

Rebuilding Ukraine: Lithuania's long-term plan

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Source: <https://www.euractiv.com/section/europe-s-east/news/explosion-destroys-part-of-crimea-bridge-crucial-to-russian-war-effort/>

Project
manager:

Create
Lithuania 

Why is UA rebuilding important for Lithuania?

 Helping UA helps to restore European energy capacities;

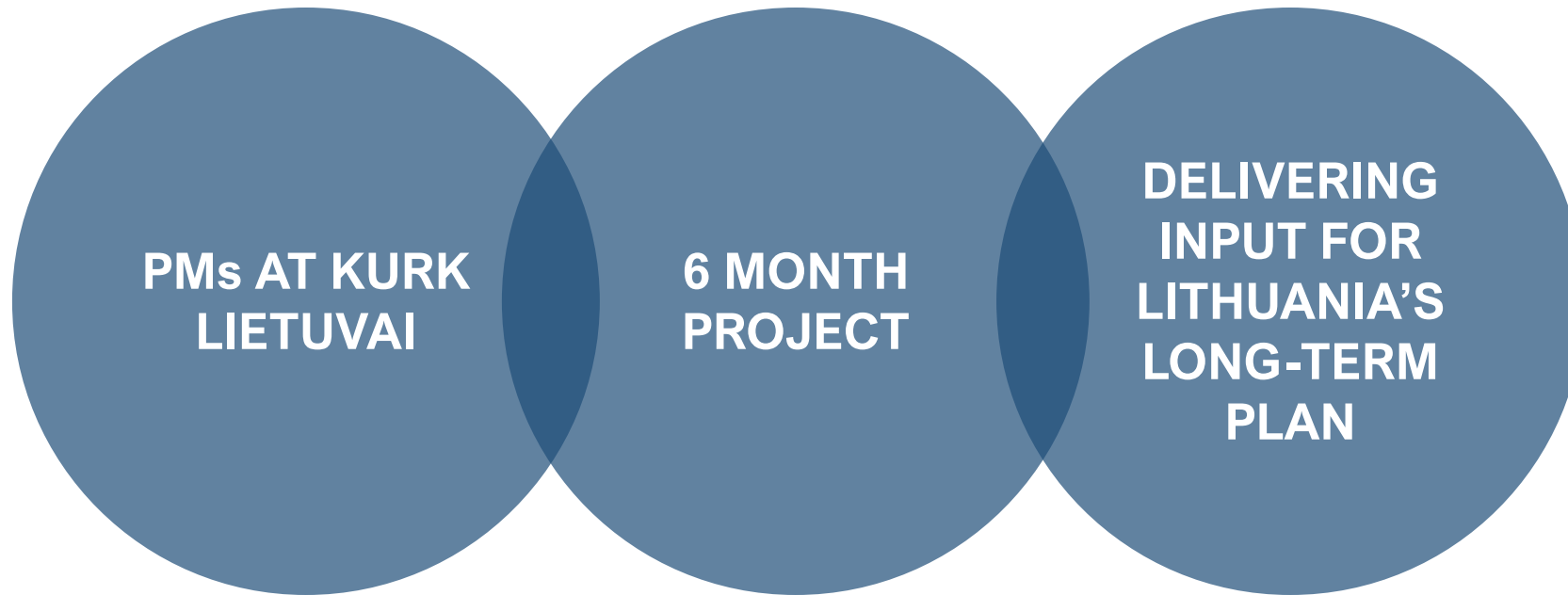
 Gaining expertise and tools for future development of Ukraine and Lithuania;

 Building capacity for future international partnerships and projects;

 Strengthening the basis for future economical cooperation.



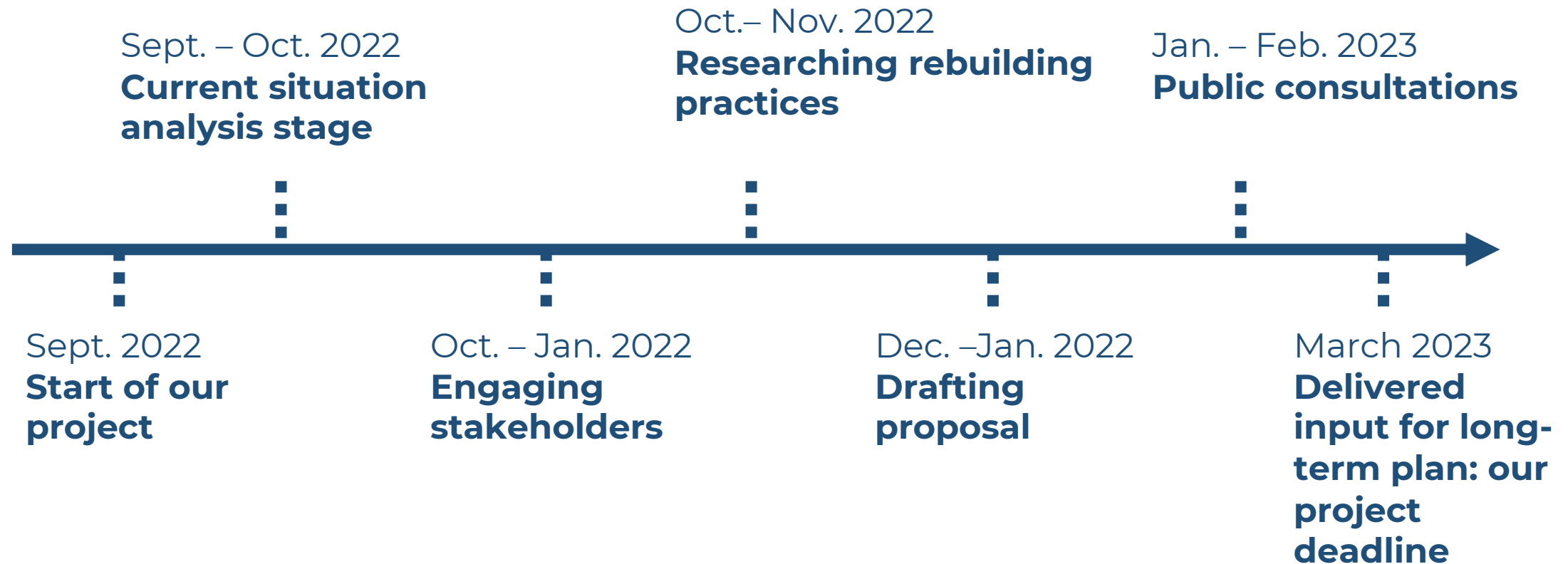
What is the projects about?



Project goal



Project timeline



CHAPTER I:

Current situation

Situation in Ukraine

On February 24, 2022, Russia launched a wide-ranging attack on Ukraine, causing numerous destructions, losses, destroying life at every turn.



~6 000 people killed



~10 000 injured



~7 000 000 Internally displaced people (IDP)



~7 500 000 Refugees in European countries



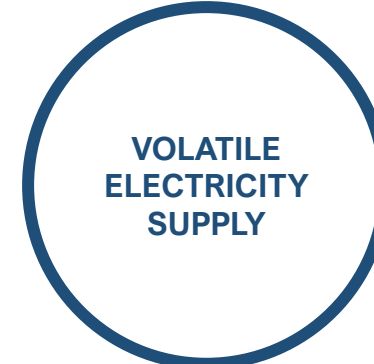
~74 000 000 m² of infrastructure destroyed

The data in this presentation is based on the information as of October 15, 2022.

Source: <https://reliefweb.int/report/ukraine/ukraine-situation-report-12-oct-2022-enuk>



Uncertainty



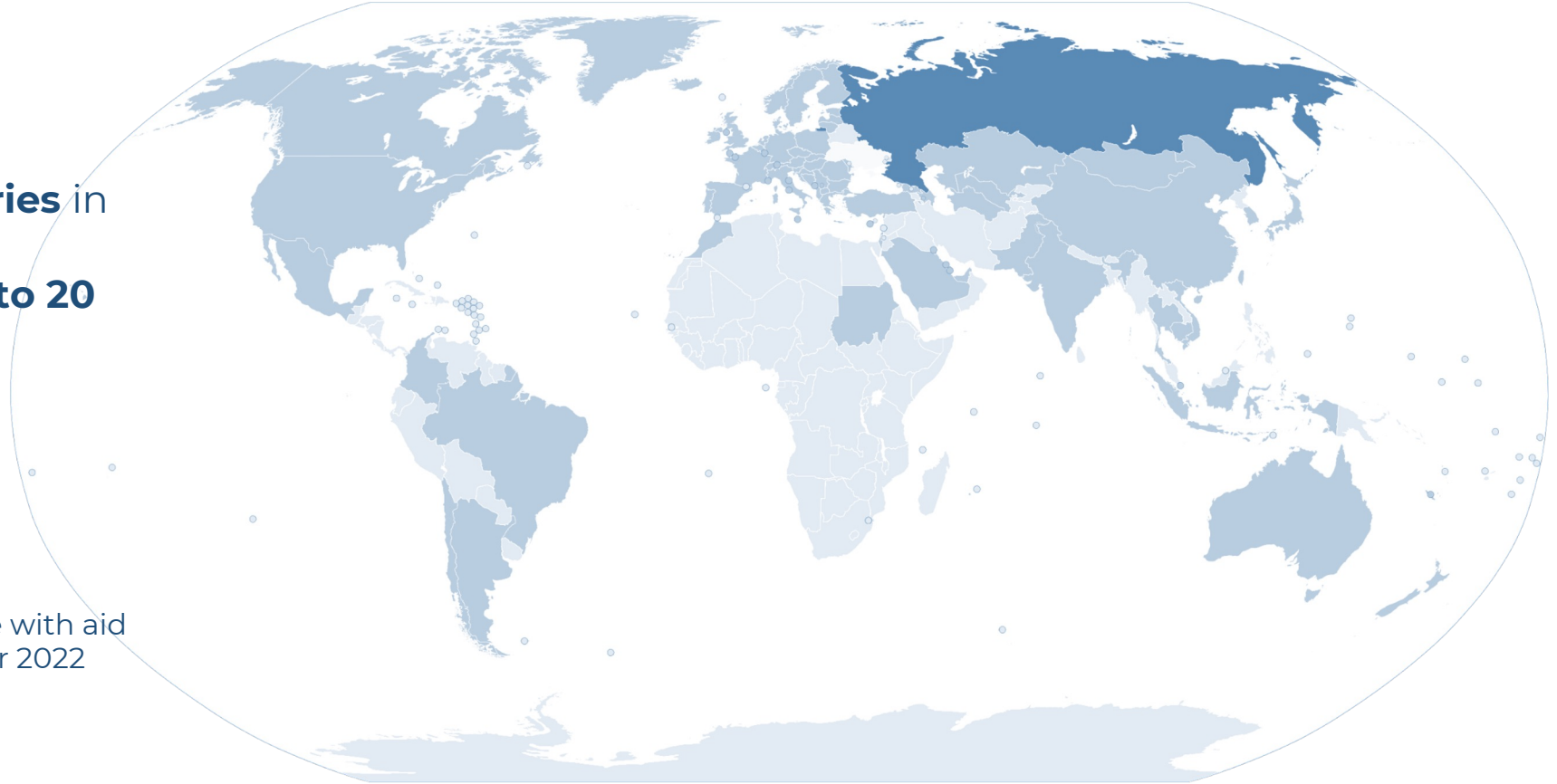
LEADS TO

TO NAME A FEW

International aid

The Kiel Institute has tracked **€108.8 billion** from **46 countries** in financial, humanitarian, and military aid, from **24 January to 20 November 2022**

-  Ukraine
-  Countries that supported Ukraine with aid since the escalation of russian war 2022
-  russia, terrorist state



Lithuania's public sector aid

 **36 Mobile houses** for Borodyanka:

approx. 1 mln €

 **Kindergarten** in Irpin:

To be opened by **September 2023**, approx. **3,3 mln €**

 **School No1** in Borodyanka:

To be opened by **September 2023**, approx. **4,5 mln €**



Key findings during analysis stage



Difficulties on making first steps in planning due to the **escalated and continuing attacks, a lot of uncertainty.**



No current scheme from Lithuania or EU **for insurance** of people or equipment sent to Ukraine.



Ukraine's municipality regions are obliged to develop **their own long-term local development plans** according to the new law.

Main question



How can we **start sharing knowledge on developing long-term plans** before the loss of russia while **keeping everyone safe?**

CHAPTER II:

Approaching the situation

Recovery plans

To ensure that Ukraine owns reconstruction, the agency should use the following principles:



Matching funds to needs;



Joint decisions;



Planning;



Decentralization.

*“The aim <...> is to **set a framework for Ukraine’s post-war reconstruction.***

*Despite the fog of war, **preparation and planning can and should be done now** so that reconstruction can commence on the first day of peace in Ukraine. “*

Lessons learned: Marshall plan

The **Marshall Plan came too late** to help European countries with their immediate post-war reconstruction problems.

Key principles were identified to help the current rebuilding planning:

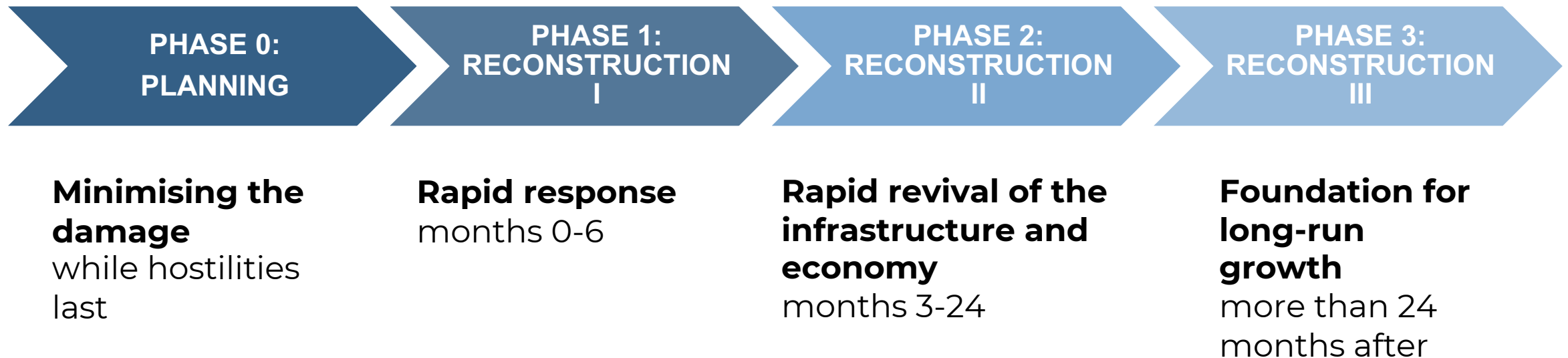
- Work on setting up the agency should make sure it is (close to) **operational by the time the war ends**.
- Start the process **now** while the **political will** is **the highest**.
- **Preliminary work must be done now** to protect the productivity capacity during the war.



<https://www.pamono.co.uk/marshall-plan-posters-from-kuehn-en-zoon-1950s-set-of-25>

Phases of recovery

Based on the CERP PRESS' "Blueprint for the reconstruction of Ukraine" following phases of reconstruction have been mapped.



Current focus: Planning stage

To minimize damage and achieve successful results, Ukraine's **rebuilding** should be **structured according to security risk**. Based on the CERP PRESS' Blueprint report the following actions on technical support are suggested:

Frontline regions:

- **Technical assistance with government planning efforts.**

Relatively safe regions:

- **'Digital mobility' support for relocated businesses/people.**



Lessons learned: Rebuilding Iraq

*“**Failure** of reconstruction in Iraq was attributed to the **lack of such an effort** when **local competences** (including linguistic) and **local involvement** were **disregarded**, as was **strategic planning and coordination in initiatives.**”*

https://cepr.org/system/files/publication-files/147614-a_blueprint_for_the_reconstruction_of_ukraine.pdf



<https://www.reuters.com/article/us-mideast-crisis-iraq-mosul-idUSKBN18P0RQ5>

Approaching the situation

Rebuilding needs to be organized in a **strategic and systematic** matter. Which means that it should be



based on the local needs,



planned, and



regulated.

For this to be possible, the (local) government should assemble an **inventory of damages, capabilities and needs.**



Long-term goals

While there are identified stages in the rebuilding processes, **even the most immediate operations should be delivered with the long-term goals in mind.**

Main targets – **technology, capital, and institutional reform:**



The cornerstone of Ukraine's **success in the long run** lies in attracting **foreign capital and modern technology to radically modernize the country.**



Ukrainians believe that after the war Ukraine will be a different country. **This is a unique opportunity to transform Ukraine's institutions.**



Break with the Soviet past: **the overarching goal is to weave Ukraine into the EU common market.**

Answering the question: Planning tools

Coming back to the question raised in the first chapter: **“How can we start sharing knowledge on developing long-term plans while keeping everyone safe?”**

The best practice analysis provides an answer allowing us to move forward:



Starting now Ukraine needs to be rebuilt in a **planned and regulated** manner with the focus on **local needs and expertise.**



Technologically advanced planning tools can help to bridge the pieces together in **building the new, modern Ukraine with long run success.**

CHAPTER III: Proposed actions

Planning in Lithuania

Similarly to Ukraine, Lithuania's urban planning has been affected by soviet practices dominated by single-use neighborhoods expanding over vast territories with limited accessibility.

However, after the independence, Lithuania has steadily moved towards more sustainable urban planning by developing national plans and city level master plans in order to avoid such mistakes in the future.



Benefits of going digital

Lithuania's public sector gives a lot of attention to the country's digitalization. **Urban planning is all about informed decision making thus digitalization brings plenty of benefits:**



Making information accessible



Optimizing processes



Systemizing information



Supporting faster decision making

Benefits of going digital

Most importantly, the grasp on information that the digital tools provide, gives a bird eye's view of cities in order to see the complex urban territories and their problems from a lager perspective.



Digital planning tools (DPT)

Digital planning tools (DPTs) have a wide range of uses based on their content. They provide capacities for:



exploration,



analysis,



design visualization,



planning,

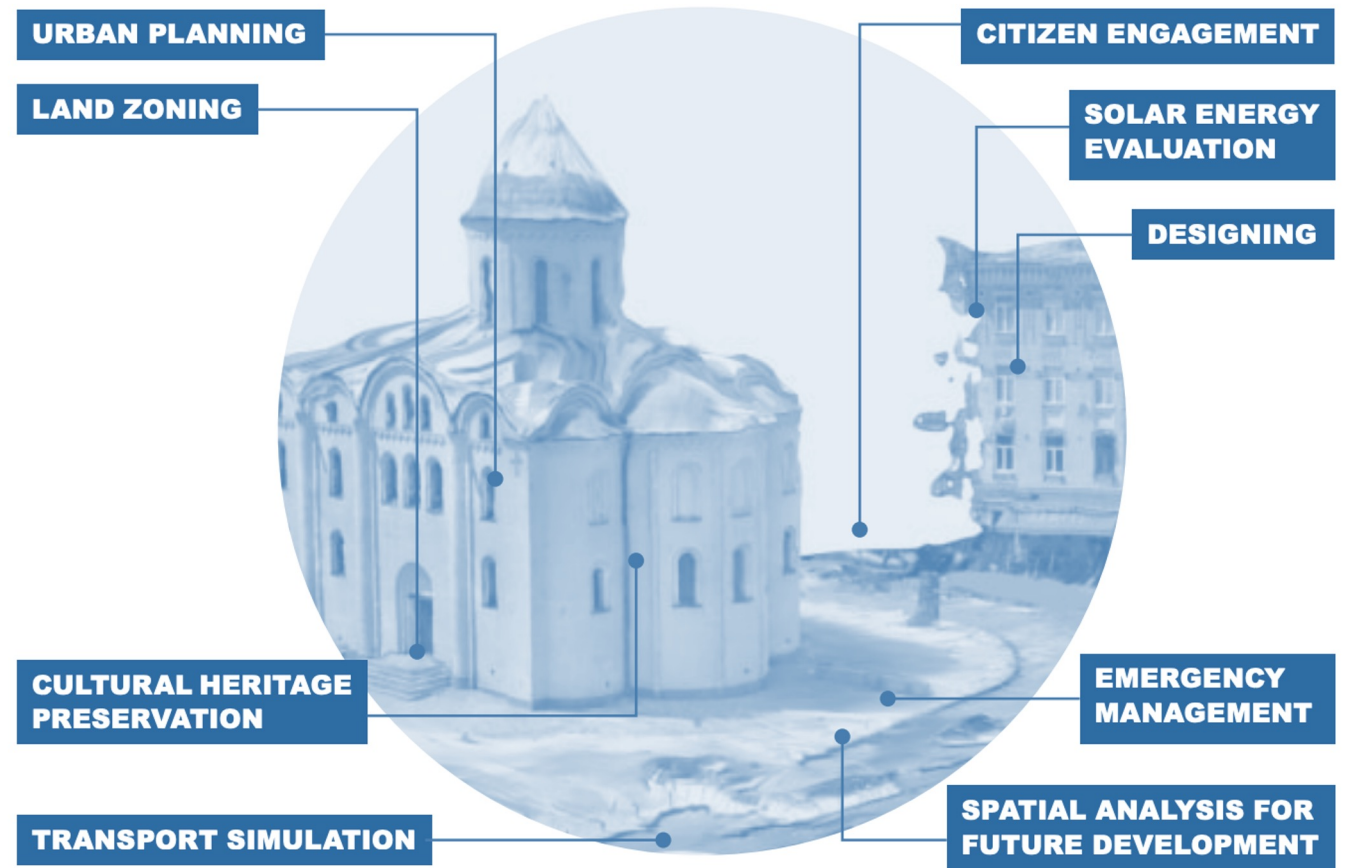


and making information accessible online.



How could DPTs be useful in rebuilding Ukraine?

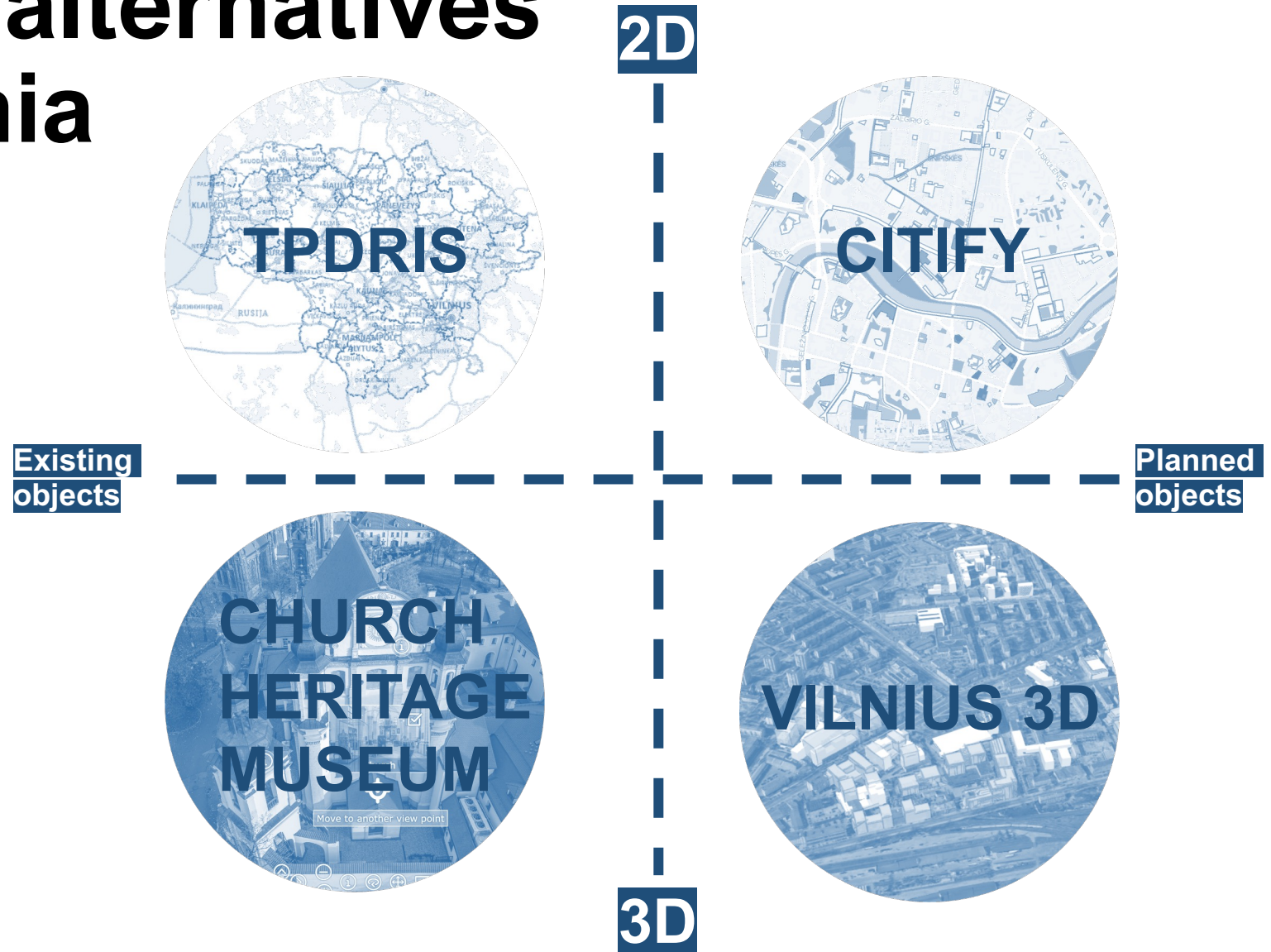
- DPTs provide a platform to create and manage complex urban information.
- Thus, making planned decisions faster.



DPT types and alternatives used in Lithuania

DPTs have a **great variety** of possible applications **based on the data** that is used for the model. Thus, in the beginning it is **crucial to define the initial topic** of the developed digital tool.

Lithuania has several examples of different digital tools in use.



Example 1: TPDRIS

2D

TPDRIS is a **Territorial planning document system** which is used by planning officials and architects and contains all the existing territorial **planning documents with geo references** for easy viewing in Lithuania.



**EXISTING
OBJECTS**

Example 2: CITIFY

2D

Citify platform is used by variety of stakeholders interested in the city development and **shows all the newly planned architectural projects on the map** in several cities in Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia.



**PLANNED
OBJECTS**

Example 3: CHURCH HERITAGE MUSEUM

EXISTING
OBJECTS

Church heritage museum website is used for easy access to **heritage preservation** and shows the **3D model of the museum complex** and its exhibit with the **supportive information**.



Example 4: VILNIUS 3D

3D

Vilnius 3D is a digital city model (DCM) which is used by planners and architects and shows **existing buildings and infrastructure models as well as planned projects and their volumes.**



**PLANNED
OBJECTS**

Identified possible partners

The possible partners have been identified based on their expertise and meetings discussing their interest in the project.

Ukrainian developers:

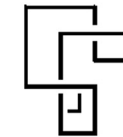


SKEIRON

Lithuanian developers:



**VILNIAUS
PLANAS**



**Išmaniųjų miestų
ir infrastruktūros
centras**

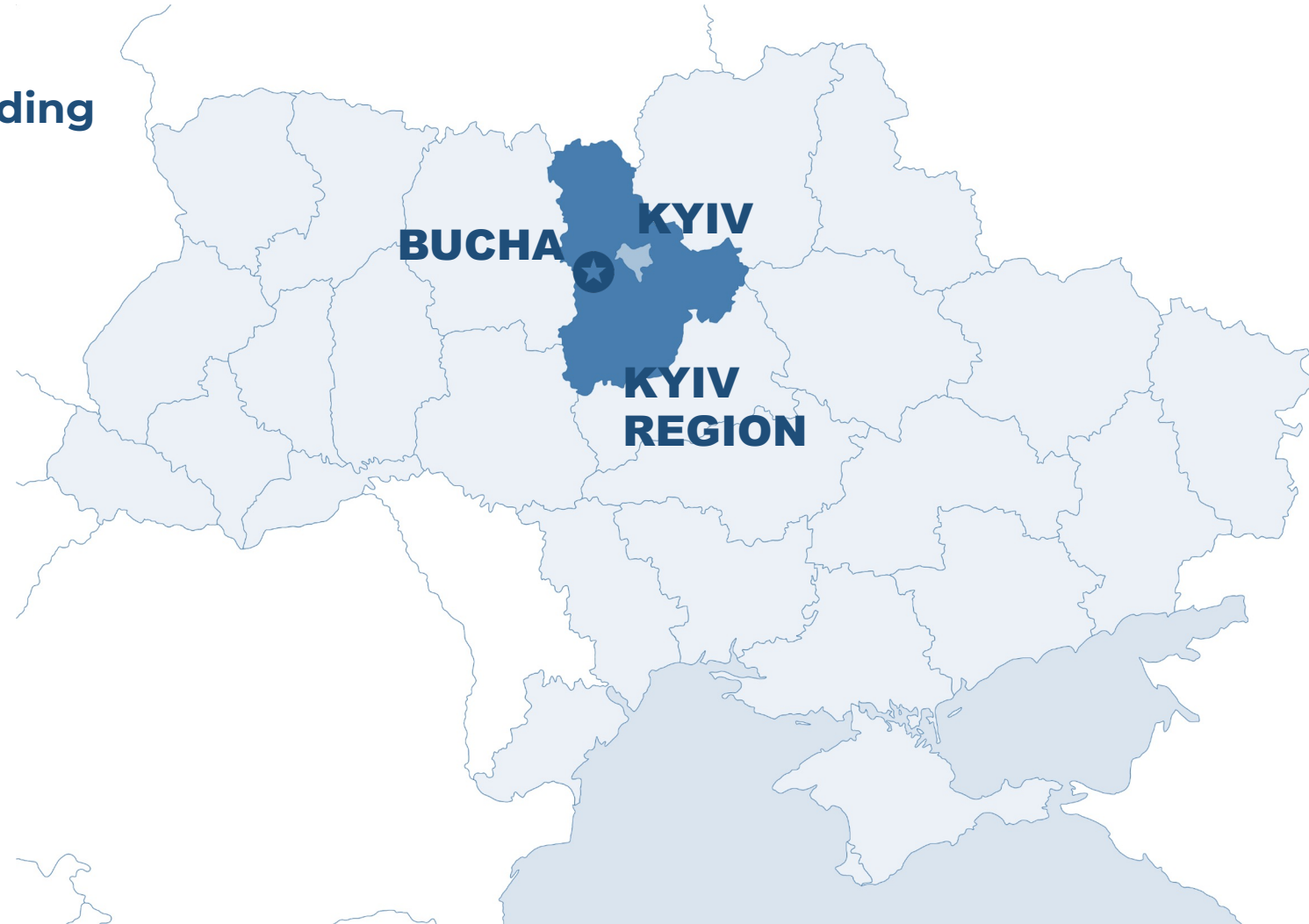


**statybos ir
architektūros
fakultetas**

Territorial criteria for possible pilot project

- Urban territory under **active rebuilding** process.
- City of a **~50-100K residents**.
- Municipal **interest** in international projects/ digitalization projects.
- Municipality **personnel resources**.
- Optional: proximity to technical universities.

IDENTIFIED POSSIBLE PARTNER MUNICIPALITY: BUCHA



Resources needed

Resources greatly depend on the type of digital tools Ukrainian municipalities would be interested in developing, the accessible and needed data.

Currently **as an example rough calculations were made** by one of the possible project partners **for a simple laser scanned digital city model** with public online access:



Scanning 650 €/ sq.km + transportation.



Bucha's territory (as an example): 26.57 sq.km x 650 = **17 270.5 €**



Hosting web service 159 € / month x 12 = **1 908 € / year**



Total ~20 000 € for the model + project administration costs

Identified risks



Currently any digital tools are **technically difficult** to implement due to the **uncertain electricity supply** in Ukraine. This might prolong information gathering.



In addition, due to the Marshal law **military permission might be needed** for certain data access. This can also lead to longer processes.



Security measures should be given extreme attention regarding who could currently access the developed digital tool.



At the moment every project in Ukraine is **influenced by the uncertainty** defined in the beginning of this presentation. Escalation of war and interrupted communication limit developments of any project in Ukraine.

Summary

Summary

What has been done?

- Situation and best practice analysis, public consultations with specialists
- **Digital planning tools have been identified as a best approach given the current situation and overviewing the long-term Ukrainian needs.**

What is currently being done?

- **BOTTOM UP APPROACH – identifying the needs of Ukrainian municipalities**

What should be done?

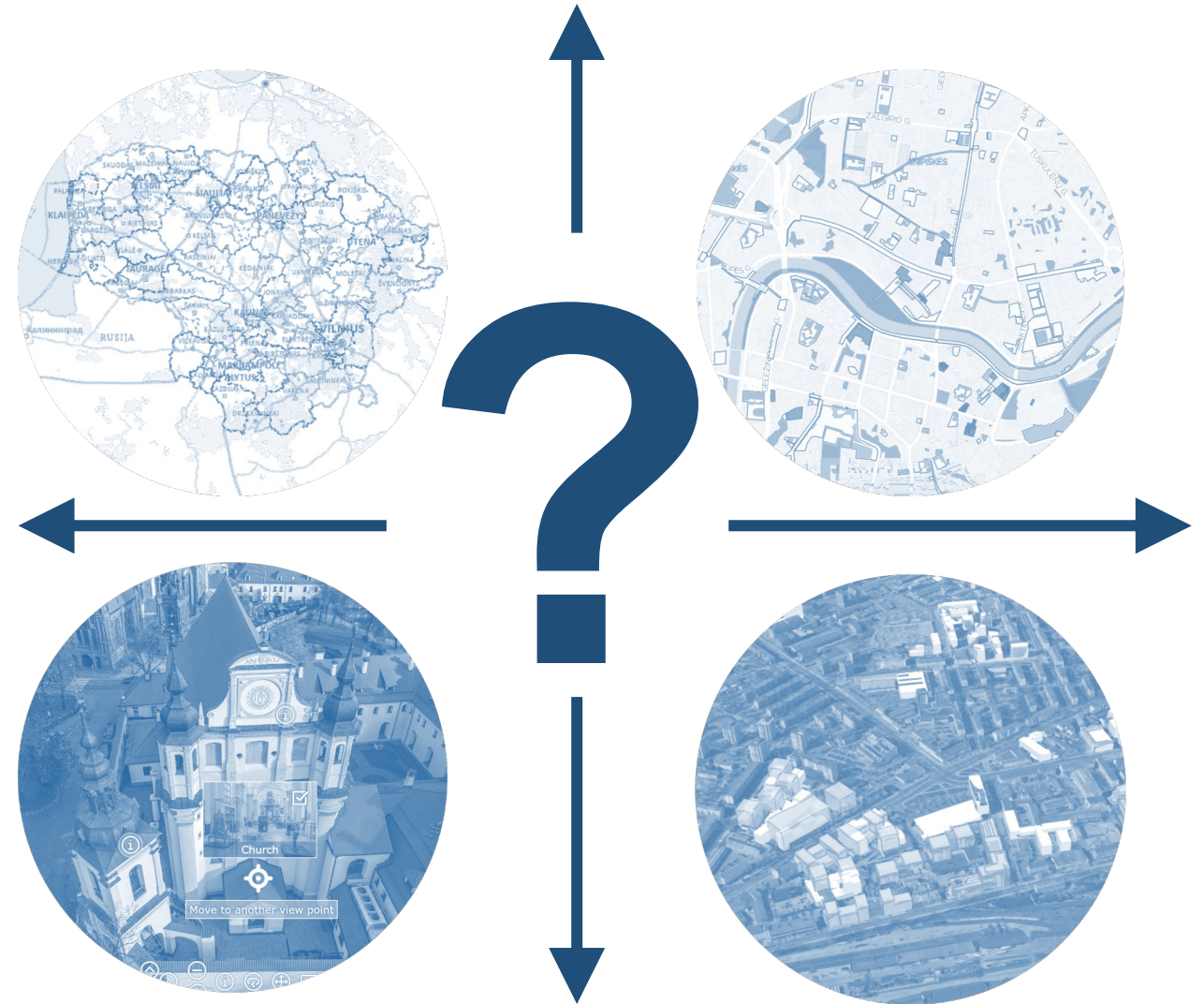
- **Defined and specified digital tool**
- Selection of partners
- Defined steps of further development
- Allocation of needed funding

Why it is important?

- **To rebuild Ukraine as a prosperous country with contemporary tools and informed decisions**

Way forward

- **Arrange proper contact** with Ukrainian municipality (Bucha).
- Identify **local needs** on digital tools.
- Analyze the **accessible planning information** used in the model.
- **Specify** the needed funding, phases of the tool development and timeline.



Question or suggestions? Please contact us

Project page:

[Rebuilding Ukraine: Lithuania's
long-term plan](#)

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