RMTEAM INTERNATIONAL

RAPID ASSESSMENT OF RECOVERY NEEDS

Bucha, Irpin and Hostomel

Kyiv region, Ukraine

Synthesis and community reports
Field assessment conducted May-June 2022



RECOVERY PRIORITIES, EVIDENCE AND RECOMMENDATIONS

June 2022

SYNTHESIS REPORT

Bucha, Irpin and Hostomel Kyiv region, Ukraine Rapid Assessment of Recovery Needs: Synthesis

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Table of contents

Cover	1
Synthesis	2
Bucha town report	12
Irpin town report	20
Hostomel village report	27
End page	34

CONTEXT AND RELEVANCE OF RECOVERY RAPID NEEDS ASSESSMENT

In the early morning of February 24, 2022, the Russian Federation launched an unprovoked and unjustified war against Ukraine, beginning with missile strikes on military and civilian infrastructure. The land-based invasion hit most Ukrainian regions bordering territories of the Russian Federation, Republic of Belarus, temporarily occupied Crimean Peninsula, Donetsk and Luhansk regions. As of early June, the fourth month of full-scale invasion, nearly 16 million people have been displaced in Ukraine, out of the total population of 43 million before the war. More than 5 million Ukrainian refugees have been recorded in Europe, of which almost 3.5 million have registered for various official protection programmes in those countries. More than 10,000 civilian casualties were confirmed in the country as of June 19, including 4,509 deaths, of which 294 are children. Precise number of casualties is unknown given limited access to data from temporarily occupied and frontline territories.

The Kyiv region, bordering Belarus on the North, was severely affected by the initial invasion. The Kyiv region holds strategically important national governance structures and military infrastructure. Outside of Kyiv city, the region comprised an area of 28,121 kilometers and was home to 1.8 million citizens as of February 1, 2022. Several areas of the Kyiv region were temporarily occupied by Russian troops for approximately one month.

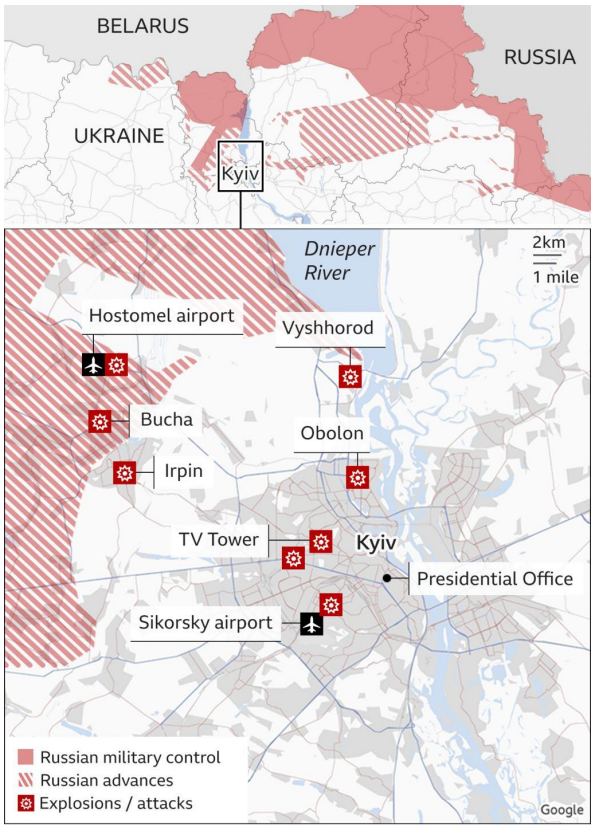
During that period, occupiers killed 1,288 civilians in Kyiv region according to the Chief of National Police of Ukraine (as of May 18, with investigations ongoing), with thousands still reported missing.

Kyiv region as a densely populated, geopolitically and infrastructurally important area, was selected for this Rapid Needs Assessment (RNA). Specifically, its north-west Bucha rayon (district), which was heavily damaged by the temporary occupation.

Bucha rayon comprises 12 amalgamated communities, with its centre in Bucha town. The RNA effort covered the 3 largest settlements of Bucha rayon: Bucha town, Irpin town and Hostomel urban-type village, and corresponding communities. (See Map from BBC).

During the temporary occupation period, Bucha town was a base of the Russian units deployment, where no long-lasting combat activities took place (unlike situations of Hostomel and Irpin). Casualties were primarily among civilians, with severe damage to public and critical infrastructure. 30% of Irpin town was taken by Russian forces from Bucha direction (north-west), but still, local security units and the Armed Forces of Ukraine continued to control 70% of the territory of the town.

Hostomel was one of main targets of Russian forces in the Kyiv region due to its important military and strategic infrastructure - such as Hostomel Airport. Hostomel was severely shelled and damaged. While humanitarian assistance continues to be important in the region, the RNA focused primarily on local communities' current post-occupation recovery needs, issues relevant to state of affairs as of two months after liberation of the settlement area, and identification of organisations and supporters active in the field. Separate RNAs, conducted for each of the three communities, can be found at Bucha, Irpin, Hostomel.



Source: BBC Research / Institute for the Study of War (21:00 GMT, 10 March) BBC

Map of the Kyiv region and assessed settlements

Bucha town was home for approximately 50,000 inhabitants (with almost 67,000 in the Bucha amalgamated community, hereafter - Bucha community) prior to the invasion. Bucha town was held under temporary occupation of Russian forces for 33 days, being captured on February 27, and liberated on March 31, 2022. Up to 3,500 civilians remained in town under Chart #1 and #2 suggest comprehensive comparison of pre and post-invasion state of affairs.

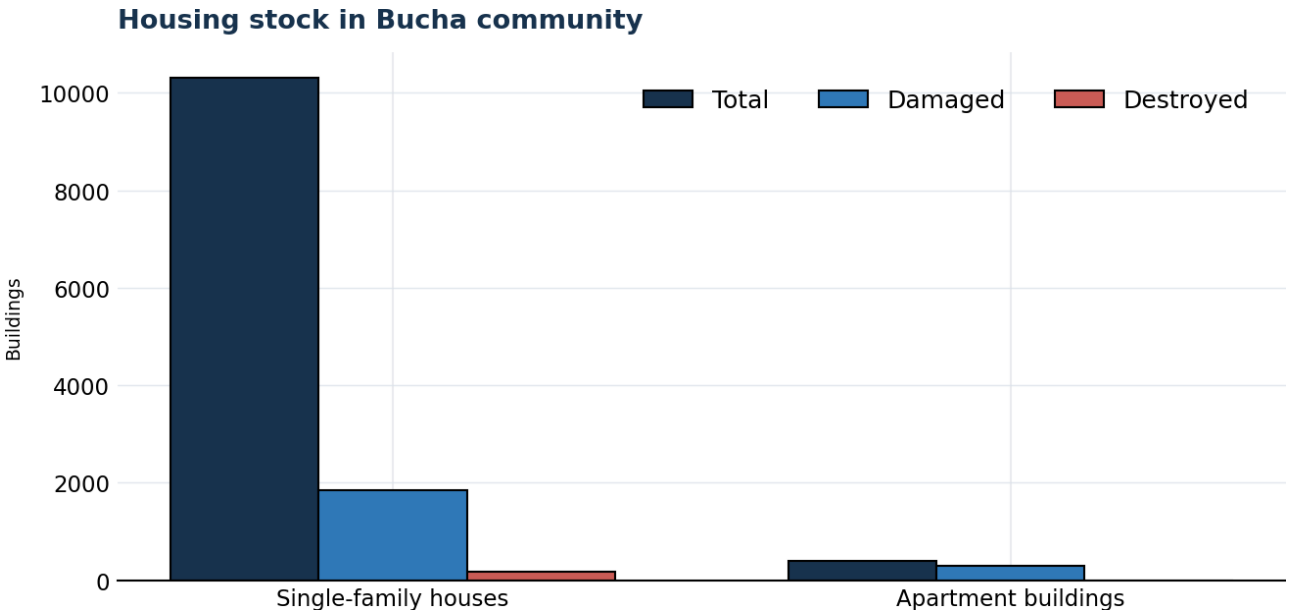


Chart #1: Single-Family Houses

Total 10,317 Houses****Chart #2: Multi-Family Apartment Buildings

Total 391 Buildings**

Irpin was partially captured by Russian forces and temporarily occupied - full 25 days, being captured on March 4th and liberated on March 28th. Invading troops were stopped there and blocked from further movement towards Kiev. For this, the local community paid a high price: more than 300 civilians and 37 soldiers of local territorial defence were killed, and hundreds injured. Prior to invasion, approximately 100,000 inhabitants lived in Irpin town. Up to 5,000 civilians remained in Irpin during the occupation, while 95% of the local population evacuated during the first days of invasion. As of early June, 2022, local authorities report that approximately 30,000 local residents had come back to Irpin town. All schools and kindergartens have been affected by missile strikes or shelling. As of June 8, reported number of damaged buildings in Irpin town is 2,084, of which 749 are completely destroyed. 1,412 single-family houses are damaged, of which 696 completely destroyed; 577 apartment buildings are damaged, of which 40 completely destroyed; 43 social infrastructure facilities damaged, of which 12 completely destroyed. Critical utility infrastructure in Irpin town was destroyed completely. Chart #3 suggests comprehensive comparison of damaged and destroyed buildings as separate categories.

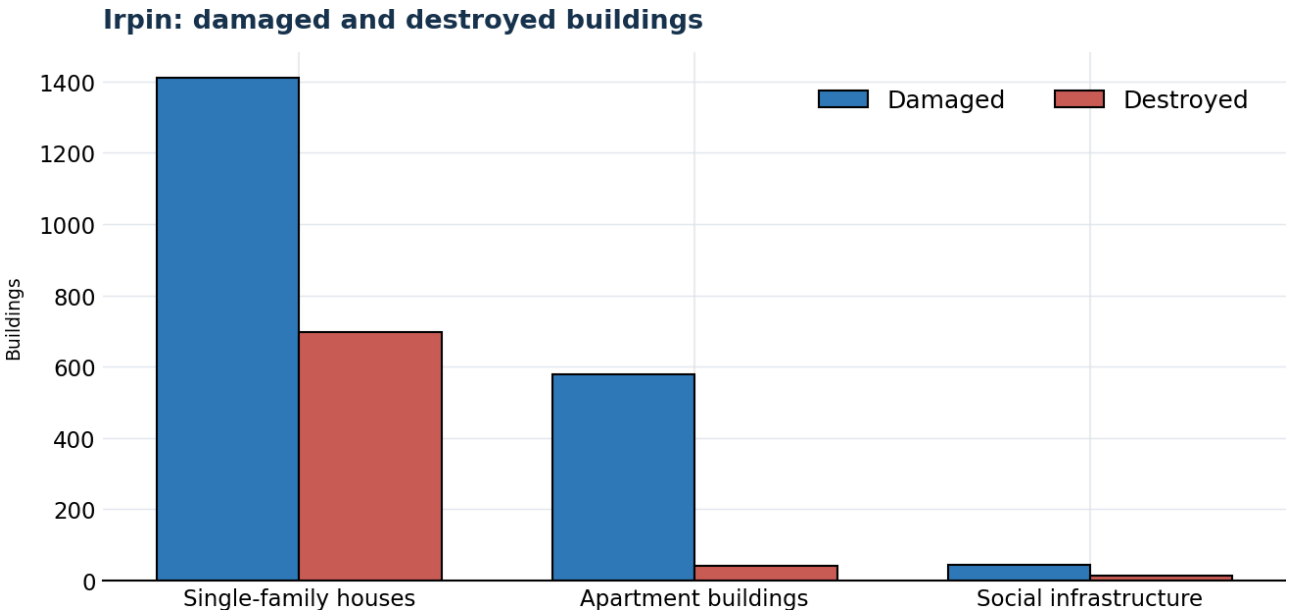
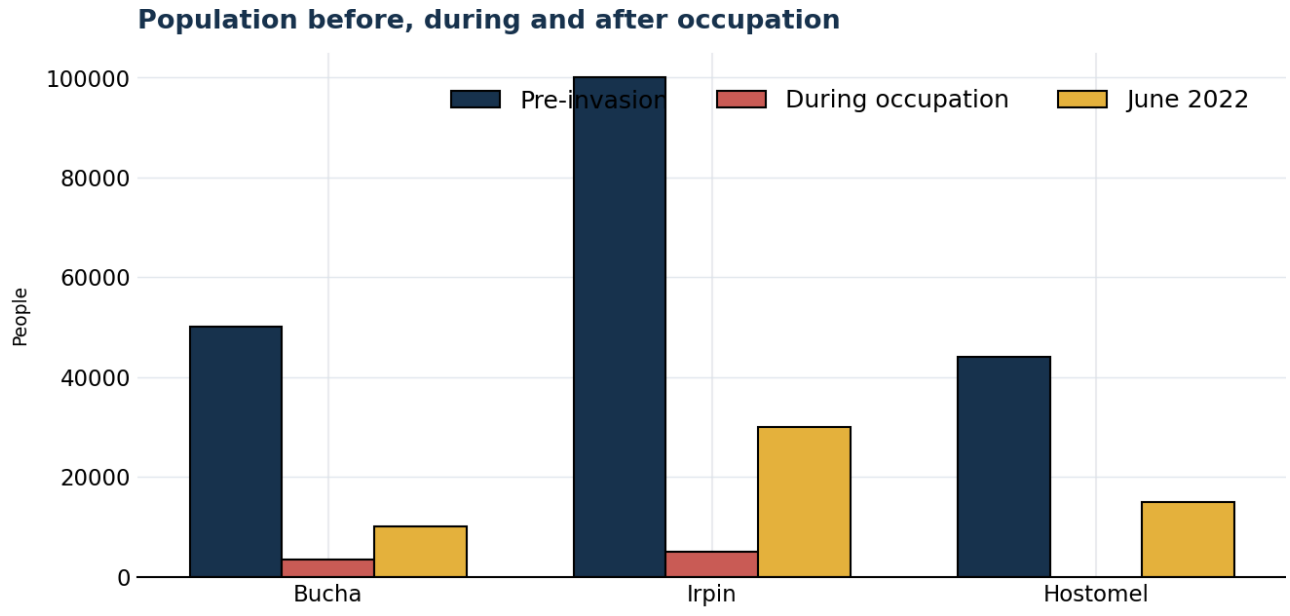


Chart #3: Irpin town damaged and destroyed buildings

Hostomel community was home to approximately 44,000 total inhabitants before the 2022 invasion. The settlement was under temporary occupation for 35 days, occupied at the beginning of the invasion on February 24 and liberated on March 31, 2022. More than 400 local inhabitants are still considered missing, and the precise number of casualties has not yet been identified. Approximately 15,000 people live in Hostomel community as of June 2022. 4,500 buildings were damaged by Russian forces, including approximately 30% of the settlement housing; as of mid-June, 2,800 households have applied for recovery aid (due to various types of damages, including fully destroyed buildings); more applications are anticipated as people continue to come back to their homes.



Bucha June 2022 figure is reported as more than 10,000; Hostomel occupation-period figure was unavailable.

Chart #4 reflects relevant population numbers for all studied settlements: prior to temporary occupation, for the period of occupation and as of June 2022. Data for the population who remained in Hostomel during the occupation is not available at completion of this report.

Field photographs



Humanitarian assistance distribution point



Destroyed buildings in the assessed area



War-damaged apartment building



Destroyed bridge and surrounding damage

Chart #4: Population before and After Occupation

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

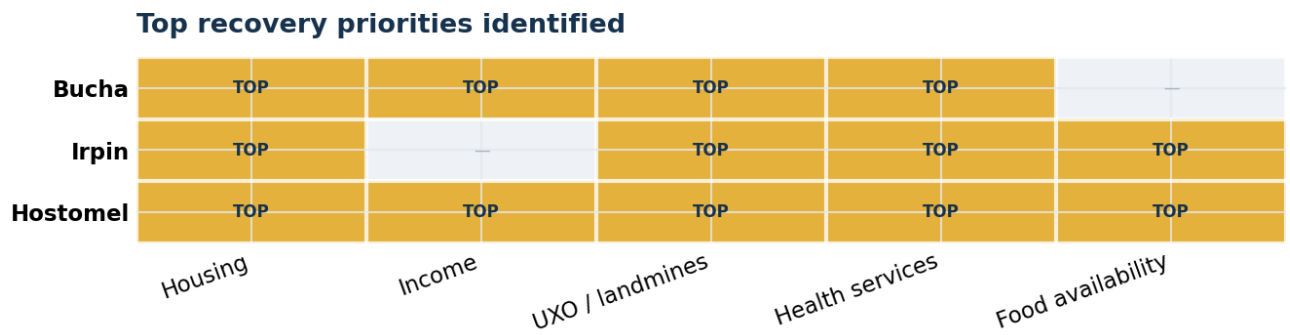
RNA field research was conducted from 26 May to 8 June 2022, consisting of structured field interviews and analysis of open sources (media reports and official information published at various channels). Field phase consisted of 17 interviews guided by a unified template, 60% of these meetings were held in person in the settlements. Five of 17 key informants inputs relevant to all settlements under the study, while 12 provided information about a single settlement. Irpin information was provided by ten interviewees, while Bucha and Hostomel each received information from nine interviewees. Interviewee list included representatives of state institutions of Ukraine, local authorities (elected and appointed), civil society, religious, and business communities. All key informants are engaged in providing, allocation, or distribution of humanitarian and recovery support to the region and local communities.

The key informant interview guide included a list of 18 recovery categories [1], plus an “other” option. Each respondent was prompted to identify multiple priorities to reflect the state of affairs in their areas of concern. Each choice indicated prioritisation of a specific need by that respondent. Cumulative respondent choices were assessed for each of the three towns. This resulted in classification of needs as “high priority” if identified at least 5 times, “top priority” if identified 8 or more times, “medium priority”

if identified 3 or 4 times, and “lesser priority” if identified 1 or 2 times. A few received zero points, and are considered as not relevant or resolved. Chart #5 reflects priority recovery needs indicated in all three towns.

PRIORITY RECOVERY NEEDS IDENTIFIED

The Recovery Rapid Needs Assessment was conducted in each of the three towns of Bucha, Irpin and Hostomel. The priority needs identified are presented in Chart #5.



Reconstructed from top-priority categories stated in the archived article text; original response-count graphic was not retrievable.

Chart #5: Priority needs identified

BUCHA: **Top priority needs identified are** housing, income situation in the area, UXO / landmines, health services. Further elaboration on this is provided below. Categories, not to marked as priority needs by any respondent: electricity, mobile phone services, security - personal safety, access to information, legal aid (free primary aid).

IRPIN: **Top priority needs identified are** housing, UXO / landmines, health services, food availability. Further elaboration on this is provided below. Categories, not marked as priority needs by any respondent: access to information, and legal aid (free primary aid).

HOSTOMEL: **Top priority needs identified are** housing, UXO / landmines, income situation in the area, health services, food availability. Further elaboration on this is provided below. Categories, not marked as priority needs by any respondent: security - personal safety, legal aid (free primary aid).

RECOVERY AID

Multiple streams of post-occupation relief exist. At the national level, state entities collect requests and coordinate their response. Some needs are related to already existing national institutions, and therefore are addressed based on national programmes. Some are provided to the attention of countries supporting Ukraine, international organisations and institutions for further review and possible support. At the regional level, Kyiv Region Military Administration (and their local branches) are collecting aid under the Volunteers Centre. At the local level, elected authorities actively build collaboration with international actors, sister cities and business, advocating for capital relief to communities they represent. Finally, Humanitarian Hubs of the local town councils (sometimes part of regional networks) provide major support to local inhabitants (i.e. food, clothes, household items).

Civil society, religious, and business communities actively fundrise and cooperate with charitable institutions locally and worldwide, playing a key role in revival of the three settlements. Some 60 countries have provided financial and material humanitarian support, with particular attention to food and medical supplies. Global actors, such as UN family institutions and agencies (UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA, OCHA, WFP, WHO, IOM), ICRC, ACTED, Save the Children, CARITAS, GIZ, Ukrainian diaspora, and other 50 organisations engaged in the framework of joint response in Kyiv region, cooperate in humanitarian clusters and support local communities, predominantly coordinating the list of needs to-be-covered with

national and local authorities, and delivering diverse humanitarian relief and support to regional capital projects (water supply, sewerage and drainage, heating). A significant percentage of local delivery of assistance was carried out by over 200 Ukrainian NGOs and volunteer organisations.

KEY RECOVERY PRIORITIES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This elaborates in more detail on top priority needs identified and relevant for all settlements under investigation. It also provides a view on the lists of stakeholders active in the field according to insights shared by key informants.

HOUSING

Housing is the top priority for all three settlements and corresponding communities. Currently, fewer than 30% of local inhabitants have returned to their homes in the area, but the need for temporary housing, repair and rebuilding work is already urgent. Local and international actors actively support this category of need, local authorities present revival plans for major infrastructure at national and global fora, establishing collaborations and conducting fundraising activities for the communities they represent.

According to respondents, further support should be aimed at:

- establishment of temporary housing for inhabitants in urgent need, and / or re-engineering of buildings for other purpose (consider option of individual modular houses when people already possess private land with utilities infrastructure),
- minor restoration in terms of supply of tools, materials and funds for roofs / windows / doors / furniture purchase or repairment,
- engagement of qualified experts, designers and engineers for evaluation of damages, drafting of technical documentation and reconstruction plans,
- development of standard procedure for (1) data collection about damaged and destroyed housing, and (2) planning of the restoration and rebuilding effort,
- restoration planning and technical documentation drafting, and
- capital restoration of existing buildings (private housing, public infrastructure buildings, objects of critical infrastructure, regional units of state emergency services).

For this category of needs, the following actors reportedly provide aid: Central (national) Government and Local Authorities, State Emergency Service, Private Business from Ukraine and abroad, United Nations, Red Cross, Promoters and Patrons (personalities), Volunteers, Metropolitan Epiphanius of Kyiv and All Ukraine, Churches from the United States of America, Warsaw Fund, Rotary International, Ukrainians in Portugal, Greece, funds from Germany, other Non-specified International Organisations.

INCOME SITUATION

Based on respondents' input, all categories of business were damaged heavily by the Russian invasion of Ukraine. Industrial production, private sector services and commerce all suffered greatly. Entrepreneurs report major losses: equipment destroyed or stolen by occupiers, technologies and automation not available, buildings not yet restored. Tech companies, warehouses, centres of logistics, shopping malls and big supermarkets are all severely affected by shelling and missile strikes. In Irpin, almost all business, and biggest tax payers' property and facilities were destroyed. Small and medium enterprises are slowly coming back to the town. Many enterprises are not convinced that it would be realistic to relaunch their business in the area without an end to the war and support from investors and creditors. Most people who come back to Hostomel have nowhere to work / earn regular income. The predominant

situation with jobs and income for the local populations in communities is extremely severe. Reportedly, only 20% of the local population who have returned to the area can ensure all their basic needs themselves; humanitarian assistance helps bridge this situation, but is not a sustainable solution in the long run.

According to respondents, further support should be aimed at:

- aid for local business recovery in terms of equipment, materials, and repair of manufacturing areas, micro-grants for business activation,
- affordable credits for business to restart production and ensure jobs,
- aid to attract local and regional force for repair, i.e. engineers, constructors, and
- creation of new jobs for those people who return to the area (especially for those who lost their jobs at international companies based in the towns, as these employers left Ukrainian markets).

For this category of needs, the following actors reportedly provide aid: In Bucha rayon, there is a Restoration Commission, which, amid other tasks, collects information about the needs of the local business community. As well, DIIA Business Bucha, and the Departments of Economic Affairs of Local Councils and Hostomel Military Administration serve as contact points for businesses to share their inquiries. Certain aid for the category was also provided by the state, but overall very limited aid was reported as currently available for this category of needs. At the same time, thematic foundations and support programs continue to emerge both in Ukraine and worldwide.

UXO / LANDMINES (HUMANITARIAN DEMINING)

As reported by the State Emergency Service (Kyiv region headquarters), as of 7 June, 98% of public areas in temporarily occupied and now liberated inhabited settlements (i.e. municipal and critical infrastructure, common areas, highways and main roads) had been cleared of explosive remnants; to a lesser extent apartment buildings and private homes had been cleared upon owners' requests. Safety of the local population was supported by the call of local mayors for the local population to not come back before general demining actions were completed. Damaged housing is inspected for explosive risks upon owners' request, as people return. Additionally, there is a need for further humanitarian demining actions for such areas as forests and forest belts, parks and agricultural areas. Full clearance of all suspected areas is likely to require several years, once the war has ended.

According to respondents, further support should be aimed at:

- purchase of sapper equipment and personal protection items (ballistic helmets and vests) for servicemen and servicewomen of Emergency Services and Armed Forces),
- purchase of explosive-protected vehicles for demining missions and operations, and
- educational materials, information sessions and lessons for local inhabitants concerning the rules of safe behaviour in areas with suspected explosive objects.

For this category of needs, the following actors reportedly provide aid: State Emergency Service (as main responsible agency at the national level), governments of Poland, Austria, and United Kingdom, Ukrainian business, and Non-specified International Organisations, Local Authorities.

HEALTH SERVICES

This category of needs is highly relevant for all investigated settlements. At the same time, in the entire area, basic medicines and limited (by existing capabilities) primary healthcare services are provided without cost to patients by the Ministry of Healthcare of Ukraine, and other organisations.

According to respondents, further support should be aimed at:

- supporting emotional resilience and psychological health (of both inhabitants and security sector workers),
- opening pharmacies, medical testing centres, and mobile clinics,
- providing support to health sector employees, in order to make sure that they come back to work in the area,
- capability revival (means of transportation, equipment, esp X-rays), and
- restoration of buildings and other objects of infrastructure of healthcare establishments.

For this category of needs, the following actors reportedly provide aid: Central (Ministry of Healthcare) and Local Authorities, Husak Clinics, Dobrobut Clinics, UNICEF, ICRC, Saint Ihidii Community (Italy), Friendly Parishes from the United States of America, Producers of Medical Goods, Local Foundations and Organisations.

FOOD AVAILABILITY

The relative priority of the food security issue differs depending on the town. Largely resolved in Bucha community, it still remains one of top challenges for the Hostomel community, as it is in some smaller communities of the rayon where food shops have not yet reopened and long queues gather in anticipation of aid delivery. Many people lack sufficient funds to support themselves (mainly due to lost jobs). Food assistance is still necessary for specific socially vulnerable groups, as well as locals living in temporary housing, and those servicepeople who continue their missions on the ground; these are served by food packages and daily public kitchens, which are supported by many organisations and networks. Local community informants envision that in the autumn food supply for local inhabitants will become even more challenging, as the present humanitarian response may be becoming “tired”. Supermarkets have partially reopened, although respondents reported a need for help with rubble removal and restoration of buildings where shops are situated.

According to respondents, further support should be aimed at:

- food packages (especially, non-perishable products),
- restoration of buildings where supermarkets are / were situated,
- enhanced support for vulnerable categories of people.

For this category of needs, the following actors reportedly provide aid: Government of Ukraine, Kyiv Region Volunteers Headquarters, Local Councils and Administration, Local Humanitarian Headquarters, Volunteers and Charitable Foundations, Metropolitan Epiphanius of Kyiv and All Ukraine, World Food Relief, Samaritan's Purse, Private business and donors from Ukraine, Israel, Georgia, Spain, Poland, Germany, Latvia and other EU countries, UNICEF, and Red Cross.

CONCLUSIONS

As available sources confirm, Ukraine obtains a substantive amount of financial and humanitarian aid arriving from diverse sectoral and geographical origins. As war continues, the quantity and diversity of current needs to be addressed remains significant. At the same time, demand for efficient coordination of needs is present and confirmed by respondents of this RNA, including necessity to optimise data collection, verification of expressed lists of needs, reporting and transparency. Top criteria for aid of any type are: speed of delivery and availability in terms of transportation realities. This should be supported by appropriate institutional arrangements and flexibility in terms of final beneficiary area, as rapidly changing security considerations highly impact local needs and response. For the rebuilding and

recovery aspect, it is important to engage local workers and organisations to provide jobs and address the issues of workforce deployment. Since work will extend over various seasons, it is important to consider the climate and colder temperatures in planning for temporary housing solutions and repairs of all types.

Rather than importing supplies to respond to local needs, in most cases it is possible (and desirable) to solve problems with locally available supplies. Majority of products, goods and services required for effective and efficient post-occupation recovery are available on Ukrainian markets in other regions and cities. Purchasing locally in Ukraine would also support the business environment and national economy.

Local networks, i.e. churches, volunteers, NGOs, and authorities continued to function even with limits during the occupation, and have proven to be best situated and equipped to collect, operate and spread the word about the urgent needs of their communities. However, availability of knowledge and information about global opportunities, assistance programs and initiatives are often lost on the way to final recipients and beneficiaries, who are not always aware of the sources of the support they receive.

While the war is still on, any type of post-occupation restoration is rather complicated to orchestrate and conduct. Nonetheless, local inhabitants express a strong desire to return to normal life as soon as possible, a readiness to restore their homes and businesses, and to return to any available jobs. Continuing assistance for the needs identified in this report will provide an important contribution to immediate needs and medium term recovery. Respondents expressed their willingness to be contacted regarding potential support; contact information may be requested from RMTeam International (research@rmteam.com).

[1] 18 recovery categories are: housing, water, electricity, wifi / internet services, mobile phone services, food availability, garbage collection, supermarkets available and open, rubble removal, education services, health services, income situation in the area, feeling of security amid continued war, security - personal safety, UXO / landmines, information accessible, state (admin) services availability, legal (primary and secondary) aid availability

BUCHA REPORT

Bucha Kyiv region, Ukraine Rapid Assessment of Recovery Needs

Archived source: https://web.archive.org/web/20260411134821/https://rmteam.com/publications/bucha-kyiv-region-ukraine-rapid-assessment-of-recovery-needs/

Bucha town is a part of the Kyiv oblast (region), centre for the Bucha amalgamated community (which consists of 14 settlements), and a rayon (district) centre for the similarly titled territorial-administrative area, which consists of 12 territorial amalgamated communities (including Irpin and Hostomel). (See Map from BBC).

Bucha town is situated 34 km north-west from Kyiv city, serving as home for almost 50,000 inhabitants (with almost 67,000 in the Bucha amalgamated community, hereafter - Bucha community) as of 2022 pre-invasion period, including 10,000 children of school age and 2,300 infants.

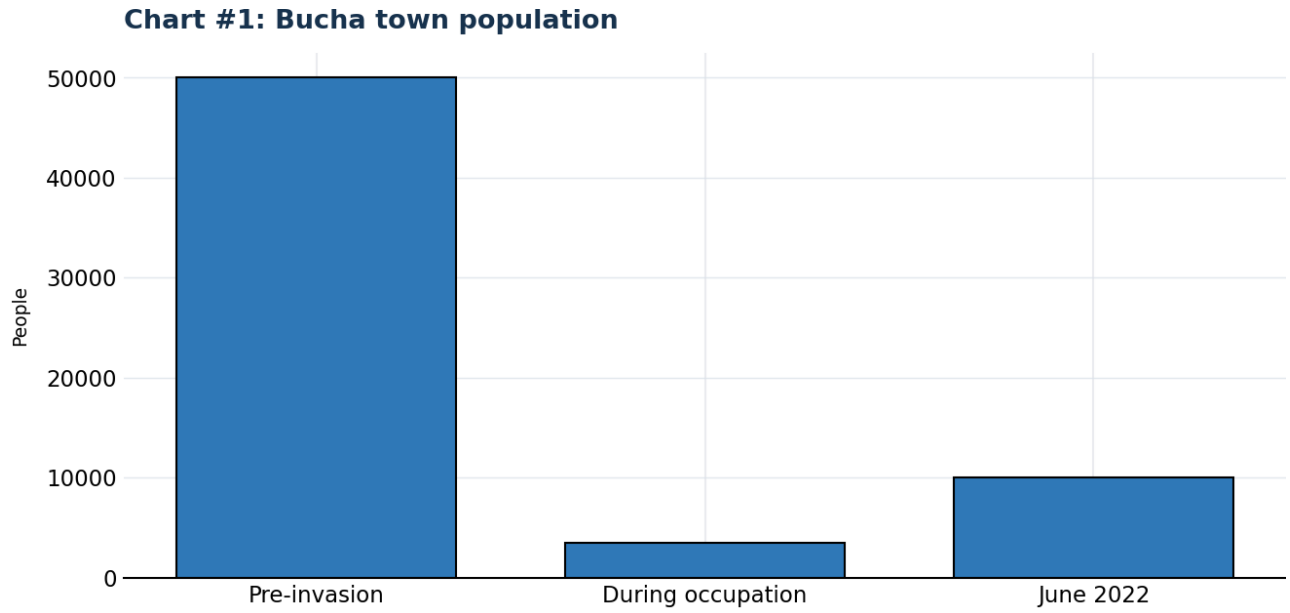
Bucha town was held under temporary occupation of Russian forces for 33 days, being captured on February 27, and liberated on March 31, 2022. As stated by respondents, during the occupation period, some local authority staff stayed in the town, as did some workers of healthcare system and emergency service units, continuing to fulfil their duties (to the extent possible) even under the pressure of Russian troops.

During the temporary occupation period, Bucha town was a deployment base of the Russian troops, where no extended combat activities took place (unlike situations of Hostomel and Irpin).

Casualties were primarily among civilians, with severe damage to public and critical infrastructure. Up to 3,500 civilians remained in town during occupation. On May 12, Bucha town major reported that 456 civilians were murdered by occupiers in Bucha community (including 419 in Bucha town). These numbers continue to rise and many people are still registered as missing.

Evacuation of civilians and delivery of essential goods during those 33 days were ensured by Ukraine State Emergency Service in coordination with legitimate local authorities, with the support of volunteers (men and women), who were coordinators and drivers, several of whom were murdered by Russian occupiers while carrying out these activities.

As of early June this year, local authorities state that the population in Bucha town currently counts more than 10,000. Approximately 2,000 children are back to Bucha town, of whom 300 are preschool age. Chart #1 suggests comprehensive comparison of pre and post invasion state of affairs.



The June 2022 figure is reported as more than 10,000.

Chart #1: Bucha town population

As of June 13, the reported overall number of damaged buildings in Bucha community is 2,343, of which 2,143 were residential. In the pre-invasion period, 10,317 private homes and 391 apartment buildings were situated in the community. Currently, local authorities report that as a result of temporary occupation and missile strikes, 1,839 (18%) of private homes are damaged, of which 179 completely destroyed; and 304 (78%) of apartment buildings are damaged, of which 2 completely destroyed. Chart #2 and #3 suggest comprehensive comparison of pre and post invasion state of affairs.

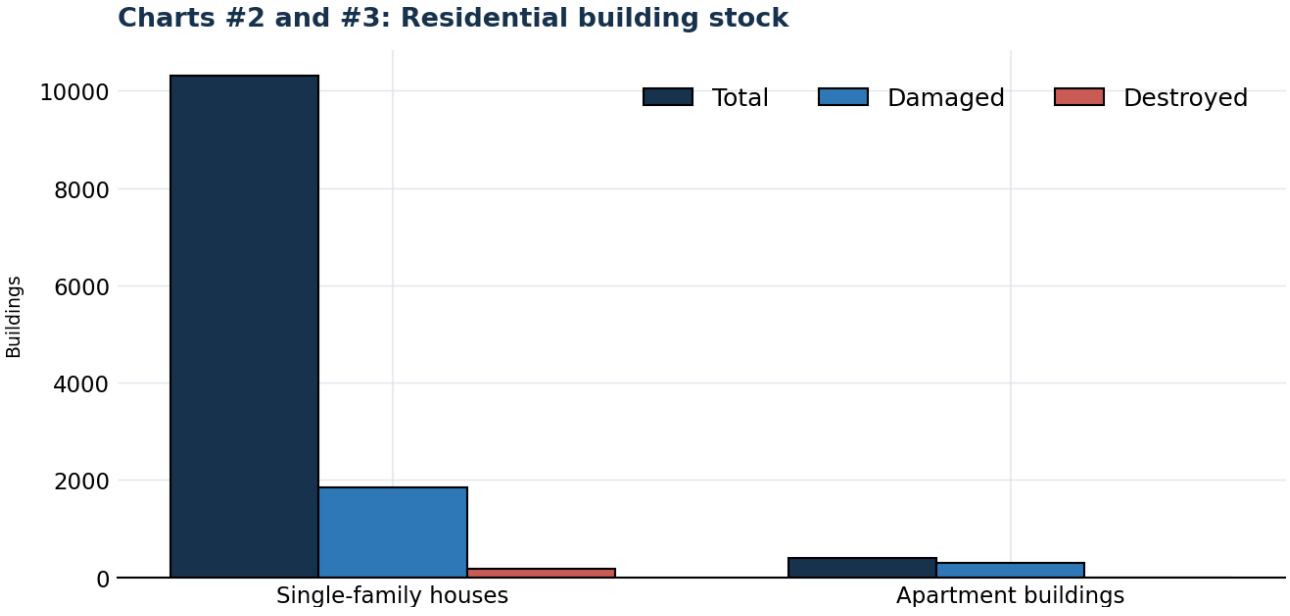


Chart #2: Single-Family

Total 10,317 Houses

Chart #3: Multi-Family Apartment Buildings

Total 391 Buildings

Local authorities report that overall 200 non-residential buildings in Bucha community were damaged by missiles strikes and shelling, of which:

- 27 educational establishments (out of 35 pre-invasion operating in Bucha community, including kindergartens and schools) of which one school completely destroyed, and 4 out of 7 kindergartens damaged,
- 18 units of cultural and public infrastructure (including libraries, houses of culture),
- 6 sports facilities,
- 21 units of healthcare infrastructure, resulting in one being completely destroyed,
- 8 administrative buildings,
- 120 other urban and commercial buildings.
- Electricity, water supply systems, heating and utility services were all damaged.

Photo #4: Bucha - Single Family House 3

Respondents attached special focus to support for the restoration of small and medium enterprises of the town and the area. Currently, central and local authorities, in cooperation with special services and companies, supported by civil society, business and volunteers, engaged locally and internationally, are bringing crucial aspects of infrastructure to life.

The following chapter is dedicated to a detailed analysis of current challenges and post-occupation needs of the Bucha community, based on the perspective of regional and local authorities and agencies, business representatives, civil society, and religious community inputs. Their contributions were obtained through nine comprehensive structured interviews in formal discussions (resulting in more than 5 hours of recorded interviews).

CORE CHALLENGES AND NEEDS IDENTIFIED

In terms of post-occupation recovery concerns, the following categories were mentioned as top priority ones (each respondent could identify multiple priorities). With nine respondents, each point stands for one respondent who prioritised that category of needs. More detailed response rate is shown in Chart #4. Most frequently mentioned high priorities are:

Chart #4: Priority needs identified - Bucha



Reconstructed from top-priority categories stated in the archived article text; original response-count graphic was not retrievable.

Chart #4: Priority Needs Identified - Bucha

Other categories not identified as priority needs by any respondent, implying that these issues are already largely resolved or not relevant: **electricity, mobile phone services, public security (personal safety), access to information, legal aid (free primary aid).**

With regard to each category of prioritised needs, respondents reported the following more detailed state of affairs:

HOUSING

Ukraine established a national program on real estate restoration. 2,873 applications regarding damaged real estate (including more than 1,430 private houses) were submitted by Bucha community members to this program as of mid June, 2022. Currently, out of this number, only 1,983 applications (including at least 772 private houses) have been reviewed / analysed. More applications continue to arrive. Local businesses submit their applications either to Bucha Council, or to the Chamber of Commerce, hence, not all actual applications for the restoration of business venues are reflected in the data set. In this period, the state is developing the procedure of coverage for the registered and analysed losses. Some number of modular-type houses have already been provided, but more than 720 families in the community still urgently need temporary housing, and this necessity is rising as people continue to return back to their home towns and villages.

According to respondents, amid these developments, further support should be aimed at:

- establishment of temporary housing for inhabitants in urgent need,
- minor restoration in terms of supply of tools, materials and funds for roofs / windows / doors / furniture purchase or repairment,
- restoration planning and technical documentation drafting, and
- capital restoration of existing buildings (private housing, public infrastructure buildings, objects of critical infrastructure, regional units of state emergency services).

For this category of needs, the following actors reportedly provide aid: Central (national) Government of Ukraine, Metropolitan Epiphanius of Kyiv and All Ukraine, Churches from the United States of America, Government of Poland, Warsaw Fund, Rotary International, Ukrainians in Portugal, Greece, Foundations from Germany, private business from various countries, Non-specified International Organisations, Local Authorities.

Photo #1 and #3: Bucha - Apartment Building and Single Family House

INCOME SITUATION

Based on respondents' input, all categories of business were hurt heavily by the Russian invasion of Ukraine. In Bucha rayon, there is a Restoration Commission, which, among other tasks, collects information about the needs of the local business community. As well, DIIA Business Bucha, and the Department of Economic Affairs of Local Council serve as contact points for businesses to share their inquiries. The predominant situation with jobs and income for the local population is still extremely difficult. For those who returned back home but lost all means of income generation, Bucha humanitarian headquarters provide some aid in a tailored manner, which helps people survive, but is not a sustainable solution in the long run.

According to respondents, amid these developments, further support should be aimed at:

- aid for local business recovery in terms of equipment, materials, and repair of manufacturing areas, micro-grants for business activation,
- creation of new jobs for those people who return to Bucha area (especially for those who lost their jobs at international companies based in the settlement, as these employers left Ukrainian markets).

Very limited aid was reported as available for this category of needs currently. At the same time, thematic foundations and support programs continue to emerge both in Ukraine and worldwide.

Photo #2: Bucha - Unidentified Small Business

UXO / LANDMINES (HUMANITARIAN DEMINING)

As reported by the State Emergency Service (Kyiv region headquarters), as of 7 June, 98% of public areas in temporarily occupied and now liberated inhabited settlements (i.e. municipal and critical infrastructure, common areas, highways and main roads have been cleared of explosive remnants); apartment buildings and private homes have been cleared upon owners' requests. Safety of the local population was supported by the statement of local mayors calling on the local population to not come back before general demining actions were completed. Damaged housing is inspected for explosive risks upon owners' request, as people return. Additionally, there is a need for further humanitarian demining actions for such areas as forests and forest belts, parks and agricultural areas. Full clearance of all areas is likely to require several years, once the war has ended.

According to respondents, amid these developments, further support should be aimed at:

- purchase of sapper equipment and personal protection items (ballistic helmets and wests) for servicemen and servicewomen of Emergency Services and Armed Forces,
- purchase of explosive-protected vehicles for demining missions and operations,
- educational materials, information sessions and lessons for local inhabitants concerning the rules of safe behaviour in areas with suspected explosive objects.

For this category of needs, the following actors reportedly provide aid: State Emergency Service (as main responsible agency at the national level), governments of Poland, Austria, United Kingdom, Ukrainian business, and Non-specified International Organisations, Local Authorities.

HEALTH SERVICES

For this category, respondents highlighted the need to restore buildings and other infrastructure of healthcare establishments. Additional support was also asked for capability revival (means of transportation, and equipment). Support for psychological health, trauma and emotional resilience were mentioned as particularly urgent needs.

For this category of needs, the following actors reportedly provide aid: Doctors Without Borders, Husak Clinics, Dobrobut Clinics, UNICEF, Friendly Parishes from the United States of America, Central and Local Authorities.

Photo #5: Bucha - UNICEF Point for Children

FOOD AVAILABILITY / SUPERMARKETS AVAILABLE AND OPEN

The issue of food security and availability has been largely resolved in Bucha town, with the reopening of most local food shops. Food assistance is still necessary for specific socially vulnerable groups and those servicemen and servicewomen who continue their missions on the ground, which are served by food packages and daily public kitchens. Regarding supermarket availability, these have partially reopened, although respondents reported a need for help with rubble removal and restoration of buildings where shops are situated.

For this category of needs, the following actors reportedly provide aid: Central (national) Government of Ukraine, Metropolitan Epiphanius of Kyiv and All Ukraine, Local Council Humanitarian Headquarters, Volunteers and Charitable Foundations, Private business and donors from Ukraine, Israel, Georgia, Latvia and other EU countries.

EDUCATION SERVICES

Respondents highlighted the need to restore buildings (schools, kindergartens, sport yards), purchase equipment (computers, as previously available ones were stolen by occupiers), and means of transportation (school buses). Local representatives informed about the aid provided by foundations from Czech Republic, Germany, and other countries.

STATE-PROVIDED ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

For this category of needs, a wide range of services were considered, including state registration procedures and social services. Hence, reported needs include building further capacity of social services, as the number of their staff is insufficient to the emerging quantity of people and families in Bucha community who are entitled to obtain social support under Ukrainian Law. Another aspect is the challenging procedure to obtain state-provided financial aid. Even though many services are available online, many people who applied for financial assistance months ago still do not know what they might do to either claim further implementation of such state service, or obtain information about their “place” in the queue of those who anticipate financial aid. This despite the fact that the Prime-Minister of Ukraine reported back in April that work to solve the issue is underway.

RUBBLE REMOVAL / GARBAGE COLLECTION

While major rubble are now being cleaned up by national and local agencies, the necessity still exists to support private companies and households in this regard. At the systemic level, specialised municipal vehicles were stated as necessary for further effective work (backhoe loaders, dump trucks, cranes for 15-25 tons, full-turn excavators). Properly equipped garbage trucks, septic trucks and other equipment were identified as core necessities in order to replace what was destroyed by the occupiers. Another aspect of rubble removal is to mitigate environmental impact on soil and water by cleaning toxic substances left by military equipment and weapons used.

For this category of needs, the following actors reportedly provide aid: State Emergency Service, Kyiv City and Region Entities, Neighbouring Communities, Local Authorities.

WIFI / INTERNET SERVICES

This aspect is restored throughout almost the entire territory of Bucha settlement, although not all businesses have obtained a sufficient level of connectivity to continue their work. Demand for a more secure and stable internet connection was expressed by respondents. National institutions in Ukraine, internet providers, mobile operators, SpaceX (by providing Starlink technology) granted major support for this category of needs.

WATER

Major aid to the state in restoring local water supply (along with drainage and sewerage) systems was provided by International Committee of the Red Cross and other international donors in the first days after the liberation of Bucha rayon. A joint project on water supply restoration engaged Irpin, Bucha, Hostomel and Borodyanka. Lasting 18 days, and as of April 28, water supply had been ensured to Irpin community, from where water pipeline restoration spread to other settlements.

According to respondents, amid these developments, further support should be aimed at:

- further evaluation and capital repair of water supply, drainage, sewerage, and heating systems of the settlements (as more people come back to their households and pressure on the systems rises, new issues may arise due to technical inability to identify such problems during earlier assessments),
- Funding of capital restoration of water treatment (aeration) systems in the region aiming at better environmental conditions and resiliency.

For this category of needs, the following actors reportedly provide aid: UNICEF, ICRC, ACTED, Volunteers and Business, Local Authorities.

CONCLUSIONS & KEY OBSERVATIONS

One of main challenges is the absence of free access to gasoline and petroleum on the entire territory of Ukraine, which consequently reduces speed of envisioned activities, logistics and repairs, and raises costs of any potential aid. Not all respondents mentioned this aspect as it was an issue of general knowledge in Ukraine, usually implied by default.

Even though the entire list of necessities is wide and multi-layered, two central ones constitute a vital construction for entire post-occupation recovery at this stage of development - **housing and employment.**

According to the key informants interviewed, at the very beginning of the deoccupation period international organisations (UN and INGO) provided assistance directly to local communities. Since then, nearly all assistance goes through national emergency response organisations, churches and the Humanitarian Hubs established by local councils, and from there to those in need of assistance.

Local networks and authorities have proven to be best situated and equipped to collect, operate and spread the word about the urgent needs of their communities. However, availability of knowledge and information about global opportunities, assistance programs and initiatives are often lost on the way to final recipients and beneficiaries, who are not always aware of the sources of the support they receive.

Rather than importing supplies to respond to local needs, in most cases it is possible (and desirable) to solve problems with locally available supplies. Majority of products, goods and services required for effective and efficient post-occupation recovery are available on Ukrainian markets in other regions and cities. Purchasing locally in Ukraine would also support the business environment and national economy.

While the war is still on, any type of post-occupation restoration is rather complicated to orchestrate and conduct. Nonetheless, local inhabitants express a strong desire to return to normal life as soon as possible, a readiness to restore their houses, and to return to any available jobs. Continuing assistance for the needs identified in this report will provide an important contribution to immediate and medium-term recovery. Respondents expressed their willingness to be contacted regarding potential support; contact information may be requested from RMTeam International (research@rmteam.com).

IRPIN REPORT

Irpin Kyiv region, Ukraine Rapid Assessment of Recovery Needs

Archived source: https://web.archive.org/web/20260411144312/https://rmteam.com/publications/irpin-kyiv-region-ukraine-rapid-assessment-of-recovery-needs/

INTRODUCTION

Irpin town is a part of the Kyiv oblast (region) and the Bucha rayon (district), and the, centre of Irpin amalgamated community (hereafter - community). Irpin community includes the following administrative settlements: Irpin, Kozyntsi, Dibrova, Mykhailivka-Rybezhivka, Zabychchya. (See Map from BBC).

Irpin town is situated 26,5 km north-west from Kyiv city, serving as home for approximately 100,000 inhabitants prior to the February 2022 invasion, including 14,000 children of the school and kindergarten age.

Irpin was partially captured by Russian forces and temporarily occupied - full 25 days, being captured on March 4th and liberated on March 28th; 30% of the town was taken by Russian forces from Bucha direction (north-west). Still, legitimate local security units and the Armed Forces of Ukraine continued to control 70% of the territory of Irpin town.

Hence, invading troops were held there and blocked from further movement to the capital of Ukraine. For this, the local community paid a high price: more than 300 civilians and 37 soldiers of local territorial defence were killed, and hundreds injured. There is no single school or kindergarten unaffected by missile strikes or shelling. Actual frontline cut across Irpin, followed by combat operations - this informed the character of damages and losses.

As of June 8, the overall number of damaged buildings in Irpin town is 2,032, of which 748 are completely destroyed. Considering expert evaluations, these numbers evolve. Local authorities report that as a result of the temporary occupation and missile strikes, 1,412 single-family houses are damaged, of which 696 completely destroyed; 577 apartment buildings are damaged, of which 40 completely destroyed; 43 social infrastructure facilities damaged, of which 12 completely destroyed. Overall, an estimated 70% of the buildings in the settlement are reportedly affected by the war's destruction. Chart #1 suggests comprehensive comparison of damaged and destroyed buildings as separate categories.

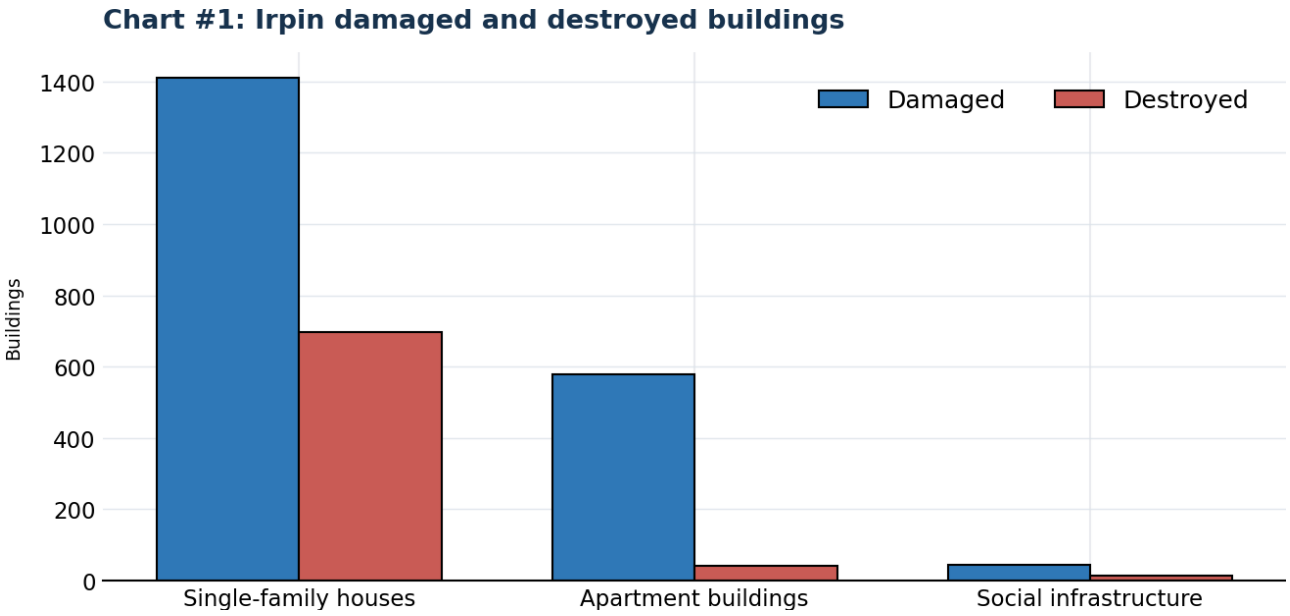


Chart #1: Irpin town damaged and destroyed buildings

Up to 5,000 civilians remained in Irpin during the occupation. The other 95% of the local population evacuated during first days of invasion, doing so with support of local authorities, defence forces of Ukraine, volunteers and religious (Ukraine Churches) community. Under occupation, the local religious community cared for elderly people who stayed in Irpin town, and supported all inhabitants in need.

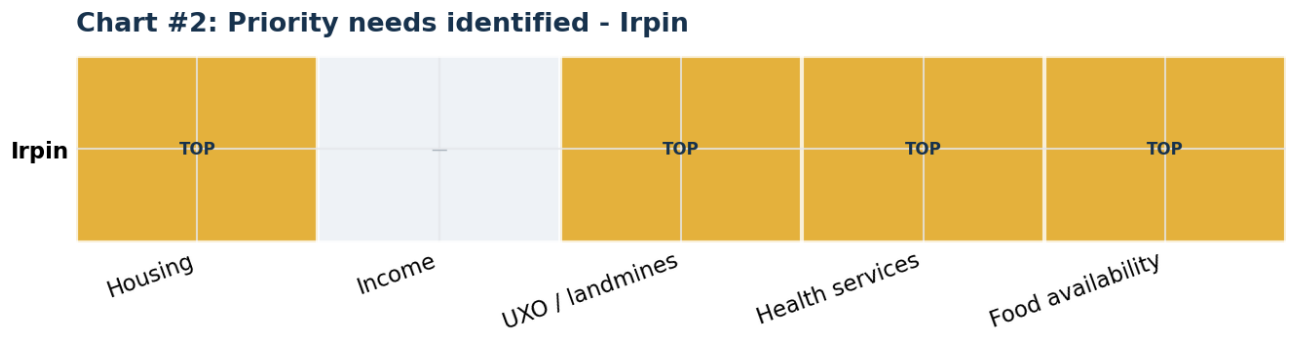
As of early June, 2022, local authorities report that approximately 30,000 local residents currently live in Irpin town, including 1,400 infants. For those children who returned, local educational establishments suggest online schooling; only 1 kindergarten is operational, supporting 20 infants. National Police, Ambulance Service, Gas Service reportedly work in Irpin town already. Public transport (i.e. buses, minibuses) operates regularly, although only 10% of railway connection and infrastructure is restored as of June 13. Critical utility infrastructure in Irpin town was destroyed completely. Gas, water, electricity supply capital restoration started right after the liberation of the settlement. This task is implemented by central and local authorities, in cooperation with special service providers and companies, supported by civil society, business and volunteers. Respondents attached special focus to support the restoration of small and medium enterprises of the town and the area.

People who have a financial capacity can rebuild their homes themselves. Although, many people lost their business or employment and therefore now lack resources to live, as well as lacking resources for rebuilding. There is also a severe situation with homeless animals in the town - those who got lost or left by their “humans”.

The following section is dedicated to a detailed analysis of current challenges and post-occupation needs of Irpin community, based on the perspective of regional and local authorities and agencies, business representatives, civil society, and religious community inputs. Their contributions were obtained through ten comprehensive structured interviews in formal discussions (resulting in more than 6.5 hours of recorded interviews).

CORE CHALLENGES AND NEEDS IDENTIFIED

In terms of post-occupation recovery concerns, the following categories were mentioned as top priority ones (each respondent was prompted to identify multiple priorities). With ten respondents, each point stands for one respondent who prioritised that category of needs. More detailed response rate is shown in Chart #2.



Reconstructed from top-priority categories stated in the archived article text; original response-count graphic was not retrievable.

Chart #2: Priority Needs Identified

Categories, not marked as priority needs by any respondent, implying that these issues are already solved to a higher extent: **access to information, and legal aid (free primary aid).**

With regard to the prioritised categories and groups of categories, respondents reported the following more detailed state of affairs:

HOUSING

As evaluation is still ongoing, 17 multi-storey apartment buildings have already been identified as “to be eliminated totally” since they cannot be restored. Currently in Irpin, encampments and tent camps are available. Starting in early July 2022, train cars converted into family housing will become available too - so called “family compartments”. Irpin town authorities conduct numerous negotiations to support the housing issue in the settlement, but most likely this would not be enough to support all people in need as more and more inhabitants return back. At the same time, church network invited builders to assist the effort, which resulted in 100+ houses restored, with more work underway. In March-May, church network (religious community of Ukraine Church) was purchasing mattresses, blankets, pillows, bed linen, and opened a point of humanitarian clothing distribution. Additionally, 100 volunteering architects joined the reconstruction effort in Irpin.

At the state level, under the programme of the President of Ukraine, money to buy 460 apartments has been allocated. Irpin will obtain approximately 200 of that number. Additionally, new housing camp is under construction in Lastivka - 1,000 apartments, so that by the end of this calendar year people should receive their keys. This implies that approximately 1,200 families will obtain a substitution for their destroyed real estate (households). But as the war has not ended yet, the exact number of prospective repairs or constructions is still unpredictable.

According to respondents, given these developments, further support should be aimed at:

- establishment of temporary housing for inhabitants in urgent need, and / or re-engineering of buildings for other purpose,
- minor restoration in terms of supply of tools, materials and funds for roofs / windows / doors / furniture purchase or repairment,
- development of standard procedure for (a) data collection about damaged and destroyed houses, and (b) planning of restoration and rebuilding efforts, and
- capital restoration of existing buildings (private housing, public infrastructure buildings, critical infrastructure facilities, regional units of state emergency services).

For this category of needs, the following actors reportedly provide aid: Central (national) Government and Local Authorities, Private Business from Ukraine and abroad, United Nations, Promoters and Patrons (personalities), Local Church of Ukraine (religious community), Chaplain Patrol.

UXO / LANDMINES (HUMANITARIAN DEMINING)

As reported by the State Emergency Service (Kyiv region headquarters), as of 7 June, 98% of public areas in temporarily occupied and now liberated inhabited settlements (i.e. municipal and critical infrastructure, common areas, highways and main roads) have been cleared of explosive remnants; apartment buildings and private houses are upon owner request. Safety of the local population was supported by the call of local mayors for the local population to not come back before general demining actions were completed. Damaged housing is inspected for explosive risks upon owners' request, as people return. Additionally, there is a need for further humanitarian demining actions for such areas as forests and forest belts, parks and agricultural areas. Full clearance of all areas is likely to require several years, once the war has ended.

According to respondents, given these developments, further support should be aimed at:

- purchase of sapper equipment and personal protection items (ballistic helmets and wests) for servicemen and servicewomen of Emergency Services and Armed Forces,
- purchase of explosive-protected vehicles for demining missions and operations,
- educational materials, information sessions and lessons for local inhabitants concerning the rules of safe behaviour in areas with suspected explosive objects.

For this category of needs, the following actors reportedly provide aid: State Emergency Service (as main responsible agency at the national level), governments of Poland, Austria, United Kingdom, Ukrainian business, and Non-specified International Organisations, Local Authorities.

HEALTH SERVICES

For this category, respondents highlighted that the majority of basic (not specialised) medical needs were ensured by the Government of Ukraine and donors. The Red Cross also provides psychological and medical aid, teaches how to work with stress and how to behave when encountering potentially dangerous (explosive) items.

According to respondents, given these developments, further support should be aimed at:

- supporting emotional resilience and psychological health (of both inhabitants and security sector workers),
- opening pharmacies, medical tests centres, and clinics,
- providing support to health sector employees, in order to make sure that they come back to work in the area,
- capability revival (means of transportation, equipment, esp X-rays), and
- restoration of buildings and other infrastructure of healthcare establishments.

For this category of needs, the following actors reportedly provide aid: Central (Ministry of Healthcare) and Local Authorities, Dobrobut Clinics, UNICEF, ICRC, Saint Ihidii Community (Italy).

FOOD AVAILABILITY / SUPERMARKETS AVAILABLE AND OPEN

Food assistance is still necessary for locals living in temporary houses, socially vulnerable groups and those servicemen and servicewomen who continue their missions on the ground. Even though reportedly nearly all local food shops are open, many people lack sufficient funds to support themselves (amid lost jobs predominantly). Local community envisions that in the autumn food supply will become even more challenging, as the present humanitarian response may be becoming “tired”. Many organisations and networks assist food supply, deliver food packages. Reportedly, more long-term storage products are in demand, as well as food packages and daily public kitchens. Regarding supermarket availability, some have partially reopened and respondents reported a need for help with rubble removal and restoration of buildings, where shops were situated.

For this category of needs, the following actors reportedly provide aid: Local Council Humanitarian Headquarters, Local Authorities, Volunteers and Charitable Foundations, World Food Relief, Samaritan's Purse, Private business and donors from Ukraine, Israel, Georgia, Latvia and other EU countries, UNICEF, and Red Cross.

INCOME SITUATION

Based on respondents' input, all categories of business were hurt heavily by the Russian invasion of Ukraine. In Irpin, facilities of almost all businesses were destroyed - including main employers and biggest tax payers (Tax Academy, Vodokanal, Ecosoft, the Plant). Ecosoft and Academy are gradually repairing their infrastructure, and Vodokanal would require major support. Small and medium entreprises are also slowly coming back to the town. The predominant situation with jobs and income for the local population is still extremely severe.

As a general precondition to fully restore their activity, the business community states the termination (end) of war, support from investors and creditors (credit holidays and other types of preferences). In addition, grant-type aid to restart businesses would be highly appreciated by locals. And, as everywhere in Ukraine, challenges with gasoline and petroleum impact the speed of recovery and negatively influence revival of local business.

DIIA Business Bucha, and the Department of Economic Affairs of Local Council serve as contact points for businesses to share their inquiries. As well, Irpin Investment Council are active in the international arena searching for opportunities to relieve the needs of the local community. Still, very limited aid was reported as currently available for this category of needs. At the same time, thematic foundations and support programs continue to emerge both in Ukraine and worldwide.

EDUCATION SERVICES

Almost 100% of educational infrastructure is affected by missile strikes, shelling or fires; educational establishments were heavily looted. 80% of schools and kindergartens require capital repair, materials and equipment for reconditioning. Currently, the Irpin town Mayor works actively on the international level, developing opportunities for cooperation to restore these buildings. This prospective support would cover approximately half of required funds, hence, the need to enhance support for this category is important. UNICEF and other actors who support emergency HOUSING are also actively helping to assist with EDUCATION.

RUBBLE REMOVAL / GARBAGE COLLECTION

While major rubble (especially, on roads) are now being cleared by national and local agencies, the necessity still exists to support private companies and households in this regard (by purchasing equipment, vehicles, petroleum, and inviting more specialists to conduct the work). At the system level,

specialised municipal vehicles were stated as core necessities for further effective operations, as 60+ specialised vehicles were completely burnt out during occupation. As local authorities collect and regularly update the list of needs under this category, they announced readiness to provide specified information upon request.

For this category of needs, the following actors reportedly provide aid: State Emergency Service, Kyiv City and Region Entities, Neighbouring Communities, Local Authorities.

Photo #4: Irpin - Unidentified Local Business

WIFI / INTERNET SERVICES / MOBILE PHONE SERVICES

This aspect is restored throughout almost the entire territory of Irpin settlement, although core infrastructure within private households was not repaired everywhere. In addition, some respondents identified the need for a more secure and stable internet connection.

STATE-PROVIDED ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

For this category of needs, a wide range of services were considered, including state registration procedures and social services. Reported needs include building further capacity of social services, as the number of their staff is insufficient to the emerging quantity of people and families in Bucha rayon, who are entitled to obtain social support under Ukrainian Law. Another aspect is the challenging procedure to obtain state-provided financial aid. Even though many services are available online, many people applied for financial assistance months ago, and still do not know what they might do to either claim further implementation of such state service, or obtain information about their “place” in the queue of those who anticipate financial aid, despite the announcement by the Prime-Minister of Ukraine in April that work was underway to solve the issue.

WATER / ELECTRICITY

Major aid to restoring water supply (along with drainage and sewerage) local systems was provided by the International Committee of the Red Cross and other international donors in the first days right after the liberation of Bucha rayon. A joint project on water supply restoration engaged Irpin, Bucha, Hostomel and Borodyanka, lasting 18 days. As of April 28, water supply had been ensured to Irpin community, from where water pipeline restoration spread to other settlements.

According to respondents, given these developments, further support should be aimed at:

- further evaluation and capital repair of water supply, drainage, sewerage, electricity, and heating systems of the settlements (as more people come back to their households and pressure on the systems increases, new issues may arise due to technical inability to identify such problems under earlier circumstances),
- funding of capital restoration of water treatment (aeration) systems in the region aiming at better ecological conditions and resiliency.

For this category of needs, the following actors reportedly provide aid: UNICEF, ICRC, ACTED, Volunteers and Business, Local Authorities.

CONCLUSIONS & KEY OBSERVATIONS

In the case of Irpin town and community, several problems were identified with different frequency than in other towns covered in this Rapid Needs Assessment. This suggests the need for assistance which is both comprehensive and able to respond to differences in local situations. The bigger a settlement under post-occupation revival, the greater the need for coordination among donors and volunteer networks coordination.

One of main challenges is the absence of free access to gasoline and petroleum throughout the entire territory of Ukraine, which consequently reduces speed of envisioned activities, logistics and repairs, and raises costs of any potential aid. Not all respondents mentioned this aspect as it became general knowledge in Ukraine, and was usually implied by default.

Even though the entire list of necessities is wide and multi-layered, four central high priority issues are vital for post-occupation recovery in the region - **housing, UXO / landmines, health services, and food availability** (the latter is closely linked with the employment issue).

According to the key informants interviewed, at the very beginning of the deoccupation period international organisations (UN and INGO) provided assistance directly to local communities. Since then, nearly all assistance goes through national emergency response organisations, churches and the Humanitarian Hubs established by local councils, and from there to those in need of assistance.

Local networks and authorities have proven to be best situated and equipped to collect, operate and spread the word about the urgent needs of their communities. However, availability of knowledge and information about global opportunities, assistance programs and initiatives are often lost on the way to final recipients and beneficiaries, who are not always aware of the sources of the support they receive.

Rather than importing supplies to respond to local needs, in most cases it is possible (and desirable) to solve problems with locally available supplies. Majority of products, goods and services required for effective and efficient post-occupation recovery are available on Ukrainian markets in other regions and cities. Purchasing locally in Ukraine would also support the business environment and national economy.

While the war is still on, any type of post-occupation restoration is rather complicated to orchestrate and conduct. Nonetheless, local inhabitants express a strong desire to return to normal life as soon as possible, a readiness to restore their houses, and to return to any available jobs. Continuing assistance for the needs identified in this report will provide an important contribution to immediate and medium term recovery. Respondents expressed their willingness to be contacted regarding potential support; contact information may be requested from RMTeam International (research@rmteam.com).

HOSTOMEL REPORT

Hostomel Kyiv region, Ukraine Rapid Assessment of Recovery Needs

Archived source: https://web.archive.org/web/20260209144551/https://rmteam.com/publications/hostomel-kyiv-region-ukraine-rapid-assessment-of-recovery-needs/

INTRODUCTION

Hostomel urban-type village (hereafter - Hostomel) is a part of the Kyiv oblast (region) and the Bucha rayon (district), centre of Hostomel amalgamated community (hereafter - Hostomel community). Hostomel community includes the following administrative settlements: Hostomel, Ozera, Horenka, Moshchyn. (See Map from BBC).

Hostomel is situated 34 km north-west from Kyiv city. Hostomel community was serving as home for approximately 44,000 total inhabitants before the 2022 invasion.

The settlement was under temporary occupation for 35 days, occupied at the beginning of the invasion on February 24 and liberated on March 31, 2022. More than 400 local inhabitants are still considered missing, and the precise number of casualties has not yet been identified. Approximately 15,000 people live in Hostomel community as of June 2022.

Hostomel was one of main targets of Russian forces in the Kyiv region due to its important military and strategic infrastructure - specifically Hostomel Airport.

Hostomel was severely shelled and damaged. 4,500 buildings were damaged by Russian forces, which constituted approximately 30% of the settlement housing, including 2,800 households which as of mid-June have already reported their need for recovery aid (considering various types of damages, including fully destroyed buildings); more applications are anticipated as people continue to come back to their homes. The largest aircraft in the world AH-225 “Mriia” (The Dream), held in an aircraft hanger in Hostomel was also destroyed.

On March 7, the Mayor of Hostomel, while arranging delivery of humanitarian cargo for local inhabitants, was killed by Russian troops in the village. Russian soldiers bobby-trapped his body right after this, but agreed to clear explosive items to allow the local bishop to bury the killed Mayor. Amid these seriously challenging developments, and considering the necessity to continue a centralised legitimate governance in the settlement, Hostomel Local Military Administration (hereafter Local Military Administration) was established. Under its auspices, 5 humanitarian headquarters opened in Hostomel community (structurally branches of the Volunteer Centre of the Kyiv Region Military Administration).

Respondents report that since Hostomel is stable in terms of military threats, there is a need for support to revive the local economy to ensure employment normalisation and to redirect humanitarian aid for relief in Eastern regions of Ukraine where combat activities just ended or continue taking place.

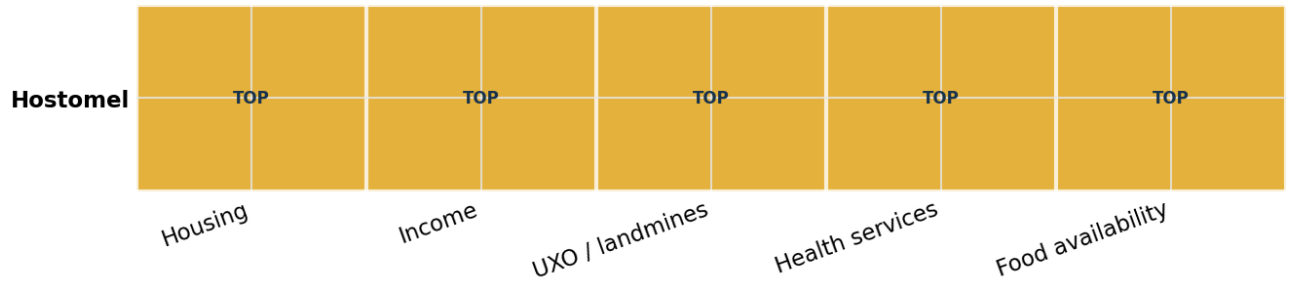
Among all neighbouring communities, Hostomel possessed a high industrial potential. As of June 2022, 90% of entreprises where local inhabitants worked are destroyed. Airport and Glass Factory (two major taxpayers) are out of business, as are other actors of the local economy. Currently the Local Military Administration is negotiating with businesses to remain in Hostomel, restore their infrastructure and renew operations, but they recognize that as long as the war is still ongoing all rebuilding processes are problematic.

The following section is dedicated to a detailed analysis of current challenges and post-occupation needs of Hostomel community, based on the perspective of regional and local authorities and agencies, business representatives, civil society, and religious community inputs Their contributions were obtained through nine comprehensive structured interviews in formal discussions (resulting in more than 4.6 hours of recorded interviews).

CORE CHALLENGES AND NEEDS IDENTIFIED

In terms of post-occupation recovery concerns, the following categories were mentioned as top priority ones (each respondent was prompted to identify multiple priorities). With nine respondents, each point stands for one respondent who prioritised that category of needs. More detailed response rate is shown in Chart #1.

Chart #1: Priority needs identified - Hostomel



Reconstructed from top-priority categories stated in the archived article text; original response-count graphic was not retrievable.

Chart #1: Priority Needs Identified

Categories not identified as priority needs by any respondent, implying that these issues are already resolved to a high extent: **security - personal safety, and legal aid (free primary aid).**

With regard to the prioritised categories and groups of categories, respondents reported the following more detailed state of affairs:

HOUSING

As inhabitants register their requests for restoration aid considering diverse types of damages, as of mid-June, 1,500 people are registered as homeless and report urgent need for temporary housing. More than 80% of inhabited buildings in Hostomel were private houses. People are motivated to rebuild their own homes rather than opt for temporary housing in modular houses. Nonetheless, modular houses for private households (1-family unit) with availability for connection to existing (if operational) utilities infrastructure is the strategy selected to ensure temporary housing in the area before capital restoration is completed.

The main issue for the state-provided aid for housing is reportedly low speed of examination of damages. Current Commission on examination of damages focuses on partial (non-critical) restoration needs, and assessments for capital restoration rebuilding will start later. In addition to this, respondents specifically outlined a need to attract more expert housing designers and engineers to support local rebuilding efforts. Such experts, they mentioned, are widely available throughout the Kyiv region and locally.

Already a big group of supporters provide materials for restoration, equipment and items of first household needs to replace what was damaged or stolen by Russian occupiers: Mattresses, blankets, utensils, hygiene packages, water storage tanks - provided by UN missions and Ukraine Orthodox Church. Work on rebuilding is underway, but its scale is currently limited, and Hostomel would benefit from further help, as losses of local inhabitants and business are extremely high.

According to respondents, given these developments, further support should be aimed at:

- delivery of household utensils, linens, and other items of domestic usage,
- establishment of temporary housing for inhabitants in urgent need (considering formula of individual modular houses when people possess private land already and utilities infrastructure there),
- engagement of qualified experts, designers and engineers for evaluation of damages, drafting of technical documentation and reconstruction plans,
- minor restoration in terms of supply of tools, materials and funds for roofs / windows / doors / internal housing utilities systems / furniture purchase or repairment, and
- capital restoration of existing buildings (private housing, public infrastructure buildings, objects of critical infrastructure, regional units of state emergency services).

For this category of needs, the following actors reportedly provide aid: Central (national) Government, State Emergency Service, Local Military Administration and Authorities, Private Business from Ukraine and abroad, the International Committee of the Red Cross, United Nations, Promoters and Patrons (personalities), Volunteers, Churches (religious communities).

UXO / LANDMINES (HUMANITARIAN DEMINING)

As reported by the State Emergency Service (Kyiv region headquarters), as of 7 June, 98% of public areas in temporarily occupied and now liberated inhabited settlements (i.e. municipal and critical infrastructure, common areas, highways and main roads) have been cleared of explosive remnants; multi-storey apartment buildings and private homes have been cleared upon owners' requests. Safety of the local population was supported by the call by local mayors for the local population to not come back before general demining actions were completed. Damaged housing is inspected for explosive risks upon owners' request, as people return. Additionally, there is a need for further humanitarian demining actions for such areas as forests and forest belts, parks and agricultural areas. Full clearance of all areas is likely to require several years, once the war has ended.

According to respondents, given these developments, further support should be aimed at:

- purchase of sapper equipment and personal protection items (ballistic helmets and vests) for servicemen and servicewomen of Emergency Services and Armed Forces,
- purchase of explosive-protected vehicles for demining missions and operations,
- educational materials, information sessions and lessons for local inhabitants concerning the rules of safe behaviour in areas with suspected explosive objects.

For this category of needs, the following actors reportedly provide aid: State Emergency Service (as main responsible agency at the national level), governments of Poland, Austria, United Kingdom, Ukrainian business, and Non-specified International Organisations, Local Authorities.

INCOME SITUATION

Most people who come back to Hostomel have nowhere to work / earn regular income. Reportedly, only 20% of the local population who have returned to the area can ensure all their basic needs themselves. Industrial production, private sector services and commerce all suffered greatly. Entrepreneurs report major losses: equipment destroyed or stolen by occupiers, technologies and automation not available,

buildings not yet restored. Tech companies, warehouses, centres of logistics, shopping malls and big supermarkets are all severely affected by shelling and missile strikes. Hence, many entreprises are not convinced that it would be realistic to relaunch their business in the area.

According to respondents, given these developments, further support should be aimed at:

- granting support for private entrepreneurs to restore their activity,
- affordable credits for business to restart production and ensure jobs in the settlement,
- aid to attract local and regional force for repair, i.e. engineers, constructors,
- providing materials and equipment.

DIIA Business Bucha, and the Local Military Administration serve as contact points for businesses to share their inquiries. Certain aid for the category was also provided by the state. Still, very limited aid was reported as available for this category of needs currently. At the same time, thematic foundations and support programs continue to emerge both in Ukraine and worldwide.

HEALTH SERVICES

100% of medical infrastructure in Hostomel was affected by occupation - either damaged partially or totally destroyed. Respondents outlined that before the Russian invasion, only primary healthcare was available in the settlement. Several mobile clinics were eliminated by missile strikes and shelling, several are affected, and only one is operational now with support of Doctors without Borders. All basic medicines are provided without cost to patients.

According to respondents, given these developments, further support should be aimed at:

- supporting emotional resilience and psychological health (of both inhabitants and security sector workers),
- opening pharmacies and mobile clinics,
- restoration of buildings and other infrastructure of healthcare establishments.

For this category of needs, the following actors reportedly provide aid: Central (Ministry of Healthcare), Department of Healthcare of Kyiv Region Military Administration, Local Authorities, Doctors without Borders, Producers of Medical Goods, Local Foundations and Organisations.

FOOD AVAILABILITY / SUPERMARKETS AVAILABLE AND OPEN

Food assistance is widely commented by respondents, as diverse groups of issues are impacting food availability and relaunching of retail work. Reportedly, all big shops and malls were destroyed. Three small grocery stores and an open air market are gradually restoring their work. Basic food is available in Hostome. Five humanitarian headquarters operate in Hostomel community, supporting the village and adjacent settlements, with assistance of civil society organisations. Starting June 1, food aid is being provided as targeted assistance for selected vulnerable categories (list of categories is set by the Social Department of Administration). People do not always possess documents to confirm their affiliation with those identified groups, as many of them lost their documents in damaged / burned-out houses or can not obtain confirming papers due to different reasons. As there are 4 settlements in Hostomel community, and not everywhere food shops restarted their work, the allocated assistance will go to those villages where food is still not available for purchase.

Long queues usually form in anticipation of aid delivery. People with disabilities (up to 200 of those who required special assistance) are most challenged by logistics of aid delivery. Food is provided in modest quantity, and perishable items reported are sometimes already bad.

According to respondents, given these developments, further support should be aimed at:

- food packages (especially, non-perishable products),
- restoration of buildings where supermarkets are / were situated,
- enhanced support for vulnerable categories of people.

For this category of needs, the following actors reportedly provide aid: Government of Ukraine, Kyiv Region Volunteers Centre, Local Authorities, Volunteers and Charitable Foundations (from other regions of Ukraine, and from Spain, Poland, Germany), Private business and donors from Ukraine, Israel, Georgia, Latvia and other EU countries, International Committee of the Red Cross, Rinat Akhmetov Foundation.

EDUCATION SERVICES

Almost 100% of educational infrastructure is affected by missile strikes, shelling or fires; educational establishments properties were heavily looted and several were totally destroyed. Schools lost all their equipment. 14 educational establishments operated in the settlement prior to the invasion. Currently, all schools work online. Among core needs, respondents mentioned rebuilding of educational infrastructure and purchasing equipment, computers, materials.

RUBBLE REMOVAL / GARBAGE COLLECTION

During the occupation, Russian forces totally ruined urban heavy equipment and facilities. Currently, major rubble is being cleared by national and local agencies. There is continuing need to support private companies and households in this regard (by purchasing or renting equipment, specialised heavy vehicles, tall cranes, petroleum, and inviting more specialists to conduct the works). In addition to this, garbage collection is a challenging aspect of urban life in the area, as the majority of vehicles and equipment was destroyed. Hence, Hostomel needs garbage trucks for permanent use (purchase). As local authorities collect and regularly update the list of needs under this category, they announced readiness to provide specified information upon request.

For this category of needs, the following actors reportedly provide aid: State Emergency Service, Kyiv City and Region Entities, Donors, Neighbouring Communities, Local Authorities, ongoing negotiations with Red Cross regarding providing of special utility vehicles.

WIFI / INTERNET / MOBILE PHONE SERVICES

Currently, mobile operators and central authorities provide aid in the restoration of this type of infrastructure, but further support would also be valuable. For this group of needs, respondents reported necessity to repair mobile connection infrastructure (i.e. highway cables, towers), and purchase user equipment, as most phones and computers in the settlement were stolen or destroyed by Russian troops during days of occupation.

WATER / ELECTRICITY

Major aid in restoring water supply (along with drainage and sewerage) local systems was provided by the International Committee of the Red Cross and other international donors in the first days right after the liberation of Bucha rayon. A joint project on water supply restoration engaged Irpin, Bucha, Hostomel

and Borodyanka, lasting 18 days. As of April 28, water supply had been ensured to Irpin community, from where water pipeline restoration spread to other settlements. Electricity is functioning in almost the entire territory of Hostomel, but is unreliable, and is not yet available/repaired in some of the nearby villages.

According to respondents, given these developments, further support should be aimed at:

- further evaluation and capital repair of water supply, drainage, sewerage, electricity, and heating systems of the settlements (as more people come back to their households and pressure on the systems increases, new issues may arise due to technical inability to identify such problems under earlier circumstances),
- funding of capital restoration of water treatment (aeration) systems in the region aiming at better ecological conditions and resiliency,
- solving the issue of repair of powerline towers, which do not belong to local entities (as these objects do not belong to Local Administration and / or urban companies formally, local budget can not be spent on repairment of such infrastructure),
- restore electricity in Moshchyn and other neighbouring villages.

For this category of needs, the following actors reportedly provide aid: UNICEF, ICRC, ACTED, Volunteers and Business, Local Authorities, Public Utility Companies, D.TEC Group Enterprises.

ACCESS TO INFORMATION

Most requests of local Hostomel community members are for information regarding humanitarian assistance (food and other humanitarian relief). Representatives of social service agencies provide the required information, and some details are usually available online (Local Military Administration social media pages). People-to-people contacts play a big role in dissemination of important information. Actual need was expressed for purchase of equipment (mobile phones and computers) as almost all possessions of local council, administrations and services were destroyed or looted during the occupation period.

STATE-PROVIDED ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

For this category of needs, a wide range of services were considered, including state registration procedures and social services. Respondents reported challenges with obtaining documents to confirm attribution to diverse social groups (to get targeted aid). Another aspect is a challenging procedure to obtain prescribed financial state-provided aid. Even though many services are available online, many people applied to financial assistance months ago, and still do not know what they might do to either claim further implementation of such state service, or obtain information about their “place” in the que of those who anticipate financial aid. At the same time, the Prime-Minister of Ukraine reported in April that work was underway to solve the issue.

CONCLUSIONS & KEY OBSERVATIONS

In the case of Hostomel, some problems were reported with different frequency than in other towns covered. This suggests the need for assistance which is both comprehensive and able to respond to differences in local situations. In this precise case, concentration of defence and military infrastructure in the settlement contributed to the Russian attack and to the high level of serious damage for the entire settlement. In this context, a special Working Group on Hostomel Restoration was established at the Kyiv region level.

At the time of the Rapid Needs Assessment, Hostomel still had considerable need for humanitarian relief. Restoration needs change depending on the phase of relief delivery. Even though the entire list of necessities is wide and multi-layered, five central priorities outline core areas of attention for post-occupation recovery at this stage of development - **housing, UXO / landmines, income situation in the area, health services, and food availability** (the latter is closely linked with employment issue).

One of main challenges is the absence of free access to gasoline and petroleum throughout the entire territory of Ukraine, which consequently reduces speed of envisioned activities, logistics and repairs, and raises costs of any potential aid. Not all respondents mentioned this aspect as it became a general knowledge in Ukraine, usually implied by default.

According to the key informants interviewed, at the very beginning of the deoccupation period international organisations (UN and INGO) provided assistance directly to local communities. Since then, nearly all assistance goes through national emergency response organisations, churches and the Humanitarian Hubs established by local councils, and from there to those in need of assistance.

Local networks and authorities have proven to be best situated and equipped to collect, operate and spread the word about the urgent needs of their communities. The Hostomel Local Military Administration reports its openness for cooperation, and readiness to provide tailored list of restoration needs upon request.

Rather than importing supplies to respond to local needs, in most cases it is possible (and desirable) to solve problems with locally available supplies. Majority of products, goods and services required for effective and efficient post-occupation recovery are available on Ukrainian markets in other regions and cities. Purchasing locally in Ukraine would also support the business environment and national economy.

While the war is still on, any type of post-occupation restoration is rather complicated to orchestrate and conduct. Nonetheless, local inhabitants express a strong desire to return to normal life as soon as possible, a readiness to restore their houses, and to return to any available jobs. Continuing assistance for the needs identified in this report will provide an important contribution to immediate and medium-term recovery. Respondents expressed their willingness to be contacted regarding potential support; contact information may be requested from RMTeam International (research@rmteam.com).

RMTEAM INTERNATIONAL

Supporting recovery through evidence

This combined report documents immediate and medium-term recovery priorities identified across Bucha, Irpin and Hostomel, and the actors supporting affected communities.

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Document scope
Kyiv region, Ukraine