

RECOVERY **FOR ALL**

mapping and analysis of recovery-related regulatory acts to identify gaps and develop recommendations for priority areas in drafting and updating the legal framework with gender inclusivity assessment



Vox
Ukraine

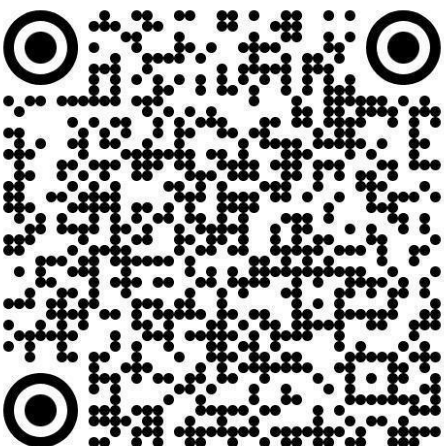
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NGO Vox Ukraine,
Kyiv, 2025

The dashboard with the charts used in the report can be accessed via the [link](#) or QR code.



The table of regulatory acts selected for the report can be accessed via the [link](#) or QR code.



Introduction

The full-scale Russian aggression against Ukraine has entered its fourth year. The scale of the consequences is staggering: thousands of civilian lives lost, millions of homes destroyed, and economic damages are severe.

As of [November](#) 2024, 236,000 residential buildings across Ukraine had been damaged or destroyed, along with around 500 large and medium-sized private and state-owned enterprises, more than 26,000 kilometers of roads, and energy sector losses were estimated at \$14.6 billion. The war has caused significant harm to the economy, education, and the environment. By the end of 2024, direct damage to Ukraine was [estimated](#) at \$176 billion. According to [estimates](#) by the World Bank, the European Commission, and the United Nations, the cost of Ukraine's recovery stands at approximately \$524 billion—and continues to rise daily.

Since life cannot be put on hold, and Ukrainians who have lost their homes and jobs need support, Ukraine must pursue reconstruction even as it continues to resist Russia on the front line.

Ukraine's ongoing and post-war recovery—underpinned by a series of laws on the principles of territorial development—is not about returning to the pre-war status quo. It envisions a deep modernization of the country guided by *build back better* principle.

This is not just about rebuilding destroyed assets, but about modernizing infrastructure to meet today's standards of energy efficiency, safety, and inclusivity, including through a gender-inclusive approach. Many residential buildings, infrastructure facilities, and enterprises were built during the Soviet era, when standards for quality of life, accessibility, and environmental sustainability were significantly lower. Reconstruction based on new principles offers a chance to create a more comfortable and safer environment for all the citizens.

Since the start of the full-scale invasion, the Vox Ukraine think tank team has been [monitoring](#) all wartime regulatory legal acts that have a significant impact on Ukraine's regulatory environment. During the analysis of recovery-related regulations, we identified several hundred acts that are directly or indirectly related to the country's post-war reconstruction. These concern not only the rebuilding of physical infrastructure, but also reforms in education, energy efficiency, waste management, and other areas that define the broader framework for how Ukraine will operate in the years ahead. From this set, the Vox Ukraine team selected 218 regulations that, in our view, have the most substantial current and future impact on the recovery process.

A key challenge remains the absence of a unified framework law that would systematize and consolidate the recovery principles scattered across various documents. Such a law should define the architecture of the recovery process, including the distribution of powers and responsibilities among government agencies, as well as between public and private actors.

The [draft law](#) *On the Principles of Ukraine's Recovery*, intended to regulate this issue, has been under public discussion for over [a year](#). We recommend that the government, civil society, and international partners involved in Ukraine's recovery focus their efforts on adopting a high-quality law—developed in consultation with the public and key stakeholders—that will serve as the foundation for an effective and transparent recovery process, and as a framework for developing secondary legislation.

Note: In this report, we use the terms recovery and reconstruction interchangeably.
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Key Findings and Recommendations

1) Adopt a Framework Law

Since 2022, when Russia's full-scale invasion began and the issue of recovery became urgent, the government and Parliament have adopted hundreds of regulatory acts that, in one way or another, relate to reconstruction, recovery, and the new rules of life in Ukraine. In this study, we identified over 200 such acts. Despite the large number of regulations addressing the recovery of specific assets or setting requirements for rebuilding various sectors of public life, there is still no unified framework law that would establish cross-cutting principles for the recovery process. The draft law *On the Principles of Ukraine's Recovery* should be revised and adopted. In particular, we believe that the article on public participation in the recovery process (Article 30 of the draft law) should be further elaborated.

2) Eliminate Inconsistencies Between Regulatory Acts of Different Levels

Subordinate acts do not always align with the principles or provisions established in higher-level regulatory acts. For example, one of the key regulations for organizing recovery—the Cabinet of Ministers Resolution No. [731](#) of July 18, 2023, *On Approval of Procedures Related to the Recovery and Development of Regions and Territorial Communities*—does not require conducting gender analysis or incorporating gender-inclusive recovery practices. This contradicts the provisions of the Law No. [156-VIII](#) *On the Principles of State Regional Policy*, which serves as the legal basis for the resolution and clearly states that “*the development of regional strategies shall be based on an assessment of the needs of stakeholders and beneficiaries in the region, an assessment of gender impact, and consideration of the development of territorial communities and functional types of territories.*” The resolution should be amended to include a requirement for gender analysis and accessibility analysis in territorial community development plans.

3) Ensure Genuine Stakeholder Engagement in Decision-Making

An essential component of inclusive recovery is the genuine—not merely formal—participation of various stakeholder groups in the process of developing and adopting decisions. It is important to proactively account for the needs of Ukrainians at the stage of drafting regulatory acts, rather than reactively, once it becomes clear that certain regulations have left some social groups behind. A key instrument in this regard should be the Law No. [3841-IX](#) *On Public Consultations*, which will [enter](#) into force one year after the lifting of martial law. It introduces mandatory public consultations for all

executive and local government agencies and provides for the creation of an electronic platform to conduct such consultations, enabling the participation of people with limited mobility, among others.

However, Ukrainians must be engaged in decision-making already today. Pilot projects would be helpful in testing the law's provisions in practice and, if necessary, refining them before the law takes effect.

A second issue, unfortunately not addressed by the law, is the conduct of public consultations for draft laws initiated by members of Parliament. This practice is not mandatory in Ukraine—unlike for bills proposed by the government—so MPs make use of it very [rarely](#). For example, in 2025, draft law No. [12260](#) on credit history was submitted for public consultation. Before that, the procedure had last been used in 2010. As a result, Ukrainians often have no real avenue to express “loudly” their views on regulatory acts other than through the media or by submitting petitions to the President requesting that a given law be vetoed.

When organizing public consultations and other forms of citizen engagement in decision-making, it is important to make a genuine effort to include people of different ages, genders, professions, and needs in the discussion. While it is often not possible to account for every need, such partnership in shaping decisions enables a broader understanding of their future impact and helps identify sensitive issues before approval and implementation. Involving diverse groups in the discussion also helps lower tensions around a decision and can prevent potential protests.

4) Standardize Terminology Related to Ukraine's Recovery

As early as 2022, immediately after the liberation of the Kyiv and Chernihiv regions from Russian forces, Ukraine began [restoring](#) destroyed infrastructure and buildings. This process has continued ever since. However, partly due to the absence of a framework law, there is still no unified *recovery vocabulary*, which often creates ambiguity in the use of terms such as *recovery*, *reconstruction*, and similar.

Ukrainian legislation currently includes the following definitions of *recovery* in the context of physical damage:

Recovery — a set of works on a facility damaged as a result of emergencies, military actions, or terrorist acts (hereinafter—damaged facility), carried out (including in stages) with the aim of restoring the facility to an operationally functional state through routine or capital repairs of the facility (or its parts), or reconstruction of separate parts of the facility (Ministry of Infrastructure, Order No. [144](#) dated August 6, 2022).

Recovery — a set of works carried out, including in stages, with the aim of restoring a hydropower facility to an operationally functional state through new construction, capital repairs, reconstruction or restoration of a facility damaged or destroyed as a result of the armed aggression of the Russian Federation (Cabinet of Ministers Resolution No. [1483](#) dated December 24, 2024).

Recovery of destroyed property and infrastructure — the development of project documentation and its review in accordance with procedures established by law, the acquisition of real estate to replace destroyed property, construction, and routine repairs (Cabinet of Ministers Resolution No. [879](#) dated July 29, 2022).

Recovery and/or reconstruction of real estate, construction, and infrastructure facilities (hereinafter — recovery and/or reconstruction of facilities) — a set of works and measures aimed at the reconstruction, restoration, capital repair, or new construction of real estate, construction, and infrastructure facilities damaged or destroyed due to the armed aggression of the Russian Federation; reconstruction, restoration, and capital repair of existing real estate and infrastructure facilities; and new construction of facilities that promote the economic development of regions (Ministry of Infrastructure, Order No. [65](#) dated January 23, 2024).

Recovery of regions and territories affected by the armed aggression against Ukraine — a set of urgent organizational, financial, and other measures aimed at the accelerated restoration of critical infrastructure, social infrastructure, residential and public-use facilities to a condition that enables the return of internally displaced persons and refugees and creates favorable conditions for the activities of all business entities (Law of Ukraine No. [156-VIII](#) dated February 5, 2015).

Recovery works — a set of works related to the restoration of buildings, structures, enterprises, institutions, and organizations—regardless of their form of ownership—that have been destroyed or damaged as a result of an emergency, as well as the restoration of the corresponding territories (Civil Protection Code of Ukraine, No. [5403-VI](#) dated October 2, 2012).

The draft law On the Principles of Ukraine’s Recovery proposes the following definition:

Recovery — activities aimed at addressing the humanitarian, social, economic, environmental, and other consequences caused by the armed aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine and/or at creating conditions for socio-economic growth, improving the quality of life of the population, and supporting the activities of economic entities in a given territory, regardless of whether that territory was directly affected by the armed aggression of the Russian Federation.

From these definitions, it remains unclear whether *recovery* refers solely to a set of physical works on a specific site, or whether it also includes preparatory activities such as expert evaluations. Another question is whether recovery is limited to restoring previously existing facilities to an *operationally functional state*, or whether it can also include new construction—and if so, under what conditions such construction qualifies as recovery, and when it does not. Alternatively, does *recovery* go beyond construction altogether and encompass the broader process of addressing the consequences of armed aggression, as suggested in the draft law? (In this context, it would be more accurate to refer not only to Russia, but to *aggressor countries*, given that Ukraine has also suffered significant damage from Shahed drones manufactured in Iran, weapons and military personnel from North Korea, and Russia’s use of Belarusian territory and resources.)

In our view, it would be useful to standardize the lists of actions included in the various definitions of recovery, and to clearly define the distinction between, for example, recovery of destroyed property and infrastructure and recovery and/or reconstruction of real estate, construction, and infrastructure facilities. If the difference is not substantive and can be disregarded, a single universal term should be used for such processes in order to improve legal clarity and certainty.

5) The Gender Dimension Should Apply Beyond Social Policy Regulations

Framework Law No. [2866-IV](#) *On Ensuring Equal Rights and Opportunities for Women and Men* states, among other things, that “state policy on ensuring equal rights and opportunities for women and men is aimed at ... ensuring equal participation of women and men in making socially important decisions.”

Order No. [86](#) of the Ministry of Social Policy, dated February 7, 2020, *On Approval of the Instruction on Integrating Gender Approaches in the Development of Regulatory Acts*, states that “this Instruction establishes general requirements for the application of gender approaches in the development of regulatory acts in order to implement the provisions of the Law of Ukraine On Ensuring Equal Rights and Opportunities for Women and Men... and applies to the development of documents aimed at regulating social relations, containing legal norms, non-personalized in nature, and intended for repeated use.”

These same formulations are repeated in Order No. [359](#) of the Ministry of Social Policy, dated December 27, 2022, *On Approval of Methodological Recommendations for the Implementation of the Gender Approach and the Human Rights-Based Approach at the Level of Territorial Communities*. The Order states that “the gender approach and the human rights-based approach are recommended for use in the development of draft decisions by local self-government bodies of territorial communities that are aimed at regulating social relations, contain legal norms, are non-personalized in nature, and are intended for repeated application.”

In our view, **gender analysis—as well as ensuring genuine public participation—is often relevant not only for regulatory legal acts concerning the social sphere, but also for more technical regulations. Similarly, gender analysis to support a gender-inclusive approach should be applied not only to legal norms intended for repeated use, but also to one-time decisions, such as the allocation of funds or the transfer of specific assets to another managing authority.**

6) Expand the Use of Gender Legal Expertise in the Preparation of Regulatory Acts

Provisions of the Law No. [2866-IV](#) *On Ensuring Equal Rights and Opportunities for Women and Men* stipulate that “draft regulatory acts are subject to gender legal expertise. The conclusion of such expertise is a mandatory part of the document package submitted along with the draft regulatory act for consideration. The procedure for conducting gender legal expertise is defined by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine.” However, in practice, not all regulatory acts undergo such an assessment.

The procedure [developed by the Cabinet of Ministers](#) (Resolution No. 997 of 2019) outlines two approaches to gender legal expertise: one for government acts and another for all other documents. Government acts must undergo expertise during their registration with the Ministry of Justice, while other documents (such as laws of Ukraine, presidential acts, and so on) are subject to assessment only if they are included in a plan “*approved by the authorized person (coordinator) for ensuring equal rights and opportunities for women and men at the Ministry of Justice. This plan is compiled based on proposals submitted by state bodies, local self-government bodies, enterprises, and citizens.*”

In practice, this means that only Cabinet of Ministers documents are subject to mandatory gender legal expertise at the preparation stage, while all others may undergo review only later—and only if included in the plan. As a result, gender considerations are absent from the [Rules of Procedure](#) of the Verkhovna Rada, the [guidelines](#) for drafting legislation, and the formal requirements of legislative technique.

Another issue is the low number of assessments included in these annual plans. The 2025 plan lists only [seven regulatory acts](#) scheduled for expertise; in 2024, there were eight; and in 2023, just five. For comparison, according to the *Legislation of Ukraine* portal, 220 laws were adopted in 2024 alone. This pace is clearly insufficient to evaluate whether current or draft legislation adequately reflects gender equality standards. **Therefore, the procedure for conducting gender legal expertise requires revision, along with the development of a mechanism to ensure mandatory assessment of all legal acts, including those initiated by members of Parliament and the President—not only those developed by the Cabinet of Ministers.**

The results of these assessments are [available](#) on the Ministry of Justice website. We also propose that the outcomes of gender legal expertise be reflected in the document package accompanying each regulatory act on the *Legislation of Ukraine* portal (<https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/>).

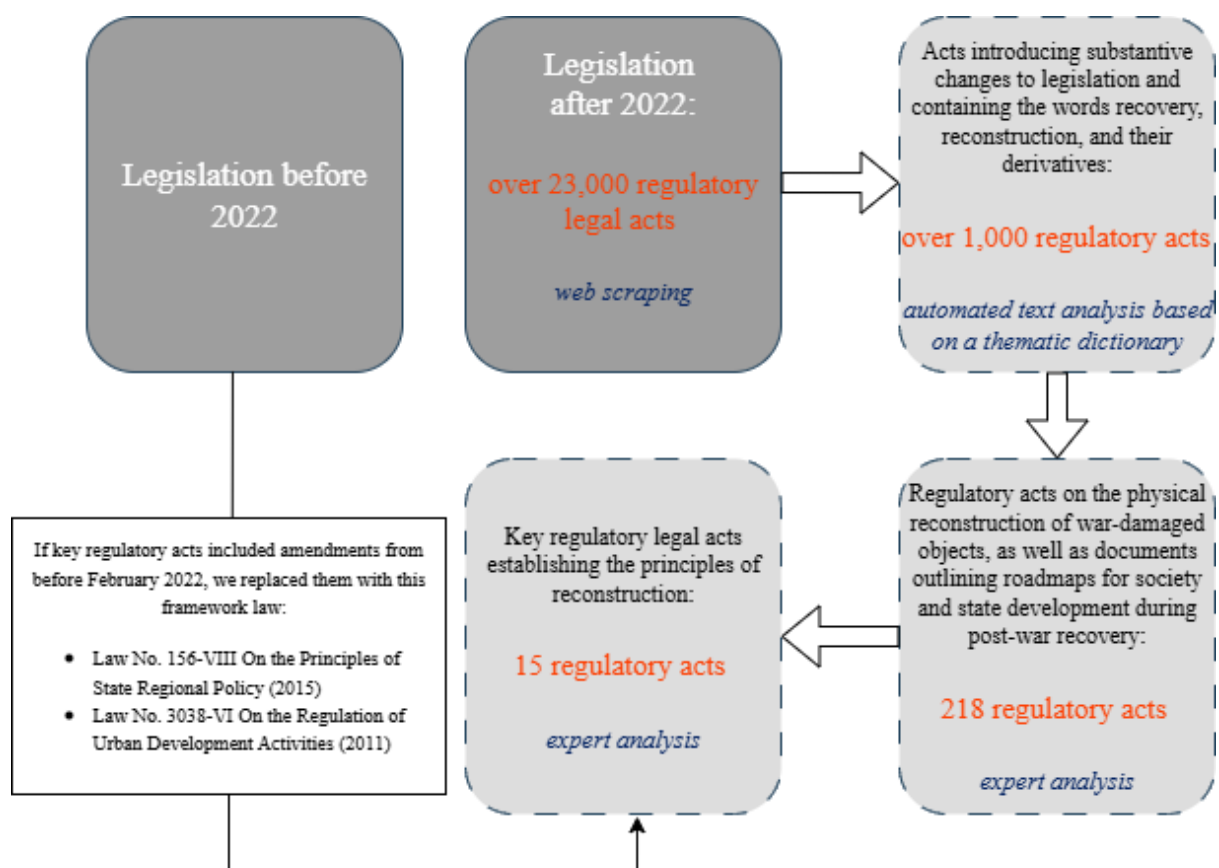
Methodology

To conduct the mapping and analysis of regulatory acts in the field of recovery,

1) We used web scraping to extract all the regulatory acts published on the [Official Web Portal](#) of the Ukrainian Parliament (*Legislation of Ukraine*) — those adopted by central government bodies since the end of February 2022 (over **23,000 regulatory acts**).

2) From this set, we selected regulations that introduce significant changes to the regulatory landscape. To this end, we excluded documents concerning appointments and dismissals, budget reallocations, asset transfers, subvention disbursements, the creation of temporary commissions, etc. As a result, we compiled a database of over **8,000 regulations**.

Schematic Overview of the Research Methodology



3) Using automated text analysis based on a thematic dictionary, we extracted from the dataset regulatory acts containing the words *recovery*, *reconstruction*, and their derivatives. This yielded a subset of approximately **1,000 regulations**, covering

both post-war recovery and other contexts in which the term *recovery* appears (in Ukrainian), such as *renewable energy*, *connection recovery* in telecommunications, and similar usages.

4) From this list, through expert assessment, we [identified](#) **218 regulatory legal acts** that establish rules for Ukraine's post-war recovery—both for the reconstruction of physical facilities or construction under new standards, and for supporting people, including changes in education, social protection, and the restoration of justice for those affected by the war. Each of these regulations [in our database](#) is accompanied by a brief summary.

Note on the scope of the study. Since our analysis is based on the list of regulatory legal acts adopted after 2022, some foundational documents that also establish the rules for recovery were not included. Therefore, this analysis represents only one component of a broader examination of the legal framework governing Ukraine's recovery from the destructive actions of the Russian Federation. It should be complemented by a review of legislation adopted prior to the start of the full-scale invasion.

5) Based on our preliminary assessment, it would be appropriate to incorporate gender-responsive, inclusive recovery provisions into **128 of these regulatory acts, i.e., more than half of the total. Automated text analysis** using a thematic dictionary (Appendix 2) revealed that **77 of these acts contain language that suggests attention to gender-inclusive considerations**. This study did not include an expert review of the relevance of such references, which was reserved for a subset of key acts (discussed below). A detailed examination of these 128 acts to assess the need for, and where applicable the relevance of, gender-inclusive provisions could serve as the basis for a future study.

6) From the 218 regulatory acts, we used expert assessment to identify those we consider key to shaping the core framework for Ukraine's recovery. If a certain act introduced significant amendments to a framework law adopted prior to February 2022 (noting that, by default, pre-2022 acts were excluded from our analysis), we included the relevant framework law in the list of key documents. As a result, we identified **15 core regulations related to recovery**, including Laws No. [156-VIII](#) *On the Principles of State Regional Policy* (2015) and No. [3038-VI](#) *On the Regulation of Urban Development Activities* (2011). While these laws were adopted before 2022, they have been substantially amended through numerous important changes since February 2022.

7) We analyzed both the need for and the presence of gender-responsive, inclusive recovery provisions in the key regulatory acts, and offered recommendations for their improvement.

Analysis of Recovery-Related Regulatory Legal Acts

For the third year since the start of the full-scale invasion, Ukraine has been facing the need not only to resist the enemy on the front line, but also to secure funding to sustain its defense—and, as a result, the need to ensure the functioning of the economy. This puts Ukraine in a position where it must rapidly restore destroyed housing and enterprises. At the same time, we require a conscious recovery process that takes into account the cost and specific features of restoring facilities of different types, their level of complexity, proximity to the front line, and other such factors.

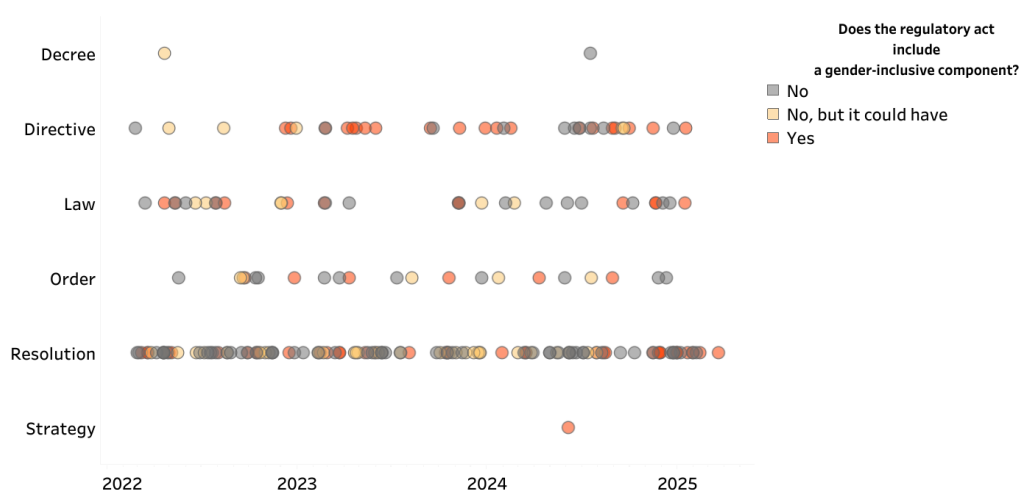
Ukraine has already identified transparency, inclusivity, and the intention to rebuild *better than before* as the key principles of recovery. An important aspect of this process is the application of a gender-responsive approach that ensures equal access for women and men to resources, employment, and development opportunities. Insufficient gender balance in recovery processes [leads](#) to increased social inequality. UN Security Council [Resolution](#) 1325 provides for the participation of women in peacebuilding and recovery processes—an element that should be reflected in government programs (UN Women, 2023). Gender-responsive recovery should be [based on](#) the equitable distribution of resources, access to employment, and support for vulnerable groups of the population.

As part of our analysis, we reviewed the legislative framework governing Ukraine's recovery process (*mapping*).

Figure 1 shows all 218 selected regulatory acts categorized by document type and time of adoption. The chart makes it clear that Ukraine's recovery is primarily regulated by resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers. This is not surprising, as laws generally set the overall framework, while the details are defined in sub-legal acts.

In Figure 1, the regulatory acts highlighted in orange (128 in total) are those that, in our view, should incorporate gender-inclusive recovery provisions. Note that we did not examine the presence of such provisions in all of these acts in depth, relying instead on automated analysis using a thematic dictionary. However, we conducted a detailed review of the presence and adequacy of gender-responsive and inclusive recovery provisions in 15 key regulations, which is discussed in the following sections.

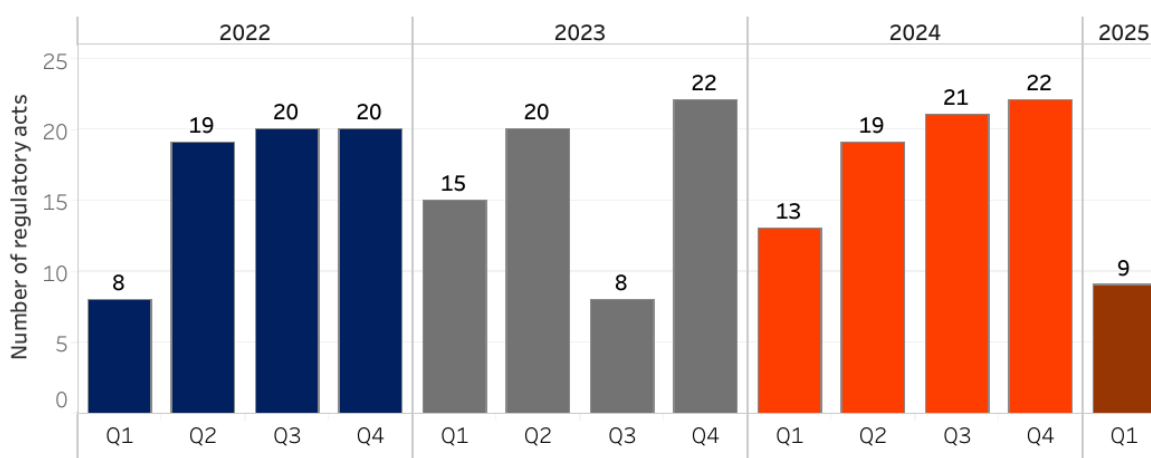
Figure 1. Selected Regulatory Acts on Recovery



Note: This chart does not include Law No. 156-VIII On the Principles of State Regional Policy (2015) and Law No. 3038-VI On the Regulation of Urban Development Activities (2011).

The pace of adopting recovery-related regulatory acts has remained relatively steady (Figure 2). In 2022, the government and Parliament adopted 68 such regulations; in 2023, 64; and in 2024, 76.

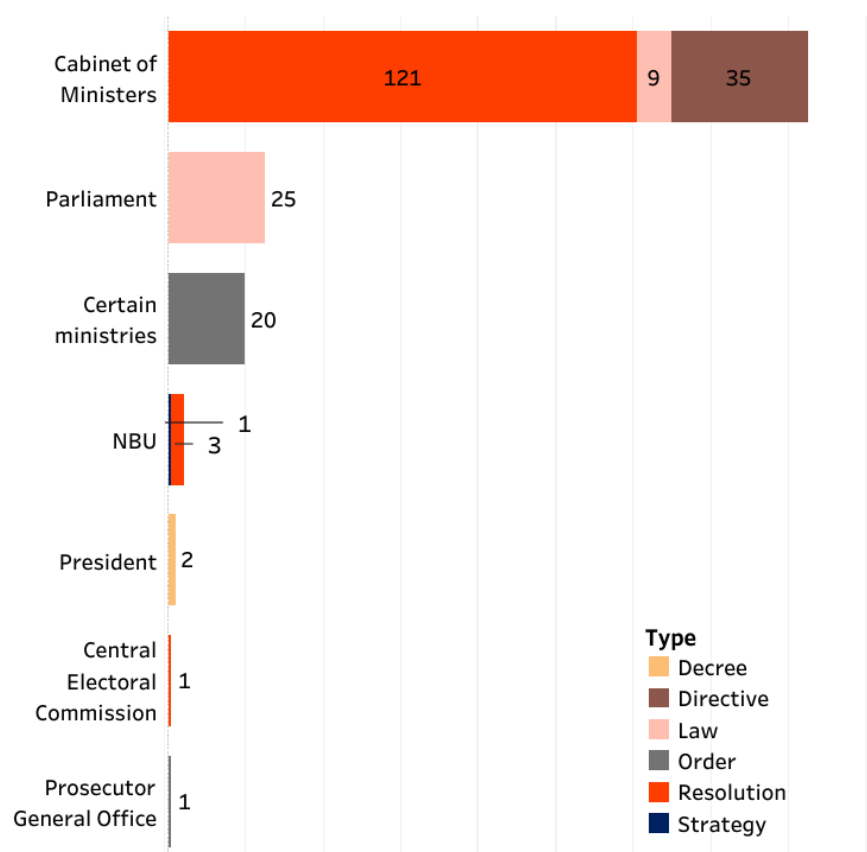
Figure 2. Distribution of Regulatory Acts on Recovery by Date of Adoption



Note: This chart does not include Law No. 156-VIII On the Principles of State Regional Policy (2015) and Law No. 3038-VI On the Regulation of Urban Development Activities (2011).

The Cabinet of Ministers was the most active initiator of recovery-related regulatory acts.

Figure 3. Distribution of Recovery-Related Regulatory Acts by Type and Initiator



It secured its leading position through the adoption of 121 resolutions and 35 orders that establish the rules for the country’s recovery (Figure 3). In addition, the Cabinet of Ministers authored nine draft laws that were subsequently enacted.

One example is Law No. [3764-IX](#) on ensuring energy efficiency, which governs the development of local energy plans and the operation of self-regulatory organizations in the energy efficiency sector. These organizations enhance inclusivity by fostering horizontal regulation rather than imposing top-down rules.

An important milestone was the adoption of Law [4225-IX](#), which was one of the benchmarks of Ukraine’s program with the IMF. It was adopted with a slight delay—in the first quarter of 2025 instead of the fourth quarter of 2024. The law establishes unified criteria for selecting projects eligible for state funding. Most capital expenditures will now be concentrated at the central government level and directed toward financing strategically important projects, rather than being distributed among numerous small-scale initiatives and various budget administrators. In addition, the law amends the Budget Code to stipulate that, when using program budgeting, “a gender-oriented approach must be used, whereby main budget administrators and other budget process participants take gender aspects into account during planning, implementation, and reporting on budget programs.”

Twenty-five legislative initiatives regulating the country's recovery process were submitted by members of Parliament. The regulatory framework for recovery was supplemented by 20 orders issued by individual ministries, 3 resolutions and 1 strategy from the National Bank, 2 presidential decrees, and one document from each the Central Electoral Commission and the Prosecutor General Office.

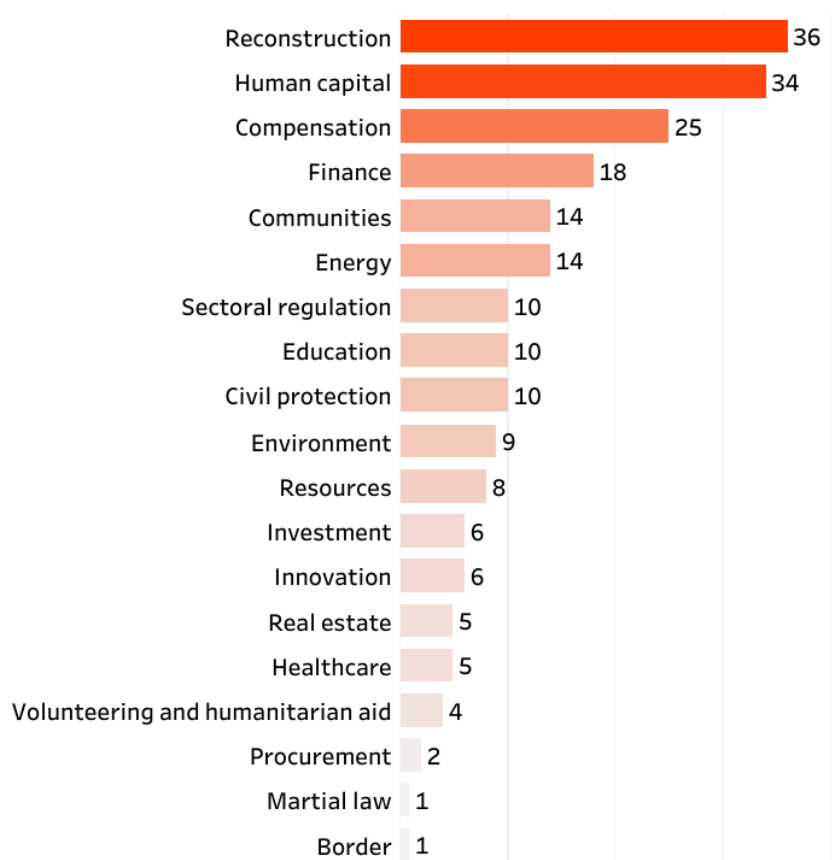
We grouped the 218 recovery-related regulations according to several criteria. First, by process type: they may apply to different sectors but share common organizational characteristics:

- **Governance:** Decisions involving the establishment of new institutions, changes to the powers of existing government bodies, and proposals to hold the first elections since the start of the full-scale invasion.
- **Planning:** This category includes a range of concepts, strategies, action plans, the reinstatement of medium-term budget planning, etc.
- **Financing:** This group includes regulations that establish the rules for allocating funds for reconstruction, housing and infrastructure recovery, the formation of subventions for implementing projects under the Ukraine Recovery Program, as well as funding allocation rules—for example, the use of the State Fund for Decarbonization and Energy-Efficient Transformation.
- **Project Management:** This category includes acts that regulate procedures across various sectors—for example, coordination within the electronic environmental monitoring system, a program for developing the mineral resource base (including the identification of strategically and critically important minerals), new requirements for urban planning documentation, and the definition of investment priorities.
- **Support for People and Businesses:** This category includes rules for providing mini-grants to small businesses, writing off loans mortgaged by property destroyed by the war, procedures for assisting internally displaced persons (IDPs), and easing regulatory requirements for businesses. All of these measures are directly aimed at supporting Ukrainian citizens and sustaining business operations.
- **Oversight and Reporting:** This category includes regulations on the creation of registries and information systems, introduction of procedures for collecting and recording data on damaged or destroyed property (including drone-based

assessments), and requirements for monthly reporting on funds received and spent from each charitable account opened at the National Bank of Ukraine.

The second dimension for grouping the regulatory legal acts is sectoral—that is, we identified the sectors within which the above-mentioned processes are implemented. This classification is based on a content analysis of each regulatory act—its subject of regulation, area of impact, and target audience. This approach helps reveal which sectors are prioritized in state policy during wartime.

Figure 4. Number of Regulatory Acts on Recovery by Sector



We divided the regulatory acts into 19 sectors:

1. **Reconstruction:** Regulatory acts concerning the physical restoration of housing and damaged infrastructure, including critical infrastructure, utilities, roads, etc. These regulations cover procedures for developing and approving project documentation, organizing repair and construction works, engaging contractors, assessing damage and building conditions, as well as rules for the placement of temporary life-support facilities, implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals, and the creation of the unified digital system DREAM—in other words, the overarching framework for rebuilding Ukraine.

2. **Human Capital:** Acts aimed at supporting, protecting, developing, and helping the population adapt to new living conditions brought about by the war. This category includes documents related to migration policy, social protection, and employment support.
3. **Compensation:** Regulatory acts concerning mechanisms for material compensation for losses caused by the war. These include procedures for damage assessment, the work of specialized commissions, rules for submitting compensation claims, and payments to affected individuals and businesses. Unlike reconstruction, this category focuses on the recognition of harm and its compensation in monetary or other forms, rather than on the physical restoration of facilities.
4. **Finance:** Acts regulating the financing of recovery efforts, the distribution of state and donor funds, and the establishment and functioning of special funds, subventions, and transfers. These regulatory acts pertain to the organization and management of financial resources, regardless of their specific allocation.
5. **Communities:** Regulatory acts governing the work of local self-government, including the expansion or modification of their powers, spatial planning, and the management of property and infrastructure at the local level.
6. **Energy:** Documents regulating the restoration of energy infrastructure, the provision of stable electricity and heating, the development of alternative energy sources, and improvements in energy efficiency.
7. **Sectoral Regulation:** Acts introducing changes in the functioning of specific sectors of the economy, including development programs designed to address wartime challenges.
8. **Education:** Changes to the education system, including regulations on student safety, vocational training, educational programs for IDPs and veterans, and new study formats.
9. **Civil Protection:** Regulatory acts governing the setup and standards of shelters, protection of the population during hostilities, and emergency response measures.
10. **Environment:** Documents concerning the assessment of the war's environmental impact, land contamination, protection of natural resources, and demining operations.
11. **Resources:** Acts governing the management of natural resources (land, water, subsoil) and their use to support Ukraine's economic and food security.
12. **Investment:** Regulatory acts concerning investment attraction, the creation of favorable conditions for investors, and support for existing businesses through new financial instruments.

13. **Innovation:** Acts that promote the implementation of technological solutions in the recovery process, including digitalization, automation of procedures, and the use of data and digital platforms.
14. **Real Estate:** Acts regulating real estate transactions and the inspection of buildings and structures damaged as a result of the armed aggression of the Russian Federation.
15. **Healthcare:** Acts aimed at supporting the medical system, ensuring access to services, and providing rehabilitation for those affected.
16. **Volunteering and Humanitarian Aid:** Regulatory acts governing volunteer activities, simplifying procedures for importing humanitarian aid, and the registration and tracking of humanitarian shipments.
17. **Procurement:** Amendments to public procurement procedures adapted to the conditions of wartime.
18. **Martial Law:** Regulatory acts concerning the implementation and measures of the legal regime under martial law.
19. **Border:** Acts concerning the development and improvement of border infrastructure.

Figure 5 shows that the largest number of regulatory acts address three main processes: planning, project management, and support for people and businesses. The emphasis on people and businesses is unsurprising, given that since 2022, many Ukrainians have been forced to leave their homes due to the war. As of fall 2024, Ukraine had over [4.6 million](#) IDPs—nearly 15% of the [population](#) in government-controlled territories—with women accounting for 60% of that number.

The matrix in Figure 5 shows that support for people and businesses was primarily provided through payments (such as funding subsidized mortgages, support for cultural institutions, and concessional loans) and compensation or reparations (including payments to survivors of sexual violence, housing compensation, and reimbursements to ship owners and energy sector workers, all financed from the state budget. Ukraine plans to seek reimbursement of these funds from the aggressor in the future). The *Human Capital* category includes measures to ensure social protection for Ukrainians, recommendations for implementing a gender-sensitive and human rights-based approach at the community level, services for the social adaptation and reintegration of veterans into civilian life, government efforts to repatriate Ukrainians deported by Russia, rehabilitation and integration of former prisoners of war, and the provision of social housing for internally displaced persons.

Figure 5. Matrix of Correspondence Between Categories and Sectors of Regulatory Legal Acts

Sector	Process						Total
	Governance	Planning	Financing	Project management	Support for people and businesses	Oversight/Reporting	
Reconstruction	6	4	10	15	1		36
Human capital	4	13	2	2	12	1	34
Compensation		1	2	12	7	3	25
Finance		2	3	1	9	3	18
Energy		2	1	8	3		14
Communities	1	11		2			14
Sectoral regulation	1	4	2		3		10
Education	3	3	2		2		10
Civil protection	2		1	6		1	10
Environment		4		4		1	9
Resources		4		1	3		8
Investment	1	1		3	1		6
Innovation		5	1				6
Real estate				1	2	2	5
Healthcare		4	1				5
Volunteering and humanitarian aid					4		4
Procurement		1		1			2
Martial law	1						1
Border		1					1
Total	19	60	25	56	47	11	218

Analysis of Key Recovery-Related Regulatory Acts for Gender-Inclusive Components

As part of our analysis, we identified 15 regulatory acts that, in our view, are fundamental to the implementation of Ukraine's recovery efforts.

Table 1. Analysis of Regulatory Acts for the Presence and Consideration of a Gender-Inclusive Component (*Green: the gender-inclusive component is sufficiently present; yellow: present to an insufficient degree; red: absent and requires inclusion.*)

Title of the Regulatory Act	Brief Description	Gender-Inclusive Component
1. Law No. 156-VIII <i>On the Principles of State Regional Policy</i> (2015, amended in 2022 and 2024)	Although the law itself was adopted in 2015, a number of amendments introduced after 2022 brought it within the scope of this review. In particular, Law No. 2389-IX introduced the concept of <i>recovery of regions and territories affected by armed aggression against Ukraine</i> and added the promotion of recovery of affected territories—including the development and implementation of relevant plans and measures—to the core objectives of regional policy. In addition, Law No. 3668-IX on international territorial cooperation defines the key principles of Ukraine's international territorial cooperation with foreign states, aimed at supporting mutually beneficial partnerships between Ukrainian regions/territories and members of the international community, including in matters related to recovery.	The law includes the <i>principle of equal rights and opportunities for women and men</i>, defined as <i>the absence of restrictions or privileges based on sex and the provision of equal conditions for the exercise of rights by women and men</i> (Art. 3, Clause 12). In addition, the development of regional development strategies requires a gender impact assessment and an evaluation of the needs of beneficiaries in the region. This creates opportunities for the participation of diverse population groups, including women and persons with disabilities. The law sets the <i>principle of inclusivity</i>, defined as <i>respect for the interests of persons with special needs by incorporating in the formation and implementation of state regional policy special measures aimed at ensuring the exercise of their rights and fundamental freedoms</i> (Art. 3, Clause 13).
2. Law No. 3038-VI <i>On the Regulation of Urban Development Activities</i> (2011, amended in 2022, 2023, 2024, and 2025)	Although the law was originally adopted in 2011, a number of amendments have been introduced since the full-scale invasion. In particular, Law No. 2254-IX introduced the concept of a comprehensive recovery program for a region or territorial community. These programs are developed by local authorities and approved with consideration of public opinion. Amendments to the law dated May 12, 2022 , stipulated that the Construction Activity Register must include orders for the demolition of buildings and structures damaged	The law provides for the creation of an accessible living environment for persons with physical disabilities and other groups with limited mobility (Art. 2, Clause 10). Accessibility provisions must be included in design documentation (Art. 31, Part 10). Failure to comply with these requirements is grounds for denial of certification (Art. 39, Part 7). Means of ensuring unimpeded access may be installed without construction permits or proof of ownership or land use rights, provided that all applicable laws, building codes, and regulations are followed (Art. 34, Part 4). Under the law, groups with limited mobility include persons with disabilities, individuals with temporary

	as a result of hostilities, if they have been deemed structurally hazardous and pose a threat to human life. In addition, under Law No. 2486-IX , urban development documentation must include information on civil protection engineering and technical measures.	health conditions, pregnant women, elderly citizens, and persons with strollers.
3. Law No. 4225-IX <i>On Amending the Budget Code of Ukraine to Update and Improve Certain Provisions</i> (2025)	The law establishes unified criteria for selecting projects for state funding. Most capital expenditures will be concentrated at the central governmental level and directed toward strategically important projects rather than being dispersed among numerous small-scale facilities and various budget holders.	The amendments to the Budget Code of Ukraine introduce a systematic gender-responsive approach to the budget process, requiring all stakeholders to consider gender aspects during the planning stage. The process of developing budget programs is now supplemented by the requirement to apply a gender-responsive approach and to incorporate gender considerations into the planning, implementation, and reporting on program execution (Art. 20, Part 10). The law also addresses inclusivity through support for vulnerable population groups, including persons with special educational needs (Art. 103, Part 33) and IDPs.
4. Law No. 3991-IX <i>On the Fundamental Principles of State Climate Policy</i> (2024)	The document establishes a framework for Ukraine's recovery in the context of reducing its carbon footprint and achieving climate neutrality. It defines the legal and organizational foundations of state climate policy, climate change adaptation, and the fulfillment of Ukraine's international obligations in this area. The law aligns national climate legislation more closely with European Union law, particularly Regulation (EU) 2021/1119, which laid the foundation for achieving climate neutrality, and Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 on the Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action.	One of the principles of state climate policy is gender equality in its formulation and implementation (Art. 3, Clause 1). The principle of transparency and openness calls for the engagement of stakeholders in the development, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of state climate policy (Art. 3, Clause 16). The law also sets the principle of just transition—supporting decent living standards and livelihoods for all workers and communities (Art. 3, Clause 17). Although the law explicitly references gender equality and just transition, it does not specify concrete mechanisms for ensuring gender equality or targeted measures for vulnerable population groups. The operationalization of these principles is left to sub-legal acts and strategic documents to be developed under this law.
5. Law of Ukraine No. 2923-IX <i>On Compensation for Damage and Destruction of Certain Categories of Real Estate as a Result of Hostilities, Terrorist Acts, and Sabotage Caused by the Armed Aggression of the Russian Federation Against Ukraine, and the State Register of Property Damaged and Destroyed as a Result of Hostilities, Terrorist Acts, and</i>	The law stipulates that in cases where citizens' housing or property is destroyed or damaged—including as a result of war—individuals are entitled to receive compensation from the state. It regulates the creation of the State Register of Damaged Property and defines the categories of property eligible for compensation, the procedure for obtaining it, and the process for documenting damages caused by the armed aggression of Russia.	The law explicitly prohibits the granting of privileges based on <u>gender</u>, age, property status, or other characteristics (Part 2, Article 2). Beyond this, it does not include specific provisions concerning women or men. Priority access to compensation (Article 9) is granted to veterans, persons with disabilities (Groups I and II), large families, and internally displaced persons. The law permits electronic application submission and provides for mobile intake units, improving accessibility for people with limited mobility.

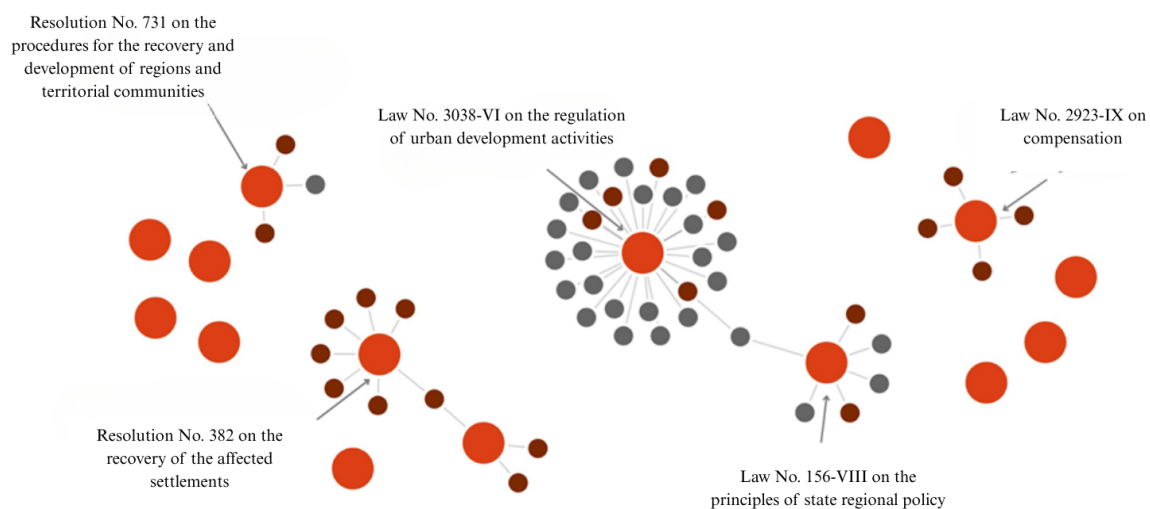
<i>Sabotage Caused by the Armed Aggression of the Russian Federation Against Ukraine (2023)</i>		
6. Cabinet of Ministers Resolution No. 731 of July 18, 2023, <i>On the Approval of Procedures Concerning the Recovery and Development of Regions and Territorial Communities</i>	The document establishes the procedure for designating recovery territories and for developing recovery and development plans for regions and communities. A community may be designated as a recovery territory if it has been affected by hostilities or occupation, has experienced significant population displacement and deterioration of the socio-economic situation, or has sustained damage to infrastructure or housing.	According to the <i>Procedure for the Development, Implementation, and Monitoring of Recovery Plans</i>, local authorities are responsible for ensuring that the needs of persons with disabilities and other groups with limited mobility are duly considered. More broadly, the goal of regional and community recovery includes <i>the return of internally displaced persons and refugees to the territorial community and region</i>, which indirectly concerns vulnerable groups such as women, children, elderly, and persons with disabilities. However, the resolution does not include explicit provisions regarding the consideration of the needs of men and women in the planning and implementation of recovery plans. Given that gender equality is an important principle of regional policy, as stated in the relevant law, the development and implementation of recovery plans should take gender aspects into account, even if this is not explicitly provided for in the resolution. Therefore, it makes sense to align the provisions of these regulatory acts (the law and the resolution) with each other.
7. Cabinet of Ministers Resolution No. 1159 of October 14, 2022, <i>On the Approval of the Procedure for Developing, Conducting Public Consultations on, and Approving Comprehensive Recovery Programs for a Region or Territorial Community (or Part Thereof), and for Amending Such Programs</i> (pursuant to Law No. 3038-VI)	The resolution defines the procedure for developing comprehensive recovery programs for territories affected by armed aggression or facing socio-economic, infrastructural, environmental, or other crisis conditions. Such programs are developed by the local council and approved following public consultations. They are not considered urban planning documentation, do not require a strategic environmental assessment, and may be financed through the state budget and international assistance.	Clause 4 states that comprehensive recovery programs should promote the adoption of modern approaches, including inclusivity. The resolution also envisions public participation in both the discussion and development of such programs, fostering an inclusive process and enabling diverse population groups to participate. Although inclusivity is identified as an important principle, the document lacks specific mechanisms to ensure gender equality and inclusivity in territorial recovery processes. It does not establish any requirements for the representation of diverse social groups—such as women or persons with disabilities—in working groups. This means that public discussions of comprehensive recovery programs may become merely formal, without ensuring the genuine participation of women and men, people of different ages, and individuals with different physical conditions. As a result, their needs may be insufficiently taken into account in the territorial recovery process.
8. Cabinet of Ministers Resolution No. 382 of April 25,	The document identifies a list of settlements in Ukraine selected for systematic reconstruction under a	Resolution No. 382 contains no direct or indirect references to gender or inclusivity. The document focuses on the technical and procedural aspects of

2023, <i>On the Implementation of an Experimental Project for the Recovery of Settlements Affected by the Armed Aggression of the Russian Federation</i>	socio-urban experimental project. The list, approved by the Cabinet of Ministers, includes the village of Posad-Pokrovske (Kherson region), the village of Yahidne (Chernihiv region), the urban-type settlement of Borodianka (Kyiv region), the village of Moshchun (Kyiv region), the city of Trostianets (Sumy region), and the village of Tsyrkuny (Kharkiv region). According to the core concept of the project, each of the six settlements is to undergo comprehensive recovery. Rather than isolated reconstruction of individual damaged structures, the project envisions the full transformation of each settlement based on new urban planning principles that incorporate contemporary global architectural trends while preserving historical heritage. However, the implementation of the project has faced challenges.	reconstruction, without addressing the needs of different segments of the population. To enhance inclusivity and promote a gender-sensitive approach, it would be advisable to incorporate provisions into the document requiring that the needs of diverse population groups be considered in housing reconstruction. It should also include accessibility requirements for new construction and restoration projects, as well as mechanisms for public consultation and the engagement of final beneficiaries in decision-making processes.
9. Cabinet of Ministers Resolution No. 152 of February 14, 2023, <i>On Certain Issues Related to Ensuring Accessibility, Energy Efficiency, and Civil Protection Requirements</i>	The design, construction, and reconstruction of facilities must take into account accessibility and safety for persons with limited mobility. All goods procured with state or international funding must comply with these requirements, and public services must be accessible to individuals with diverse communication needs, including those with hearing, visual, speech, or cognitive impairments.	This resolution is directly focused on issues of inclusivity and contains substantive provisions to ensure accessibility. It outlines a comprehensive approach to barrier-free access, covering requirements for construction projects, the accessibility of goods and transportation, public services, and information. Integrating the provisions of this resolution into Resolutions No. 1159 and No. 382 would significantly enhance the inclusivity of recovery processes for affected territories and settlements. We recommend developing a clear mechanism for embedding these requirements into all recovery programs currently being drafted in Ukraine.
10. Cabinet of Ministers Directive No. 752-r of August 12, 2022, <i>On the Approval of the State Strategy for Ensuring Equal Rights and Opportunities for Women and Men Until 2030 and the Approval of the Operational Plan for Its Implementation for 2022–2024</i>	The strategy aims to achieve gender equality across all areas of societal life. In particular, it provides for equal rights for women and men in education, healthcare, social protection, culture, and sports, as well as equal participation in economic activity. It outlines measures to prevent and combat all forms of violence, including conflict-related violence.	This document is directly aimed at ensuring gender equality and inclusivity in Ukraine. It covers virtually all areas of life—from politics and the economy to education, healthcare, and the media. The strategy takes into account the specific needs of different population groups, recognizes multiple forms of discrimination, and proposes concrete mechanisms to overcome inequality in all spheres of life.
11. Order No. 359 of the Ministry of Social Policy of December 27, 2022, <i>On the Approval of</i>	The methodological recommendations outline a step-by-step approach to applying the gender perspective when drafting local development programs	The document provides for the implementation of gender analysis, the development of a community gender profile, and the integration of the needs of women and men into the planning and implementation of local development programs.

<i>Methodological Recommendations for Implementing the Gender Approach and the Human Rights-Based Approach at the Level of Territorial Communities</i>	and in the ongoing work of territorial communities. They aim to ensure equal rights for women and men and include: needs assessments for different population groups; gender analysis of decisions and projects at the community level; the collection of analytical data to address issues related to gender equality; and public consultations—including with representatives of vulnerable groups of both women and men.	
12. Cabinet of Ministers Resolution No. 1163 of October 11, 2024, <i>On the Approval of the Procedure for Maintaining the Register of International Technical Assistance Projects (Programs)</i>	The establishment of an open Register of International Technical Assistance Projects and Programs automates key processes related to the mobilization and use of donor assistance, including state registration, project monitoring, and the accreditation of implementing entities.	Clause 18 (subclause 17) specifies that the Register must include information on a <i>project's (or program's) alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals</i>. This is an indirect aspect, as the SDGs include Goal 5 on gender equality as well as inclusive elements in several other goals. Clause 30 establishes that the information in the Register is open and publicly accessible, which potentially allows for external analysis of projects, including from gender and inclusivity perspectives. To strengthen the focus on gender equality and inclusivity, it would be beneficial to incorporate project impact assessments on different population groups, ensure the accessibility of the electronic Register for persons with various types of disabilities, and introduce reporting on the gender dimensions of implemented projects.
13. Cabinet of Ministers Resolution No. 1286 of November 15, 2022, <i>On the Implementation of the Experimental Project for the Creation, Deployment, and Operation of a Unified Digital Integrated Information and Analytical System for Managing the Reconstruction of Real Estate, Construction, and Infrastructure</i>	The creation and implementation of the Unified Digital Integrated Information and Analytical System for managing the infrastructure reconstruction process—DREAM—automates the planning and financing of recovery efforts, as well as the monitoring of reconstruction processes and the use of financial resources.	The Unified Digital System currently lacks requirements to ensure interface accessibility for persons with various types of disabilities—specifically, compliance with WCAG standards. Given that the project questionnaire published on DREAM includes questions such as: “Does the project include specific measures to ensure access to the facility for all population groups, including persons with disabilities and vulnerable groups?” and “Does the project include specific measures to address gender risks and ensure equal access to the service/infrastructure?”, it would be beneficial to create a dedicated module or section in the system to reflect the project’s gender impact. This would help ensure that such assessments are conducted consistently across projects.
14. Cabinet of Ministers Resolution No. 193 of February 21, 2023, <i>On Certain Issues Concerning the Activities of Central Executive Authorities</i>	The regulation establishes the State Agency for Restoration and Infrastructure Development of Ukraine—an authority created on the basis of the State Agency of Automobile Roads and the State Agency for Infrastructure Projects—to coordinate the country’s reconstruction efforts.	According to the Regulation, the Agency <i>ensures, within the scope of powers provided by law, citizen participation in the management of public affairs and effective cooperation with civil society institutions...</i> These may include civil society organizations working on gender equality and inclusivity. Among the Agency’s tasks is the <i>implementation of state policy related to the construction of residential</i>

		<i>real estate, public-use facilities, production infrastructure, and social-sector objects...</i> Although not explicitly stated, these activities are expected to take into account the needs of different population groups—including gender equality and accessibility for persons with disabilities—pursuant to other applicable legislative acts of Ukraine. This resolution does not place gender and inclusivity at the center and does not directly regulate these issues. Their implementation likely depends on other regulatory acts and the Agency’s internal policies.
15. Order of the Ministry of Infrastructure No. 964 of October 20, 2023, <i>On the Approval of Methodological Recommendations for Prioritizing Projects Aimed at Eliminating the Consequences of the Armed Aggression of the Russian Federation Against Ukraine</i>	The order approves a methodology for assessing and prioritizing projects aimed at addressing the consequences of the war, based on socio-environmental and financial-economic criteria.	The methodology includes indicators that directly assess the degree of inclusivity of a construction project—specifically, Indicators 29 and 30, titled <i>Contribution to a Safe and Inclusive Space</i>. These indicators pertain to physical accessibility for persons with disabilities, elderly, children, parents with strollers, as well as the availability of protective shelters. Preference is given to projects (Indicator 7) aimed at accommodating IDPs, which indirectly promotes the inclusivity of vulnerable population groups. Overall, all projects must comply with national construction standards: DBN V.2.2-40:2018 <i>Inclusiveness of Buildings and Structures</i>; DBN V.2.3-5:2018 <i>Streets and Roads of Settlements</i>; and DBN B.2.2-5:2011 <i>Landscaping of Territories</i>. However, the document does not include explicit references to gender equality or specific gender-related needs. To address this gap, we recommend to consider introducing a dedicated criterion on <i>gender equality</i>, which would evaluate equal access to resources and services for women and men within the scope of a given project.

Figure 6. Key Regulatory Acts and Amendments Adopted Since 2022



A note on the draft law *On the Principles of Ukraine's Recovery*?

Special attention should be paid to the draft law *On the Principles of Ukraine's Recovery*, which has not yet been submitted to the Verkhovna Rada but was [published](#) in 2024 on the website of the Ministry for Communities and Territories Development for public consultations.

Its preamble states that the law is to be adopted in order to *create inclusive mechanisms for people around the world who want to support the resilience, recovery, and development of Ukraine*. Among the principles outlined in the draft are *human-centeredness*; the *New European Bauhaus* (an EU-launched initiative aimed at the practical implementation of the European Green Deal, which embeds the principle of inclusivity); *build back better*; and *recovery planning and prioritization*, which calls for directing recovery resources primarily to the most urgent needs of Ukrainian society. Additional principles include *everyone sees everything*, ensuring open access to information, and *non-discrimination and equal rights and opportunities for women and men*. These are essential foundations for making the recovery meaningful and avoiding the inefficient use of resources.

The draft law also contains provisions aimed at ensuring inclusivity in the recovery process. For example, comprehensive recovery of a settlement includes the *creation of a fully functional living environment (including the restoration of the territory's economic potential and the return of internally displaced persons and refugees)*. Refugees and internally displaced persons are among the vulnerable population groups, making it especially important to specifically work on improving their circumstances. The draft also states that the DREAM system is *created and maintained to ensure transparency and accessibility of information on the recovery process (including for limited mobility groups)*. The legal act includes several provisions identifying which government agencies are responsible for conducting public hearings and discussions of recovery projects. To increase citizen engagement, the draft envisions public participation in the recovery process—primarily through *public hearings, consultations with the public, electronic consultations, and public opinion surveys*. In addition, government bodies may provide *informational support for the initiation and implementation of recovery projects by citizens and civil society organizations*.

However, the draft law does not contain requirements for conducting gender legal expertise of sub-legal acts related to recovery, nor does it provide mechanisms for monitoring the implementation of people-centered principles or ensuring gender equality. This issue requires further development and inclusion in the legal act.

Annex 1. Legislative Terms Related to Recovery, Gender Approaches, and Inclusive Mechanisms

[A person with a disability](#) is an individual with a long-term impairment of bodily functions which, in interaction with the environment, may limit daily functioning and therefore requires the state to ensure the realization of their rights on an equal basis with others and provide appropriate social protection.

[A person with special educational needs](#) is someone who requires additional, either ongoing or temporary, support in the educational process to ensure the right to education, support personal development, improve health and quality of life, and increase participation in community life.

[Accessibility features for buildings](#) refer to engineering and functional components (such as elements or structures) of buildings or facilities that meet regulatory requirements for accessibility and safety for persons with disabilities and other groups with limited mobility. These include ramps, lifts, accessible platforms, sound systems, etc.

[Accessibility](#) of the physical environment refers to a combination of architectural, technical, and organizational measures that ensure barrier-free access to the physical environment for persons with disabilities.

[Construction](#) includes the erection of new structures; reconstruction; expansion; extension; restoration; repair of facilities; and installation works.

[Critical infrastructure](#) comprises state infrastructure facilities that are most essential for the economy and industry, and whose disruption or destruction may affect national security and defense, the natural environment, result in significant financial losses, or lead to human casualties.

[Damages](#) refer to the value of lost, damaged, or destroyed property resulting from combat operations, terrorist acts, sabotage, or missile and bomb strikes during the armed aggression of the Russian Federation, as well as the amount required to restore violated rights (*actual damages*); and/or the income the affected party could have received in the absence of such aggression (*lost profit*).

[Elimination](#) of consequences (of an emergency) involves a set of measures, including emergency response and other urgent operations carried out in the event of an emergency, aimed at halting hazardous impacts, saving lives, protecting human health and property, and containing the affected area.

[Equal opportunities for women and men](#) means equal conditions for exercising equal rights.

[Equal rights for women and men](#) refers to the absence of privileges or restrictions based on sex.

[Gender analysis](#) involves examining the differences between women and men in terms of conditions, needs, levels of participation, access to and control over resources, and decision-making power—differences shaped by socially constructed gender roles, norms, expectations, and behaviors traditionally associated with men or women.

[Gender approach](#) is a strategy that ensures the interests and experiences of both women and men are integrated into the planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of policies and programs in the political, economic, cultural, and social spheres, with the aim of securing equal benefits for all.

[Gender equality](#) means equal legal status and equal opportunities for women and men to participate fully and equally in all areas of public life.

[Gender legal expertise](#) is the analysis of existing legislation or draft regulatory legal acts to determine their compliance with the principle of ensuring equal rights and opportunities for women and men.

[Gender](#) refers to the socially constructed roles, behaviors, activities, and attributes that a given society considers appropriate for women and men.

[Gender-neutral approach](#) refers to a policy stance that does not take into account differences in the status, needs, or priorities of various groups of women and men. It assumes that public policies and corresponding national or regional programs affect all population groups equally.

[Gender-sensitive approach](#) accounts for the specific social, cultural, economic, political, and other characteristics that shape the living conditions and needs of women and men.

[Grant](#) refers to financial resources provided by a donor to a recipient on a non-repayable basis and directed toward achieving the objectives of a defined international technical assistance program or project.

[Groups with limited mobility](#) are individuals who experience difficulties with independent movement, accessing services or necessary information, or navigating physical space. This group includes persons with disabilities, individuals with temporary health conditions, pregnant women, older adults, and persons with strollers.

[Inclusiveness of buildings and structures](#) refers to a set of architectural, planning, engineering, ergonomic, constructional, and organizational measures designed to ensure accessibility—so that any person, regardless of age, gender, disability, functional limitations, communication abilities, or circumstances, can feel safe and comfortable without external assistance and within the limits of their own capabilities.

[Infrastructure of a construction site](#) includes buildings (including housing), structures of any kind, lighting poles, collectors, water supply and sewage systems, vertical risers, cable tray systems, pipelines, ducts, ladders, and floor distribution cabinets for communication and alarm systems (whether standalone or integrated with electrical systems), which are provided or may be provided by the infrastructure owner for use by the customer under contractual terms.

[Investment](#) means a business operation involving the acquisition of fixed assets, intangible assets, corporate rights, or securities in exchange for money or property.

[Legislative approximation](#) refers to the process of aligning the laws of Ukraine and other normative legal acts with the *acquis communautaire*—the legal system of the European Union, which includes EU legislation (but is not limited to it), as well as acts adopted within the EU's common foreign and security policy and cooperation in the fields of justice and home affairs.

[Modernization](#) refers to a set of works aimed at improving the operational performance of existing equipment by replacing individual components with more advanced ones, adhering to current requirements and standards.

[Positive actions](#) are temporary special measures with a legitimate, objectively justified aim to eliminate legal or actual inequality in the ability of women and men to exercise the rights and freedoms guaranteed by the Constitution and laws of Ukraine.

[Principle of inclusivity](#) entails respecting the interests of persons with special needs by incorporating targeted measures into the development and implementation of state regional policy to ensure the realization of their rights and fundamental freedoms.

[Procurement](#) (state, public) refers to the acquisition by a procuring entity of goods, works, or services using public funds, in accordance with procedures defined by law.

[Professional adaptation](#) is a comprehensive system of measures designed to support an individual's adjustment to the psychological and organizational-technical aspects of professional activity in the workplace, and to promote successful occupational development.

[Professional adaptation of military personnel](#) refers to a comprehensive system of measures aimed at facilitating an individual's adjustment to the psychological and organizational-technical aspects of professional activity within the military context.

[Psychological adaptation](#) refers to a system of measures aimed at forming in an individual the ability to adjust to prevailing societal demands and criteria through the internalization of that society's norms and values.

[Public consultation](#) is a procedure aimed at incorporating the views of the public and its representatives into decision-making processes.

[Reconstruction](#) refers to the reconstruction, restoration, or capital repair of an urban development object.

[Recovery and/or reconstruction](#) of real estate, construction, and infrastructure facilities (hereinafter—*recovery and/or reconstruction of facilities*) refers to a set of works and measures aimed at the reconstruction, restoration, capital repair, or new construction of real estate, construction, and infrastructure facilities that were damaged or destroyed as a result of the armed aggression of the Russian Federation; the reconstruction, restoration, and capital repair of existing real estate and infrastructure; and the construction of new facilities that support the economic development of regions.

[Rehabilitation](#) is a set of measures required by a person who, due to a health condition and their interaction with their environment, experiences or may experience limitations in everyday functioning.

[Social adaptation](#) includes support in assessing one's life situation, identifying key problems and possible solutions, providing information on social protection, teaching and developing social skills, and assisting in the restoration or strengthening of family and socially beneficial relationships, as well as organizing daily activities and leisure.

[War veterans](#) are individuals who have participated in the defense of the homeland or in combat operations in other countries. This category includes *combatants*, *war-disabled persons*, and *war participants*.

Annex 2. Dictionary for Automated Text Analysis Based on a Thematic Lexicon

1) "віднов", "відбудов"

2) r"реабіліт\w*", r"ветеран\w*", r"інклюз\w*", r"безбар\w*", r"адаптац\w*",
r"жінк\w*", r"чоловік\w*", r"рівні права", r"рівніст\w*", r"[гг]ендер\w*",
r"жінок і чоловіків", r"застосування [гг]ендерних підход\w*",
r"рівних прав", r"дотриман\w* прав люд\w*",
r"[гг]ендерно-правов\w* експертиз\w*", r"відсутн\w* обмежен\w*",
r"принцип інклюзивн\w*", r"безперешкодн\w* доступ\w*",
r"обмежен\w* фізичн\w* можливост\w*", r"маломобільн\w*",
r"[гг]ендерн\w* аспект\w*", r"особлив\w* освітн\w* потреб\w*",
r"внутрішньо переміщен\w* осіб", r"залученн\w* заінтересованих сторін",
r"привіл\w*", r"поверненн\w* в територіальн\w* громад\w*",
r"кінцев\w* бенефіціар\w*", r"громадськ\w* обговоренн\w*", r"подоланн\w* нерівн\w*",
r"вразлив\w* груп\w* населенн\w*", r"дискримінац\w*", r"різноманітн\w*", r"вагітн\w*",
r"похил\w* вік\w*", r"особлив\w* потреб\w*", r"біженц\w"

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