

UKRAINE



Context

Following large-scale demonstrations in Kyiv in late 2013, Ukraine began to experience a continuing period of instability and insecurity. The situation progressively worsened, and, in the spring of 2014, conflict erupted in the eastern oblasts of Donetsk and Luhansk—known as the Donbas—where separatists took control over parts of the two oblasts.

Recognizing the need to urgently address reconstruction, economic recovery, and peacebuilding needs in areas affected both directly and indirectly by the conflict, the government of Ukraine requested technical assistance and financial support from the international community to assess and plan priority recovery and peacebuilding efforts.

In view of the continuing conflict, the Eastern Ukraine Recovery and Peacebuilding Assessment (RPA) was launched in October 2014 as a two-stage process. Led by the government, with technical assistance provided by the European Union, The United Nations and the World Bank, the first stage was a rapid assessment completed in March 2015 that assessed government-controlled areas. It provided an analytical and programmatic baseline for recovery efforts and identified urgent interventions. It also supplied the basis for a subsequent, more detailed phase of the assessment.

GFDRR's role

GFDRR provided technical assistance in the development of the assessment methodology, and led the damage and needs assessment of critical infrastructure and services, which included the sectors of Housing, Health, Education, Energy, Transport, Water and Sanitation, Social Welfare, Public buildings and housing, and Environment.

GFDRR organized and coordinated sector experts from the tripartite agencies, as well as experts from line departments, and provided technical advice on the characterization and estimation of the impact of the crisis. It also provided technical assistance in the formulation of preliminary strategic options and scenarios for the restoration and recovery of infrastructure and service delivery.

In addition to its support in the technical aspects of assessment, GFDRR was instrumental in authoring the final report, as well as the production of state-specific damage and needs assessment briefs.

The RPA focused on three themes: restoring critical infrastructures and services; improving access to economic livelihoods; and strengthening social resilience and initiating reconciliation and peace-building.

Key Results

- 1 The government-led assessment provided detailed assessment of the impact of the conflict on infrastructure and social services, and social resilience, peacebuilding, and community security. It also supplied quantified estimates of reconstruction and recovery needs, as well as policy and institutional frameworks for recovery.
- 2 In addition to informing the government’s recovery priorities, the RPA’s recommendations contributed to the strengthening of the State Agency for Donbas Recovery (SADR) as the lead recovery body.
- 3 The assessment has also been instrumental in guiding World Bank projects, including investments in the Transport and Energy sectors, and the ongoing technical capacity development assistance to the SADR, as well as the development of a recovery monitoring platform.
- 4 The assessment provided the first phase of a replicable methodology that can be used to update the impact of the conflict and related recovery needs per the government’s requirements. This assessment methodology, pioneered in the Eastern Ukraine RPA, has successfully been employed in subsequent large-scale in-crisis assessments, most recently in the North-Eastern Nigeria Recovery and Peacebuilding Assessment.



Road reconstruction on Liberty Avenue in Lviv. Photo credit: © Nikirov | Dreamstime.com

INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICE DELIVERY NEEDS

Sector	(US\$ M)
Health	184.2
Education	9.7
Social welfare	329.4
Energy	78.9
Transport	558.2
Water and sanitation	40.1
Environment	30.0
Public buildings and housing	27.2
Total	<u>1,257.7</u>

TOTAL NEEDS BY COMPONENT

	(US\$ M)
Infrastructure and social services	1,257.7
Economic recovery	135.5
Social resilience, peacebuilding, and community security	126.8
Total	<u>1,520</u>

The transport of heavy artillery badly damaged the road network in Eastern Ukraine, making transport the most affected sector with

US\$558.2
million in needs.

The government’s strong commitment to social protection of IDPs and host communities is critical for building peace, and raised social welfare needs to

US\$329.4
million.