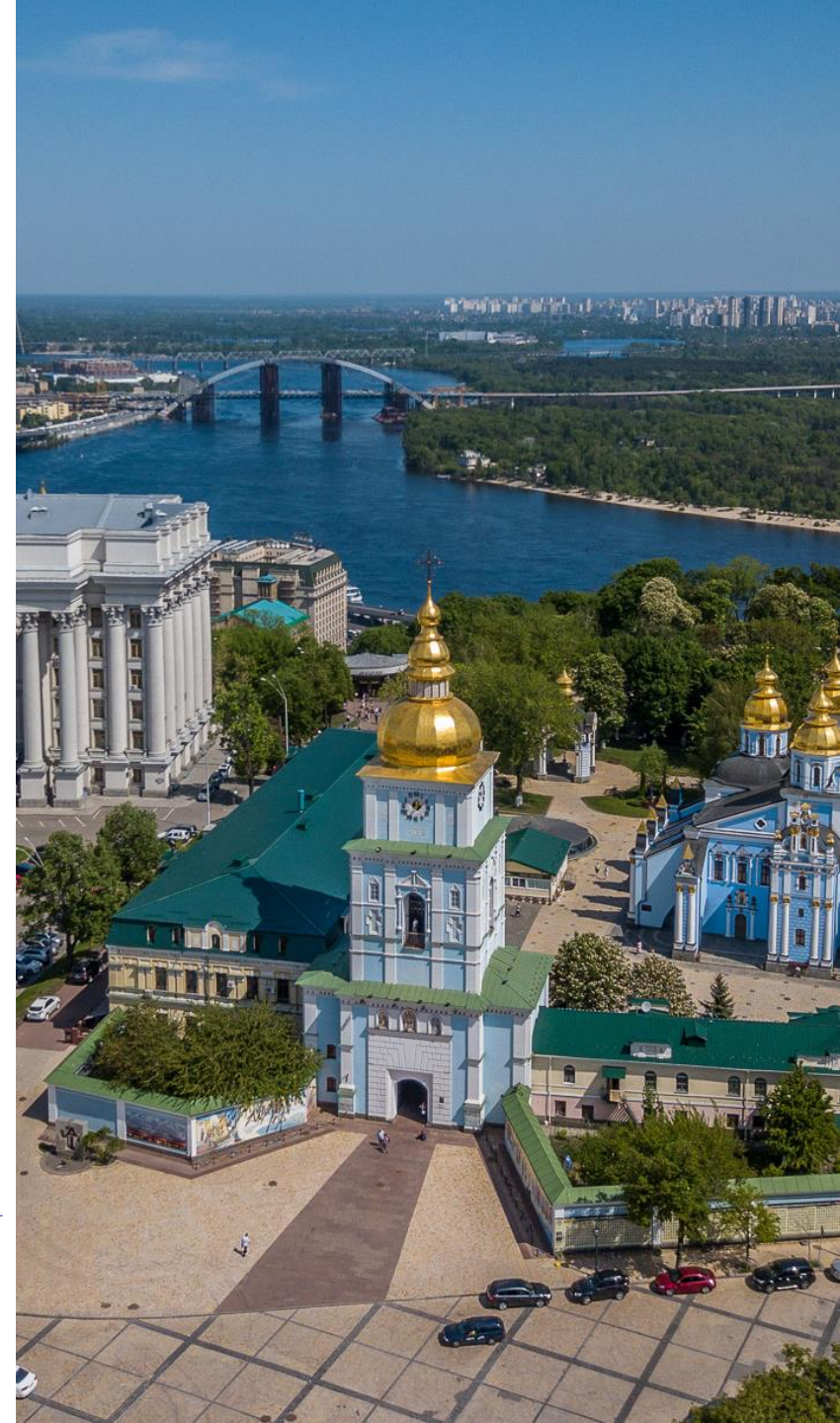


THE RECOVERY SPENDING WATCHDOG

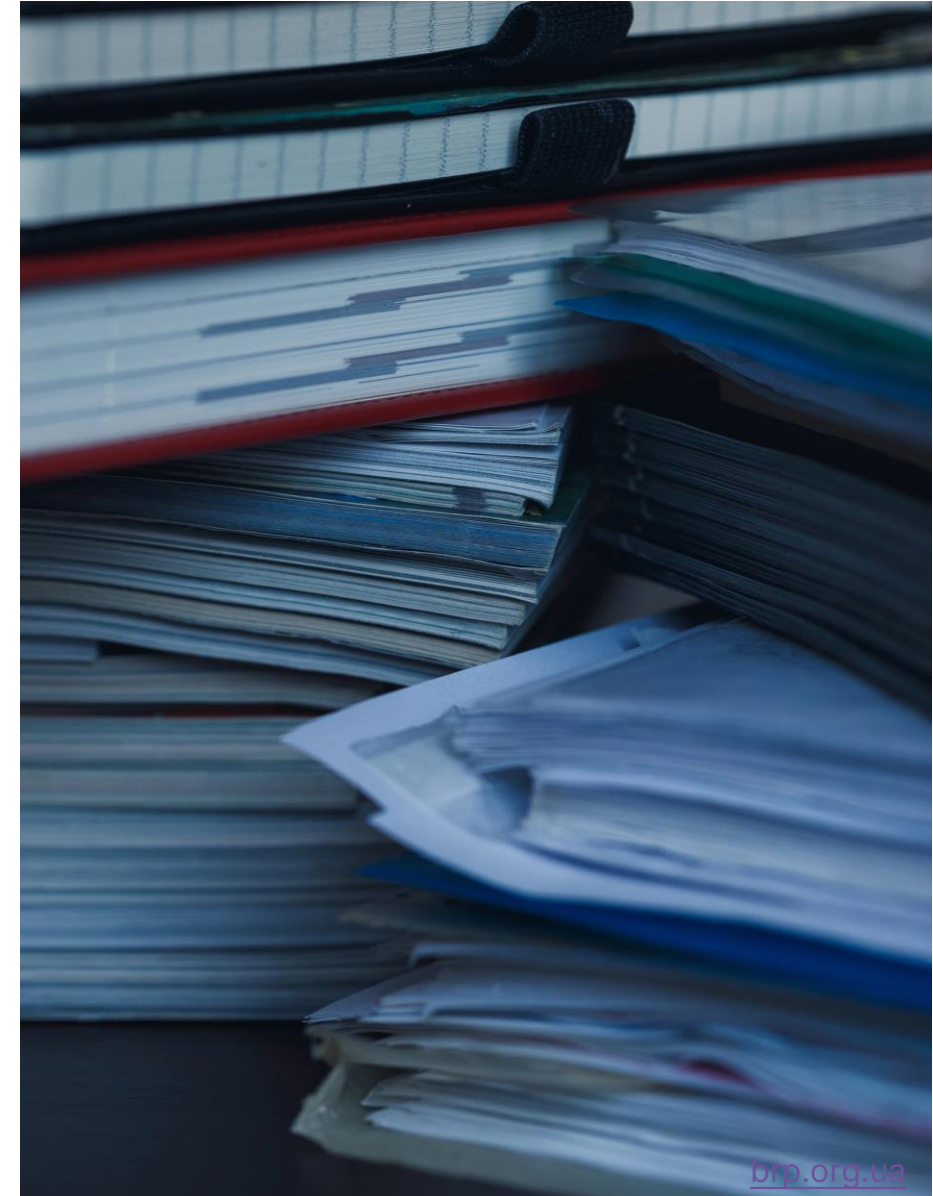
#17, March-April 2025

brp.org.ua



Contents

- Legal regulation
- Recovery progress and funding
- Analysis of recovery procurement
- Investigative journalism (reconstruction in the media)
- The topic of the month: Recovery funding
- Monitoring specific areas: education, demining



Legal and regulatory framework



CCA for the efficiency of procurement for recovery and construction

The government approved a [resolution on centralised procurement organisation](#) for the Agency for Restoration

The goal is to optimise the procurement process related to construction and related services by introducing common standards, control systems and an appropriate level of accountability

According to the Agency, the main provisions of the resolution:

- The Central Certification Authority (CCA) was established on the base of the SE Infrastructure Projects under the Agency's jurisdiction
- Procurement through the CCA y covers: expertise in construction projects and technical supervision, engineering and consulting services, construction works and goods required for this, as well as road maintenance
- All procurement will be carried out through open tenders, including under framework agreements, in accordance with the Law on Public Procurement and CMU Resolution No. 1178.
- Reconstruction services are the procuring entities that are obliged to conduct procurement through CCA.- Procurement through the CCA will start after the relevant order of the Reconstruction Agency

However, for the CCA to be successful, certain changes in construction legislation are essential, including in the development of budgets, approaches to payment, and participation in tenders.

Other in the legislation

Ukraine has introduced [requirements for certification of buildings according to the Nearly Zero-Energy Building \(NZEB\) standard](#). The relevant order of the Ministry of Development dated 06 February 2025 No. 168, “Certain issues of introducing requirements for buildings with near-zero energy consumption, ” came into force on 1 April.

Requirements for NZEB buildings in Ukraine include requirements for:

- the energy efficiency category of the building;
- primary energy consumption from non-renewable energy sources by the building;
- the share of energy produced from renewable energy sources;
- thermal performance of the building fenestration structures;
- building air permeability;
- building engineering systems.

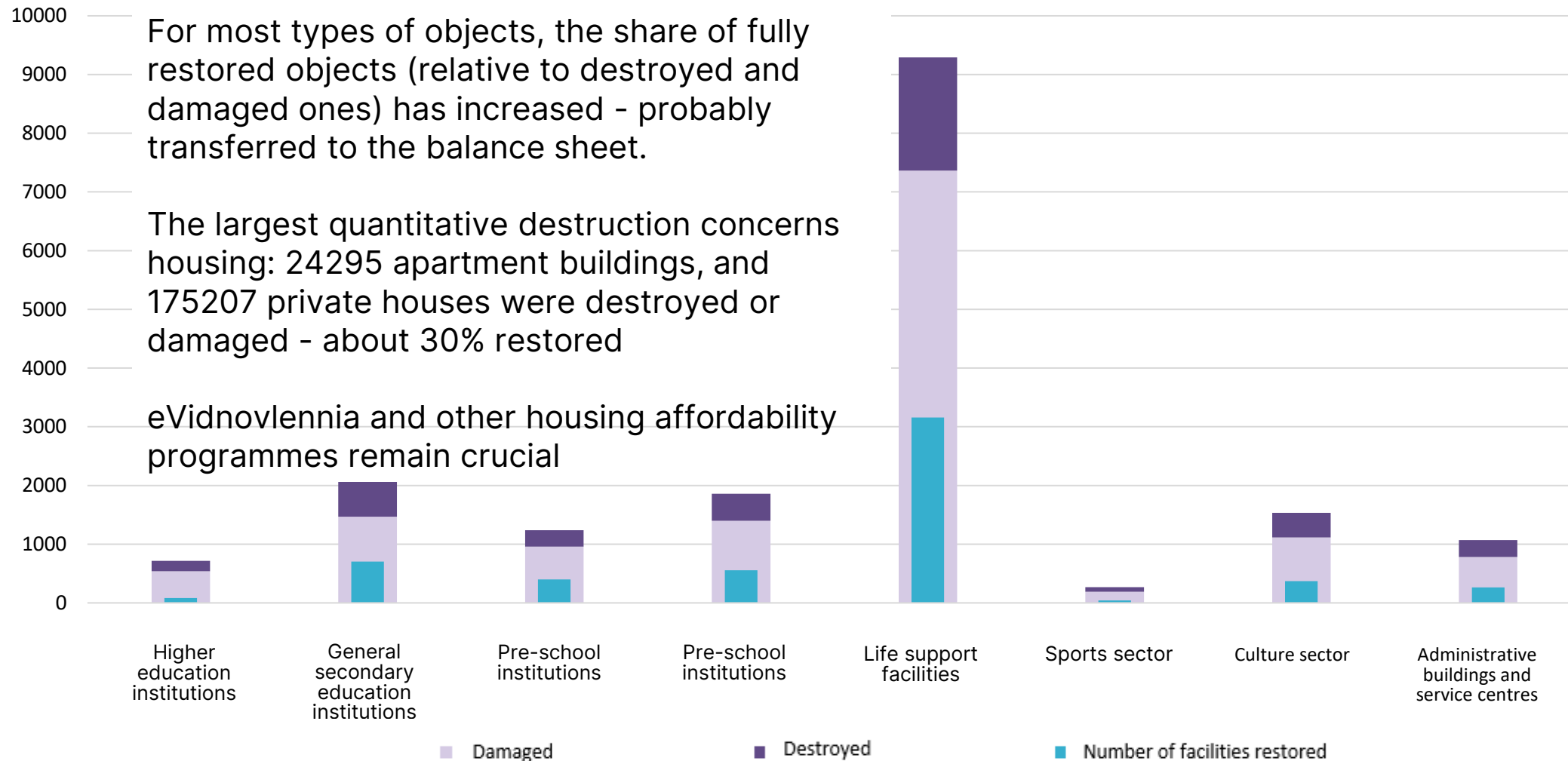


Recovery progress and funding



As before, recovery is not keeping pace with the destruction - the rate of destruction has increased over the month, but the rate of recovery did as well

Number of damaged, destroyed and restored facilities



EIB project funding call: over 100 applications supported out of 453 submitted

453 applications were received from 235 communities in 22 regions for a total funding of UAH 19.3 billion under the EIB-funded Ukraine Recovery Programme III. In particular:

- 233 projects to replace or upgrade municipal water supply or sewage networks in communities
- 130 projects to restore and modernise hospitals
- 20 projects - construction of municipal housing, including for internally displaced persons

The following projects were [selected](#):

- 35 projects on energy sustainability of communities worth almost UAH 1 billion
- 68 projects in construction, reconstruction and overhaul of water supply and sewerage systems for a total amount of funding of almost UAH 2 billion
- 4 projects in construction, reconstruction and major repairs of housing 5 projects in the Dnipro, Kirovohrad and Cherkasy regions were approved for UAH 245 million
- 10 projects in medical institutions reconstruction in Dnipropetrovs'k, Zakarpattia, Zaporizhzhia, Kyiv, Kirovohrad and Lviv regions (over UAH 750 million allocated for the renovation and modernisation of medical infrastructure)

Specific Funding Programs for Reconstruction and Recovery in 2025

- Reconstruction and recovery will be primarily funded by IFIs, although certain programs will be financed from other sources.

Additional arrangements:

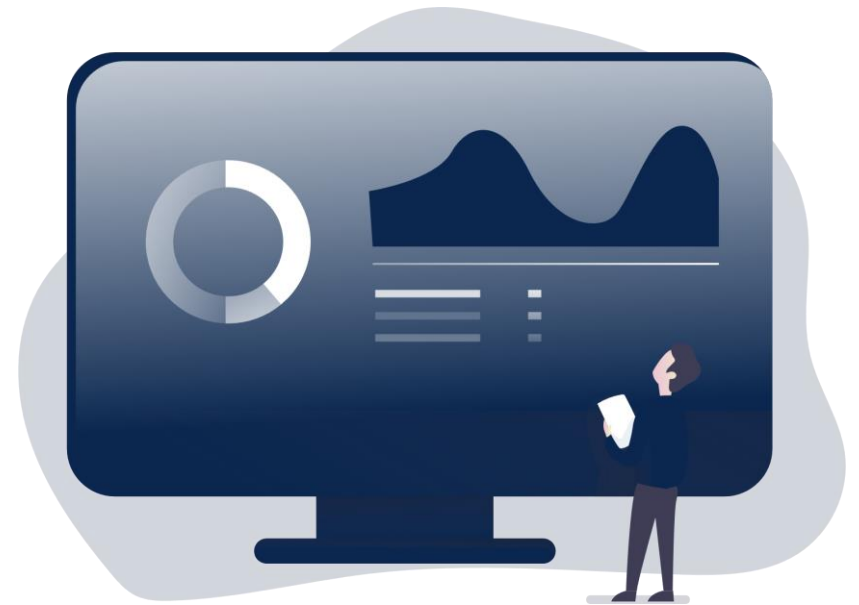
- Agreement [with the World Bank](#) 'Building Resilient Infrastructure in Vulnerable Environments in Ukraine' (**DRIVE**) —\$432 million (the first instalment in April). The main goal of DRIVE is to restore transport infrastructure. It provides for major repairs of roads and bridges in 19 regions of Ukraine, reform of national roads, installation of modular bridges, technical assistance, and project management.
- The EIB-funded Ukraine Recovery Programme III - €100 million – to restore social infrastructure, including schools, kindergartens, and medical facilities, and modernise housing and communal services. A special priority is given to frontline communities. Also, under the Programme, communities will be able to start building municipal housing.
- Additional €100 million from the EIB for water supply and sewerage.
- Negotiations for the EIB to additionally finance the development of border infrastructure, energy efficiency, construction of new housing and repairs of damaged housing.
- In March, the government approved the launch of [the fourth phase of the Emergency Recovery Programme](#), which the Ministry of Development is implementing together with the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA): \$60 million. The government approved \$60 million for 6 sub-projects aimed at: supporting humanitarian demining; maintaining energy infrastructure; restoring water supply systems; supporting public health and safety projects; providing educational services; and improving regional public infrastructure

RDNA 4: Evaluation of losses and reconstruction needs



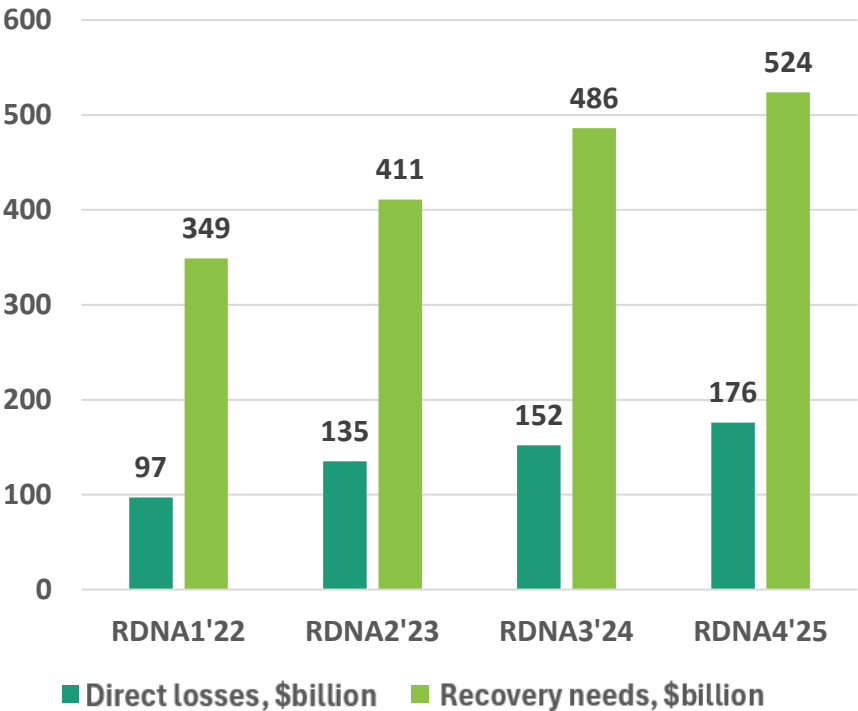
Ukraine's Rapid Damage and Needs Assessment (RDNA 4)

- On February 25, the fourth edition of the Rapid Damage and Needs Assessment (**RDNA4**) report on Ukraine's recovery needs was released
- The document reflects the agreed estimates of the World Bank, the Government of Ukraine, the European Union and the United Nations for the period from 24 February 2022 to 31 December 2024.
- The total direct losses increased by 15% to **\$176 billion**, and the estimated recovery needs increased by 8% to **\$524 billion**.
- **Priority recovery and reconstruction programmes for 2025** include public investment projects and non-investment programmes totalling **\$17 billion**, including investment projects estimated at \$12 billion and non-investment programmes worth more than \$5 billion.
- Funding for this year's priority programmes is provided for \$7 billion, leaving a funding gap of \$10 billion, or more than 57% of the required amount.



RDNA 4: Changes in key indicators

- In 2024, direct losses increased by \$23.6 billion (+15%), while the need for recovery increased by \$75.6 billion (+8%).
- The largest increase in recovery needs in 2024 is in the energy sector (+44%). In industry and agriculture, the estimate of recovery needs has been reduced by 1-5%.

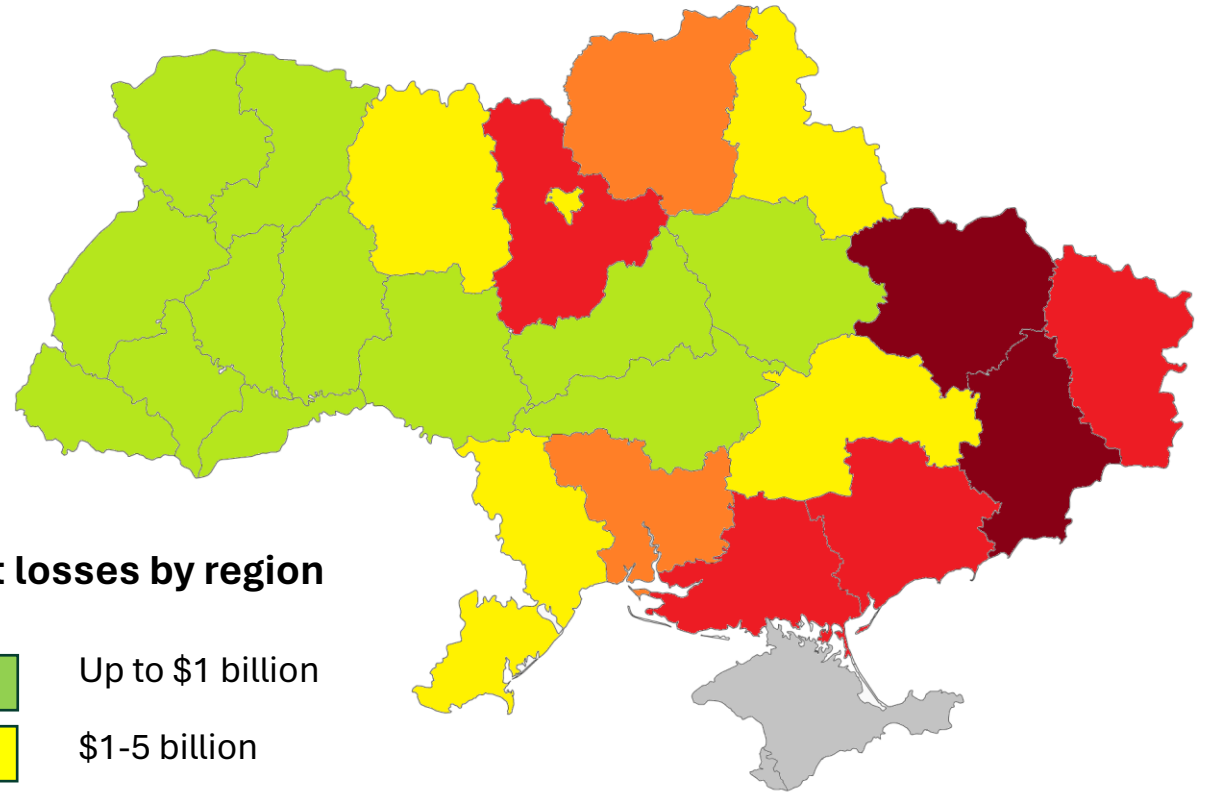
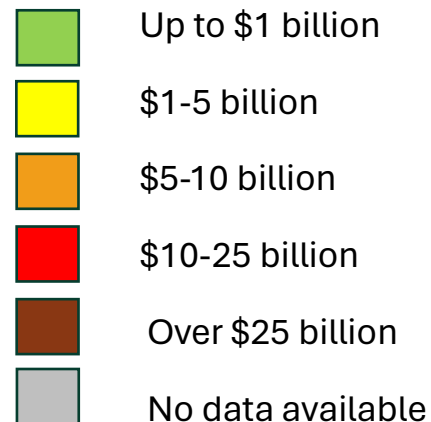


Key indicators	RDNA-3 (2024)	RDNA-4 (2025)	Change
Direct losses	\$152.5 billion	\$176.1 billion	+15%
Reconstruction and recovery needs	\$486.2 billion	\$523.6 billion	+8%
- including housing stock	\$80.3 billion	\$83.7 billion	+4%
- including transport	\$73.7 billion	\$77.5 billion	+5%
- including energy sector	\$47.1 billion	\$67.8 billion	+44%
- including industry	\$67.5 billion	\$64.4 billion	-5%
- including agriculture	\$56.1 billion	\$55.5 billion	-1%
- including social infrastructure	\$44.5 billion	\$38.9 billion	-13%
- including other needs	\$117.0 billion	\$135.8 billion	+16%
Reconstruction and recovery needs in the coming year	\$15.3 billion	\$17.3 billion	+13%
- the same as % of total reconstruction and recovery needs	3.1%	3.3%	-

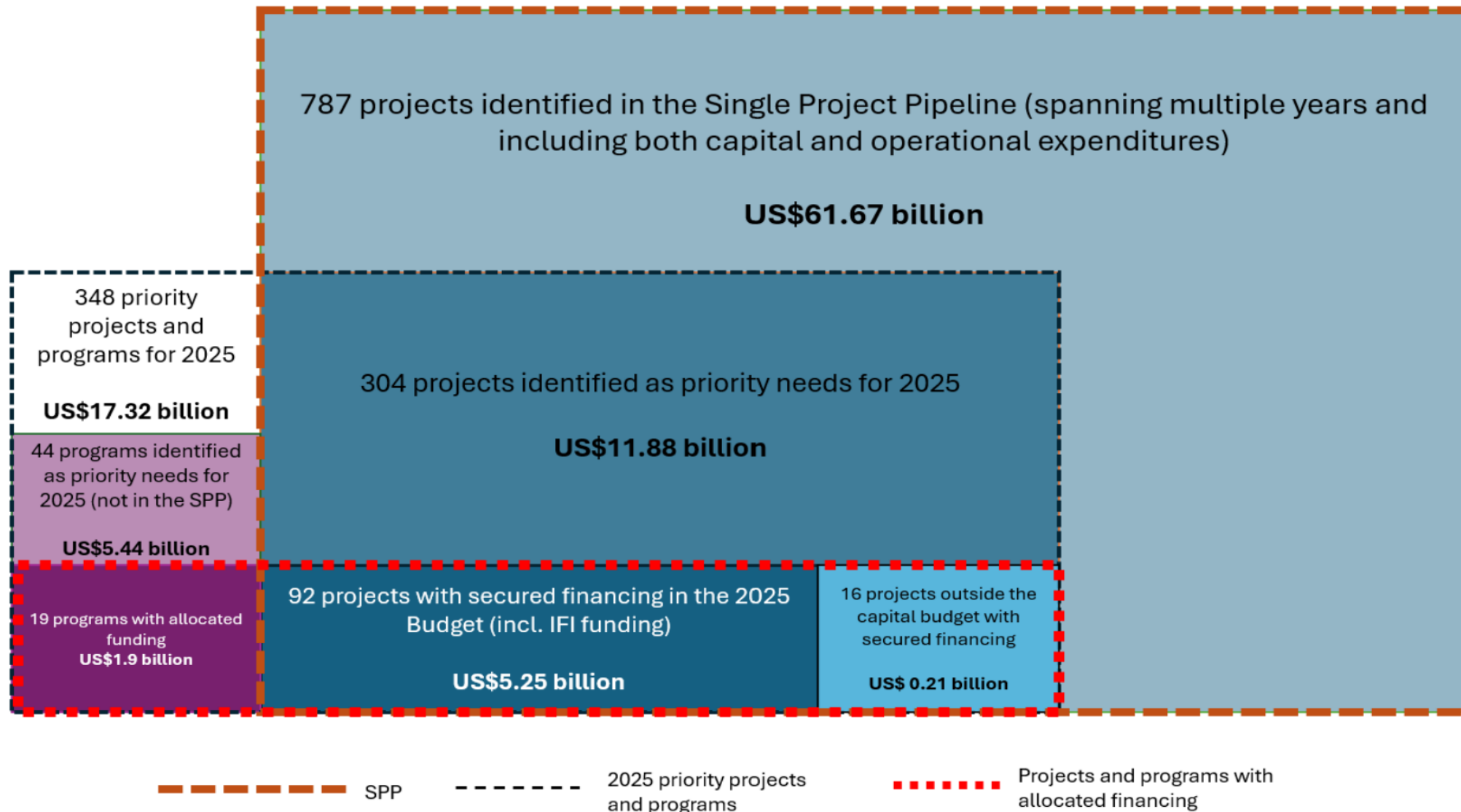
RDNA4: distribution by region

- The largest direct losses were reported in the frontline regions - Donetsk (\$43.2bn), Kharkiv (\$29.1bn) and Luhansk (\$15.6bn) oblasts
- The 5 frontline regions account for 66% of direct losses, while the de-occupied Kyiv and Mykolaiv regions account for another 10%.-
- The 9 western regions suffered the least, with only 1.2% of direct losses.
- \$17 billion of direct losses were not allocated to specific regions.
- The study did not estimate direct losses in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol

Direct losses by region



RDNA4: Recovery programmes funding (1/2)



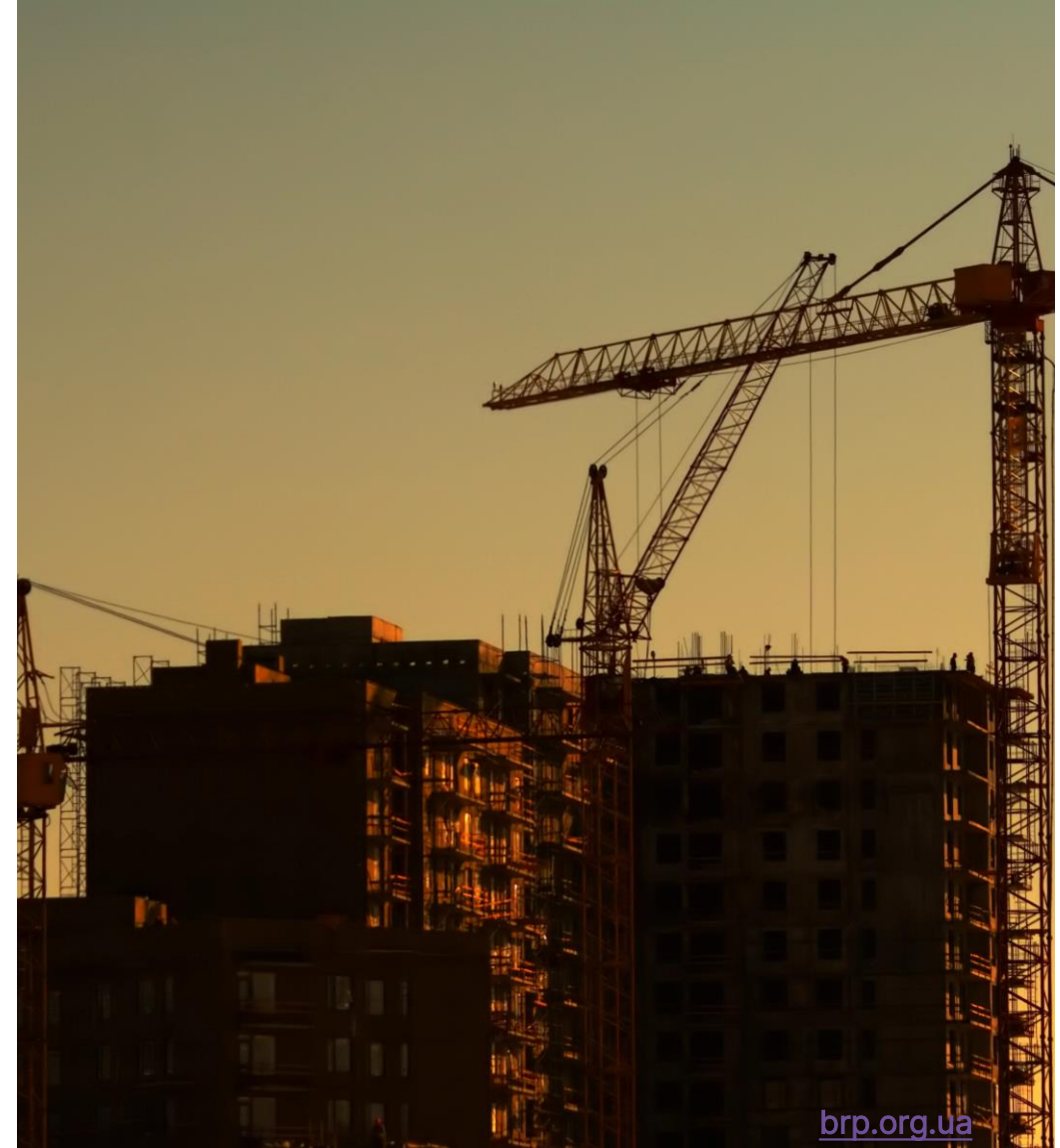
RDNA4: Recovery programmes funding (1/2)

- The largest funding needs for 2025 are in the energy sector (28% of the total identified needs). 23% is needed to restore the residential housing stock, and 12% for the transport sector.
- The needs for 2025 are 43% funded. The transport sector is best funded (by 76%), while the housing sector is worst funded (by 15%) and the energy sector (by 27%). These sectors also have the largest unmet needs in monetary terms - \$3.6 billion and \$3.5 billion, respectively.
- Although the financing needs for 2025 are only 3.3% of the total recovery needs, there is a **\$10 billion financing gap** to fund these most urgent needs.

Sectors of recovery and reconstruction	Funding needs in 2025, \$ million	Including secured funding, \$ million	Including funding gap, \$ million
Energy and mining industry	4 802	1 292	3510
Housing stock	4 025	608	3417
Transport	2 992	2 262	730
Social security	2 020	1 449	571
Education and science	1 225	465	760
Healthcare	860	317	543
Water supply	730	541	189
Other sectors	666	436	230
TOTAL	17 320	7 370	9 950

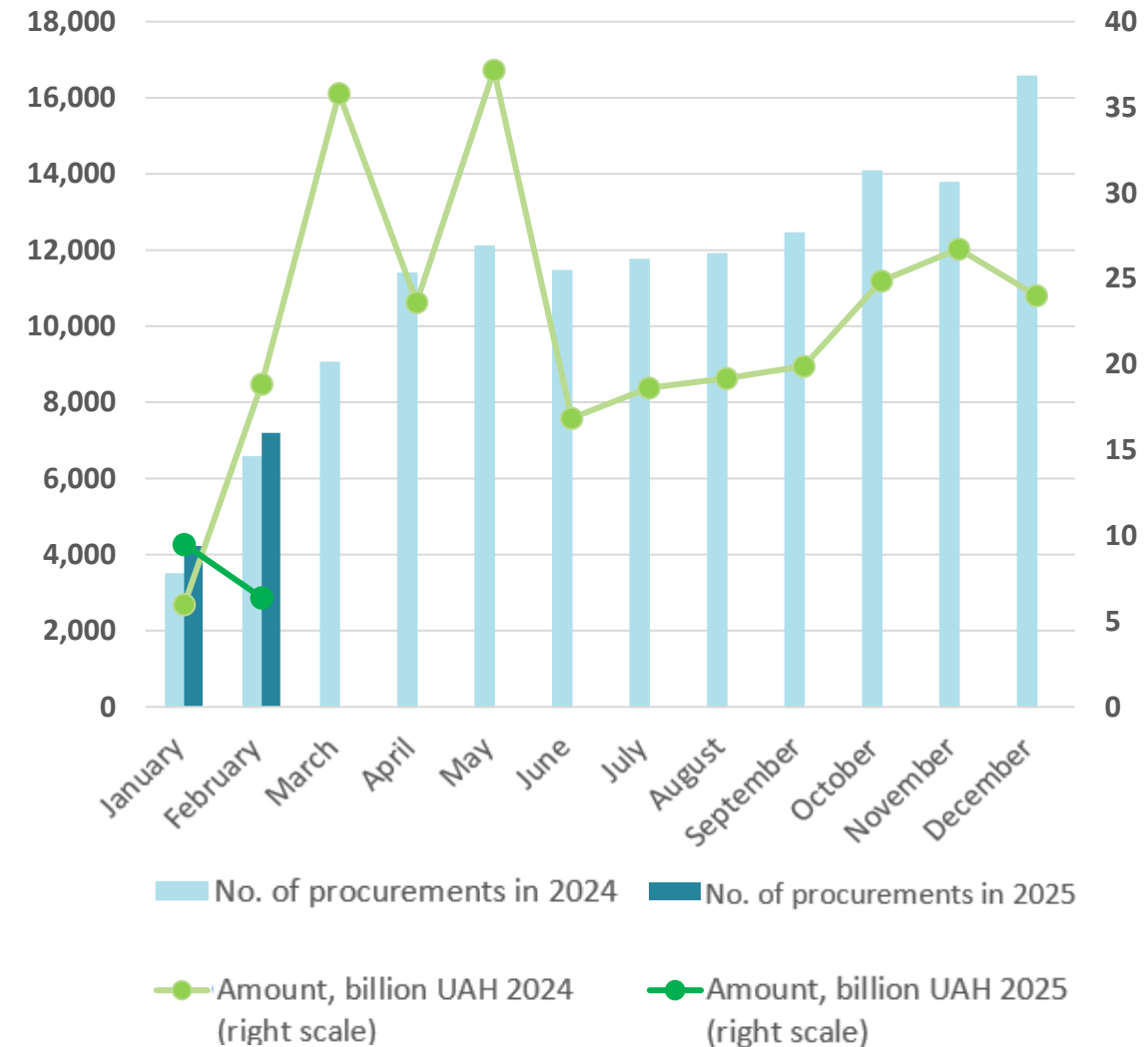
Source: RDNA4 report, calculations of the Centre for Economic Strategy.

Recovery procurement: January- February'25



Key procurement figures for January-February*

- In 2025, a total of 11.8 thousand construction procurements were announced. Of these, 89.9% (10.6 thousand) have been completed, 3.9% did not take place, 1.9% were cancelled, and 4.3% are still ongoing.
 - The total value of the procurements amounted to UAH 16.9 billion, including UAH 7.4 billion for procurements in February alone.
 - Compared to the same period in 2024, the number of completed procurements increased by 14%, but their total value significantly decreased by 36%.
 - The largest construction procurement at the beginning of the year was organized by the utility company "Kyivbudrekonstruktsiya" and involved the reconstruction of two sludge fields at the Bortnychi Aeration Station, with a contract value of UAH 562 million.
 - The only major procurement with five participants was for the construction of a residential building in the town of Borodianka. The tender amount was UAH 397 million.
 - The e-system was used for 1.9 thousand completed procurements (16%) with a total value of UAH 13.3 billion (79%).
 - In January-February, 46 defence procurements were completed, with information about the winners concealed. The total value of these procurements was only UAH 35 million (0.2% of the total value of construction procurements).
- * - as of 28 March 2025. The 504 procurements announced in January and February are ongoing.



Procurement leaders in January-February 2025

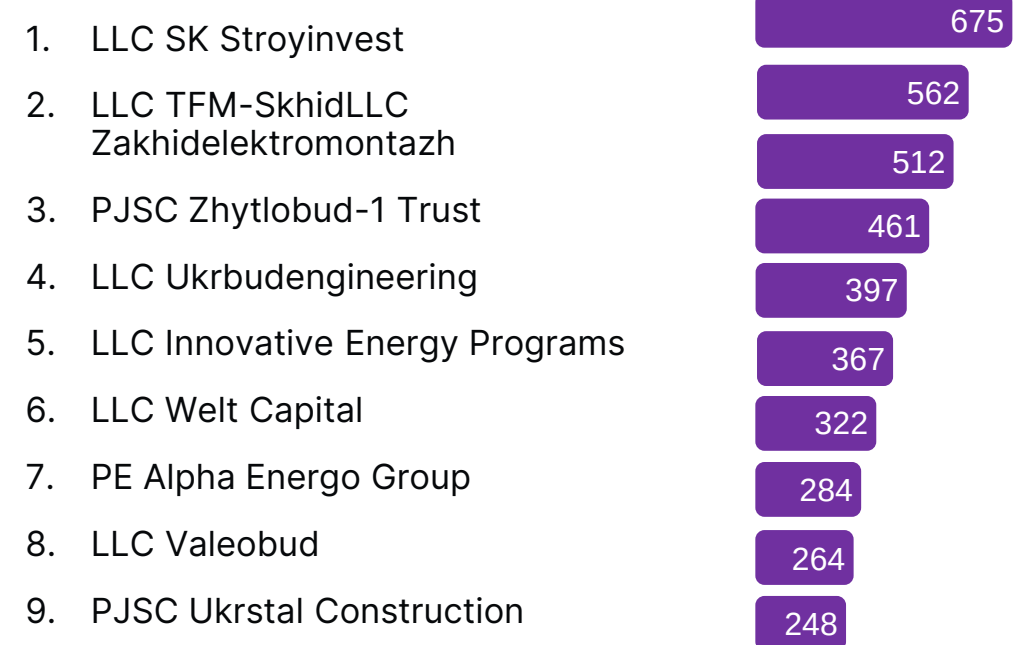
Top 10 organisers (billion UAH)



Top 10 share in all procurements



Top 10 winners (billion UAH)



Top 10 share in all procurements



Largest construction procurements in January-February

No.	Procurement item million	Organiser	Winner	Procurement value, UAH
1.	Reconstruction of dams of sludge fields of Bortnychi aeration station	ME Kyivbudtekonstruktsiya	LC TFM-Skhid	562
2.	Construction of a protective structure for the Regional Medical Centre for Family Health of the Dnipro Regional Council	Department of Capital Construction of Dnipro RSA	LLC SK Stroyinvest	466
3.	Construction of an apartment building in Borodyanka	Department of Regional Development of the Kyiv RS	LLC Ukrbudengineering	397
4.	Modernisation of cable facilities	ANNEGC Energoatom	LLC Zakhidelektromontazh	283
5.	Repair of the Lviv Regional Psychiatric Hospital	Lviv Regional Clinical Psychiatric Hospital	LLC Welt Capital	250
6.	Reconstruction of 35 kV Zvjazok substation with transfer to 110 kV voltage class (I and II launch units)	JSC Prykarpattiaoblenergo	LLC Innovative Energy Programs	225
7.	Reconstruction of the urology department of Dubno City Hospital	Department of Construction and Architecture of Rivne	LLC Renome-Eurobud	215

79% of e-procurement is non-competitive - same as in 2024

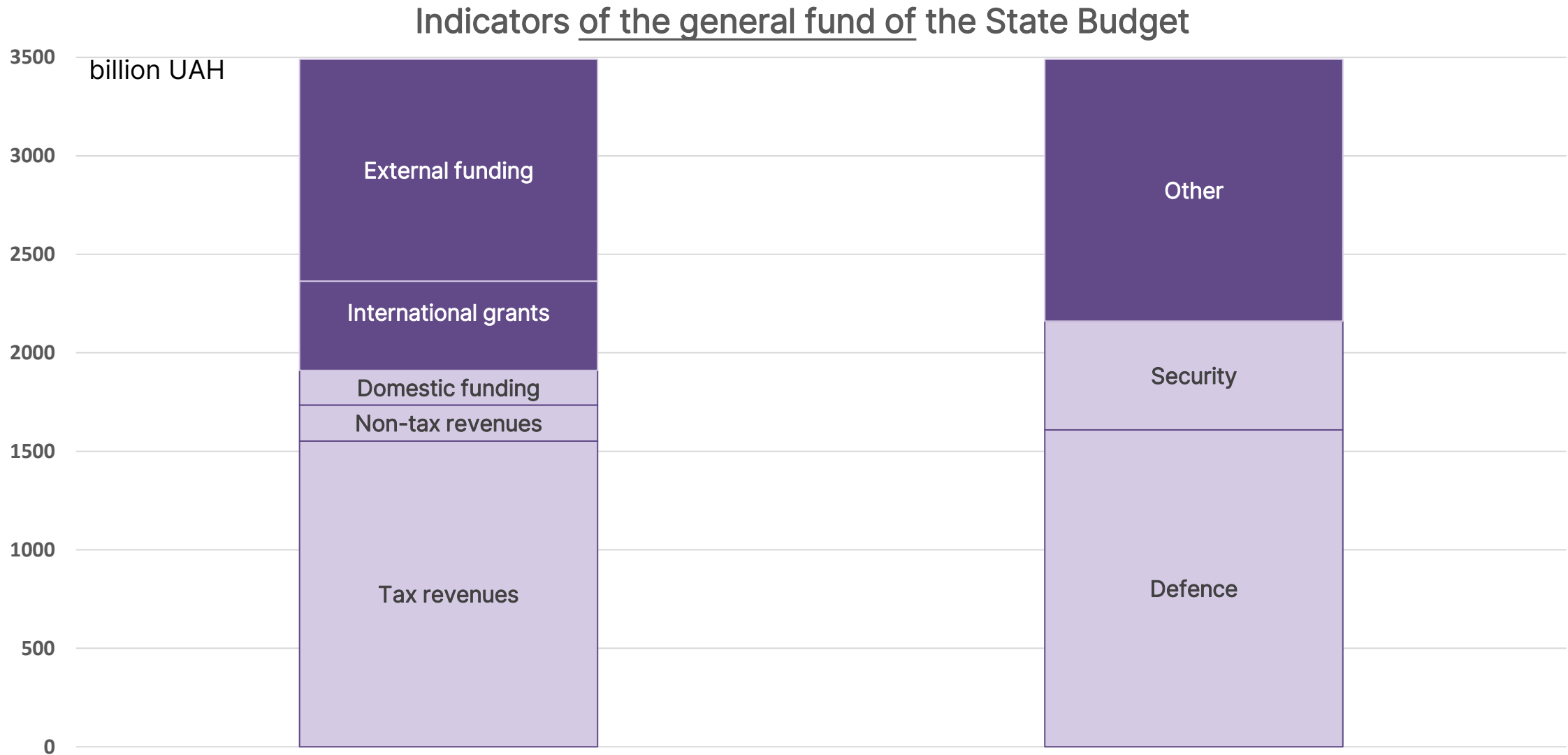
No. of tenderers	No. and % procurement		Amount (billion) and % of procurement		No. and % of procurement in Feb		Amount (billion) and % of procurement in Feb	
1 participant	1 515	79.2%	10 121	76.1%	862	84.5%	4 653	81.8%
2 participants	235	12.3%	2 057	15.5%	96	9.4%	735	12.9%
3 participants	93	4.9%	469	3.5%	35	3.4%	246	4.3%
4 participants	44	2.3%	150	1.1%	19	1.9%	36	0.6%
5 participants	11	0.6%	454	3.4%	4	0.4%	4	0.1%
6 participants	5	0.3%	15	0.1%	1	0.1%	0.1	0.003%
7-13 participants	9	0.5%	38	0.3%	2	0.2%	12	0.2%
Total completed procurement using the e-procurement system	1 912	100.0%	13 303	100.0%	1019	100.0%	5 687	100.0%

- As in 2024, in January-February 2025, 79.2% of completed procurements using the electronic system were non-competitive. In February, this figure was even higher - 84.5%.
- In January-February, 76% of the total amount of construction procurement was non-competitive
- Among all construction procurements, including those conducted without the use of the e-procurement system, the share of single-tender procurements was 96.2% for 81.2% of the total amount.
- In the first two months of 2025, there were only 25 procurements with 5+ tenderers (0.2% of the total). They amounted to UAH 506 million (3.0%), of which UAH 397 million was a single tender for the construction of a residential building.

The topic of the month: Recovery funding



State budget in 2024: “civil” expenditures at the cost of international aid



Note: Domestic financing according to the State Budget Performance Report is net financing including financing from active operations. Security includes funding for the judiciary, law enforcement agencies, the SES, etc.
Source: openbudget.gov.ua

Funding for reconstruction and recovery is limited due to lack of funds

Main sources of recovery funding in 2024

1. The Fund for Elimination of the Consequences of Armed Aggression
2. Primarily financing from IFIs: World Bank, European Investment Bank (EIB)
3. Funds from the reserve fund and a number of other programmes funded from the state budget, which are primarily actually funds received from international donors, such as the EU, the US, and others
4. Funds from local budgets
5. Funding from Ukraine24 - specific targeted recovery projects
6. The restoration of damaged electricity generation facilities was carried out, in particular at the expense of the Energy Fund, which was created and funded by numerous donors
7. Other sources: private charitable foundations, technical assistance programmes

In fact, it is difficult to allocate funds from the budget for reconstruction and recovery

The most prevalent funding mechanism is subventions from the state budget to local budgets

In particular, budget funding for recovery and reconstruction is important:

- "Subvention from the state budget to local budgets for the implementation of projects (objects, activities) aimed at eliminating the consequences of armed aggression" - 186 projects with funding of UAH 7.5 billion, cash expenditures as of 1.1.2025 - UAH 5.3 billion
- "Subvention from the state budget to local budgets for the design, restoration, construction, modernisation, arrangement, repair of public construction facilities, social sphere, cultural heritage, housing and communal services, and other facilities that have an impact on the life of the population" - 240 projects with funding of UAH 3.1 billion, cash expenditures as of 1.1.2025 - UAH 1.4 billion

Funding was also provided through budget programmes financed by IFIs:

- "Ukraine Recovery Programme": actual subventions in the amount of UAH 400 million (the revised plan of UAH 2.3 billion)
- Emergency Credit Programme for Ukraine's Recovery: actual subventions in the amount of UAH 721 million (revised plan of UAH 4.5 billion)

These programmes have the following indicators for 2024 (data from the Ministry of Development):

640 projects with funding of UAH 17.7 billion

Not all the allocated funding has been spent

The Fund for the Elimination of the Consequences of Armed Aggression: Funding primarily from balances

The sources of funding for the Fund for Elimination of the Consequences of Armed Aggression in 2024 were the balances of funds and revenues from confiscated Russian assets

- Available funding: UAH 24.6 billion, primarily balances from the previous year
- Actual expenditures: UAH 17 billion

Similarly to 2023, not all expenditures were allocated according to the prioritisation methodology - some expenditures were allocated by government decisions:

- ✓ State Agency for the Reconstruction and Development of Infrastructure - UAH 10.3 billion
- ✓ The Ministry of Development - UAH 5.8 billion (including a subvention to local budgets - UAH 5.4 billion)
- ✓ Other spending units (State Property Fund, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Kyiv Regional State Administration, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Veterans) - a total of UAH 0.8 billion

To increase expenditures from the Fund, the sale of confiscated business assets should be made more efficient and faster

Results for 2024: recovery and development primarily funded by donors

According to the Ministry of Development, more than \$1.1 billion was raised from external donors in 2024 for recovery and development projects

EIB:

- ✓ “Energy Efficiency in Municipal Buildings in Ukraine” with the support of the EIB – concessional lending to communities for the implementation of energy efficiency projects in social sector buildings: schools, hospitals, and kindergartens. 87 projects planned for implementation by 42 communities in Ukraine have been processed, totalling over UAH 3.8 billion
- ✓ Under the Ukraine Recovery Programme (EIB), 157 communities were selected to receive funding for the restoration of social and critical infrastructure for a total of EUR 50 million
- ✓ Projects worth \$200 million for 12 communities in heat supply, water supply and sewerage, outdoor lighting, and household waste management were approved for implementation under the Municipal Infrastructure Development Programme of Ukraine

World Bank:

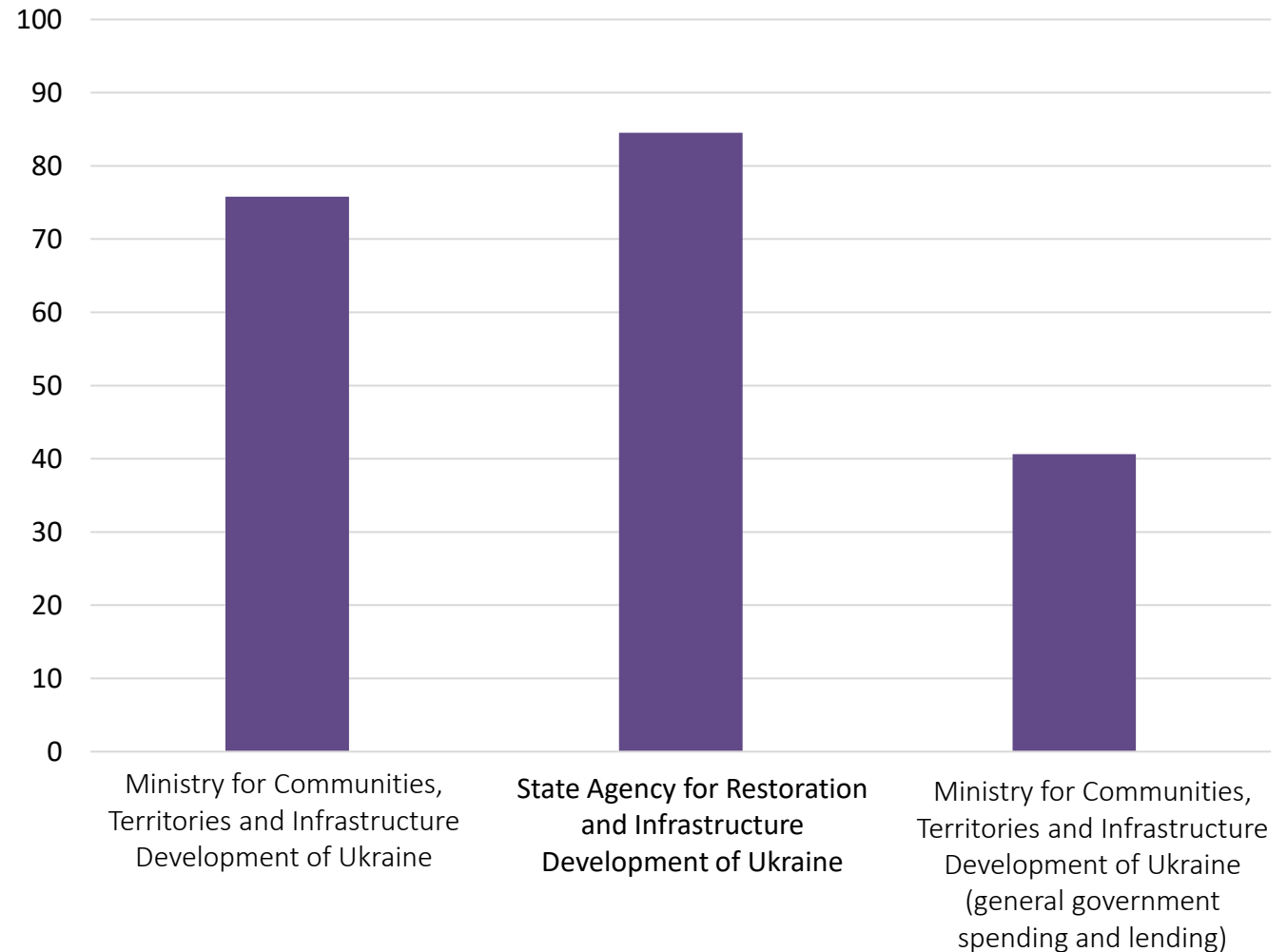
- ✓ Ukraine Municipal Infrastructure Development Project 2: will allow completion of works in 11 communities to replace water supply, sewage, and hard waste treatment systems, purchase high-quality laboratory equipment and special vehicles for a total of USD 326.6 million
- ✓ 226,580 citizens received access to better quality services through the project "Improving Energy Efficiency in the Heating Sector of Ukraine"
- ✓ About 105 km of heating networks were replaced and reconstructed in 7 communities, 4 cogeneration and thermal power plants were built, 62 boiler houses were installed, and 1046 IHS were installed. The total cost of the project is \$201.6 million.

Actual expenditures on financing reconstruction and recovery are lower than planned in 2024

Due to various delays and problems, the planned financing of recovery and reconstruction programmes was not fully implemented in 2024:

- Actual expenditures under the programmes of the Ministry of Development, which can be attributed to recovery and reconstruction, amounted to about 70% of the revised plan: probably due to the later start of the RELINC programme and the contract for the development of seaports.
- Actual expenditures under the national programmes of the Ministry of Development (subventions) were around 40% of the plan.
- Restoration Agency's expenditures were 78% of the plan, primarily due to lower funding for comprehensive reconstruction and other reconstruction.

Expenditures in 2024, % of the revised plan



Local budget expenditures are classified by different programme classification codes

Local budget expenditures on construction and regional development programmes in 2024 amounted to UAH 27.2 billion (partly subventions)

Name of the local budget programme	Total expenditures of local budgets, billion UAH
7310 Construction of housing and utilities facilities	5.10
7321 Construction of educational institutions and facilities	3.78
7322 Construction of medical institutions and facilities	1.42
7330 Construction of other municipal property facilities	1.64
7340 Design, restoration and protection of architectural monuments	1.25
7366 Implementation of projects under the Emergency Credit Program for the Recovery of Ukraine	0.53
7368 Implementation of investment projects funded by subventions from other budgets	0.53
7370 Implementation of other measures for socio-economic development of territories	2.17
7375 Implementation of projects (measures) for restoration of housing damaged/destroyed as a result of armed aggression, funded from local budgets	0.67
7381 Implementation of projects under the Ukraine Recovery Program	0.81
7382 Implementation of measures to restore critical infrastructure under the joint project with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development "Urban Infrastructure Development Project – 2"	0.50
7383 Implementation of projects (facilities, measures) funded by the Fund for Elimination of the Consequences of Armed Aggression	5.41
7384 Implementation of projects and measures using funds from the special fund of the state budget, formed as of January 1, 2023, sourced from loans from the European Investment Bank	1.68
Other programs 7300 "Construction and regional development"	1.73

The compensation programme for damaged and destroyed housing continues

As of the beginning of 2025, 247,819 objects of damaged and destroyed property were registered in the Register of Damaged and Destroyed Property, including 222,424 residential buildings.

Since the start of the programme, 78,160 families have received compensation for repairs (*under two programmes: up to UAH 200,000 and 350,000 for apartments, UAH 500,000 for private houses*) for a total amount of UAH 7.7 billion:

- ✓ Including in 2024, 46,052 families received compensation in the amount of UAH 4.7 billion

In 2024, funds were allocated from the state budget and the Council of Europe Development Bank to issue 6,476 housing certificates totalling UAH 10.24 billion to purchase new homes to replace the destroyed ones:

- ✓ Of these, UAH 4.4 billion has been allocated for compensation in 2024
- ✓ Within the framework of the programme, 4,873 owners have already been issued certificates for UAH 9.0 billion (1,800 certificates have been sold, others are looking for housing)

In January 2025, the EBRD allocated an additional €150 million for two housing projects in Ukraine:

- ✓ €100 million for the HOME project - certificates for new housing for 3,000 families
- ✓ €50 million for concessional lending for IDPs (for 1,460 families): concessional loans for IDPs with below-average incomes at 3% per annum with a minimum down payment. The average monthly payment is about UAH 10 thousand.

In March 2025, a programme of compensation for destroyed housing [in the form of rebuilding on one's own land](#) was launched

- ✓ Payment is made in several tranches
- ✓ The first tranche should be spent within 18 months, the house should be built within 36 months

Thus, there are problems

- It is practically impossible to allocate funding for reconstruction and recovery from the state and local budgets
 - Lack of information on funding for individual programmes and ministry websites
 - Very slow delivery of facilities into operation
 - No information on the stage of project implementation
 - Lack of understanding of the reasons for delays in project implementation
- This will be partially addressed by the reform of the public investment management system
- Actual expenditures are less than budgeted or available under IFI programmes due to the following likely reasons
 - Slow procurement or lack of participants in procurement
 - Occasionally, funds are allocated at the end of the year and local authorities do not have time to make procurement
 - Bureaucratic procedures are sometimes complicated for projects financed by IFIs
 - Low capacity of some communities, which does not allow them to prepare documentation, obtain guarantees, etc. in time for IFI funding
 - Particularly, there are problems with co-financing from communities

Reform of public investment management- to increase the efficiency of investment spending

The goal of the public investment management (PIM) reform is to create a transparent, strategically aligned and efficient public investment system that will ensure transparent selection, efficient financing and monitoring of projects for sustainable economic development of Ukraine

PIM reform: from the Roadmap to implementation in legislation

- December 2023: [PIM reform roadmap](#) approved
- May 2024: [Strategic Investment Council](#) established
- June 2024: [action plan and timetable for the implementation of the roadmap](#) approved
- August 2024: [criteria for prioritising public investment projects](#) for 2025 are defined
- September 2024: The Strategic Investment Council [approved the Unified Project Portfolio for Public Investment](#), which identifies priority sectors for funding by the state and international partners
 - ◆ 750 projects worth UAH 2.36 trillion submitted: the selection process was fast, so 30% of projects are at the stage of idea, 15% have ready-made project design documents, 17% are ready for procurement
 - ◆ Funding needed for 2025: UAH 256.1 billion, including UAH 186.9 billion from IFIs, the general fund of the state budget provides UAH 36 billion for the relevant budget programme to finance 92 projects
 - ◆ All projects are available on the [DREAM](#) platform
- November 2024: The World Bank [announces](#) a new \$750 million assistance package for [the Supporting Recovery through Responsible Fiscal Governance \(SURGE\)](#) project to help the Government improve PIM at the central level and improve public financial management and fiscal governance at the local and regional levels
- January 2025: significant amendments to the Budget Code are adopted

PIM reform will help to increase the effectiveness of recovery and reconstruction financing

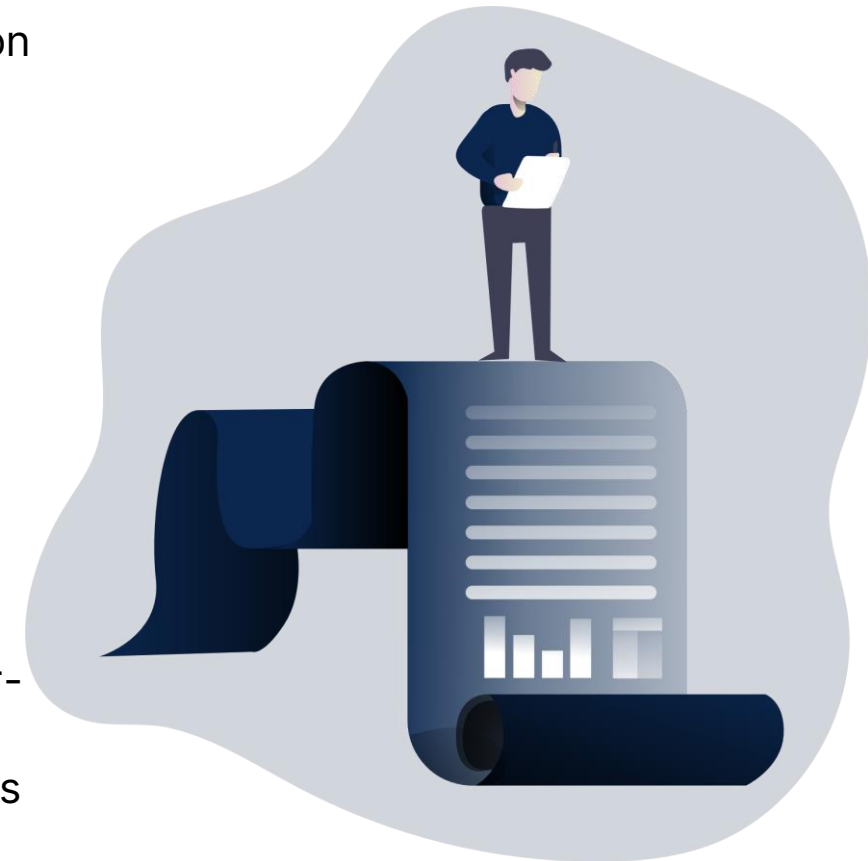
In March, the President signed the amendments to the Budget Code of Ukraine adopted by the Parliament in January, providing for the introduction of an effective public investment management (PIM) system

On February 28, in accordance with these amendments, the Cabinet of Ministers adopted the main regulatory acts governing the stages of implementation of the public investment management reform:

- [Procedure](#) for developing and monitoring the implementation of the medium-term plan of priority public investments of the state-line ministries prepare proposals: May 2025
- Preparation of investment projects and public investment programmes according to the new methodology - start in May 2025
- Evaluation and prioritisation
- Formation of sectoral and unified portfolios at the local, regional and national levels: September-November 2025, with approval in November-December

The documents also stipulate that financing of public investment projects is carried out as part of the budget process. Public investment projects and programmes will also be monitored on an ongoing basis

DREAM will become a platform for PIM



Investigative journalism

Disclaimer. Please note that investigative journalism may not take into account all possible nuances and may be biased in certain cases. It is recommended that the information received be treated with caution and not used to make final conclusions without further research and fact-checking.

Journalist investigations for the last 2 months*

Top 5 media by number of investigations on recovery



НАШІ ГРОШІ



General features of investigative journalism on procurement

- As procurement activity has intensified, investigations of violations related to recovery have also become more frequent.
- The most frequent topics covered in the media are possible procurement violations, the initiation of criminal cases, and verdicts thereon.
- Another topic for the media is weaknesses in procurement procedures and ways to correct them. This topic has the potential for further development.
- As procurement becomes more competitive, more and more reports are being published on tenders being announced for a specific participant or rejections of "non-agreed" bids

Top 5 news of the month by topic

28 of March **НАШІ ГРОШІ**

Estimates for repairing a destroyed building in Kharkiv for UAH 116 million include the cost of plaster, six times higher than the market price

17 of March **НАШІ ГРОШІ**

A hospital in Zinkiv, Poltava region, is being reconstructed for UAH 82 million from the European Union, but unclear descriptions of materials and overpricing by UAH 1.6 million have been found

11 of March **НАШІ ГРОШІ**

Concrete, bricks and rebar purchased for UAH 107 million for the shelter of a lyceum in Vilnyansk, Zaporizhzhia region, at prices that are on average 27% higher than market prices

6 of March **НАШІ ГРОШІ**

Construction of a shelter for a lyceum in Zdolbuniv, Rivne region, was ordered for UAH 29 million: prices for certain materials are 20-30% higher than market prices

13 of February  **СУСПІЛЬНЕ**

In Korosten, after six tenders that lasted from November 2023, preparations for the construction of a radiation shelter for the lyceum began. The bidding process reduced the cost by UAH 8 million to UAH 30 million.

Monitoring of specific areas

Healthcare

Education

Demining



Healthcare

- As of [the end of March 2025](#), **1,984 (+2 in two months)** medical facilities were **damaged**, and another **301 (+0 in two months)** were **completely destroyed** and beyond repair.
- Healthcare facilities in Kharkiv, Donetsk, Mykolaiv, Kyiv, Chernihiv, Dnipro, Kherson and Zaporizhzhia regions suffered the greatest losses.
- During this time, **594 (+0 for two months)** medical facilities have been **fully restored** in different regions of Ukraine, and **370 (+0 for two months)** have been **partially restored**. Most of the facilities have been restored in Mykolaiv, Dnipro, Kyiv, Kharkiv, Kherson and Chernihiv regions.
- The Cabinet of Ministers has approved [UAH 1.6 billion](#) for the construction, reconstruction and overhaul of medical facilities in 10 regions.
- The [DREAM platform](#) has already registered **808 healthcare facilities (+53)** undergoing new construction and major repairs.
- During [February-March 2025: +111 projects](#) with a total budget of UAH 18.7 billion (**financial coverage - 1.2%**). The largest number of projects is in Kirovohrad (16), Dnipro (13), Kherson (9), Odesa (9) and Ternopil (7) regions.
- The Czech Republic [will finance the reconstruction of hospitals](#) in Dnipro, Kryvyi Rih, Lutsk, Lviv, Rivne, and Kyiv, one in each city.



Education

- Statistics on damaged and destroyed educational institutions as of 18 March:
 - Higher education institutions - 715 objects (including 540 damaged up to 50%, 175 destroyed over 50%);
 - General secondary education institutions (schools) - 2,059 facilities (including 1,469 damaged up to 50%, 590 destroyed over 50%)
 - Preschool education institutions (PSEI) - 1,238 facilities (including 959 damaged up to 50%, 279 destroyed over 50%);;
- During this time, **83 higher education institutions, 705 secondary schools, and 398 preschool education institutions** were **fully restored and returned to the authorities** in different regions of Ukraine.
- Within the framework of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and with the support of the governments of Ukraine and Spain, the rebuilt gymnasium in Kyiv region will become a model for the [restoration of Ukrainian schools based on the principles of barrier-free and energy efficiency](#).
- The [DREAM platform](#) already has **2,620 educational facilities (+139)** under implementation - new construction and major repairs.
- In [February-March 2025: +251 projects](#) with a total budget of UAH 7.5 billion (**financial coverage - 4.4%**). The largest number of projects is in Dnipro (36), Kyiv (24), Odesa (22) and Zhytomyr (19) regions.



Humanitarian demining in Ukraine (data as of 3rd April 2025)

- In 2025, it is planned to conduct a technical survey of territories with a total area of **31,000 km²** and create **an ecosystem of training grounds** to test the latest demining technologies.
- -Ukraine already has more than 80 certified mine action operators and more than 200 demining vehicles. Since the beginning of 2025, **4.9 hectares** of de-occupied territories have been demined in Ukraine.
- The Cabinet of Ministers has allowed the use of money **raised to the account of the Ministry of Economy** through the UNITED24 fundraising platform to pay for humanitarian demining services.
- Since the beginning of the full-scale invasion, about UAH 200 million has been raised. These funds were used to purchase 4 pyrotechnic vehicles and two tractors for the State Emergency Service.
- **The Italian Agency for Cooperation Development (AICS)** has announced a grant competition to clear land of mines and other remnants in the frontline regions. The priority region is Kharkiv.
- The total **budget of the programme is €6 million**, and the maximum amount of one project is €1.8 million.

Inspected: 197.4 thou hectares (+ 10.5 thou hectares)

Destroyed > 221 thousand (+ 6.2 thousand) explosive items

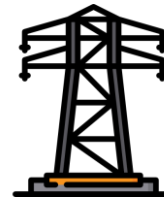
Demined:



2,7 thousand
km of
railway



1.1
thousand
km of
motor
roads



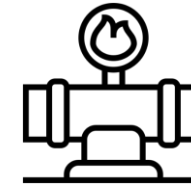
539.3 km of
power lines
(+18.1 km)



509.8
hectares of
forests
(+21.6 ha)



25.8 hectares
of water areas



82.8 km of gas
pipelines
(+0.7 km)



Thank you for your attention!

THE RECOVERY SPENDING
WATCHDOG

