/>

⁹⁹ Dave Skidmore, David Wessel, and Elijah Asdourian. Published 3 November 2022. Financing and governing the recovery, reconstruction, and modernization of Ukraine. <https://www.brookings.edu/blog/up-front/2022/11/03/financing-and-governing-the-recovery-reconstruction-and-modernization-of-ukraine/>

¹⁰⁰ Dave Skidmore, David Wessel, and Elijah Asdourian. Published 3 November 2022. Financing and governing the recovery, reconstruction, and modernization of Ukraine. <https://www.brookings.edu/blog/up-front/2022/11/03/financing-and-governing-the-recovery-reconstruction-and-modernization-of-ukraine/>

¹⁰¹ Dave Skidmore, David Wessel, and Elijah Asdourian. Published 3 November 2022. Financing and governing the recovery, reconstruction, and modernization of Ukraine. <https://www.brookings.edu/blog/up-front/2022/11/03/financing-and-governing-the-recovery-reconstruction-and-modernization-of-ukraine/>

¹⁰² Dave Skidmore, David Wessel, and Elijah Asdourian. Published 3 November 2022. Financing and governing the recovery, reconstruction, and modernization of Ukraine. <https://www.brookings.edu/blog/up-front/2022/11/03/financing-and-governing-the-recovery-reconstruction-and-modernization-of-ukraine/>

reconstruction». The Commission will seek to align its work with Ukraine's National Recovery Plan and aims to produce a series of policy papers on specific topics such as agriculture, energy, transport and logistics, and corruption¹⁰³.

Here is a summary of the main projects in the field of establishing think tanks and coordination/expert platforms to support the recovery.

<i>Project name</i>	Participants, partners, donors	Brief description
<u>"Restoring Ukraine together"</u>	CSO ANTS	Create an expert platform to work on plans for Ukraine's post-war recovery and establish effective processes of interaction between all stakeholders
<u>Council for Support of Ukraine</u>	GLOBSEC (Bratislava) Analytical Centre	The Council will focus on Ukraine's accession to the European Union and Ukraine's recovery, as well as its integration into Central Europe, and will provide individual consultations in the form of research packages and pilot projects
<u>Commission for the Restoration of Ukraine</u>	Centre for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) (Washington, DC)	Preparation of analytical documents on agriculture, energy, transport and logistics, and corruption

Creating manifestos or concepts for recovery

At the level of civil society

During 2022-23, Ukrainian civil society was very active in creating, agreeing on and presenting both manifestos on the principles and goals of reconstruction and in developing a conceptual framework for organising recovery.

In the summer of 2022, before the Lugano conference on rebuilding Ukraine, more than 100 civil society organisations signed the Luhansk Declaration:

«We plan to publish a Manifesto of Ukrainian civil society at the Ukraine Recovery Conference (URC2022) in Lugano. We want to declare common principles and a framework for the future for which millions of Ukrainians risk their lives every day.»¹⁰⁴

¹⁰³ Dave Skidmore, David Wessel, and Elijah Asdourian. Published 3 November 2022. Financing and governing the recovery, reconstruction, and modernization of Ukraine. <https://www.brookings.edu/blog/up-front/2022/11/03/financing-and-governing-the-recovery-reconstruction-and-modernization-of-ukraine/>

¹⁰⁴ Civil Society Manifesto 2022 (Luhansk Declaration). <https://manifesto.org.ua/>

The civic coalition «Ukraine after the Victory» has created a 64-page vision document «Vision of Ukraine 2030¹⁰⁵» that covers almost all areas of domestic politics, economy and public administration. The document contains the following subsections: «Society and Humanitarian Policy-Values», «National Identity», «Demographic and Migration Policy», «Civil Society, Citizens' Self-Organisation, Interaction with the Government», «Media and Information Policy», «Education», «Healthcare Policy», «Sports and Youth Policy, Nature and Environment Policy, Constitution, Form of Government, Referendums, Constitutional Court, Legislature - Parties, Elections, Parliamentarism, Executive - Policy Making, Accountability, civil service», «Executive branch - services, digital transformation», «Executive branch - law and order», «Judiciary - courts, prosecution, advocacy», «Territorial structure, local self-government and regional policy», «Prevention of corruption», «Education for public authorities», «Basic Principles of Economic Policy, Business Climate, Budget Policy, Monetary Policy, Financial Sector, Infrastructure Development, Energy, Land Policy, State Property, Demography, Migration Policy and Human Capital.

The Reanimation Package of Reforms coalition, which includes 26 civil society organisations, has created a vision document «Vision of Ukraine: Reforming and Restoring the Social and Humanitarian Sector in the Perspective of 2030», which addresses the issues of national identity; civil society and media; gender policy; human rights; education, science and innovation; healthcare system; youth and sports; and policy on people with disabilities and veterans¹⁰⁶.

Transparency International Ukraine has published a «Concept for the Reconstruction of Ukraine»¹⁰⁷. According to the organisation's website, this document focuses on potential risks in the course of reconstruction and suggests safeguards:

«It (the concept) embodies a vision of how to address the biggest risks in the country's recovery process. We have analysed the experience of other countries in post-war reconstruction, the main shortcomings and their causes. And we proposed an architecture of the reconstruction process that should minimise the risks during the implementation of reconstruction projects.»¹⁰⁸

A group of expert architects, international professional and public organisations, representatives of the National Union of Architects of Ukraine (Hanna Bondar Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, Kees Christiaanse KCAP, Lidiya Chyzhevskaya, National Union of Architects of Ukraine, Gyler Mydyti KCAP, Peter Navrat ONplan Lab, Otar Nemsadze GIZ Georgia & Tbilisi Architecture Biennale, Haris Piplas Drees & Sommer, Robert Youssef ONplan Lab) created the Prague Charter, which contains 10 principles for post-war urban reconstruction.

A group of expert architects, international professional and public organisations, representatives of the National Union of Architects of Ukraine (Hanna Bondar Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, Kees Christiaanse KCAP, Lidiya Chyzhevskaya, National Union of Architects of Ukraine, Gyler Mydyti KCAP¹⁰⁹, Peter Navrat ONplan Lab¹¹⁰, Otar Nemsadze GIZ Georgia & Tbilisi Architecture Biennale¹¹¹, Haris Piplas Drees & Sommer¹¹², Robert Youssef ONplan Lab) created the **Prague Charter**, which contains 10 principles for post-war urban reconstruction¹¹³.

¹⁰⁵ Ukraine after the victory. Vision of Ukraine 2030. Version of 27.06.2022

for comments and observations. <https://www.slideshare.net/CentrePravo/pdf-252336989>

¹⁰⁶ Ukraine's Vision 2030: What should the social and humanitarian sector look like? Published on 22 February 2023. <https://rpr.org.ua/news/bachennia-ukrainy-2030-iakoiu-maie-but-y-sotsialno-humanitarna-sfera/>

¹⁰⁷ The concept of rebuilding Ukraine. <https://ti-ukraine.org/project/reconstruction-of-ukraine/>

¹⁰⁸ The concept of rebuilding Ukraine. <https://ti-ukraine.org/project/reconstruction-of-ukraine/>

¹⁰⁹ <https://www.kcap.eu/people>

¹¹⁰ <https://www.onplanlab.com/en/>

¹¹¹ <https://biennial.ge/>

¹¹² <https://www.dreso.com/de/en/>

¹¹³ Haris Piplas, Lydia Chyzhevskaya. How not to miss the chance. Comprehensive Community Recovery Programme - a roadmap of priority steps for Ukraine's recovery. Published on 2 February 2023. <https://decentralization.gov.ua/news/16184>

The international civic initiative **International Centre for the Victory of Ukraine (ICUV)**¹¹⁴, created by representatives of Ukrainian civil society Daria Kaleniuk, Hanna Hopko, Olena Halushka, Olha Aivazovska together with the **Katarzyna Pisarska Fundacja im. Kazimierz Pułaskiego**, in February 2023 at the Munich Security Conference published a manifesto «Never Again 2.0. A Manifesto for Sustainable Peace»¹¹⁵. The manifesto addresses three main groups: Ukraine and Ukrainians, international partners and allies in the fight against Russian aggression, and people in the Russian Federation and in exile who seek transformation. The proposed strategy for the withdrawal of the Russian Federation from the war in Ukraine after the complete defeat of its troops focuses on justice for the crimes committed and clear guarantees to prevent the resumption of aggression. It emphasises the need for Russia to withdraw from all spheres of life in Ukraine, to get rid of Russian pressure and to allow Ukrainian society to determine its future and protect its identity. The manifesto envisages a post-war world in which criminals are punished, material damage is properly assessed and compensated, and the Russian Federation loses its status. It emphasises that the aggressor should not have any influence on international politics and should not be a member of the United Nations Security Council. According to the manifesto, Ukraine's membership in the European Union and NATO are fundamental conditions for achieving a lasting peace¹¹⁶.

Here is a summary of the main projects in the field of creating manifestos or concepts of recovery.

<i>Project name</i>	Participants, partners, donors	Brief description
<u>"Luhansk Declaration"</u>	More than 100 civil society organisations	Manifesto of Ukrainian civil society - common principles and a framework for the future
<u>"Vision of Ukraine 2030"</u>	Civil Coalition "Ukraine after the Victory"	A vision document covering almost all areas of domestic policy, economy and public administration
<u>"Vision of Ukraine: Reforming and restoring the social and humanitarian sphere in the perspective of 2030"</u>	Reanimation Package of Reforms Coalition	A vision document that addresses issues of national identity, civil society and media, gender policy, human rights, education, science and innovation, healthcare, youth and sports, policy on people with disabilities and veterans

¹¹⁴ International Center for Ukrainian Victory. <https://ukrainianvictory.org/>

¹¹⁵ For the first time in history, ICUV presented a sustainable peace manifesto. Never again 2.0 at the Munich security conference. Published 20 February 2023. <https://ukrainianvictory.org/publications/for-the-first-time-in-history-icuv-presented-a-sustainable-peace-manifesto-never-again-2-0-at-the-munich-security-conference/>

¹¹⁶ For the first time in history, ICUV presented a sustainable peace manifesto. Never again 2.0 at the Munich security conference. Published 20 February 2023. <https://ukrainianvictory.org/publications/for-the-first-time-in-history-icuv-presented-a-sustainable-peace-manifesto-never-again-2-0-at-the-munich-security-conference/>

<u>"The concept of rebuilding Ukraine"</u>	Transparency International Ukraine	A document that embodies a vision of how to address the biggest risks in the country's recovery process
<u>"The Prague Charter"</u>	Architectural experts, international professional and public organisations, representatives of the National Union of Architects of Ukraine	10 principles of post-war urban reconstruction
<u>"Never Again 2.0. A manifesto for sustainable peace"</u>	International civic initiative "International Centre for the Victory of Ukraine" (ICUV)	A manifesto describing the conditions for achieving sustainable peace

Developing training programmes for reconstruction participants

At the level of civil society

The New European Bauhaus (NEB), a project of the European Commission, has launched a training course in the form of online webinars «Introduction to the Capacity Building Programme for the Reconstruction of Ukraine», which is being attended by representatives of Ukrainian municipalities. The course consists of such modules as Organisational Preparation for Reconstruction, Circular Economy and Energy Efficiency, and Housing Development. It should be noted that the lecturers are representatives of Ukrainian CSOs - **Ro3kvit** and **ReThink**¹¹⁸.

The Right to Protection Charitable Foundation has developed a manual «Development of a Comprehensive Community Recovery Programme¹¹⁹» within the framework of the Project «Reducing Vulnerability to Disaster Risks in Ukraine (Phase II)». The guidelines offer a 10-step algorithm for developing a comprehensive community recovery programme. This document is based on previous research that included an analysis of local strategic documents for disaster risk reduction. The documents were assessed for compliance with national and regional regulations, as well as the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030. Particular attention is paid to the principle of «better than before» in the recovery process. The document also contains recommendations and examples of documents that can be useful for communities at different stages of developing recovery programmes. The manual touches upon the issues of engineering protection of territories, updating urban planning documentation, coherence of recovery programmes for regions and communities, and functional types of territories.

We are providing a brief overview of the main projects in the field of creating training programmes for participants in the reconstruction.

<i>Project name</i>	Participants, partners, donors	Brief description
<u>Online webinars "Introduction to the Capacity Building Programme for the Reconstruction of Ukraine"</u>	New European Bauhaus (NEB), Ro3kvit and ReThink	Training course on the principles of infrastructure reconstruction

[Manual "Development of a comprehensive community restoration programme"](#)

Right to Protection Foundation

Charitable Methodological recommendations for creating a programme for comprehensive restoration of the community territory

Creating analytical recovery plans

At the level of civil society

For the whole of Ukraine

Back in May 2022, the BRDO's Better Regulation Delivery Office published a study «Analysis of International Experience and Best Practices for Transparent and Accountable Reconstruction¹²⁰». The document focuses on typical forms of recovery assistance, key stages of recovery and risks, and prevention of corruption risks.

In the same month, the Centre for Applied Research published a study «Post-War Economic Recovery of Ukraine¹²¹», which was conducted by the Centre for Applied Research. The study briefly outlines a strategy for the recovery of Ukraine's economy, based on the identification of priority sectors of the economy, and describes the results of a SWOT analysis of the post-war recovery process in Ukraine.

The Institute for Analysis and Advocacy is implementing the Re:Ukraine project, which «conducts research on the experience of economic and infrastructure recovery in countries affected by military conflicts and disasters to increase Ukraine's capacity for the most effective economic recovery and reconstruction, effective reforms and necessary changes in legislation to be applied in Ukraine after the war¹²²». As part of the project, the Institute publishes such materials as «Research on the practices of rebuilding countries after destruction: Afghanistan¹²³» and «Implementing Reconstruction Solutions in Regions and Communities¹²⁴».

¹¹⁷ Introduction to Capacity Building for Reconstruction. <https://academy.europa.eu/courses/introduction-to-capacity-building-for-reconstruction/view/>

¹¹⁸ Introduction to the capacity building programme for the reconstruction of Ukraine. <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1YsnT0k3Zb1GYBYO-AH9vTn9mhIw2Q5my/view>

¹¹⁹ Sofia Shutyak. Development of a programme for the comprehensive restoration of hromadas' territory. Published in 2023. https://r2p.org.ua/wp-content/uploads/2023/01/programa_vidnovlennya_ukr_web-.pdf

¹²⁰ Ihor Samokhodskiy, Nadiia Kostyba, Dmytro Lebedev, Kateryna Kykot, Yuliia Moskalenko, Kostiantyn Chyzhyk. Published in May 2012. <https://brdo.com.ua/wp-content/uploads/2022/06/UA-international-experience-transparent-accountable-recovery.pdf>

¹²¹ Davymuka Oleksandra, Karakuts Andrii, Shchedrin Yurii. Post-war reconstruction of the Ukrainian economy. Published in May 2022. https://cpd.com.ua/Research_UA_economic_reconstruction.pdf

¹²² Policy and data analytics. <https://iaa.org.ua/activity/analytics/>

¹²³ Research on the practices of rebuilding countries after destruction: Afghanistan. Published on 19 December 2022. <https://iaa.org.ua/portfolio/afghanistan/>

¹²⁴ Implementing recovery solutions in regions and communities. Published on 11 May 2023. <https://iaa.org.ua/portfolio/recovery-solutions/>

In November 2022, the RISE Coalition published and presented the document «Institutional Architecture for Reconstruction: RISE Ukraine’s Proposals¹²⁵», which outlines proposals for the general principles of reconstruction, the architecture of the reconstruction system and challenges for reconstruction.

«In the summer of 2022, Ecodia published its «Analysis of the Draft Post-War Recovery Plan for Ukraine and Ecodia’s Recommendations»¹²⁶. As noted in the text, the organisation «supports the cornerstone goals of the Draft Recovery Plan for Ukraine», but points out its important shortcomings and provides detailed recommendations. Assessing the nature of the plan, analysts see a lack of consistency and internal contradictions in the document:

«Despite these correct guidelines, the Plan looks rather fragmented and looks like a list of individual, often competing, projects rather than a holistic vision of the country’s development. Accordingly, it contains both progressive and necessary solutions - the transition to clean, carbon-free technologies in metallurgy, the replacement of fossil gas with renewable energy sources in heating, plans to integrate decarbonisation into all sectors of the economy - and dangerous and inconsistent ones.

One of the principles of the Recovery Plan is to build back better. The Plan explicitly states the possibility of implementing key EU principles for the transition to a green economy. However, the energy section does not contain a global, holistic and progressive vision of the energy transition. The existing proposals look more like a large «shopping list» with room for all stakeholders - new oil and gas projects are mixed with the development of renewable energy sources (with a special focus on bioenergy), construction of new nuclear units and hydropower capacities, hydrogen from renewable energy, and full integration into the EU energy system.

In fact, loud statements about the transition to a low-carbon economy are not backed up by plans but rather consist of a series of false solutions.»¹²⁷

Here are some recommendations from the Project Analysis:

« - It is important to speed up the adoption and implementation of the draft law No. 6004-2 «On Ensuring the Constitutional Rights of Citizens to a Safe Environment for Life and Health» and to synchronise with the authorised Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources to coordinate all issues.

- It is important that the process of business deregulation is carried out in compliance with the best European environmental rules for doing business, with effective prevention and control of offences. This issue is extremely relevant in the process of business relocation and compliance with established environmental requirements (use of land and water resources, air emissions, etc.). Also, due to the growing number of IDPs in certain regions, the burden on the environment is increasing, and this should be taken into account. It is important to reform state environmental control and adopt the draft law No. 3091 «On State Environmental Control». This reform will help change the approach of environmental control from punitive methods to preventing environmental damage

¹²⁵ Institutional architecture of reconstruction: proposals of RISE Ukraine. Published on November 29, 2022. <https://www.rise.org.ua/blog-ua/instituciyna-arhitektura-vidbudovi-propoziciji-rise-ukraine>

¹²⁶ Analysis of the Draft Post-War Reconstruction Plan of Ukraine and recommendations of Ecoaction. Published on 26 July 2022. <https://ecoaction.org.ua/analiz-planu-vidnovlennia-ua.html>

¹²⁷ Analysis of the Draft Post-War Reconstruction Plan of Ukraine and recommendations of Ecoaction. Published on 26 July 2022. <https://ecoaction.org.ua/analiz-planu-vidnovlennia-ua.html>

- Proposals to deregulate and simplify access to the subsoil and increase Ukraine's mineral resource base should be rejected. The extraction of resources should be carried out with a thorough environmental impact assessment, as mining has one of the most destructive environmental impacts and leads to the degradation of ecosystems.

Within the framework of the initiative «Green Recovery: Rebuilding for a Better Future¹²⁸», a policy paper «Post-War Reconstruction of Ukraine: Rebuilding for a Better Future¹²⁹» was developed. The authors point out:

«The reconstruction funding we are counting on, which the EU and donor countries are ready to provide us with, will include procedures related to the implementation of green recovery principles, which the environmental community is not tired of talking about.

In this study, we draw attention to the main contradictions between the approaches to post-war reconstruction in Ukraine in terms of implementing the principles of sustainable development and adherence to the basic slogan of building a better future rather than reproducing the bad past (build back better). We analyse some sectoral reconstruction policies and regional approaches. And we provide recommendations on how to correct the problems.¹³⁰»

The Resource and Analysis Centre «Society and Environment» has conducted an analytical study «Post-war urban recovery in Ukraine: green reconstruction and green transformation¹³¹». The study analyses the main challenges for the planning process of the post-war recovery of Ukraine and proposes new approaches to urban recovery in Ukraine: green reconstruction and green transformation of cities in the post-war period.

In October 2022, Kyiv School of Economics published a policy paper «Post-War Recovery of Ukraine. New Markets and Digital Solutions¹³²», which examines the international experience of recovery from disasters and military conflicts, the current economic situation in Ukraine, and proposes strategic directions for the post-war recovery process in Ukraine that can increase efficiency through the use of digital infrastructure.

The consortium of Ukrainian think tanks RRR4U (Resilience, Reconstruction and Relief for Ukraine)¹³³ has published the «Cookbook for Ukrainian Recovery», - «a document that outlines clear principles for rebuilding the country, shared by Ukrainian society, donors and implementers», as the

¹²⁸ The Green Recovery Initiative: Rebuilding for a Better Future. <https://www.dossier.org.ua/projects/green-recovery/>

¹²⁹ Olha Ihnatenko, Kateryna Shor, Tamara Malkova, Ruslan Havryliuk, Dmytro Ivanov, Heorhiy Veremiychyk, Olena Kravchenko, Bohdan Kuchenko, Olha Melen-Zabramna. Postwar Reconstruction of Ukraine: Rebuilding for a Better Future. <https://www.dossier.org.ua/wp-content/uploads/2023/01/post-war-reconstruction-UA.pdf>

¹³⁰ Olha Ihnatenko, Kateryna Shor, Tamara Malkova, Ruslan Havryliuk, Dmytro Ivanov, Heorhiy Veremiychyk, Olena Kravchenko, Bohdan Kuchenko, Olha Melen-Zabramna. Postwar Reconstruction of Ukraine: Rebuilding for a Better Future. <https://www.dossier.org.ua/wp-content/uploads/2023/01/post-war-reconstruction-UA.pdf>

¹³¹ Andrushevych A., Andrushevych N., Kozak Z., Romanko S. Post-war urban recovery in Ukraine: green recovery and green transformation. Published in November 2022. <https://www.rac.org.ua/uploads/content/668/files/cities-green-reconstruciton-and-transformation-ukr-2022.pdf>

¹³² Natalia Shapoval, Maksym Fedoseenko, Oleksiy Gribanovsky, Olga Tereshchenko. Ukraine's post-war recovery: New markets and digital solutions. Published on 28 October 2022. <https://kse.ua/wp-content/uploads/2022/09/Digital-instruments-in-Ukrainian-recovery.pdf>

¹³³ The members of the Consortium are the Center for Economic Strategy, the Institute for Economic Research and Policy Consulting, the Institute for Analysis and Advocacy, and DiXi Group.

authors describe it in the form of a cookbook. Prior to that, the same consortium published another material with the principles of recovery¹³⁵.

The International Centre for Policy Studies has published a short analytical report «Rebuilding Ukraine: Initiatives, Approaches, Recommendations¹³⁶». It contains short sections devoted to an overview of historical precedents of reconstruction, existing initiatives to rebuild Ukraine, and possible sources of funds for reconstruction.

The think tanks **CASE Poland** and **CASE Ukraine** have published a «reform plan for Ukraine's economic recovery» entitled «Economic Priorities for Post-War Ukraine¹³⁷». The 88-page document covers a very wide range of topics: rule of law, energy markets, anti-corruption policy, social policy, governance, decentralisation, etc.

Cedos has launched the Re.Housing for Ukraine initiative:

«Its goal is to monitor, analyse and research, as well as to develop a discussion platform for finding sustainable solutions for housing reconstruction and updating housing policy in Ukraine.»¹³⁸

A group of CSOs prepared and published on the website of the Reanimation Package of Reforms (RPR) a document entitled «Expert Recommendations to the National Recovery Plan of Ukraine, Prepared for the Ukraine Recovery Conference 2022 in Lugano»¹³⁹, which contains 20 thematic sections, each prepared by representatives of different CSOs.

The **Transparent Cities** programme published an article based on its research of the world's experience in rebuilding cities: «Post-war reconstruction: what should Ukrainian cities adopt and what should they avoid?»¹⁴⁰ with recommendations on the process of organising reconstruction at the city level.

Vox Ukraine publishes a series of analytical articles on various aspects of recovery, including rebuilding education («Rebuilding Education for a Smarter and Stronger Ukraine»¹⁴¹), rebuilding cities («Rebuilding Ukraine's Cities»¹⁴²), the labour market («Ukraine's Labour Market: Rebuilding Better Than Before»¹⁴³), algorithms for calculating financial losses as a result of the war for compensation

¹³⁴ Maria Repko. A cookbook of Ukrainian recovery. Published on 4 May 2023. <https://ces.org.ua/ukraine-recovery-cookbook-ukr-version/>

¹³⁵ Principles for reconstruction and recovery. <http://www.ier.com.ua/files/Projects/2022/Presentation%20ENG.pdf>

¹³⁶ Rebuilding Ukraine: initiatives, approaches, recommendations. Оpubліковано 7 березня 2023 року. https://icps.com.ua/assets/uploads/images/files/rebuilding_ukraine.pdf

¹³⁷ Economic priorities for post-war Ukraine. Published on 15 February 2023. <https://case-ukraine.com.ua/publications/ekonomichni-priorytety-dlya-povoyennoyi-ukrayiny/>

¹³⁸ «Re.Housing for Ukraine»: launching an analytical and discussion initiative to find solutions. Published on 28 April 2022. <https://cedos.org.ua/news/re-housing-for-ukraine-zapochatkovuyemo-analitychno-dyskusijnu-inicziatyvu-poshuku-rishen/>

¹³⁹ Expert recommendations to the National Recovery Plan of Ukraine, prepared for the Ukraine Recovery Conference 2022 in Lugano. Published on 3 July 2022. <https://rpr.org.ua/news/pryntsypy-toronto-ta-haluzevi-bryfy/>

¹⁴⁰ Victoria Onyshchenko. Post-war reconstruction: what should Ukrainian cities adopt and what should they avoid? Published on 14 December 2022. <https://hmarochos.kiev.ua/2022/12/14/povoyenna-vidbudova-shho-perejmaty-i-chogo-unykaty-ukrayinskym-mistam/>

¹⁴¹ Martin Kahanets, Snizhana Leu-Severinenko, Yegor Stadnyi. Rebuilding education for a smarter and stronger Ukraine. Published on 16 May 2023. <https://voxukraine.org/vidbudova-osvity-dlya-rozumnishoyi-ta-sylnishoyi-ukrayiny>

¹⁴² Richard C. Green, Matthew Kahn, Alex Nikolsko-Rzewski. Rebuilding Ukrainian cities. Published on 12 January 2023. <https://voxukraine.org/vidbudova-mist-ukrayiny>

¹⁴³ By Anastasia Giacomo, Tito Boeri, Oleksandr Zholud. Ukraine's labour market: rebuilding better than before. Published on 11 January 23. <https://voxukraine.org/rynok-pratsi-v-ukrayini-vidbuduvaty-krashhe-nizh-bulo>

(«Assessment of War Damages for Financial Compensation¹⁴⁴»). Also, **Vox Ukraine** produces a podcast «Reconstruction», supported by **National Endowment for Democracy**, in which scholars, government officials, and civil society activists analyse problematic issues of reconstruction¹⁴⁵.

The Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS), a Washington-based nonprofit think tank focused on national security issues, launched a bipartisan and international **Ukraine Recovery Commission**¹⁴⁶ in July. In January 2023, the Ukraine Restoration Commission published a study «Digital technologies will drive Ukraine's modernisation»¹⁴⁷, which, among other things, suggests that the IT sector and digital solutions should be used as a tool to solve old Ukrainian problems:

«Improving government transparency and accountability will be crucial to attracting private sector investment in Ukraine and fulfilling the conditions for EU accession. Ukraine's thriving digital sector has already demonstrated that it can be an important tool in this regard. The Ukrainian government has made a number of efforts to digitise accountability mechanisms. In 2014, the government established the State Agency for E-Governance, the predecessor of the Ministry of Digital Transformation. In 2018, the agency created the TREMBITA data exchange system, which ensures data protection and guarantees the quality of public services. By 2019, the Ukrainian government had launched several e-governance and accountability portals and platforms, including eData, which provides access to the national budget and public finances.

The Ukrainian government's successes in e-governance have contributed to increased accountability, transparency and trust in the government. These components help to eradicate corruption and bring Ukraine closer to fulfilling its EU accession requirements. The European Union has already recognised Ukraine's digital transformation as a facilitator of a more transparent government. Recently, the EU agreed to join Ukraine in the Digital Europe programme, which will bring Ukraine's digital infrastructure closer to EU standards while strengthening digital capabilities to prevent Russian cyber disruption.¹⁴⁸»

In the same month, the Ukraine Recovery Commission published a concept paper «Promoting Ukraine's Economic Transformation. Recovery, Reconstruction and Modernisation», which outlines the steps (not only for Ukraine but also for external actors such as the EU and the US) to a successful recovery. Let us quote a few of the recommendations:

«Make a multi-year, multi-billion dollar commitment. In early 2023, the United States should announce a multi-year, multi-billion dollar commitment to finance Ukraine's economic reconstruction in tandem with a similar commitment from the European Union and other G7 partners (Canada, the United Kingdom, and Japan). As

¹⁴⁴ Paul Thomas, Lyudmila Simonova. Assessment of war damage for financial compensation. Published 18 April 2023. <https://voxukraine.org/otsinka-zbytkiv-vid-vijny-dlya-finansovoyi-kompensatsiyi>

¹⁴⁵ [https://www.facebook.com/VoxUkraine.Ukrainian/posts/pfbid02yKWwHc4WGhXF56ogtYnJ1C1eCV41K4JppLR1v8EkBRnqJL2xsDPLEHBBZwTTBEKGI?__cft__\[0\]=AZWY23-XOrpko7w7QApNuzDHHDwoC27SB4uBgeck9dA7iYn3VbmT0jaBvSZqMtMuGxVNr3jAwYu9h-6zmmFp9DCl7tfwO8aTZJj8mkxm24bP4dywloVzNN63hor4nSUNe2g0sd5JJrpYszsbY4JCy0h9&__tn__=%2CO%2CP-R](https://www.facebook.com/VoxUkraine.Ukrainian/posts/pfbid02yKWwHc4WGhXF56ogtYnJ1C1eCV41K4JppLR1v8EkBRnqJL2xsDPLEHBBZwTTBEKGI?__cft__[0]=AZWY23-XOrpko7w7QApNuzDHHDwoC27SB4uBgeck9dA7iYn3VbmT0jaBvSZqMtMuGxVNr3jAwYu9h-6zmmFp9DCl7tfwO8aTZJj8mkxm24bP4dywloVzNN63hor4nSUNe2g0sd5JJrpYszsbY4JCy0h9&__tn__=%2CO%2CP-R)

¹⁴⁶ Ukraine Economic Reconstruction Commission. The CSIS Ukraine Economic Reconstruction Commission focuses on the critical role of private sector investment in Ukraine's reconstruction <https://www.csis.org/programs/project-prosperity-and-development/projects/ukraine-economic-reconstruction-commission>

¹⁴⁷ Romina Bandura, Janina Staguhn. Digital Will Drive Ukraine's Modernization. Published 10 January 2023. <https://www.csis.org/analysis/digital-will-drive-ukraines-modernization>

¹⁴⁸ Romina Bandura, Janina Staguhn. Digital Will Drive Ukraine's Modernization. Published 10 January 2023. <https://www.csis.org/analysis/digital-will-drive-ukraines-modernization>

part of its commitment, the European Union should propose a specific timetable and set of conditions for Ukraine's accession as a full member.

Define the roles and responsibilities of development agencies, international financial institutions (IFIs) and development finance institutions (DFIs) to avoid burdensome conditionality or duplication of efforts. All conditionality requirements should be aligned with the reforms that the Ukrainian government needs to implement to join the European Union and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), as well as to successfully participate in the International Monetary Fund (IMF) programme.

Reduce risks for private investors by creating a pool of development finance from the US International Development Finance Corporation (DFC), the World Bank's International Finance Corporation (IFC) and the European Development Finance Institutions (EDFI) in the amount of USD 5 billion per year for five years.

Prioritise modernisation - including through digitisation - in all reconstruction efforts to create transparency and accountability that will reassure donors and the private sector of progress towards a well-managed economy. Digitisation should be particularly attractive because the destruction of existing infrastructure makes it possible to install digital infrastructure (e.g. sensors, fibre optics, antennas) without digging up the ground twice. Digitisation provides a platform for all vertical sectors of the economy to become more sustainable (greener) and more resilient. This will be equally important for joining the EU and NATO. Ultimately, modernisation will help rebuild a Ukrainian society that is more inclusive, more accountable, and better prepared for the future.¹⁵⁰»

For regions and communities

A large number of CSOs are involved in the development of recovery plans for communities in the Kyiv region that have been most severely affected by the hostilities and occupation. For the Makariv community, a «Comprehensive Recovery Programme for Makariv community» was created, which was developed with the participation of community leaders, representatives of the National Union of Architects and the architectural firm Drees & Sommer¹⁵¹. Another plan for the restoration of the Makariv community was prepared by the Institute for the Development of Social Innovation¹⁵². In Bucha, the project «**Bucha Build Back Better**» is being implemented with the support of the Partnership for a Strong Ukraine Foundation¹⁵³: at the end of March 2023, a plan for the restoration of the Bucha community was presented¹⁵⁴.

¹⁴⁹ *Conor M. Savoy, Janina Staguhn*. Enabling an Economic Transformation of Ukraine. Recovery, Reconstruction, and Modernization. Published 10 January 2023. <https://www.csis.org/analysis/enabling-economic-transformation-ukraine>

¹⁵⁰ *Conor M. Savoy, Janina Staguhn*. Enabling an Economic Transformation of Ukraine. Recovery, Reconstruction, and Modernization. Published 10 January 2023. <https://www.csis.org/analysis/enabling-economic-transformation-ukraine>

¹⁵¹ *Haris Piplas, Lydia Chyzhevskya*. How not to miss the chance. Comprehensive Community Recovery Programme - a roadmap of priority steps for Ukraine's recovery. Published on 2 February 2023. <https://decentralization.gov.ua/news/16184>

¹⁵² *Dmytro Bepalov, Oksana Miroshnichenko, Lev Ivanets, Oleksandr Makarenko, Roman Kolesnyk, Olga Hvozdk, Oleksandr Ravchev, Mykyta Burov, Bohdana Beschastna, Mykola Orlov, Anastasiia Skok*. Concept for the restoration and development of Makarivska TSG. <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1T2wj0hEsETiq9VeGZ-I5EABtJoRAUd5i/view>

¹⁵³ Kyiv Oblast Signs Memorandum with Partnership for a Strong Ukraine Foundation - Oleksiy Kuleba. Published on 4 August 2022. <https://www.ukrinform.ua/rubric-regions/3543816-kiivsina-pidpisala-memorandum-iz-fondom-partnerstvo-za-silnu-ukrainu-oleksij-kuleba.html>

¹⁵⁴ Presentation of community recovery plan held in Bucha. Published on 29 March 2023. <https://koda.gov.ua/u-buchi-vidbulasya-prezentacziya-planu-vidnovlennya-gromady/>

In the in-depth interviews with local government representatives conducted during the study, respondents most often mentioned **USAID** and **GIZ** as organisations whose representatives help communities develop recovery plans.

The **USAID DOBRE** programme is developing pilot projects of integrated recovery programmes in 18 communities in Kirovohrad, Mykolaiv, Kharkiv and Kherson oblasts.

«In the context of the full-scale Russian invasion, we are actively cooperating with 67 communities. We are working on the issues of their livelihoods, asset management, and various types of assistance. And since we understood the structure of business, property, population, and the entire resource base of the communities very well, we readily agreed to pilot comprehensive community recovery programmes. These are very different «pilot» communities - from small mono-communities to territories of more than 1,200 square kilometres. They include both rural and dense urban areas. Each of the hromadas we are working with has from 3 to 50 settlements,» said Vira Kozina, USAID DOBRE representative¹⁵⁵.

Here is a summary of the main projects in analytical recovery plans.

<i>Project name</i>	Participants, partners, donors	Brief description
<u>"Analysis of international experience and best practices for transparent and accountable reconstruction"</u>	BRDO Better Regulation Delivery Office	Analysis of typical forms of recovery assistance, main stages of recovery, risks and ways to prevent corruption risks
<u>"Post-war economic recovery in Ukraine"</u>	"Centre for Applied Research	Research on the strategy of economic recovery in Ukraine
<u>"Re:Ukraine"</u>	Institute for Analysis and Advocacy	Researching the experience of economic and infrastructure recovery in countries affected by military conflicts, analysing the necessary reforms and changes in legislation
<u>"Institutional architecture of reconstruction"</u>	RISE Coalition	Proposals on the general principles of reconstruction and architecture of the reconstruction system, description of challenges
<u>"Analysis of the Draft Post-War Reconstruction Plan for Ukraine and Recommendations of Ecoaction"</u>	"Ecodiya"	Critical analysis of the Draft Environmental Recovery Plan of Ukraine

<u>"Ukraine's post-war recovery: rebuilding for a better future"</u>	Institute for Economic Research and Policy Consulting with the financial support of the European Union, <u>Ukrainian National Platform</u>	Policy Paper within the framework of the Green
	<u>of the Eastern Partnership Civil Society Forum</u>	Recovery Initiative: Rebuilding for a Better Future
<u>"Post-war reconstruction of Ukrainian cities: green reconstruction and green transformation"</u>	Resource and Analysis Centre "Society and Environment"	Analytical study on green reconstruction and green transformation of cities in the post-war period
<u>"Ukraine's post-war recovery: new markets and digital solutions"</u>	Kyiv School of Economics	Proposals for strategic directions of the post-war reconstruction of Ukraine
<u>"The Cookbook of Ukrainian Recovery"</u>	<u>RRR4U Consortium (Resilience, Reconstruction and Relief for Ukraine)</u>	A document that outlines clear principles for rebuilding the country
<u>"Rebuilding Ukraine: Initiatives, Approaches, Recommendations"</u>	International Centre for Policy Studies	Analytical report on historical precedents, existing initiatives and possible sources of funds for reconstruction
<u>"Economic priorities for post-war Ukraine"</u>	CASE Poland and CASE Ukraine	Reform plan for Ukraine's economic recovery
<u>"Re.Housing for Ukraine"</u>	Cedos	Monitoring, analysis and research, as well as the development of a discussion platform for finding sustainable solutions for housing reconstruction and updating housing policy in Ukraine
<u>"Expert Recommendations to the National Recovery Plan of Ukraine"</u>	CSO group, Reanimation Package of Reforms	Analysis of the National Recovery Plan of Ukraine
<u>"Post-war reconstruction: what should Ukrainian cities adopt and what should they avoid?"</u>	Transparent Cities Programme	Article with recommendations on the process of organising reconstruction at the city level

Supporting CSOs to participate in recovery

At the level of civil society

Several leading civil society coordinating organisations are implementing large-scale programmes to support Ukrainian CSOs in their participation in reconstruction. Let us briefly outline the existing meta-programmes and their specifics for each coordinating organisation.

1. ISAR Ednannia

- ISAR Ednannia implements three programmes to support civil society organisations. The grant competition to support CSO research initiatives aims to increase the level of evidence and argumentation in planning for the country's recovery, European integration and the work of CSOs during the war¹⁵⁵. In the area of post-war reconstruction, ISAR Ednannia focuses on the following areas:
 - VICTORY: support for the international coalition; advocacy for weapons and financial support; countering Russian hybrid aggression in international institutions and academic circles; support for the Armed Forces; fair trial of war criminals, punishment of Russia and compensation for victims.
 - EARLY RESTORATION: IDP assistance; humanitarian aid; social cohesion; reconstruction; rehabilitation and emergency psychological assistance;
 - ECONOMY: advocating for liberalisation reforms; restarting displaced businesses; educating on the importance of economic freedom and entrepreneurial initiative;
 - DEMOCRACY: access to information; participation in decision-making; support for civil society and volunteerism; freedom of speech; development of independent media;
 - SAFETY: physical (shelters, warning systems, first aid); psychological, digital;
 - NATIONAL IDENTITY: education, culture, countering propaganda, fakes, and ISIS; youth work; civic education;
 - COMMUNITY, COMMUNITIES: development of a culture of partnership (around common goals, based on common values); restoration of continuity of heritage with the diaspora; veterans' movement, social cohesion.

The «Build a House of Civil Society!» competition aims to strengthen the sustainability and self-reliance of Ukrainian civil society through improved access to a variety of services and facilities provided by infrastructure organisations¹⁵⁷. The Organisational Development Grant Competition helps organisations become more effective and sustainable¹⁵⁸.

2. Eastern Europe Foundation

From June 2022 to May 2023, the East Europe Foundation implemented the Resilience programme, which aimed to strengthen civil society organisations, individual activists and media in Ukraine affected by the war. The programme included support for CSOs and media representatives and their family members during relocation from the regions affected by the hostilities; grants

¹⁵⁵ Vlad Obukh. The role of communities and the public in post-war reconstruction. Published on 25 May 2023. <https://www.ukrinform.ua/rubric-vidbudova/3714133-rol-gromad-ta-gromadskosti-u-povoennomu-vidnovlenni.html>

¹⁵⁶ Call for proposals to support CSO research initiatives. <https://ednannia.ua/181-contests/12485-konkurs-grantiv-na-pidtrimku-doslidnitskikh-initsiativ-ogs>

¹⁵⁷ Grant competition «Create a House of Civil Society!». <https://ednannia.ua/181-contests/12451-institutsijna-pidtrimka-infrastrukturnikh-ogs-dlya-posilennya-spromozhnostej-gromadyanskogo-suspilstva-ukrajini>

¹⁵⁸ Grant competition for organisational development. UPDATE. <https://ednannia.ua/181-contests/12182-grantovi-konkursi-z-organizatsijnogo-rozvitku>

for media representatives with the status of NGOs to ensure their work; support for organisations that create coworking and workspaces for internally displaced CSOs and media; and the creation of online courses and pieces of training for CSOs¹⁶⁰.

The project «Capable and Strong» is aimed at supporting CSOs whose work is aimed at combating gender-based violence and protecting women's rights, supporting vulnerable groups, and national minorities, as well as supporting people affected by the full-scale invasion of Ukraine¹⁶¹.

«The Phoenix Programme: Strong Ukraine in Time of War¹⁶²» aims to support CSOs by providing grants for the implementation of necessary projects, creation of useful technological solutions and institutional development of CSOs. The project will run until 2024 and includes such tasks as responding to the challenges of local organisations in cooperation with local authorities, supporting community resilience, developing CSOs and providing training and professional development opportunities¹⁶³.

3. International Renaissance Foundation

In June 2022, the International Renaissance Foundation announced a closed competition for think tanks that had already participated in the Think Tank Development Initiative. According to the foundation, 16 out of 26 organisations were selected to receive support until the end of 2022¹⁶⁴. The organisations supported include **«Come Back Alive», Centre for Economic Strategy, New Europe Center, Cedos, Institute for Analysis and Advocacy, Data Journalism Agency, DEJURE Foundation, Institute of Legislative Ideas, Vox Ukraine, Interdisciplinary Analytical Centre at Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv, OsvitaAnalytics, Centre for Sociological Research of the Carpathian Region, School of Political Analysis of the National University of Kyiv-Mohyla Academy, UCU Analytical Centre, Centre for Social Research**¹⁶⁵.

In March 2023, the International Renaissance Foundation (IRF) announced the launch of a 2-year joint project with the European Union entitled «European Renaissance of Ukraine: A Civil Society Initiative for Resilience and Recovery»¹⁶⁶. According to the foundation's website, the project has two complementary goals:

«1) Empowering and providing resources to civil society organisations and civic initiatives so that they can make a meaningful contribution to strengthening societal resilience, smart and proactive reconstruction and post-war recovery of Ukraine.

2) Strengthening the role, capacity and involvement of civil society in promoting Ukraine's integration into the EU and supporting the implementation of necessary reforms¹⁶⁷».

¹⁵⁹ Resilience programme. <https://eef.org.ua/program/programa-stijkist/>

¹⁶⁰ Resilience programme. <https://eef.org.ua/program/programa-stijkist/>

¹⁶¹ Capable and Strong project. <https://eef.org.ua/program/proyekt-spromozhni-ta-sylni/>

¹⁶² «Phoenix: Strong Ukraine in time of war. <https://eef.org.ua/program/feniks-sylna-ukrayina-pid-chas-vijny/>

¹⁶³ «Phoenix: Strong Ukraine in time of war. <https://eef.org.ua/program/feniks-sylna-ukrayina-pid-chas-vijny/>

¹⁶⁴ Sashko Kulchytskyi. Analytics for Victory. What think tanks are working on after the full-scale invasion. Published on 1 August 2022. <https://www.irf.ua/analytika-zarady-peremogy-nad-chym-praczyuyut-analitychni-czentry-pislya-povnomasshtabnogo-vtorgnennya/>

¹⁶⁵ Sashko Kulchytskyi. Analytics for Victory. What think tanks are working on after the full-scale invasion. Published on 1 August 2022. <https://www.irf.ua/analytika-zarady-peremogy-nad-chym-praczyuyut-analitychni-czentry-pislya-povnomasshtabnogo-vtorgnennya/>

¹⁶⁶ Sashko Kulchytskyi. European Renaissance of Ukraine: a new joint project of the International Renaissance Foundation and the European Union. Published on 1 March 2023. <https://www.irf.ua/yevropejske-vidrozhennya-ukrayiny-novyj-spilnyj-proyekt-mizhnarodnogo-fondu-vidrozhennya-ta-yevropejskogo-soyuzu/>

¹⁶⁷ Sashko Kulchytskyi. European Renaissance of Ukraine: a new joint project of the International Renaissance Foundation and the European Union. Published on 1 March 2023. <https://www.irf.ua/yevropejske-vidrozhennya-ukrayiny-novyj-spilnyj-proyekt-mizhnarodnogo-fondu-vidrozhennya-ta-yevropejskogo-soyuzu/>

4. Other initiatives

In January 2023, the «Recovery and Reconstruction Programme Fund» grant competition was launched as part of the «Support to Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) in Ukraine» programme, which is being implemented with the financial support of the UK Department for International Development (DFID)¹⁶⁸. As reported, «the proposed projects from CSOs should be aimed at the recovery and reconstruction of Ukraine, especially at the local level, using a gender equality and social inclusion approach»¹⁶⁹.

In May 2023, the project «Resilience of Civil Society and Media to the War in Ukraine» was launched with the support of the European Union (EU), implemented by the **Netherlands Helsinki Committee (NHC) in consortium with the People in Need (PIN) and the Prague Civil Society Centre (PCSC)**¹⁷⁰. The project aims to strengthen the resilience of civil society and independent media with skills and financial resources to effectively respond to the needs of war-affected populations. Reportedly, the main objective of the project is as follows:

«To enable civil society organisations (CSOs) working in the field of human rights protection, whose existence has been threatened by the war in Ukraine, to continue and adjust their work in the current environment.

The NGC aims to provide grants to civil society organisations and grassroots initiatives in Ukraine working to promote and protect human rights. These grants respond to their immediate and urgent needs and can be used to cover organisational costs that enable them to continue their work in the new realities created by the ongoing war, as well as to support the adjustment and development of partners' strategies and ongoing activities, such as documenting war crimes and supporting individual human rights defenders.¹⁷¹»

In May 2023, the German Marshall Fund's **Relief, Resilience, Recovery** grant programme offered several competitions to support CSOs¹⁷². Support under these calls for proposals is aimed at assisting with the immediate needs of civil society activists and their families, including access to social, legal, and psychological services; support for immediate/temporary relocation within Ukraine or to neighbouring countries (e.g. Moldova, Romania, Poland, and other countries hosting refugees). The programme also provides for the restoration and development of CSOs' capacities: provision of equipment, financial assistance for salaries to employees, covering rent for offices, etc.

We are providing a summary of the main projects in the field of supporting CSOs to participate in the recovery.

<i>Project name</i>	Participants, partners, donors	Brief description
Call for proposals to support CSO research initiatives	ISAR Ednannia	Programme to increase the level of evidence and argumentation in planning for the country's recovery, European integration and CSOs' work during the war

¹⁶⁹ Programme Fund for Recovery and Reconstruction: call for civil society organisations. Published on 31 January 2023. https://www.ukrinform.ua/rubric-other_news/3662544-programnij-fond-vidnovlenna-ta-rekonstrukcii-konkurs-dla-organizacij-gromadanskogo-suspilstva.html

¹⁷⁰ Call for Local Experts: Supporting the Needs of Ukrainian CSOs. Published 8 May 2023. <https://www.nhc.nl/call-for-local-experts-supporting-the-needs-of-ukrainian-csos/>

¹⁷¹ Call for Local Experts: Supporting the Needs of Ukrainian CSOs. Published 8 May 2023. <https://www.nhc.nl/call-for-local-experts-supporting-the-needs-of-ukrainian-csos/>

<u>Contest "Build a House of Civil Society!" to improve access to services and services of infrastructure organisations</u>	ISAR Ednannia		Competition to improve CSOs' access to services and facilities of infrastructure organisations
<u>Grant competition for organisational development</u>	ISAR Ednannia		Programme to support civil society organisations for greater efficiency and sustainability
<u>Resilience programme</u>	Eastern Europe Foundation		Strengthening civil society organisations, individual activists and media in war-affected Ukraine
<u>Project "Capable and Strong"</u>	Eastern Europe Foundation		Support for CSOs working to combat gender-based violence and protect women's rights, support vulnerable groups, national minorities, and people affected by the full-scale invasion
<u>Phoenix programme</u>	Eastern Europe Foundation	German Marshall Fund "Relief, Resilience, Recovery"	Support for CSOs through grants for the implementation of necessary projects, creation of useful technological solutions and institutional development of CSOs
<u>Competition for think tanks</u>	International Foundation	Renaissance	Support for think tanks
<u>Project "European Renaissance of Ukraine: a civil society initiative for resilience and recovery"</u>	International Foundation	Renaissance	Support for civil society organisations
<u>Competition "Programme Fund for Recovery and Reconstruction"</u>	UK Department for International Development		Supporting projects from CSOs aimed at restoring and reconstructing Ukraine
<u>Project "Civil Society and Media Resilience to the War in Ukraine"</u>	Netherlands Helsinki Committee (NHC), People in Need (PIN), Prague Civil Society Centre (PCSC), EU		Strengthening the resilience of civil society and independent media
<u>"Relief, Resilience, Recovery"</u>	German Marshall Fund		Strengthening the resilience of civil society

Support for entrepreneurs and businesses

This type of support is most often provided by the Ukrainian government, global actors (such as the European Union or Germany) and large international donors. Most often, programmes focus on helping small and medium-sized businesses or private entrepreneurs (small farmers). The agricultural sector is the focus of business support projects. As for the scale of funding for business support programmes, it does not seem too large, given the complexity of the task and the number of people (and therefore businesses) in Ukraine: from \$1 million to \$15.5 million in projects where the total budget is known (except for the government's eRobota programme, which has issued grants worth \$82 million, or UAH 3 billion, in almost a year of existence).

At the government level

1. Grant programme «eRobota».

The government offers grants for business start-ups and development, as well as training:

«Ukrainians will be able to get:

- **microgrants for starting your own business;**
- **grants for the development of a processing plant;**
- **government funding for the garden;**
- **funds for the development of the greenhouse industry;**
- **a grant for the implementation of a start-up, including in the IT sector;**
- **funds for IT training¹⁷³» .**

Depending on the type of business, a grantee can attract from UAH 50,000 to UAH 8 million. Most grants provide for partial co-financing of up to 70% and a condition to create a certain number of jobs.

From 22 July 2022 to 24 May 2023, «4,600 entrepreneurs received grants from the state to start and develop their business for UAH 3 billion»¹⁷⁴ . Of these, 4189 grants, or UAH 1 billion, are microgrants of up to UAH 250,000. The government expects these microgrants to help create 11,000 new jobs.

Separately, under the eRobota programme, the government offers grants of UAH 250,000 to UAH 1 million to start or develop a business for a combatant and/or a person with a war-related disability or a spouse. There is a 70% co-financing and the condition of creating 1 to 4 jobs (including for other combatants and persons with war-related disabilities). As of 24 April 2023, 54 people received grants totalling UAH 21 million¹⁷⁵ .

¹⁷¹ Call for Local Experts: Supporting the Needs of Ukrainian CSOs. Published 8 May 2023. <https://www.nhc.nl/call-for-local-experts-supporting-the-needs-of-ukrainian-csos/>

¹⁷² 10 grants for media, civil society and volunteer organisations. Published on 18 May 2023. <https://decentralization.gov.ua/news/16599>

¹⁷³ Government launches grant programmes for entrepreneurship development and training of Ukrainians. Published on 1 July 2022. <https://www.kmu.gov.ua/news/uryad-zapuskaye-programi-grantiv-dlya-rozvitku-pidpriyemnictva-ta-navchannya-ukrayinciv>

¹⁷⁴ Entrepreneurs have received grants worth UAH 3 billion for business development under the eRobota programme, - Tetiana Berezhna. Published on 24 May 2023. <https://www.me.gov.ua/News/Detail?lang=uk-UA&id=5760727d-c48e-4ec5-be3f-512f07a9f4a0&title=ZaProgramoiurobotaPidprimtsi>

¹⁷⁵ eJob: Ukrainian defenders applied for UAH 21 million in grants from the state for entrepreneurship. Published on 24 April 2023. <https://www.me.gov.ua/News/Detail?lang=uk-UA&id=b3bcf88e-7707-4127-aa28-e57e59676dc1&title=Robota-UkrainskiZakhisniki>

At the level of international organisations

2. The European Union's Single Market Programme

This is an EU financial support programme with a budget of €4.2 billion, which is designed for 7 years (from 2021 to 2027). Ukraine will participate in such components of the Programme as strengthening the competitiveness and resilience of small and medium-sized enterprises (about EUR 1 billion), as well as the creation and dissemination of high-quality European statistics (about EUR 546 million)¹⁷⁶. As for the specific opportunities for Ukrainian entrepreneurs right now, the Ministry of Economy of Ukraine informs that two grant proposals are available - Business Bridge and Erasmus for Young Entrepreneurs - Ukraine:

«At the same time, the European Commission has already announced two grant proposals aimed at supporting Ukrainian entrepreneurs. The initiatives are jointly called ReadyForEU and have a total budget of €7.5 million.

In particular, the €4.5 million Business Bridge initiative will provide financial support to Ukrainian SMEs (including displaced companies registered in Ukraine that are now operating with the EU) affected by the war. The aim of this proposal is to establish a Consortium of business support organisations that will select up to 1500 Ukrainian SMEs focused on growth and sustainable development to receive direct support of up to €2,500.

Such support will cover the costs of researching the European market to find partners, legal, organisational or financial advice on setting up a new company or adapting an existing one, advice on intellectual property rights, attending European exhibitions and fairs, etc.

Another initiative, Erasmus for Young Entrepreneurs - Ukraine, with a budget of €3 million, will allow new Ukrainian entrepreneurs to gain business experience in European countries through the existing Erasmus for Young Entrepreneurs Programme. Up to 430 new Ukrainian entrepreneurs will benefit from this opportunity.

Such initiatives under the EU's Single Market Programme will help Ukrainian entrepreneurs find new business partners in the EU and enter new markets. At the same time, this is another opportunity for European businesses to strengthen business ties with Ukraine, invest in Ukrainian business projects and contribute to the reconstruction of Ukraine¹⁷⁷.»

3. Programme of the European Union and the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO)

The programme aims to help rural households, small farmers and small agricultural enterprises. According to the website of the **Ministry of Agrarian Policy and Food**, the project will support producers in Lviv, Ivano-Frankivsk, Zakarpattia and part of Chernivtsi regions by providing matching grants for

¹⁷⁶Ukrainian business will receive €7.5 million in support from the European Commission under the EU's Single Market programme. Published on 14 April 2023. <https://www.me.gov.ua/News/Detail?lang=uk-UA&id=b262036d-f6ca-4952-b536-91b9ac579b7e&title=EvropeiskaKomisia>

¹⁷⁷Ukrainian businesses will receive €7.5 million in support from the European Commission under the EU's Single Market programme. Published on 14 April 2023. <https://www.me.gov.ua/News/Detail?lang=uk-UA&id=b262036d-f6ca-4952-b536-91b9ac579b7e&title=EvropeiskaKomisia>

investments at the farm and value chain level, combined with advisory services and consultancy¹⁷⁸. The website of the Ministry of Agrarian Policy and Food of Ukraine (MAPF) informs that grants will be provided to enterprises in the following value chains:

- Lviv region (berry growing, vegetable growing, aquaculture);
- Zakarpattia, Ivano-Frankivsk and part of Chernivtsi region (Hutsul sheep bryndzja, protected designation of origin (PDO), Hutsul cow bryndzja, protected designation of origin (PDO), Zakarpattia honey, protected geographical indication (PGI), Zakarpattia wine)¹⁷⁹.

The total budget of the project is \$15.5 million, and the grant size ranges from \$1,000 to \$25,000.

The FAO also provides **resource grants**, for example, it «distributes high-quality treated corn and sunflower seeds provided by the Japan International Cooperation Agency to small farmers in Kharkiv region¹⁸⁰».

4. USAID AGRO Programme

Like the previous programme, this one also aims to stimulate agricultural production by small producers:

«AGRO aims to improve access of small agricultural producers to facilities for the processing of cereals, oilseeds and pulses into food, feed, industrial products and biofuels. This will create the potential to produce value-added products and expand sales channels and markets.»¹⁸¹

The budget of the programme is UAH 367 million (approximately \$9.96 million). It will be implemented in 2023-2025.

USAID AGRO is also implementing the project «Support to Grain MSMEs in Increasing Grain Storage and Drying Capacity». It is planned to provide up to UAH 185 million in the form of ten subgrants on a co-financing basis.

5. USAID Competitive Economy of Ukraine Programme - grant programme for small and medium-sized women-owned and family-operated enterprises

The programme will provide approximately 100 grants ranging from \$10,000 to \$35,000 (i.e., a maximum budget of UAH 3.5 million) to support business relocation, business scaling in Ukraine, international expansion, implementation of innovative solutions and business process optimisation. The industries prioritised for grants include the production of cosmetics and textiles, household goods, crafts, food processing, IT, furniture and other products.

¹⁷⁸EU and FAO partnership to support the recovery and development of agricultural value chains in Ukraine. Published on 05 January 2023. <https://minagro.gov.ua/news/partnerstvo-yes-ta-fao-zabezpechit-vidnovlennya-ta-rozvitok-silskogospodarskih-lancyuzhkiv-dodanoyi-vartosti-v-ukrayini>

¹⁷⁹EU and FAO partnership to support the recovery and development of agricultural value chains in Ukraine. Published on 05 January 2023. <https://minagro.gov.ua/news/partnerstvo-yes-ta-fao-zabezpechit-vidnovlennya-ta-rozvitok-silskogospodarskih-lancyuzhkiv-dodanoyi-vartosti-v-ukrayini>

¹⁸⁰Vladyslav Obukh. What you need to know about business grants in Ukraine. Published on March 22, 2023. <https://www.ukrinform.ua/rubric-vidbudova/3685782-so-treba-znati-pro-granti-dla-biznesu-v-ukraini.html>

¹⁸¹Co-financing of projects to support the processing of grains, oilseeds, and pulses. <https://www.prostir.ua/?grants=spivfinansuvannya-projektiv-z-pidtrymky-pererobky-zernovyh-olijnyh-ta-bobovyh-kultur>

6. Grants from the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)¹⁸⁴.

The first type of business growth grant is intended for small and medium-sized Ukrainian enterprises. The Bank helps to engage qualified business development consultants and pays from 25% to 75% of the cost of their services, but not more than EUR 10 thousand.

There is also a programme for Ukreximbank borrowers implementing investment sub-projects. The EBRD offers them grants of up to 15% of the loan (up to EUR 450 thousand).

7. Restoration of Ukrainian organic dairy production: a project of the Ministry of Agrarian Policy, the State Service of Ukraine for Food Safety and Consumer Protection and the Swiss Quality FOOD Trade Programme in Ukraine

Protection and the Swiss Quality FOOD Trade Programme in Ukraine

Reportedly, at the end of March 2023, a joint plan to stimulate the production of organic dairy products was developed and presented to the Ministry of Agrarian Policy:

«The plan includes improving Ukraine's regulatory framework and bringing it in line with EU legislation, increasing trade opportunities for organic products in the domestic and foreign markets, and implementing product quality control. The next step in Ukrainian-Swiss cooperation will be the signing of a Memorandum. The programme of support for the organic and dairy sector is designed for four years.»

8. «Ukraine Economic Resilience Programme (UERP).

The programme is implemented by the international organisation **Mercy Corps**. The programme provides grants for 1) IDPs in Dnipropetrovsk oblast to restore micro-businesses lost due to the war and start their own business (average USD 1500); 2) small farmers affected by the war in Poltava, Sumy and Chernihiv oblasts to start, restore or expand their homestead/small farming activities (average USD 1500); 3) small and medium-sized farmers to overcome the consequences of the war in agriculture in Poltava, Sumy and Chernihiv oblasts (average USD 40,000)¹⁸⁶.

9. IOM's grant programmes for micro and small enterprises.

The first grant programme is being implemented by the International Organisation for Migration in Ukraine as part of the Human Security Solutions in Ukraine project, funded by the Government of Japan, in Kyiv and Chernihiv regions¹⁸⁷. Micro-enterprises can receive up to USD 7,000, and small businesses - up to USD 20,000. Grant recipients are expected to create new jobs with the funding. Priority is given to businesses affected by the war, producers of critical goods and services, as well as those that employ vulnerable people or have other positive impacts on the community.

¹⁸² Vladyslav Obukh. What you need to know about business grants in Ukraine. Published on March 22, 2023. <https://www.ukrinform.ua/rubric-vidbudova/3685782-so-treba-znati-pro-granti-dla-biznesu-v-ukraini.html>

¹⁸³ The USAID Competitive Economy Program announces the launch of a grant program for small and medium-sized women-owned and family-operated enterprises. Published on April 24. <https://granty.org.ua/konkurentospromozhna-ekonomika-ukrayiny.html>

¹⁸⁴ Vladyslav Obukh. What you need to know about business grants in Ukraine. Published on March 22, 2023. <https://www.ukrinform.ua/rubric-vidbudova/3685782-so-treba-znati-pro-granti-dla-biznesu-v-ukraini.html>

¹⁸⁵ Switzerland will support the restoration of Ukrainian organic production. Published on March 28, 2023. <https://minagro.gov.ua/news/shvejcariya-pidtrimaye-vidnovlennya-ukrayinskogo-organichnogo-virobnictva>

¹⁸⁶ Mercy Corps UERP. <https://uerp.mercycorps.org/>

¹⁸⁷ Grant program for micro and small enterprises in Kyiv and Chernihiv regions. Published on May 17, 2023. <https://ukraine.iom.int/uk/news/hrantova-prohrama-dlya-mikro-ta-malykh-pidpryemstv-u-kyivskiy-ta-chernihivskiy-oblastyakh>

The second grant programme is being implemented within the framework of the project «Development of Small and Medium Enterprises: Economic Integration of Internally Displaced Persons and Business Recovery», funded by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) through KfW Development Bank, for war-affected micro and small enterprises in Kyiv, Lviv, Zakarpattia, Sumy, Chernihiv, Ternopil, Ivano-Frankivsk, Poltava, Dnipro or Kharkiv regions¹⁸⁸. Micro-enterprises can receive up to EUR 7 thousand, and small enterprises - up to EUR 20 thousand, subject to job creation. We assume that the maximum budget of the programme is EUR 3.2 million, which corresponds to grants for 100 small and 270 micro enterprises planned by IOM. In 2022, 62 micro- and 39 small enterprises have already been supported in Zakarpattia, Lviv, Kyiv, Chernihiv and Sumy regions, and 188 micro- and 36 small enterprises have been selected for the second phase of the project¹⁸⁹.

10. On behalf of the German government, **GIZ** and **United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)** in Ukraine announced a joint project **Support for Rapid Economic Recovery of Ukrainian Municipalities (SRER)**.

The project has a budget of €11.85 million to support the economic development of municipalities in Ukraine¹⁹⁰. The initiative focuses on supporting the rapid recovery of local production and improving basic and business infrastructure, which will play a significant role in the functioning of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises.

11. On behalf of the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Nuclear Safety and Consumer Protection, GIZ has also developed a pilot co-financing programme for Ukrainian businesses to implement the best available technologies and practices for managing and reducing industrial emissions. The maximum amount of the grant is EUR 2 million, but on condition that 80% of the funding is provided by the grantee, including through loans¹⁹¹.

12. GIZ is also implementing the **International Technical Assistance Programme «Application and Implementation of the EU-Ukraine Association Agreement in the Field of Trade», funded by the German government in partnership with the German Sparkassenstiftung, the Entrepreneurship Development Fund** and, in the first phase, two Ukrainian banks - **Bank Lviv and Oschadbank**¹⁹².

Under the terms of the programme, GIZ compensates up to 30% of the cost of investment projects of Ukrainian micro, small and medium-sized enterprises. Consulting services are also offered. The maximum grant amount is up to EUR 30 thousand, and the total programme budget is EUR 2.4 million. In order to receive a grant, an entrepreneur must take out a loan from one of the two banks listed.

¹⁸⁸ IOM's grant program for war-affected micro and small enterprises in Ukraine. Published on 10 February 2023. <https://ukraine.iom.int/uk/news/hrantova-prohrama-mom-dlya-postrazhdalykh-vid-viyny-mikro-ta-malykh-pidpryemstv-v-ukrayini>

¹⁸⁹ More than 300 war-affected micro and small businesses will receive recovery grants funded by the German government. Published on February 17, 2023. <https://www.me.gov.ua/News/Detail?lang=uk-UA&id=ede581a3-0443-421c-b437-be36d19a47b8&title=Ponad300-Postrazhdalikh>

¹⁹⁰ <https://www.facebook.com/UNDPUkraine/posts/pfbid02Tq3aJirrowVuCvCTVT5LIT6LHoHvEqehzX2G5KgbTjEhy8DTUAbbsT2U3rxhkDzVI>

¹⁹¹ GIZ gives grants up to 2 million euros to Ukrainian enterprises. Опубликовано 15 січня 2023 року. <https://pigua.info/en/post/news-of-ukraine-and-world/giz-gives-grants-up-to-2-million-euros-to-ukrainian-enterprises>

¹⁹² Vladyslav Obukh. What you need to know about business grants in Ukraine. Published on March 22, 2023. <https://www.ukrinform.ua/rubric-vidbudova/3685782-so-treba-znati-pro-granti-dla-biznesu-v-ukraini.html>

13. The Danish Refugee Council (DRC) is offering financial support of up to USD 15,000 for the relocation of businesses to safer regions. Also, with financial support from the Swiss and UK governments, the DRC is implementing a business partnership programme to support the agricultural and food production sectors in Ukraine (up to USD 20 thousand with 50% co-financing) (up to USD 70 thousand)¹⁹³.

14. The educational and grant programme **TalentA-2023** for women farmers is implemented by the international agricultural research company **Corteva Agriculture**. The programme includes training and a grant competition. The grant fund in 2023 exceeds UAH 1 million¹⁹⁴.

15. The **EU-funded EU4Environment programme offers advice to businesses on green recovery and relocation**¹⁹⁵.

At the level of civil society

16. The Talents for Ukraine grant programme for creative entrepreneurs from the Ministry of Culture and Information Policy of Ukraine and the Kyiv School of Economics.

The Ministry of Culture and Information Policy informs that a module of individual grants for creative entrepreneurs has been created as part of the existing grant programme of the Kyiv School of Economics Charitable Foundation Talents for Ukraine. The goal of the Talents for Ukraine grant programme is to help preserve and develop talent in Ukraine.

«The grant programme is open to Ukrainians who have breakthrough ideas and can think outside the box, are talented and innovative, have a non-trivial unique way of thinking and a bright mind. The total fund of the grant programme is USD 1 million, with funds raised from foreign donor organisations. The programme design, management and expert evaluation are provided by the KSHF.

17. The NGO Impact Force¹⁹⁶ implements the business accelerator programme **Impact Business**¹⁹⁷, which offers existing businesses training, mentoring, and access to investors.

18. The NGO «Centre for Entrepreneurs' Initiatives of Toretsk» with the grant support of the Programme «Support to Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) in Ukraine» (implemented with the financial support of the UK Department for International Development and implemented by Crown Agents in partnership with International Alert and Optima Group and in cooperation with Crown Agents in Ukraine) opened a space for IDPs **«Live. Act. Influence»** in the city of Dnipro:

«This space will create a community of IDPs who want to adapt, start their own business, gain new skills or expand their business. Our centre will work not only for IDPs from Toretsk, but also from all over Donetsk and other regions affected by the war.»¹⁹⁸

¹⁹³ Vladyslav Obukh. What you need to know about business grants in Ukraine. Published on March 22, 2023. <https://www.ukrinform.ua/rubric-vidbudova/3685782-so-treba-znati-pro-granti-dla-biznesu-v-ukraini.html>

¹⁹⁴ Vladyslav Obukh. What you need to know about business grants in Ukraine. Published on March 22, 2023. <https://www.ukrinform.ua/rubric-vidbudova/3685782-so-treba-znati-pro-granti-dla-biznesu-v-ukraini.html>

¹⁹⁵ Vladyslav Obukh. What you need to know about business grants in Ukraine. Published on March 22, 2023. <https://www.ukrinform.ua/rubric-vidbudova/3685782-so-treba-znati-pro-granti-dla-biznesu-v-ukraini.html>

¹⁹⁶ <https://theimpactforce.org/>

¹⁹⁷ The 1st impact business accelerator program in Ukraine. <https://theimpactforce.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/01/IMPACT-BUSINESS.pdf>

¹⁹⁸ Valeria Panasenka. We are a large entrepreneurial family. A lawyer from Toretsk helps entrepreneurs from the east to relocate. Published on March 19, 2023. <https://svoi.city/articles/272714/relokaciya-biznesu-zi-shodu-ukraini>

19. The NGO «TseGrIn Zakarpattia» in cooperation with **the International Labour Organization (ILO)** within the framework of the programme **«Supporting economic participation of vulnerable groups, including IDPs, in Ukraine»** on behalf of **the German Government (GIZ)** is holding a mini-grant competition for micro, small and medium-sized enterprises in Zakarpattia Oblast (oblast) on behalf of the German Government (GIZ)¹⁹⁹.

The maximum grant amount is USD 10 thousand, with priority given to relocated businesses from the affected regions, businesses that are ready to create new jobs and employ IDPs, or that provide critical services in the region²⁰⁰.

20. The NGO «Centre for Women’s Perspectives» with the participation of **the Lviv Regional Employment Partnership** administers a grant competition for micro, small and medium-sized enterprises within the framework of **the International Labour Organization’s Project «Inclusive Labour Market for Job Creation in Ukraine»** (ILO) funded by **the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark (MFA)** and the **Government of Germany (GIZ)** with the support of **GIZ (GIZ)**.

The maximum grant amount is USD 10 thousand. The total budget of the competition is USD 240 thousand. The goal is to support businesses in restoring and expanding production, as well as creating jobs and employing IDPs and other vulnerable groups²⁰¹.

21. The NGO «Innovative Social Solutions» with the support of the United Nations Population Fund in Ukraine and with the financial support of the Government of Canada **is implementing the project «Economic Opportunities for Women Survivors of Domestic/Gender-Based Violence»**²⁰².

The project aims to support businesses and create jobs for women who are victims or at risk of domestic violence. The geographical coverage of the project is Rokytno (Rivne Oblast), Khoroshiv (Zhytomyr Oblast), Starokostiantyniv (Khmelnyskyi Oblast), Uzhhorod, Ternopil, Khotyn (Chernivtsi Oblast), Kalush (Ivano-Frankivsk Oblast), Avangard (Odesa Oblast) and Cherkasy. The maximum grant amount is UAH 150 thousand, and the total budget is up to UAH 1.5 million. The condition is the creation of new jobs, vocational training programmes and internships for women at risk of domestic violence.

Project name

Participants, partners, donors

Brief description

<i>Project name</i>	Participants, partners, donors	Brief description
Grant programme "eRobota"	Government of Ukraine	Microgrants for setting up a business; grants for the development of a processing plant, planting a garden, developing a greenhouse, implementing a start-up, funds for IT training

¹⁹⁹ Vladyslav Obukh. What you need to know about business grants in Ukraine. Published on March 22, 2023. <https://www.ukrinform.ua/rubric-vidbudova/3685782-so-treba-znati-pro-granti-dla-biznesu-v-ukraini.html>

²⁰⁰ A \$1 million grant program for creative entrepreneurs from ICIP and Kyiv School of Economics. Published on January 9, 2023. <https://mkip.gov.ua/news/8417.html>

²⁰¹ The Lviv Regional Employment Partnership announces a competition among micro, small and medium-sized relocated and local enterprises. Published on March 10, 2023. <https://loda.gov.ua/news/57447>

²⁰² Vladyslav Obukh. What you need to know about business grants in Ukraine. Published on March 22, 2023. <https://www.ukrinform.ua/rubric-vidbudova/3685782-so-treba-znati-pro-granti-dla-biznesu-v-ukraini.html>

<u>The Single Market Programme</u>	European Union	Business Bridge and Erasmus for Young Entrepreneurs grant offers for entrepreneurs to find new business partners in the EU and enter new markets
<u>Support for small agricultural producers</u>	European Union, Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations, Ministry of Agrarian Policy	Support for producers in Lviv, Ivano-Frankivsk, Zakarpattia and part of Chernivtsi regions through investment grants, advisory services and consultancy. Resource grants.
<u>AGRO programme</u>	USAID	Stimulating agricultural production by small producers. Support grain MSMEs in increasing their grain storage and drying capacity.
<u>Programme "Competitive Economy of Ukraine"</u>	USAID	A grant programme for small and medium-sized women-owned and family businesses to support business relocation, business scaling in Ukraine, entering international markets, implementing innovative solutions and optimising business processes
<u>Restoring Ukrainian organic dairy production</u>	The Ministry of Agrarian Policy, the State Service of Ukraine for Food Safety and Consumer Protection and the Swiss Quality FOOD Trade Programme in Ukraine	Joint plan to stimulate organic dairy production developed
<u>EBRD grant programmes</u>	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development	Grants for small and medium-sized Ukrainian enterprises to pay for business development consultations. Programme for Ukreximbank borrowers implementing investment sub-projects.
<u>"Ukraine Economic Resilience Programme (UERP)"</u>	Mercy Corps	Grants for IDP entrepreneurs, small farmers affected by the war, small and medium-sized farmers, war-affected small and medium-sized businesses in certain regions

<u>"SME development: economic integration of internally displaced persons and business recovery"</u>	International Organisation for Migration, Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Reintegration of the Temporarily Occupied Territories, Germany and the	Programme for the recovery of war-affected micro and small enterprises
	German Development Bank (KfW)	
<u>"Human security solutions in Ukraine"</u>	International Organisation for Migration, Government of Japan	Grants for micro and small enterprises in Kyiv and Chernihiv regions
<u>Co-financing programme for Ukrainian business</u>	GIZ	A co-financing grant programme for Ukrainian businesses to implement best available technologies and practices for managing and reducing industrial emissions
<u>International technical assistance programme "Application and implementation of the EU-Ukraine Association Agreement in the field of trade"</u>	GIZ, German Government, German Sparkassenstiftung, Entrepreneurship Development Fund, Bank Lviv and Oschadbank	Co-financing of investment projects of Ukrainian micro, small and medium-sized enterprises and consulting services
<u>Business relocation programme</u>	Danish Refugee Council (DRC)	Financial support for business relocation to safer regions
<u>Business Partnership Programme to support the agricultural sector and food production in Ukraine</u>	The Danish Refugee Council (DRC), the governments of Switzerland and the United Kingdom	Co-financed grants for agricultural and food production enterprises
<u>TalentA-2023 educational grant programme for women farmers</u>	Corteva Agriscience	Training and grant competition for women farmers
<u>EU4Environment Programme</u>	EU	Advising businesses on green remediation and relocation
<u>Talents for Ukraine grant programme</u>	Ministry of Culture and Information Policy, Kyiv School of Economics	Grants for creative entrepreneurs

<u>"Support for the Rapid Economic Recovery of Ukrainian Municipalities (SRER)"</u>	GIZ and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	Supporting the rapid recovery of local production and improving basic and business infrastructure
<u>Impact Business</u>	NGO "Impact Force"	Business accelerator services
<u>Space for IDPs "Live. Act. Influence"</u>	NGO "Centre for Entrepreneurs' Initiatives of Toretsk", Crown Agents, International Alert, Optima Group, UK Government	Community for IDP entrepreneurs
<u>"Supporting economic participation of vulnerable groups, including IDPs, in Ukraine"</u>	NGO "ZeGrIn Zakarpattia", International Labour Organization, Government of Germany	Mini-grant competition for micro, small and medium-sized enterprises in Zakarpattia Oblast
<u>Grant competition for micro, small and medium-sized enterprises</u>	NGO "Centre for Women's Perspectives", Lviv Regional Partnership, International Labour Organization Government of Denmark and Germany, GIZ	Grants for the restoration and expansion of production, job creation and employment of IDPs
<u>"Economic opportunities for women victims of domestic/gender-based violence"</u>	NGO "Innovative Social Solutions", United Nations Population Fund in Ukraine, Government of Canada	Local project to support businesses and create jobs for women who are victims or at risk of domestic violence

Reconstruction and repair of housing

At the level of government and international organisations

1. The Fund for Elimination of the Consequences of Armed Aggression

The Fund for the Elimination of the Consequences of Armed Aggression is a special fund within the state budget intended to cover a significant part of the country's needs for reconstruction, construction of public buildings and infrastructure, as well as to assist victims of the Russian armed aggression against Ukraine. Roksolana Pidlasa, chair of the Verkhovna Rada Budget Committee, said on 15 May:

“The budget allocates UAH 61.7 billion to eliminate the consequences of armed aggression. Of this amount, UAH 35.9 billion is 50% of the National Bank’s profit for 2022 and UAH 25.8 billion received from the forced seizure of funds from the aggressor state.”²⁰³

In 2023, the Fund will allocate funds to help citizens restore damaged housing through the **eVodnovnennya** programme. It will also work to restore critical infrastructure, launch pilot projects in five regions and restore many damaged facilities across the country.

CSO representatives (Martyna Bohuslavets, **CSO “Institute of Legislative Ideas”**) indicate that as of the beginning of May 2023, the **Foundation** is not working:

“The Fund for the Elimination of the Consequences of Armed Aggression, established in October last year, has not yet started working. As of April 2023, not a single penny of the envisaged UAH 52 billion has been used. This was reported by the ministries in response to the Institute of Legislative Ideas’ inquiries.”²⁰⁴

According to Boguslavets, the regulatory framework is not ready:

“This does not mean that Ukraine is in no hurry to restore damaged facilities. We are currently developing regulations and transparent mechanisms, as the effectiveness of the Fund’s use will be indicative of further recovery.”²⁰⁵

Andriy Ivadchak, a legal adviser at **Transparency International Ukraine**, also pointed out in March 2023 that the Fund would not work with a change in the regulatory framework:

«In 2023, legislative regulation may become an obstacle. The Parliament has taken a step towards more efficiently filling the fund, but the list of expenditures needs to be revised. The procedure for using the funds is also imperfect - the provisions of this document do not provide for a transparent approach to the selection of projects to be financed by the fund, limit access to local governments, and contain corruption risks of granting excessive powers to local administrations and individual ministries.

²⁰³ UAH 61.7 billion has been raised for the Fund for Elimination of the Consequences of Aggression. Published on 15 May 2023. <https://www.ukrinform.ua/rubric-economy/3709611-u-fond-likvidacii-naslidkiv-agresii-zibrali-617-milarda.html>

²⁰⁴ Martyna Bohuslavets. Comprehensive reconstruction of cities and eRestoration: will UAH 52 billion be enough? Not a single penny has been used from the War Relief Fund. When will the reconstruction start and which objects will be prioritised? Published on 9 May 2023. <https://www.epravda.com.ua/columns/2023/05/9/699901/>

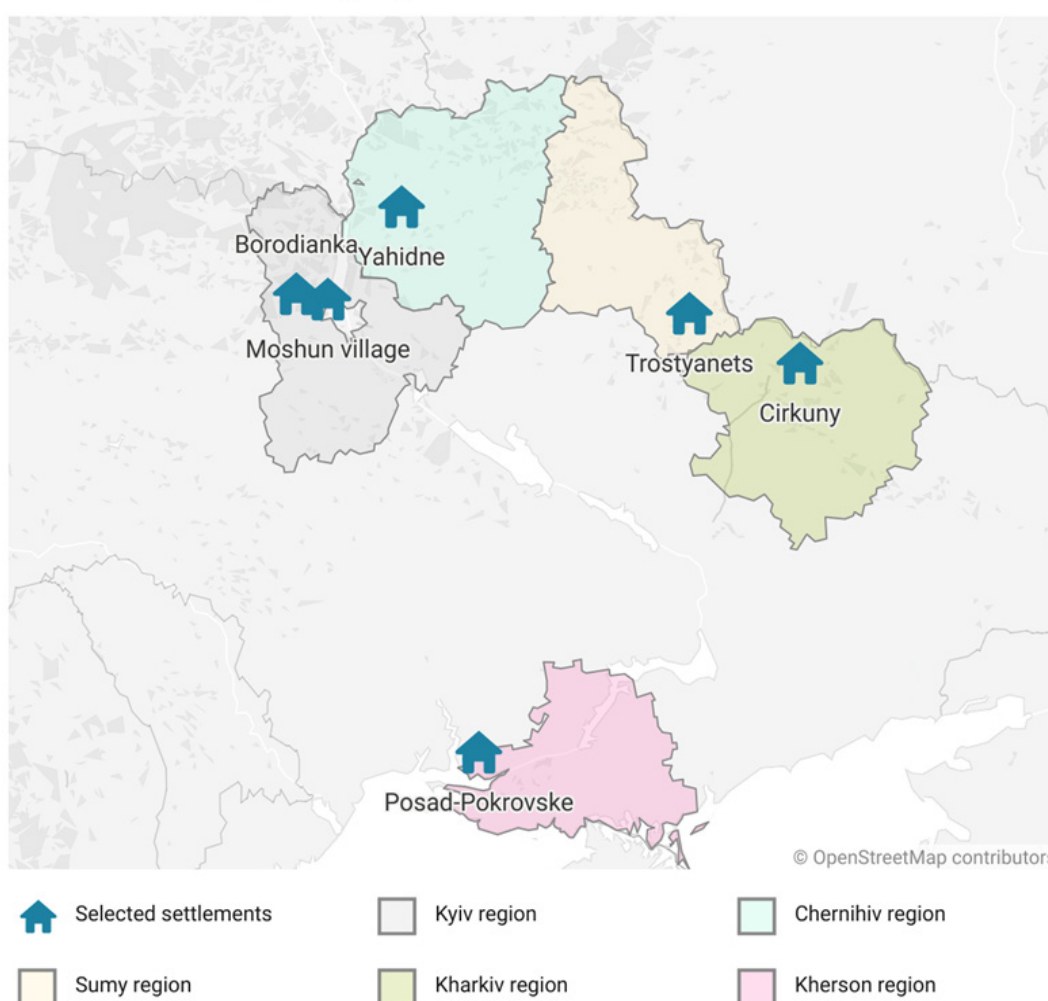
²⁰⁵ Martyna Bohuslavets. Comprehensive reconstruction of cities and eRestoration: will UAH 52 billion be enough? Not a single penny has been used from the War Relief Fund. When will the reconstruction start and which objects will be prioritised? Published on 9 May 2023. <https://www.epravda.com.ua/columns/2023/05/9/699901/>

**Under these conditions, will the fund be able to become an effective tool in 2023?
Without amendments to the legislation, it is unlikely.»²⁰⁶**

On 17 May 2023, funds were allocated for the first time: The Cabinet of Ministers has allocated UAH 4.4 billion for compensation payments under the **eRestoration²⁰⁷ project**.

At the end of April 2023, the Government established an Interagency Working Group to allocate funding from the fund²⁰⁸ and identified six settlements for comprehensive recovery as part of a pilot project: Borodianka and Moshchun in Kyiv Oblast, Trostianets in Sumy Oblast, Posad-Pokrovske in Kherson Oblast, Tsyrkuny in Kharkiv Oblast, and Yahidne in Chernihiv Oblast²⁰⁹. The coordinator of this pilot project is the Ministry of Infrastructure and the Recovery Agency, the main spending unit is the Recovery Agency, and the customers of works/services and recipients of budget funds are the Recovery Services (former SADs).»

Six settlements for comprehensive restoration under the Government's pilot project



Source: Prime Minister: Six settlements have been identified for comprehensive restoration under new principles. Published on 25 April 2023. • Created with Datawrapper

²⁰⁶ Andriy Ivadchak. Will the Fund for Elimination of the Consequences of Armed Aggression Work? Published on 17 March 2023. <https://ti-ukraine.org/blogs/chy-zapratsyuye-fond-likvidatsiyi-naslidkiv-zbrojnoyi-agresiyi/>

²⁰⁷ The government has allocated funds from the Fund for Elimination of the Consequences of Aggression for the first time. Published on 23 May 2023. <https://ti-ukraine.org/news/uryad-vpershe-vydilyv-koshty-z-fondu-likvidatsiyi-naslidkiv-agresiyi/>

It should be noted that at least some of these settlements are already being actively rebuilt by volunteers, local authorities, international donors, etc.

Representatives of national CSOs that participated in the study noted that the failure of this pilot project could slow down the implementation of reconstruction plans:

«After this project, it will be clear whether it is possible to scale up, whether there will be demand for such cities. There are three pilot regions where they will try to carry out certain procedures for infrastructure projects from start to finish. This will affect the speed of movement further. If these projects fail, everything will be at a standstill for several months. We will have to analyse why it failed. If there is corruption, then trust in government structures will be very low. If there is corruption in the pilots, then what can we talk about when it is scaled up?»

2. «Programme for the Restoration of Ukraine»

The «Ukraine Recovery Programme» is implemented by the Government of Ukraine in accordance with the Financial Agreement between Ukraine and the European Investment Bank (EIB)²¹⁰. The Ministry of Communities and Territories Development reported on the project priorities:

«Within the framework of the Ukraine Recovery Programme, it is planned to implement 83 projects to restore and build infrastructure facilities that ensure a full life in communities in the de-occupied territories of Zhytomyr, Kyiv, Sumy and Chernihiv regions, as well as in the Vinnytsia, Dnipro, Kirovohrad, Odesa, Poltava and Cherkasy regions, which are the core regions. The subvention funds in the first selection will be used to restore schools, kindergartens, hospitals, ASCs, heat, water supply and sewage facilities. The reconstruction must be carried out under the requirements of barrier-free access and energy efficiency.²¹¹»

It was recommended to include 83 projects in the list, worth about UAH 4.7 billion at the expense of the subvention. Kyiv region received the most projects - 30. Notably, such regions as Chernihiv and Sumy, which were under occupation, received few projects - 3 and 2 respectively.

²⁰⁸ Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine. Resolution of 25 April 2023 No. 412. Kyiv.

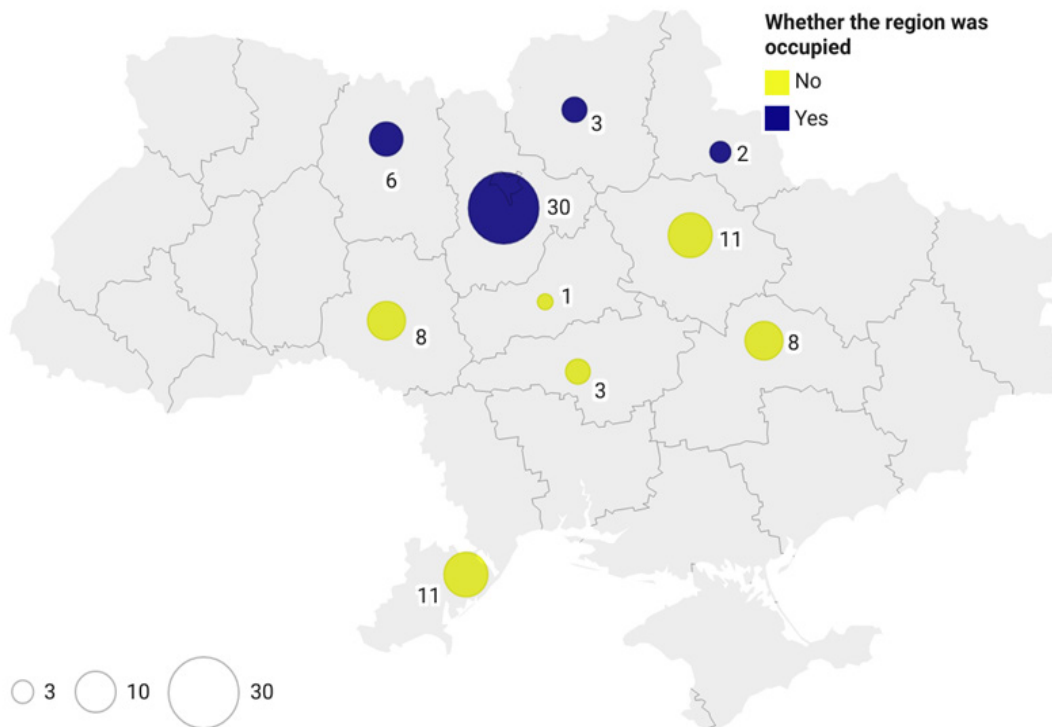
On the establishment of an Interagency Working Group to review the generalised proposals of applicants and prepare proposals to the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine on the allocation of funds from the fund for the liquidation of the consequences of armed aggression. <https://www.kmu.gov.ua/npas/pro-utvorennia-mizhvidomchoi-robochoi-hrupy-z-rozghliadu-uzahalnenykh-propozytisii-s412-250423>

²⁰⁹ Prime Minister: Six settlements have been identified for comprehensive restoration under new principles. Published on 25 April 2023. <https://www.kmu.gov.ua/news/vyznachen-shist-naselenykh-punktiv-de-vidbuvatymetsia-kompleksne-vidnovlennia-za-novymy-pryntsyypamy-premier-ministr>

²¹⁰ «Programme for the Restoration of Ukraine»: Government allocates subvention for 83 projects in 10 oblasts. Published on 06 December 2022. <https://www.kmu.gov.ua/news/prohrama-z-vidnovlennia-ukrainy-uriad-rozpodilyv-subventsiiu-na-realizatsiiu-83-proektiv-u-10-oblastiakh>

²¹¹ «Programme for the Restoration of Ukraine»: Government allocates subvention for 83 projects in 10 oblasts. Published on 06 December 2022. <https://www.kmu.gov.ua/news/prohrama-z-vidnovlennia-ukrainy-uriad-rozpodilyv-subventsiiu-na-realizatsiiu-83-proektiv-u-10-oblastiakh>

"Recovery Programme for Ukraine": distribution of 83 projects by regions



Source: "Programme for the Recovery of Ukraine": Government allocates subvention for 83 projects in 10 oblasts. Published on 06 December 2022. • Created with Datawrapper

3. «Renovate the House» programme

«Renovate the House» is a state programme to restore Ukrainians' war-damaged housing, implemented by the **Energy Efficiency Fund**²¹² and funded by the **European Union**. The peculiarity of this programme is that only condominiums can participate:

«The Energy Efficiency Fund will provide 100% reimbursement for the cost of repair work to restore windows, doors, roofs and non-critical damage to the facades of apartment buildings where condominiums have been created. 70% of the costs will be paid in advance. In addition, the contractual price may include the repair of all networks in the building damaged as a result of the war.»²¹³

The budget for this programme is small - about €5 million. The Foundation points out:

«According to preliminary estimates, these funds will be enough to repair 50-100 houses. If the pilot is successful, additional funding will be allocated.»²¹⁴

²¹²«Restore the House» programme. Restore homes - restore the country! <https://sites.google.com/view/programa-vidnovidim-ukr/%D0%B3%D0%BE%D0%BB%D0%BE%D0%B2%D0%BD%D0%B0?authuser=0>

²¹³Frequently asked questions. <https://sites.google.com/view/programa-vidnovidim-ukr/%D1%87%D0%B0%D1%81%D1%82%D1%96-%D0%BF%D0%B8%D1%82%D0%B0%D0%BD%D0%BD%D1%8F?authuser=0#h.gg83yainq0gh>

²¹⁴Frequently asked questions. <https://sites.google.com/view/programa-vidnovidim-ukr/%D1%87%D0%B0%D1%81%D1%82%D1%96-%D0%BF%D0%B8%D1%82%D0%B0%D0%BD%D0%BD%D1%8F?authuser=0#h.gg83yainq0gh>

The programme is available for condominiums in the following regions: Zhytomyr, Kyiv, Sumy, Chernihiv, Mykolaiv and Dnipro regions, as well as the city of Kyiv.

Regions of Ukraine where the pilot programme for HOAs "Renovate the House" is operating



Source: "Renovate the House" Programme Restore homes - restore the country! • Created with Datawrapper

4. Restoration direction of the UNITED24 platform

In January 2023, the Restoration programme was launched as part of the UNITED24 fundraising platform. It is planned to overhaul 18 apartment buildings in Irpin, Borodyanka, Hostomel, Buzova and Myla. According to the government's decision, more than UAH 500 million will be allocated for this purpose, collected on the UNITED24 special account²¹⁵. On 19 May 2023, the head of the Kyiv Regional Military Administration, Ruslan Kravchenko, announced that the restoration of the buildings had begun:

«Currently, we are talking about 3 out of 18 buildings in the region that the Russian occupiers damaged. These are objects in the settlements of Myla, Buzova and Gostomel.

A few months ago, KOVA, the Ministry of Infrastructure and UNDP signed a Memorandum of Understanding on cooperation and large-scale rehabilitation of 18 high-rise buildings. The project will help return more than 4,000 residents to their homes. The estimated cost of restoring 18 buildings is UAH 800 million. We are grateful to UNITED24 ambassadors, international partners and everyone who contributed to the fundraising.²¹⁶»

²¹⁵Japan to provide \$170 million grant for Ukraine's recovery. Published on 3 March 2023. <https://interfax.com.ua/news/general/895331.html>

²¹⁶ Ruslan Kravchenko: Restoration of three multi-storey buildings started in Kyiv region as part of UNITED24 fundraising platform. Published on 19 May 2023. <https://koda.gov.ua/ruslan-kravchenko-na-kyivshhyni-startovalo-vidnovlennya-troh-bagatopoverhivok-u-ramkah-fandrejzngovoyi-platfomy-united24/>

5. European Union Programme «Support to Ukrainian Schools»

In December 2022, the European Commission and the Government of Ukraine agreed on a €100 million support package for the reconstruction and rehabilitation of schools damaged by Russia's full-scale aggression against Ukraine²¹⁷.

The President of the European Commission, Ursula von der Leyen, stated:

«The EU's top priority is to get Ukrainian children back to school as soon as possible. Today, we are delivering on our promise to support the rebuilding of schools damaged and destroyed by Russia's brutal war. And by the beginning of 2023, we will also deliver school buses for Ukraine, so that children can actually go to school in the best possible conditions. The future of Ukraine starts with getting children back to school.»²¹⁸

At the level of civil society

A large number of Ukrainian CSOs and volunteer initiatives are already working in the field of reconstruction and repair of housing damaged or destroyed during the hostilities. There are four main areas of activity of CSOs and volunteer initiatives in this area:

1. Physical repair and reconstruction of damaged and destroyed homes. Participants in these initiatives are directly involved in rubble removal, conservation of buildings, cleaning, repair, and construction. Such initiatives are also sometimes involved in the construction of modular or temporary housing in war-affected settlements and constructing similar housing for IDPs in safer regions that have not been affected by hostilities. In addition, this group of initiatives sometimes provides direct humanitarian assistance to war-affected people. These initiatives include, for example, **B50 Restoration, VO Vdoma, BUR (Building Ukraine Together), Repair Together, Dare to Restore, NGO DESPRO and many others**²¹⁹

²²⁰

2. Another area of activity of such initiatives is the planning of new spaces in human settlements and the generalisation of the best urban practices (initiatives such as Organisation for Architectural Education, Urbanina, Transparent Cities), spatial planning of urban regeneration (Ro3kvit)).

3. The third area is the training of mayors, architects, specialists, mentoring and creation of manuals for participants of reconstruction (examples of such organisations include PRO-FM, Urbanina).

²¹⁷EU and Ukraine sign €100 million for the rehabilitation of war-damaged schools. Published 16 December 2022. <https://reliefweb.int/report/ukraine/eu-and-ukraine-sign-eu100-million-rehabilitation-war-damaged-schools-enuk>

²¹⁸EU and Ukraine sign €100 million for the rehabilitation of war-damaged schools. Published 16 December 2022. <https://reliefweb.int/report/ukraine/eu-and-ukraine-sign-eu100-million-rehabilitation-war-damaged-schools-enuk>

²¹⁹Sonya Maksymiv. Restore settlements. A selection of initiatives. Published on 29 July 2022. <https://ukrainer.net/initsiatyvy-vidbudovy/>

²²⁰Maria Banko. 10 initiatives that help residents rebuild destroyed homes and cities. Published on 27 June 2022. <https://bzh.life/ua/lyudi/10-inicziativ-kotorye-pomogayut-zhitelyam-vosstanavliivat-razrushennye-doma-i-goroda/>

4. The fourth area, in which the fewest organisations are involved, is professional engineering support for construction projects (for example, the Renaissance Urban Development Platform).

The involvement of CSOs and volunteer associations in the recovery process can be illustrated by the example of the Ivanivska community, as described by Olena Shvydka, the village head of the Ivanivska community:

«Active hostilities continued on the territory of the entire Ivanivka territorial community, 1697 houses were damaged, 226 of them were completely destroyed. No infrastructure facility remained in the same condition as before the war. The entire territory was mined. After the occupation ended, we set up a humanitarian headquarters. At first, with the help of volunteers, we started cleaning the streets, and then we started cleaning households. Later, the NGO Repair Together was formed. We moved on from cleaning to repairing houses and started building new ones together with BUR. When the reconstruction process began in the community, people who had gone abroad began to return. Dobrobat helped restore apartment buildings.»²²¹

There are even examples of cash being given out to carry out repairs themselves - this approach is used by the NGO DESPRO, among others:

«For this purpose, we used a special approach called Cash for Repairs. According to it, each household with light to medium damage could receive between UAH 30,000 and 200,000 (CHF 750-5,000). To receive these funds, homeowners had to sign a special contract, undertaking to perform a strictly defined scope of work. (This usually involved repairing windows, doors, and roofs and partially rebuilding the walls of destroyed buildings.) DESPRO experts accompanied the repairs, advising homeowners on how best to do them. Later, they even developed a small manual on the organisation of the most common construction works, which enables people who have never dealt with construction to understand what, for example, a roof restoration is.»²²²

Most of these are volunteer projects that have a certain core of specialists around whom those who want to participate in the initiatives in one form or another unite: physical work at the sites, provision of building materials, creation of educational content, and work with humanitarian aid. According to Rostislav Smirnov, co-founder of the volunteer association Dobrobat, this organisation involves 40,000 volunteers in 7 regions²²³.

Almost all initiatives offer an option to donate to their activities. Some initiatives have systemic international donors, for example, UNAIDS, IREX; governments of other countries (for example, Belgium, and Switzerland), while some receive assistance from private businesses in Ukraine and international companies. Foreign NGOs are also active in this area in cooperation with Ukrainian CSOs. For example, in cooperation with Life Quality UA, the American Global Empowerment Mission is involved in reconstructing Bucha (repair of houses, schools and hospitals)²²⁴.

²²¹Community recovery: what to plan and how to plan it. Published on 02 February 2023. <https://cedos.org.ua/events/vidnovlennya-gromad-shho-i-yak-planuvaty/>

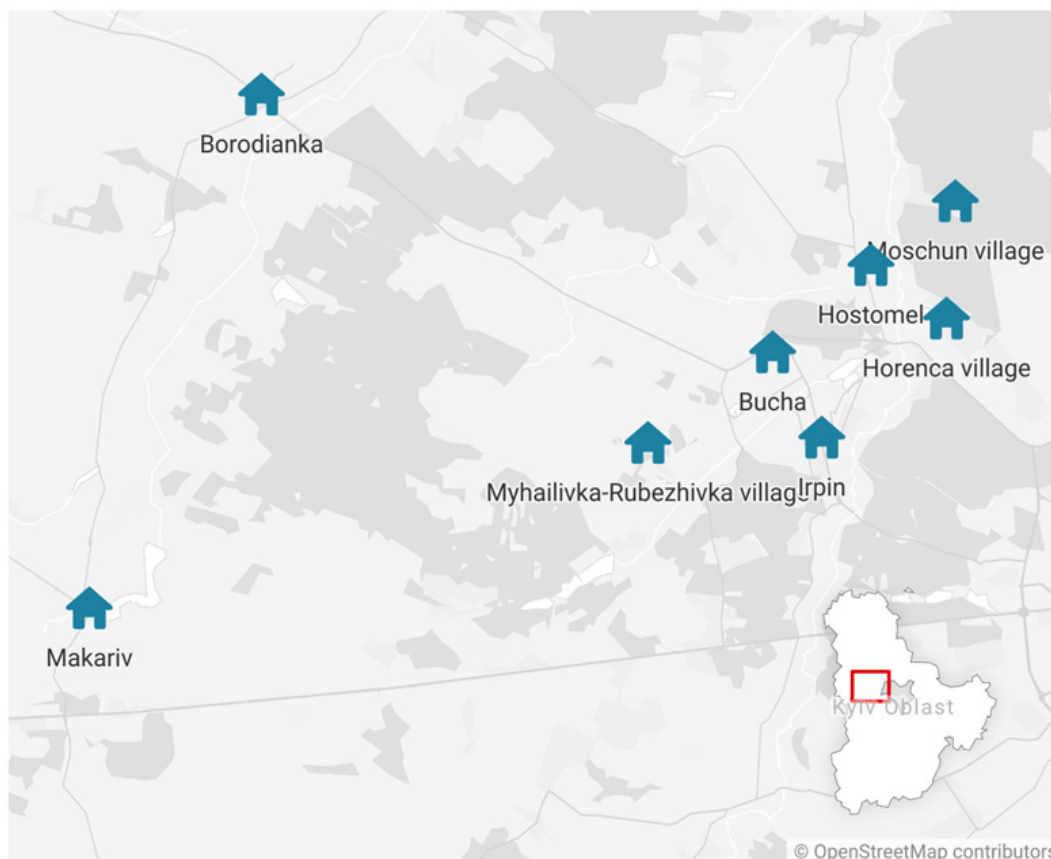
²²²«I do not raise my hand to remove settlements from the map». Published on 17 May 2023. <https://decentralization.gov.ua/news/16595>

²²³Oleksandr Oberenko. The Anti-Corruption Headquarters has created a map of Ukraine's recovery. Published on 14 December 2022. <https://www.irf.ua/antikorupczijnyj-shtab-stvoryv-kartu-vidnovlennya-ukrayiny/>

²²⁴Bucha community rebuilds. <https://www.globalempowermentmission.org/bucha/>

Geographically, projects of the first type are most often concentrated in Kyiv and Chernihiv regions, which suffered the most in 2022. In the Kyiv region, most initiatives operate in Bucha, Irpin, Hostomel, Borodyanka, Makariv, and the village of Moshchun. Initiatives of the second and third types most often concern Mariupol, Bucha, and Irpin. In the western regions, these projects are most often involved in improving IDPs' places of residence.

Settlements where initiatives to restore and repair housing damaged as a result of hostilities are most active



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However, physical restoration of housing with the help of civil society is also taking place in other regions: according to one of the respondents to the survey, in the Mykolaiv region, housing restoration is planned with the participation of organisations such as DareCare, Heroes of Ukraine, and Stabilisation Support Services. Two hundred twenty-five house repairs are planned, with 75 repairs to be completed by September 2023.

Let's analyse the coverage of all four types of initiatives by regions of Ukraine. They operate in Kyiv, Chernihiv, Sumy, Kharkiv, Kherson, Zakarpattia, Lviv, Ivano-Frankivsk, Zaporizhzhia, Mykolaiv, and Donetsk regions. Of course, no buildings are destroyed due to the hostilities in the Zakarpattia region, and very few in the Lviv region. Still, the initiatives we mention involve other activities (repairing shelters, building modular towns for IDPs, training, etc.)

²²⁵ About the project and the team. <https://www.savedschools.in.ua/uk/about-us-ua/>

Regions of Ukraine where civil society and volunteer initiatives to repair and rebuild housing destroyed by the war are active



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Rebuilding and repairing educational infrastructure

At the level of civil society

A separate area is the rebuilding and modernisation of educational infrastructure, most often schools. Ukrainian CSOs are already active in rebuilding school infrastructure: the savED project aims to restore the educational infrastructure of Chernihiv.

«For me, Chernihiv region is a northern fortress that made it impossible to further attack my home, Kyiv, with the lives of its residents. And I am grateful to the city and its people for doing this to save the rest of Ukraine. Helping Chernihiv rebuild is the least I can do to repay them.» - Anna Novosad, co-founder of savED²²⁵.

SavED is scaling up to Kyiv and Zhytomyr regions, with plans to expand to Mykolaiv, Kharkiv, Dnipro and Poltava regions.

In May 2023, U-LEAD initiated the programme «Rebuilding Local Schools for Resilience»²²⁶. As part of this programme, the NGO «Dare to Restore» (we mentioned them in the context of housing reconstruction) plans to join the reconstruction of schools. They intend to conduct quick repairs in 12 schools by 1 September 2023, of which seven are located in Kharkiv, two in Kyiv, and three in Chernihiv regions²²⁷.

²²⁶ Oksana Stelmakh. 12 schools will be renovated in three oblasts of Ukraine with the support of U-LEAD. Published on 11 May 2023. <https://u-lead.org.ua/news/204>

²²⁷ Tools for rapid reconstruction of war-ravaged schools presented in Chernihiv. Published on 11 May 2023. <https://decentralization.gov.ua/news/16565>

In the spring of 2023, UNDP initiated its projects to restore and repair schools in cooperation with the Ministry of Reconstruction: the ECHO4SCHOOLS-UA: Repair/Modernisation of Schools in War-Affected Regions» and «Restoration of Schools in Ukraine». The first project will carry out routine repairs of at least 50 schools in 10 regions of Ukraine. The budget for the programme is about 14 million euros. As reported:

«We have already selected and agreed on 54 institutions that need to be restored. For eight facilities, the documentation for tender procedures is already being prepared.»²²⁹

The second project has a budget of €20 million and aims to renovate schools in 4 regions: Kyiv, Sumy, Kharkiv and Chernihiv.

The Eastern Europe Foundation is implementing the Safe School programme.²³⁰, which provides for the equipping of school shelters following all safety requirements. Currently, the programme has already equipped 28 Ukrainian educational institutions with shelters following the requirements of the SES²³¹. The pilot project of this programme was implemented in a school in Kyiv's Obolon district. Then, as in the case of savED, the activity was focused on the Chernihiv region, and in general, work is planned in such cities as Vinnytsia, Khmelnytsky, Odesa, Kyiv, Chernihiv, Sumy²³².

The Safe Education programme of the KSE Foundation²³³ is also working to create school shelters. The programme aims to provide 300 Ukrainian schools with safe and high-quality shelters.

Rebuilding and repairing medical infrastructure

The KSE Foundation also implemented a project to restore a destroyed outpatient clinic in Makariv, Kyiv region²³⁴.

In May 2023, the joint project of the Ministry of Health and the World Bank «Healthcare Enhancement and Life Saving» (HEAL Ukraine), started accepting proposals from Ukrainian medical institutions for infrastructure projects to be implemented in healthcare facilities²³⁵. As indicated, infrastructure projects can be of two types:

²²⁸ Ukraine, in partnership with UNDP and UNOPS, will rehabilitate over 100 schools in 14 regions. Published on 14 April 2023. <https://www.ukrinform.ua/rubric-vidbudova/3696069-ukraina-u-partnerstvi-z-proon-ta-unops-vidnovit-ponad-100-skil-u-14-regionah.html>

²²⁹ Ukraine, in partnership with UNDP and UNOPS, will rehabilitate over 100 schools in 14 regions. Published on 14 April 2023. <https://www.ukrinform.ua/rubric-vidbudova/3696069-ukraina-u-partnerstvi-z-proon-ta-unops-vidnovit-ponad-100-skil-u-14-regionah.html>

²³⁰ The Fearless School Program. <https://eef.org.ua/program/programa-bezpechna-shkola/>

²³¹ How the Eastern Europe Foundation renovated dozens of shelters and returned thousands of children to safe schools. Published on 18 April 2023. <https://life.liga.net/all/article/kak-fond-vostochnaya-evropa-obnovil-desyatki-ukrytyi-i-vernul-v-bezopasnye-shkoly-tysyachi-detey>

²³² The Fearless School Program. <https://eef.org.ua/program/programa-bezpechna-shkola/>

²³³ Safe education. <https://foundation.kse.ua/safe-education> Restoration of an outpatient clinic in Makariv, Kyiv region. <https://foundation.kse.ua/projects/vidnovlennia-ambulatorii-v-makarovi-na-kyivshchyni/>

²³⁴ Restoration of an outpatient clinic in Makariv, Kyiv region. <https://foundation.kse.ua/projects/vidnovlennia-ambulatorii-v-makarovi-na-kyivshchyni/>

²³⁵ The Ministry of Health is accepting proposals for the restoration of medical infrastructure. Published on 18 May 2023. <https://moz.gov.ua/article/news/moz-prijmae-propozicii-z-vidnovlennja-medichnoi-infrastrukturi>

- Restore and modernise state or municipal healthcare facilities damaged by the hostilities, including improving energy efficiency and providing access to alternative energy sources;
- Renovation and modernisation of state or municipal healthcare facilities, including improving energy efficiency and providing access to alternative energy sources.

Here is a summary of the main projects in housing reconstruction, repair, and rebuilding of educational and medical infrastructure.

<i>Project name</i>	Participants, partners, donors	Brief description
<u>District#1 (Districtone.Foundation)</u>	Volunteers	Rebuilding and repairing housing and social infrastructure in the Kyiv region
<u>Charitable Foundation "Volunteer Union" "PORUCH"</u>	Volunteers	Reconstruction and repair of houses in Makariv
<u>PRO-FM: Cases of rebuilding destroyed cities</u>	Charitable organisation "FOUNDATION OF THE ARCHITECTURAL CHAMBER OF UKRAINE"	Training of mayors, architects, and designers to develop quality solutions for the reconstruction of settlements
<u>NGO Urban Development Platform "Renaissance"</u>	Individuals	Consultancy and construction support
<u>URBANITY. Guide to urban renewal</u>	Individuals, "Bezbariarnist" NGO	Professional recommendations for reconstruction
<u>URBAN Recommendations for the reconstruction of Irpin</u>	Individuals, RebuildUA, KSE Institute	Recommendations for the reconstruction of the city
<u>Ro3kvit</u>	USAID	Strategy for the post-war spatial development of Ukrainian Mariupol; Supervision of urban development in Bucha

<u>B50 Recovery</u>	Volunteers	It helps Ukrainians to eliminate the consequences of the war in the de-occupied territories. Our activists take on a variety of buildings, from private homes to infrastructure facilities
<u>VO At home</u>	Volunteers	Housing repairs and humanitarian aid
<u>Dobrobat</u>	Volunteers	Assistance to victims in the urgent restoration of housing and social infrastructure in the de-occupied territories
<u>BUR (Building Ukraine Together)</u>	Volunteers, USAID, IREX, National endowment for democracy	Physical reconstruction and training
<u>Repair Together</u>	Volunteers, UNDP	Humanitarian aid to de-occupied communities, housing repairs and physical reconstruction
<u>Daring to rebuild</u>	NGO "Urbanrada", Charitable Foundation "Angels of Ukraine"	Cleaning, preservation, repair and reconstruction of housing in the Kyiv region, mainly in Irpin, Bucha, Gostomel and surrounding villages. We also work in Kharkiv and Kherson regions.
<u>Safe School Programme</u>	"Eurasia Foundation, Syms Foundation and others	Creating school shelters
<u>savED</u>	GoGlobal, NGO EDUCATION	Rebuilding destroyed schools

<u>Bucha community rebuilds</u>	Global Empowerment Mission in cooperation with Life Quality UA	Repairing homes, schools and hospitals
<u>"Safe Education"</u>	KSE Foundation, Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine Raiffeisen Bank Farmak Kyivstar Dragon Capital	Creating school shelters
<u>"Rebuilding local schools for sustainability"</u>	"U-LEAD with Europe, European Commission, savED, "Daring to Restore", NGO Centre for Innovative Education "Pro.Svit"	Rebuilding and repairing schools
<u>"ECHO4SCHOOLS-UA: Repair/modernisation of schools in war-affected regions"</u>	UNDP, Ministry of Recovery	Rebuilding and repairing schools
<u>"Rebuilding schools in Ukraine"</u>	UNDP, Ministry of Recovery	Rebuilding and repairing schools
<u>"Transparent cities"</u>	Transparency Ukraine International	Studying the experience of urban reconstruction
<u>"Healthcare system strengthening and life saving (HEAL Ukraine)"</u>	Ministry of Health, World Bank	Rebuilding and modernising medical facilities
Restoration of housing in Mykolaiv region	"DareCare", "Heroes of Ukraine", " <u>Stabilisation Support Services</u> "	Repair and reconstruction of housing

Rebuilding and repairing critical infrastructure

Participation of other countries in the restoration of critical infrastructure

1. Japan's assistance in the implementation of the Rapid Recovery Plan for Ukraine

On 3 March 2023, it became known that Ukraine would receive \$170 million in grant assistance from Japan to implement the Ukraine Rapid Recovery Plan - the relevant agreement was signed by Japanese Ambassador Matsuda Kuninori and Deputy Prime Minister for Recovery Kubrakov. The website of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan reports that the purpose of this grant is to provide specific equipment, restore infrastructure, restore agriculture, and strengthen democracy and governance:

«This cooperation will provide the Government of Ukraine, which is suffering from Russian aggression, with the equipment necessary for (1) mine action and debris removal, which are prerequisites for recovery and reconstruction, (2) restoring livelihoods, including the provision of basic infrastructure, (3) rebuilding agriculture as a key sector, and (4) strengthening democracy and governance. This will thus contribute to the rapid recovery and reconstruction of Ukraine.»²³⁷

2. German assistance to rebuild municipal infrastructure

The German government, together with **GIZ** and **UNDP Ukraine**, have announced an €11.85 million project to support the rapid economic recovery of Ukrainian municipalities (SRER). This initiative aims to restore local production and improve infrastructure for small and medium-sized businesses. A call for local initiatives will offer funding of up to €800,000 to repair basic and supporting business infrastructure .

3. Estonian assistance to Zhytomyr region

Estonia is reported to allocate 30 million euros over three years to rebuild the Zhytomyr region: a kindergarten will be built in Ovruch, and a bridge in Malyn will be rebuilt with Estonia's participation in the bridge reconstruction is 50%)²³⁹ .

«We have a programme to use 30 million euros from Estonia over three years. Estonia decided to build a kindergarten in Ovruch. This hromada is the closest to Belarus. The kindergarten is already being actively built, and there are specific deadlines for when it will be ready,» said Bunechko, head of the Zhytomyr Oblast State Administration.

4. Danish assistance to the Mykolaiv region

²³⁶ Japan to provide \$170 million grant for Ukraine's recovery. Published on 3 March 2023. <https://interfax.com.ua/news/general/895331.html>

²³⁷ Additional Assistance for Recovery and Reconstruction in Ukraine. Published 30 March 2023. https://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press1e_000403.html

²³⁸ On behalf of the German Government, UNDP and GIZ announce €11.85 million initiative to support local solutions / Call for proposals for local initiatives to support economic development of Ukrainian municipalities announced. Published on 7 April 2023. <https://www.undp.org/uk/ukraine/press-releases/za-doruchennyam-uryadunimechchyny-proon-ta-giz-anonsuvaly-initsiatyvu-na-sumu-1185-mln-yevro-dlya-pidtrymky-mistsevykh-rishen>

Denmark will take an active part in the recovery of Mykolaiv region: the country is helping to rebuild destroyed bridges and repair critical infrastructure. In March 2023, Mustafa Nayem, Head of the Reconstruction Agency, met with Ole Egberg Mikkelsen, Ambassador of Denmark to Ukraine, and Vasyl Zalishchuk, Counsellor of the Embassy:

«As part of its support, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark has allocated EUR 16 million to prepare for the winter period in Mykolaiv and Kremenchuk, including the repair of shelled buildings, emergency repairs to water supply and district heating systems.

Since the de-occupation of part of Mykolaiv region, the Reconstruction Agency has been working to restore the transport infrastructure. It has managed to restore traffic across the destroyed bridges. Currently, 5 of the 6 bridges destroyed as a result of the Russian invasion have been reopened. Almost 600 km of state roads in Mykolaiv region have been cleared of the effects of hostilities²⁴⁰.»

At the level of civil society

DESPRO, in consortium with Swiss organisations Helvetas and Skat Consulting, has created new water supply systems in Nadvirna, Ivano-Frankivsk Oblast:

«An example of an initiative to improve water supply was a project in Nadvirna, Ivano-Frankivsk Oblast, where a fifth of the population a year ago was made up of internally displaced people. The infrastructure of the Carpathian town could not withstand such a sharp increase in newcomers, and the situation with access to water was sometimes quite critical. Therefore, Swiss donors and their Ukrainian partners saved the day by financing the construction and equipment of Nadvirna's water intake.²⁴¹»

While NEFCO is usually focused on green growth and climate projects, in the case of Ukraine, it also implements infrastructure reconstruction projects:

«One of the programmes is the repair and reconstruction of damaged critical infrastructure in the Kyiv region. The package of measures includes the restoration of water supply, sewage and heat supply infrastructure. The programme will be implemented in 12 cities and urban-type settlements in Kyiv Oblast: Borodyanska, Borshchahivska, Irpinska, Dymerska, Ivankivska, Kalynivska, Nemishayivska, Piskivska, Slavutytska and Velykodymerska territorial communities. The programme is funded by EUR 50 million in grants provided by the European Union through NEFCO.²⁴²

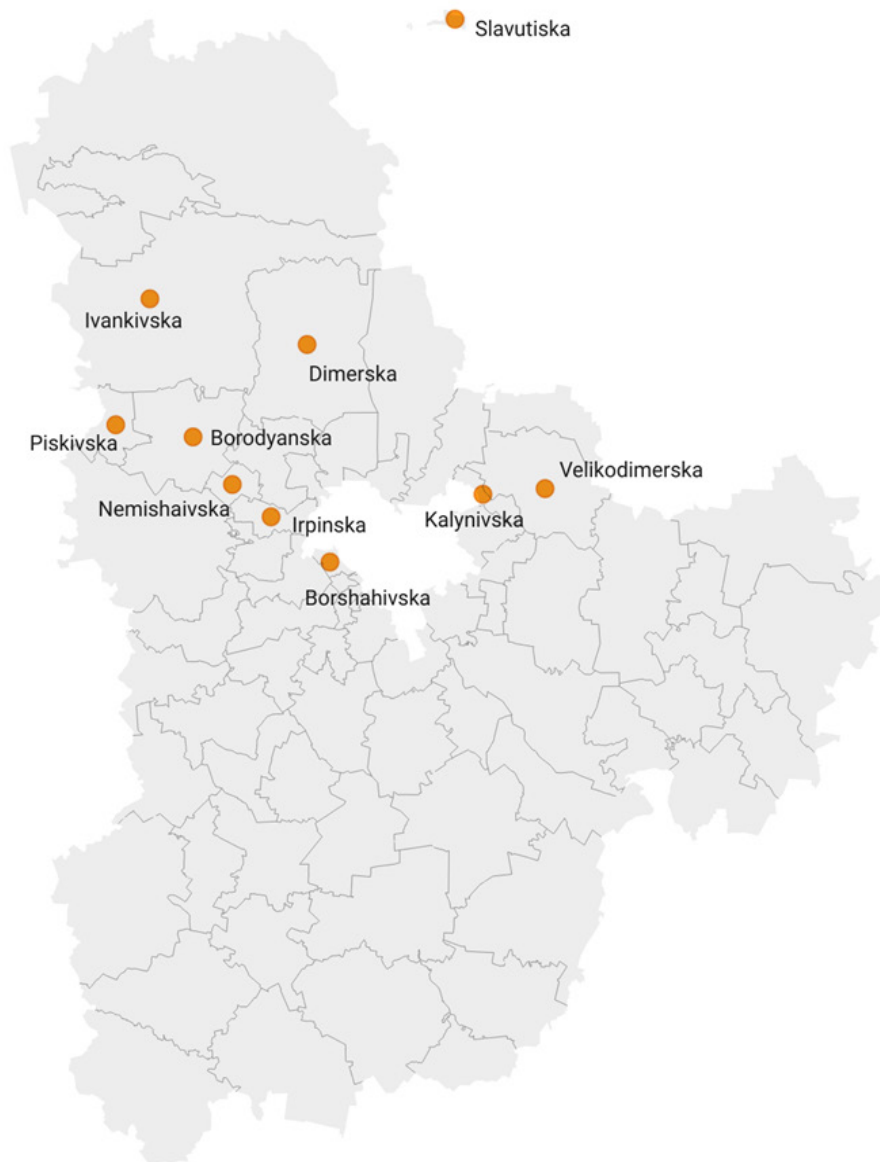
²³⁹Zhytomyr region to receive €30 million from Estonia for reconstruction. Published on February 27, 2023. <https://www.ukrinform.ua/rubric-regions/3675785-zitomirsina-otrimae-vid-estonii-30-miljoniv-na-vidbudovu.html>

²⁴⁰<https://www.facebook.com/agency.for.restoration/posts/586525013506113>

²⁴¹«I do not raise my hand to remove settlements from the map». Published on 17 May 2023. <https://decentralization.gov.ua/news/16595>

²⁴²Oksana Hryshyna. NEFCO is working on several new initiatives under the Green Recovery of Ukraine programme - lead investor. Published on 30 April 2023. <https://interfax.com.ua/news/interview/900937.html>

NEFCO: communities in Kyiv Oblast where rebuilding of water, wastewater and heating infrastructure is planned



Source: Oksana Gryshyna. NEFCO is working on several new initiatives under the Green Recovery of Ukraine programme - lead investor Published on 30 April 2023. • Created with Datawrapper

Here is a summary of the main projects in critical infrastructure restoration.

<i>Project name</i>	Participants, partners, donors	Brief description
<u>Grant assistance for the implementation of the Rapid Recovery Plan</u>	Japan	Grant for specific equipment, infrastructure rehabilitation, agricultural rehabilitation, strengthening democracy and governance

<u>"Support for the Rapid Economic Recovery of Ukrainian Municipalities (SRER)"</u>	German Government, GIZ, UNDP	Restore local production and improve infrastructure for small and medium-sized businesses, including repair of essential and supportive business infrastructure
<u>Reconstruction of Zhytomyr region</u>	Estonia	Repair of a bridge in Malyna and construction of a kindergarten in Ovruch
<u>Rebuilding Mykolaiv region</u>	Denmark	Repair of buildings, water supply and district heating systems, bridges
<u>Water supply in Nadvirna</u>	NGO DESPRO, Helvetas and Skat Consulting	Construction and equipment of the Nadvirna water intake
<u>Rebuilding critical infrastructure in Kyiv region</u>	NEFCO	Rehabilitation of water, wastewater and heating infrastructure

Rebuilding and repairing energy infrastructure

At the government level

The main players in the energy sector are the government, private companies and large international donors.

According to Herman Galushchenko, the Energy Minister is currently focusing on repairing the energy infrastructure and trying to decentralise the generation network:

«Ukraine is not only carrying out repair work at the facilities affected by the shelling but is also preparing for the next heating season, focusing on decentralising generating capacity²⁴⁴.»

In addition, representatives of the Ministry of Infrastructure and the State Agency on Energy Efficiency and Energy Saving note that the restoration should take place in line with the principles of energy efficiency and decarbonisation and with a focus on renewable energy sources, for which the following measures have already been taken:

«1. The National Energy Efficiency Action Plan has been adopted, which sets Ukraine's national target for 2030;

2. A draft Strategy for the Thermal Modernisation of Buildings until 2050 has been prepared (decarbonisation covers about 40% of Ukraine's energy balance);

3. The Energy Efficiency Fund, including the EU-supported RenovateDOM programme, operates;

4. A competitive selection of communities to participate in the European Investment Bank's Energy Efficiency in Public Buildings in Ukraine programme has been launched;

5. The launch of the Decarbonisation Fund to improve energy efficiency and introduce renewable energy sources in communities is being prepared²⁴⁴.»

Due to the specific nature of the energy sector, recovery in this area is being carried out by energy infrastructure operators, the Ukrainian government, other countries and international organisations. The Ministry of Energy has established a working group to organise humanitarian assistance to the energy sector. It collects applications from Ukrainian energy companies regarding their needs, processes them and passes them on to partners. In addition, coordination is also carried out at the level of energy ministers of the countries that are members of the International Energy Advisory Council under the Ministry of Energy: Canada, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom, the United States, as well as the Energy Community Secretariat and the International Energy Agency.

In the spring of 2023, the Government allocated UAH 5 million from the state budget reserve fund to implement a pilot project for constructing and repairing energy infrastructure. The project will be implemented by the State Agency for Reconstruction and Development, which will work in coordination with the Ministry of Energy, the State Emergency Service, the General Staff of the Armed Forces of Ukraine and critical infrastructure operators²⁴⁶.

Many countries have assisted in the form of material and technical means to ensure a sustainable electricity supply in the face of the Russian army's constant destruction of energy infrastructure. For example:

- **Lithuania** donated a powerful autotransformer to Ukraine for a high-voltage substation of the electricity transmission system, which transforms voltage from the main to the distribution level and can provide power to up to 200,000 households²⁴⁷. In addition, Lithuania donated several dozen smaller transformers as humanitarian aid²⁴⁸.
- **Finland** donated 136 tonnes of equipment to Ukraine to restore its energy infrastructure (power transformers, current transformers, mobile gas boilers, generators)²⁴⁹.
- **France** donated 183 tonnes of power equipment (generators of various capacities, circuit breakers, workwear, disconnectors, lighting equipment, chemical products, and gas equipment required for repair work)²⁵⁰.

²⁴³ Ministry of Energy of Ukraine. Herman Galushchenko: The Energy Support Fund of Ukraine is an effective tool to help the domestic energy sector. Published on 15 March 2023. <https://www.kmu.gov.ua/news/herman-halushchenko-fond-enerhetychnoi-pidtrymky-ukrainy-efektyvnyi-instrument-dopomohy-vitchyznianomu-enerhosektoru>

²⁴⁴ Ministry of Communities, Territories and Infrastructure Development of Ukraine. The team of the Ministry of Infrastructure joined the discussion of the principles of «green recovery». Published on 10 May 2023. <https://www.kmu.gov.ua/news/komanda-mininfrastruktury-doluchylasia-do-obhovorennia-pryntsypiv-zelenoho-vidnovlennia>

²⁴⁵ Ministry of Energy of Ukraine. International assistance to the energy sector. <https://mev.gov.ua/reforma/mizhnarodna-dopomoha-enerhetytsi>

Department of Communications of the Secretariat of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine. The Government has allocated funds to restore the power system. Published on 10 March 2023. <https://www.kmu.gov.ua/news/uriad-spriamuvav-koshty-na-vidnovlennia-enerhosystemy>

²⁴⁶ Ministry of Energy of Ukraine. Ukraine received a powerful autotransformer from Lithuania. Published on 01 March 2023. <https://www.kmu.gov.ua/news/ukraina-otrymala-vid-lytvy-potuzhnyi-avtotransformator>

²⁴⁷ Ministry of Energy of Ukraine. The Ministry of Energy has transferred 44 transformers from the Republic of Lithuania to Chernihiv region. Published on 21 December 2022. <https://www.kmu.gov.ua/news/minenerho-peredalo-do-chernihivskoi-oblasti-44-transformatory-vid-lytovskoi-respubliky>

²⁴⁸ Ministry of Energy of Ukraine. Finland has transferred 136 tonnes of equipment to Ukraine for the restoration of energy infrastructure. Published on 14 April 2023. <https://www.kmu.gov.ua/news/finliandiia-peredala-ukraini-136-tonn-obladnannia-dlia-vidnovlennia-enerhetychnoi-infrastruktury>

²⁴⁹ Ministry of Energy of Ukraine. Ukraine received 183 tonnes of energy equipment from France. Published on 26 March 2023. <https://www.kmu.gov.ua/news/ukraina-otrymala-vid-frantsii-183-tonny-enerhetychnoho-obladnannia>

²⁵⁰ Ministry of Energy of Ukraine. Ukraine received 183 tonnes of energy equipment from France. Published on 26 March 2023. <https://www.kmu.gov.ua/news/ukraina-otrymala-vid-frantsii-183-tonny-enerhetychnoho-obladnannia>

- Generators for the winter season were provided by **Germany**²⁵¹, **Japan**²⁵², **United Arab Emirates**²⁵³, **Israel**²⁵⁴, **Republic of Korea**²⁵⁵. The latter also donated excavators to rebuild the Ukrainian energy sector. The aid was mainly directed to the affected regions, such as Chernihiv and Kherson.
- In March 2023, it was announced that the upcoming transfer of transformers from Canada²⁵⁶ and 5,700 solar panels for the public sector with the support of the EU²⁵⁷ was announced.

Since 2018, the **USAID Energy Security** project has been running. As part of this project, \$1.3 million worth of pipes and pipeline fittings were provided to restore district heating to more than 20,000 residents of Kyiv²⁵⁸ and five mobile 1-mW boilers were delivered, two of which were intended for Kharkiv²⁵⁹. The project operates in 19 regions and is involved in restoring energy supply infrastructure to provide heat to more than seven million Ukrainians.

Part of the assistance is provided in the form of grants. For example, in December 2022, Ukrenergo signed an agreement to receive a €70 million targeted grant from the EBRD Special Fund provided by the Government of the **Kingdom of the Netherlands**²⁶⁰; in March, Lithuania announced €12 million for the rehabilitation of energy infrastructure²⁶¹; and in April, it was reported that Germany would allocate €1 million for Ukraine's green recovery projects²⁶². In April 2023, an agreement was signed between the Government and the World Bank on a grant from the Multi-Donor Trust Fund for Ukraine's Energy Recovery. The grant will amount to USD 200 million and will be used to rebuild the electricity grid and heating systems in Kyiv, Kharkiv, Mykolaiv, Sumy and the cities of Chernihiv region²⁶³. This grant is the first instalment of the World Bank's \$500 million Re-Power project.

²⁵¹ Kherson Regional State Administration (RSA). The German Federal Agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ), with funding from the German Ministry of Foreign Affairs, has joined in providing Kherson Oblast with power generators. Published on 8 January 2023. <https://t.me/khersonskaODA/2974%0D>

²⁵² Ministry of Energy of Ukraine. Japan supplies generators for Nizhyn boiler houses. Published on 06 January 2023. <https://www.kmu.gov.ua/news/yaponiia-peredala-heneratory-dlia-kotelen-nizhyna>

²⁵³ Tariq Al Fahaam. UAE provides household generators to Ukraine in response to difficult winter conditions and power outages. Оpubліковано 24 грудня 2022 року. <http://wam.ae/en/details/1395303114034>

²⁵⁴ Ministry of Energy of Ukraine. Israel donates 17 generators to ensure electricity supply to Kherson region. Published on 20 December 2022. <https://www.kmu.gov.ua/news/izrail-peredaie-17-heneratoriv-dlia-zabezpechennia-elektropostachannia-khersonskoi-oblasti>

²⁵⁵ Ministry of Energy of Ukraine. Republic of Korea donates excavators to rebuild Ukrainian energy sector. Published on 4 March 2023. <https://www.mev.gov.ua/novyna/respublika-koreya-peredala-ekskavatory-dlya-vidbudovy-ukrayinskoho-enerhosektoru>

²⁵⁶ Global Affairs Canada. Minister Joly announces new multifaceted support for Ukraine. Оpubліковано 7 березня 2023 року. https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2023/03/minister-joly-announces-new-multifaceted-support-for-ukraine.html?utm_source=miragenews&utm_medium=miragenews&utm_campaign=news

²⁵⁷ Ministry of Energy of Ukraine. Meeting between Herman Galushchenko and European Commissioner Kadri Simson: Ukraine to receive 5700 solar panels for the public sector with EU support. Published on 3 March 2023. <https://www.kmu.gov.ua/news/zustrich-hermana-halushchenka-ta-ievrokomisara-kadri-simson-ukraina-otrymaie-5700-soniachnykh-panelei-dlia-hromadskoho-sektoru-za-pidtrymky-ies>

²⁵⁸ Kyiv has received assistance from the US Government to restore heating networks: work is already underway in four districts of the city. Published on 20 September 2022. https://kyivcity.gov.ua/news/kiv_otrimav_dopomogu_vid_uryadu_ssha_dlya_vidnovlennya_teplovikh_merezh_robota_uzhe_trivaye_u_chotirokh_rayonakh_mista/

²⁵⁹ Facebook page of the USAID Energy Security Project. Published on 1 March 2023. <https://www.facebook.com/966590413534763/posts/pfbid02S67bhqVWVfYPIq2Vt87K7448Jur4mywRUUJ3SFmcmwvTVwJoBMELB2xHbsPg89PI/>

²⁶⁰ Volodymyr Kudrytskyi's Facebook page. Published on 29 December 2022. <https://www.facebook.com/vladimir.kudrytskyi/posts/pfbid0ZB3AzRSLY5iAT9bWjhExRcTBLsgyEmcbm3cYEQxeRCfJ4woahEmWzbTxi2EFYJQFI>

²⁶¹ Lithuanian company to allocate €12 million to restore Ukraine's energy infrastructure. Published on 3 March 2023. <https://www.ukrinform.ua/rubric-uarazom/3677707-litovska-kompania-skerue-12-miljoniv-na-vidnovlennia-energeticnoi-infrastrukturi-ukraini.html>

In April 2022, the Energy Community established the Energy Support Fund for Ukraine (ESF):

«The Fund's donors are individual states, international companies and organisations. The Fund's main objective is to help energy companies quickly restore damaged or destroyed energy infrastructure due to Russian shelling. The Fund purchases equipment that international partners cannot provide as humanitarian aid. The procurement of the appropriate equipment is carried out under international transparency standards by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID).²⁶⁴»

At the level of civil society

The role of civil society organisations in this area is primarily to advocate for the principles of «green recovery»: energy efficiency, decarbonisation, use of renewable energy sources and decentralisation of energy infrastructure. The same CSOs that directly address the consequences of the shelling are more often engaged in supplying small energy sources for communities - solar panels, generators, etc. For example, the NGO «DESPRO» is implementing the project «Energy Supply for Communities - SOS265», which provides communities with autonomous solar power plants:

«Within the framework of this project, with the support of the NGO «DESPRO», Esman, Shalyhyne, Yampil, Boromlyanska, Krasnopilska, Bilopilska, Novoslobidska territorial communities of Sumy region, Tupyshivska, Kyivska, Koryukivska, Kholmynska, Sosnytska, KrutivFund's main objectives of Chernihiv region, Dmytrivska, Hirskva, Petrivska territorial communities of Kyiv region (16 communities in total), which suffered from Russian aggression and are still under enemy shelling, will receive 20 modern autonomous solar power plants. Each station has the following specifications: 170W with a 12/220V inverter with a capacity of up to 800VA with the pure sine wave and a 65Ah battery.

This equipment will allow, in the event of an emergency power outage, to provide power to a small rural health post, village council building or other critical infrastructure facilities in a rural settlement.²⁶⁶»

But more often CSOs are involved in analytical work in the energy sector. For example, CSO «Ecodiya» directly addresses in the following way:

«Ecodia's energy sector meets the important task of a complete transition to renewable energy; persuades the authorities to develop decentralised generation by creating a coalition of organisations with common demands; fights for the nuclear industry to pay for solving its radioactive waste problems and accumulate enough funds for the safe closure of plants.²⁶⁷»

²⁶² Germany provides one million euros for Ukraine's green recovery. Published on 5 April 2023. <https://hmarochos.kiev.ua/2023/04/05/nimechchyna-daye-miljon-yevro-na-zelene-vidnovlennya-ukrayiny/>

²⁶³ Department of Communications of the Secretariat of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine. Denys Shmyhal in Washington signed an agreement to raise additional USD 200 million for the restoration of the Ukrainian energy sector. Published on 12 April 2023. <https://www.kmu.gov.ua/news/denys-shmyhal-u-vashynhtoni-pidpysav-uhodu-pro-zaluchennia-dodatkovykh-200-mln-dolariv-na-vidnovlennia-ukrainskoi-enerhetyky>

²⁶⁴ Ministry of Energy of Ukraine. International assistance to the energy sector. <https://mev.gov.ua/reforma/mizhnarodna-dopomoha-enerhetytsi>

²⁶⁵ DESPRO is implementing the project «Energy Supply for Communities - SOS». Published on September 15, 2022. https://despro.org.ua/news/news/?ELEMENT_ID=2328

²⁶⁶ NGO DESPRO is implementing the project «Energy Supply for Communities - SOS». Published on 15 September 2022. https://despro.org.ua/news/news/?ELEMENT_ID=2328

In addition, CSO Ecoclub, together with CSO Ecodia, held a call for proposals in the field of green energy within the framework of the EU-funded project «Closing the Cycle: A Just Energy Transition Designed by Cities and Regions». The selected applicants were offered financial support and mentoring. As a result, the communities of Sumy and Zvyagel will receive support:

«As part of the project, the Sumy City Council will install a 7-kilowatt solar power plant (SPP) to provide electric heating for a greenhouse where exotic and Red Book plants are grown. But in addition to its practical purpose, the project also has an educational goal: to promote renewable energy sources that help to use energy resources more efficiently and reduce the impact of climate change.

Zvyagel plans to take renewable energy seriously and develop a programme for its development. The company plans to analyse opportunities and develop solutions to meet at least a third of its energy needs from renewable sources by 2030. For example, centralised heating and water supply in municipal institutions should be switched to clean energy.²⁶⁸»

Advocacy and consultancy on renewable energy sources is also provided by the Energy Transition Coalition, **an association of NGOs, municipalities and active citizens engaged in promoting Ukraine's transition to energy efficiency and renewable energy sources. In particular, the coalition helps communities develop and implement Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plans.²⁶⁹**

Ukrainian civil society organisations **Razom We Stand, Ecodiya, Vision Zero and Greenpeace** demand that green principles be made the basis for the reconstruction of post-war Ukraine:

«We can no longer rely on the fossil-fueled centralised energy systems of the past,» says Svitlana Romanko, director of Razom We Stand, «In addition to being harmful to the climate, they have proven to be extremely vulnerable to targeted attacks from Russia.²⁷⁰»

The DiXi Group think tank publishes materials on introducing a sustainable green decentralised energy system and calls for sanctions against the Russian nuclear industry²⁷¹.

The Heinrich Boell Foundation in Ukraine is implementing the Climate Change and Energy Policy programme, which aims to promote greenhouse gas emission reductions and energy efficiency, preserve the environment and climate, and support the environmental social movement and ecological modernisation of society.

²⁶⁷ Ecoaction: Energy. <https://ecoaction.org.ua/diyalnist/energetyka>

²⁶⁸ Renewable energy in communities: projects supported by Ecoaction with EcoClub. Published on 3 April 2023. <https://ecoaction.org.ua/vde-u-hromadakh.html>

²⁶⁹ Energy transition: about the Coalition. <https://energytransition.in.ua/pro-koyalitsiiu/>

²⁷⁰ Ukrainian organisations and Greenpeace call for green principles to be put at the heart of Ukraine's reconstruction plans. Published on 24 October 2022. <https://ua.boell.org/uk/2022/10/24/ukrayinski-orhanizatsiyi-ta-greenpeace-vymahayut-poklasty-zeleni-pryntsypy-v-osnovu>

²⁷¹ «Rosatom must be stopped now, before it is too late - President of DiXi Group in the European Parliament. Published on 27 April 2023. <https://dixigroup.org/rosatom-potribno-zupynty-zaraz-doky-ne-stalo-pizno-%e2%88%92-prezydent-dixigroup-u-yevroparlamenti/>

Here is a summary of the main projects in energy infrastructure rehabilitation.

<i>Project name</i>	Participants, partners, donors	Brief description
<u>Pilot project for the construction and repair of energy infrastructure</u>	State Agency for Reconstruction and Development, Ministry of Energy, State Emergency Service, General Staff of the Armed Forces, critical infrastructure operators	Construction and repair of energy infrastructure
Material and technical assistance	<u>Lithuania</u> , <u>Finland</u> , <u>France</u> , <u>Germany</u> , <u>Japan</u> , <u>OAU</u> , <u>Israel</u> , <u>Republic of Korea</u> , <u>Canada</u> , <u>EU</u>	Material and technical means to ensure sustainable electricity supply
<u>"Energy security"</u>	USAID	Rebuilding the energy supply infrastructure
<u>Targeted grant</u>	EBRD Special Fund, Kingdom of the Netherlands, Ukrenergo	Grant for the restoration of energy infrastructure
<u>Targeted grant</u>	Lithuania	Grant for the restoration of energy infrastructure
<u>Targeted grant</u>	Germany	Grant for green restoration projects
<u>Re-Power</u>	World Bank	Rebuilding the power grid and heating systems
<u>Energy Support Fund for Ukraine</u>	Energy community	Assistance to energy companies to quickly restore damaged or destroyed energy infrastructure (procurement of equipment)
<u>"Closing the loop: a just energy transition designed by cities and regions"</u>	NGO "Ecoclub" and NGO "Ecodia"	Call for proposals in the field of green energy (financial support and mentoring)

²⁷² The RISE Coalition participated in the first meeting of the Interagency Working Group to review proposals for the allocation of funds from the Fund for Elimination of the Consequences of the Armed Aggression of the Russian Federation. <https://www.rise.org.ua/blog-ua/koaliciya-rise-vzyala-uchast-u-pershomu-zasidanni-mizhvidomchoyi-robochoyi-grupi-z-rozglyadu-propozicij-shchodo-vidilennya-koshtiv-fondu-likvidacij-naslidkiv-zbrojnoyi-agresiyi-rosiyskoyi-federacij>

²⁷³ https://mtu.gov.ua/files/RISE_%D0%BC%D0%B5%D1%82%D0%BE%D0%B4%D0%B8%D0%BA%D0%B0_%D0%BF%D1%80%D1%96%D0%BE%D1%80%D0%B8%D1%82%D0%B5%D0%B7%D0%B0%D1%86%D1%96%D1%96_%D0%BF%D1%80%D0%BE%D1%94%D0%BA%D1%82%D1%96%D0%B2.pdf

Advocacy for green recovery	Energy Transition Coalition , Ecodiya , Razom We Stand , Vision Zero and Greenpeace , DiXi Group , Heinrich Boell Foundation	Advocacy for green recovery
"Energy Supply to Communities - SOS"	NGO "DESPRO"	Providing solar power plants to communities

Expert support to central government and local authorities in the course of recovery

At the level of civil society

Support from the central government

The **RISE Coalition** will take part in the work of the Interagency Working Group on Review of Generalised Proposals for Allocation of Funds from the Fund for Elimination of the Consequences of Armed Aggression ²⁷². The **RISE** Coalition also participated in developing the draft Methodology for Prioritising Projects ²⁷³, which is used in the work of the Interagency Group.

In November 2022, within the framework of the Council of Europe project «Internal Displacement in Ukraine: Developing Durable Solutions. Phase II», prepared an analytical report «On the state and need to improve the legal framework for damage assessment and the functioning of the state register of damaged and destroyed property as a result of the armed aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine: practical experience and recommendations ²⁷⁴». The document is based on analysing regulations and the author's real-life experience in the Ivanivka community. It contains recommendations on the introduction, status and operation of the Register of Damaged and Destroyed Property at the national level. For example, it is noted that there is no mechanism for verifying the degree of damage to an object when it is entered into the Register:

«It is worth noting that the established procedure for entering information into the Register of Damaged and Destroyed Property establishes a minimum level of verification of the data entered into the register. Indeed, the verification of the person submitting the information notice is carried out in full. In contrast, information about the real estate object itself is entered, in fact, from the words of the person submitting it. The information may be subjective and may not reflect the property's actual condition and the damage's nature. In the future, this may pose a risk of a «low-quality source of information» for both the state and potential international grantors/donors.²⁷⁵»

²⁷⁴ Parukh Ivan, Korotchenko Nataliia, Alekseenko Kateryna, Komnatnyi Serhii. Published on 9 November 2022. On the state and need to improve the legal framework for damage assessment and the functioning of the state register of damaged and destroyed property as a result of the armed aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine. Practical experience and recommendations. <https://rm.coe.int/0900001680a8eee2>

²⁷⁵ Parukh Ivan, Korotchenko Nataliia, Alekseenko Kateryna, Komnatnyi Serhii. Published on 9 November 2022. On the state and need to improve the legal framework for damage assessment and the functioning of the state register of damaged and destroyed property as a result of the armed aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine. Practical experience and recommendations. <https://rm.coe.int/0900001680a8eee2>

The authors also propose mechanisms for controlling donor funds provided for the restoration of destroyed facilities:

«Also, for most donor organisations/grantors, the most appropriate mechanism for financing the restoration of real estate is the mechanism of transferring funds directly to the accounts of the owners of such property. However, in order to establish control over the use of funds, it is proposed to introduce accounts with a special regime 42 8. Recommendations on the establishment and functioning of the national register... use. Such a mechanism provides for debiting funds from the recipient's account by a separate order of the territorial community and only upon confirmation of the conclusion of the relevant contract for the purchase of materials or performance of works.²⁷⁶.»

With the expert support of the Council of Europe project «Internal Displacement in Ukraine: Developing Durable Solutions. Phase II», the «State Policy Strategy on Internal Displacement for the period up to 2025»²⁷⁷, which was developed by the Ministry of Reintegration, was also prepared.

«A document of this size was developed based on experience that is unprecedented in Europe. I am grateful to the public sector that contributed to the development of the project, as well as to the Council of Europe for its continued support of Ukraine. I urge the public to join the discussion, we look forward to your suggestions and are open to cooperation. After all positions are agreed upon, the draft will be submitted to the Government for approval in the near future,» said Iryna Vereshchuk, Head of the Ministry of Reintegration²⁷⁸.

With the support of the EU, the project «Civil Society for Ukraine's Post-War Recovery and EU Readiness» was launched in the summer of 2022, implemented by a consortium of the Agency for Legislative Initiatives, Transparency International Ukraine, Civil Network OPORA, NGO Advocate of the Future, Centre for Economic Strategy, and NGO European Truth²⁷⁹. One of the project's goals is to provide the authorities with «support from expert civil society organisations through information, analytical, communication and advocacy support for a coordinated political response to the challenges of the war economy, post-war recovery and reconstruction economy in compliance with EU legislation»²⁸⁰

The **USAID** Transformational Communications Activity project provides communications support to the **Ukraine Agency for Infrastructure Reconstruction and Development**: supporting the Agency's initiatives in terms of communications, enhancing the dissemination of initiatives, increasing the visibility of reconstruction projects, creating an image and disseminating messages.

²⁷⁶ Parukh Ivan, Korotchenko Nataliia, Alekseenko Kateryna, Komnatnyi Serhii. Published on 09 November 2022. On the state and need to improve the legal framework for damage assessment and the functioning of the state register of damaged and destroyed property as a result of the armed aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine. Practical experience and recommendations. <https://rm.coe.int/0900001680a8eee2>

²⁷⁷ The draft Strategy on Internal Displacement includes new instruments of state support. Published on 16 February 2023. <https://minre.gov.ua/2023/02/16/proyekt-strategiyi-shhodo-vnutrishnogo-peremishhennya-vklyuchaye-novi-instrumenty-pidtrymky-vid-derzhavy/>

²⁷⁸ The draft Strategy on Internal Displacement includes new instruments of state support. Published on 16 February 2023. <https://minre.gov.ua/2023/02/16/proyekt-strategiyi-shhodo-vnutrishnogo-peremishhennya-vklyuchaye-novi-instrumenty-pidtrymky-vid-derzhavy/>

²⁷⁹ The EU-supported project «Civil Society for Ukraine's Post-War Recovery and EU Readiness» has been launched. Published on 22 September 2022. <https://parlament.org.ua/2022/09/19/ali-eu-readiness-consortium/>

²⁸⁰ The EU-supported project «Civil Society for Ukraine's Post-War Recovery and EU Readiness» has been launched. Published on 22 September 2022. <https://parlament.org.ua/2022/09/19/ali-eu-readiness-consortium/>

Support from local authorities

The **SURGe, Support to Ukraine's Reforms for Governance**²⁸¹ programme initiated the **Community-led Inclusive Recovery (CLIR)**²⁸² project in April 2013, which aims to

«...to provide high-quality expert support to local governments in the restoration and development of communities. The main focus is on assistance in working with donors and attracting funding, formulating and implementing infrastructure projects, identifying key economic and social priorities, overcoming humanitarian challenges and strengthening civilian security.»²⁸³

Oleksandr Kubrakov, Vice Prime Minister for Reconstruction of Ukraine, points out that one of the main tasks of CLIR is to help with digital tools, namely the DREAM²⁸⁴ platform, through which all communities submit reconstruction projects for consideration by the Interagency Commission.

«Understanding that the use of digital tools and financial mechanisms requires significant capacity building for communities, the Ministry of Recovery, together with the Canadian project Support to Ukraine Reforms Governance (SURGe), initiated the Community-led Inclusive Recovery (CLIR) project. It will create a network of Reform Support Offices - expert teams to strengthen the capacity of communities. The project's objectives are to provide advisory and technical support to communities, implement anti-corruption policies, manage investment projects, use digital tools, and communicate with potential donors.»²⁸⁵

The Centre for Economic Strategy is implementing the project «Providing Expert and Technical Assistance to the Government and Regional Administrations in the Development and Implementation of Recovery Plans». During this project, the Centre supports communities in preparing recovery plans by helping to collect key data to describe the current state and recovery needs and providing free dashboards for data analysis and infographics on basic indicators of socio-economic status²⁸⁵.

In addition to providing humanitarian and logistical assistance to communities in Kharkiv Oblast, the USAID DOBRE programme will help prepare comprehensive recovery plans:

«That is why, after the first emergency response project is implemented, we will start developing a Comprehensive Territorial Recovery Programme together with the

²⁸¹ [https://www.facebook.com/surge.in.ua?__cft__\[0\]=AZXpy8a-YCkgg_wpBpRga7Rbj6oy2C4L-oyQArU8gYovRJ3BCa9jr07HsGPJPnFJZGJg2PgiSLWY9-_2Hzvvv8GIUD-ojLzYzqhfbIZKi7bOUrN3vc-kPbe4ZTD1mwLOTkL-5WOGv8Sr7ZWe71_zN5ah&__tn__=-\]K-R](https://www.facebook.com/surge.in.ua?__cft__[0]=AZXpy8a-YCkgg_wpBpRga7Rbj6oy2C4L-oyQArU8gYovRJ3BCa9jr07HsGPJPnFJZGJg2PgiSLWY9-_2Hzvvv8GIUD-ojLzYzqhfbIZKi7bOUrN3vc-kPbe4ZTD1mwLOTkL-5WOGv8Sr7ZWe71_zN5ah&__tn__=-]K-R)

²⁸² https://www.facebook.com/story.php?story_fbid=6387632564609753&id=100000892178040&paipv=0&eav=AfYTkDeM3dHfcNwd7kNDOe5YfKYauSdYpfMsnfqS1_d_zCyRWwbTUqWFAjkALI-ZMSc&_rdr

²⁸³ https://www.facebook.com/story.php?story_fbid=6387632564609753&id=100000892178040&paipv=0&eav=AfYTkDeM3dHfcNwd7kNDOe5YfKYauSdYpfMsnfqS1_d_zCyRWwbTUqWFAjkALI-ZMSc&_rdr

²⁸⁴ DREAM is an ecosystem for infrastructure reconstruction management. The DREAM digital ecosystem for infrastructure reconstruction management is being developed by the Ministry of Communities, Territories and Infrastructure of Ukraine in partnership with the RISE Ukraine Coalition. The technical developer of the system is the Open Contracting Partnership team. Methodological support is provided by Transparency International Ukraine and the Better Regulation Delivery Office (BRDO). The development is funded by the UK Government. The IMF, the World Bank, the G7 countries and other international partners support the use of the system to manage Ukraine's post-war recovery. <https://dream.gov.ua/>

²⁸⁵ Oleksandr Kubrakov. Vice Prime Minister for Reconstruction of Ukraine - Minister of Development of Communities, Territories and Infrastructure of Ukraine. Expertise, money and digital solutions: tools for restoring communities in times of war. Published on 22 May 2023. <https://decentralization.gov.ua/news/16616>

DOBRE Programme. Together with the residents, we will choose the services to be improved in the community, and implement local economic development projects, because, without the economy, we will not be able to support education, culture and other areas of life,» said Halyna Minaieva, head of the Chuhuivska AH²⁸⁵.

We provide a brief overview of the main projects in the field of expert support to the central government and local authorities during the recovery process.

<i>Project name</i>	Participants, partners, donors	Brief description
<u>Expert support to the Interagency Working Group of the Fund for Elimination of the Consequences of Armed Aggression</u>	RISE Coalition	Participation in the work of the Interagency Working Group to review generalised proposals for the allocation of funds from the Fund for Elimination of the Consequences of Armed Aggression and in the development of the draft Methodology for Prioritisation of projects
<u>Report "On the state and necessity of improving the legal framework for damage assessment and the functioning of the state register of damaged and destroyed property as a result of the armed aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine"</u>	NGO "Housing Ukraine", Council of Europe	Recommendations on the introduction, status and operation of the Register of Damaged and Destroyed Property at the national level
<u>"Strategy of the State Policy on Internal Displacement for the period up to 2025"</u>	Ministry of Reintegration, Council of Europe, civil society	Developing a state strategy on internal displacement
<u>"Transformational communication activities"</u>	USAID	Communication support for the Agency for Infrastructure Recovery and Development
<u>Community-led Inclusive Recovery (CLIR)</u>	SURGe, Support to Ukraine's Reforms for Governance	Expert support to local governments in the restoration and development of communities

²⁸⁶ Supportive resources for community recovery and development. Published on 26 January 2023. <https://ces.org.ua/recovery/>

²⁸⁷ Emergency support from the USAID DOBRE Programme helps Kharkiv hromadas to recover. Published on 27 April 2023. <https://decentralization.gov.ua/news/16481>

<u>"Provide expert and technical assistance to the government and regional administrations in the development and implementation of recovery plans"</u>	Centre for Economic Strategy	Supporting communities in developing recovery plans and collecting and analysing key data
<u>Expert support for communities in Kharkiv region</u>	USAID DOBRE	Assistance in preparing comprehensive recovery plans
<u>"Civil Society for Ukraine's Post-War Recovery and EU Readiness"</u>	Consortium of the Agency for Legislative Initiatives, Transparency International Ukraine, Civil Network OPORA, NGO "Advocate of the Future", Centre for Economic Strategy, NGO "European Truth"	Expert support to the authorities in the recovery process

Mine clearance

At the government level

In April 2023, the Cabinet of Ministers created the state institution «Humanitarian Demining Centre»²⁸⁸. According to Suspilne:

«It is expected that the establishment of the Humanitarian Demining Centre will improve the system of coordination of all actors involved in humanitarian demining in Ukraine. It is also expected to organise proper interaction between donors that finance humanitarian demining and provide international technical assistance.»²⁸⁹

Although demining activities in Ukraine are strictly regulated (the Law on Mine Action in Ukraine²⁹⁰), which stipulates that an organisation must be certified by the Ministry of Defence, several organisations that are not state entities or commercial operators are allowed to participate in demining. These are **CO «Swiss Foundation for Mine Action FSD in Ukraine», the Danish Refugee Council in Ukraine, the NGO «Association of Deminers of Ukraine», and the Branch of NORWEGIAN PEOPLE'S AID in Ukraine**²⁹¹.

²⁸⁸ Dmytro Mykhailov. The Government has created a «Humanitarian Demining Centre». Published on 7 April 2023. <https://suspilne.media/438861-urad-stvoriv-centr-gumanitarnogo-rozminuvanna/>

²⁸⁹ Dmytro Mykhailov. The Government has created a «Humanitarian Demining Centre». Published on 7 April 2023. <https://suspilne.media/438861-urad-stvoriv-centr-gumanitarnogo-rozminuvanna/>

²⁹⁰ The Law on Mine Action in Ukraine. <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2642-19%23Text>

²⁹¹ List of mine action operators who have been certified. <https://www.mil.gov.ua/content/protyminna/pmd22032023.pdf>

²⁹² Press release: DRC signs large-scale agreement in Ukraine on Humanitarian Mine Action

DRC becomes the first international humanitarian organisation in Ukraine to establish a formal partnership with the State Emergency Services of Ukraine on Humanitarian Mine Action and Explosive Ordnance Disposal. Published on 20 May 2022. <https://pro.drc.ngo/resources/news/press-release-drc-signs-large-scale-agreement-in-ukraine-on-humanitarian-mine-action/>

In 2022, the Danish Council (DR) signed an agreement with the Government of Ukraine to conduct humanitarian mine action in Ukraine²⁹². There is little information on specific demining activities so far. As for the Association of Deminers of Ukraine, in October 2022, they reported on the transfer of land cleared of mines in Makariv district (noting that the operator was Demining Solutions):

«In October, a landmark event took place for the Association of Deminers of Ukraine and mine action in general. For the first time since the beginning of the full-scale war, we, together with the National Mine Action Authority of Ukraine, organised the transfer of land cleared of explosive hazards to the end user - the Makariv community. This is an agricultural field, as the country's leadership has prioritised humanitarian (continuous) demining in the interests of farmers. It should also be noted that the total area of the field is 219,329 m², which is the largest amount of de-occupied and cleared Ukrainian land so far.

The land was cleared of explosive ordnance by Demining Solutions, a Ukrainian mine action operator that continues to carry out humanitarian demining of the liberated Ukrainian territories.

Transferring the cleared land is part of the project «Increasing the effectiveness of the Humanitarian Mine Action Process including Mine Victim Assistance in Eastern Ukraine through the development of national Capacity Building». Since 24 February 2022, the project has been reoriented with the support of the Ukrainian Humanitarian Fund of the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs / OCHA Ukraine. 293»

At the level of civil society

From time to time, the **Association of Deminers of Ukraine produces estimates of the area of mined areas in Ukraine**^{294,295}.

The Eastern Europe Foundation is implementing the programme «Watch Your Steps!»²⁹⁶, which aims to raise public awareness of mine risk. As part of the project, the mobile application «Mine Action Ukraine» is being developed, awareness campaigns are being conducted, and online mine safety courses are being created (the Foundation's website reports that as of 9 May 2023, 529,141 students have registered for the course²⁹⁷).

The Bank Lviv Foundation implements the Free Land programme²⁹⁸. The programme aims to help solve the problem of demining Ukrainian land. According to the project website:

«The primary goal of the Free Land programme is to provide demining units with the necessary equipment and ammunition to detect, neutralise and destroy explosive

²⁹³ The first transfer of cleaned land in Makariv district. Published on 23 October 2022. <https://www.uda.org.ua/landrelease-in-makariv/>

²⁹⁴ Almost 15% of Ukraine's territory is mined. Published on 22 March 2022. <https://prm.ua/v-ukraini-zaminuvaly-mayzhe-15-terytorii/>

²⁹⁵ Ksenia Savoskina. 10 years for demining. Why is it taking so long and what is the price? <https://hromadske.ua/posts/10-rokiv-na-rozminuvannya-chomu-tak-dovgo-ta-yaka-cina>

²⁹⁶ The programme «Watch Your Steps!». <https://eef.org.ua/program/programa-dyvys-pid-nogy/>

²⁹⁷ The course is a record holder. Published on 9 May 2023. <https://eef.org.ua/kurs-rekordsmen/>

²⁹⁸ Free land. <https://www.freelandfund.org/>

devices in the territories liberated from occupation.²⁹⁹»

The programme also created a joint course on explosive ordnance identification with the SES and the First Mobile Mine Safety Class. The authors report the following about the First Mobile Mine Safety Class:

«Thanks to the First Mobile Mine Safety Class project, even in remote de-occupied villages where the Internet, mobile phone and television are almost non-existent, Ukrainians will be able to learn simple rules that will save lives.³⁰⁰»

We are providing a brief overview of the main projects in the field of demining.

<i>Project name</i>	Participants, partners, donors	Brief description
<u>Mine clearance of territories</u>	CO "Swiss Foundation for Mine Action FSD in Ukraine", <u>Danish Refugee Council in Ukraine</u> , NGO "Association of Deminers of Ukraine", NORWEGIAN PEOPLE'S AID in Ukraine	Demining activities
<u>"Enhancing the effectiveness of humanitarian mine action, including mine victim assistance in eastern Ukraine, through national capacity development"</u>	NGO Association of Deminers of Ukraine, OCHA Ukraine, National Mine Action Authority, Demining Solutions	Humanitarian demining in Makarivska community
<u>"Watch your step!"</u>	Eastern Europe Foundation	Raising public awareness of mine risk
<u>"Free Land"</u>	Bank Lviv Foundation, SES	Providing sapper units with the necessary equipment and ammunition, an explosive ordnance identification course and the First Mobile Mine Safety Class

²⁹⁹ Free land. <https://www.freelandfund.org/>

³⁰⁰ Free land. <https://www.freelandfund.org/>

Promoting and advocating for green recovery

At the level of civil society

Already in early 2022, the Ukrainian public began to draw attention to the need to make a recovery «green» and advocate for this approach. As early as April 2022, the «Position of Civil Society on the Inclusion of Climate Change Adaptation in the Post-War Reconstruction of Ukraine»³⁰¹ was published, and signed by 20 civil society organisations³⁰². Among other things, the document emphasises the following aspects of reconstruction:

« - A climate change vulnerability risk assessment should be one of the first steps in recovery planning to understand what additional threats may arise from climate change and how this may affect the recovery and development of the area.

- In cities and communities, both environmental departments (if any) and relevant civil society organisations should be included in the development of post-war recovery plans.

- The reconstruction process should be carried out using the best available technologies and the highest energy efficiency standards, and climate change adaptation needs should be considered at the housing and infrastructure construction planning stage.

- When planning for the reconstruction of communities and territories, it is important to give priority to nature-based solutions that allow for adaptation to climate change through the protection, sustainable management and restoration of natural ecosystems.

- Planning of adaptation measures within the reconstruction framework of the territories affected by military operations should necessarily include addressing the problem of urban greening, including developing a programme of integrated urban greening in parallel with reconstruction plans.

- When planning for the reconstruction of communities and territories, it is important to use the principles of the circular economy and prioritise solutions according to the waste hierarchy: when managing demolition waste, reuse of materials should be promoted as much as possible.³⁰³»

In May 2022, more than 40 CSOs published a position on approaches to Ukraine's recovery, which, among other things, emphasised the focus on the European Green Deal, the «green» nature of the economy, compliance with European environmental planning instruments in the development of Ukraine, etc³⁰⁴.

³⁰¹ Position of civil society on the inclusion of climate change adaptation in the post-war reconstruction of Ukraine. Published on 20 April 2023. <https://ecoaction.org.ua/pozytsia-hromadianskosti-adaptatsii-do-zminy-klimatu.html>

³⁰² CSO «Centre for Environmental Initiatives «Ecodiya», CSO «Ecosense», CSO «Ecoclub», CSO «Centre for Public and Media Initiatives», CSO «Ecoltava», CSO «Ukrainian Nature Protection Group», CSO «Our Home is Manyava», CSO «Green World», CSO «Razom We Stand», CSO «Plateau», CSO «Zero Waste Society», CSO «Khmelnyskyi Energy Cluster», CSO «Ecological News» (Kherson), CSO «Mariupol Zero Waste», CSO «Zero Waste Lutsk», CSO «Ukrainian Alliance Zero Waste», CSO «FORZA», CSO «Centre for International Cooperation and Implementation of Projects», CSO «Forest Initiatives and Society», CSO «Dzyga»

Public advocacy for «green recovery» is not limited to domestic Ukrainian debates. According to the authors of the report «Public Access to Decision-Making on Ukraine's Recovery in Terms of Environmental Protection and Climate Change»³⁰⁴, representatives of the Ukrainian environmental community also convey their position to the leaders of the European Parliament and the European Commission:

«In June 2022, the members of Working Group 3 «Environment, Climate Change and Energy Security» of the Ukrainian National Platform of the Eastern Partnership Civil Society Forum (UNP EaP CSF) and Working Group 5 «Energy, Transport, Environment and Climate Change» of the Ukrainian Side of the EU-Ukraine Civil Society Platform (US CSP) published a corresponding appeal to the heads of the European Parliament and the European Commission.»³⁰⁶

In August 2022, a consortium of NGOs coordinated by the DiXi Group³⁰⁷ published a «policy brief offering a vision of Ukraine's green post-war recovery from the consequences of the Russian-Ukrainian war». The document is titled «Green Post-War Recovery of Ukraine: Vision and Models»³⁰⁸ and is intended to address this issue, according to the authors:

«...the visions of the government and international partners for Ukraine's post-war recovery do not contain sufficient and effective green elements. In the absence of sufficient green elements, post-war reconstruction could «close» certain sectors from modernisation, greening and sustainability for decades.»³⁰⁹

The paper proposes to consider «green recovery» as one of the concepts of recovery, offering two models: ambitious and pragmatic green recovery.

CSOs working on environmental issues also monitored the development of the Restoration Plan and analysed its content in terms of compliance with the European Green Deal (EGD). The project «**Integration of Sustainable Development in Ukraine in line with the European Green Deal (EGD)**»³¹⁰ published «specific considerations and proposals for those sections of the draft Plan that relate to the key areas of the EGD» in the form of a position paper on the draft Recovery Plan³¹¹. The document's conclusions on the compliance of the Plan with the EGD are quite critical:

«Currently, the document lacks a clear priority for the green post-war recovery of Ukraine. In particular, there is no systematic approach to the implementation of relevant mechanisms and measures at different stages of recovery. The plan contains certain elements of the European Green Deal, but the lack of cross-cutting climate and environmental goals and objectives makes its green component insufficiently ambitious for Ukraine's full participation in the EGD.»

³⁰³ Position of civil society on the inclusion of climate change adaptation in the post-war reconstruction of Ukraine. Published on 20 April 2023. <https://ecoaction.org.ua/pozytsia-hromadianskosti-adaptatsii-do-zminy-klimatu.html>

³⁰⁴ Green reconstruction of Ukraine: Public opinion. Published on 6 May 2022. https://www.irf.ua/green_recovery_ukraine/

³⁰⁵ Andriy Andrusevych, Zoryana Kozak. Public access to decision-making on Ukraine's recovery in terms of environmental protection and climate change. Published in February 2023. https://ua.boell.org/sites/default/files/2023-03/zvit_uchast-gromadskosti-u-procesakh-vidbudovi-2023.pdf

³⁰⁶ Andriy Andrusevych, Zoryana Kozak. Public access to decision-making on Ukraine's recovery in terms of environmental protection and climate change. Published in February 2023. https://ua.boell.org/sites/default/files/2023-03/zvit_uchast-gromadskosti-u-procesakh-vidbudovi-2023.pdf

³⁰⁷ The consortium also includes the Resource and Analysis Center «Society and Environment», Association «Energy Efficient Cities of Ukraine», Ukrainian Leadership Academy, Women's Energy Club of Ukraine, Dzyga, and Plateau.

In the environmental part of the draft Plan, there is a lack of attention to overcoming the consequences of the war, with no specific performance indicators (KPIs) and no systemic mechanisms for environmental policy.

The energy part of the draft plan also lacks a prioritisation of decarbonisation measures in the sector's recovery and a systematic approach in the long term. In general, the document has the character of a set of unsystematic «wishes» rather than a visionary planning document with clear goal setting, prioritisation of measures, linkage to existing strategic documents, etc.³¹²»

«The Ukrainian Nature Conservation Group prepared «green» post-war recovery plans for 3 communities in Kyiv (Bilohorodska rural community), Kharkiv (Krasnokutska settlement community) and Donetsk (Myrnohrad urban community) regions together with local activists³¹³. To date, these materials have been published³¹⁴ and contain recommendations on such tasks as land re-naturalisation, addressing soil degradation, and the main steps towards the implementation of integrated surface water management.

The Resource and Analysis Centre **«Society and Environment»** commissioned by the Heinrich Boell Foundation, conducted a study «Public Access to Decision-Making on Ukraine's Recovery in Terms of Environmental Protection and Climate Change»³¹⁵. Here are some conclusions and recommendations based on the results of the study:

«...it is necessary to develop a clear vision of the specifics of the application of environmental impact assessment and strategic environmental assessment mechanisms at different stages of reconstruction.»

In May 2023, speaking at the conference «Covenant of Mayors in Ukraine: Working Together on Green Recovery», Olena Shulyak, Chairperson of the Parliamentary Committee on the Organisation of State Power, Local Self-Government, Regional Development and Urban Planning, said:

«The integration of the environmental component into the overall policy of reconstruction and further development at the legislative level is already being partially implemented today. At the legislative level, the Parliament has already established high requirements for the quality of construction materials, as required by the European 305 Regulation, introduced a ban on potentially harmful materials and introduced mandatory conditions for energy efficiency.³¹⁶»

³⁰⁸ Green post-war recovery of Ukraine: vision and models. https://dixigroup.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/08/green_recovery.pdf

³⁰⁹ Green post-war recovery of Ukraine: vision and models. https://dixigroup.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/08/green_recovery.pdf

³¹⁰ The project is being implemented by a consortium of NGOs, including: «DiXi Group, Resource and Analysis Center «Society and Environment», Voluntary Association of Local Governments - Association «Energy Efficient Cities of Ukraine», Ukrainian Academy of Leadership, Women's Energy Club of Ukraine, Dzyga, Plateau under the general coordination of DiXi Group.

³¹¹ Position paper on the draft recovery plan: the document does not look like a «Ukrainian Green Deal» at the moment. Published on 9 September 2022. <https://dixigroup.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/09/pozyczijnyj-lyst-2.pdf>

³¹² Position paper on the draft recovery plan: the document does not look like a «Ukrainian Green Deal» at the moment. Published on 9 September 2022. <https://dixigroup.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/09/pozyczijnyj-lyst-2.pdf>

³¹³ Kateryna Belousova. Three Ukrainian hromadas have begun preparations to restore nature after the war. Published on 21 December 2022. <https://ecopolitic.com.ua/ua/news/tri-gromadi-ukraini-pochali-pidgotovku-do-vidnovlennya-prirodi-pislya-vijni/>

³¹⁴ For example: «Nature-based post-war recovery: Bilohorodske Community». <https://uncg.org.ua/wp-content/uploads/2023/04/bilogorodka.pdf>

Andriy Andrusyevych, Zoryana Kozak. Public access to decision-making on Ukraine's recovery in terms of environmental protection and climate change. Published in February 2023. https://ua.boell.org/sites/default/files/2023-03/zvit_uchast-gromadskosti-u-procesakh-vidbudovi-2023.pdf

Environmental and energy-efficient component of restoration: main points of the conference in Lviv

According to the Decentralisation.gov.ua portal ³¹⁷, during the conference, representatives of the executive branch spoke about the state's efforts to «green recovery», in particular, in terms of implementing the European integration laws «On Energy Efficiency» and «On Energy Efficiency of Buildings»:

- the National Energy Efficiency Action Plan was adopted, which sets Ukraine's national target for 2030,
- a draft Strategy for Thermal Modernisation of Buildings until 2050 has been prepared (decarbonisation covers about 40% of Ukraine's energy balance),
- the Energy Efficiency Fund, including the EU-supported RenovateDOM programme,
- a competitive selection of communities to participate in the European Investment Bank's Energy Efficiency in Public Buildings in Ukraine programme has been launched,
- the launch of the Decarbonisation Fund to improve energy efficiency and introduce renewable energy sources in communities is being prepared.
- Aware of global environmental challenges, Ukraine shares the Energy Community's ambitious emission reduction targets by 2030, namely to increase the share of renewable energy to 31%, reduce primary energy consumption and final consumption to 130 million and 80 million tonnes of oil equivalent, respectively, limit greenhouse gas emissions by 60.9% compared to 1990 levels, etc.

Foreign think tanks are also involved in advocating for a green recovery. The German think tank **adelphi**³¹⁸, which positions itself as «Europe's leading independent think tank and advisory centre on climate, environment and development», published a report in January 2023 entitled «Rebuilding Ukraine. Principles for a Green Post-War Recovery»³¹⁹. The report notes:

«To make Ukraine's green recovery a reality, the recovery plan must be aligned with the goals of the European Green Deal (EGD), clearly define the direction of development, and avoid measures and investments that could impede the transition.

Our recommendations for the next steps for Ukraine's partners - including, but not limited to, the EU, its member states and organisations, and the US - are as follows:

1. Work together with the Ukrainian government to ensure that the post-war reconstruction plan for Ukraine is practically aligned with the EGD objectives.

5. Work to further operationalise the term «green recovery», including the development of a set of indicators in the spirit of the EU Green Taxonomy, to provide clear investment guidance for all parties involved in reconstruction efforts ³²⁰.»

³¹⁵ Andriy Andrushevych, Zoryana Kozak. Public access to decision-making on Ukraine's recovery in terms of environmental protection and climate change. Published in February 2023. https://ua.boell.org/sites/default/files/2023-03/zvit_uchast-gromadskosti-u-procesakh-vidbudovi-2023.pdf

³¹⁶ Environmental and energy-efficient component of restoration: main points of the conference in Lviv. Published on 11 May 2023. <https://decentralization.gov.ua/news/16563>

³¹⁷ Environmental and energy-efficient component of restoration: main points of the conference in Lviv. Published on 11 May 2023. <https://decentralization.gov.ua/news/16563>

³¹⁸ <https://adelphi.de/en>

³¹⁹ Iryna Holovko, Constanze Haug. Rebuilding Ukraine. Principles for a green post-war reconstruction. Published January 2023. https://adelphi.de/system/files/mediathek/bilder/Rebuilding%20Ukraine_adelphi_January_2023_final.pdf

³²⁰ Iryna Holovko, Constanze Haug. Rebuilding Ukraine. Principles for a green post-war reconstruction. Published January 2023. https://adelphi.de/system/files/mediathek/bilder/Rebuilding%20Ukraine_adelphi_January_2023_final.pdf

We are providing a brief overview of the main projects in the field of demining.

<i>Project name</i>	Participants, partners, donors	Brief description
<u>"Civil society's position on climate change adaptation in the post-war reconstruction of Ukraine"</u>	20 civil society organisations	Advocacy for green recovery
<u>Position on approaches to Ukraine's recovery</u>	40 civil society organisations	Advocacy for the European Green Deal, the "green" nature of the economy, and compliance with European environmental planning instruments in the development of Ukraine
<u>Appeal to the European Parliament and the European Commission</u>	Ukrainian Platform of the Eastern Partnership Civil Society Forum, Ukrainian side of the EU-Ukraine Civil Society Platform	Advocating for Ukraine's green recovery at the international level
<u>Policy brief "Green post-war recovery of Ukraine: vision and models"</u>	DiXi Group, a consortium of CSOs	A vision of a green post-war recovery of Ukraine from the consequences of the Russian-Ukrainian war
<u>Analysis of the Recovery Plan for Ukraine</u>	CSOs working on environmental issues	Monitoring the development of the Restoration Plan and analysing its content in terms of compliance with the European Green Deal
"Green" post-war reconstruction plans for communities in <u>Kyiv</u>, Kharkiv and Donetsk oblasts	"Ukrainian Conservation Group, local activists	Nature Group, Creating green recovery plans
<u>Research "Public access to decision-making on the restoration of Ukraine in terms of environmental protection and climate change"</u>	Resource Analysis "Society and Environment", Heinrich Foundation	and Centre and Boell Analytical report on public participation in decision-making on restoration in the context of environmental protection
<u>Integrating the environmental component into the overall reconstruction policy</u>	Government of Ukraine	National Energy Efficiency Action Plan, draft Strategy for Thermal Modernisation of Buildings until 2050, Energy Efficiency Fund, Decarbonisation Fund, emission reduction plans
<u>The report "Rebuilding Ukraine. Principles of green post-war recovery"</u>	German think tank adelphi	Analytical report on the principles of "green" reconstruction

Establish mechanisms to control spending and fight corruption during the recovery process

At the level of central government: international organisations

The European Union Anti-Corruption Initiative (EUACI)³²¹ is working with the Ministry of Communities, Territories and Infrastructure of Ukraine and the Agency for the Restoration and Development of Infrastructure of Ukraine to ensure transparency and integrity. According to the Ministry of Communities, Territories and Infrastructure Development website, the Ministry and EUACI will establish an Integrity Support Group under the Ministry to perform expert and advisory functions:

«Anti-corruption reform is one of the priorities for the Ministry. Citizens, partners and donors must be confident that all funds will be used efficiently and exclusively for their intended purpose. Implementing anti-corruption measures is necessary for Ukraine's reconstruction,» said Oleksandr Kubrakov, Vice Prime Minister for Reconstruction of Ukraine - Minister of Development of Communities, Territories and Infrastructure³²².

Institute of Legislative Ideas³²³ is implementing the project «Reconstruction without Corruption», within which the Institute «analyses all initiatives, draft laws, mechanisms for reconstruction and prepares recommendations for the authorities and international partners to ensure that recovery funds are used effectively, accountably and without corruption»³²⁴.

At the local level: civil society

The project «Strengthening Social Cohesion and Establishing a Social Contract in the War-Affected Chernihiv Region», whose partners are the PAX-Netherlands Peacebuilding Fund, the Ukrainian Centre «Space of Dignity», the Chernihiv-based NGO «Dobrochyn Centre» and the Ukrainian Institute of National Remembrance (UINR), among others, aims to:

«Establishing a civil society platform in both communities to facilitate cooperation and inform local authorities about the needs of citizens regarding reconstruction (in the form of a plan).

3. Establishment of a local anti-corruption watchdog group (based on the Watchdog model) with a focus on reconstruction initiatives»³²⁵.

The work is carried out in two communities in the Chernihiv Oblast: the city of Chernihiv and the border community of Horodni.

³²¹ EU Anti-Corruption Initiative in Ukraine. <https://euaci.eu/ua/>

³²² The Ministry of Reconstruction and the EU Anti-Corruption Initiative will establish an Integrity Support Group at the Ministry. Published on 17 March 2023. <https://mtu.gov.ua/news/34110.html>

³²³ <https://izi.institute/>

³²⁴ Building without corruption. <https://izi.institute/projects/vidbudova-bez-koruptsii/>

³²⁵ Strengthening social cohesion and establishing a social contract in Chernihiv region (ongoing). <https://dignityspace.org/projects/zmitsnennya-sotsialnoy-zgurtovanosti-ta-zasnuvannya-suspilnogo-dogovoru-na-chernigivshchyni-tryvae-12/>

Within the framework of the project «**Public and Media Control over the Reconstruction of War-Damaged Ukrainian Cities**», the NGO Stop Corruption conducts training for regional activists on public control and counteraction to corruption violations in the process of rebuilding war-damaged cities and towns³²⁶.

Here is a summary of the main projects in establishing mechanisms to control the expenditure of funds and fight corruption during the recovery.

<i>Project name</i>	Participants, partners, donors	Brief description
<u>Integrity Support Group under the Ministry of Communities, Territories and Infrastructure</u>	<u>European Union Anti-Corruption Initiative (EUACI)</u> , Ministry of Communities, Territories and Infrastructure Development, Agency for the Restoration and Development of Infrastructure	Expert and advisory assistance
<u>"Strengthening social cohesion and establishing a social contract in the war-affected Chernihiv region"</u>	PAX-Netherlands Foundation, Ukrainian Centre "Space of Dignity", Chernihiv-based NGO "Dobrochyn Centre" and Ukrainian Institute of National Remembrance (UINR)	Establishment of a local anti-corruption watchdog group
<u>"Reconstruction without corruption"</u>	Institute of Legislative Ideas	Analysis of the state's legislation and initiatives in the field of recovery for corruption risks
<u>"Public and media control over the restoration of Ukrainian cities destroyed by war"</u>	<u>NGO "Stop Corruption"</u>	Training of regional activists

Advocating for access to and use of open data for recovery

At the level of civil society

Civil society organisations, think tanks and individual researchers are the main driving force in advocating for the return of access to open data, much of which has ceased to be available since the outbreak of full-scale war. Representatives of national CSOs that participated in the study are extremely negative about the lack of access to open data at the beginning of the war. They believe that without open data, it will be difficult to change the situation with corruption. And the closure of registers and other sources of open data leads to a sense of impunity among officials:

«Data on all reconstruction projects, all moments at all stages should be broadcast in an open data format so that anyone can aggregate this information and analyse it as they see fit.

³²⁵ Nadiia Rohalska. Combating corruption against the backdrop of war: trainings for civil society activists held in Kyiv region. Published on 22 May 2022. <https://www.stopcor.org/ukr/section-suspilstvo/news-protidiya-koruptsii-na-tli-vijni-na-kiivschini-vidbulis-treningi-dlya-gromadskih-aktivistiv-22-05-2023.html>

«I have a very negative attitude to this [restriction of access to open data]. This is a myth and a lie of the central government. For example, they closed the declarations and now want to open them to a limited extent. That is, no one declared their assets during the war. What does this have to do with security? Because people will see how MPs and judges live?»

Back in September 2022, Kirill Zakharov, the author of the «Court in the Palm of Your Hand» project, developed based on open data, published an analytical article «Open Data in Time of War: A Question That Needs Answering,» in which he emphasised, among other things, that

«Ukraine should not lose its achievements in the field of openness. Working for military success, financial stability, and social guarantees for vulnerable categories of Ukrainians is working for victory today. Working with open data is one of the aspects of victory tomorrow. The post-war period will pose new challenges, and we should start working on them now.»³²⁷

In January 2023, the **RISE** coalition released an open statement on the need to ensure the availability of open data:

«The RISE Ukraine Coalition is committed to supporting the recovery and modernisation of Ukraine after the war and to increasing the amount of funds allocated for reconstruction, ensuring their transparent and effective use. Unfortunately, we have to state that the achievement of this goal is currently under threat.

Accountable and transparent reconstruction depends on the availability of open data. A key element of transparency and accountability is access to public information in the form of open data. After the introduction of martial law, valuable sets of open data on which Ukraine's transparency and anti-corruption infrastructure had been built over the years disappeared from public access. Restrictions on access to information were chaotic, without proper legal regulation and public discussion. This was justified in the first months of the full-scale invasion but is unacceptable ten months after the start of the invasion.»³²⁸

Representatives of environmental CSOs also consider closed data a problem for the recovery. The study «Public access to decision-making on the restoration of Ukraine in terms of environmental protection and climate change», prepared by the Resource and Analysis Centre «Society and Environment», notes that

«Restrictions on access to a significant part of environmental information, primarily geospatial and environmental impact assessment information, make it impossible for effective public participation and public control in this area. Nevertheless, government agencies are making significant efforts to ensure

³²⁶ *Nadiia Rohalska*. Combating corruption against the backdrop of war: trainings for civil society activists held in Kyiv region. Published on 22 May 2022. <https://www.stopcor.org/ukr/section-suspilstvo/news-protidiya-koruptsii-na-tli-vijni-na-kiivschini-vidbulis-treningi-dlya-gromadskih-aktivistiv-22-05-2023.html>

³²⁷ *Kyrylo Zakharov*. Open data in time of war: a question that needs to be answered. Published on 26 September 2022. <https://voxukraine.org/vidkryti-dani-pid-chas-vijny-pytannya-shho-potrebuye-vidpovidi>

³²⁸ Open statement of the RISE Ukraine Coalition on ensuring accessibility of open data. Published on 10 January 2023. <https://brdo.com.ua/news/vidkryta-zayava-koalitsiyi-rise-ukraine-shhodo-zabezpechennya-dostupnosti-vidkrytyh-danyh/>

the collection of environmental data and are gradually resuming their disclosure, in particular through the open data portal.³²⁹»

The authors of the report identify the main data sets and systems to which access has become restricted since the introduction of martial law:

«The main restrictions on access to environmental data introduced during martial law include the following:

- Restrictions on access to geographic information systems (in particular, the map of state mothroughrface waters, the public cadastral map, the geoportal of the National Geospatial Data Infrastructure, etc;)

- Restriction of access to the Environmental Impact Assessment Register (information to be made public)

- closure of public access to open registers in the field of forestry, such as forest plantation plans, logging tickets, and the cessation of updates to data on logging plans throughout Ukraine.

After significant delays in the publication of certain datasets, as of January 2023, some environmental data have been updated and are available on the open data portal. In particular, surface water monitoring data for all quarters of 2022, the Register of issued permits for special water use in 2022, limits for special use of natural resources within the territories and objects of the nature reserve fund of national importance are available³³⁰ .»

The DiXi Group, in its study «Access to Public Information in the Energy Sector during Martial Law³³¹» advocate for a review of the existing regulation on energy data and offer «their vision of an approach to minimise security risks from data disclosure»:

«The need to revise the current policy is also dictated by the public demand for restoring access to data, as well as by the initiative decisions of individual data owners to resume publication. This is further supported by sometimes unreasonable restrictions on the publication of, for example, market statistics and environmental data, which by definition do not pose a threat to the security of energy infrastructure.

Another argument in favour of revising the policy is the fact that sensitive information about the operation of enterprises, such as stocks or resource receipts, has been disclosed by officials or representatives of data managers. There are also examples of access to data on a paid basis, although their free versions remain closed under the pretext of security measures.³³²»

³²⁹ Andriy Andrusevych, Zoryana Kozak. Public access to decision-making on Ukraine's recovery in terms of environmental protection and climate change. Published in February 2023. https://ua.boell.org/sites/default/files/2023-03/zvit_uchast-gromadskosti-u-procesakh-vidbudovi-2023.pdf

³³⁰ Andriy Andrusevych, Zoryana Kozak. Public access to decision-making on Ukraine's recovery in terms of environmental protection and climate change. Published in February 2023. https://ua.boell.org/sites/default/files/2023-03/zvit_uchast-gromadskosti-u-procesakh-vidbudovi-2023.pdf

³³¹ Access to public information in the energy sector during martial law. Published on 10 May 2023. https://dixigroup.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/05/doslidzhennya_-dostup-do-informacziyi-v-enrgetyczi_final-vid-08.05-1.pdf

³³² Access to public information in the energy sector during martial law. Published on 10 May 2023. https://dixigroup.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/05/doslidzhennya_-dostup-do-informacziyi-v-enrgetyczi_final-vid-08.05-1.pdf

Here is a summary of the main projects in the field of advocacy for access and use of open data for recovery.

<i>Project name</i>	Participants, partners, donors	Brief description
<u>Article "Open data in time of war: a question that needs to be answered"</u>	Kirill Zakharov ("The Court in the Palm of Your Hand")	Advocating for open data in times of war
<u>Application for access to open data</u>	RISE Coalition	Advocating for open data in times of war
<u>Research "Public access to decision-making on the restoration of Ukraine in terms of environmental protection and climate change"</u>	Resource and Analysis Centre "Society and Environment"	Advocacy for open data in environmental protection
<u>Research "Access to public information in the energy sector during martial law"</u>	DiXi Group	Advocacy for open data in the energy sector

Involving community residents in planning and participation in recovery

At the level of civil society

The Ukrainian think tank **Cedos** has launched the project «Leaving No One Behind: Civic Participation for Community Recovery Planning»³³³. Its goal is to increase the level of participation of community residents in planning for post-war recovery. The project envisages conducting training workshops, creating a manual and an online course based on analysing various experiences of using participatory practices, assisting ten communities in participatory planning for recovery and development and finding solutions to current challenges³³⁴.

³³³ New project: helping communities plan for recovery and development in a participatory manner. Published on 27 February 2023. <https://cedos.org.ua/news/novyj-proyekt-dopomozhemo-gromadam-planuvaty-vidnovlennya-i-rozvytok-partyspatyvno/>

³³⁴ New project: helping communities plan for recovery and development in a participatory manner. Published on 27 February 2023. <https://cedos.org.ua/news/novyj-proyekt-dopomozhemo-gromadam-planuvaty-vidnovlennya-i-rozvytok-partyspatyvno/>

ANTS is implementing the project «Models of Participation in Ukrainian Reconstruction»³³⁵, one of the goals of which is to involve IDPs and vulnerable groups in the community in planning and monitoring the recovery process.

From January to March 2023, the Foundation for Polish-Ukrainian Cooperation implemented the project «Restoring our community together!»³³⁶. The project was designed for the Bucha, Gostomel, Ivanivka, Okhtyrka and Chuhuiv communities and aimed to strengthen cooperation between community representatives, including youth, NGOs, IDPs, volunteers and other groups with local governments in the early recovery process. As with the ANTS project, the emphasis is on involving vulnerable groups in recovery planning:

«We will organise dialogues in each community to discuss early recovery priorities and plans for joint activities involving community representatives and local authorities. We plan to hold three dialogue events in each community using formats that allow us to engage residents in cooperation and creativity actively. The events will involve representatives of different groups of citizens, including vulnerable groups, as well as representatives of the authorities»³³⁷.

The International Organisation for Migration (IOM) project for small towns in Kyiv, Vinnytsia, Ivano-Frankivsk, Lviv, Chernivtsi, and Zakarpattia regions is also aimed at engaging IDPs and vulnerable groups in community recovery and social cohesion. As reported:

«IOM will conduct a training series for the initiative group on community development and social cohesion. During the training, members of the initiative group and active community members will be able to gain the necessary knowledge on grant writing, resource mobilisation, team building, community needs assessment, dialogue and conflict resolution within the community.

After the training, the communities will begin developing a social and cohesion plan. All measures should be aimed at integrating IDPs and other vulnerable groups, protecting their rights and reducing stigma, and engaging community members, including national minorities and ethnic groups living within the community, people with disabilities and others, in active civic life.»³³⁸

Here is a summary of the main projects in establishing mechanisms to control the expenditure of funds and fight corruption during the recovery.

³³⁵ Models of participation in Ukrainian reconstruction. <https://ants.org.ua/projects/modeli-uchasti-v-ukra%D1%97niskij-rekonstrukczi%D1%97/>

³³⁶ We have launched the project «Restoring our community together!» Published on 17 January 2023. <https://pauci.org/ua/news/357>

³³⁷ We have launched the project «Restoring our community together!» Published on 17 January 2023. <https://pauci.org/ua/news/357>

³³⁸ Grants for social cohesion for communities in displaced and war-affected areas. Published on 14 April 2023. <https://ukraine.iom.int/uk/news/hranty-na-sotsialne-zhurtuvannya-dlya-hromad-u-rayonakh-peremishchennya-ta-postrazhdalikh-vid-viyny>

Project name	Participants, partners, donors	Brief description
"Leaving no one behind: civic participation for community recovery planning"	Cedos	Increasing the level of participation of community residents in post-war recovery planning
"Models of participation in Ukrainian reconstruction"	ANTS	Involve IDPs and vulnerable community members in recovery planning and monitoring
"Restoring our community together!"	Foundation for Polish-Ukrainian Cooperation	Involving community residents in setting recovery priorities
Training for social cohesion	International Organisation for Migration (IOM)	Social cohesion of communities

Advocacy of Ukraine at the international level

At the level of civil society

The international civic initiative **International Centre for the Victory of Ukraine (ICUV)**³³⁹, created by representatives of Ukrainian civil society Daria Kaleniuk, Hanna Hopko, Olena Halushka, Olga Aivazovska together with Katarzyna Pisarska Fundacja im. Kazimierz Pułaskiego, conducts international advocacy events in support of Ukraine. Their activities include advocacy visits to meet with representatives of the authorities of other countries:

«Our co-founders Hanna Hopko and Olena Halushka, together with their partners from the New Europe Center, made a two-day advocacy visit to France to promote Ukraine's interests and needs to win this war. First of all, the Ukrainian delegation met with experts and members of the French parliament. During private meetings with Laurence Boon, French Secretary of State for European Affairs, and Benjamin Haddad, President of the France-Ukraine Friendship Society, we discussed the prospects of Ukraine's accession to NATO and the EU, as well as further steps on how France can help Ukraine win this war.»³⁴⁰

³³⁹ International Center for Ukrainian Victory. <https://ukrainianvictory.org/>

³⁴⁰ ICUV paid an advocacy visit to France. Published 14 March 2023. <https://ukrainianvictory.org/publications/strongicuv-paid-an-advocacy-visit-to-france-strong/>

«ICUV co-founders Hanna Hopko and Olena Halushka, together with our partners from the New Europe Center, held more than 40 meetings during the advocacy visit to Washington, DC (USA). Such a busy schedule was driven by the desire of our advocacy team to reach as many representatives of various pressure groups, members of both the Republican and Democratic parties, as well as officials and civic activists as possible.³⁴¹»

Other CSOs are also involved in advocacy activities abroad. In April 2023, Maria Repko, Centre for Economic Strategy representative, delivered a speech in the European Parliament³⁴². Her speech was dedicated to financing Ukraine's needs and the role of the EU budget in helping our country:

«Ukraine's budget now needs significant injections and support from the international community, including the European Union. All taxes collected from Ukrainian taxpayers are fully allocated for defence against the enemy. Defence efforts cost the country approximately \$3 billion monthly or \$34 billion planned for 2023. Before the war, Ukraine spent \$200-300 million a month on defence.

This represents 40% of all budget expenditures, and it is all that Ukraine can get out of an economy that has been destroyed by rocket attacks, with blocked sea lanes, destroyed steel mills and fertile land contaminated by mines and artillery shells. Ukraine's GDP fell by 29% last year - this is what economic collapse looks like, and this is the background for the need for financing.³⁴³»

A significant part of Maria Repko's speech was devoted to the organisation and principles of the recovery process:

«We believe that every dollar or euro of international aid should have a multiplier effect, not only helping to overcome the problem quickly but also helping Ukraine to become a self-sufficient, steadily growing economy in the medium term, able to meet the Stockholm criteria for EU membership. This will be achievable if the reconstruction financing is based on the following principles:

«Ownership» of Ukraine. Ukraine should set its priorities and decide what efforts are needed with its Western partners' help, not vice versa. Capacity building, good governance, and accountability are as important in the long run as reconstructing a hospital or a house. Transparency, oversight and advice from partner countries in line with EU principles are essential.

People-centred approach. At first glance, decentralisation, capacity building at the local level, and the development of self-government and democratic institutions in communities seem to take too much time and are less controllable than centralised reconstruction. But over time, this will bring Ukraine closer to the principles of democratic governance shared by the European Union and give impetus to many grassroots initiatives. However, a certain degree of centralisation is unavoidable, especially in the first phase of rapid reconstruction. The rebuilding of large infrastructure facilities or industrial capacities may be centralised through a government agency.

³⁴¹ Advocacy visit of ICUV experts to Washington. Published 20 March 2023. <https://ukrainianvictory.org/publications/advocacy-visit-of-icuv-experts-to-washington/>

³⁴² Maria Repko's speech in the European Parliament. Published on 28 April 2023. <https://ces.org.ua/speech-in-the-european-parliament-by-maria-repko/>

³⁴³ Maria Repko's speech in the European Parliament. Published on 28 April 2023. <https://ces.org.ua/speech-in-the-european-parliament-by-maria-repko/>

Participation of private capital. Given the enormity of the reconstruction needs, it is important that private investors cover some of them on market terms. For private capital to even begin to consider entering Ukraine, war risk insurance is needed. The involvement of Ukrainian private capital is equally important for post-war sustainable economic growth and, consequently, Ukraine's ability to repay donors after the war. All reconstruction assistance initiatives should be based on a private sector impact analysis and involve private players wherever possible, for example, instead of supplying imported prostheses, promote the development of Ukrainian capacities for their production, instead of buying and bringing bottled water from abroad, use local suppliers, instead of contracting foreign companies to clear agricultural land, provide Ukraine with technology, equipment and training to create its own capacities in the country.³⁴⁴»

The **Razom Advocacy Foundation**³⁴⁵ has a subdivision, **Razom Advocacy**³⁴⁶, which is actively engaged in advocating Ukraine's interests in the United States:

«Razom Advocacy is an affiliate of Razom for Ukraine, which promotes unbiased research and policy, and fosters public engagement in the United States and Ukraine. We work together with experts, policymakers, and voters to help build a more democratic and prosperous Ukraine.»³⁴⁷

After the start of the full-scale invasion, Together for Ukraine held two large-scale Ukrainian Action Summit events in the United States (the second took place in May 2023). These events had an impact on the adoption of the draft resolution «Ukraine's Victory»³⁴⁸ by the US Congress. The head of the Together for Ukraine movement comments on the second summit:

«Yes, this is indeed the second summit, which has become more ambitious and significant, as we managed to bring together more than 300 participants in Washington who are concerned about what is happening in Ukraine, who are not indifferent and are determined to help in any way they can to bring Ukraine's victory closer. The Second Action Summit is an excellent example of the effectiveness of American democracy: panel discussions, meetings with congressmen and senators.

This is really a complete advocacy of our country's interests. This means financial and military support, extension of sanctions, recognition of the Wagner PMC as a terrorist organisation, recognition of Russia's actions against Ukraine as genocide, condemnation of the deportation of Ukrainian children, and transfer of seized Russian assets to Ukraine. In other words, all those decisions that are important, that lie on the surface, but for some reason, perhaps because of some fear, have not been made for more than a year of full-scale war. There is a great hope that the Action Summit will become an icebreaker that will move this layer of issues forward and we will see appropriate steps taken by respected international organisations within the competence and jurisdiction of which such decisions are made with further international responsibility.

³⁴⁴ Maria Repko's speech in the European Parliament. Published on 28 April 2023. <https://ces.org.ua/speech-in-the-european-parliament-by-maria-repko/>

³⁴⁵ <https://www.razomforukraine.org/>

³⁴⁶ <https://www.razomforukraine.org/advocacy/>

³⁴⁷ <https://www.razomforukraine.org/advocacy/>

³⁴⁸ Kateryna Lisunova. On the «Victory of Ukraine». This draft resolution was registered in the US Congress. Published on 25 April 2023. <https://ukrainian.voanews.com/a/resolutsia-peremoga-ukrainy-kongres-palata-predstavnykiv-joe-wilson-steve-cohen-demokraty-respublikantsi/7065528.html>

The draft resolution «Victory of Ukraine» is an extremely important document, because it outlines the contours of the processes that should take place after our victory and what, in fact, can be considered Ukraine's victory, namely, the return to the 1991 borders. In addition, the resolution provides for the international community's assistance in rebuilding Ukraine, our country's integration into European organisations, including NATO, guaranteeing reparations to Ukraine from Russia and bringing its leaders to justice, restoring justice for victims of crimes committed by Russians, etc.

In other words, this is a whole set of measures and steps that must be taken after our Victory. If you like, a draft of the act of surrender of Russia and a peace treaty that will put an end to this terrible war, with Russia's full responsibility for its aggressive and terrorist actions, which have undisguised signs of genocide. »³⁴⁹

Here is a summary of the main projects in advocacy for Ukraine at the international level

<i>Project name</i>	Participants, partners, donors	Brief description
<u>Advocacy visits</u>	International Centre for the Victory of Ukraine (ICUV)	International advocacy events in support of Ukraine
<u>Report to the European Parliament</u>	Centre for Economic Strategy	Speech on financing Ukraine's needs
<u>Advocacy of Ukraine's interests in the United States</u>	Charitable Foundation "Together for Ukraine"	Promoting unbiased research and policy, fostering public engagement in the United States and Ukraine; Ukrainian Action Summit

³⁴⁹ *Evelina Kurilets: To win and restore peace - the United States stands with Ukraine. Published on 3 May 2023. <https://ukrainian.voanews.com/a/resolutsia-peremoga-ukrainy-kongres-palata-predstavnykiv-joe-wilson-steve-cohen-demokraty-respublikantsi/7065528.html> <https://www.razomforukraine.org/ua/evelina-kurilets%CA%B9-zdobuty-peremohu-ta-vidnovyty-myr-ssha-razom-z-ukrayinoyu/>*

Assistance in the development of engineering design documentation and technical supervision

At the level of civil society

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) is providing assistance in the construction and repair of war-damaged buildings in Ukraine. In May 2023, IOM announced a tender³⁵⁰ for civil society organisations, one of the areas of which is technical supervision:

«Providing technical supervision:

It may include but is not limited to, the provision of technical supervision services, including engineering and construction supervision, supervision of distribution and installation, preparation of technical assessments, calculations, scopes of work, information and technical advice to beneficiaries, authorities and contractors.»

Here is a summary of the main projects in assistance in developing engineering design documentation and technical supervision.

<i>Project name</i>	Participants, partners, donors	Brief description
Restoration of housing, social facilities and infrastructure	International Organisation for Migration (IOM)	Assistance in the construction and repair of buildings damaged as a result of the war, including technical supervision

Psychological support for the population, an adaptation of veterans

At the level of civil society

The Coalition of Veterans' Spaces, established in 2021, initiated by the **Space of Opportunities NGO** and supported by the **International Renaissance Foundation**³⁵¹, is actively working in this area. According to Iryna Loyuk, head of the Space of Opportunities NGO, veterans' spaces provided the following services:

«The services provided by the spaces to veterans from the beginning of their creation and operation in 2016-2021 included: assistance from psychologists and lawyers, holding public cultural and entertainment events in communities and

³⁵⁰UA1-2023-5529 - «Pre-selection of Implementing Partners for the implementation of activities related to the restoration of housing, social institutions and infrastructure». Published on 23 May 2023. <https://ukraine.iom.int/uk/ua1-2023-5529-poperedniy-vidbir-vykonavchykh-partneriv-dlya-vykonannya-diyalnosti-shcho-povyazana-z-vidnovlenniam-zhytla-sotsialnykh-ustanov-ta-infrastruktury>

³⁵¹ Veterans' spaces have united in a coalition. 18 November 2021. <https://www.irf.ua/veteranski-prostory-obyednaly-sya-v-koalicziyu/>

organising national-patriotic education events, organising training and retraining, professional orientation and employment for veterans, etc³⁵².»

The full-scale invasion led to an even greater demand for veterans' spaces:

«Spaces work with the families of those who went missing in the war, becoming platforms in communities for the work of representatives of the Commissioner for Missing Persons in special circumstances. They also ensure the delivery of the bodies of the dead and support the families of people who lost loved ones in the war.

In particular, the help of psychologists with experience in combat trauma is vital. And the need for such assistance will grow over time. Based on research on people's responses to long-term disasters, it is expected that up to 30% of Ukraine's population will need professional psychological and psychiatric help. This is even though there is a catastrophic shortage of specialists who can work with combat trauma. In turn, veterans' spaces can provide services of psychologists who have considerable experience and skills in working with people affected by war.³⁵³»

The NGO «Space of Opportunities» has also launched a project to train 1000 career counsellors of the State Employment Service (SES) to work with veterans (the project started in May 2023 and will last for a year)³⁵⁴.

The authors of the manual «Analysis of the System of Social Protection of Veterans and Servicemen»³⁵⁵ describe how the public sector works in psychological assistance to veterans:

«You can get free psychological counselling at the Veteran Hub by phone or online. In addition, psychological counselling is available at the NGO Free Choice, which was established in 2015 on the initiative of two volunteer psychologists who wanted to provide psychological assistance to ATO veterans, their families and internally displaced persons.

The Pobratymy NGO also provides psychological assistance to veterans. Since 2015, Pobratymy has been conducting regular therapeutic training sessions on overcoming PTSD using the Bodynamic body-oriented therapy system and the peer-to-peer principle.

The Bluebird NGO provides individual psychosocial counselling for former prisoners of war and their families. «The Bluebird can start working on a case from the moment a person is unlawfully abducted and can join in at any stage: from filing a report of abduction to conducting comprehensive work after release from captivity. The United Nations Population Fund in Ukraine, together with the UFPA, with the financial support of the British Embassy in Ukraine, initiated the creation of pilot mobile teams of social and psychological assistance to combatants and their families on a peer-to-peer basis.³⁵⁶

³⁵² Iryna Loyuk, Head of the NGO «Space of Opportunities». Veteran spaces as centres of community resilience. Published on 20 January 2023. <https://blog.liga.net/user/ilavinskaya/article/48898>

³⁵³ Iryna Loyuk, Head of the NGO «Space of Opportunities». Veteran spaces as centres of community resilience. Published on 20 January 2023. <https://blog.liga.net/user/ilavinskaya/article/48898>

Unions and NGOs that provide assistance and adaptation to veterans are active at the local level: The Regional Veterans' Union of ATO Participants of Rivne Region (RVU) implements projects using art therapy, the Podil Regional Development Agency (PDRA) engages veterans in social entrepreneurship, the Student Community Development Centre (SDC) provides psychological support to veterans and their families, etc.³⁵⁷.

Here is a brief information about the main projects in the field of psychological support for the population and adaptation of veterans.

<i>Project name</i>	Participants, partners, donors	Brief description
	USAID Economic Support to Ukraine Project	
<u>Veteran Hub</u>	Hub staff	Support for veterans and their families (psychological, legal, employment)
<u>NGO "Free choice"</u>	Members of the NGO	Psychological support for veterans
<u>NGO "Bluebird"</u>	Members of the NGO	Psychosocial counselling for former prisoners of war and their families
Local unions and NGOs to help veterans	<u>CSO "Regional Veterans Union of ATO Participants of Rivne Region"</u> , <u>"Podilsk Regional Development Agency"</u> , <u>CSO "Centre for Development of Students' Community"</u> and others	Support for veterans and their families
<u>Pilot mobile teams of social and psychological assistance</u>	The United Nations Population Fund in Ukraine in cooperation with the UFPA with financial support from the British Embassy	Pilot mobile teams of social and psychological assistance to combatants and their families on a peer-to-peer basis
	USAID Economic Support to Ukraine Project	
<u>Veteran Hub</u>	Hub staff	Support for veterans and their families (psychological, legal, employment)
<u>NGO "Free choice"</u>	Members of the NGO	Psychological support for veterans

NGO "Bluebird"	Members of the NGO	Psychosocial counselling for former prisoners of war and their families
Local unions and NGOs to help veterans	CSO "Regional Veterans Union of ATO Participants of Rivne Region" , "Podilsk Regional Development Agency" , CSO "Centre for Development of Students' Community" and others	Support for veterans and their families
Pilot mobile teams of social and psychological assistance	The United Nations Population Fund in Ukraine in cooperation with the UFPA with financial support from the British Embassy	Pilot mobile teams of social and psychological assistance to combatants and their families on a peer-to-peer basis

Provision of material and technical facilities and materials

At the level of civil society

The provision of equipment and other material assistance is by far the most common type of recovery assistance, involving actors at all levels - from UN and EU programmes to individual volunteers. CSOs are now modifying these activities, for example, by interviewing community leaders to identify the current needs. For example, Transparency International Ukraine's Transparent Cities programme **has been implementing the Emergency Support Fund for Cities project, which provided cities with generators, electric heaters and other necessary equipment to set up heating stations and support citizens**³⁵⁸. The programme has helped Izyum, Kupiansk, Kherson, Lyman, Pokrov, Chernihiv, Chuhuiv and Lviv. The programme is currently surveying city councils' leadership:

«The Project team will process the responses to understand how to help establish the work of local authorities, protect the local population and internally displaced persons (IDPs), and prepare the city for the 2023/2024 heating season. In particular, the Programme can purchase generators and charging stations to equip heating points or shelters, computer equipment (laptops) to provide services to the city's population, etc.»³⁵⁹

³⁵⁴ 1000 career counsellors of the State Employment Service will learn to work with veterans. <https://pm.in.ua/1000-kar-yernyh-radnykiv-derzhavnoyi-sluzhby-zajnyatosti-vchytymutsya-pratsyuvaty-z-veteranamy/>

³⁵⁵ Moriy Yuliia, Ivasyk Viktoriia, Zvyahintseva Mariia, Fatsiievych Viktoriia-Nataliia, Oliinyk Viktoriia, Pashkina Anna. Analysis of the social protection system for veterans and military personnel. Published in January 2022. <https://legal100.org.ua/wp-content/uploads/2022/08/2022-Bila-kniga.pdf>

³⁵⁶ Moriy Yuliia, Ivasyk Viktoriia, Zvyahintseva Mariia, Fatsiievych Viktoriia-Nataliia, Oliinyk Viktoriia, Pashkina Anna. Analysis of the social protection system for veterans and military personnel. Published in January 2022. <https://legal100.org.ua/wp-content/uploads/2022/08/2022-Bila-kniga.pdf>

³⁵⁷ Category: Projects for veterans. https://veteranfund.com.ua/category/projects_for_veterans/

³⁵⁸ Transparent Cities programme offers assistance to city councils - fill in the form. Published on 24 May 2023. <https://decentralization.gov.ua/news/16633>

³⁵⁹ Transparent Cities programme offers assistance to city councils - fill in the form. Published on 24 May 2023. <https://decentralization.gov.ua/news/16633>

Here is a summary of the main projects in logistics and materials.

Project name **Participants, partners, donors** **Brief description**

<u>"Emergency Support Fund for Cities"</u>	Transparency International Ukraine	Provision of equipment for heating stations, shelters, etc.
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Thematic areas and activities of post-conflict reconstruction in which civil society organisations are actually involved: a reference table with examples

The field of recovery	CSOs operating in the relevant field
Assessment of the extent of damage and needs	"Centre for Economic Strategy, Anti-Corruption Action Headquarters, Institute for Analysis and Advocacy, Centre for Innovation Development, Rebuild.ua, NGO Ecodia, CEDOS, savED, Ecodozor, Media Initiative for Human Rights (MHR), Ukrainian Healthcare Centre (UHC), CoST Ukraine, Ukrainian Council of Shopping Centres, Ukrainian Retailers Association
Establishment of GIS systems/ GIS registers required for recovery	RebuildUA, ONOVA/League of Renewal of Ukraine, Anti-Corruption Headquarters, Texty.org.ua, Housing Ukraine, Society of Researchers of Ukraine, All-Ukrainian Agrarian Council, Kharkiv Humanitarian Coordination Centre
Creation of digital products/ information systems	RISE Coalition, BRDO, SocialBoost, U-Lead with Europe, Ukrainian Energy Efficiency and Energy Saving Fund (UEEF)
Establishment of think tanks, coordination/expert platforms to support recovery	ANTS Network for the Protection of National Interests
Create manifestos or concepts for recovery	Civic Coalition "Ukraine after the Victory", Reanimation Package of Reforms Coalition, National Union of Architects, International Centre for the Victory of Ukraine (ICUV)
Developing training programmes for reconstruction participants	Right to Protection Charitable Foundation, Ro3kvit and ReThink

Create analytical recovery plans	BRDO Better Regulation Delivery Office, Centre for Applied Research, Institute for Analysis and Advocacy, RISE Coalition, Ecodiya, RRR4U Consortium, International Centre for Policy Studies, CASE Ukraine, CEDOS, Reanimation Package of Reforms Coalition, VoxUkraine, Institute for the Development of Social Innovation, National Union of Architects, USAID DOBRE, Resource and Analysis Centre "Society and Environment"
Supporting CSOs to participate in recovery	ISAR UNITED, Eastern Europe Foundation, International Renaissance Foundation, Netherlands Helsinki Committee (NHC), People in Need (PIN), Prague Civil Society Centre (PCSC)
Support for entrepreneurs and businesses	NGO "Impact Force", Kyiv School of Economics
Rebuilding and repairing housing, medical, educational and social infrastructure	Charitable Foundation "Volunteer Union "PORUCH", Charitable Organization "Foundation of the Architectural Chamber of Ukraine", NGO "Bezbariarnist", NGO "Urban Council", Charitable Foundation "Angels of Ukraine", NGO "Osvita", NGO Centre for Innovative Education "Pro.Svit, Life Quality UA, Dobrobat volunteer association, Renaissance Urban Development Platform, Urbanina Educational Centre, savED; RebuildUA, Ro3kvit, B50 Restoration, Vdoma, BUR (Building Ukraine Together), Repair Together, Dare to Restore, GoGlobal, PRO-FM, District#1 (Districtone.Foundation), DareCare, Heroes of Ukraine, Stabilization Support Services.
Helping to restore critical infrastructure	NGO "DESPRO"
Rebuilding and repairing energy infrastructure	NGO "Ecoclub", NGO "Ecodiya", Coalition "Energy Transition", "Razom We Stand", DiXi Group, NGO "DESPRO"
Expert support to central government and local authorities in the course of recovery	RISE Coalition, CSO "Housing Ukraine", Agency for Legislative Initiatives, Transparency International Ukraine, Civil Network OPORA, CSO "Advocate of the Future", Centre for Economic Strategy, CSO "European Truth"
Mine clearance	NGO "Association of Deminers of Ukraine"
Promoting and advocating for green recovery	Ukrainian National Platform of the Eastern Partnership Civil Society Forum, Ukrainian side of the EU-Ukraine Civil Society Platform, DiXi Group, Ukrainian Environmental Protection Group, Resource and Analysis Centre "Society and Environment", other CSOs working on environmental protection
Establish mechanisms to control spending and fight corruption during the recovery process	Ukrainian Centre "Space of Dignity", NGO "Dobrochyn Centre" and Ukrainian Institute of National Remembrance (UINR), Institute of Legislative Ideas, NGO "Stop Corruption"

Advocating for access to and use of open data for recovery	Representative of the project "Court in the palm of your hand", RISE Coalition, Resource and Analysis Centre "Society and Environment", DiXi Group
Involving community residents in planning and participation in recovery	Ukrainian Think Tank Cedos, Network for the Protection of National Interests "ANTS", Foundation for Polish-Ukrainian Cooperation
Advocacy of Ukraine at the international level	"International Centre for the Victory of Ukraine (ICUV), Centre for Economic Strategy, Together for Ukraine
Psychological support for the population, adaptation of veterans	NGO Space of Opportunities, Veteran Hub, Free Choice, NGO "Pobratymy", NGO "Blue Bird", NGO "Regional Veterans Union of ATO Participants of Rivne Region" "Podil Regional Development Agency NGO "Student Community Development Centre"

Key players in post-war reconstruction in the period 2022-2024.

Section summary

Since the outbreak of full-scale war, Ukraine's functioning and ability to rebuild have largely depended on international and donor assistance. In 2022, the United States was the largest donor to Ukraine (according to Ukraine Support Tracker, the amount of its assistance was €71.3 billion), followed by the European Union (€35.4 billion) and the EU member states (€26.4 billion). As for plans for 2023, analysts predict that the US will remain the largest donor to Ukraine (approximately \$45 billion in aid), and the EU will be in second place (approximately €19 billion in aid). The EBRD is expected to make a large contribution of about €3 billion. The assistance of individual countries is also important: for example, Denmark has set up a €1 billion fund to help Ukraine, Japan will provide a \$170 million grant for Ukraine's reconstruction, etc.

The National Council for the Reconstruction of Ukraine from the Consequences of the War, which was established on 21 April 2022, was supposed to be the main body for coordinating the recovery. However, its work was limited to preparing a Recovery Plan for the Lugano conference last summer. There is almost no publicly available information on the work of the National Council after October 2022, which may indicate that the Council is no longer performing its functions. On 23 December 2022, the Cabinet of Ministers established a new Government Committee for the Restoration of Ukraine, headed by the Minister of Community Development, Territories and Infrastructure, Oleksandr Kubrakov. However, there was also little publicly available information on the activities of this committee. On 26 January 2023, the inaugural meeting of the Supervisory Board of the Donor Coordination Platform was held: an initiative launched to coordinate existing and new mechanisms to support Ukraine's budget, as well as rapid recovery and reconstruction. The Platform is co-chaired by Sergii Marchenko, Minister of Finance of Ukraine, Michael Pyle, Deputy National Security Advisor for International Economics of the White House, and Gert-Jan Koopman, Director-General for Neighbourhood and Enlargement Negotiations of the European Commission. High-ranking officials from Ukraine attend the Platform, the EU, representatives of the G7 countries, the European Commission, and international financial institutions (the European Investment Bank, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Monetary Fund, and the World Bank). Analysts say the Donor Coordination Platform will be a key player in the recovery process. Some political analysts and journalists point out that the

Office of the President of Ukraine plays an important role in planning and coordinating the recovery process.

Two entities - the Ministry of Communities, Territories and Infrastructure Development of Ukraine and the State Agency for Reconstruction and Infrastructure Projects - play the most important role in the recovery process. The Ministry of Communities, Territories and Infrastructure is unofficially known as the Ministry of Recovery, and the Minister of Communities, Territories and Infrastructure, Oleksandr Kubrakov, is the Deputy Prime Minister for Recovery of Ukraine. The Ministry of Reconstruction is the main executive body implementing the state policy to restore regions, territories and infrastructure affected by Russia's aggression.

Some analysts and participants in our study believe that there is a risk that the Ministry of Reconstruction will focus its efforts and attention on physical reconstruction. At the same time, regional policy development may be significantly slowed down. This, in turn, could lead to the centralisation of the post-war recovery process and the curtailment of decentralisation.

The Ministry of Reconstruction is currently collecting requests from local authorities and assessing the needs of the regions, identifying priority projects in line with the Government's strategic priorities. The State Agency for Reconstruction and Infrastructure Projects was established in early 2023 and reports to the Ministry of Communities, Territories and Infrastructure. Interviews conducted in the study with representatives of central and regional executive authorities show that the Agency is one of the main actors involved in recovery and the one they interact with most often. The Interdepartmental Commission, chaired by the Deputy Prime Minister for Reconstruction, is an essential body that links local authorities (both executive and governing) with the central government and is the main player in deciding on state funding for projects on the ground.

Communities are the direct implementers of recovery. They are responsible for creating comprehensive recovery plans for their territories; their executive bodies set up commissions that decide on compensation for destroyed real estate; recovery projects already being implemented, according to our research, are most often funded from community budgets. Some analysts point to the risk of "centralisation" of recovery, which is communities' dependence on the regional executive authorities to allocate funds for recovery projects. The central government (Ministry of Reconstruction) denies this. It points out that the main instrument for selecting projects is the **Interagency Commission chaired by the Deputy Prime Minister for Reconstruction**, while at the level of regional executive authorities, projects from communities are only "accumulated". Associations that unite Ukrainian communities are also quite active in the country's recovery process.

The central government is actively cooperating in the recovery process with the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, USAID, UN agencies, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the European Investment Bank, and the International Finance Corporation.

The representatives of regional executive authorities who took part in the study most often talk about cooperation with major international organisations, such as the UN World Food Programme, the UN International Organization for Migration, UNICEF, the UN Refugee Agency, the UN Development Programme, Médecins Sans Frontières, and the International Red Cross.

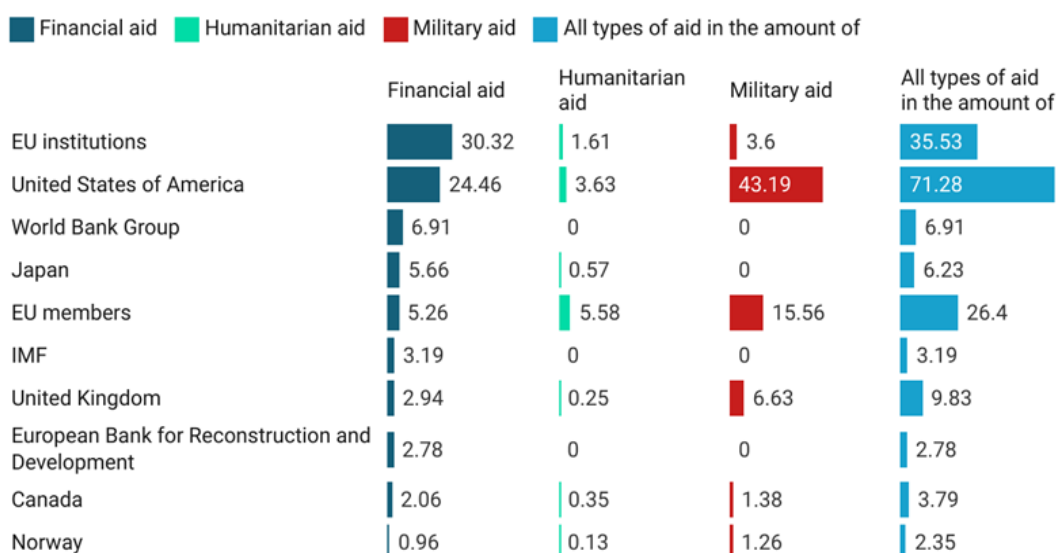
According to the CSO participants of the study, civil society should play an active role in the recovery, not only as a watchdog but also as an active initiator of projects on the ground. This involvement can be done through quotas for CSOs in allocation committees, recovery planning working groups and supervisory boards. This will help reduce corruption risks and ensure rapid response to problems. The following areas are a priority for national-level CSOs: anti-corruption activities, examination of regulatory acts, environment and energy saving. Local-level CSOs see the following areas as their priority: ecology, anti-corruption activities, digital security, communication activities, work in the social sphere, support of local self-government bodies in creating reconstruction strategies, psychosocial support of the

Major donors to Ukraine

According to the Ukraine Support Tracker project³⁶⁰ in the first year of the war, the United States was the largest donor to Ukraine, with €71.3 billion in aid. The second largest donor was the European Union (EU) with €35.4 billion. The EU member states provided more than €26 billion in aid to Ukraine. Among non-EU countries (excluding the United States), the largest donors were the United Kingdom, and Japan (€9.8 billion and €6.2 billion, respectively) were the largest donors. The **World Bank** provided almost 7 billion euros to our country, and the **European Bank for Reconstruction and Development** - about 2.8 billion euros.

It is worth noting that the authors of the Ukraine Support Tracker project indicate that they focus primarily on bilateral assistance and that the assessment of funds received from international organisations may be less accurate.

Assistance to Ukraine from various donors, in billions of euros from 24 January 2022 to 24 February 2023



Source: Christoph Trebesch, Arianna Antezza, Katelyn Bushnell, Andre Frank, Pascal Frank, Lukas Franz, Ivan Kharitonov, Bharath Kumar, Ekaterina Rebinskaya & Stefan Schramm (2023). "The Ukraine Support Tracker: Which countries help Ukraine and how?" Kiel Working Paper, No. 2218, 1-75. • Created with Datawrapper

As for the plans for 2023, according to the Institute for Analysis and Advocacy³⁶⁰, the US will remain the largest donor to Ukraine (approximately \$45 billion in aid), and the EU will be in second place (about €19 billion in aid). The EBRD is expected to make a significant contribution of around €3 billion

³⁶⁰ Katelyn Bushnell, André Frank, Lukas Franz, Ivan Kharitonov, Stefan Schramm, and Christoph Trebesch. Ukraine Support Tracker. A Database of Military, Financial and Humanitarian Aid to Ukraine. <https://www.ifw-kiel.de/topics/war-against-ukraine/ukraine-support-tracker/>

³⁶¹ Maria Migal. Amounts, Sources and Forms of Financial Support Ukraine Expects to Receive from Foreign Partners in 2023. Published on December 29, 2022. <https://iaa.org.ua/articles/obsyagy-dzherela-ta-formy-groshovoyi-pidtrymky-yaku-ukrayina-ochikuye-otrymaty-2023-roku-vid-inozemnyh-partneriv/>

Table. Donor plans for 2023.

Donor	Form of payment	Amount	Purpose
EU	a loan on favourable terms	≈ \$19 billion	Contributing to the elimination of the budget deficit
USA	grant (direct budget support)	13.37 billion USD	economic and budgetary support
USA	-	31.53 billion USD	military support
Canada (through the IMF)	bonds in support of Ukraine's sovereignty (direct budget support)	0.5 billion USD	-
United Kingdom	-	2.63 billion USD	military support
World Bank	a loan from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)	500 million USD	Project "Supporting Public Expenditure for Sustainable Public Administration in Ukraine" (PEACE)
World Bank	grant from the Multi-Donor Trust Fund	200 million USD	Re-Power project
World Bank	a loan from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)	100 million euros	Healthcare system strengthening and life-saving project (HEAL Ukraine)
World Bank	a grant from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and donor loan co-financing under the Ukraine Relief, Recovery, Reconstruction and Reform Trust Fund (URTF)	600 million USD	RELINC project - "Restoration of Critical Logistics Infrastructure and Network Connectivity"
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development	-	3000 million €.	Energy and food security, restoration of railway infrastructure and support for the pharmaceutical industry
European Investment Bank	-	450 million euros	modernisation of the Kyiv metro
KfW (German Federal Credit Institution for Reconstruction)	grant	200 million euros	Payment of accommodation allowance to internally displaced persons

Key players in the government

Responsible for coordination and planning

On 21 April 2022, the **National Council for Ukraine's Recovery from the Consequences of War** was established as an advisory body to the President. According to the relevant Regulation, the main tasks of the Council are to develop an action plan for the post-war recovery and development of Ukraine, identify and develop proposals for priority reforms and prepare strategic initiatives, drafts of regulatory acts, the adoption and implementation, which are necessary for the effective operation and recovery of Ukraine in the wartime and post-war periods³⁶². Thus, the **Council** should be the body that determines the direction and priorities of the reconstruction. The structure of the Council, as it was presented at the Lugano conference, should look like this³⁶³:

Національна Рада Відновлення була утворена Президентом України для координації розробки Плану Відновлення



The National Council set up 24 working groups that prepared recovery plans for a number of domestic policy areas:

«The templates for the plans were made not based on the need to outline the content of future reforms, but primarily to list the programmes that would require funding. The timing of the plans was adjusted to the intergovernmental conference in Lugano, and a large presentation with 40 slides and 22 links to the plans of each working group, approximately 150-200 pages each, was presented there. Only after the conference in Lugano did all of this become available in Ukraine, including to the members of the National Council's working groups themselves³⁶⁴.»

No information on the work of the **National Council** after October 2022 and on the fate of the working groups' developments could be found in the public domain, which may indicate that the Council no longer performs its functions.

On 23 December 2022, the Cabinet of Ministers established a new **Governmental Committee for the Restoration of Ukraine**, headed by the Minister of Community Development, Territories and Infrastructure Oleksandr Kubrakov. The newly created committee also includes the Minister of the Cabinet of Ministers, the Minister of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources, the Deputy Ministers of Agrarian Policy, Economy, Energy, Finance, Justice, Digital Transformation, as well as the Deputy Minister for Reintegration and the Deputy Minister for Strategic Industries³⁶⁵. However, no information on the activities of this committee was found in the public domain.

On 26 January 2023, the Supervisory Board of the Donor Coordination Platform (DCP) inaugural meeting took place: an initiative launched to coordinate existing and new mechanisms

³⁶² Decree of the President of Ukraine No. 266/2022. Issues of the National Council for the Reconstruction of Ukraine from the Consequences of War. Published on April 21, 2022. <https://www.president.gov.ua/documents/2662022-42225>

³⁶³ Andriy Holub. Not a Marshall Plan. What is known about the system for rebuilding Ukraine. Published on April 14, 2023. <https://tyzhden.ua/ne-plan-marshalla-shcho-vidomo-pro-systemu-z-vidbudovy-ukrainy/>

³⁶⁴ Ihor Koliushko. The National Council for the Reconstruction of Ukraine from the Consequences of the War and Plans for Reforming the Government (Part 1). Published on August 27, 2022. <https://www.kyivpost.com/uk/opinion/3826>

³⁶⁵ Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of December 23, 2022, No. 1445. <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1445-2022-%D0%BF#Text>

to support Ukraine's budget and rapid recovery and reconstruction (RRR)³⁶⁶. The Platform is co-chaired by Minister of Finance of Ukraine Sergii Marchenko, Deputy National Security Advisor for International Economics Michael Pyle from the United States and Director-General for Neighbourhood and Enlargement Negotiations Gert-Jan Koopman from the European Commission. The Platform is attended by high-ranking officials from Ukraine, the EU, representatives of the G7 countries, the European Commission, and international financial institutions (the European Investment Bank, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Monetary Fund, and the World Bank). In April, the second meeting of the Platform was held to discuss an updated assessment of Ukraine's losses and needs as a result of the war.

Analytical articles suggest that the Donor Coordination Platform (DCP) will be a key player in the recovery process:

«Based on publicly available information, it seems that the KPD, which includes representatives of the G7, the Ukrainian government and international financial institutions (the European Investment Bank, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank), will become the basic structure in the context of Ukraine's recovery strategy.»³⁶⁷

Some political analysts³⁶⁸ and journalists³⁶⁹ note that the Office of the President of Ukraine **plays a significant role in planning and coordinating the recovery process:**

«In fact, the very creation of the National Council is an attempt to legitimise the influence of the President's Office on the executive branch and the parliament.»³⁷⁰

According to the survey participants representing CSOs, the **Office of the President** determines the priorities for recovery; makes large-scale, strategic decisions; according to the respondents, it is rather focused on quick results.

«Specialized» authorities

The government currently identifies the following recovery priorities: rebuilding housing, critical, social and transport infrastructure, energy, humanitarian demining, and support for small and medium-sized businesses³⁷¹. Most of these areas fall under the responsibility of the **Ministry of Community Development, Territorial and Infrastructure Development of Ukraine** and the **State Agency for Reconstruction and Infrastructure Projects**.

³⁶⁶ The first meeting of the Supervisory Board of the Interagency Donor Coordination Platform of Ukraine took place. Published on January 26, 2023. <https://www.kmu.gov.ua/news/vidbulos-pershe-zasidannia-nahliadovoi-rady-mizhvidomchoi-koordynatsiinoi-platfomy-donoriv-ukrainy>

³⁶⁷ *Andriy Holub*. Not a Marshall Plan. What is known about the system for rebuilding Ukraine. Published on April 14, 2023. <https://tyzhden.ua/ne-plan-marshalla-shcho-vidomo-pro-systemu-z-vidbudovy-ukrainy/>

³⁶⁸ *Ihor Koliushko*. The National Council for the Reconstruction of Ukraine from the Consequences of the War and Plans for Reforming the Government (Part 1). Published on August 27, 2022. <https://www.kyivpost.com/uk/opinion/3826>

³⁶⁹ *Inna Vedernikova*. MinRegion for breakfast, the Committee for lunch, and the country for dinner. Published on February 3, 2023. <https://zn.ua/ukr/internal/minrehion-na-snidanok-komitet-na-obid-krajina-na-vecherju.html>

³⁷⁰ *Ihor Koliushko*. The National Council for the Reconstruction of Ukraine from the Consequences of the War and Plans for Reforming the Government (Part 1). Published on August 27, 2022. <https://www.kyivpost.com/uk/opinion/3826>

³⁷¹ *Denys Shmyhal*. Rapid recovery should become one of the symbols of our resilience. Published on March 4, 2023. <https://www.kmu.gov.ua/news/denys-shmyhal-shvydke-vidnovlennia-maie-staty-odnym-iz-symvoliv-nashoi-nezlamnosti>

The Ministry of Development of Communities, Territories and Infrastructure has been unofficially named the **Ministry of Reconstruction**, and the Minister of Development of Communities, Territories and Infrastructure, Oleksandr Kubrakov, holds the position of Deputy Prime Minister for Reconstruction of Ukraine. According to the relevant Regulation³⁷², the Ministry is the main body in the system of central executive authorities that ensures the formation and implementation of state policy in the field of restoration of regions, territories and infrastructure affected by the armed aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine. In particular, the Ministry collects information from local authorities, assesses the needs of all regions and sectors, and identifies priority projects in line with the Government's strategic priorities. Inna Vedernikova describes the powers of the newly created Ministry as follows:

«Thus, it can be stated that a state monopoly is being created based on the unified ministry right now, which will not only pull up all the main donor and budget resources but also draconian powers, taking a bite out of local authorities. The monster ministry is based on Law No. 5655 with obvious corruption risks, which gives the ministry planning, implementation and control over the recovery.»³⁷³

The **State Agency for Reconstruction and Infrastructure Projects** was established in early 2023 based on the **State Agency for Infrastructure Projects** and the **State Road Agency** and is subordinated to the **Ministry of Communities, Territories and Infrastructure**. The Agency's structural units are the regional Reconstruction Services. Mustafa Nayyem, the head of the Reconstruction Agency, describes its role in the reconstruction process:

«The Agency is the main partner of local governments in the reconstruction of the country and is ready to take responsibility for the implementation of projects at any stage of preparation. Local authorities have the best information about the destruction and the priority needs for recovery. They should submit applications for reconstruction projects to the Ministry of Communities, Territories and Infrastructure of Ukraine as soon as possible. The Ministry then approves the Recovery Agency's action plan. The Agency plans and ensures the effective and transparent implementation of projects. It takes over the functions of the customer from the project initiators and, upon completion of the project, returns the facility to the balance sheet of the local government. The main assistants to local authorities in preparing projects for recovery and post-war reconstruction are regional recovery services. They are currently collecting and analysing information about the destruction caused by the Russian aggression and the need for recovery in each region. They also continue to provide logistics in the de-occupied territories.»³⁷⁴

The activities of the Recovery Agency as of May 2023 can be summarised as follows:

- Repair and development of transport infrastructure and border crossing points;
- Preparing for the implementation of projects to rebuild housing, critical, social, transport and energy infrastructure:

³⁷² Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 1400 of December 17, 2022. <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1400-2022-%D0%BF#Text>

³⁷³ Inna Vedernikova. MinRegion for breakfast, the Committee for lunch, and the country for dinner. Published on February 3, 2023. <https://zn.ua/ukr/internal/minrehion-na-snidanok-komitet-na-obid-krajina-na-vecherju.html>

³⁷⁴ State Agency for the Restoration and Development of Infrastructure of Ukraine. Establishing cooperation between the Recovery Agency and local governments is critical for the launch of projects in Ukraine. Published on May 11, 2023. <https://www.facebook.com/agency.for.restoration/posts/613777234114224>

including the exchange of experience and expertise with the organisation of European national road administrations **CEDR**³⁷⁵, **Central Lithuanian Project Management Agency**, and the American engineering company AECOM;

- Create a system to prevent corruption:

Ensure transparency and accountability through the digitalisation of all projects in the **DREAM**³⁷⁶ recovery management ecosystem;

Engaging donors and experts to implement best anti-corruption practices - the **USAID Interaction** project, Projects **UNDP** Strengthening Crisis Management and Emergency Response Capacity at All Levels of Government **and Promoting Human Security in Ukraine through Response to the Multidimensional Crisis Caused by War, YouControl, the Basel Institute, and the National Anti-Corruption Bureau of Ukraine**;

- Implementation of global pricing standards in construction.

Searching for and attracting technical and financial support for reconstruction from businesses, other countries, and international organisations.

Interviews conducted in the study with representatives of central and regional executive authorities show that the Agency is one of the main actors involved in recovery and the one they interact with most often.

«You need to talk to the Recovery Agency more on this issue. As I said, we draw up the policy, and the Recovery Agency is responsible for the recovery itself.»

The Ministry of Finance is also a key player in the recovery effort, as donor funding is channelled through it. Minister of Finance Sergii Marchenko is one of the three co-chairs of the **Donor Coordination Platform**.

CSO representatives during the survey indicated that, in their opinion, the Cabinet of Ministers rather coordinates the recovery process, having requests from donor partners for participation in funding.

«Non-core» authorities

In addition to the ministries mentioned above, other ministries and subordinate government agencies are involved in projects related to their areas of responsibility (more often as partners than initiators), for example:

- **The Ministry of Energy is involved in rebuilding the energy infrastructure;**

³⁷⁵ <https://www.cedr.eu/>

³⁷⁶ DREAM is an ecosystem for infrastructure reconstruction management. The DREAM digital ecosystem for infrastructure reconstruction management is being developed by the Ministry of Communities, Territories and Infrastructure of Ukraine in partnership with the RISE Ukraine Coalition. The technical developer of the system is the Open Contracting Partnership team. Methodological support is provided by Transparency International Ukraine and the Better Regulation Delivery Office (BRDO). The development is funded by the UK Government. The IMF, the World Bank, the G7 countries and other international partners support the use of the system to manage Ukraine's post-war recovery. <https://dream.gov.ua/>

- **The Ministry of Economy** (including the State Employment Service) and the **Ministry of Agrarian Policy** are involved in implementing projects aimed at supporting small and medium-sized businesses, in particular agricultural producers. The Ministry of Economy is also working on projects to attract investment;
- the implementation of projects and development of strategies related to the issues of IDPs, Ukrainian prisoners of war and residents of the temporarily occupied territories, and participates in the assessment of war damage;
- **The Ministry of Digital Transformation** is involved in projects related to the creation of state electronic systems and registers, portals for receiving services (for example, the eRestoration project), the transfer of computer equipment to students and teachers for distance education, the provision of grants for IT training, etc.;
- Humanitarian demining is carried out by the **Armed Forces and Ministry of Defence** (including the State Special Transport Service), **Ministry of Internal Affairs** (State Emergency Service, National Guard and National Police). Two bodies have also been established to coordinate all activities in this area: The **National Mine Action Authority and the Humanitarian Demining Centre**;
- **The Ministry of Education and Science** and the **Ministry of Health** partner in some projects to provide material and technical resources for education and medicine.

Local authorities

In 2022, the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine amended the laws, in particular affecting the procedure for developing and adopting recovery plans at the local level:

«1. Amendments to the Law of Ukraine «On Regulation of Urban Development», which provide for the adoption of programmes for the comprehensive restoration of regions, programmes for the comprehensive restoration of territorial communities (parts thereof). In October 2022, the CMU approved resolutions that define the procedure for their development and public discussion; 2. Amendments to the Law of Ukraine «On the Principles of State Regional Policy», which include recovery and development documents - recovery and development plans for regions and territorial communities - in the system of state regional development policy documents. The CMU should determine the procedure for their adoption. Currently, the interconnection and coherence between comprehensive recovery programmes and recovery and development plans for regions and territorial communities are not defined.³⁷⁷»

According to Resolution No. 1159 of 14 October 2022, which defines the procedure for the formation of programmes for the comprehensive restoration of a region, territorial community or part

³⁷⁷ Andriy Andrusevych, Zoryana Kozak. Public access to decision-making on Ukraine's recovery in terms of environmental protection and climate change. Developed in January-February 2023. https://ua.boell.org/sites/default/files/2023-03/zvit_uchast-gromadskosti-u-procesakh-vidbudovi-2023.pdf

thereof ³⁷⁸, the decision to develop a programme must be issued by the head of the **regional administration** or **executive body** (village, town or city council). A specially created advisory body must work on it.

The lack of coherence between comprehensive recovery programmes and regional development plans is a problem for regional executive authorities, as noted by their representatives in the interviews conducted during the study:

«We are talking about the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of 14.10.2022 No. 1159. Currently, all reconstruction projects are tied to this document. Still, the state regional policy has a programme period of 2021-2027, and action plans for regional strategies should be developed for the second planning period of 2024-2027. These programmes are developed jointly with the European Union, and this document should be developed in parallel. It would be logical for these documents to consider the issues of reconstruction, but instead, some additional documents are introduced into the terminology, confusing people.»

In the regions, the development of restoration programmes is entrusted to the urban planning and architecture bodies of the regional state administrations ³⁷⁹, which is something that our research participants point out as not very natural:

«...is the responsibility of the Department of Architecture and Urban Development, as defined in the regulations. The department should develop documentation for the strategy, although the Recovery Programme is not an urban planning document.»

The **communities** have a significant role to play in the distribution of funds for compensation for property destroyed or damaged as a result of Russia's aggression against Ukraine:

«The executive bodies of local councils will establish commissions to consider issues related to compensation, approve their composition and regulations on the procedure of work. The commissions will decide on granting or refusing compensation, and the executive bodies of local councils will approve them. The commissions will also inspect real estate and collect all the necessary information for their activities. Local budgets will be one of the sources of funding for compensation, and communities will be able to approve local programmes and create funds to provide compensation. ³⁸⁰»

At the same time, some analysts point out that in the process of receiving funds from the Fund for Elimination of the Consequences of Armed Aggression, **communities are highly dependent on regional administrations:**

³⁷⁸ The Procedure for Developing, Conducting Public Discussion, Approving and Amending Programs for the Comprehensive Restoration of the Region, Territory of a Territorial Community (Part Thereof). Approved by the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of October 14, 2022, No. 1159. <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1159-2022-%D0%BF#Text>

³⁷⁹ «The program of comprehensive restoration of the region is developed by the authorized body of urban planning and architecture of the relevant regional state administration independently or with the involvement of specialists from enterprises, institutions and organizations.» The Procedure for Developing, Conducting Public Discussion, Approving and Amending Programs for Comprehensive Restoration of the Region, Territory of a Territorial Community (Part Thereof). Approved by the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of October 14, 2022, No. 1159. <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1159-2022-%D0%BF#Text>

³⁸⁰ Oleh Savychuk. Post-war community reconstruction and compensation: how it will work and why local authorities are silent. Published on March 30, 2023. <https://centreua.org/analiz-rishen/povoyenna-vidbudova-gromad-i-kompensatsiyi-yak-tse-pratsyuvatyme-ta-chomu-mistseva-vlada-movchatyme/>

«Applications for funds are submitted by regional state administrations to the relevant ministries, which determine whether the application is appropriate. Subsequently, the Cabinet of Ministers decides on the allocation of funds for the needs. Communities cannot apply for funding independently, which significantly limits their options. At the same time, the Association of Ukrainian Cities points to another problem: funds can only be allocated to projects approved in the regional recovery and development plan. However, the Cabinet of Ministers has not yet approved the procedure for developing such plans.³⁸¹»

Representatives of the central government denied this in May 2023, stressing that projects are «accumulated» at the level of regional administrations. Still, the decision is made at the level of the **Interagency Commission chaired by the Deputy Prime Minister for Reconstruction**.³⁸²

Donor partners of executive authorities in the regions

The representatives of regional executive authorities who took part in the study most often talk about cooperation with major international organisations, such as the **UN World Food Programme, the UN International Organization for Migration, UNICEF, the UN Refugee Agency, the UN Development Programme, Médecins Sans Frontières, and the International Red Cross**.

«The main donors are UN humanitarian programmes. They work more on the humanitarian sphere and IDPs, children's affairs, education, medicine, etc.»

«If we talk about financial assistance, it is the International Red Cross, which, through the Ministry, provides financial assistance for IDPs. There is also close cooperation with UN programmes.»

Cooperation with the Swiss government is mentioned.

The Interreg NEXT Poland-Ukraine 2021-2027 programme is important for the western regions.

Partners of local authorities in the regions

The results of in-depth interviews with representatives of executive authorities and local self-government demonstrated that there is a certain segmentation of international partners and donors working with executive authorities and communities. While the respondents from the executive branch most often talk about cooperation with various UN programmes, the set of partners for local self-government is somewhat different: **USAID, GIZ, U-LEAD (GIZ project), Save the Children, ZOA**³⁸³, **and People in Need**. However, organisations such as Médecins Sans Frontières, the International Red Cross, and the UN International Organization for Migration (IOM) also feature in the responses of community leaders.

³⁸¹ Oleh Savychuk. Post-war community reconstruction and compensation: how it will work and why local authorities are silent. Published on March 30, 2023. <https://centreua.org/analiz-rishen/povoyenna-vidbudova-gromad-i-kompensatsiyi-yak-tse-pratsyuvatyme-ta-chomu-mistseva-vlada-movchatyme/>

³⁸² Oleksandr Kubrakov. Vice Prime Minister for Reconstruction of Ukraine - Minister of Development of Communities, Territories and Infrastructure of Ukraine. Expertise, money and digital solutions: tools for restoring communities in times of war. Published on May 22, 2023. <https://decentralization.gov.ua/news/16616>

³⁸³ ZOA is an international relief and recovery organisation. We provide relief to people affected by violent conflicts and natural disasters in fragile contexts. But we also assist them during their recovery from the crisis. <https://www.zoa-international.com/about>

Community associations as participants in recovery

Associations that unite communities in Ukraine (e.g., the All-Ukrainian Association of Amalgamated Territorial Communities) are quite active in the country's recovery process. Their activities include helping Ukrainian communities establish partnerships and receive assistance from foreign municipalities³⁸⁵.

On 2 June 2022, Vitali Klitschko, as the head of the Association of Ukrainian Cities, signed a Joint Declaration on the Restoration of Ukraine with the Council of Europe's Congress of Local and Regional Authorities on 2 June 2022³⁸⁶.

It is worth noting that, according to Klitschko, the **Association** also signed a memorandum of cooperation with the Ukrainian **National Union of Architects** (see below for more on the participation of professional associations in the reconstruction)³⁸⁷

«The Ukrainian National Bar Association has expressed its readiness to cooperate with the Council of Europe to implement this Action Plan, which is an important step towards consolidating the rule of law and strengthening democratic institutions in Ukraine. The EBA plans to work actively in the following areas: promoting legal reforms in Ukraine that promote the rule of law, human rights protection and strengthening of democratic institutions; cooperation with the Council of Europe in the framework of initiatives related to access to justice, protection of minority rights, prevention of torture and ill-treatment; promoting the development of legal education and training in Ukraine. Particular attention is paid to the development of legal education and training, taking into account the capabilities of the Higher School of Advocacy of the Ukrainian National Bar Association and the active work of the UNBA Committees.»³⁸⁸

In March 2022, the **Architectural Chamber of the National Union of Architects of Ukraine** established a coordination headquarters to work on the reconstruction of cities and communities after the war. The architects drew up and signed a manifesto of their intentions and principles³⁸⁹. The Architectural Chamber is involved in a project to study the experience of rebuilding destroyed cities³⁹⁰ and helps to create comprehensive plans for the restoration of communities, such as Makarivska:

«Despite the uncertainty and risks of a protracted conflict, some communities, such as Makariv, in cooperation with the international architectural, planning and consulting company Drees & Sommer - Integrated Urban Solutions and the Union of Architects of Ukraine and the Architectural Chamber of the National Union of Architects of Ukraine, are already taking active measures to restore community life and revive the economy and development of the territory.»³⁹¹

³⁸⁴ All-Ukrainian Association of Amalgamated Territorial Communities. <https://hromady.org/>

Strategic meeting of the Board members of the All-Ukrainian Association of Amalgamated Territorial Communities with the Swedish Association of Local Authorities and Regions (SALAR): Prospects for cooperation and future reconstruction of Ukraine. Published on January 30, 2023. <https://hromady.org/strategichna-zustrich-chleniv-pravlinnya-vseukra%d1%97nsko%d1%97-asociaci%d1%97-otg-zi-shvedskoyu-asociacijeyu-miscevix-vlad-ta-regioniv-salar-perspektivi-spivpraci-ta-majbutno%d1%97-vidbudovi-ukra/>

³⁸⁵ Vitali Klitschko: The Association of Ukrainian Cities and the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities of the Council of Europe signed a Declaration on Cooperation in the Reconstruction of Ukraine. Published on June 2, 2022. https://kyivcity.gov.ua/news/vitaliy_klichko_asotsiatsiya_mist_ukrani_ta_kongres_mistsevikh_i_regionalnikh_vlad_radi_yevropi_pidpisali_deklaratsiyu_pro_spivpratsyu_u_vidnovlenni_ukrani/

³⁸⁶ Vitali Klitschko: The Association of Ukrainian Cities and the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities of the Council of Europe signed a Declaration on Cooperation in the Reconstruction of Ukraine. Published on June 2, 2022. https://kyivcity.gov.ua/news/vitaliy_klichko_asotsiatsiya_mist_ukrani_ta_kongres_mistsevikh_i_regionalnikh_vlad_radi_yevropi_pidpisali_deklaratsiyu_pro_spivpratsyu_u_vidnovlenni_ukrani/

The coalition of business communities (it includes, for example, the **Ukrainian Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Ukrainian Union of Entrepreneurs**, etc., 95 business associations in total ³⁹²) has published a memorandum ³⁹³ on the principles of post-war policy and an anti-crisis plan ³⁹⁴ for Ukrainian business. The general approach of the memorandum is to liberalise economic life as much as possible, perhaps even with elements of libertarianism:

«Citizens with a high level of well-being are the result of the modernisation of Ukraine's economy, not an artificial increase in social standards.

Reducing the state's share in the economy through deregulation, total privatisation, reducing the ratio of public spending to GDP to 35% (moratorium on increasing spending on the state apparatus), and creating incentive labour, tax and customs legislation. An innovative liberal, simple and transparent tax system.

Deregulation of the labour market: simplification of temporary and remote employment, cancellation of Soviet requirements for document flow, service approach to inspections, freedom of the employment contract and its provisions on basic employee guarantees.

The ability of Ukrainians to take care of their family's well-being on their own. The state assumes responsibility only for those who cannot take care of themselves and does not prevent others from doing so on their own. ³⁹⁵»

Whereas the memorandum is a completed document, the anti-crisis plan ³⁹⁶ is an incomplete draft text still in editing mode ³⁹⁷, so it is difficult to analyse its content.

Main players in the field of post-war reconstruction working in the newly liberated territories of Ukraine

The **USAID** Democratic Governance in Eastern Ukraine Project has a component entitled «Post-War Reconstruction of Territories Occupied after 24 February 2022». The component has been operating in the cities of Lyman and Sviatohirsk in Donetsk Oblast and in Luhansk, Kherson, Kharkiv, Dnipro, Zaporizhzhia, Kropyvnytskyi, and Mykolaiv Oblasts since 2022. The component focuses on the restoration of social services (reopening of ASCs), the administrative capacity of local authorities (control of territories), logistical support of local authorities, organisation of humanitarian mobile units (provision of food and clothing, medical or other services, accommodation), and communication capacities with the central government.

³⁸⁷Vitali Klitschko: The Association of Ukrainian Cities and the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities of the Council of Europe signed a Declaration on Cooperation in the Reconstruction of Ukraine. Published on June 2, 2022. https://kyivcity.gov.ua/news/vitaliy_klichko_asotsiatsiya_mist_ukrani_ta_kongres_mistsevikh_i_regionalnikh_vlad_radi_yevropi_pidpisali_deklaratsiyu_pro_spivpratsyu_u_vidnovlenni_ukrani/

³⁸⁸The Ukrainian National Bar Association took part in the presentation of the Council of Europe Action Plan for 2023-2026. Published on April 25, 2023. <https://advokatpost.com/natsionalna-asotsiatsiia-advokativ-ukrainy-vziala-uchast-u-prezentatsii-planu-dij-rady-ievropy-na-2023-2026-roky/>

³⁸⁹[https://www.facebook.com/ArchPalata/posts/pfbid0uBh9Z1CgqrnYiaDh1zfqdoJK4pmQ92JipLT8i4HYrU3L6Kz8zXm5NibkC8j4t5nUI?__cft__\[0\]=AZVT8FrqX1yo4Ohd1jHaY1wXl4yrymyR3bujs3qJ85ZM4MWIMI-4gq04WjYpl7-WzfVWY7U_dfkM4cLuhmkaYSUn4NzNSPNrMC-oUpnme-k7o2_77u2fy5qnQ82qqIJECcYfiwUxq9Oh7KIBWydjTs_gZ&__tn__=%2C0%2CP-R](https://www.facebook.com/ArchPalata/posts/pfbid0uBh9Z1CgqrnYiaDh1zfqdoJK4pmQ92JipLT8i4HYrU3L6Kz8zXm5NibkC8j4t5nUI?__cft__[0]=AZVT8FrqX1yo4Ohd1jHaY1wXl4yrymyR3bujs3qJ85ZM4MWIMI-4gq04WjYpl7-WzfVWY7U_dfkM4cLuhmkaYSUn4NzNSPNrMC-oUpnme-k7o2_77u2fy5qnQ82qqIJECcYfiwUxq9Oh7KIBWydjTs_gZ&__tn__=%2C0%2CP-R)

³⁹⁰[https://www.facebook.com/ArchPalata/posts/pfbid0QAL2SKMgnx8UeSAKGzVHvQCfAkMicrZmbjoTdW6AUPEA4kfvP5wrCezHQN3M6ECNI?__cft__\[0\]=AZUUg114p517608xkXyabV84pDevy05MNJtSOQWiFrG1jlcVNR16rENUm_jk0GdPVolnhu5WFjtbLSa27xsHTGqFNz_wNOLk2Yc6wXzX5cceT3w5-2nYaGaxAuLrd9A4EoBB0dVq50shliaBeZKj5oloFbGWAZyWVRGQ4caYXVYWKqOK9Cv79zFgzPQcWQrPrigg&__tn__=%2C0%2CP-R](https://www.facebook.com/ArchPalata/posts/pfbid0QAL2SKMgnx8UeSAKGzVHvQCfAkMicrZmbjoTdW6AUPEA4kfvP5wrCezHQN3M6ECNI?__cft__[0]=AZUUg114p517608xkXyabV84pDevy05MNJtSOQWiFrG1jlcVNR16rENUm_jk0GdPVolnhu5WFjtbLSa27xsHTGqFNz_wNOLk2Yc6wXzX5cceT3w5-2nYaGaxAuLrd9A4EoBB0dVq50shliaBeZKj5oloFbGWAZyWVRGQ4caYXVYWKqOK9Cv79zFgzPQcWQrPrigg&__tn__=%2C0%2CP-R)

The **USAID** Transformational Communications Activity project provides communications support to the city of Kherson, including monitoring events in the city and maintaining public relations to support the resilience of the city's residents.

The UN Recovery and Peacebuilding Programme (UN RPP) ³⁹⁸ (works in six oblasts: Donetsk, Luhansk, Dnipro, Zaporizhzhia and Kharkiv) consists of three components: economic recovery (support for small and medium-sized businesses, job creation, displaced enterprises), decentralisation of power and local governance reform (capacity building of local governments), public security and mobilisation of civic participation, and social cohesion.

Ro3kvit assists the city of Bucha in developing a city development concept:

«Our team is conducting research and developing project proposals for the future identity of Bucha in the context of the overall integrated development strategy for the territory. We will also be involved in the analysis and discussion of existing critical infrastructure and residential development.» ³⁹⁹

The **Bank Lviv Foundation** trains civilians to identify explosive devices (Mykolaiv, Kherson and Zaporizhzhia regions).

The **Partnership for a Stronger Ukraine (PFRU)** is implementing the Early Recovery project initiative, which covers all de-occupied territories of Ukraine. The aim of the initiative is to restore social services, repair schools, provide logistical support for the provision of services by the authorities at the local level, and demine the territories in partnership with the SES.

The Eastern Europe Foundation is implementing the Civilian Security Programme in the de-occupied territories of Ukraine. Its goal is to restore the physical infrastructure of schools and educational institutions (including the restoration of shelters to ensure a safe learning environment), provide all the necessary basic conditions, and provide social, legal and educational services.

Table. Projects operating in the newly liberated territories of Ukraine ⁴⁰⁰

<i>Community (settlement) or region as a whole</i>	Area.	Projects or names of CSOs	Type of assistance
Makarivska and Borodyanska hromadas	Kyiv	NGO "DESPRO"	Rebuilding and repairing other infrastructure Reconstruction and repair of housing

³⁹¹ *Haris Piplas, Lydia Chyzhevskia.* How can we not miss the chance? The Comprehensive Community Recovery Program is a roadmap of priority steps for Ukraine's recovery. Published on February 2, 2023. <https://decentralization.gov.ua/news/16184>

³⁹² Coalition of Business Communities for the Modernization of Ukraine. <https://coalitionua.business/#partners-1>

³⁹³ <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1j59gNByNCVRMhTwbQnfaVtrJI4qgILu/view>

³⁹⁴ <https://docs.google.com/document/d/1MZ54IU4jLGtdJM8Z6D8RB0feGQbfspqPtt2xNBYPsml/edit>

³⁹⁵ <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1j59gNByNCVRMhTwbQnfaVtrJI4qgILu/view>

³⁹⁶ <https://docs.google.com/document/d/1MZ54IU4jLGtdJM8Z6D8RB0feGQbfspqPtt2xNBYPsml/edit>

³⁹⁷ <https://docs.google.com/document/d/1MZ54IU4jLGtdJM8Z6D8RB0feGQbfspqPtt2xNBYPsml/edit>

³⁹⁸ Inclusive development, recovery and peacebuilding. <https://www.undp.org/uk/ukraine/inclusive-development-recovery-and-peacebuilding>

³⁹⁹ Pilot projects. <https://ro3kvit.com/ua/projects>

⁴⁰⁰ A source of information about communities that have been de-occupied.

Makariv community	Kyiv	National Union of Architects and Drees & Sommer architectural firm	Creating analytical recovery plans and conducting analytical research
Communities of Kyiv region		Early Recovery Project of the Partnership for a Strong Ukraine Foundation	Reconstruction and repair of housing Creating analytical recovery plans and conducting analytical research Provision of material and technical facilities and materials
Dergachivska and Rohanska hromadas	Kharkivska	NGO "DESPRO"	Rebuilding and repairing other infrastructure Reconstruction and repair of housing
Chuguivska, Malynivska, Balakliyska	Kharkivska	USAID DOBRE	Humanitarian aid Provision of material and technical facilities and materials Expert support to central government and local authorities in the course of recovery
Ivanivka community	Chernihivska	Council of Europe Project "Internal Displacement in Ukraine: Developing Durable Solutions. Phase II", NGO "Housing Ukraine"	Creation of GIS systems/GIS registers necessary for the restoration, reconstruction and repair of housing
Horodnia community	Chernihivska	Project "Strengthening social cohesion and establishing a social contract in the war-affected Chernihiv region"	Establish mechanisms to control spending and fight corruption during the recovery process
Lyman and Sviatohirsk in Donetsk region, Luhansk, Kherson, Kharkiv, Dnipro, Zaporizhzhia, Kropyvnytskyi, Mykolaiv regions	Donetsk, Luhansk, Kherson, Kharkiv, Dnipro, Zaporizhzhia, Kropyvnytskyi and Mykolaiv regions	USAID Democratic Governance in Eastern Ukraine Project, component "Post-War Reconstruction of the Territories Occupied after 24 February 2022"	Humanitarian aid Provision of material and technical facilities and materials Expert support to central government and local authorities in the course of recovery
Kherson city	Kherson	USAID Project "Transformational Communication Activity"	Expert support to central government and local authorities in the course of recovery
Donetsk, Luhansk, Dnipro, Zaporizhzhia, Kharkiv regions	Donetsk, Luhansk, Dnipro, Zaporizhzhia, Kharkiv regions	UN Recovery and Peacebuilding Programme	Support for entrepreneurs Expert support to central government and local authorities in the course of recovery
Mykolaiv, Kherson, Zaporizhzhia regions	Mykolaiv, Kherson, Zaporizhzhia regions	Bank Lviv Foundation	Mine clearance Rebuilding and repairing educational and medical infrastructure
All de-occupied territories of Ukraine	All de-occupied territories of Ukraine	Partnership for a Stronger Ukraine (PFRU), Early Recovery Initiative	Mine clearance Provision of material and technical facilities and materials
All de-occupied territories of Ukraine	All de-occupied territories of Ukraine	Eastern Europe Foundation, Civilian Security Programme	Rebuilding and repairing educational and medical infrastructure Provision of material and technical facilities and materials

How CSO representatives see their role in the recovery

National level CSOs

Respondents from national-level CSOs believe that civil society should initiate projects on the ground: not only be a watchdog, an observer and a source of independent assessment. It should be directly involved in reconstruction. The form of such involvement could be quotas for CSOs in the commissions for the allocation of funds, working groups for recovery planning, supervisory boards for processes so that it can reduce the risk of corruption and, through awareness and information of the society, it can quickly deal with problems and bring those responsible to justice.

CSOs, like local self-government bodies, should become a full-fledged member of these processes with the right to vote, not just the right to observe and make recommendations. At the moment, there is no openness and interest in this on the part of government agencies and donors, as it requires significant efforts.

«Now, there is an international donor coordination platform, but there is not a single civil society representative there. It's a complicated question of who can represent civil society, but they are not there.»

National level CSO representative

According to the representatives of national CSOs, there is a certain lack of education and expertise to develop reconstruction projects, as such activities require specific knowledge. Currently, a very narrow range of organisations has the necessary level of expertise.

According to the respondents, the areas in which CSOs have a high level of competence and can be useful in the reconstruction process are as follows:

- Anti-corruption activities
- Expertise of regulatory legal acts
- Ecology (environmental expertise of a particular facility to ensure that it meets modern standards, including energy saving)
- Moderation of dialogue in communities on the feasibility of a project on its territory

Local level CSOs

The respondents noted that national, but more often local CSOs are working on the reconstruction of Ukraine. Areas of activity that are interesting for local CSOs:

- Ecology (popular area)
- Anti-corruption activities
- Social entrepreneurship
- Digital security
- Communication activities
- Social sphere
- Supporting local governments in developing recovery strategies
- Psychosocial support for the population

- Countering gender-based violence
- Rehabilitation of the military

Respondents from local CSOs are confident that the public can be effectively involved in all components of the reconstruction process.

According to the representatives of national-level CSOs, the right response to the challenges of reconstruction should be the activity of civil society communities that can generate ideas and create powerful systemic solutions that will serve as models and models for scaling up.

The following opportunities were the most popular among the respondents representing local-level CSOs:

- Involvement in the development of community strategies is a very effective opportunity, as it allows for monitoring the relevance of recovery goals and allows for the use of CSOs' experience in the sequence of stages of the recovery process:

«It's invaluable because people who, for example, have already implemented something in the community, they have already gone through this journey and they can teach you how to do it correctly and effectively. That is, this is a benefit; it is definitely a benefit.»

- Development of social projects (due to the extensive experience of CSOs in this area)
- Monitoring the transparency of recovery activities, monitoring the effective use of funds, and the possibility of crisis intervention:

«The role of NGOs in controlling functions, and additional ones, in terms of transparency in ensuring this recovery. That is, compliance because they can be intermediaries between foreign donors and our authorities.»

- Direct implementation of recovery strategies. Involvement at this stage will allow CSOs to take ownership of the adopted strategy and adapt its implementation on the ground:

«Those civil society organisations that were the authors of this idea and saw their role in the implementation of such a project, they should also take some responsibility for its implementation.»

The role of CSOs at this stage can be manifested in the control of direct co-implementers, communication on the ground, provision of volunteer labour, provision of services, and participation in tender committees (to oppose the selection of «pocket» organisations of the authorities as implementers).

Experts point out that for CSOs to assume responsibility, the government must demonstrate its readiness to delegate it. This requires the creation of certain regulatory rules for interaction between the authorities and CSOs in the reconstruction/implementation of strategies. CSO representatives also agree with this: they believe it is necessary to ensure the legal inclusion of the public sector in developing and implementing local recovery initiatives.

- Expertise, providing expert support for the implementation of reconstruction. The respondents emphasise that CSOs are experts (depending on the profile of a particular organisation):

«They are ready to share this experience voluntarily cause we have already monitored and implemented it, and, in principle, it can be implemented because it works.»

Respondents perceived somewhat less popular opportunities for engagement:

- Finding funding for projects, communicating with donors, monitoring potential projects
Establishing connections and joint projects with business:

«We are looking to engage the authorities and possibly business for implementation. In this way, we can get involved and be more effective, not separating ourselves but integrating and coming up with proposals. For example, we are preparing a project that may bring resources to restore buildings or update the business plan. So we need to be proactive, that's for sure.»

- Moderation of dialogue in communities, the role of facilitators between the authorities and the public
- Involvement of the general public, implementation of information campaigns, creation of proactive local groups/centres:

«They know how to gather, how to plan, how to engage the community in certain areas. When the authorities do this, they spend a lot of resources on it. They do it inefficiently, and they do not awaken the initiative. But such projects that should awaken the initiative should be implemented through civil society.»

During the study, civil society representatives proposed to create coalitions/registers for CSOs of different sizes that will work on different areas of regional reconstruction. Experts point out that it is about the need to have tools for coordinating the work of CSOs at the level of a certain territorial unit: region, community, etc.

How local government representatives see the role of CSOs in recovery

The respondents representing local self-government see the main role and functions of CSOs in post-war reconstruction in the following activities:

- establishing communication between local authorities and the public
- Conducting training and exercises
- Participation in grant programmes, fundraising
- analytical work, idea generation
- control, including financial control
- support in the implementation of projects
- Search for dialogue, clarification
- submission of initiatives

Community leaders see the role of CSOs as very important in the reconstruction process, and they are respected and trusted by both the population in the communities and donor organisations. It is noted that local governments cannot exist without cooperation with CSOs.

Respondents representing community leadership formulated the following advice to donors/CSOs on how to better coordinate/make recovery efforts more effective:

- Identify ways and priorities for reconstruction
- Create a single centre (register) of NGOs or international donors
- Involve all communities in recovery, even the less active ones
- Reducing bureaucracy and formalism
- Take into account positive examples of recovery in other countries and implement them in our country
- Pay attention not only to big cities but also to small towns and villages
- Visit settlements and villages, see the problems with your own eyes
- Start recovery with border communities, make changes to improve security
- Allow more practice, not just learning
- Involve specialists from other municipalities
- To direct financial flows to the regions where hostilities are taking place.

Thematic areas that are sufficiently and insufficiently supported by projects and initiatives

Section summary

As of the spring of 2023, there was a problem of duplication of work on creating, maintaining and filling in the registers of damaged property, which are critical to the restoration of the property. Local government representatives were simultaneously preparing and submitting information to several state registries, which caused considerable losses in working time. Registries (or databases) of damaged property are also being created in parallel by local authorities and donors. It is obvious that registers need to be unified (for example, based on the DREAM electronic reconstruction management system⁴⁰¹), and all other projects should provide open access to their data sets. Registries and GIS systems must «communicate» and «share» data. Donors also need to coordinate humanitarian and logistical assistance to communities and regions, as this assistance is often duplicated. The development of plans and concepts for the recovery of communities (especially those that suffered the most during the first stage of the full-scale war and are widely known internationally) is also often duplicated. According to the study participants representing regional authorities and civil society, insufficient attention is paid to the following areas: demining; construction or purchase of new permanent housing for IDPs; addressing environmental problems caused by the war; physical and psychological rehabilitation of the population and military; support for budget-forming sectors of the economy; and construction of quality shelters.

⁴⁰¹ The DREAM Digital Ecosystem for Infrastructure Rehabilitation Management is being developed by the Ministry of Communities, Territories and Infrastructure Development of Ukraine in partnership with the RISE Ukraine Coalition. The technical developer of the system is the Open Contracting Partnership team. Methodological support is provided by Transparency International Ukraine and the Better Regulation Delivery Office (BRDO). The development is funded by the UK Government. The IMF, the World Bank, the G7 countries and other international partners support the use of the system to manage Ukraine's post-war recovery. <https://dream.gov.ua/>

Areas that are developed in parallel

According to the survey participants representing CSOs, there is duplication of assistance in the following areas:

- psychological support (it should be noted that other participants in recovery consider this area, on the contrary, insufficiently developed);
- shelters
- opening of hubs/spaces

The desk analysis and survey data allowed us to identify the following areas where duplication of efforts is observed.

Creation of GIS and damage registration systems

Currently, Ukraine is duplicating the work of creating, maintaining, and filling in the registers of damaged property, which are key to restoring the property. This is how Serhiy Mytkalyk, a CSO representative, describes the situation as of March 2023:

“At least four state platforms will use information about the destruction. In the future, some of them will be merged into a single electronic system that will accumulate as much information as possible about each destroyed or damaged object, but this duplication has caused many problems.”⁴⁰²

In addition to the state registers, there are examples of separate local registers and GIS systems of destruction and damage at the level of cities and communities funded by donors (Chernihiv region, Mykolaiv city - described in our report). State registers at the national level have analogues created by CSOs. Serhiy Mytkalyk comments on the state Register of Damaged and Destroyed Property (RDDP):

“The Anti-Corruption Headquarters has a similar tool. On the Recovery Map⁴⁰³, we collect destroyed buildings and those that have already been restored. There are photos before destruction, after destruction, and after restoration. Unlike state registers, this map is available without SMS and registration and is the only source of open data on destruction.”⁴⁰⁴

There are three other state systems for recording damage and destruction:

«Kyrylo Tymoshenko’s e-system. At one point, the then Deputy Head of the Presidential Office, Kyrylo Tymoshenko, began to collect data on the destruction in parallel as an informal curator of the reconstruction on Bankova Street. The OMA and other local governments reported to the President’s Office for the so-called State Electronic System of Recording

⁴⁰² Serhiy Mytkalyk, Chairman of the Board of the NGO Anti-Corruption Headquarters, Deputy Head of the Public Council at the NACP. One reconstruction - three registers of destruction. Who collects data on property damage? Published on March 10, 2023. <https://rubryka.com/blog/property-damage-data/>

⁴⁰³ Recovery map <https://reukraine.shtab.net/>

⁴⁰⁴ Serhiy Mytkalyk, Chairman of the Board of the NGO Anti-Corruption Headquarters, Deputy Head of the Public Council at the NACP. One reconstruction - three registers of destruction. Who collects data on property damage? Published on March 10, 2023. <https://rubryka.com/blog/property-damage-data/>

Destruction, the status of Ukraine's infrastructure reconstruction and funding sources.

GIS portal. This is a geographic information system for regional development, which MinRegion started developing long before the war. However, it was later decided to adapt it to today's challenges, and in the context of hromada development, it will reflect, among other things, their reconstruction.

Electronic Reconstruction Management System (ERMS). As the name implies, the system will focus on reconstruction and will be based on the RPZM, GIS portal, ProZorro and other state systems and registers. It is said to be the most extensive electronic infrastructure in the world in terms of data volume, functionality and procedure coverage.⁴⁰⁵»

Officials responsible for entering data into damage systems have this to say:

«There are certain requirements for entering information in the RPZM, other requirements in the tables that come from the DIA, and other requirements in the Register of the President's Office. For example, someone calculates the damaged facade in square metres, and someone in cubic metres. The absence of a unified methodology is a big problem for us. It would make our lives much easier if we had to fill in only one source of open data,» said Kostiantyn Korotych, head of the technical and analytical division of the Department of Housing and Communal Services of Kharkiv City Council⁴⁰⁶.

Oleksandr Slobozhan, Executive Director of the Association of Ukrainian Cities, believes that the reason for this situation is the uncertainty of the strategic approach to recovery at the state level:

«Today there are so many different systems for recording destruction because we as a state have not decided on a strategic approach to how we will carry out reconstruction. Until we do that, we don't know how much information we need.»⁴⁰⁷

It is envisaged that the RPZM and the GIS portal will be merged into the Electronic Reconstruction Management System. If this happens, it will change the situation for the better. It should be recalled that duplication of GIS and damage recording systems are not only a problem for the public sector: donor-funded CSO projects also create similar systems that are similar in functionality and purpose (see the section on GIS systems development). Some projects use commercial software, which can cause problems in the coming years if the project, and thus the payment for the software, ends. Preference should be given to free tools accessible to all (unless they lack critical functionality). In autumn 2022,

⁴⁰⁵ Serhiy Mytkalyk, Chairman of the Board of the NGO Anti-Corruption Headquarters, Deputy Head of the Public Council at the NACP. One reconstruction - three registers of destruction. Who collects data on property damage? Published on March 10, 2023. <https://rubryka.com/blog/property-damage-data/>

⁴⁰⁶ The public calls on the Office of the President to reduce pressure on communities to fill in the unlawful accounting system for destruction. Published on February 17, 2023. <https://rubryka.com/2023/02/17/gromadskist-zaklykaye-ofis-prezydenta-zmenshyty-tysk-na-gromady-shhodonapovnennya-nepravomirnoyi-systemy-obliku-rujnuvan/>

⁴⁰⁷ The public calls on the Office of the President to reduce pressure on communities to fill in the unlawful accounting system for destruction. Published on February 17, 2023. <https://rubryka.com/2023/02/17/gromadskist-zaklykaye-ofis-prezydenta-zmenshyty-tysk-na-gromady-shhodonapovnennya-nepravomirnoyi-systemy-obliku-rujnuvan/>

the GIS analysts' community carried out a legal analysis of the possibility of using open source software in the work of public authorities and published an open letter «Open Source Software in Ukraine - Can Public Authorities Use It in Their Work? ⁴⁰⁸» (the lawyer's analysis proves that the answer to this question is yes).

Development of community recovery pepts

In the case of some communities most affected by the hostilities and occupation, plans, visions, and concepts for recovery are developed by several actors in parallel. For example, in the case of Makariv community, we are aware of the «Comprehensive Recovery Programme for Makariv Community», which was developed by community leaders, representatives of the National Union of Architects and the architectural firm Drees & Sommer ⁴⁰⁹. A separate plan for the restoration of the Makariv community was prepared by the Institute for the Development of Social Innovation ⁴¹⁰. At the same time, in March 2023, the Kyiv Oblast CMA announced the creation of its own plan, noting that ready-made projects are being studied for its preparation:

«On 24 March, a meeting was held to discuss issues related to the preparation of the Comprehensive Recovery Programme for the Makariv Territorial Community. The Programme is being developed in accordance with Article 15-2 of the Law of Ukraine «On Regulation of Urban Development».

The event was attended by representatives of the Department of Urban Development and Architecture of the Kyiv Regional State Administration, representatives of the Makariv Village Council and experts. The meeting was chaired by Yaroslav Yanovych, Director of the Department of Urban Planning and Architecture of the Kyiv Regional State Administration.

During the meeting, the participants reviewed the projects already developed. The participants of the event have explained the stages of programme development and implementation timeframes, and the importance of developing Makarova for young people and the need to use new technologies during the reconstruction was emphasised ⁴¹¹.»

⁴⁰⁸ *Oleksii Boiko*, GIS and Environmental Management Specialist at Julie's Data Consulting Group, *Yuliia Maksymova*, PhD, Database and GIS Specialist at Julie's Data Consulting Group, *Nina Bilousova*, PhD, Associate Professor, Associate Professor of the Department of Civil and Labor Law at the Law Institute of the State Higher Educational Institution «Vadym Hetman Kyiv National Economic University». Open source software in Ukraine - can the authorities use it in their work? Published on September 9, 2022. <http://www.50northspatial.org/ua/legality-of-open-software-in-ukraine/>

⁴⁰⁹ *Haris Piplas*, *Lydia Chyzhevskya*. How can we not miss the chance? The Comprehensive Community Recovery Program is a roadmap of priority steps for Ukraine's recovery. Published on February 2, 2023. <https://decentralization.gov.ua/news/16184>

⁴¹⁰ *Dmytro Bepalov*, *Oksana Miroshnichenko*, *Lev Ivanets*, *Oleksandr Makarenko*, *Roman Kolesnyk*, *Olha Hvozdyk*, *Oleksandr Ravchev*, *Mykyta Burov*, *Bohdana Beschastna*, *Mykola Orlov*, *Anastasiia Skok*. Concept for the restoration and development of Makarivska community. <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1T2wj0hEsETiq9VeGZ-15EABtJoRAUd5i/view>

⁴¹¹ Kyiv Oblast discusses the program for the comprehensive restoration of Makarivska Hromada in Bucha Rayon. Published on March 24, 2023. <https://koda.gov.ua/u-kyivskij-oblasti-obgovoryly-programu-kompleksnogo-vidnovlennya-terytoriyi-makarivskoyi-gromady-buchanskogo-rajonu/>

Of course, if different plans and concepts address different aspects of recovery and are then integrated by the community into a Comprehensive Recovery Plan, this makes sense. However, whether this is actually the case is currently unknown. The situation in Bucha is similar: several projects are being implemented in parallel. For example, there is the project «**Bucha Build Back Better**», supported by the **Partnership for a Strong Ukraine Foundation**⁴¹²: it has so far presented a community recovery plan⁴¹³. At the same time, the physical restoration of Bucha (repair of houses, schools and hospitals) is already underway, with the involvement of the American **Global Empowerment Mission** in cooperation with **Life Quality UA**⁴¹⁴.

Humanitarian, material, and technical assistance

In some regions, representatives of the executive authorities say that there is a lack of coordination in the provision of humanitarian aid, which is why food is spoiling in large quantities:

“In my opinion, this also applies to weaker projects, such as humanitarian aid: a lot of humanitarian aid is being brought in for IDPs. The volumes are huge, and people do not have time to consume so much food, so cockroaches and mice start to infest. This is a big problem. Now, representatives of the regional state administration, in communication with donor organisations, are proposing to reformat humanitarian aid - to provide cash or certificates”.

There were similar responses in the interviews of local government representatives, but about equipment:

“Otherwise, if you look at CSOs and donors, there are too many generators being brought in. I don’t think we need too many of them. It is better to send more to the guys on the front line”.

Psychological aid

There are duplications of initiatives in psychological support and work with children. Still, participants emphasise that these are helpful processes and that repetition allows more people to be reached. It is worth noting that representatives of the executive branch say that there is a lack of psychological support, while representatives of local authorities, on the contrary, say that there is sometimes duplication.

“There is overlap, but we don’t mind if they help people - let them help because not every organisation or donor can cover the financial costs of the people who have suffered. There is significant damage and destruction, and people must start almost from scratch”.

⁴¹¹ Kyiv Oblast discusses the program for the comprehensive restoration of Makarivska Hromada in Bucha Rayon. Published on March 24, 2023. <https://koda.gov.ua/u-kyivskij-oblasti-obgovoryly-programu-kompleksnogo-vidnovlennya-terytoriyi-makarivskoyi-gromady-buchanskogo-rajonu/>

⁴¹² Kyiv Region Signs Memorandum with the Partnership for a Strong Ukraine Foundation - Oleksiy Kuleba. Published on August 4, 2022. <https://www.ukrinform.ua/rubric-regions/3543816-kiivsina-pidpisala-memorandum-iz-fondom-partnerstvo-za-silnu-ukrainu-oleksij-kuleba.html>

⁴¹³ Presentation of community recovery plan held in Bucha. Published on March 29, 2023. <https://koda.gov.ua/u-buchi-vidbulasya-prezentacziya-planu-vidnovlennya-gromady/>

⁴¹⁴ Bucha community rebuilds. <https://www.globalempowermentmission.org/bucha/>

Areas that are under-supported

The opinion of executive power in the regions

According to some representatives of the executive authorities in the regions, **insufficient attention and efforts are being paid to constructing or purchasing new permanent housing for IDPs**, which could both stimulate the economy and solve the problem of IDPs' integration into new communities. This area is sensitive for all regions where many IDPs have settled:

“First of all, it is housing for IDPs. If donor funds were allocated according to some transparent criteria for people who had confirmed the loss of housing in the occupied territories or destroyed housing, two tasks would be solved at once: new permanent accommodation for IDPs and support for the construction industry. Due to the lack of working capital, it is impossible to implement the purchase of housing for IDPs. In this context, it is a very organic, market-based and correct mechanism that prevents such aspects as the formation of ghettos. That is, people would live together, IDPs and locals, and this would accelerate their assimilation and integration into community life. Unfortunately, it was a good idea but did not work”.

Local government opinion

According to local government representatives, the thematic areas that need to be restored but are insufficiently funded and attended to by the state, local budgets, or donors are as follows:

- protective shelters in schools, and kindergartens, security of the educational process
- fire safety, alarm system
- provision of funds to communities
- logistics issues, roads to remote settlements
- culture, which is always supported on a residual basis, cultural objects that have been destroyed
- provision of social services to people from remote territories;
- ambulance
- quality Internet
- staffing with specialists

“Today, logistics is critical, especially roads to remote settlements. I understand that the situation is financially challenging, but when it takes 2 hours to drive 15 km, we know that both ambulances and firefighters must do it. That’s why it’s difficult today, given that a lot of critical infrastructure needs to be restored, including shelters, but the issue of roads is very relevant today”.

The civil society opinion

Representatives of national CSOs that participated in the study agree that adequate funding is lacking in all areas of recovery, but special attention should be paid to the following areas:

- Cultural heritage, as many problems are not paid enough attention to, related to the export of national cultural property by the occupiers, theft, destruction of historical and architectural monuments, etc.
- Solving environmental problems caused by the war, as there has been a significant deterioration of the land fund, mining, air and water pollution, etc.
- Restoration of the energy system and energy saving.

Respondents representing local CSOs pointed out the following areas that are important in the recovery but are not sufficiently provided with attention and funding from the state, local budgets or donors. They need support:

- Independent media, whose support is currently being reduced, must counter propaganda and inform the population about the reconstruction
- Healthcare, where a heavy workload and lack of system capacity are recorded
- Development of mental health recovery, creation of new protocols and new practices in this area. Integration of the affected population into civilian life.
- Opening rehabilitation centres for the military and their families
- Social services provision
- Education
- Specialized budget-forming areas specific to each region, for example, agribusiness for the south of Ukraine, mining in Donbas, small and medium-sized businesses
- The area of demining, where corruption and bureaucracy are rampant:

“Many fields are mined, you can clear them for 10 thousand or collect a lot of papers”.

“Mine clearance, if we are talking about the south of Ukraine, many fields are mined. I spoke to the farmers we helped, and they asked the government to clear their fields of mines. What did they say? There are two options. First, you either collect thousands of papers and maybe it will be your turn to be demined. The second option is to pay a lot of money, and then we will send you experts, explosive experts, and so on, without any papers, and we will demine accordingly. There is not enough attention, there are still a lot of mined fields, and I think we need to pay attention to this because, first of all, it is the lives of our people. After all, they are constantly being blown up, and business”.

“This is also very relevant for our region because even those who come for the «high price» do not demine. They only write on the lists, indicating that there is such a site with such a mine there. Only the State Emergency Service of Ukraine clears mines, no one else. The international organisations that come only use drones and other means to do this survey, but they do not blow up”.

- Construction of quality shelters
- Resettlement of people from temporary shelters and shelters, construction of housing for IDPs
- Developing culture, creating a myth of modern history:

“At the local level, this is a bit prohibited: spending money on culture, youth development, and so on. No myth is created”.

- Strengthening the expert capacity of civil society representatives to assess needs and engage professionally in reconstruction
- Preparation for the next heating season, and development of green energy

Top priority areas of post-war reconstruction projects in Ukraine

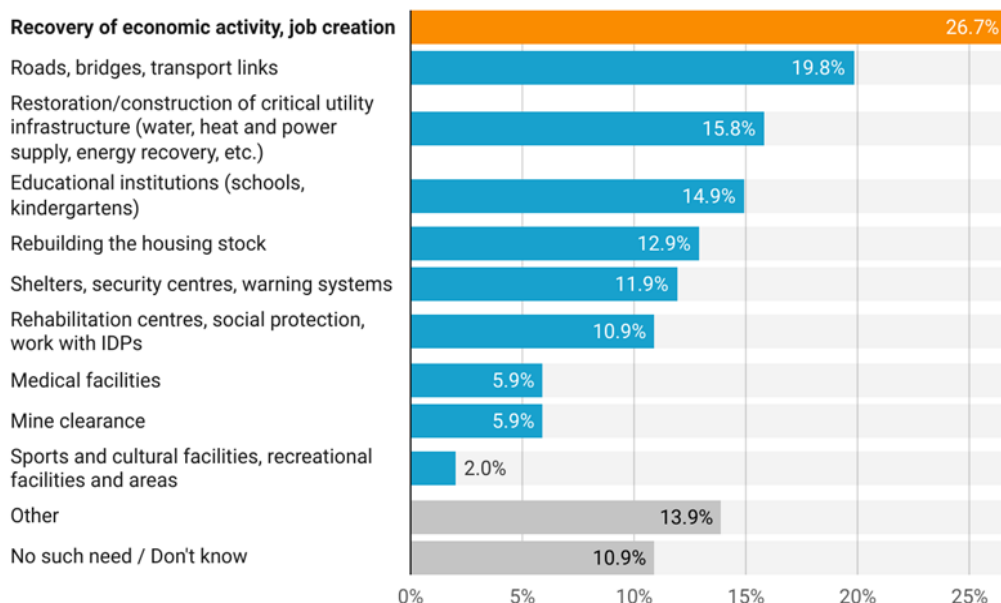
Section summary

The central government’s priorities are - energy, humanitarian demining, housing, critical and social infrastructure, bridges and logistics infrastructure, and business support.

The priorities of the regional executive authorities are the restoration and modernisation of energy infrastructure and its decentralisation; housing for IDPs (especially permanent housing, the construction or purchase of which will stimulate the economy and promote social cohesion between IDPs and local residents); psychological rehabilitation of the population; and prevention of permanent migration abroad.

Local government priorities are to restore economic activity, create jobs; rebuild roads, bridges, and transport links; and restore critical infrastructure (water and heat supply, energy). Community leaders believe that a purely physical recovery, without launching the economy and creating jobs, will not be able to bring people back home, and they may be lost to the communities and the country.

What do you consider to be the highest priority thematic areas of post-war recovery projects in your community?



n=101 communities, the sum of answers can be more than 100%

Source: KIIS survey • Created with Datawrapper

The issue of children's safety and the possibility of returning them to offline schooling is a topical issue for communities. A fundamental practical problem for the authorities at all levels, without which neither housing reconstruction nor the launch of the economy (especially the agricultural sector) is possible, is demining. This is an area in which the Ukrainian government desperately needs assistance from international players.

Priorities of the central government

In his public statements, Prime Minister Denys Shmyhal most often names the following recovery priorities: energy, humanitarian demining, housing, critical and social infrastructure, and private sector development.

«Prime Minister Denys Shmyhal stressed that one of the symbols of the resilience of Ukrainians should be the rapid recovery and implementation of projects with clearly defined priorities: energy, housing, humanitarian demining, critical, social, transport infrastructure, support for small and medium-sized businesses⁴¹⁵.»

«As Denys Shmyhal noted, to ensure the fast and effective implementation of these projects, the Government has established the State Recovery Agency to coordinate the reconstruction process and has already identified five key priorities for a rapid recovery for this year: energy, humanitarian demining, housing, critical and social infrastructure, and private sector development⁴¹⁶.»

According to Oleksandr Kubrakov, Vice Prime Minister for Reconstruction of Ukraine, the absolute priority is restoring critical infrastructure and rebuilding housing, which are the primary conditions for Ukrainians to return home and normalise life in their communities⁴¹⁷. The survey participants from among the representatives of the central executive authorities confirm that these are the priorities currently being addressed:

«Firstly, we are rebuilding facilities that meet people's basic needs and livelihoods, i.e. we have a human-centred approach. That is, we start with the fact that people need to get electricity, water and sewerage to meet their basic needs.

The second stage is education, healthcare, and transport, and the third stage is the restoration of all these, including landscaping and other projects. A separate stream that runs in parallel, and one of the most important, is the restoration of power in the de-occupied territories. Well, this is an institutional mechanism, and it also requires separate measures. It's not rebuilding, but it's an important measure.»

⁴¹⁵ *Denys Shmyhal*: Rapid recovery should become one of the symbols of our invincibility. Published on March 4, 2023. <https://www.kmu.gov.ua/news/denys-shmyhal-shvydke-vidnovlennia-maie-staty-odnym-iz-symvoliv-nashoi-nezlamnosti>

⁴¹⁶ *Denys Shmyhal*: New assessment of damage and recovery needs of Ukraine creates a solid basis for our reconstruction. Published on March 23, 2023. <https://www.kmu.gov.ua/news/denys-shmyhal-nova-otsinka-zbytkiv-ta-potreb-na-vidnovlennia-ukrainy-stvoriuie-nadiinyi-bazys-dlia-nashoi-vidbudovy>

⁴¹⁷ *Oleksander Kubrakov* spoke at the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities. Published on March 4, 2023. <https://mtu.gov.ua/news/34083.html>

Mustafa Nayyem, Head of the **Reconstruction Agency**, commented on Ukraine's current priorities at a meeting of the European Parliament's **Development Committee, focusing on the de-occupied regions, critical infrastructure, bridges and logistics infrastructure in the western border regions:**

«There is still a war in Ukraine. There are partially or fully occupied regions and a contact line of thousands of kilometres. That's why a long-term national reconstruction strategy is still in the process of being created.

Currently, the work of the Recovery Agency is focused on the regions that have been de-occupied and are located near the front line. However, the strategic goal is to help all regions recover and rebuild every facility destroyed by the war.

The priority now is Ukraine's critical infrastructure. We need to meet the basic needs of the population: water, heat, and medical care. The Agency is also restoring bridges, which are important for logistics at the front line and rear.

Another of the Agency's main areas of responsibility is border infrastructure. Due to the blockade of ports, most of Ukraine's exports are transported by road and rail. Therefore, we are simultaneously developing logistics to the western border. We are talking about checkpoints and roads to them⁴¹⁸.»

Priorities of regional executive authorities

Local executive officials point to the priority of restoring and modernising energy infrastructure on the basis of new principles:

«Priority areas include decentralising the power generation system, making it dispersed across the region and thus less vulnerable to new potential bombings.»

Permanent housing for IDPs is a crucial topic for the executive authorities in the regions: respondents from several regions point to this priority:

«Housing projects for IDPs, with a greater focus on permanent, not temporary housing for IDPs. Because modular towns are a constant burden on local budgets and poor integration of IDPs into the economic life of communities.»

One of the priorities of the executive authorities in the regions is the social and psychological rehabilitation of both ordinary residents of the regions and vulnerable groups such as the military and IDPs. The authorities expect CSOs to help in this area.

⁴¹⁸ Head of the State Agency for Infrastructure Reconstruction and Development Mustafa Nayyem took part in a meeting of the European Parliament's Development Committee (DEVE). Published on May 24, 2023. <https://restoration.gov.ua/press/news/55482.html>

«Another priority will be to expand the network of social and psychological centres, as the psychological state of people is a matter of serious concern. The number of IDPs in need of such assistance has increased significantly. The number of military personnel who will be demobilised after the end of wartime has increased, so the priority will be to provide social and psychological assistance. Work is underway to train psychologists already working with the families of servicemen who will hopefully return home soon.»

«In the social sphere, there is great hope for NGOs to provide social and psychological assistance to the population. Today, unfortunately, there is no understanding that there is no budget because of the war. But today, there is a misunderstanding, a lack of readiness of the public to take some, you know, compromise actions. At first, everyone really came together and helped, but now, as the war continues, life goes on, people get tired and express dissatisfaction.»

«The priority is to focus on social and psychological assistance, and a staff shortage exists. It is important to provide free training to prepare the human resources of psychologists who will assist the population.»

Representatives of central executive authorities also agree with this. In interviews conducted as part of the study, they point to the growing importance of **rehabilitation and mental health of Ukrainians**, which will require additional resources and investment.

«Plus, there are certain challenges specific to healthcare, such as rehabilitation, mental health, and their importance in post-war reconstruction, and, in fact, during the war, has increased significantly. These are additional resources, additional investments, again, both in infrastructure and human capital.»

One of the priorities voiced by representatives of the executive authorities in the regions is to prevent the final migration of people who have moved within Ukraine. That is, to ensure that they stay at least in the regions where they relocated and not go abroad permanently.

«Many communities have already conducted surveys, and people do not intend to return to the East after de-occupation. They need to be given hope for the future now - to compensate for the cost of lost housing either in cash or in living space so that people can live, plan for the future, send their children to kindergartens and schools and integrate fully into the communities where they have moved. Because there is a risk of losing these people. They will go abroad and be offered much better conditions.»

It is worth noting that the priority of this task - to convince people (especially IDPs) to stay in Ukraine - was also mentioned by respondents representing CSOs at both the national and local levels.

«The main expectation and fear is the return of those people who have left the affected areas for other regions of Ukraine or have been forced to seek refuge in other countries.»

The main thing is for people to return. It is clearly not enough to rebuild kindergartens and schools and provide compensation

for housing. We need people to come back, to resume activity and prosperity.»

National level CSO representative

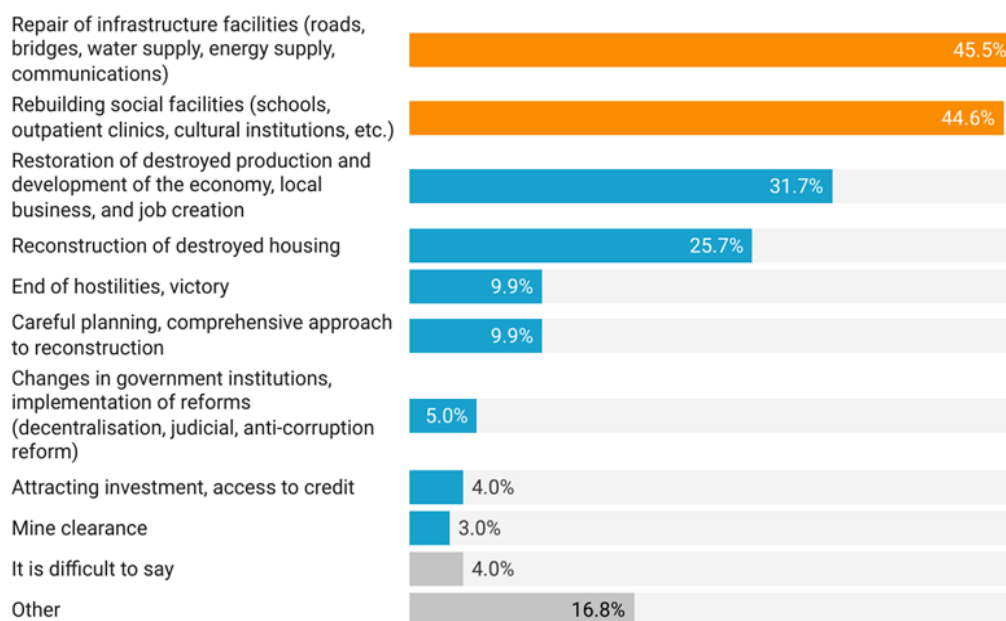
Local government priorities

When the community leaders who participated in the quantitative survey⁴¹⁹ were asked how they understood recovery and reconstruction and what they meant by these concepts, they most often focused on the **rebuilding of critical infrastructure**, such as **roads, bridges, water supply, energy supply, communications (46%)** and **rebuilding of social facilities, primary schools, outpatient clinics, cultural institutions, etc. (45%)**. This infrastructure reconstruction should support the livelihoods of communities and create conditions for returning those who have fled their homes.

«It is necessary to ensure the pre-war level of infrastructure, roads, and the restoration of a full range of services to the population.»

«It is necessary to equip, reconstruct, rebuild and restore existing infrastructure, including the private sector. We must create a comfortable and attractive space for people to live in.»

There is a lot of talk now about the recovery and rebuilding of Ukraine. How do you understand this and what do you mean by the term post-war recovery/rebuilding?



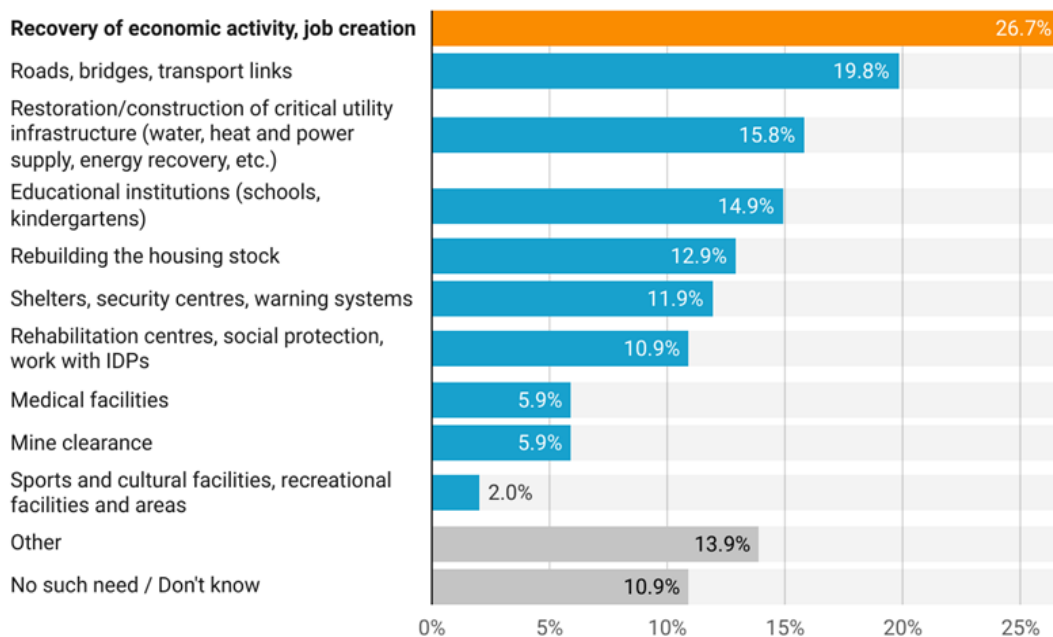
n=101 hromadas

Source: KIIS survey • Created with Datawrapper

⁴¹⁹The survey was conducted from April 27 to May 4, 2023. Sample size: 101 representatives of local governments. Respondents were recruited by phone or via e-mail. During the contact, potential respondents were provided with information about the purpose, the survey organisers, the confidentiality of the data obtained, and the future use of the results. Data were collected by filling out an online questionnaire or telephone interview at the respondent's choice on the survey platform InPoll.

However, when they were asked to assess what is a priority for the recovery and reconstruction of their community, the restoration of economic activity and job creation came first (27% of responses).

What do you consider to be the highest priority thematic areas of post-war recovery projects in your community?



n=101 communities, the sum of answers can be more than 100%
 Source: KIIS survey • Created with Datawrapper

The issue of **security** in post-war reconstruction is critical for most communities. First and foremost, it concerns **adequate shelters** for the educational process and in general.

«What we are monitoring, what is relevant for us, is shelter. Many foundations work with communities and take care of the restoration and construction of targets, which is relevant where there was no such significant damage. Some communities have not suffered any destruction at all, but the issue of protecting life and health in terms of repairing goals, these are very successful projects and in terms of, well, if there are shelters -, educational processes, medical activities are implemented, this already guarantees the provision of medical care, and shelters are repaired.»

Warning systems are also a priority: in some communities, the issue of warning the population of danger still needs to be resolved.

«The thing is that when no one thought that a war would break out, and it was with a nation that we considered to be a brotherly nation, friendly to us, and we were hardly prepared in the security aspect because everything we had was built in the Soviet era, it was outdated. Unfortunately, we now have some problems warning people about the threat, so I think it will happen.»

A particular priority is the **safety of children and the possibility of offline learning. A critical aspect of security is de-mining territories** and educating the population on safe behaviour in the context of the risk from mines and other explosive devices.

«Mining, de-mining of territories, it is necessary to work with the population, first of all, because specialised units of the State Emergency Service, sappers, are ready, but people may not know what threats, if any, exist in these areas. Secondly, after demining, there will be environmental damage, which will also need to be considered. It's an extensive range; I'm not an expert in this matter.»

The representatives of local self-government authorities consider it important to train the population in knowledge and skills of **first aid**, which they may need not only in wartime and everyday life. Similarly to the representatives of executive authorities, respondents working in local self-government bodies consider one of the priorities of early recovery to be **psychological assistance** and **rehabilitation** of various groups of the population, especially children. The study participants note that for people living in villages and towns, specialists who do not live in the same locality should be involved, so that people can open up and benefit from such rehabilitation.

The issue of the **economy** is also one of the priorities in the reconstruction - the pace of reconstruction depends on the community's economic development, job creation, tax payments, and budget revenues. The economy, in turn, is closely linked to the **demographic problem and business migration**. Communities are greatly affected by the departure of entrepreneurs, business relocation, closure of enterprises, and population decline.

«That is why reconstruction is the most difficult thing for us, it is economic reconstruction, and the economy means jobs, work, the future, families that will have children and continue to live in the community, that is, the demographic process. Therefore, the reconstruction is primarily about restoring what was destroyed, restoring it in terms of the economy and creating jobs because border residents, the border is an outpost of our state. In my opinion, there should be an appropriate attitude not only at the municipal level but also from the state.»

This also includes attracting investments and loans to help communities recover economically.

«There is no budget, and enterprises are not working. The economy has to work.»

«We will not survive without investment. We are a border area. We need investors».

Another significant problem is the ability of farmers to work in mined areas. These are often frontline communities; if the agricultural sector stops, a substantial share of the community budget is lost. This results in forced layoffs of local government employees. Accordingly, the recovery process slows down.

The respondents from the local self-government bodies consider one of the priorities to be national consciousness, which, in their opinion, is an important element for the country's existence and nation's formation. Respondents see the development of national consciousness as an important stage of reconstruction. After the full-scale invasion, according to respondents, most of the population realised the importance and significance of the Ukrainian language and culture; many people who did not speak it before switched to Ukrainian and became interested in the culture, and stopped using Russian content in any form. Countering propaganda and working with fakes is an important area of work to develop the **national consciousness**.

Justice and punishment of those responsible for war crimes are also priorities for the leadership. According to respondents, Russia and collaborators should be punished for their war crimes in

accordance with international law.

Priorities of donor organisations, projects of international technical and humanitarian assistance

Priorities by area of recovery

The study «Implementation of Recovery Solutions in Regions and Communities»⁴²⁰ indicates that international assistance is currently focused on infrastructure recovery:

«Of the international targeted assistance to regions and communities affected by the hostilities, the majority is aimed at restoring critical infrastructure.»

For example, in the activities of the **CSO Despro**, the priority is to restore the water supply, as this is not a sufficient but necessary condition for people to return to the community and start other recovery work.

«A key part of the project is the repair of water supply systems, which is the main factor in the return of people. After all, there is no hope of returning if there is no water in a village or city. As part of the «Support for Ukraine’s Recovery» project, six water supply systems are planned to be restored in communities by September. Although 11 such projects have already been selected. Heavy machinery that pushed through the ground over the laid networks often destroyed water supply and sewerage systems. In addition, the Russians often targeted external objects, such as water towers, with tanks in a direct hit to leave villages without water⁴²¹.»

CSO participants in the study indicate that the topic of citizens’ mental health and psychological recovery of citizens has not yet become a priority for donors. The example of psychological assistance shows how poor coordination of recovery actors hinders: on the one hand, representatives of the executive, local and CSOs indicate that this is a very high-priority activity; on the other hand, there is evidence that there are too many such projects in certain regions/populated areas. Obviously, their number per country is not enough, but their uneven distribution sometimes leads to duplication.

Priorities by geography and community status

Brian Kemple, the head of the **USAID DOBRE** programme, points out that the programme’s activities in Ukraine are primarily aimed at helping communities that have suffered the most from Russian aggression.

«We chose the communities most affected by Russian aggression and needing emergency assistance. In addition, we consulted with representatives of the Kharkiv regional authorities - the regional

⁴²⁰ Implementation of recovery solutions in regions and communities. Published on May 11, 2023. <https://iaa.org.ua/portfolio/recovery-solutions/>

⁴²¹ «No hand is raised to remove settlements from the map». Published on May 17, 2023. <https://decentralization.gov.ua/news/16595>

military administration and the regional council - and studied the situation directly in the communities and assessed their needs. The priority for the affected communities in Kharkiv Oblast is to restore critical infrastructure, including power, water and communications. To eliminate the consequences of the shelling, the communities are in great need of construction equipment, excavators, dump trucks, and special tools, and this is what will be provided to them as part of the cooperation.⁴²²»

What is the mechanism for selecting communities for assistance? In the article «No hand is raised to remove settlements from the map»⁴²³, which is dedicated to the work of the CSO «DESPRO», it is pointed out that communication with other donors in thematic clusters and military administrations is important:

«The selection of communities is not a problem: communities often form requests through thematic clusters, which international donor agencies form, and this process is already well established in Ukraine. Local military administrations accumulate a lot of information⁴²⁴» .

«In addition, when choosing communities, we necessarily consider several criteria. First, the security element: is it possible to carry out full-fledged construction work in a particular settlement, has demining been carried out there, etc.? How far is the community from the front line, and how often is it shelled? We also investigate social dynamics: how many people live in the settlement we are interested in, and how quickly do they return to their homes? If the owner of the damaged house has not returned, we cannot provide assistance for reconstruction. So, together with the local authorities, we identify those who are on the ground or have returned, who want to rebuild their homes, and are even trying to do so.⁴²⁵»

Interviews with donors show that recovery activities, both in ongoing projects and in planning future initiatives, are concentrated mainly in Ukraine's Eastern and Southern regions. Also, the de-occupied territories of the North (Sumy, Chernihiv, and Kyiv regions) remain a priority for donors. There is no comprehensive plan for the country's recovery, so donors are responding to emerging needs by implementing ad hoc measures.

«In '22, at the end, it focused on the de-occupied: Kharkiv, Kyiv, and Chernihiv regions. This year, we are focusing more on the southern regions, including Kherson, Mykolaiv, and part of Zaporizhzhia, where there were also de-occupied territories. And in these regions, the emphasis is on agricultural land and water bodies, where you can get crops and food...»

⁴²² Emergency support from the USAID DOBRE Program helps Kharkiv hromadas recover. Published on April 27, 2023. <https://decentralization.gov.ua/news/16481>

⁴²³ «No hand is raised to remove settlements from the map». Published on May 17, 2023. <https://decentralization.gov.ua/news/16595>

⁴²⁴ «No hand is raised to remove settlements from the map». Published on May 17, 2023. <https://decentralization.gov.ua/news/16595>

⁴²⁵ «No hand is raised to remove settlements from the map». Published on May 17, 2023. <https://decentralization.gov.ua/news/16595>

«The ten regions that are on the frontline or have been de-occupied are Chernihiv, Kyiv, Sumy, Kharkiv, Donetsk, Luhansk, Kherson, Mykolaiv, Zaporizhzhia, Odesa, and Odesa.»

The analysed data shows that Germany, German donor funds and associations are the most active supporters of environmental and green recovery projects. Scandinavian governments and foundations, such as **NEFCO**, are also active in this area, as are **NEFCO**⁴²⁶. This donor's projects focus on green growth and the fight against climate change. Yulia Shevchuk, Chief Investment Advisor at **NEFCO**, says:

«In July 2022, NEFCO launched the Green Recovery Ukraine programme, which aims to provide financial and technical support to municipal projects. The programme will support the green transition and the development of a green economy while helping to rebuild Ukraine. The goal is to strengthen and finance projects aimed at rebuilding infrastructure at the municipal level to ensure that Ukraine is rebuilt greener and better. As in the pre-war era, NEFCO will focus on small and medium-sized projects in direct cooperation with Ukrainian municipalities, combined with technical assistance, paving the way for medium- and long-term sustainable planning and implementation.»⁴²⁷

However, in the case of Ukraine, NEFCO is also implementing projects to rebuild infrastructure and destroyed housing and build new housing for IDPs:

«One of the programmes is the repair and reconstruction of damaged critical infrastructure in the Kyiv region. The measures include restoring the water supply, sewage and heat supply infrastructure. The programme will be implemented in 12 cities and urban-type settlements in Kyiv Oblast: Borodyanska, Borshchahivska, Irpynska, Dymerska, Ivankivska, Kalynivska, Nemishayivska, Piskivska, Slavutytska and Velykodymerska territorial communities. The programme is funded by EUR 50 million in grants from the European Union through NEFCO.

The second new programme funded by the European Union provides for the construction of housing for IDPs and the reconstruction of liberated cities in Ukraine. The programme covers six cities - Chernivtsi, Dubno, Kovel, Lviv, Zhytomyr and Makariv.

Another programme funded by the European Union concerns housing repairs for IDPs. Within this programme, we are working in 10 cities in western Ukraine⁴²⁸.»

⁴²⁶ "The Nordic Environment Finance Corporation (Nefco) is an international financial institution (IFI) established under an intergovernmental agreement between the sovereign Nordic countries of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden and Norway. Our objective is to promote investments exclusively related to green growth and climate change mitigation and adaptation, with a particular focus on Eastern Europe, as well as the Baltic Sea Region, the Arctic and the Barents Region." <https://www.nefco.int/about-nefco-in-russian/>

⁴²⁷ *Oksana Gryshyna*. NEFCO is working on several new initiatives under the Green Recovery of Ukraine program - lead investor. Published on April 30, 2023. <https://interfax.com.ua/news/interview/900937.html>

⁴²⁸ *Oksana Gryshyna*. NEFCO is working on several new initiatives under the Green Recovery of Ukraine program - lead investor. Published on April 30, 2023. <https://interfax.com.ua/news/interview/900937.html>

Priorities of CSOs

- The respondents representing national-level CSOs are in solidarity with the representatives of the executive authorities in that the priority is to rebuild **critical infrastructure** without waiting for the end of the war and despite the persistence of external threats (e.g. attacks on the energy system, roads, bridges, etc.). Sometimes these priority reconstruction steps include compensation for destroyed housing, as this money will reach people faster and ease social tensions. At the same time, other respondents pointed out that the destroyed housing is mostly privately owned, and the state is not formally responsible for it. From a pragmatic point of view, there is a dilemma as to whether to restore social infrastructure (e.g. schools, kindergartens, hospitals) right now, before the end of hostilities. However, CSO respondents agree that if this is not done, people forced to leave their homes because of the war will not return.
- **«People stay where they have a stable job and good working conditions. Many people will return only when schools, kindergartens and hospitals are running. When they realise that they and their children will be okay there.»**
- **National level CSO representative**
- Representatives of national CSOs (and in this, they are in solidarity with the leadership of communities and local CSOs) pay much attention to creating conditions for economic and business development, especially for small businesses, as well as to attracting international donors to invest in Ukraine. The key to these processes is the fight against corruption and the reduction of tax pressure.
- **«If a business understands the game's rules, it can enter. Currently, there are certain rules of the game; everyone just understands how much the corruption component is, where and how. But with such a corruption burden, most foreign corporations are not interested. Accordingly, they are not interested in investing here because it is less profitable than other countries. If growth points exist, and the business understands it will have an advantage here, it can invest.**
- **Donors cannot say that you have to reduce taxes - this is the government's task; donors will be satisfied with 7 million people staying in Europe and developing its economy, Europe. First and foremost, our government should be interested, not donors.»**
- Representatives of local CSOs that participated in the study are in solidarity with the community leadership: «The main priority for recovery is the economy» (support for business at the local level, advocacy for liberalisation, education on the importance of economic freedom and entrepreneurial initiative). According to CSO respondents, the following steps will contribute to economic recovery:
- Business risk insurance and preferential lending to businesses in the de-occupied and border areas
 - Business support for IDPs and returnees (retraining, training, financial support - micro/mini-grants, local government support for this category)
 - Focus on supporting construction companies
- Supporting local businesses, including when purchasing humanitarian aid:

«I would really like to see this help, which is needed now, primarily purchased from businesses that exist, for example, in our Zaporizhzhia or Kharkiv regions, which are still working, to support them.»

- Strategy to support small and medium-sized businesses
- Development of social entrepreneurship among different segments of the affected population (education and acquisition of new competencies)
- Support and reopening programmes for closed or relocated enterprises
- Strong government and donor support for agribusiness
- CSO representatives see the following as priorities for early recovery:
- Develop an early recovery strategy that includes a set of measures, discuss the strategy with the public sector, and identify priorities

Quality psychological rehabilitation for the affected population (especially children) and veterans. Training of mental health professionals, ensuring the required number of them

«You can find such specialists on the fingers of one hand in the region; there are not enough people to go around.»

- Developing mechanisms for the effective integration of mentally and physically traumatised people, migrants, and veterans, including through involvement in business
- Investing in the opening and renovation of physical rehabilitation facilities and training of rehabilitation specialists.
- Programmes to facilitate the return of young migrants
- Programmes that will facilitate the employment of the population, and creation of job search hubs

The issue of national consciousness (countering propaganda/fakes/ISIS, development of Ukrainian culture and education) is also a priority, according to CSO representatives. Security issues are also priorities: the state of shelters - CSOs can be involved in monitoring this, according to respondents; cooperation of CSOs and local authorities with the police to prevent crime; reformatting city budgets to take into account the need for security measures; and demining of territories.

Key demands and needs of post-war recovery actors

Section summary

A common need for all recovery actors

All survey participants, from representatives of ministries and international donors to community leaders and local CSOs, indicate that they critically need a portal (register, map, website, etc.) that would aggregate existing and planned initiatives, projects and opportunities in the field of recovery.

Central executive authorities

To implement recovery projects, they need the following: 1) high quality, rapid and continuous analytical support in assessing the damage, needs and progress of recovery on the ground 2) strengthening institutional capacity through the involvement of expert assistance in the development of regulations and expertise in the recovery process 3) strengthening coordination with donor

organisations, as well as attracting additional funding for projects.

Local self-government bodies

LGEs need assistance from the state or international donors to implement large-scale recovery projects. Communities face a «problem of scale» when they are legally obliged to do many things, but the community's size and income do not allow them to do them. During recovery, communities may face similar challenges. Local governments can provide a certain set of services to the population. Still, infrastructure projects such as road repairs, land reclamation, and environmental issues may not be feasible at the community level. 54% of the interviewed community leaders indicated that one of the sources of funding for the recovery projects already underway or planned is granting from international organisations/projects.

Executive power in the regions

The main need of the executive authorities at the regional level is a clear, well-thought-out and legally enshrined strategy for rebuilding the state, which they can use in their regions. Today it is absent.

Donors

The absence of a clear national recovery strategy creates obstacles to donor planning and prioritisation. The lack of a conceptualised approach to recovery, lack of a clear national strategy and the insufficient mapping of initiatives complicate donor activities.

Civil society organisations

CSO representatives have the same basic need as the executive authorities in the regions, donors, and local authorities - a clear structuring of the reconstruction process, a nationwide reconstruction strategy that will allow for the coordinated restoration of various areas, ensuring synergistic activities of the authorities of different branches with other reconstruction actors. At the level of regions and communities, CSOs need a mapping of existing projects, beneficiaries and existing organisations to avoid duplication of efforts (donors also lack this mapping). Local CSOs need more flexibility from donors and less bureaucracy when interacting with national CSOs. One of the primary needs of CSOs is for specialists (there is a «staff shortage» in the country due to the war and migration) and to improve their competencies and knowledge, as the recovery needs pose tough challenges for all actors, including CSOs.

A common need of the government and CSOs: «localisation of recovery»

The reconstruction must be economically localised, i.e. use Ukrainian enterprises, workers and other domestic resources rather than relying on foreign companies to supply finished materials, equipment and goods. The CSOs that participated in the study suggest such tools as business risk insurance and preferential lending to businesses in the de-occupied and border areas; support for IDP and returning businesses (retraining, training, financial support - micro/mini-grants, support from local authorities for this category); focus on supporting construction companies; support for local businesses, including when purchasing humanitarian aid. Localisation is also needed at the level of non-governmental organisations: the first months of the full-scale war showed the slowness of large international humanitarian organisations, which failed to respond adequately to the crisis. There is a need to rely more on Ukrainian CSOs and, in turn, to actively engage new local CSOs, not just well-known national structures. At the moment, donors and large international and national CSOs do not pay enough attention to the issues of considering local CSOs' position in strategic decision-making in their projects, and often the latter are only executors.

Central executive authorities

The interviews with CEB representatives suggest that the state apparatus lacks high-level analysts with in-depth knowledge of a particular subject area, who can work with data, research needs and conduct assessments. Moreover, these should be the people who will conduct the assessment on the ground to get a real picture of the damage, needs, etc. According to the CEB representative, most studies have time constraints. The data collected during a specific period can quickly lose relevance and be wrong in a few months, as the situation is dynamic. Difficulties with continuous and timely analytical support directly affect the level of coordination between the authorities and donors and the effectiveness of recovery efforts. For example, even a professional, high-quality assessment of the condition of certain facilities, which a professional international organisation carried out, becomes irrelevant in 4-5 months. There is also a need to strengthen institutional capacity in some CEB institutions, in particular through the involvement of experts from various international organisations to help develop regulations and provide expertise on the implementation of recovery projects. Strengthening coordination with donor organisations and attracting additional project funding is also necessary.

Executive power in the regions

Interviews with representatives of the executive authorities in the regions show that the **main need for them is a clear, well-thought-out and documented reconstruction strategy.**

«There is a lack of crystallised state policy in this area. What is reconstruction? What will be the categorisation of reconstruction projects? Physical reconstruction, economic reconstruction, restructuring of economic relations, the economy, because we will have to face this issue and have already faced it when the structure of the gross domestic product changes. There should be a comprehensive state programme, and a guideline at the national level. Then we can adapt the general strategic directions to local conditions.»

The CEBs' representatives who participated in the study agree with this:

«It's a difficult question because there is no strategy yet. It will be, it will be, a resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers or an order.

There does not seem to be a direct act that would close the recovery process. There is currently no single document that would coordinate these processes.»

It is worth noting that in none of the interviews with representatives of the executive authorities in the regions did the respondents mention the **Recovery Plan** that was prepared for the Lugano conference and presented in the summer of 2022. It is not that the regional authorities are uninformed or incompetent. On the contrary, their answers demonstrate a deep knowledge of recovery problems and a high level of interest in this topic. The lack of official legal status of the **Reconstruction Plan**, the specifics of this document, and the fact that the central government also refers to it little have led to the fact that it is not used as a strategic or working document.

The absence of a long-term legally enshrined strategy creates difficulties in many areas, such as housing for IDPs:

«In addition, it is necessary to adapt the living conditions of IDPs from temporary accommodation to more stable options, because now the Cabinet of Ministers Resolution No. 495 regulates the format of

temporary housing for IDPs, but it is temporary. We need to think about providing people who have lost their homes with a global solution to restore their faith in the future so that they can integrate into the economy, live and work. There are many questions and few answers in this regard.»

The executive authorities in the oblasts need to organise the huge amount of information that accompanies the recovery process. Mapping the opportunities donors provide is advantageous:

«There is enough information about reconstruction projects, but only because people actively seek it out. It would be good if there were some kind of resource that would combine the efforts of all donors. Now there is a need for a «Reconstruction» portal that would accumulate information about all donors working in Ukraine. Such a portal could contain information on current tenders and other important information.»

Rather unexpectedly, representatives of national CSOs have the same need:

«The level of awareness is quite good, but we have 252 donors, and all their activities are unknown to the general public, and it is not collected anywhere. If there were such portals, if someone were to get into this, it would be very cool. Given all the restrictions, I don't know whether it is possible to implement this now. I always want more information. On the one hand, we seem to know about the programmes, providing where to knock, but there are some surprises. It means we don't know everything, so we can still improve.»

Donors

Challenges

The absence of a clear state strategy for recovery also hinders donor planning and priority setting. The non-conceptualised notion of recovery, the lack of a clear state strategy for this process, and the lack of mapping of initiatives are major challenges for donors.

«I think that sooner or later, we need to start. That is, under the ministry, without the ministry, but start mapping who works with which community and at what level. So that we can disperse our efforts.»

«Well, first of all, probably, the most important thing is the lack of coordination of approaches to recovery among public authorities. I understand here that the process of forming such a policy or developing such approaches is probably underway. Nevertheless, it is not there yet.»

As donors' planning has certain (and rather long) cycles, they need to understand what recovery projects the government has decided on to help implement them. It is also important for Western countries that provide donor funds to understand our country's plan and priorities. As the government's recovery strategy is not yet apparent, donors are prioritising humanitarian aid and the rebuilding of critical infrastructure. The absence of a national strategy slows down the development of a community

recovery strategy and, as a result, prevents donors from fully supporting communities in the recovery process:

«Every community has a recovery strategy; they are just developing these strategies, if I'm not mistaken. And as for funding, we can support certain areas, but this is the state's recovery strategy. We can join in and co-finance, but we cannot do this outside the state. We can only help in some areas within our mandate or area of activity. As for fully funding strategies, I have not heard of any donors that fully cover the recovery strategy.»

Interviews with donors have helped to highlight the following challenges they face in their work in Ukraine:

- **Interaction with the executive branch in the form of regional military/state administrations:** some respondents say that the processes are bureaucratic (it takes a long time to approve and sign documents)
- Heavy workload on the authorities (both local and central): the number and complexity of officials' tasks have increased dramatically since the war, making coordination and planning processes more difficult, sometimes even requiring meetings to be scheduled on weekends

«And now, for example, the pace and workload and burnout that people working in the civil service and local government are experiencing is enormous.»

- **Difficulty in coordination and strategic planning of activities** between donors themselves
- **Low awareness of the specifics of Ukrainian society** (mainly related to international donors). This difficulty can be mitigated through public feedback to key donors.
- **Difficulty interpreting data and transforming it into a communication product.** The difficulty is mitigated by involving research components in projects and implementing research subcontracts and grants.
- **Personnel «hunger».** Donors point out that the war has caused an outflow of qualified people: some specialists have gone abroad, some have gone to help the Ukrainian armed forces, and some have joined the armed forces and are actively involved in the fighting. Donors note that there is a need for some «flexibility» in engaging people in activities.
- **Active hostilities and continued Russian aggression.** This becomes a barrier to planning activities, and it also complicates the issue of security in the frontline areas. Instead, donor organisations say that they have appropriate security protocols, security management and security companies that somewhat mitigate this difficulty.
- **Problems of procurement and logistics.** Some donors point to problems with the implementation of logistical assistance. This concerns primarily logistics: there is a bureaucratic barrier to importing technical equipment, in particular, generators and StarLink communications equipment, as these items do not have a special humanitarian status and have to wait for all the paperwork at the border crossing, which takes a considerable amount of time.

«So, customs processing at the borders, at the Ukrainian borders, to let the goods in. This is a big problem. Meanwhile, this is largely explained because there are special rules for humanitarian goods. But it is also very important to clearly understand what humanitarian goods are. Because sometimes, we had a problem when some things were not accepted as humanitarian goods, even if they were generators, for example. Generators are generally not humanitarian goods; they are tools for supplying energy. But in this situation, they are humanitarian goods.»

- **Emotional fatigue and burnout of employees of charitable organisations that are contractors of donors:** this is due to a gradual decrease in donations and third-party support.
- **Bureaucratic difficulties in the interaction between international donors and the Government**

«The second problem is a very complicated high-level decision-making process. This, of course, depends on the ministry, but, for example, all our projects must be registered with the ministry. All our activities, events, and even the goods we buy as part of the project must be registered. This is, of course, to avoid any crimes, but it creates many problems when we need to make quick decisions.»

Needs

In general, donors have the following needs for successful recovery initiatives:

- **Research:** Donors work on developing terms of reference, research grants and calls for proposals, thus engaging research organisations in their activities
- **Detailed study and analysis of previous reconstruction experience (in particular, the experience of Afghanistan, Indonesia, Yugoslavia):** there is a need to study such experience, as it may be useful in the case of Ukraine in certain aspects. It is implemented through the exchange of experience, and participation in conferences, seminars, and training.
- **The need for donor cooperation:** sometimes similar reconstruction initiatives are carried out by several donors simultaneously (the area of mine action is mentioned). Donors try to participate in various events and conferences to communicate and avoid duplication and, consequently, competition on the ground
- **The need for qualified personnel who are familiar with managing and implementing humanitarian projects.** Active involvement of people in activities and recruitment campaigns are conducted
- **The need for a CSO capacity building component in donor funding programmes:**

«(!!!) Here, if possible, put three exclamation points (!!!) before and after this sentence. This is a message to donors. Every donor-funded programme should include a capacity-building component for every civil society organisation at any level. Now let me explain why. The work of 90% of NGOs has changed during the war. Because we are now working on topics in which, fortunately, we had no experience. We

have programmes for mine clearance, assistance to civilians affected by aggression, psychological assistance, and work with IDPs. Unfortunately, fortunately, we had no such experience. But now, we need to acquire it actively, which takes time and resources. Unfortunately, I have not seen a donor practice where donors fund something like this. Firstly, they require co-financing from NGOs, even for infrastructure projects from partners, which I think is completely inappropriate. Especially during the war. Secondly, unfortunately, I see practices where partial work of the organisation itself to support the organisation is severely cut or simply not funded. This, I think, is unacceptable. And, of course, organisations are re-planning their activities, trying to acquire new skills, train their staff in a new approach to work. All of this needs to be supported to the greatest extent possible.»

- There is a need for a clear, open and strong Ukrainian position. There needs to be clear planning and cooperation between key ministries, clear coordination at the international level, political will for the recovery process and a willingness to take responsibility. There is also a need for transparency and goodwill on the part of Ukraine, which is one of the key needs of international donors.

During the study, representatives of the executive authorities indicated that one of the practical needs of donors is the availability of ready-made project estimates for recovery projects, which are rarely available to local authorities.

Local self-government bodies

One of the main needs of local self-government bodies is assistance from the state or international donors to implement large-scale projects during the recovery process. This need stems from the so-called «problem of scale»: on the one hand, the legislation imposes a large number of costly obligations on communities, and on the other hand, the size of communities and their revenues simply do not allow them to fulfil these obligations. This problem has already been described in other studies on the example of defence and security issues:

«At the same time, it is assumed that local governments have sufficient financial and human resources, as well as competencies to fulfil their responsibilities in the field of security, civil protection and defence. This is not always the case, especially in the context of declining local budget revenues, out-migration and decentralisation, which has transferred the requirements for territorial sub-links of the civil protection system from rayons to communities that are generally less able to meet them.⁴²⁹»

⁴²⁹ M. Shpiker, N. Boyko, Y. Stefanчук, N. Husarevych, M. Silenko, N. Yesina, T. Shcherbatiuk, V. Okhrimenko, I. Chaika. Access to justice, security and local budgets in Ukrainian communities during a full-scale war. Realities, problems and prospects. Published in February 2023. <https://ldn.org.ua/useful-material/dostup-do-pravosuddia-bezpeka-ta-mistsevi-biudzhet-y-v-ukrains-kykh-hromadakh-pid-chas-povnomasshtabnoi-viyny-realii-problemy-ta-perspektyvy/>

It can be assumed that communities will face similar problems during recovery. The study participants point out that LGAs can be expected to restore a particular set of services for the population. However, implementing infrastructure projects - repairing roads of national importance, reclaiming land, and solving environmental problems - may be challenging at the community level. The head of the community says:

«Local self-government bodies are responsible for restoring services that are within their competence and powers. Healthcare, education, culture, and restoration of infrastructure it's all possible within the community budget, what we can do. Administrative services are also ours, as well as social support and social services, but everything was done in close cooperation with international funds, and grants we received earlier. I hope this assistance will continue. Communication, restoration of communication, restoration of transport infrastructure, I mean roads not only at the local level, but also at the republican and regional levels, and this is probably the state level that needs state support. And, of course, about the environmental restoration of the territory, the restoration and reclamation of land, state assistance is also needed, because it is difficult if only for the community, it will take decades, not years.»

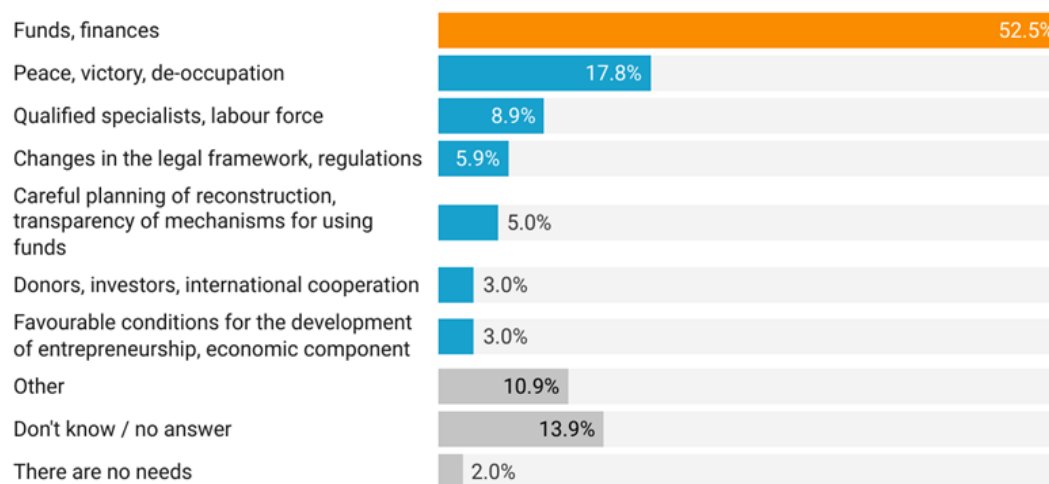
The study participants representing regional executive authorities also consider the «problem of scale» to be a threat to recovery:

«If we talk about what is lacking, first of all, the legislative framework. During the decentralisation reform, some communities were formed, which, unfortunately, are now fully subsidised and insolvent, even with the return of the personal income tax from the military. Everyone understands that most budgets have fulfilled their targets due to this tax. But if this draft law is adopted, it will be possible to reconfigure hromadas, reduce their number, amalgamate the less capable ones with the more capable ones and even out the balance.»

The results of a quantitative survey of community leaders confirm the existence of a community budget problem. To increase their rebuilding capacity, communities lack the most funds - 53% of the surveyed community leaders indicated this. Establishing peace and the return of the occupied territories are also key to implementing reconstruction (18% of mentions). The ongoing hostilities and related security risks may have led to many uncertain responses regarding capacity building in reconstruction (14%). Other obstacles included a shortage of staff (9%), the need to change legislation and regulations (6%), and the need for careful planning of reconstruction processes and transparency (5%). 3% of respondents noted the lack of cooperation with donors and investors, including international ones, and the urgent need to create favourable conditions for economic development and business conditions.

The current level of funding and funds raised fully or largely covers the recovery needs of only 9% of communities. Half of the community leaders believe that the needs are covered to an average (25%) or insignificant extent (27%). In general, in 17% of communities, the available funding is entirely insufficient. The rest of the leaders either hesitate to answer (9%) or do not need recovery funding (14%).

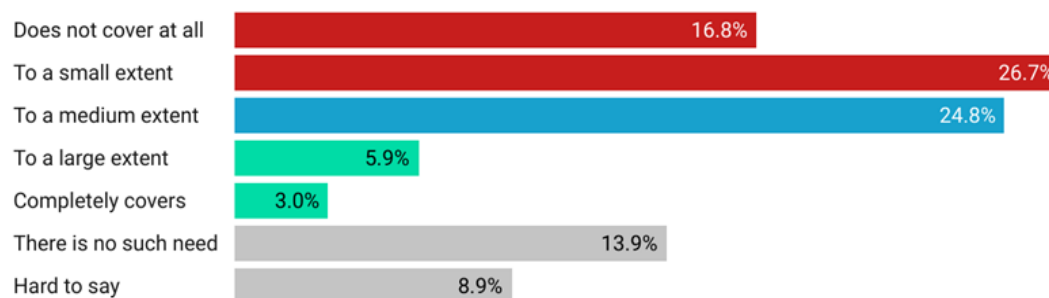
What does your community need most to build its recovery capacity? Please elaborate on your requests and needs.



n=101 communities, % of responses, the sum may exceed 100%

Source: KIIS survey • Created with Datawrapper

To what extent does the current level of funding and fundraising cover the recovery needs of your community?



n=101 hromadas

Source: KIIS survey • Created with Datawrapper

As for the executive authorities and donors, local self-government needs to understand the priorities and the recovery plan. The absence of clearly defined principles, goals, priorities for recovery, and work algorithms hinders both the process of community recovery and communication with the public:

«There must be some transparency; first of all, people must be aware of why this and why not that, there must be some priorities according to transparent development. Firstly, we restore the communities that were destroyed; secondly, we restore some social infrastructure; thirdly, we restore roads; fourthly, we restore the projects that are being developed there; fifthly, we create jobs, etc. There must be some priorities so that people understand why funds were not spent on a community there, and these funds went to Zakarpattia - not a single rocket flew there, and life there has not changed in principle.»

According to central government representatives, LGEs need assistance in creating reconstruction projects in the regions, which the central government or donors can then fund. Respondents mentioned possible assistance from the Reform Support Team (RST) as an option to meet this need. This was probably the **CLIR** project announced by Oleksandr Kubrakov:

«Understanding that the use of digital tools and financial mechanisms requires significant capacity building for communities, the Ministry of Recovery, together with the Canadian project Support to Ukraine Reforms Governance (SURGe), initiated the Community-led Inclusive Recovery (CLIR) project.

It will ensure the creation of a network of Reform Support Offices - expert teams to strengthen the capacity of communities.

The project's objectives are to provide advisory and technical support to communities, implement anti-corruption policies, manage investment projects, use digital tools, and communicate with potential donors.⁴³⁰»

Civil society organisations

CSO representatives have the same basic need as the executive authorities in the regions, donors, and local authorities - **a clear structuring of the reconstruction process, a national reconstruction strategy** that will allow for coordinated reconstruction of various areas, ensuring synergistic activities of the authorities of different branches with other reconstruction actors. According to civil society representatives, there are no recovery strategies at the regional level. In some regions, there is no discussion of these strategies with the public at the level of regions and districts. It should be noted that CSO representatives believe that the central executive authorities are already ordering regional officials to prepare these documents.

«I was wondering, in general, what the region's vision is, for example, how it is seen in the context of recovery. The regional administration does not communicate this to us. In general, this does not happen in the public sphere. Local administrations do not communicate these issues with us, even though we know they have received orders from above to write everything at once, very quickly, and if there is peace tomorrow.»

An essential need voiced by CSO representatives during the study is the differentiation of territories according to the degree of damage and local peculiarities of recovery. According to CSO representatives, the absence of segmentation of territories in the state recovery policy is a drawback. At the level of oblasts and communities, CSOs lack a mapping of existing projects, beneficiaries and active organisations to avoid duplication of efforts (donors do not have this mapping either). One of the respondents to the CSO survey describes this situation as follows:

«People apply to different organisations; they don't tell one that they have applied to others. The British come and measure windows; yesterday, it was the French, and tomorrow some third international organisation is scheduled. The difficulty is that people don't always tell the truth, and the organisations that are now starting to work in the Mykolaiv region also don't have, let's say, good communication with them. We met and greeted each other, but no one shared the locations, the facilities, or the addresses where we work with anyone. So far, we are a bit stuck in this process.»

⁴³⁰Oleksandr Kubrakov. Vice Prime Minister for Reconstruction of Ukraine - Minister of Development of Communities, Territories and Infrastructure of Ukraine. Expertise, money and digital solutions: tools for restoring communities in times of war. Published on May 22, 2023. <https://decentralization.gov.ua/news/16616>

CSOs also face the problem of access to information when interacting with local authorities. Respondents assess their level of awareness about reconstruction projects at the local level as rather insufficient. At the same time, even in the generally informed participants, this relative awareness is achieved by constantly searching for relevant information.

«Well, I don't think I have a low level of awareness, but not because the information was available. It was available because I was interested in it. ...it was necessary to hold a lot of negotiations to study this issue. And it was only because I knocked that I received this information. It was not available in any other way.»

The problem with CSOs' work in the de-occupied territories is the efficiency of interaction with donors. Respondents note that internal procedures can take a long time to resolve issues. At the same time, efficiency is crucial in these territories:

«The problem with any international charity, as it turned out, is that their organisation and bureaucracy is many times higher than in Ukraine. And this is one of the key problems because the communities that are de-occupied need to solve issues very quickly.»

«In an international organisation, any facilities, tender procedures are a lot of paperwork to help one particular family. It's up to 50 pieces of paper and permits, data processing, passports, and so on because international organisations don't just give money.»

CSO respondents pointed to the need for financial support for sustainable institutional development for their organisations (administrative costs), allowing them to work on reconstruction projects systematically and as efficiently as possible.

«Raising finance would allow us to stabilise our work more, to develop a better strategy when you understand what is possible to implement. And I think this would contribute more to the quality of our work.»

Organisations need financial support to cover the following needs in particular:

- Payment for the work of experts (both those involved in the activities of a specific project and full-time, for example, a technical supervision engineer):

«Experts who come and teach, and experts need to be paid if we want to create a high-quality educational space.»

- Search for motivated employees, employee salaries, and employee competence development:

«We are now trying to find volunteers and paid staff for our NGO, but it is quite difficult to make people responsible and accountable for what they do.»

- Payment for media support, rebranding and communication strategy
- Ensuring physical and digital security
- Transport, mobile office:

«There are people who live far away in villages, older women, sometimes disabled people, and we would be able to go there, with a psychologist, a lawyer, a social worker, and give them help on the spot.»

CSOs talk about the **lack of professional staff** (project managers, communication specialists, PR managers, psychologists, lawyers, analysts, accountants, HR) and the need for skills and competencies to be honest and effective participants in the reconstruction and communicators on the ground. The shortage of staff that CSO representatives emphasise is related to the fact that many people have moved abroad, lack of expertise and CSO representatives have moved to donor projects and programmes operating in Ukraine:

«It is challenging to find specialists. We have the financial means and know what needs to be done, but finding specialists and assembling a team to do more is tough. There is a critical shortage of experts.»

National level CSO representative

«Now we are facing an outflow of human capital, people have gone abroad, donor organisations have turned around and sucked the public sector and lured the best people for more money to executive positions. In the public sector, those who stayed and tried to grow many re-profiled their activities and went to volunteer; there is a massive crisis of quality, cool, professional people with whom to do projects. There will be a queue at the entry points on the ground, and in small towns and communities, there are already few proven organisations working with 2-4-5 donors.»

National-level CSO representative

Local CSOs often name the following competencies they need:

- Communication skills for effective cooperation with the authorities and donors. Work with donors, grant writing, fundraising, crowdfunding, correct registration of cooperation with government agencies and other business entities:

«These specialists are either expensive or impossible to find.»

- Monetisation competence
- Knowledge of digital security
- Training in advocacy and information campaigns

National CSOs lack

- Courses/programmes in strategic management, project management, and communication, while, according to respondents, the market is full of low-quality products in this area
- There is a need for an in-depth study of European directives on procurement and related areas
- There is also a need to understand the environmental requirements for reconstruction under European standards, which are hampered by the volume and complexity of the available documents
- For national CSOs, there is a need to strengthen the communication strategy to make their organisations more visible and recognisable, which will help build partnerships, especially with state authorities:

«It's one thing if you're just a think tank, but it's another if you're a think tank whose opinion, if not taken into account, will be on television tomorrow explaining why it should be done. We need to increase our publicity, but we lack resources.»

Common need of the authorities and CSOs: «localisation of recovery»

Interviews conducted with various recovery actors and a review of published research suggest a need to 'localise recovery'. However, different actors may have different meanings for these words.

The first point is the need for **economic localisation of reconstruction**, i.e. Ukrainian enterprises, Ukrainian workers, etc., should be employed, not foreign ones that will sell the necessary finished materials, devices and goods. One of the study participants notes:

«In addition, there is a risk that the Ukrainian economy will be left out of the reconstruction process. All international funds, all states that talk about rebuilding Ukraine, talk about their companies ready to rebuild Ukraine. But it will be terrible if the Ukrainian economy and companies that can also rebuild are not involved at all. That is why there is a huge risk that, on the one hand, Ukrainian companies will be left out of this process, and on the other hand, there is a risk of corruption.»

There is also a wish for **regional localisation**: for example, if humanitarian aid is provided in the form of food, it is better to order these products from producers who have remained in the region, district and continue to employ people and pay taxes, rather than from companies from other regions or other countries.

The risk of losing the opportunity to **localise the recovery** is a concern for entire sectors of the economy and influential international players. The State Enterprise «Ukrpromvnesheexpertiza» and the NGO «Institute for International Economic Studies» **with the support of USAID published a study «White Paper. Localisation of Recovery in Ukraine»⁴³¹**. The authors formulate the publication's purpose as follows:

«The aim of this paper is to conduct research and develop policy proposals to maximise the involvement of domestic construction materials producers in the post-war reconstruction of the country. It is fair to expect that, in the context of the current debilitating war and after its end, this will significantly support the weakened Ukrainian economy and the living standards of its citizens. This will greatly increase the impact of financial support from Ukraine's Western partners, as the funds will not only help rebuild damaged buildings and infrastructure but also provide employment for war-affected Ukrainians and stimulate the revival of the country's industrial sector.»⁴³²

⁴³² White paper. Localization of recovery in Ukraine. https://era-ukraine.org.ua/wp-content/uploads/2023/05/Ukraine-ERA-Reconstruction-Capacity-Report-BFO_web_ua.pdf

⁴³¹ White paper. Localization of recovery in Ukraine. https://era-ukraine.org.ua/wp-content/uploads/2023/05/Ukraine-ERA-Reconstruction-Capacity-Report-BFO_web_ua.pdf

The authors assess the Ukrainian construction industry's capacity and emphasise the importance of maximising the involvement of Ukrainian producers:

«One of the main tasks of Ukraine's post-war recovery should be to increase the share of industrial production in the economy. The maximum involvement of Ukrainian construction materials producers in the reconstruction could give a strong start to this process, and this study shows that the sector has retained its potential and can play a leading role. Given regular access to electricity, Ukrainian producers could provide 90% of the construction materials needed to rebuild damaged facilities as of November 2022, which the government has estimated at USD 62.8 billion. Using Ukrainian-made construction materials could help save 100,000 jobs and increase wages by \$5.6 billion and tax revenues by \$4.4 billion. Ukraine will need less external macroeconomic assistance from donors. The overall cost of recovery will be lower due to lower prices for Ukrainian construction materials⁴³³.»

Brian Milakowski, Sustainable Economic Development Officer of the **USAID** Eastern Ukraine Economic Support Project, commenting on the study «Localising Recovery in Ukraine», supported its conclusions:

«Ukrainian producers should play a leading role in the recovery. Otherwise, Ukraine may end up with an unbearable debt burden. The efforts of the Ukrainian government will play a major role here.⁴³⁴»

In June 2022, the **Humanitarian Outcomes programme commissioned by the UK Centre for Humanitarian Innovation conducted and published a rapid review «Supporting Local Initiatives: New humanitarian priorities in Ukraine. March-May 2022»⁴³⁵**. In the summary of the study, the authors, who analysed the assistance provided to Ukraine by international organisations, use the term **«localisation failure»**, critically assessing the speed and extent of engagement of local CSOs and volunteers by international organisations during the first months of the war:

«Obstacles to funding and localisation failures.

Although significant amounts of money were raised in the first days and weeks of the crisis, international organisations could not provide a rapid injection of resources to strengthen and expand existing local response efforts while they scaled up their own programmes. Instead, three months later, much of the money was still unspent, sitting in the accounts of international organisations with limited funding capacity due to compliance requirements that were too burdensome and time-consuming for small volunteer groups to meet. Even ambitious 'localisation' targets and benchmarks have previously agreed core tools

⁴³³ White paper. Localization of recovery in Ukraine. https://era-ukraine.org.ua/wp-content/uploads/2023/05/Ukraine-ERA-Reconstruction-Capacity-Report-BFO_web_ua.pdf

⁴³⁴ Ukrainian building materials producers are 100% capable of ensuring post-war reconstruction - USAID study. Published on May 25, 2023. <https://zn.ua/ukr/ECONOMICS/ukrajinski-virobniki-budmaterialiv-na-100-zdatni-zabezpechiti-pisljavojuenu-vidbudovu-doslidzhennja-usaid.html>

⁴³⁵ Support local initiatives: New humanitarian priorities in Ukraine. March-May 2022. Published in June 2022. https://www.humanitarianoutcomes.org/sites/default/files/publications/ukraine_review_june_ukr.pdf

tools for national organisations, such as common, unified forms to simplify funding applications and reporting across multiple international partners.⁴³⁶»

There is another line of tension regarding «localisation»: large national CSOs versus local organisations. One of our research participants notes that donors are more comfortable working with well-known national CSOs than with local ones:

«Some national networks are more involved. And here, I'm sorry, after the donor comes from abroad, it takes 0.0 tenths of a year to reach the local one when the project is already implemented.

The authors of the study «Supporting Local Initiatives: New Humanitarian Priorities in Ukraine. March-May 2022»:

«One of the most common problems is the inability of international organisations to fund small groups at the frontline of aid delivery due to compliance regimes that are not flexible enough to suit the circumstances. Instead of «removing or reducing barriers» to partnership, international organisations compete with each other to partner with the limited number of national NGOs that can meet legal requirements. In addition to the ability to exercise fiduciary control, international programme managers want to believe in the effectiveness and integrity of their partners, and building trust is a process that does not facilitate quick «win-win» programme implementation⁴³⁷.

Mechanisms or initiatives to coordinate projects in the area of post-war reconstruction

Section summary

The Interagency Coordination Platform of Donors has become the main coordination tool in Ukraine's post-war recovery at the level of the Ukrainian authorities and international partners. An important tool for coordination between the central government of Ukraine and communities is the Interagency Commission on Reconstruction, chaired by the Deputy Prime Minister, which prioritises recovery projects submitted by communities. The most common coordination mechanism among donors is clusters and working groups: the former is more often used to coordinate with the central government, while the latter are used to coordinate among donors (they include both donor and CSO representatives). An important example of a coordinating body established by the government is the newly created Humanitarian Demining Centre, which aims to «organise proper interaction between donors funding humanitarian demining and international technical assistance, mine action operators and local authorities».

Associations of local self-government bodies are actively involved in coordination on recovery issues in the following areas: communities with the authorities, communities among themselves,

⁴³⁶ Support local initiatives: New humanitarian priorities in Ukraine. March-May 2022. Published in June 2022. https://www.humanitarianoutcomes.org/sites/default/files/publications/ukraine_review_june_ukr.pdf

⁴³⁷ Support local initiatives: New humanitarian priorities in Ukraine. March-May 2022. Published in June 2022. https://www.humanitarianoutcomes.org/sites/default/files/publications/ukraine_review_june_ukr.pdf

and communities with donors. Communities interact with each other horizontally, without intermediaries, communicating and providing assistance to each other. Our survey results confirm that this direct channel of cooperation is known and important to communities. Most community leaders (88%) understand the need to cooperate with other communities to address recovery issues, and two-thirds (66%) already practice such cooperation.

International level

It seems that the **Interagency Donor Coordination Platform** has become the main coordination tool in the post-war reconstruction of Ukraine at the international level. Paragraph 5 of the G7 leaders' statement («Supporting Ukraine's Recovery and Rebuilding»), which was released on 25 May 2023, explicitly indicates the desire of foreign leaders to coordinate efforts in this way:

«We welcome the progress made in the discussions at the Inter-Agency Donor Coordination Platform and reaffirm our intention to continue to coordinate with Ukraine, partner countries and relevant international organisations. We are committed to meeting Ukraine's recovery needs. We will continue our joint efforts to support Ukraine in repairing its critical infrastructure, recovery and reconstruction. We are committed to using the Platform as our main mechanism to ensure that our assistance and support for reforms are well coordinated, sequenced and mutually reinforcing. This will play a central role in coordinating donor support to meet Ukraine's needs, advancing Ukraine's reform agenda in line with its European path, and helping to stimulate sustainable growth through private sector development⁴³⁸.

On 26 May 2023, the third meeting of the **Steering Committee of the Interagency Donor Coordination Platform of Ukraine**⁴³⁹ (the platform was established on 26 January 2023) took place. During such meetings, the issues of finding resources for the restoration of Ukraine are discussed.

Level of central government

Coordination is one of the key functions of the CEB institutions, as stated by the government officials who participated in the study. The coordination process can be divided into two conventional stages:

- 1) Gathering information on the needs of institutions, the availability of projects and the recording of losses. In particular, these are mechanisms for monitoring projects, and a mechanism for mapping projects is currently under development
- 2) Consolidation of information in working groups (usually headed by the deputy prime minister), after which funds are allocated according to priorities

«That is, we see all the projects, all the needs. First of all, we understand and collect all the reconstruction needs. That is, we see everything that has been destroyed.

⁴³⁸ Statement by G7 leaders on Ukraine. Published on May 25, 2023. https://www.eeas.europa.eu/delegations/ukraine/%D0%B7%D0%B0%D1%8F%D0%B2%D0%B0-%D0%BB%D1%96%D0%B4%D0%B5%D1%80%D1%96%D0%B2-g7-%D1%89%D0%BE%D0%B4%D0%BE-%D1%83%D0%BA%D1%80%D0%B0%D1%97%D0%BD%D0%B8_uk?s=232

⁴³⁹ Ministry of Finance: The third meeting of the Steering Committee of the Interagency Donor Coordination Platform of Ukraine took place. Published on May 26, 2023. <https://www.kmu.gov.ua/news/minfin-vidbulosia-tretie-zasidannia-kerivnoho-komitetu-mizhvidomchoi-koordinatsiinoi-platformy-donoriv-ukrainy>

Secondly, we are consolidating this information. And, for example, regarding the fund I mentioned earlier, the liquidation of the consequences, an interdepartmental working group has been set up, headed by the Deputy Prime Minister, which allocates funds in accordance with the reconstruction priorities for the construction of these facilities. This is one such mechanism.»

«In parallel, we are creating various mechanisms to collect information on who is doing what in which facilities.

We are currently developing a special mapping tool so that everyone can see where the restoration project is at, and then there will be a picture. If someone doesn't see themselves, they will come and say, «I want to be on the map too, because no one sees that you are doing something.

The CEB institutions also set up recovery project offices, which are advisory bodies and also serve as secretariats of working groups. Such groups include, for example, the Healthcare Sectoral Group ⁴⁴⁰, which includes the Ministry of Health, the National Health Service, the Public Health Centre, etc.; the non-governmental sector (Patients of Ukraine), **community associations - there are four of them - and donors (Western embassies, the World Bank, USAID, CDC, etc.)**. Some representatives of national CSOs believe that the problem is weak cross-sectoral cooperation in the CEB. In their opinion, projects, where several ministries should be involved and interact and cooperate are challenging to implement.

The CEB is a key link in collecting information from the field, analysing it and coordinating the efforts of the authorities and donors to spend money, time and effort as efficiently as possible and avoid duplication of projects:

«This starts with collecting information from institutions, from the local level, to monitor the condition of destroyed and damaged facilities constantly. Someone has restored them at their own expense, and more is unnecessary. On the other hand, we work with partners. They come to us and say, «Show us which facility we should go to, according to certain criteria, to restore. And this work needs to be expanded. If the conditions are favourable, I think we will have people in charge of each region or several regions which will have a deep knowledge of the situation in each institution and help coordinate the recovery efforts. This is a crucial point because, depending on the quality of the data we receive, we can make the right or wrong decision when allocating resources. Due to the lack of people involved in this, it sometimes seems to be a rather superficial area.»

Some representatives of national CSOs believe it would be ideal to have one manager, an institution, or a single source that would accumulate all international assistance, coordinate processes, manage an electronic system with information on needs, and be able to determine priority locations impartially. But due to the very large number of stakeholders in this process, this is currently impossible. Another obstacle to accumulating resources into one fund is the disagreement between international donors, who insist on their procedures and requirements. Some representatives of the executive authorities in the regions also agree with the need to centralise the reconstruction process:

⁴⁴⁰ Healthcare https://www.kmu.gov.ua/diyalnist/mizhnarodna-dopomoga/coordination/ohorona-zdorovya?&category_id=14

«Now there is no understanding of what is happening because some ministries have similar activities with duplication of regulatory initiatives.

A coordinated process for donors is also needed. Donors would have to fill a single reconstruction fund operating under transparent rules. In other words, donors who want to provide some funding could invest this money in a single fund operating under transparent procedures. These are also good practices when a donor is responsible for restoring a particular facility from start to finish.

If there is a strategy for reconstruction, it is logical and economically justified to have a fund that operates under transparent procedures, is headed by a politically responsible person, is subject to public scrutiny and can attract international and Ukrainian companies. In this way, the reconstruction process can occur on market conditions.»

It can be assumed that part of this role will be played by the Ministry of Communities, Territories and Infrastructure Development and the Interagency Commission for **Recovery chaired by the Deputy Prime Minister.**

How does the central government choose which hromada projects to support?

An important tool for coordination between the central government and communities is the **Interagency Commission on Recovery**, chaired by the Deputy Prime Minister, which prioritises recovery projects submitted by communities. Oleksandr Kubrakov, Deputy Prime Minister for Reconstruction, said:

«Although the approved mechanism accumulates community projects at the level of oblast administrations, they are not selected at the oblast level. All of them are submitted to the Interagency Commission chaired by the Deputy Prime Minister for Recovery.

Thus, each project has a chance to receive funding if it meets the main focus: critical restoration and provision of basic services in communities.

The first meeting of the Interagency Working Group to review projects for funding from the Fund was held in early May. It is important that at the meeting, we applied for the first time the methodology for reviewing projects developed jointly with representatives of civil society - the RISE Ukraine coalition⁴⁴¹ » .

Representatives of national CSOs that participated in the study point out that thanks to the position of civil society, they managed to defend the right of communities to submit projects directly to the **Interagency Commission** without the influence of the regional administration.

⁴⁴¹ *Oleksandr Kubrakov*. Vice Prime Minister for Reconstruction of Ukraine - Minister of Development of Communities, Territories and Infrastructure of Ukraine. Expertise, money and digital solutions: tools for restoring communities in times of war. Published on May 22, 2023. <https://decentralization.gov.ua/news/16616>

«A very important aspect of this problem is the defence of the independence of local governments. The Fund for the Elimination of the Consequences of Armed Aggression was created. As of 2023, there is already UAH 52 billion there, and everything that will be paid in terms of sanctions and compensation will go to this fund. There is a process for allocating funds whereby entities with damaged facilities submit their requests to ministries; the ministries evaluate them and then pass them on to a working group under the Cabinet of Ministers, which then allocates the money. The question is who these entities are and what they can submit. In the original version, only regional administrations, i.e. the President's vertical, could submit projects and applications to be considered. Local authorities had to apply to their regional administrations, which were not restricted by anything. They could accept your application or not. And this is a risk, a violation of the independence of local authorities. Anything can be demanded from the mayor: political favour, some kind of correct behaviour, not to mention bribes. And we have put a firm stop to this; it has already been taken into account and stipulated that local authorities submit their applications for the region, but the DIA checks only the completeness of the documents and submits them further... These are the points where the balance needs to be maintained.»

Regarding the coordination of CSOs and the central government, representatives of local CSOs expressed a certain hypothesis claiming that the central government at the level of Kyiv has surrounded itself with a pool of friendly CSOs that ensures the legalisation of the government's actions. However, access to public discussions is closed to the general public. Some respondents from the national CSOs point out that the government is not ready to engage in discussions with a truly broad range of civil society representatives. The authorities are comfortable working with those whom they know, where there are already established relations and mutual trust. Respondents from national CSOs pointed to possible difficulties in coordinating the reconstruction needs of local authorities and the **Reconstruction Agency** headed by Mustafa Nayem. They point out that the Agency's statute states that it implements reconstruction policy (not develops it). Through the former road services, the Agency, now called reconstruction services, will be the construction customers, meaning they will order design estimates, hold tenders and control construction. Just like before the war, they will remain responsible for road maintenance. The **Agency** proclaims that the government will determine which projects to rebuild for them. The **Agency** will not prioritise or select them but will only implement them. According to CSO representatives, there is an overlap between the powers of the **Agency** and local self-government bodies since most of the facilities that need to be rebuilt are on the balance sheet of local self-government bodies, their property. In this regard, there were speeches and comments (no formal document exists yet) that the Agency will implement the projects that the **Cabinet of Ministers** will determine, and only if the local authorities themselves apply for assistance.

Coordination of international organisations and CSOs

An example of cooperation of many CSOs under the coordination of international structures and the government is the Health Cluster. Under the coordination of the WHO, a large number of Ukrainian CSOs are involved in providing direct medical and humanitarian assistance in 2022-2023:

«The Health Cluster in Ukraine has expanded its national presence in all 24 oblasts to coordinate the growing number of organisations involved in the humanitarian response at the national and regional levels. By placing subnational coordinators in four centres,

the Cluster has prioritised operational presence, localisation of the response and increased accountability to the affected population. In 2023, partner engagement and shared leadership was enhanced by coordinating NGOs at the oblast level in three hubs.

In 2022, 196 individual organisations reported delivering quality, life-saving health care to 9.4 million people and supporting 1,173 health facilities in Ukraine. In 2023, the Health Cluster introduced a membership process to increase accountability and transparency of the humanitarian response in the health sector. As of May 2023, the Health Cluster coordinates the activities of 221 partners, of which 64 are active members, nine associate members and 148 observers. Following the launch of the new ActivityInfo platform, as of May 2023, 55 partners report on life-saving humanitarian health activities. This number is expected to grow as partners become familiar with the platform and its value in coordination and accountability.⁴⁴²»

When respondents from among the CEB staff mentioned interaction and coordination with civil society, they mentioned the **RISE** coalition. The coalition is involved in examining regulatory acts «to ensure compliance with the law and take into account the position of civil society». Officials are satisfied with the results of cooperation.

Coordination among donors

Donors use a variety of coordination methods in their current projects, depending on the level of the task and the partners they are working with. The most common coordination mechanisms are **clusters** and **working groups**:

- **working groups** are used to a greater extent for coordination with and initiated by the CEB. There are also top-level working groups that are common to all partners and are usually created by the CEB
- **Clusters are often used for inter-donor coordination and include both donor** and CSO representatives.

Among the more individual coordination mechanisms, donors may have technical and policy committees (generally coordinating donor-CEB communication) or they may simply have direct contacts from a network of personal connections as needed. Some donors also mentioned a problem in coordination, which, in their opinion, is caused by the lack of a shared vision and strategy for recovery in the country as a whole. Representatives of national CSOs point out that desynchronisation and duplication of initiatives between donors and within individual donor programmes and lack of awareness of each other's plans and activities are standard.

«They are all present in the same regions, doing very similar things. There are no coordinated calendars of events, no coordinated theories of change, and no coordinated goals. It sometimes looks bizarre. And we lack such synchronisation, such partnerships between donors.»

⁴⁴² The Health Cluster in Ukraine – 1 year after the war. 26 April 2023. <https://healthcluster.who.int/newsroom/news/item/26-04-2023-the-health-cluster-in-ukraine-1-year-after-the-war>

Donor coordination with central executive authorities

Donor engagement with the CEB is usually implemented through

- Donor support for certain CEBs, which can be of various kinds, such as funding for initiatives or logistical support, as well as advisory support (communication support, expertise, etc.)
- Coordination at the national level.

During the interviews, donors noted that coordination with the CEB is extremely important, as it provides donors with a framework for their activities. Still, the coordination process in recovery is complicated, as there is no clear strategy and approach to recovery at the state level. The donors surveyed have partnerships with a fairly wide range of CEBs. At the same time, the most specialised representatives are mentioned in the area of recovery, such as the **Agency for the Restoration and Development of Infrastructure of Ukraine** headed by Mustafa Nayem and the **SES** (particularly in humanitarian demining). Partnerships are usually formalised by signing memoranda of cooperation, which define the parties' priorities, plans and responsibilities. A resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine regulates the legal process of signing memoranda.

Level of local government associations

Participants in the study, including the heads of local authorities, pointed out that the **Association of Ukrainian Cities** and the **Association of Amalgamated Territorial Communities** are productive intermediaries for engaging CSOs that implement projects needed by communities.

Local government associations are also active in communication (including on recovery issues):

- communities with the authorities
- communities with each other
- communities with donors.

«In our region, we have the Association of Local Self-Government Bodies, the Association of City Self-Government Bodies, the Association of the Congress of Self-Government Bodies of Ukraine under the President, and there is a lot of work being done there on the regulatory framework, on the effectiveness of communities, the electoral process, and restoration. In other words, some positive things and proposals come from the grassroots to the central and regional executive authorities. The interaction here is very active, and international organisations and various foundations that are ready to take part in the recovery in the future also participate in these events. We exchange contacts, reach out to them, make ourselves known, make a presentation of the community, make a presentation of the destruction, I'm sorry, to involve them in the post-war period in the reconstruction, and this is also going on.»

Community-to-community level

Communication on cooperation and assistance to each other also occurs between hromadas directly, without intermediaries:

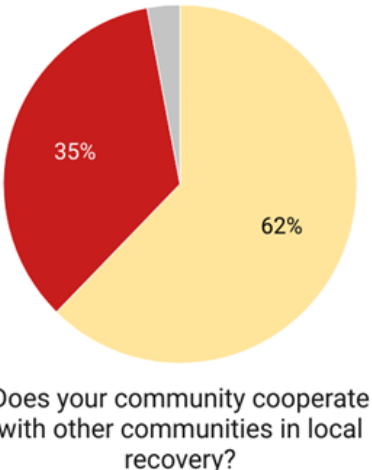
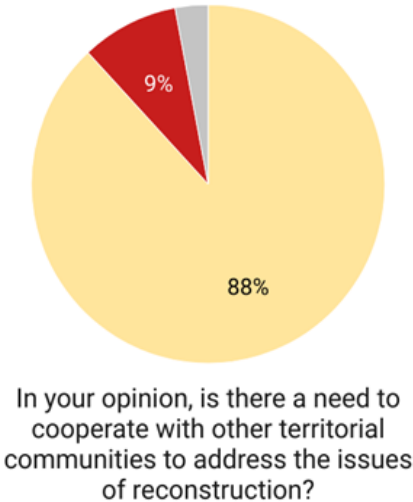
«We have signed a memorandum of cooperation, friendship, brotherhood and sisterhood agreements with the communities of our region. We have a signed agreement on the performance of certain functions in local self-government bodies, and we provide services to other communities for their activities.»

«I will tell you, during the occupation, when it was possible to drive through the fields, it was possible to provide medicines, to provide food for small children, that is, baby food; in this regard, we worked very closely if we had available medicines, then in this regard, we worked and managed to outlast the occupation and logistics issues when people returned from the territory where there was shelling, there was maximum communication, and the child could get to their parents, perfect examples when we communicated and cooperated. Our communication is quite good, and learning from other people's mistakes is better than making them.»

The quantitative survey results confirm that this interaction channel is well-known and important to communities. The overwhelming majority (88%) of community leaders are aware of the need to cooperate with other territorial communities to address recovery issues, and two-thirds (66%) of them currently have such cooperation.

Assessment of the need and existence of real cooperation between communities during recovery

Yes
No
Hard to say



n=101 hromadas
Source: KIIS survey • Created with Datawrapper

Community-CSO level

Representatives of CSOs that took part in the study believe that CSOs have more chances to establish cooperation in case of collaboration with local authorities. The respondents pointed out that local authorities are more ready to cooperate with CSOs than the central government because, firstly, certain processes of cooperation were worked out before the full-scale invasion; secondly, CSOs effectively cooperated with local authorities at the beginning of the full-scale invasion, during the most critical period; and thirdly, CSOs can put pressure on local authorities, while CSOs have minimal leverage over the state authorities during the war:

«The local council is partially ready, we can put a little pressure here. Unfortunately, during the military events, we cannot put pressure on the National Council (Verhovna Rada), because we cannot go to the Maidan there, or hold any action there, and so on.»

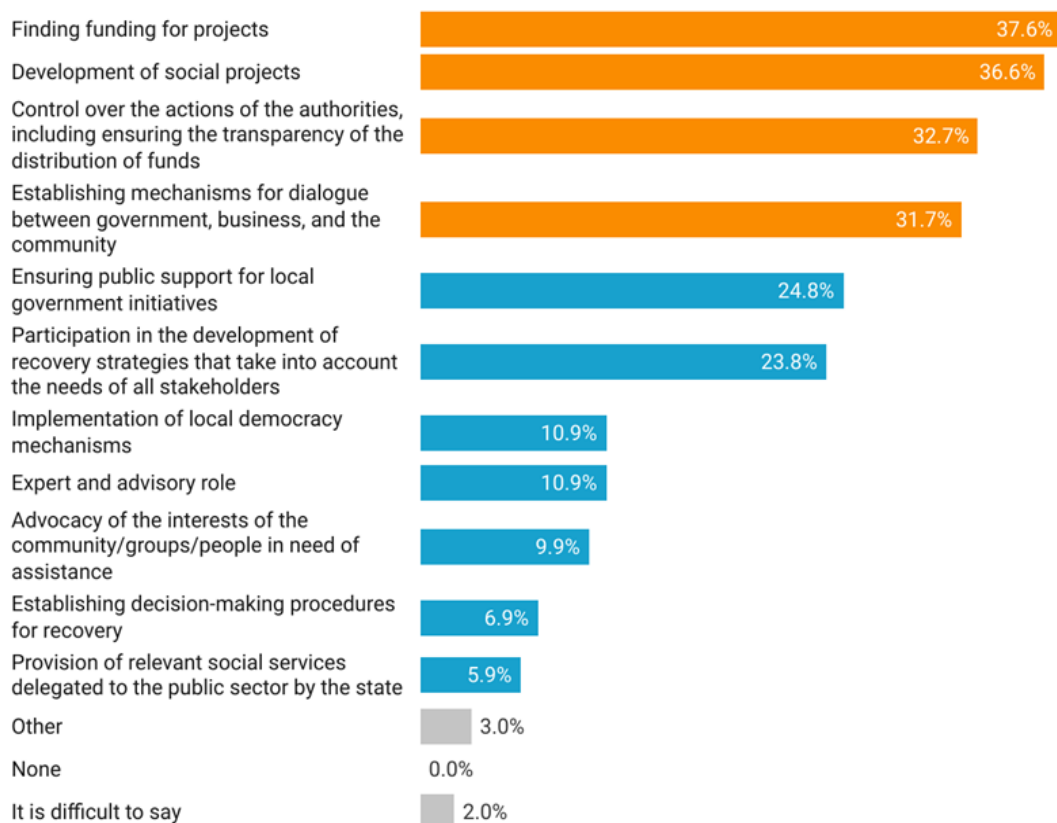
One of the mechanisms of coordination between CSOs and local authorities is working groups in communities that discuss recovery issues:

«I can give you an example from our work when we get together with representatives of the authorities, both local and national, and we discuss where we are going to join forces to solve something first. And these are the areas we target. If we have previously restored 12 houses, then boiler houses, and so on, only through the cooperation of the authorities, the community and business can something be done.»

The community leaders who participated in the quantitative survey assigned the following four main roles to CSOs in the community recovery process:

- Fundraising (38%). This function is usually not inherent in CSOs. Still, given the significant need to raise resources for recovery and the activity of CSOs, community leaders rely on them in this aspect
- Development of social projects (37%). While local authorities are focused on addressing security and infrastructure issues, civil society is responsible for the social sphere
- Control over the actions of the authorities, in particular, ensuring transparency of the distribution of funds (33%)
- Establishing mechanisms for dialogue between government, business, and the community (32%)

What is the main role that civil society organisations (CSOs) should play in the community recovery process?



n=101 communities, % of responses, the sum may exceed 100%

Source: KIIS survey • Created with Datawrapper

Networking and interaction between sectors in the field of recovery

Section summary

Since the beginning of the full-scale war, CSOs have been networking with each other even more actively. Consortia and other forms of associations were created for different purposes: joint preparation of vision and analytical documents, common appeals on fundamental recovery issues, and joint implementation of projects. A vital form of networking has become the humanitarian coordination headquarters (Odesa region and Odesa, Lviv, Kharkiv), which united CSOs and volunteers and worked under the coordination of the city and regional authorities.

Concerning local self-government, we note the important role of horizontal networking when communities exchange information (for example, about new projects from donors) and cooperate directly. The role of local self-government associations, which accumulate and provide communities with the necessary information, is also helpful.

Networking of civil society organisations

An analysis of the work of Ukrainian civil society after February 2022 shows that the association of CSOs in various forms has become very common, and perhaps even more often than not, work is done in cooperation than by a single CSO.

A good example of networking and interaction between different civil society organisations is the **RISE Ukraine** coalition, which brings together more than 30 influential civil society organisations that have long been working on the topic of recovery and are now engaged in the electronic recovery management system and the tangential revision of legal acts in the field of recovery. CSO representatives note that it is much easier for international partners to cooperate and communicate with such specialised associations, as they have sufficient diverse experience and expertise to develop positions. In other words, to be heard is to unite CSOs by their area of interest or competence.

Both previously established coalitions and consortia of CSOs and those that emerged in 2022-23 are active in the recovery field.

The forms of association are as follows.

Co-creation of vision or analytical documents

Examples of such networking are the **Civic Coalition «Ukraine after the Victory»** and the document «Vision of Ukraine 2030»⁴⁴³, prepared by representatives of more than 20 civil society, academic organisations and government agencies. **The Reanimation Package of Reforms Coalition**, which includes 26 civil society organisations, has created a vision document «Vision of Ukraine: Reforming and Restoring the Social and Humanitarian Sphere in the Perspective of 2030»⁴⁴⁴. The consortium of Ukrainian think tanks **RRR4U (Resilience, Reconstruction and Relief for Ukraine)** published the «Cookbook of Ukrainian Recovery». There are examples of CSOs forming consortia in the field of green recovery advocacy: A consortium of CSOs consisting of the DiXi Group, the **Resource and Analysis Centre «Society and Environment»**, the **Association «Energy Efficient Cities of Ukraine»**, the **Ukrainian Leadership Academy**, the **Women's Energy Club of Ukraine**, **DZYGA**, **PLATO** published **a concept paper on this issue**⁴⁴⁵. There is cooperation both at the level of «regional CSOs» - «national CSOs» and the creation of coalitions at the regional level:

«Our organisation is a member of the national-level coalition, which means we were involved in writing the strategy on internal displacement. And there may be involvement as partners. Then there are regional-level coalitions, and we are also involved.»

Joint appeals on specific fundamental issues

During 2022-2023, CSOs united to communicate their common position on important reconstruction issues in the form of appeals, manifestos, etc. For example, more than 100 CSOs signed the Luhansk Declaration:

«We plan to publish a Manifesto of Ukrainian civil society at the Ukraine Recovery Conference (URC2022) in Lugano. We want to declare common principles and a framework for the future for which millions of Ukrainians risk their lives every day»⁴⁴⁶.

⁴⁴³ Ukraine after the victory. Vision of Ukraine 2030. Version from 27.06.2022 for comments and suggestions. <https://www.slideshare.net/CentrePravo/pdf-252336989>

⁴⁴⁴ Vision of Ukraine 2030: What should the social and humanitarian sphere look like? Published on February 22, 2023. <https://rpr.org.ua/news/bachennia-ukrainy-2030-iakoiu-maie-but-y-sotsialno-humanitarna-sfera/>

⁴⁴⁵ Green Postwar Reconstruction of Ukraine: Vision and Models. https://dixigroup.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/08/green_recovery.pdf

⁴⁴⁶ Civil Society Manifesto 2022 (Luhansk Declaration). <https://manifesto.org.ua/>

In May 2022, more than 40 CSOs published a position on approaches to Ukraine's recovery, which, among other things, emphasised the focus on the European Green Deal, the «green» nature of the economy, compliance with European environmental planning instruments in the development of Ukraine, etc.⁴⁴⁷.

Joint implementation of projects

The permanent CSO associations were successfully operating until 24 February 2022, and with the start of the full-scale invasion, they focused their efforts on overcoming its consequences. For example, the National Network of Local Philanthropy⁴⁴⁸, which unites charitable foundations of territorial communities, started the «Housing for Ukrainians» project at the beginning of the war. One of the respondents to our survey describes his experience and the results of cooperation in the following way:

«We are a member of the National Network for the Development of Local Philanthropy. It includes community foundations from different parts of Ukraine. These are agricultural projects, and we receive serious support. At this stage, we are currently implementing security projects. Local businesses and our organisation as a civil society cooperate here. We have recently restored the sports complex where the Iskander flew into. It was a local business, and our foundation helped support the ISAR Ednannia. We are currently renovating a private hostel. Please note, a private hostel. The private dormitory gave us a 4-year guarantee that it would provide free use of the premises for 109 IDPs. We are repairing it, and while the people's houses are being restored, 109 IDPs from the war zone or those who have lost their homes will live there for four years. The next step is healthcare. This year we have already implemented one of our healthcare projects. This is a national network, a foreign grant. Next, we are implementing healthcare projects in cooperation with local businesses, of course, in cooperation with the authorities. Then we are working on an integration centre.»

The Coalition of Veterans' Spaces, which was established in 2021, continued and intensified its work, expanding the range of its tasks⁴⁴⁹.

An example of a large new coalition of CSOs that emerged after the outbreak of a full-scale war to implement a large-scale project is **RISE**⁴⁵⁰. The coalition members describe their structure as follows:

«RISE UA is a coalition of Ukrainian and international NGOs, initiatives, government agencies and activists who support our Principles for the restoration and modernisation of Ukraine through a constructive dialogue with the government and international partners.»⁴⁵¹

⁴⁴⁷ Green reconstruction of Ukraine: The position of the public. Published on May 6, 2022.

https://www.irf.ua/green_recovery_ukraine/

⁴⁴⁸ <https://philanthropy.com.ua/>

⁴⁴⁹ Iryna Loyuk, Head of the NGO «Space of Opportunities». Veteran spaces as centers of community resilience. Published on January 20, 2023. <https://blog.liga.net/user/ilavinskaya/article/48898>

⁴⁵⁰ <https://www.rise.org.ua>

⁴⁵¹ About us. <https://www.rise.org.ua/about-ua>

The Coalition is made up of 30 civil society organisations, and one of its large-scale projects is participation in the creation of the DREAM Recovery Management Ecosystem⁴⁵².

The assessment of war damage involves many actors from civil society:

«The project involves volunteers from the Centre for Economic Strategy, Dragon Capital, Anti-Corruption Action Centre, Institute of Analysis and Advocacy, Transparency International Ukraine, Prozorro.Sale, Prozorro, Ukrainian Council of Shopping Centres, CoST Ukraine, Vkursi Agro, TVIS Ukraine, Ukrainian Retailers Association, Culver Aviation, and the Centre for Innovation Development.»⁴⁵³

Assessment of damage and losses in specific areas is also often carried out in cooperation with several organisations. For example, the analytical centre **Cedos** commissioned by the charitable foundation **savED** conducted a study, one of the goals of which was to assess and document the destruction of educational infrastructure⁴⁵⁴. Several organisations, both Ukrainian and international, have also implemented a project to document Russia's attacks on Ukraine's medical system has also been implemented by several organisations, both Ukrainian and international.

«The Union (Legal Development Network) initiated the creation of the Solidarity and Justice Coalition, which includes 19 organisations. Together with its partners, it has been working for all 114 days to restore the rights of affected Ukrainians, support them and implement more effective strategies for the recovery and socialisation of internally displaced persons under the #StandWithUkraine programme, which it initiated from the first days of Russia's invasion of Ukraine.»⁴⁵⁵

Unification into humanitarian headquarters at regional authorities

At the local level, CSOs and volunteers are often united in Humanitarian Headquarters, which operate under or in cooperation with executive authorities or local self-government bodies. For example, Odesa region and Odesa city have established such headquarters, which united many CSOs. Representatives of Odesa city authorities reported:

«...a natural step was the unification of NGOs, charitable foundations and structural units of the Odesa City Council into a single Humanitarian Centre of Odesa, which has been operating since March 2022. The consolidation allowed us to address urgent issues, respond promptly to emerging problems and contribute to their resolution.»⁴⁵⁶

⁴⁵² The Ministry of Recovery and the RISE Coalition presented the communication platform of the electronic ecosystem of recovery management DREAM. <https://www.rise.org.ua/blog-ua/ministerstvo-vidnovlennya-ta-koaliciya-rise-prezentovali-komunikaciyu-platformu-elektronnoyi-ekosistemi-upravlinnya-vidnovlenniam-dream>

⁴⁵³ The total amount of direct damage to Ukraine's infrastructure caused by the war has increased to almost \$138 billion. Published on January 24, 2023. <https://kse.ua/ua/about-the-school/news/zagalna-suma-pryamih-zbitkiv-zavdana-infrastrukturi-ukrayini-cherez-viyu-zrosla-do-mayzhe-138-mlrd/>

⁴⁵⁴ Iryna Kohut, Olena Nikulina, Olena Sirbu, Tetyana Zherobkina, Yulia Nazarenko. «War and Education: How a year of full-scale invasion has affected Ukrainian schools». Published on February 24, 2023.. https://saved.foundation/reports/ua/yearofwar_report_ua.pdf

⁴⁵⁵ The Solidarity and Justice Coalition has been overcoming the challenges of war for 114 days. <https://ldn.org.ua/event/koalitsiia-solidarnist-ta-spravedlyvist-114-dniv-dolaie-vyklyky-viyny/>

⁴⁵⁶ Volunteers were congratulated on their holiday in Odesa. Published on December 5, 2022. <https://omr.gov.ua/ua/news/230922/>

The Coordination Humanitarian Centre, which brings together a number of foundations and CSOs, is operating in Kharkiv and, in partnership with the Department of Civil Protection of the region and the Kharkiv Regional Military Administration, is helping the de-occupied settlements⁴⁵⁷. Kateryna Lavrenko, a volunteer at the centre, said:

«At first, it was just correspondence, but then we developed a map with villages, which shows the number of residents, contact persons and community needs. We call the community elders and find out what they need. Then we look for funds that can go there and cover these needs. The most important thing is food, followed by chemicals and hygiene, as well as stoves, blankets, generators and even the restoration of water supply.»⁴⁵⁸

Networking of local executive authorities and local self-government bodies with donors

This is how hromada leaders learn about new projects and opportunities for support in the area of post-war reconstruction:

- old ties with donors;
- horizontal connections between communities;
- thanks to the Internet;
- monitoring reports from other communities on social media;
- from local government associations (for which they pay membership fees);
- television, radio;
- through regional state/military administrations;
- through specific organisations and projects: Ridnya Foundation, U-LEAD;
- Energy Saving Council;
- international organisations themselves call and offer to participate in the project;
- constant monitoring of official websites of government agencies and international organisations that assist local governments by investment departments.

According to the representatives of the local authorities, horizontal connections between communities play an important role. The rapid transfer of information allows, for example, to respond quickly to a donor or CSO visit to another community, contact the organisation's representatives, invite them to visit and talk about their needs and plans. Monitoring social media is also important: if community members see that another community has been helped with the successful implementation of a project in a certain area they also need, they contact those who help in various ways, write letters and requests, and engage their community in helping them.

For their part, donors describe the process of networking with local authorities in the following way, also noting the importance of information about their programmes on the websites of government agencies:

⁴⁵⁷ Between charities and people: how the Humanitarian Coordination Center works in Kharkiv. <https://gwaramedia.com/mizh-blagodijnimi-fondami-ta-lyudmi-pid-obstrilami-yak-u-harkovi-praczyuie-koordinacijnij-gumanitarnij-czentr/>

⁴⁵⁸ Between charities and people: how the Humanitarian Coordination Center works in Kharkiv. <https://gwaramedia.com/mizh-blagodijnimi-fondami-ta-lyudmi-pid-obstrilami-yak-u-harkovi-praczyuie-koordinacijnij-gumanitarnij-czentr/>

«We have various dialogue platforms and meetings, and we cooperate with them regularly. Most of them are beneficiaries of our projects, which are registered, they are registered as beneficiaries or recipients. We register project cards with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and we work with them on an ongoing basis through various meetings, participation in roundtables, conferences, and dialogue platforms at different levels, at the regional, national and, local, community levels.»

Networking of CSOs and donors

Donor organisations are open to cooperation with CSOs and positively assess the prospects of CSO involvement in projects, noting that civil society organisations are priority partners. For donors, CSOs are potential partners and project implementers in the first place. During the interviews, some donors noted that they support creating and developing new CSOs. Donors also relocate CSOs from the frontline areas to safer regions, or vice versa, to the de-occupied territories of Ukraine if CSOs express a desire to return and request support.

Engaging CSOs «on the ground» is vital for donors as it is a way to network with local executive authorities and communities. Usually, local CSOs have established mechanisms of contact and interaction with the authorities and are familiar with the region's specifics. CSOs usually cooperate through mechanisms common to all donors, such as competitions, grants and tenders.

Regions and communities for which support in post-war reconstruction is most critical

Section summary

The study analysed the losses and recovery needs of the regions by the following parameters: the number of destroyed and damaged schools, the number of attacks on medical facilities and energy infrastructure, the number of attacks that pose a risk of environmental disaster, the number of damaged or destroyed houses, and the integrated losses of the regions in terms of money. Ten regions have suffered the tremendous losses and need the most support in the course of recovery: Donetsk, Kharkiv, Luhansk, Zaporizhzhia, Kyiv, Kherson, Chernihiv, Mykolaiv, Sumy and Dnipro.

A critical need voiced by CSO representatives during the study is the differentiation of territories according to the degree of damage and local peculiarities of recovery. Although the legislation formally defines «recovery areas» among the functional types of territory, experts note that the algorithm for their definition is unclear and leaves much room for subjective decisions⁴⁵⁹. The differentiation criteria should be based on data and agreed upon by various key stakeholders: the state, local authorities, donors, and CSOs. Implementation of this approach into actual recovery policy should be a priority.

⁴⁵⁹ Comments and Observations on the Draft Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine «On Approval of Procedures for the Restoration and Development of Regions and Territorial Communities». Published on April 11, 2023. <https://www.csi.org.ua/news/komentari-ta-zauvazhennya-proyektu-postanovy-kabinetu-ministriv-ukrayiny-pro-zatverdzhennya-poryadkiv-z-pytan-vidnovlennya-ta-rozvytku-regioniv-ta-terytorialnyh-gromad/>

Attacks, losses and damage in the regions of Ukraine during the full-scale invasion

	Estimated direct losses, \$mn	Number of schools destroyed or damaged	Attacks that damaged or destroyed hospitals between 24 February 2022 and 31 December 2022	Number of destroyed or damaged housing units, thousand	Attacks on electricity facilities	Cases of potential environmental damage caused by Russian aggression
Donetsk	32,217	328	52	81.1	20	65
Kharkiv	31,206	304	63	7.7	20	135
Luhansk	17,681	103	35	11.3	2	56
Zaporizhzhya	10,528	97	21	3.6	16	91
Kyiv	9,099	115	22	24.1	22	40
Kherson	7,310	115	22	3.1	5	38
Chernihiv	6,364	47	13	0.7	2	25
Mykolaiv	6,326	136	21	6.3	4	163
Sumy	2,968	40	17	2.4	14	52
Dnipropetrovska oblast	2,045	72	9	3.1	22	249
city of Kyiv	1,198				12	
Zhytomyr	750	43	6	2.5	5	15
Odesa	555	11		0.57	8	45
Vinnitsia	529	2	6	0.1	13	10
Ivano-Frankivsk	447	0			5	6
Kirovogradska oblast	330	2			5	9
Poltava	263	3		0.14	3	10
Lviv	171			0.1	12	9
Cherkasy	130	5		0.15	1	8
Rivne	79	2	1	0.14	4	4
Chernivtsi	68				1	
Ternopil	53					3
Khmelnysky	48	4		0.05	5	18
Volyn	25				3	5
Transcarpathian	14				1	1
Autonomous Republic of Crimea						
city of Sevastopol						

Source: 1. Report on direct damage to infrastructure caused by Russia's military aggression against Ukraine one year after the start of the full-scale invasion 2. War and education: How a year of full-scale invasion has affected Ukrainian schools 3. At least 707 attacks on the healthcare system in Ukraine during the year of Russian aggression against civilians: report. 4. Report on direct damage to infrastructure caused by Russia's military aggression against Ukraine one year after the start of the full-scale invasion 5. Andrii Kostin's press conference on the work of the Prosecutor's Office during the year of full-scale Russian aggression 22.02.2023 6. NGO Ecodia "Cases of potential environmental damage caused by Russian aggression" • Created with Datawrapper

Which areas are most in need of recovery support

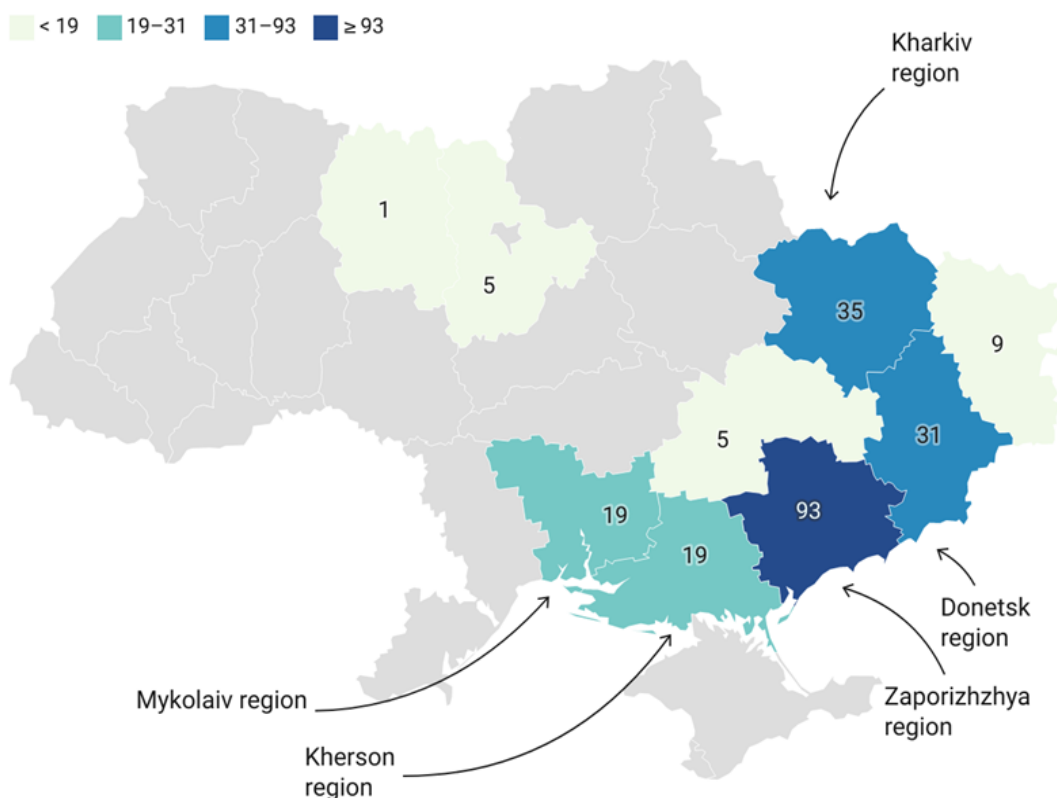
Several parameters can be used to assess the losses in the regions and the need for recovery. We used the following indicators:

- Number of destroyed and damaged schools
- number of attacks on medical facilities
- Number of attacks on energy infrastructure facilities
- number of attacks that pose a risk of environmental disaster
- Number of damaged or destroyed buildings
- integral losses of the region in money

Number of destroyed and damaged schools

The largest number of destroyed schools is in Zaporizhzhia region (we use data from the study «War and Education: How a year of full-scale invasion has affected Ukrainian schools»⁴⁶⁰) - 93 buildings⁴⁶¹. Kharkiv region (35 schools destroyed) and Donetsk region (31 schools) suffered significant losses. Kherson and Mykolaiv regions lost 19 schools each.

Number of schools destroyed as a result of hostilities, by region



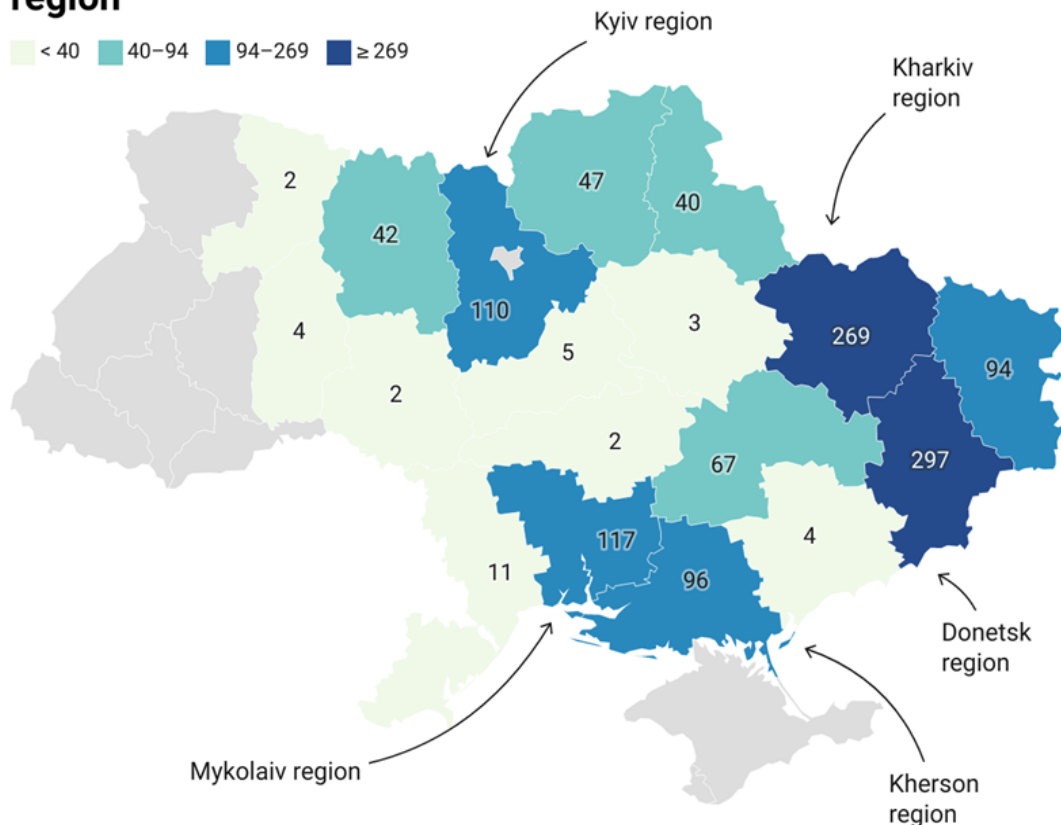
Source: War and Education: How a year of full-scale invasion has affected Ukrainian schools • Created with Datawrapper

Donetsk and Kharkiv regions have the highest number of damaged schools (297 and 269). Four other regions have a large number of damaged schools - Mykolaiv (117), Kyiv (110), Kherson (96) and Luhansk regions.

⁴⁶⁰ Iryna Kohut, Olena Nikulina, Olena Sirbu, Tetyana Zherobkina, Yulia Nazarenko. «War and Education: How a year of full-scale invasion has affected Ukrainian schools». Published on February 24, 2023. https://saved.foundation/reports/ua/yearofwar_report_ua.pdf

⁴⁶¹ However, the data for Zaporizhzhia region requires additional verification: the ratio of destroyed (93) and damaged (4) schools is rather strange.

Number of schools damaged as a result of hostilities, by region



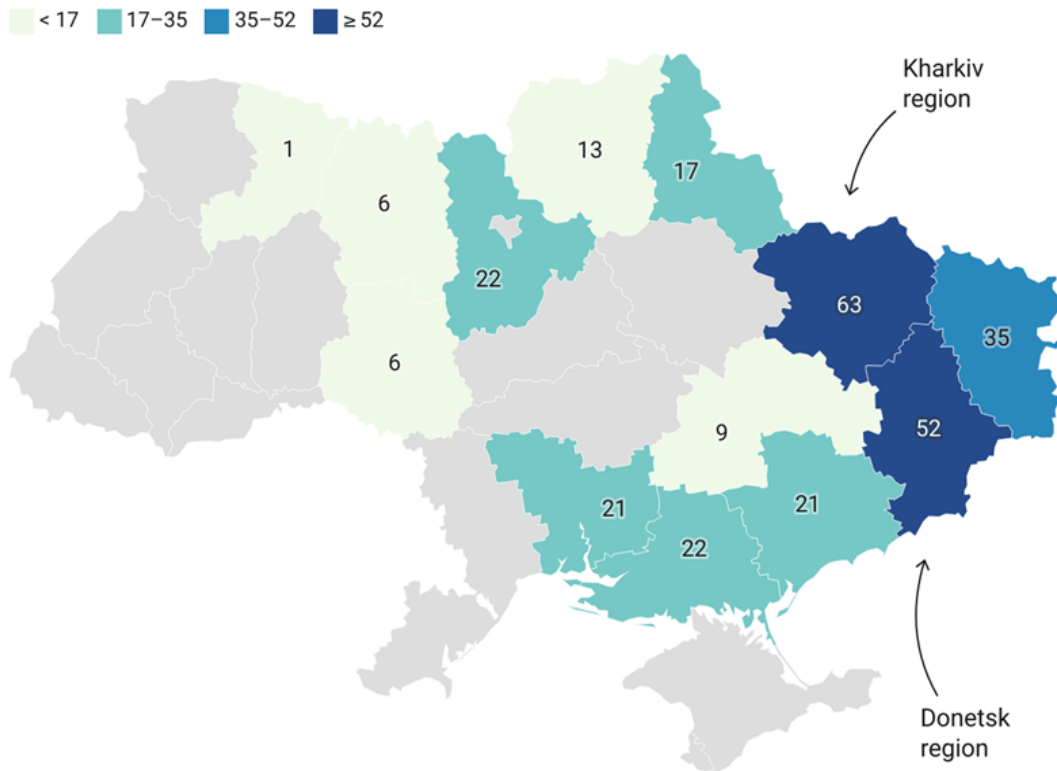
Source: War and Education: How a year of full-scale invasion has affected Ukrainian schools • Created with Datawrapper

A number of attacks on medical facilities

The largest number of damaged or destroyed hospitals is in Kharkiv and Donetsk regions - 63 and 52 respectively (we use data from the project «Destruction and Devastation. A year of Russia's attack on the Ukrainian healthcare system»⁴⁶²). In Luhansk region, 35 hospitals were attacked during the hostilities. 21-22 hospitals were damaged or destroyed in Kyiv, Mykolaiv, and Kherson regions.

⁴⁶² Destruction and Devastation. One Year of Russia's Assault on Ukraine's Health Care System. Published in February 2023. <https://uhc.org.ua/2023/02/21/russias-assault-ukraine-report-2/>

Attacks that damaged or destroyed hospitals between 24 February 2022 and 31 December 2022



Source: At least 707 attacks on the healthcare system in Ukraine during the year of Russian aggression against civilians: report. • Created with Datawrapper

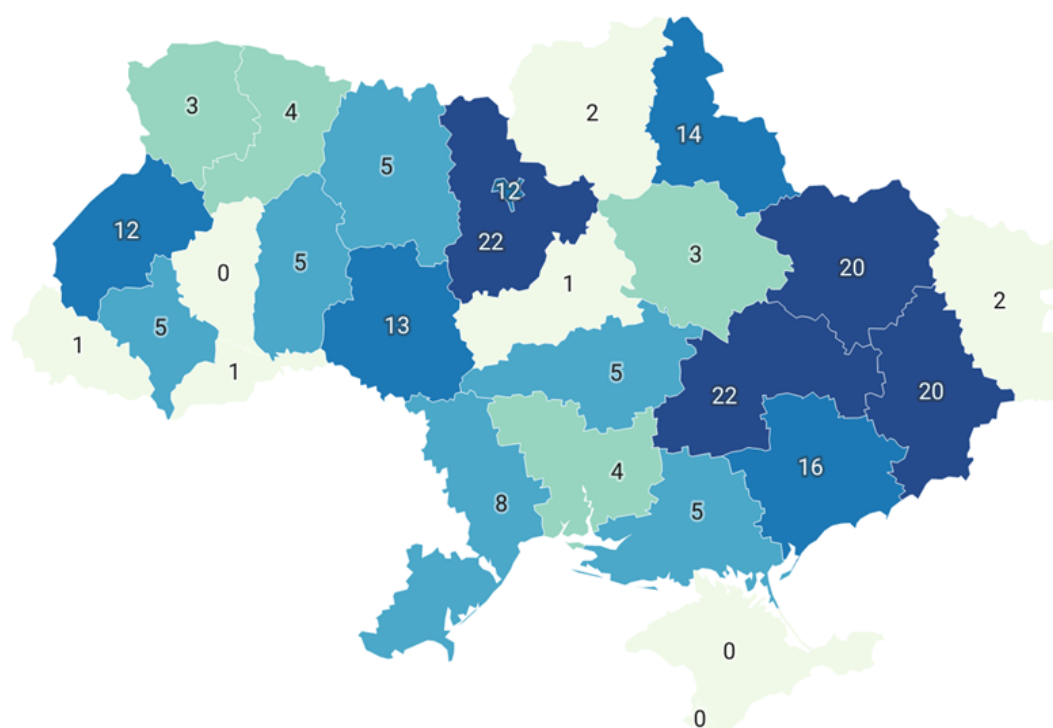
Number of attacks on energy infrastructure facilities

According to the Prosecutor General's Office⁴⁶³, Kyiv and Dnipro regions accounted for the largest number of attacks on energy infrastructure in the first year of the full-scale war (22 attacks each). 20 attacks on the power system were recorded in Kharkiv and Donetsk regions.

⁴⁶³ Press conference of Andriy Kostin on the work of the Prosecutor's Office during the year of full-scale Russian aggression. Published on February 22, 2023. <https://www.gp.gov.ua/ua/posts/preskonferenciya-andriya-kostina-pro-roboti-prokuraturi-za-rik-povnomasstabnoyi-agresiyi-rf>

Russian strikes on electric power facilities from 24.02.2022 to 20.02.2023 by regions

< 3 3-5 5-12 12-20 ≥ 20



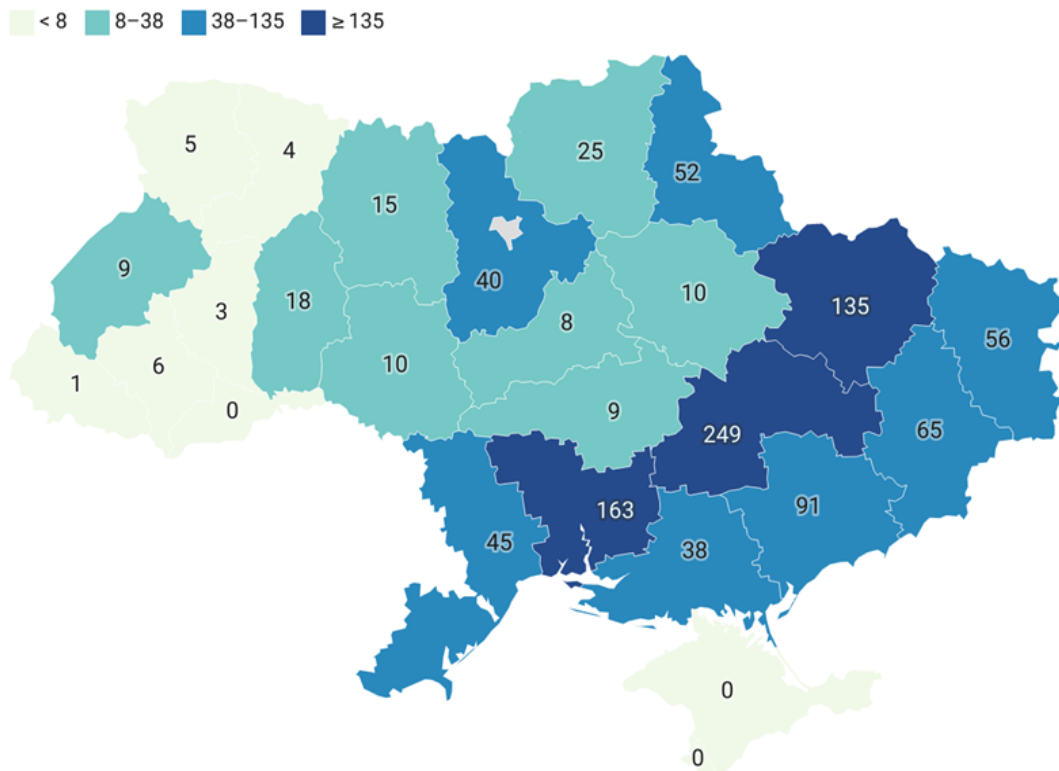
Source: Andrii Kostin's press conference on the work of the Prosecutor's Office during the year of full-scale Russian aggression 22.02.2023 • Created with Datawrapper

Number of attacks that pose a risk of environmental disaster

According to the NGO «Ecodiya»⁴⁶⁴, the largest number of cases of potential environmental damage as a result of military operations was recorded in Dnipropetrovsk region - 249, followed by Mykolaiv region (163), and Kharkiv region (135).

⁴⁶⁴ Cases of potential environmental damage caused by Russian aggression. [Interactive map]. <https://ecoaction.org.ua/warmap.html>

Cases of potential environmental damage caused by Russian aggression



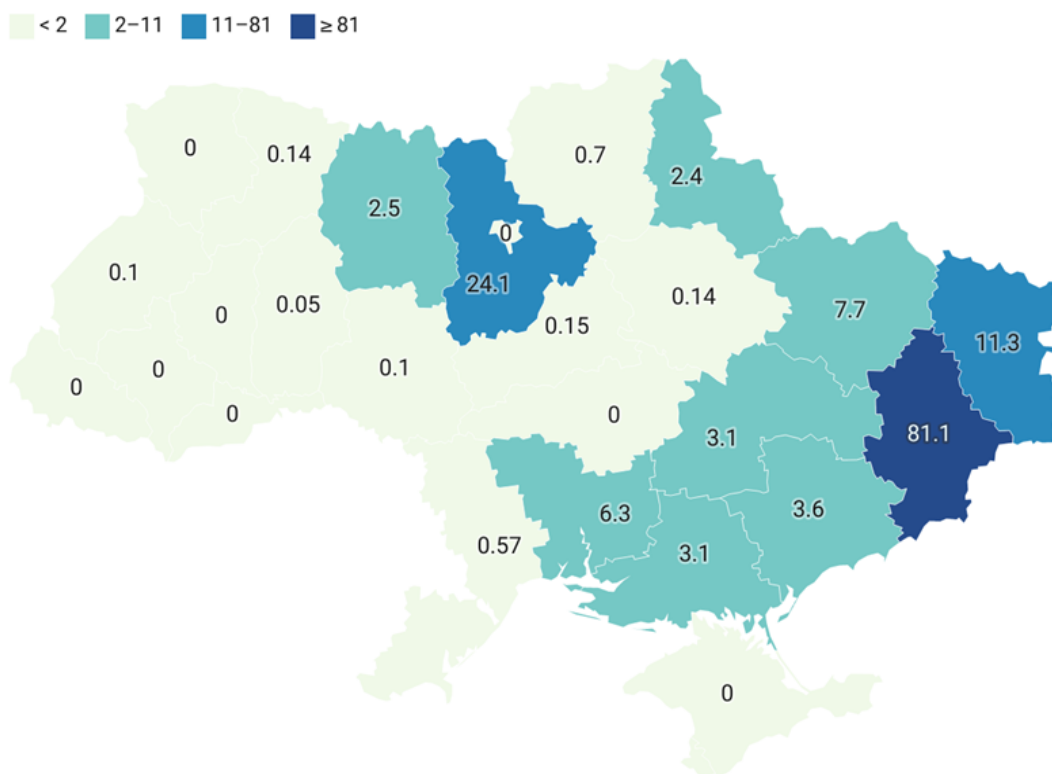
Source: NGO Ecodia "Cases of potential environmental damage caused by Russian aggression" • Created with Datawrapper

Number of houses damaged or destroyed

Housing is perhaps the most painful and obvious indicator of the losses of a particular region due to the war. According to the Kyiv School of Economics⁴⁶⁵, the largest number of destroyed housing units is in Donetsk region (81,100 units). The second place goes to Kyiv (24.1 thousand), and the third to Luhansk (11.3 thousand). It is worth noting that although the media focuses a lot of attention on Chernihiv region in the context of housing reconstruction, as of May 2023, a significant number of regions are already ahead of it in this sad competition.

⁴⁶⁵ Report on direct damage to infrastructure from destruction as a result of Russia's military aggression against Ukraine one year after the start of the full-scale invasion. https://kse.ua/wp-content/uploads/2023/03/UKR_Feb23_FINAL_Damages-Report-1.pdf

Number of destroyed or damaged housing stock, thousand units (data from the Kyiv School of Economics)



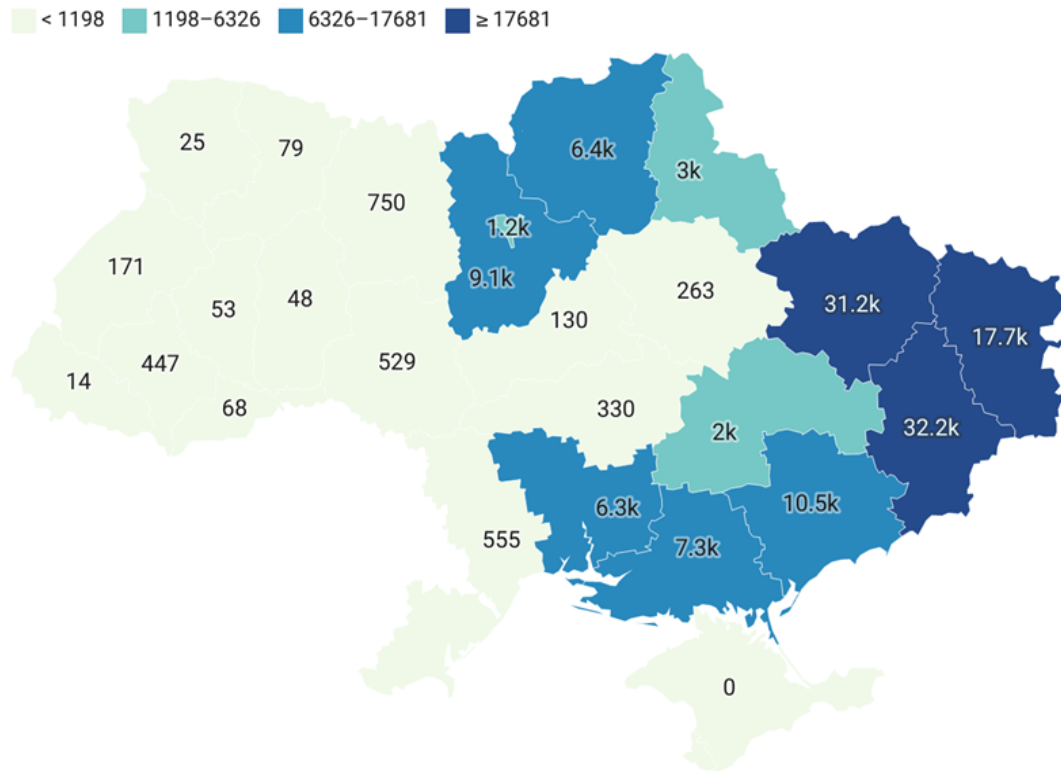
Source: Report on direct damage to infrastructure from the destruction caused by Russia's military aggression against Ukraine one year after the start of the full-scale invasion • Created with Datawrapper

Integral losses of the region in money

The data of the Kyiv School of Economics ⁴⁶⁶ as of February 2023 allow us to estimate the total losses of the regions in terms of money. Donetsk, Kharkiv, and Luhansk oblasts generally suffered the most significant losses (\$32.2 billion, \$31.2 billion, and \$17.7 billion, respectively). Zaporizhzhia region (\$10.5 billion) and Kyiv region (\$9.1 billion) suffered the most damage from the war.

⁴⁶⁶ Report on direct damage to infrastructure from destruction as a result of Russia's military aggression against Ukraine one year after the start of the full-scale invasion. https://kse.ua/wp-content/uploads/2023/03/UKR_Feb23_FINAL_Damages-Report-1.pdf

Total estimate of direct losses by region in monetary terms (in millions of dollars) as of February 2023 (data from Kyiv School of Economics)



Source: Report on direct damage to infrastructure from the destruction caused by Russia's military aggression against Ukraine one year after the start of the full-scale invasion • Created with Datawrapper

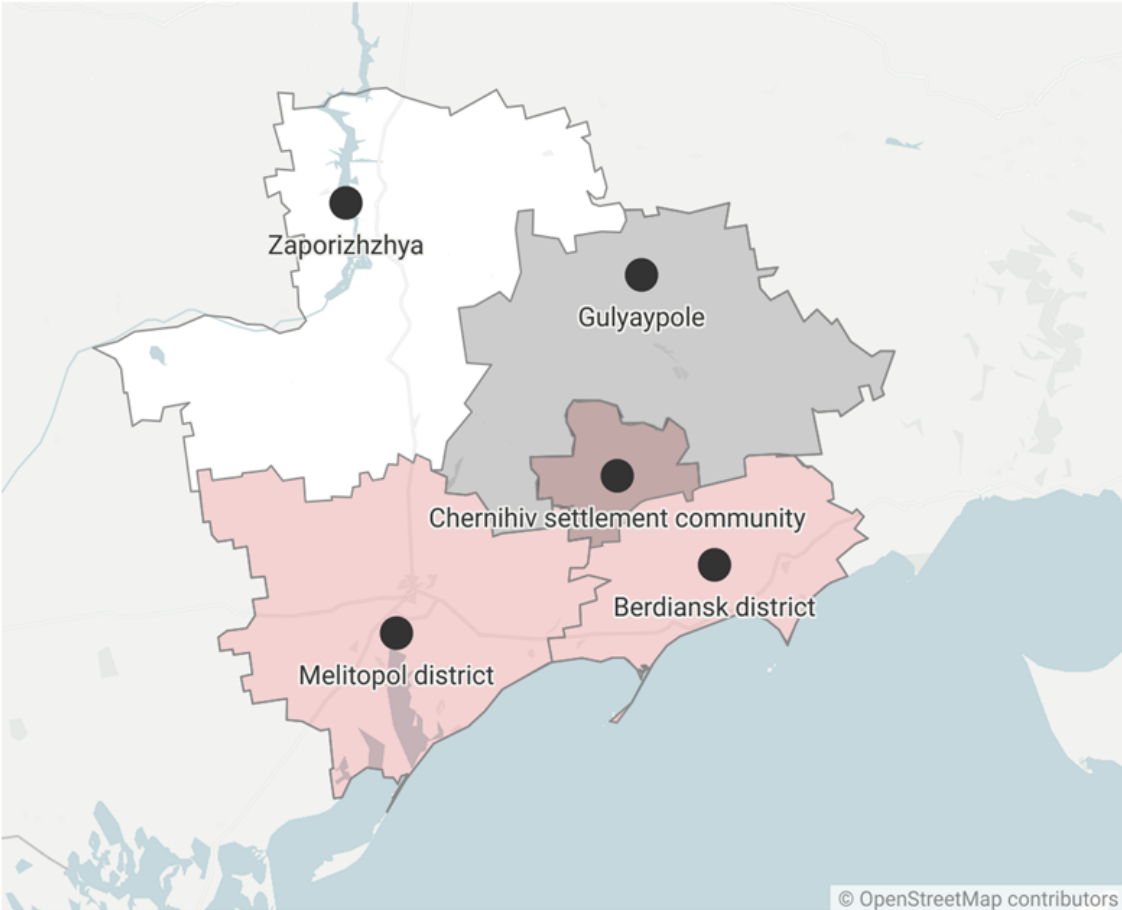
Which communities need the most help in recovery

In interviews with representatives of local authorities, respondents named specific communities that most need assistance in the course of recovery. Here is a list of them by region.

Zaporizhzhya region

- city of Zaporizhzhya
- Chernihivska settlement hromada in the Berdiansk Rayon
- communities of the Polohivskiyi (especially the town of Gulyaypole), Berdiansk, Melitopol districts (currently temporarily occupied)

Communities most in need of assistance in the course of recovery (based on the results of interviews) - Zaporizhzhia oblast



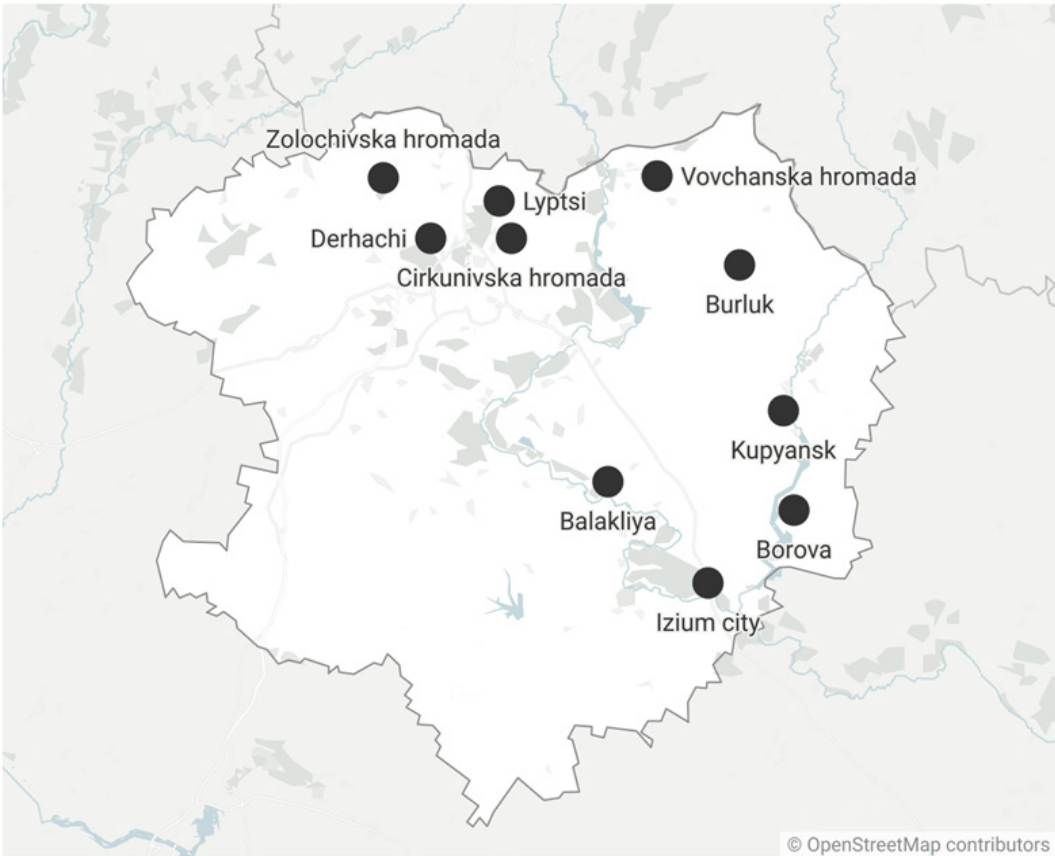
Temporarily occupied communities

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Kharkiv region

- Border areas of the Zolochivska hromada
- Dergachi city
- Liptsi village
- Tsyrkunivka community
- Vovchansk community
- Burluk village
- Kupianske community
- Borova village
- Iziium city
- Balakliya city

Communities most in need of assistance in the course of recovery (based on the results of interviews) - Kharkiv region

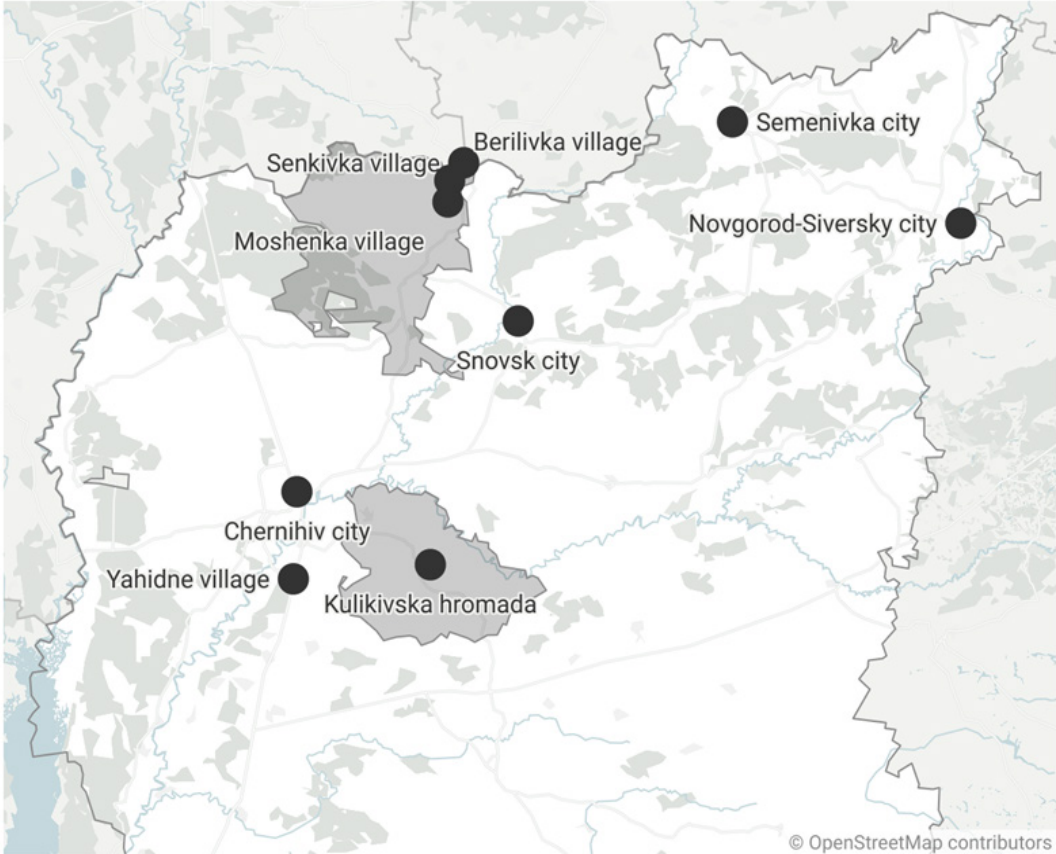


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Chernihiv region

- Border villages of Horodnyanska community: Senkivka, Berylivka, Moshchenka
- city of Chernihiv
- Kulykivka community
- Semenivka town
- the city of Snovsk
- Novgorod-Seversky city
- Yahidne village

Communities most in need of assistance in the course of recovery (based on the results of interviews) - Chernihiv region



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Sumy region

- Vorozhbyanska territorial community
- Belopolska
- Burin city

Communities most in need of assistance in the course of recovery (based on the results of interviews) - Sumy region

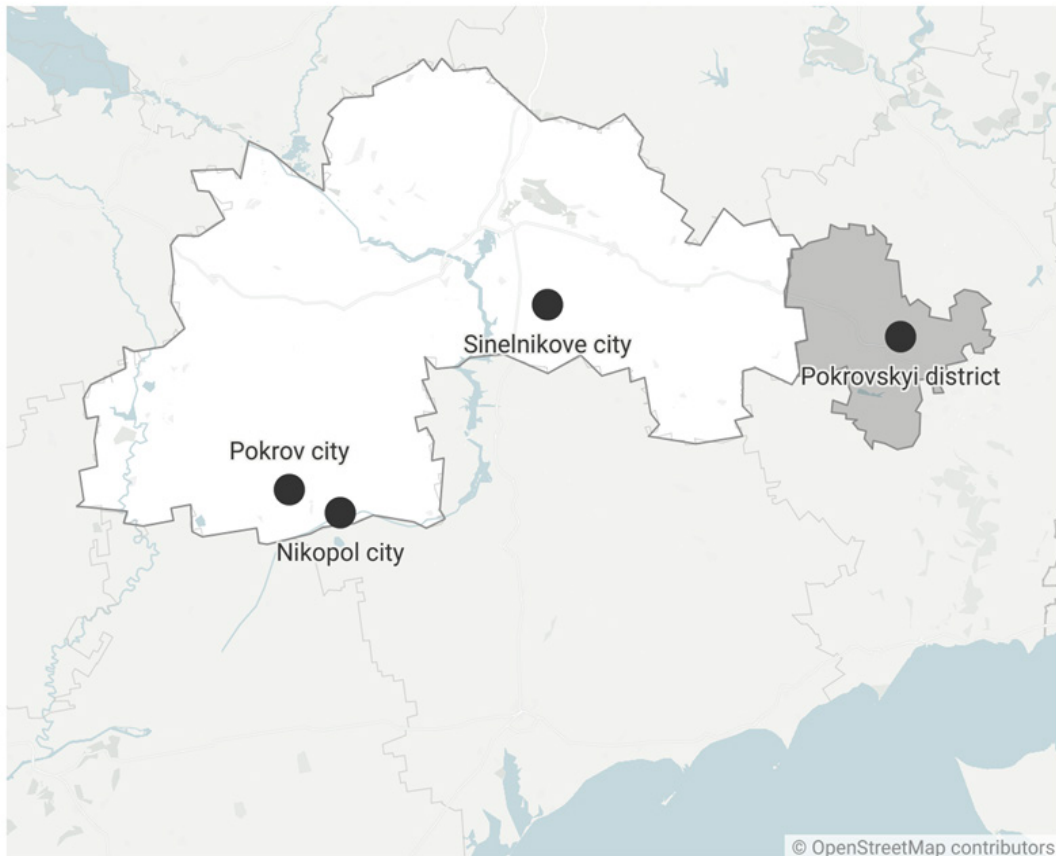


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Dnipropetrovska oblast

- Nikopol city
- Sinelnikovo
- Pokrova town and district
- the entire Zaporizhzhia and Kryvyi Rih direction

Communities most in need of assistance in the course of recovery (based on the results of interviews) - Dnipropetrovska oblast



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Odesa, Mykolaiv, Poltava regions

Odesa region

- Bessarabia
- Zatoka
- bridge across the Dniester estuary
- Poltava region
- Biletska territorial community
- Mykolaiv region
- Bashtanka urban territorial community

Which areas should be restored in the first place

Representatives of national CSOs did not propose specific lists of oblasts and communities, but rather the principles and methodology by which they could be selected:

«In Ukraine, it is necessary to create conditions for the development of the human in man and the human in society, to enable people to realise themselves, to support them with an educational component and an infrastructure component. This cannot be done in places close to the frontline and far from logistics and communication routes. These should be urban islands around which something powerful can be built. These are cities, but they don't have to be super big; they are places where there is comfort and opportunities for remote work to create large-scale reconstruction components.

There is a transition period; our agricultural component of the economy and our subsoil will also need this recovery.

The third aspect is the ideological component, the history of memory of the hundreds of cities and towns that were destroyed during the war. Among them will be those that do not need to be restored from a pragmatic point of view but will have to be from an ideological, communication, and cultural point of view.

All three approaches require different ways of working with regional authorities and must be very flexible. The first approach is independent of the central government. It can be implemented at the city level with interesting and creative infrastructure solutions and the involvement of resources, including the public sector. The second approach will require the support of large investments and loans from the state and the international community. The third approach is impossible without it. The first thing to do is to set priorities, to determine what we will keep and will have to give up. The first two approaches should be started simultaneously and create conditions for added value growth and restore the resources we had before the invasion to ensure sustainable existence.»

Most experts agree that we need to focus on recovering all regions. At the same time, we should focus not on the territories but on where people who have moved from the dangerous areas live. There may be certain risks, as, at this stage, it has yet to be known when and how many people will be able to return to the affected and occupied territories. At the same time, many IDPs are staying in other places, putting a strain on local infrastructure. At the same time, it is necessary to invest in restoring the frontline regions to create conditions for the return of those who have left because otherwise, there is nothing to restore.

«We haveno safe place, and it has been flying everywhere, but we need to pay more attention to the regions that are most affected and are along the border because we risk having a desert there and everyone leaving.»

«We need to prioritise restoring those regions where there may be further economic activity. If we talk about the whole of Ukraine, there may be a scaling up of infrastructure (for example, increasing the resources of the ASC network for IDPs) so that people can use it.»

TABLE OF PROJECTS AND INITIATIVES

Nº	Thematic area	Project name	Participants, partners, donors	Brief description
1	Assessment of the extent of damage and needs	"Russia will pay"	Office of the President of Ukraine, Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Reintegration of the Temporarily Occupied Territories, Ministry of Infrastructure of Ukraine, Ministry of Community and Territorial Development of Ukraine, KSE Institute, Centre for Economic Strategy, Dragon Capital, Anti-Corruption Headquarters, Institute of Analysis and Advocacy, Transparency International Ukraine, Prozorro.Sales, Prozorro, Ukrainian Council of Shopping Centres, CoST Ukraine, Vkursi Agro, TVIS Ukraine, Retailers Association of Ukraine (RAU), Centre for Innovation Development, Culver Airlines, USAID	Assessment of Ukraine's losses as a result of the war
2	Assessment of the extent of damage and needs	"Overview of losses and damages in the agricultural sector"	KSE Institute	Assessment of losses in the agricultural sector as a result of the war
3	Assessment of the extent of damage and needs	"Overview of losses and damages in agriculture"	KSE Institute	Estimating losses in agriculture as a result of the war
4	Assessment of the extent of damage and needs	"Updated assessment of Ukraine's recovery and reconstruction needs"	World Bank, European Commission, UN, Government of Ukraine	Assessment of losses and financial needs for the reconstruction of Ukraine as a result of the war
5	Assessment of the extent of damage and needs	"Interim assessment on damages to telecommunication infrastructure and resilience of the ICT ecosystem in Ukraine"	International Telecommunication Union (ITU)	Assessment of damage to Ukraine's telecommunications infrastructure as a result of the war
6	Assessment of the extent of damage and needs	Assessment of damage and destruction in the energy sector	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), World Bank	Assessment of damage and destruction in the energy sector of Ukraine as a result of the war
7	Assessment of the extent of damage and needs	"Ukrainian energy sector evaluation and damage assessment"	Energy Charter	Assessment of damage and destruction in the energy sector of Ukraine as a result of the war
8	Assessment of the extent of damage and needs	"The impact of the war in Ukraine on agriculture and agricultural livelihoods"	Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO)	Assessing the impact of the war in Ukraine on agriculture
9	Assessment of the extent of damage and needs	Assessment of infrastructure damage	Rebuildua	Assessment of infrastructure damage using digitisation of UAV and satellite data, photo and video recording, and geospatial data analysis

10	Assessment of the extent of damage and needs	Environmental monitoring	"Ecodiya"	Monitoring of potential environmental damage caused by Russian aggression (including soil and greenhouse gases)
11	Assessment of the extent of damage and needs	Environmental monitoring	Ecodozor: environmental consequences and risks of the hostilities in Ukraine	Monitoring cases of potential environmental damage caused by Russian aggression
12	Assessment of the extent of damage and needs	Assessing the impact of war on education	Cedos Analytical Centre, savED Foundation, International Renaissance Foundation	Research "War and Education: How a year of full-scale invasion has affected Ukrainian schools"
13	Assessment of the extent of damage and needs	Assessing the impact of war on the healthcare system	EyeWitness to Atrocities, Insecurity Insight (II), Physicians for Human Rights (PHR), Media Initiative for Human Rights (MHR) and Ukrainian Healthcare Centre (UHC)	Documentation of Russia's attacks on Ukrainian hospitals, medical infrastructure and medical personnel
14	Establishment of GIS systems/GIS registers required for recovery	GIS project	UNDP, the Government of Ukraine, the United Nations Satellite Centre (UNOSAT), the Kyiv School of Economics (KSE) and the City University of New York (CUNY)	Mapping damage and destruction of buildings
15	Establishment of GIS systems/GIS registers required for recovery	Recording infrastructure damage	RebuildUA	Analysing and visualising the destroyed infrastructure of Ukraine, collecting evidence of the crimes of the aggressor countries
16	Establishment of GIS systems/GIS registers required for recovery	ONOVA GIS HUB	ONOVA/Ukraine Renewal League	Fixing damage, controlling the process of renovating objects, the ability to interact with the owners of destroyed objects
17	Establishment of GIS systems/GIS registers required for recovery	Map of Destruction and Reconstruction	NGO "Anti-Corruption Headquarters"	Mapping of information on all damaged or destroyed civilian infrastructure, as well as information on reconstruction work
18	Establishment of GIS systems/GIS registers required for recovery	Map of destruction	Texty.org.ua	Mapping the destruction
19	Establishment of GIS systems/GIS registers required for recovery	Digital platform for mapping destroyed and damaged housing	NGO "Housing Ukraine", Council of Europe	A mapping register to record damage and monitor recovery progress
20	Establishment of GIS systems/GIS registers required for recovery	GIS module of damaged facilities in Mykolaiv	EU Anti-Corruption Initiative in Ukraine (EUACI), local authorities	GIS system with information on damage to facilities
21	Establishment of GIS systems/GIS registers required for recovery	"Regional development: functional types of territories. An interactive GIS guide"	"Society of Researchers of Ukraine"	An interactive GIS guide taking into account the new typology of hromadas that emerged in the legislation due to the war
22	Establishment of GIS systems/GIS registers required for recovery	Interactive map of the destruction of the agricultural sector	NGO "All-Ukrainian Agrarian Council", USAID	Interactive map and database of agricultural sector destruction
23	Establishment of GIS systems/GIS registers required for recovery	Tasks for the development of comprehensive spatial development plans	USAID AGRO	The service assists territorial communities in formulating a task for the development of a comprehensive plan for the spatial development of territories of territorial communities.

24	Establishment of GIS systems/GIS registers required for recovery	Interactive map of humanitarian aid shipped	Humanitarian Coordination Centre	Optimising the provision of humanitarian aid to the de-occupied settlements of Kharkiv region
25	Development of digital products/information systems	DREAM (Digital Ecosystem for Restoration Accountable Management)	Ministry of Communities, Territories and Infrastructure Development, State Agency for Reconstruction and Development of Infrastructure, Coalition of NGOs RISE Ukraine, Transparency International Ukraine, Better Regulation Delivery Office BRDO, UK Government	Recording and monitoring the life cycle of reconstruction projects: registration of damage, financing, procurement of goods and services for reconstruction, construction works and commissioning
26	Development of digital products/information systems	Service isRestore	Ministry of Communities, Territories and Infrastructure Development, Ministry of Digital Transformation, USAID/UKaid TAPAS Project/Transparency and Accountability in Public Administration and Services	A service that allows you to apply for financial assistance for the restoration of damaged property due to the war
27	Development of digital products/information systems	Digitisation of state building codes	Ministry of Communities, Territories and Infrastructure Development, Ministry of Digital Transformation, USAID/UKaid TAPAS Project/Transparency and Accountability in Public Administration and Services	Electronic database of building codes, which is available free of charge
28	Development of digital products/information systems	Digitalisation of the work of the State Statistics Service	Project of the Government of Sweden and the Eastern Europe Foundation "E-Governance for Government Accountability and Community Participation" (EGAP), Ministry of Digital Transformation	New portal of the State Statistics Service, reorganisation of the administrative structure, creation of an internal IT system for collecting and processing information, and migration of historical data
29	Development of digital products/information systems	SaveEcoVot	Volunteers, Open Society Foundation, etc.	Automatic digital documentation of environmental crimes
30	Development of digital products/information systems	"Community 4.0"	SocialBoost, U-Lead with Europe and the Ministry of Digital Transformation	Acceleration programme for digital development of hromadas
31	Development of digital products/information systems	Digitalisation of Makarivska hromada	"Ukrainian Foundation for Energy Efficiency and Energy Saving (UFEES)	Digital development of the community
32	Establishment of think tanks, coordination/expert platforms to support recovery	"Restoring Ukraine together"	CSO ANTS	Create an expert platform to work on plans for Ukraine's post-war recovery and establish effective processes of interaction between all stakeholders
33	Establishment of think tanks, coordination/expert platforms to support recovery	Council for Support of Ukraine	GLOBSEC Analytical Centre (Bratislava)	The Council will focus on Ukraine's accession to the European Union and Ukraine's recovery, as well as its integration into Central Europe, and will provide individual consultations in the form of research packages and pilot projects

34	Establishment of think tanks, coordination/expert platforms to support recovery	Commission for the Restoration of Ukraine	Centre for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) (Washington, DC)	Preparation of analytical documents on agriculture, energy, transport and logistics, and corruption
35	Creation of manifestos or concepts for recovery	"Luhansk Declaration"	More than 100 civil society organisations	Manifesto of Ukrainian civil society - common principles and a framework for the future
36	Creation of manifestos or concepts for recovery	"Vision of Ukraine 2030"	Civil Coalition "Ukraine after the Victory"	A vision document covering almost all areas of domestic policy, economy and public administration
37	Creation of manifestos or concepts for recovery	"Vision of Ukraine: Reforming and restoring the social and humanitarian sphere in the perspective of 2030"	Reanimation Package of Reforms Coalition	A vision document that addresses issues of national identity, civil society and media, gender policy, human rights, education, science and innovation, healthcare, youth and sports, policy on people with disabilities and veterans
38	Creation of manifestos or concepts for recovery	"The concept of rebuilding Ukraine"	Transparency International Ukraine	A document that embodies a vision of how to address the biggest risks in the country's recovery process
39	Creation of manifestos or concepts for recovery	"The Prague Charter"	Architectural experts, international professional and public organisations, representatives of the National Union of Architects of Ukraine	10 principles of post-war urban reconstruction
40	Creation of manifestos or concepts for recovery	"Never Again 2.0. A manifesto for sustainable peace"	International civic initiative "International Centre for the Victory of Ukraine" (ICUV)	A manifesto describing the conditions for achieving sustainable peace
41	Developing training programmes for recovery participants	Online webinars "Introduction to the Capacity Building Programme for the Reconstruction of Ukraine"	New European Bauhaus (NEB), Ro3kvit and ReThink	Training course on the principles of infrastructure reconstruction
42	Developing training programmes for recovery participants	Manual "Development of a comprehensive community restoration programme"	Right to Protection Charitable Foundation	Methodological recommendations for creating a programme for comprehensive restoration of the community territory
43	Creating analytical recovery plans	"Analysis of international experience and best practices for transparent and accountable reconstruction"	BRDO Better Regulation Delivery Office	Analysis of typical forms of recovery assistance, main stages of recovery, risks and ways to prevent corruption risks
44	Creating analytical recovery plans	"Post-war economic recovery in Ukraine"	"Centre for Applied Research	Research on the strategy of economic recovery in Ukraine
45	Creating analytical recovery plans	"Re:Ukraine"	Institute for Analysis and Advocacy	Researching the experience of economic and infrastructure recovery in countries affected by military conflicts, analysing the necessary reforms and changes in legislation
46	Creating analytical recovery plans	"Institutional architecture of reconstruction"	RISE Coalition	Proposals on the general principles of reconstruction and architecture of the reconstruction system, description of challenges

47	Creating analytical recovery plans	"Analysis of the Draft Post-War Reconstruction Plan for Ukraine and Recommendations of Ecoaction"	"Ecodiya"	Critical analysis of the Draft Environmental Recovery Plan of Ukraine
48	Creating analytical recovery plans	"Ukraine's post-war recovery: rebuilding for a better future"	Institute for Economic Research and Policy Consulting with the financial support of the European Union, Ukrainian National Platform of the Eastern Partnership Civil Society Forum	Policy Paper within the framework of the Green Recovery Initiative: Rebuilding for a Better Future
49	Creating analytical recovery plans	"Post-war reconstruction of Ukrainian cities: green reconstruction and green transformation"	Resource and Analysis Centre "Society and Environment"	Analytical study on green reconstruction and green transformation of cities in the post-war period
50	Creating analytical recovery plans	"Ukraine's post-war recovery: new markets and digital solutions"	Kyiv School of Economics	Proposals for strategic directions of the post-war reconstruction of Ukraine
51	Creating analytical recovery plans	"The Cookbook of Ukrainian Recovery"	RRR4U Consortium (Resilience, Reconstruction and Relief for Ukraine)	A document that outlines clear principles for rebuilding the country
52	Creating analytical recovery plans	"Rebuilding Ukraine: Initiatives, Approaches, Recommendations"	International Centre for Policy Studies	Analytical report on historical precedents, existing initiatives and possible sources of funds for reconstruction
53	Creating analytical recovery plans	"Economic priorities for post-war Ukraine"	CASE Poland and CASE Ukraine	Reform plan for Ukraine's economic recovery
54	Creating analytical recovery plans	"Re.Housing for Ukraine"	Cedos	Monitoring, analysis and research, as well as the development of a discussion platform for finding sustainable solutions for housing reconstruction and updating housing policy in Ukraine
55	Creating analytical recovery plans	"Expert Recommendations to the National Recovery Plan of Ukraine"	CSO group, Reanimation Package of Reforms	Analysis of the National Recovery Plan of Ukraine
56	Creating analytical recovery plans	"Post-war reconstruction: what should Ukrainian cities adopt and what should they avoid?"	Transparent Cities Programme	Article with recommendations on the process of organising reconstruction at the city level
57	Creating analytical recovery plans	Series of articles and podcast	Vox Ukraine, National Endowment for Democracy	Analysis and discussion of various aspects and areas of recovery
58	Creating analytical recovery plans	"Digital technologies will drive Ukraine's modernisation"	Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) / Commission for the Restoration of Ukraine	Exploring digital recovery solutions
59	Creating analytical recovery plans	"Promoting economic transformation of Ukraine. Restoration, reconstruction and modernisation"	Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) / Commission for the Restoration of Ukraine	Recommendations on steps to take for a successful recovery
60	Creating analytical recovery plans	Plans to restore Makariv community	Institute for the Development of Social Innovation / community leaders, representatives of the National Union of Architects and Drees & Sommer architectural firm	Plans to restore Makariv community

61	Creating analytical recovery plans	"Bucha Build Back Better"	Partnership for a Strong Ukraine Foundation	Plans for the restoration of the Bucha community
62	Creating analytical recovery plans	Plans to rebuild Ukrainian communities	USAID DOBRE, GIZ	Help with recovery plans
63	Support for CSOs to participate in recovery	Call for proposals to support CSO research initiatives	ISAR "UNITY"	Programme to increase the level of evidence and argumentation in planning for the country's recovery, European integration and CSOs' work during the war
64	Support for CSOs to participate in recovery	Contest "Build a House of Civil Society!" to improve access to services and services of infrastructure organisations	ISAR "UNITY"	Competition to improve CSOs' access to services and facilities of infrastructure organisations
65	Support for CSOs to participate in recovery	Grant competition for organisational development	ISAR "UNITY"	Programme to support civil society organisations for greater efficiency and sustainability
66	Support for CSOs to participate in recovery	Resilience programme	Eastern Europe Foundation	Strengthening civil society organisations, individual activists and media in war-affected Ukraine
67	Support for CSOs to participate in recovery	Project "Capable and Strong"	Eastern Europe Foundation	Support for CSOs working to combat gender-based violence and protect women's rights, support vulnerable groups, national minorities, and people affected by the full-scale invasion
68	Support for CSOs to participate in recovery	Phoenix programme	Eastern Europe Foundation German Marshall Fund "Relief, Resilience, Recovery"	Support for CSOs through grants for the implementation of necessary projects, creation of useful technological solutions and institutional development of CSOs
69	Support for CSOs to participate in recovery	Competition for think tanks	International Renaissance Foundation	Support for think tanks
70	Support for CSOs to participate in recovery	Project "European Renaissance of Ukraine: a civil society initiative for resilience and recovery"	International Renaissance Foundation	Support for civil society organisations
71	Support for CSOs to participate in recovery	Competition "Programme Fund for Recovery and Reconstruction"	UK Department for International Development	Supporting projects from CSOs aimed at restoring and reconstructing Ukraine
72	Support for CSOs to participate in recovery	Project "Civil Society and Media Resilience to the War in Ukraine"	Netherlands Helsinki Committee (NHC), People in Need (PIN), Prague Civil Society Centre (PCSC), EU	Strengthening the resilience of civil society and independent media
73	Support for CSOs to participate in recovery	"Relief, Resilience, Recovery"	German Marshall Fund	Strengthening the resilience of civil society
74	Support for entrepreneurs	Grant programme "eRobot"	Government of Ukraine	Microgrants for setting up a business; grants for the development of a processing plant, planting a garden, developing a greenhouse, implementing a start-up, funds for IT training

75	Support for entrepreneurs	The Single Market Programme	European Union	Business Bridge and Erasmus for Young Entrepreneurs grant offers for entrepreneurs to find new business partners in the EU and enter new markets
76	Support for entrepreneurs	Support for small agricultural producers	European Union, Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations, Ministry of Agrarian Policy	Support for producers in Lviv, Ivano-Frankivsk, Zakarpattia and part of Chernivtsi regions through investment grants, advisory services and consultancy. Resource grants.
77	Support for entrepreneurs	AGRO programme	USAID	Stimulating agricultural production by small producers. Support grain MSMEs in increasing their grain storage and drying capacity.
78	Support for entrepreneurs	Programme "Competitive Economy of Ukraine"	USAID	A grant programme for small and medium-sized women-owned and family businesses to support business relocation, business scaling in Ukraine, entering international markets, implementing innovative solutions and optimising business processes
79	Support for entrepreneurs	Restoring Ukrainian organic dairy production	The Ministry of Agrarian Policy, the State Service of Ukraine for Food Safety and Consumer Protection and the Swiss Quality FOOD Trade Programme in Ukraine	Joint plan to stimulate organic dairy production developed
80	Support for entrepreneurs	EBRD grant programmes	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development	Grants for small and medium-sized Ukrainian enterprises to pay for business development consultations. Programme for Ukreximbank borrowers implementing investment sub-projects.
81	Support for entrepreneurs	"Ukraine Economic Resilience Programme (UERP)"	Mercy Corps	Grants for IDP entrepreneurs, small farmers affected by the war, small and medium-sized farmers, war-affected small and medium-sized businesses in certain regions
82	Support for entrepreneurs	"SME development: economic integration of internally displaced persons and business recovery"	International Organisation for Migration, Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Reintegration of the Temporarily Occupied Territories, Germany and the German Development Bank (KfW)	Programme for the recovery of war-affected micro and small enterprises
83	Support for entrepreneurs	"Human security solutions in Ukraine"	International Organisation for Migration, Government of Japan	Grants for micro and small enterprises in Kyiv and Chernihiv regions
84	Support for entrepreneurs	Co-financing programme for Ukrainian business	GIZ	A co-financing grant programme for Ukrainian businesses to implement best available technologies and practices for managing and reducing industrial emissions
85	Support for entrepreneurs	International technical assistance programme "Application and implementation of the EU-Ukraine Association Agreement in the field of trade"	GIZ, German Government, German Sparkassenstiftung, Entrepreneurship Development Fund, Bank Lviv and Oschadbank	Co-financing of investment projects of Ukrainian micro, small and medium-sized enterprises and consulting services
86	Support for entrepreneurs	Business relocation programme	Danish Refugee Council (DRC)	Financial support for business relocation to safer regions

87	Support for entrepreneurs	Business Partnership Programme to support the agricultural sector and food production in Ukraine	The Danish Refugee Council (DRC), the governments of Switzerland and the United Kingdom	Co-financed grants for agricultural and food production enterprises
88	Support for entrepreneurs	TalentA-2023 educational grant programme for women farmers	Corteva Agriscience	Training and grant competition for women farmers
89	Support for entrepreneurs	EU4Environment Programme	EU	Advising businesses on green remediation and relocation
90	Support for entrepreneurs	Talents for Ukraine grant programme	Ministry of Culture and Information Policy, Kyiv School of Economics	Grants for creative entrepreneurs
91	Support for entrepreneurs	"Support for the Rapid Economic Recovery of Ukrainian Municipalities (SRER)"	GIZ and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	Supporting the rapid recovery of local production and improving basic and business infrastructure
92	Support for entrepreneurs	Impact Business	NGO "Impact Force"	Business accelerator services
93	Support for entrepreneurs	Space for IDPs "Live. Act. Influence"	NGO "Centre for Entrepreneurs' Initiatives of Toretsk", Crown Agents, International Alert, Optima Group, UK Government	Community for IDP entrepreneurs
94	Support for entrepreneurs	"Supporting economic participation of vulnerable groups, including IDPs, in Ukraine"	NGO "ZeGrIn Zakarpattia", International Labour Organization, Government of Germany	Mini-grant competition for micro, small and medium-sized enterprises in Zakarpattia Oblast
95	Support for entrepreneurs	Grant competition for micro, small and medium-sized enterprises	NGO "Centre for Women's Perspectives", Lviv Regional Partnership, International Labour Organization Government of Denmark and Germany, GIZ	Grants for the restoration and expansion of production, job creation and employment of IDPs
96	Support for entrepreneurs	"Economic opportunities for women victims of domestic/gender-based violence"	NGO "Innovative Social Solutions", United Nations Population Fund in Ukraine, Government of Canada	Local project to support businesses and create jobs for women who are victims or at risk of domestic violence
97	Rebuilding and repairing housing, social infrastructure	District#1 (Districtone.Foundation)	Volunteers	Rebuilding and repairing housing and social infrastructure in the Kyiv region
98	Rebuilding and repairing housing, social infrastructure	Charitable Foundation "Volunteer Union "PORUCH"	Volunteers	Reconstruction and repair of houses in Makariv
99	Rebuilding and repairing housing, social infrastructure	PRO-FM: Cases of rebuilding destroyed cities	Charitable organisation "FOUNDATION OF THE ARCHITECTURAL CHAMBER OF UKRAINE"	Training of mayors, architects, and designers to develop quality solutions for the reconstruction of settlements
100	Rebuilding and repairing housing, social infrastructure	NGO Urban Development Platform "Renaissance"	Individuals	Consultancy and construction support

101	Rebuilding and repairing housing, social infrastructure	URBANITY. Guide to urban renewal	Individuals, NGO "Bezbariarnist"	Professional recommendations for reconstruction
102	Rebuilding and repairing housing, social infrastructure	URBAN . Recommendations for the reconstruction of Irpin	Individuals, RebuildUA, KSE Institute	Recommendations for the reconstruction of the city
103	Rebuilding and repairing housing, social infrastructure	Ro3kvit	USAID	Strategy for the post-war spatial development of Ukrainian Mariupol; Supervision of urban development in Bucha
104	Rebuilding and repairing housing, social infrastructure	B50 Recovery	Volunteers	It helps Ukrainians to eliminate the consequences of the war in the de-occupied territories. Our activists take on a variety of buildings, from private homes to infrastructure facilities
105	Rebuilding and repairing housing, social infrastructure	VO At home	Volunteers	Housing repairs and humanitarian aid
106	Rebuilding and repairing housing, social infrastructure	Dobrobat	Volunteers	Assistance to victims in the urgent restoration of housing and social infrastructure in the de-occupied territories
107	Rebuilding and repairing housing, social infrastructure	BUR (Building Ukraine Together)	Volunteers, USAID, IREX, National endowment for democracy	Physical reconstruction and training
108	Rebuilding and repairing housing, social infrastructure	Repair Together	Volunteers, UNDP	Humanitarian aid to de-occupied communities, housing repairs and physical reconstruction
109	Rebuilding and repairing housing, social infrastructure	Daring to rebuild	NGO "Urbanrada", Charitable Foundation "Angels of Ukraine"	Cleaning, preservation, repair and reconstruction of housing in the Kyiv region, mainly in Irpin, Bucha, Gostomel and surrounding villages. We also work in Kharkiv and Kherson regions.
110	Rebuilding and repairing housing, social infrastructure	Safe School Programme	"Eurasia Foundation, Syms Foundation and others	Creating school shelters
111	Rebuilding and repairing housing, social infrastructure	savED	GoGlobal, NGO EDUCATION	Rebuilding destroyed schools
112	Rebuilding and repairing housing, social infrastructure	Bucha community rebuilds	Global Empowerment Mission in cooperation with Life Quality UA	Repairing homes, schools and hospitals
113	Rebuilding and repairing housing, social infrastructure	"Safe Education"	KSE Foundation, Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine Raiffeisen Bank Farmak Kyivstar Dragon Capital	Creating school shelters
114	Rebuilding and repairing housing, social infrastructure	"Rebuilding local schools for sustainability"	"U-LEAD with Europe, European Commission, savED, "Daring to Restore", NGO Centre for Innovative Education "Pro.Svit"	Rebuilding and repairing schools

115	Rebuilding and repairing housing, social infrastructure	"ECHO4SCHOOLS-UA: Repair/modernisation of schools in war-affected regions"	UNDP, Ministry of Recovery	Rebuilding and repairing schools
116	Rebuilding and repairing housing, social infrastructure	"Rebuilding schools in Ukraine"	UNDP, Ministry of Recovery	Rebuilding and repairing schools
117	Rebuilding and repairing housing, social infrastructure	"Transparent cities"	Transparency International Ukraine	Studying the experience of urban reconstruction
118	Rebuilding and repairing housing, social infrastructure	"Healthcare system strengthening and life saving (HEAL Ukraine)"	Ministry of Health, World Bank	Rebuilding and modernising medical facilities
119	Rebuilding and repairing housing, social infrastructure	Restoration of housing in Mykolaiv region	"DareCare", "Heroes of Ukraine", "Stabilisation Support Services"	Repair and reconstruction of housing
120	Rebuilding and repairing critical infrastructure	Grant assistance for the implementation of the Rapid Recovery Plan	Japan	Grant for specific equipment, infrastructure rehabilitation, agricultural rehabilitation, strengthening democracy and governance
121	Rebuilding and repairing critical infrastructure	"Support for the Rapid Economic Recovery of Ukrainian Municipalities (SRER)"	German Government, GIZ, UNDP	Restore local production and improve infrastructure for small and medium-sized businesses, including repair of basic and supportive business infrastructure
122	Rebuilding and repairing critical infrastructure	Reconstruction of Zhytomyr region	Estonia	Repair of a bridge in Malyna and construction of a kindergarten in Ovruch
123	Rebuilding and repairing critical infrastructure	Rebuilding Mykolaiv region	Denmark	Repair of buildings, water supply and district heating systems, bridges
124	Rebuilding and repairing critical infrastructure	Water supply in Nadvirna	NGO DESPRO, Helvetas and Skat Consulting	Construction and equipment of the Nadvirna water intake
125	Rebuilding and repairing critical infrastructure	Rebuilding critical infrastructure in Kyiv region	NEFCO	Rehabilitation of water, wastewater and heating infrastructure
126	Rebuilding and repairing energy infrastructure	Pilot project for the construction and repair of energy infrastructure	State Agency for Reconstruction and Development, Ministry of Energy, State Emergency Service, General Staff of the Armed Forces, critical infrastructure operators	Construction and repair of energy infrastructure
127	Rebuilding and repairing energy infrastructure	Material and technical assistance	Lithuania, Finland, France, Germany, Japan, OAU, Israel, Republic of Korea, Canada, EU	Material and technical means to ensure sustainable electricity supply
128	Rebuilding and repairing energy infrastructure	"Energy security"	USAID	Rebuilding the energy supply infrastructure
129	Rebuilding and repairing energy infrastructure	Targeted grant	EBRD Special Fund, Kingdom of the Netherlands, Ukrenergo	Grant for the restoration of energy infrastructure

130	Rebuilding and repairing energy infrastructure	Targeted grant	Lithuania	Grant for the restoration of energy infrastructure
131	Rebuilding and repairing energy infrastructure	Targeted grant	Germany	Grant for green restoration projects
132	Rebuilding and repairing energy infrastructure	Re-Power	World Bank	Rebuilding the power grid and heating systems
133	Rebuilding and repairing energy infrastructure	Energy Support Fund for Ukraine	Energy community	Assistance to energy companies to quickly restore damaged or destroyed energy infrastructure (procurement of equipment)
134	Rebuilding and repairing energy infrastructure	"Closing the loop: a just energy transition designed by cities and regions"	NGO "Ecoclub" and NGO "Ecodia"	Call for proposals in the field of green energy (financial support and mentoring)
135	Rebuilding and repairing energy infrastructure	Advocacy for green recovery	Energy Transition Coalition , , Ecodiya , , Razom We Stand , Vision Zero and Greenpeace ,, , DiXi Group , , Heinrich Boell Foundation	Advocacy for green recovery
136	Rebuilding and repairing energy infrastructure	"Energy Supply to Communities - SOS"	NGO "DESPRO"	Providing solar power plants to communities
137	Expert support to central government and local authorities in the course of recovery	Expert support to the Interagency Working Group of the Fund for Elimination of the Consequences of Armed Aggression	RISE Coalition	Participation in the work of the Interagency Working Group to review generalised proposals for the allocation of funds from the Fund for Elimination of the Consequences of Armed Aggression and in the development of the draft Methodology for Prioritisation of projects
138	Expert support to central government and local authorities in the course of recovery	Report "On the state and necessity of improving the legal framework for damage assessment and the functioning of the state register of damaged and destroyed property as a result of the armed aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine"	NGO "Housing Ukraine", Council of Europe	Recommendations on the introduction, status and operation of the Register of Damaged and Destroyed Property at the national level
139	Expert support to central government and local authorities in the course of recovery	"Strategy of the State Policy on Internal Displacement for the period up to 2025"	Ministry of Reintegration, Council of Europe, civil society	Developing a state strategy on internal displacement
140	Expert support to central government and local authorities in the course of recovery	"Transformational communication activities"	USAID	Communication support for the Agency for Infrastructure Recovery and Development
141	Expert support to central government and local authorities in the course of recovery	Community-led Inclusive Recovery (CLIR)	SURGe, Support to Ukraine's Reforms for Governance	Expert support to local governments in the restoration and development of communities

142	Expert support to central government and local authorities in the course of recovery	"Provide expert and technical assistance to the government and regional administrations in the development and implementation of recovery plans"	Centre for Economic Strategy	Supporting communities in developing recovery plans and collecting and analysing key data
143	Expert support to central government and local authorities in the course of recovery	Expert support for communities in Kharkiv region	USAID DOBRE	Assistance in preparing comprehensive recovery plans
144	Expert support to central government and local authorities in the course of recovery	"Civil Society for Ukraine's Post-War Recovery and EU Readiness"	Consortium of the Agency for Legislative Initiatives, Transparency International Ukraine, Civil Network OPORA, NGO "Advocate of the Future", Centre for Economic Strategy, NGO "European Truth"	Expert support to the authorities in the recovery process
145	Mine clearance	Mine clearance of territories	CO "Swiss Foundation for Mine Action FSD in Ukraine", Danish Refugee Council in Ukraine, NGO "Association of Deminers of Ukraine", NORWEGIAN PEOPLE'S AID in Ukraine	Demining activities
146	Mine clearance	"Enhancing the effectiveness of humanitarian mine action, including mine victim assistance in eastern Ukraine, through national capacity development"	NGO Association of Deminers of Ukraine, OCHA Ukraine, National Mine Action Authority, Demining Solutions	Humanitarian demining in Makarivska community
147	Mine clearance	"Watch your step!"	Eastern Europe Foundation	Raising public awareness of mine risk
148	Mine clearance	"Free Land"	Bank Lviv Foundation, SES	Providing sapper units with the necessary equipment and ammunition, an explosive ordnance identification course and the First Mobile Mine Safety Class
149	Promoting and advocating for green recovery	"Civil society's position on climate change adaptation in the post-war reconstruction of Ukraine"	20 civil society organisations	Advocacy for green recovery
150	Promoting and advocating for green recovery	Position on approaches to Ukraine's recovery	40 civil society organisations	Advocacy for the European Green Deal, the "green" nature of the economy, and compliance with European environmental planning instruments in the development of Ukraine
151	Promoting and advocating for green recovery	Appeal to the European Parliament and the European Commission	Ukrainian National Platform of the Eastern Partnership Civil Society Forum, Ukrainian side of the EU-Ukraine Civil Society Platform	Advocating for Ukraine's green recovery at the international level
152	Promoting and advocating for green recovery	Policy brief "Green post-war recovery of Ukraine: vision and models"	DiXi Group, a consortium of CSOs	A vision of a green post-war recovery of Ukraine from the consequences of the Russian-Ukrainian war
153	Promoting and advocating for green recovery	Analysis of the Recovery Plan for Ukraine	CSOs working on environmental issues	Monitoring the development of the Restoration Plan and analysing its content in terms of compliance with the European Green Deal

154	Promoting and advocating for green recovery	"Green" post-war reconstruction plans for communities in Kyiv, Kharkiv and Donetsk oblasts	"Ukrainian Nature Conservation Group, local activists	Creating green recovery plans
155	Promoting and advocating for green recovery	Research "Public access to decision-making on the restoration of Ukraine in terms of environmental protection and climate change"	Resource and Analysis Centre "Society and Environment", Heinrich Boell Foundation	Analytical report on public participation in decision-making on restoration in the context of environmental protection
156	Promoting and advocating for green recovery	Integrating the environmental component into the overall reconstruction policy	Government of Ukraine	National Energy Efficiency Action Plan, draft Strategy for Thermal Modernisation of Buildings until 2050, Energy Efficiency Fund, Decarbonisation Fund, emission reduction plans
157	Promoting and advocating for green recovery	The report "Rebuilding Ukraine. Principles of green post-war recovery"	German think tank adelphi	Analytical report on the principles of "green" reconstruction
158	Establish mechanisms to control spending and fight corruption during the recovery process	Integrity Support Group under the Ministry of Communities, Territories and Infrastructure	European Union Anti-Corruption Initiative (EUACI), Ministry of Communities, Territories and Infrastructure Development, Agency for the Restoration and Development of Infrastructure	Expert and advisory assistance
159	Establish mechanisms to control spending and fight corruption during the recovery process	"Strengthening social cohesion and establishing a social contract in the war-affected Chernihiv region"	PAX-Netherlands Foundation, Ukrainian Centre "Space of Dignity", Chernihiv-based NGO "Dobrochyn Centre" and Ukrainian Institute of National Remembrance (UINR)	Establishment of a local anti-corruption watchdog group
160	Establish mechanisms to control spending and fight corruption during the recovery process	"Reconstruction without corruption"	Institute of Legislative Ideas	Analysis of the state's legislation and initiatives in the field of recovery for corruption risks
161	Establish mechanisms to control spending and fight corruption during the recovery process	"Public and media control over the restoration of Ukrainian cities destroyed by war"	NGO "Stop Corruption"	Training of regional activists
162	Advocating for access to and use of open data for recovery	Article "Open data in time of war: a question that needs to be answered"	Kirill Zakharov ("The Court in the Palm of Your Hand")	Advocating for open data in times of war
163	Advocating for access to and use of open data for recovery	Application for access to open data	RISE Coalition	Advocating for open data in times of war
164	Advocating for access to and use of open data for recovery	Research "Public access to decision-making on the restoration of Ukraine in terms of environmental protection and climate change"	Resource and Analysis Centre "Society and Environment"	Advocacy for open data in environmental protection
165	Advocating for access to and use of open data for recovery	Research "Access to public information in the energy sector during martial law"	DiXi Group	Advocacy for open data in the energy sector

166	Involving community residents in planning and participation in recovery	"Leaving no one behind: civic participation for community recovery planning"	Cedos	Increasing the level of participation of community residents in post-war recovery planning
167	Involving community residents in planning and participation in recovery	"Models of participation in Ukrainian reconstruction"	ANTS	Involve IDPs and vulnerable community members in recovery planning and monitoring
168	Involving community residents in planning and participation in recovery	"Restoring our community together!"	Foundation for Polish-Ukrainian Cooperation	Involving community residents in setting recovery priorities
169	Involving community residents in planning and participation in recovery	Training for social cohesion	International Organisation for Migration (IOM)	Social cohesion of communities
170	Advocacy of Ukraine at the international level	Advocacy visits	International Centre for the Victory of Ukraine (ICUV)	International advocacy events in support of Ukraine
171	Advocacy of Ukraine at the international level	Report to the European Parliament	Centre for Economic Strategy	Speech on financing Ukraine's needs
172	Advocacy of Ukraine at the international level	Advocacy of Ukraine's interests in the United States	Charitable Foundation "Together for Ukraine"	Promoting unbiased research and policy, fostering public engagement in the United States and Ukraine; Ukrainian Action Summit
173	Assistance in the development of engineering design documentation and technical supervision	Restoration of housing, social facilities and infrastructure	International Organisation for Migration (IOM)	Assistance in the construction and repair of buildings damaged as a result of the war, including technical supervision
174	Psychological support for the population, adaptation of veterans	Coalition of veteran spaces	NGO "Space of Opportunities", International Renaissance Foundation	Providing assistance to psychologists and lawyers, organising public cultural and entertainment events in communities and national patriotic education, training and retraining, professional orientation and employment for female and male veterans
175	Psychological support for the population, adaptation of veterans	Training career counsellors to work with veterans	NGO "Space of Opportunities", State Employment Service, USAID Economic Support to Ukraine Project	1000 career counsellors of the State Employment Service will learn to work with veterans
176	Psychological support for the population, adaptation of veterans	Veteran Hub	Hub staff	Support for veterans and their families (psychological, legal, employment)
177	Psychological support for the population, adaptation of veterans	NGO "Free choice"	Members of the NGO	Psychological support for veterans

178	Psychological support for the population, adaptation of veterans	NGO "Bluebird"	Members of the NGO	Psychosocial counselling for former prisoners of war and their families
179	Psychological support for the population, adaptation of veterans	Local unions and NGOs to help veterans	CSO "Regional Veterans Union of ATO Participants of Rivne Region", "Podilsk Regional Development Agency", CSO "Centre for Development of Students' Community" and others	Support for veterans and their families
180	Psychological support for the population, adaptation of veterans	Pilot mobile teams of social and psychological assistance	The United Nations Population Fund in Ukraine in cooperation with the UFPA with financial support from the British Embassy	Pilot mobile teams of social and psychological assistance to combatants and their families on a peer-to-peer basis
181	Provision of material and technical facilities and materials	"Emergency Support Fund for Cities"	Transparency International Ukraine	Provision of equipment for heating stations, shelters, etc.

Ukraine Confidence Building Initiative (UCBI 4)

182	Cultural	Cultural support of the frontline communities	Department of Culture and Tourism of Chernihiv City Council, Promotion Agency "Sumy", NGO TSUKR	Support of various cultural events in frontline communities, with the involvement of individuals and companies in the creation of various events.
183	NGP Potential	Dialogues, managed by CSO and PLans of actions for the unoccupied territories	Kherson Regional Charitable Foundation "Association"	Support of the Kherson Regional Charitable Foundation "Association" in community mapping, questionnaire development, in-depth interviews, planning and implementation of preliminary initiatives in target communities.
184	Social	Support of the frontline volunteers in Sumy	NGO Space of Equal Opportunities	Support of the NGO Space of Equal Opportunities in the creation of a volunteer center, organization and support of non-formal education centers and summer camps in the front-line communities of the Sumy region.
185	Social	Discussions on questions of Recovery, Reintegration and Strategic Communications: LMF 2023	NGO Lviv Media Forums	Support of the Lviv Media Forum (LMF) in the organization of 3 panel discussions on the topic of recovery, 1 - on reintegration and 1 additional event on the coordination of strategic communication and targeted operational support.
186	Social	Evacuation and displacement	Local self-government bodies and civil society organizations	Evacuation and relocation support for war-affected Ukrainian communities.
187	Social	Procurement for frontline and liberated territories	Local self-government bodies and civil society organizations	Provision of equipment, commodity support and services for priority recovery in frontline and liberated territories.
188	Government Potential	Support of Government of Ukraine	Government of Ukraine	Providing targeted special support and/or expertise to the Government of Ukraine to address and manage early recovery strategic priorities.
189	Social	Melitopol City Council: Liberation Planning Forum	Municipal institution "Melitopol Development Agency"	Support the conduct of 2 online and 1 offline expert facilitation meetings in Zaporizhzhia regarding the organization of cooperation between representatives of the local self-government of the temporarily occupied territories (ToT) with possible support for the creation of a legal organization.
190	Education	Equipping the space of non-formal education in the city of Derhachi	Derhachi City Council	Support of the Dergachi City Council in the purchase of equipment for computer classes for children, which will be installed in bomb shelters of city schools.
191	Social	Social taxi and social services	CF "Way of Ukraine"	Support of the NGO "CF "Way of Ukraine" in their provision of social taxi services and solving other critical needs in the Kupyansky district.
192	Economy	Regional support of Diya.Business	NGO "Consulting Center for Small and Medium Business Support"	Assistance to the program of the Ministry of Digital Transformation "Diya" in the implementation of a comprehensive set of educational, financial and psychological events for Ukrainian small and medium-sized enterprises and private entrepreneurs.
193	Social, Cultural	Repair Together	NGO "Repair Together"	Support of the "REPAIR TOGETHER" team in conducting a summer social and cultural camp and a number of unifying cultural events in the Chernihiv region.

194	Government Potential	Mobile kits for Administrative Service Centres	Administrative Service Centres	Assistance to administrative service centers in frontline and liberated areas to strengthen early recovery.
195	Government Potential	Power generators for frontline and recently liberated areas	Local self-government bodies and civil society organizations	Providing energy assistance to communities in frontline and recently liberated areas.
196	Government Potential	Rental of equipment for front-line and recently liberated areas	Local self-government bodies and civil society organizations	Provide access to heavy machinery (equipment) to frontline and liberated territories.
197	Cultural	Cultural events in the city of Sumy (TSUKR)	NGO "TSUKR"	Support of the NGO "TSUKR" in the organization of the season of cultural events in "Dvoryk on Kuznechna".
198	Government Potential	Sumy State Emergency Service services and equipment	Department of State Emergency Service in Sumy region	Support for the purchase of equipment for the Training Center, as well as equipment and materials for territorial departments of the State Emergency Service in communities.
199	Government Potential	Necessary support for emergency services in front-line and recently liberated areas	NGO "Spilno hub"	Support of the State Emergency Service of Ukraine through the purchase of 10 sets of emergency equipment in anticipation of and support for the further liberation of the Kherson and Zaporizhia regions.
200	Media	Information support	Local self-government bodies and civil society organizations	Providing necessary assistance in the creation and distribution of informational materials, including (but not limited to) graphic design and printing in the frontline and recently liberated territories
201	Social	Kherson brigades for liquidation of consequences of flood	NGO "Oleshshya Living History Center"	To support the "Oleshshya Living History Center" in equipping and building the capacity of 2 full-cycle flood recovery mobile brigades.
202	Social	Legal framework for the restoration of de-occupied territories: analysis	NGO "Ideas of Change"	Contribute to the development of an analytical report on Ukrainian restoration and reintegration legislation, conduct in-depth interviews in the liberated communities of Kharkiv and Kherson regions to identify the main problems and gaps, initiate an expert discussion on ways to improve the policy of restoring social and political life in the liberated territories. Based on the results of this work, the team will develop and submit to government bodies recommendations for restoration/reintegration development policies.
203	Social	Support for the youth of the Chernihiv region	NGO "Sphere of Youth"	Restoration of the youth center of the community
204	Social	Cities4Cities: supporting inter-municipal partnership	Prosvita Institute NGO	Organization and holding of a municipal partnership forum in Lviv with the aim of participation of representatives of front-line and de-occupied communities at this forum and establishment of contacts with European colleagues.
205	Economy	Economic recovery of liberated territories through Chambers of Commerce and Industry	Ivano-Frankivsk Chamber of Commerce and Industry	To help enterprises to resume work in their native regions (controlled by Ukraine), to establish business contacts
206	Economy, Social	Prometheus for front-line and liberated territories	NGO Prometheus	To support Prometheus in partnership with leading Ukrainian IT companies in increasing the number of scholarships for participation in interactive online programs that provide newcomers with knowledge and practical skills sufficient to get their first IT job in four months.

207	Government Potential	Educational policy in the liberated territories	'Kittens from Solomyanka' NGO	Development of general policy by the expert council in discussion with key stakeholders from the regions, in discussion with the Government of Ukraine and a subcommittee of the Parliament and development of technical requirements for the Government and budget planning to respond to the identified challenges.
208	Cultural, Social	Events for Luhansk refugees in Dnipro with the support of RMA	NGO Light of Culture	Creation of a favorable environment, common educational space for interaction and exchange of views between internally displaced persons (IDPs) from Luhansk Oblast and local residents of the Dnipro with the aim of strengthening national consciousness and mutual understanding
209	Government Potential	PILPG	PILPG	Support the activities of PILPG in the development of policies that are closely related to recovery and reintegration in Ukraine: policies on the transition from military administration back to state administration, cultural protection and reintegration. And also post-conflict governance for students in Ukraine.
210	NGO Potential	BUR. Emergency assistance to Ukraine	NGO BUR	Support "Building Ukraine Together" (BUR) by providing urgently needed equipment and food, as well as materials for carrying out light repairs of temporary premises for IDPs in western Ukraine and providing necessary assistance to people who remain in the affected regions (controlled by Ukraine).
211	Social	International Center of Ukrainian Victory	Casimir Pulaski Foundation	Assist in the creation of the International Center of Ukrainian Victory - an advocacy organization in Warsaw that will conduct broad international advocacy among key decision makers and international policy influencers in support of Ukraine. The activity is aimed at reinforcing narratives encouraging international condemnation of Russia and continued strong international support for Ukraine.
212	Social	Honoring your sacrifice	Local self-government bodies and civil society organizations	To support local administrations in providing assistance to citizens in organizing dignified funerals for their family members who died during hostilities.
213	Social	Emergency assistance to Chernihiv	Chernihiv RMA	To support the Chernihiv regional state administration in the purchase of much-needed equipment for effective response to the consequences of Russian aggression in the region.
214	Social	Research on media recovery and consumption	KMIS	Support research on recovery and media consumption by interviewing Ukrainians living in front-line areas using structured computer-assisted interviews (CATI).
215	Social	'Civil liberties and national security: a balance for protection' from UNCPD	Ukrainian Independent Center for Political Studies	Support the development of an analytical toolkit to assess risks to national security and threats to public discourse during martial law in Ukraine, by providing the Ukrainian government and key stakeholders with tools helping to strike a balance between civil liberties and national security during wartime.
216	Social, Cultural, Economy	Gardens of Victory	NGO "Misto Sad"	Support of the NGO "Misto Sad" in popularizing horticulture as an important and symbolic component of the identity and restoration of Ukraine, aimed at encouraging individuals and communities to participate in horticulture as a symbol of national stability.

217	Social	Ukraine's Got Talent! Supporting a Livelihood Recovery Platform	UAtalents UG	Help UAtalents improve their ability to facilitate employment opportunities for displaced Ukrainians and create a more sustainable model for long-term operations.
218	Government Potential	Support of the Ministry of Regions in the restoration of territories affected by the conflict	Ministry of Development of Communities and Territories of Ukraine	Support for procurement of goods and services at the request of the Ministry of Development of Communities and Territories of Ukraine to support work on the reconstruction of territories affected by the conflict.
219	Social	Strengthening communities for the sake of victory and revival of Ukraine	NGO "Network for the Protection of National Interests "ANTS"	Support war-affected communities in overcoming the challenges of the Russian invasion by providing analytical and advisory support.
220	Government Potential	Emergency management system for the State Emergency Service	State Service of Ukraine for Emergency Situations	Support the development and initial maintenance of the emergency management system for the State Emergency Service.
221	Government Potential	Regional analysis LBA	COAR Global Ltd.	To support the Cypriot company COAR Global (also known in Ukraine as LBA) in conducting contextual and atmospheric analysis in 13 different geographical regions of Ukraine, including temporarily occupied territories.
222	Cultural, Media	Sesame in Ukraine	Sesame Workshop NGO	Support Sesame Workshop in creating and distributing targeted inclusive content for war-affected families and caregivers that will help improve the social and emotional well-being of war-affected families in Ukraine through engaging content.
223	Social	Providing humanitarian support to communities	LLC "Starmais"	Provide humanitarian aid to 16 identified communities in Rivne (2 communities), Kharkiv (3 communities), Kyiv (4 communities), Zakarpattia (1 community), Ivano-Frankivsk (3 communities), Volyn (1 community), and Odesa (2 communities) regions.
224	IDP Support	Little Mariupol	NGO "Heavenly Fortress"	Provide equipment and support the social and educational activities of the Hub for IDPs "Little Mariupol", by providing additional opportunities for IDPs to facilitate their adaptation and integration into the host community of Dnipro.
225	Economy, Social	Development of business sector of Ukraine	Ivano-Frankivsk Chamber of Commerce and Industry	Support educational and information events for business representatives from nine regions of Ukraine (Ivano-Frankivsk, Chernihiv, Kharkiv, Zaporizhzhia, Donetsk, Dnipropetrovsk, Poltava, Zhytomyr, Odesa) in order to improve internal communication and cooperation.
226	Social	Centres of informal education in Sumy oblast	NGO "Space of Equal Opportunities"	To support the creation of non-formal education institutions for children and youth in eleven revived communities of the Sumy region, which will allow to support the liberated communities of the Sumy region in the development of non-formal education opportunities for children and youth of different ages, as well as events specially designed to involve parents.
227	Social	Strengthening the voice of Kherson activists against Russian occupation	NGO Community Centre "New generation"	To support the creation of the NGO Hub for Kherson activists who were forced to leave the city, and to provide scholarships to public activists of Kherson.
228	Economy, Social	DIYA Initiatives related to relocation	NGO «West Ukraine Digital»	To help the NGO "West Ukraine Digital" in strengthening the capacity of Diya.Business offices in Ternopil and Uzhgorod to support the relocation of business within Ukraine in order to create a more sustainable environment.

229	Social	Association for Kherson	Kherson Regional Charitable Fund "Soyuz"	To support the Kherson Regional Charitable Fund "Soyuz" in providing essential support to residents of Kherson Region who remain in temporary occupation, as well as consulting support in strategic planning and adaptation of civil society organizations and enterprises that have moved to Umansky District.
230	Social, Cultural	Why don't we become neighbors? Creation of space for IDPs in Zaporizhzhia	"Olympus" NGO	Support the initiation of social, educational and media activities, as well as employment within the framework of the "Community Center" for IDPs in Zaporizhzhia, which will provide opportunities and tools to ensure sustainable adaptation and integration of IDPs into the community.
231	Social	Street culture continued	NGO "Street Culture"	To support the activities of the NGO "Street Culture" aimed at the integration of IDPs, the creation of a new center with a shelter for IDPs in Lviv, and humanitarian support of the Kharkiv region.
232	Economy, Social,	Prospects for work in the Return to Life NGO	NGO "Return to Life"	Support of the NGO "Return to Life" with equipment for sewing training and production development, which will create conditions for increasing the competitiveness of IDPs on the labor market and professional integration into the host community.
233	Government Potential	Support for the activities of the Ministry of Digital Affairs in the USA	International charitable organization "Eastern Europe Foundation"	Support the Ministry of Digital Transformation in establishing international connections and new interactions with potential partners, and advocacy for investing in the digital transformation of Ukraine.
234	NGO Potential	Expanding the capacity of the Dobrobat movement	NGO "Dobrobat"	To support the strengthening of the organizational capacity of the "Dobrobat" movement through the support of material and technical needs and purchases.
235	Social	Learning with Prometheus	"Prometheus" NGO	Support the NGO "Prometheus" in launching an IT scholarship program and creating and distributing 5 online courses on topics relevant to people affected by war, namely: entrepreneurship, psychological support, etc.
236	Government Potential, Economy	eRobota communications support for the Cabinet of Ministers	Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine	Support the Cabinet of Ministers in the creation of a multi-component national communication campaign to promote the eRobota initiative, which will include the development of a communication strategy, development of visual content, digital and media promotion, audience research, production of printed products and specialized products.
237	NGO Potential	BUR. Winter is coming	NGO "Bur"	To support the NGO "BUR" in the expansion of volunteer camps in the territories that are being restored after active hostilities or occupation, as well as in the territories where IDPs live.
238	Economy	Consolidation of rural grassroots initiatives for political dialogue and sustainable post-war recovery of local agro-food systems in Ukraine	NGO "Knowledge Platform - Agrarian Development and Rural Innovations" (PZ-ARSI)	Assist PZ-ARSI in conducting a series of round tables with the participation of small farmers, organizing an offline Public Forum and an online final conference to discuss the prospects for the development of the Ukrainian agro-food sector in the post-war period.

239	Social	Sumy will live	NGO «City of Smart»	To support the NGO "City of Smart" in conducting a number of social events and digital events aimed at the residents of Sumy Oblast.
240	Government Potential	Expert support of the administrations of the affected regions	NGO "Office of Effective Regulation"	Support the Chernihiv and Mykolaiv regional state administrations in creating additional work capacities by attracting the necessary specialists.
241	Cultural	Museum of Temporality: Cultural Resistance	NGO "All-Ukrainian Organization "Changes""	Supporting the DTF team in creating and launching a museum dedicated to the current experience in Ukraine and people's reflection on the war, in particular, UCBI will strengthen the team's capabilities to implement a quality project that will influence millions of minds and highlight the willingness of Ukrainians to preserve and develop art even in wartime.
242	Social	Education in war conditions	Local self-government bodies and civil society organizations	To support Ukrainian educational institutions and initiatives aimed at normalizing the educational process in the conditions of war.
243	Social	Re:Open Zakarpattia Development Forum 2022	NGO "Institute of Central European Strategy (ICS)"	Support the Institute of Central European Strategy in organizing the Re:OpenZakarpattia Development Forum in 2022, which will facilitate the establishment of a dialogue between key stakeholders, experts, opinion leaders and decision-makers at the regional and national level, with the direct participation of local residents and IDPs, through conducting thematic panels at the Forum and preparing special multimedia materials.
244	Social	Community Recovery Partnership	NGO "Prosvita Institute"	To support the Prosvita Institute NGO in organizing a series of network forums for representatives of Ukrainian and EU municipalities, as well as the development of profiles for 100 liberated Ukrainian communities and frontline communities, as well as 10 videos about efforts to rebuild communities.
245	Economy, Social	Check-in Dnipro. Business fair	NGO "SHIFT"	To support the NGO "SHIFT" in the organization "Check-in Dnipro" with a business fair, lectures, master classes and musical concerts for local and resettled enterprises, artists and residents of Dnipro.
246	Economy	Economic RestART: supporting creative entrepreneurship in de-occupied and front-line communities	NGO "Ukrainian Association of Librarians"	To support the NGO "Ukrainian Association of Librarians" in creating opportunities for the development of small businesses in the libraries of liberated and front-line communities.
247	Social	Kharkiv Regional Coordination Center	CO "CF "EVENTROOM"	To provide the Kharkiv regional headquarters with the opportunity to continue its activities with a motivated and stable team and to expand and/or improve its activities in the liberated areas of the Kharkiv region, through the provision of operational support.
248	NGO Potential	A useful retreat for volunteers	CO "ArtDacha"	Support the "ArtDacha" charitable foundation in organizing a retreat camp for volunteers that will create an opportunity for volunteers to recover, receive psychosocial support and establish networking.
249	Social	FM radio Nakypilo	Mediagroup "Nakypilo" LLC. Radio"	To support "Nakypilo" in setting up FM broadcasting in the Kharkiv region and conducting a comprehensive advertising campaign to popularize it.

250	Social	Assistance to liberated communities of the Kherson region	NGO "Belozersky Regional Development Center"	Assist the NGO "Bilosersky Regional Development Center" in carrying out events aimed at restoration of the provision of a wide range of services to residents of remote areas of the Kherson region. In particular, the Grantee will restore citizens' access to administrative and social services in five rural areas of the Kherson district (Stanislavska, Bilozerska, Muzikivska, Chornobayivska, and Darivska), as well as support initiatives to expand the list of services provided in safe conditions to rural residents, even in remote settlements. The events will be held in cooperation with local self-government bodies and in agreement with the regional administration.
251	Social	Support of the Mykolaiv Volunteer Headquarters	NGO "Resource Center for Civic Initiatives"	To provide the volunteer community of Mykolaiv headquarters with equipment and additional opportunities for work.
252	Social	Emergency aid to war-affected communities	Local self-government bodies and civil society organizations	To support the purchase of essential goods and/or services for war-affected communities in Ukraine.
253	Social	Support points of resistance of the Kupyansk district	CF "Way of Ukraine"	To support CF "Way of Ukraine" in providing consultations of a doctor, a lawyer and a psychologist in 3 equipped shelters of the Kupyansk district.
254	Cultural	Cultural support of frontline communities	Department of Culture and Tourism of Chernihiv City Council, Promotion Agency "Sumy", NGO TSUKR	Support of various cultural events in frontline communities, with the involvement of individuals and companies in the creation of various events.
255	NGO Potential	CSO-led Dialogues and Action Plans for Liberated Communities	Kherson Regional Charitable Fund "Union"	Support of the Kherson Regional Charitable Foundation "Union" in community mapping, questionnaire development, in-depth interviews, planning and implementation of initial initiatives in target communities.
256	Social	Support of frontline volunteers in Sumy	NGO "Space of equal opportunities"	Support of the NGO "Space of Equal Opportunities" in the creation of a volunteer center, organization and support of non-formal education centers and summer camps in the front-line communities of the Sumy region.



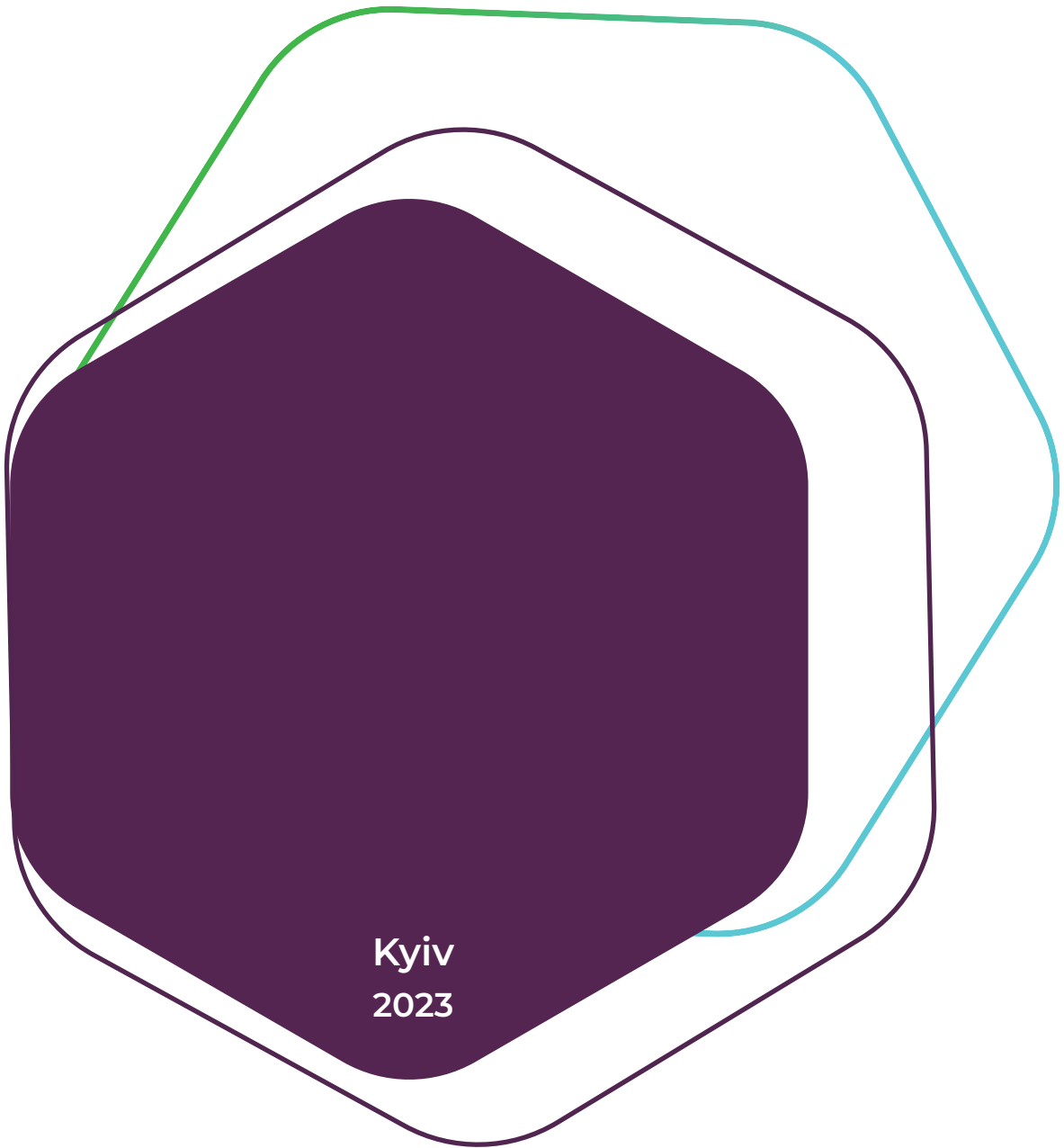
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