



RECONSTRUCTION OF TWENTY COUNTRIES:

Useful Information for Ukraine

— **Authors:**

Olena Dmytrenko

head of the IAA's (Institute of Analytics and Advocacy) Analytics Department

Viacheslav Kurylo

IAA's policy and data analyst

Vitalii Nabok

IAA's policy and data analyst

— **Layout and design:**

Kateryna Kysla

IAA's graphic designer

— **Proofreading:**

Svitlana Kalenichenko

IAA's editor of education and art publications, proofreader



The report was prepared with the financial support of the European Union. Its content is the sole responsibility of the Institute of Analytics and Advocacy NGO and does not necessarily reflect the views of the European Union.

The considered policies and solutions cannot serve as mandatory for implementation in Ukraine due to different economic, political, and military situations that occurred in the countries under study. The authors realize the differences in context and its potential impact on reality, so all the studied cases are presented exclusively for informational purposes only.

CONTENTS

Introduction	03
Current state of affairs in Ukraine	04
Experience of reconstruction and recovery of foreign countries	06
TOP most important solutions	07
General trends	09
1. Financial support from international partners	09
2. Institutional architecture of reconstruction	10
3. Investing in the future	14
Key lessons for Ukraine	15
Annex A. Analytical data in the context of countries	17
Annex B. Research methodology	18

INTRODUCTION

Humanity has been waging wars for almost the entire history of its existence. J. J. Babel (Switzerland) estimated that from 3,500 BC there have been only 292 years without wars.¹ Despite the widespread opinion that after the bloody 20th century, states began to seek civilized ways of resolving conflicts, policies of disarmament and nonviolence, trends indicate otherwise. Since the 18th century, the frequency of wars has been increasing every subsequent century, along with the number of victims among military and civilian populations.²

War inevitably leads to destruction, impoverishment, casualties, and a delay or complete halt in economic development, especially of a country in which the military actions take place.

The Russian Federation has invaded four independent countries over the past 30 years and started seven wars under the slogan of “saving” or “liberating” the local population.³

Today, it is the ninth year of Russia's war against Ukraine, 301 days since the beginning of a full-scale invasion of Russian troops on our territory. We have no doubt that the Ukrainians will bury Russian imperialism together with Russian troops, and this war will be the last war started by the dictator. Therefore, in our dreams, we are already rebuilding our cities, reforming politics, restoring the welfare of Ukraine and going to join the EU and NATO.

Since it is traditional for researchers, we started our way by studying the practice of other countries that at different times experienced destruction and loss due to war or other disasters. We realize that Ukraine lives now in a quite exceptional context, and the world is too changeable to be sure that the same tools and approaches to reconstruction and recovery will work in it. Researching policies and decisions of post-war countries, we primarily focused on the lessons that we can take into account, and mistakes that we can avoid, rebuilding our country, as Bertrand Russell wrote, “History is the sum total of things that could have been avoided”.

In this policy brief, we have collected the outcome of the reconstruction and recovery of 20 world countries, most of which were able to recover and have been successfully developing after natural disasters and wars.

This is an overview research, but its findings will serve as a basis for an in-depth analysis of individual solutions and policies, the application (or rejection) of which may be useful for Ukrainian society.

1. publications.lnu.edu.ua/bulletins/index.php/politology/article/viewFile/2790/2865
2. publications.lnu.edu.ua/bulletins/index.php/politology/article/viewFile/2790/2865
3. ukrainer.net/viyny-rosii/

CURRENT STATE OF AFFAIRS IN UKRAINE

As of mid-September 2022, the Government estimated the scale of damage caused to Ukraine at USD 340 billion, with the same figure confirmed by the World Bank.⁴ However, this figure is not final, as Russia continues shelling our territory with rockets and missiles. Although various experts estimate different amounts using different methodologies, including or excluding some aspects, we can be sure of one thing: the amount of money that Ukraine will need is unprecedented and too huge to cover it with our own resources only. The approved state budget for 2023 provides for a deficit of 20 percent of GDP (UAH 1.3 trillion).⁵ The primary source of covering the budget deficit is external borrowing, so the amount of public debt for the next year is fixed at UAH 6.4 trillion.⁶ The establishment of a fund for the elimination of the consequences of armed aggression as part of the special fund of the state budget for 2023 has also been approved. The expenses of this fund are to be in charge of the Ministry of Finance, and actually managed with the approval of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine. The fund's money is expected to be channeled for the construction, reconstruction and repair of destroyed public buildings, critical infrastructure facilities and housing, purchase of transport for schools and hospitals. For 2023, such a fund provides for the amount of **UAH 35 billion** financed by:

-
- 1 Funds obtained due to the enforcement of the Law of Ukraine "On Basic Principles of Compulsory Seizure of Property Rights of the Russian Federation and Its Residents in Ukraine".
 - 2 50 percent of funds transferred by the National Bank of Ukraine under the Law of Ukraine "On the National Bank of Ukraine".⁷
-

There are also subsidies expected to be allocated to local budgets for the implementation of local self-government in the de-occupied territories and other territories affected by the full-scale invasion in the amount of UAH 23.9 billion.

Since February 2022, Ukraine has attracted **UAH 1.3 trillion** of financing for the budget: most of it is provided by the NBU, but it also includes loans from MFIs, grants, and income from the sale of government bonds. Ukraine will have to service and return most of this

4. www.ukrinform.ua/rubric-economy/3568776-zbitki-ukraini-vid-vijni-narazi-stanovlat-ponad-340-milardiv-smigal.html

5. zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2710-IX#Text

6. www.kmu.gov.ua/news/verhovna-rada-ukrayini-uhvalila-derzhbyudzheth-na-2023-rik

7. itd.rada.gov.ua/billInfo/Bills/Card/40472

funding. Public debt servicing expenditures for 2023 are provided for in the amount of UAH 326 billion, which is almost twice as high as in 2022.⁸

30 percent inflation is expected, with some GDP growth, while 50 percent of the budget are to be spent on covering the state's military needs.

Fundraising platforms and volunteer organizations have been actively working, too. United24 and the Come Back Alive Charity Foundation alone have collected a total of UAH 12 billion over the past six months. The Ukrainian Armed Forces are gradually moving towards the state border of Ukraine, and since the beginning of a full-scale invasion they have liberated [1,620 localities from the invaders](#).

At the international level, support for Ukraine is still high: despite individual articles published in media reporting that European countries are already "tired" of assisting Ukraine, the European Union has agreed on financial assistance for Ukraine for 2023 in the amount of EUR 18 billion⁹, and it is still supporting Ukraine and the IMF.¹⁰

Ukraine is implementing the recommendations of the European Union, which are necessary for continuing negotiations and accession. The President of Ukraine expects that the country will meet all the requirements by the end of 2022.¹¹ As of early October, 10 out of 30 countries supported Ukraine's accelerated accession to NATO.¹²

8. zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1928-20#Text

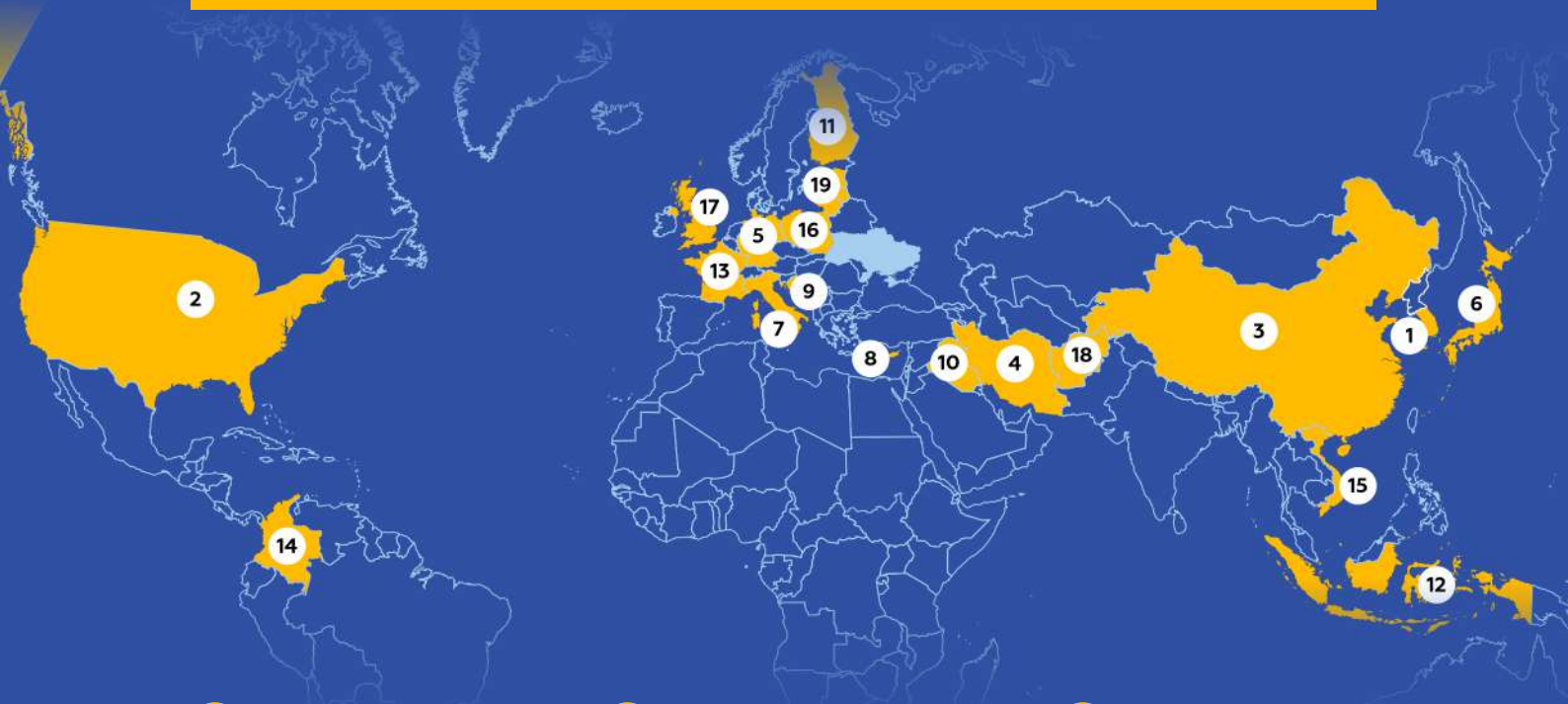
9. www.epravda.com.ua/news/2022/11/6/693514/

10. www.slovoidilo.ua/2022/10/13/novyna/finansy/ukrayina-otrymala-13-mlrd-dolariv-ekstrenoho-finansuvannya-mvf

11. www.unian.ua/politics/chlenstvo-ukrajini-v-yes-zelenskiy-rozpoviv-pro-realizaciyu-domovlenostey-11980668.html

12. www.slovoidilo.ua/2022/10/04/stattja/polityka/kyiv-jde-nato-yak-reahuye-svit-dumayut-ukrajini

EXPERIENCE OF RECONSTRUCTION AND RECOVERY OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES



1 South Korea
The Korean War
1950–1953

2 USA
Hurricane Katrina
2005

3 China
Sichuan Earthquake
2008

4 Iran
The Iran–Iraq War
1980–1988

5 Germany
World War II
1939–1945

6 Japan
World War II
1939–1945
Earthquake
2011

7 Italy
World War II
1939–1945

8 Cyprus
Turkish Invasion
1974–until now

9 Croatia
The War of Independence
1991–1995

10 Iraq
War in Iraq
2003–2011

11 Finland
The Winter War
World War II
1939–1945

12 Indonesia
Indian Ocean Tsunami
2004

13 France
World War II
1939–1945

14 Columbia
Fighting Radicals
and Drug Cartels
1958–2016

15 Vietnam
Second Indochina War
1959–1975

16 Poland
World War II
1939–1945

17 United Kingdom
World War II
1939–1945

18 Afghanistan
The War in Afghanistan
2001–2021

19 The Baltic States
World War II and
Soviet Occupation
1939–1991

TOP MOST IMPORTANT SOLUTIONS



South Korea

Institutionalization of technology development.



USA

Institutionalization of internal security, organized in case of need to respond to any threat.



China

3-year regulated program of patronage of economically developed provinces over provinces affected by the disaster.



Iran

Structuring and sharing responsibility between levels and executors of the country's reconstruction program (although in general the reconstruction was not successful).



Germany

Strict financial discipline and super-balanced budget.



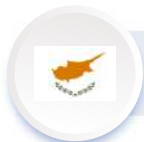
Japan

Reconstruction bonds paid off from certain sources in 25 years.



Italy

Differentiated approach to recovery of more or less affected regions of the country. Special policy developed for the south of the country.



Cyprus

Successful development of the tourism sector (up to 20 percent of GDP) even in the context of the annexation of part of the country.



Croatia

Comprehensive state program for re-socialization of war veterans.



Iraq

A systematic approach to assessing losses, attracting funding, and planning reconstruction and reforms.



Columbia

Development and maintenance of the National Army.



Finland

Policy of resettlement of its citizens from the annexed territories and providing accommodation.



Poland

Effective use of all available benefits from joining the EU.



Indonesia

Properly organized reconstruction based on the principles of the project approach.



United Kingdom

Smart development of the destroyed capital and regulated policy of building new cities.



France

Prioritization of reconstruction by industry sectors based on performance indicators.



Afghanistan

Establishing a special body ([SIGAR](#)) providing independent and impartial supervision of reconstruction projects and measures.



Vietnam

Introducing a “rapid response” concept in psychiatry and effective practices to overcome PTSD.



The Baltic States

Small- and large-scale privatization, economic liberalization, deregulation for business, simple tax system, management of various processes through digitalization.

GENERAL TRENDS

1. FINANCIAL SUPPORT FROM INTERNATIONAL PARTNERS

Almost every story of post-war and post-catastrophic reconstruction of countries began with the accumulation of a “start-up capital” including loans or grants. After the World War II, the Marshall Plan provided such a support for the affected countries, and its funds helped Europeans resume production. Countries that had been forced to give up US money (Poland and Finland) tried to attract loans from MFIs.

The Marshall Plan is a program to support the economies of European countries affected by World War II. It operated within 1948–1951 under the U.S. Economic Cooperation Act. As a result, 13 European countries received economic support totaling USD 13.3 billion (in the current equivalent it is about USD 169.5 billion).

Under pressure from the USSR, countries of Eastern Europe, Eastern Germany and Finland were forced to refuse this assistance.

In the late 20th and early 21st centuries, specially developed emergency response tools provided by MFIs, suspension of payment or partial write-off of external debts became common ways to financially support countries suffering from crisis situations.

In 1946, the United States canceled USD 1.8 billion of France's debt in exchange for access to the cinema market.

In 2003 and 2004, the Paris Club imposed a moratorium on payments on Indonesia's external debt and wrote off 80 percent of Iraq's debt.

Grant and humanitarian assistance to affected countries, which often also comes in cash, also plays an important role.

After Hurricane Katrina, 150 countries around the world offered volunteer, material, and financial assistance to the United States.

After the end of the war, South Korea for 5 years was receiving irrevocable financial assistance from the United States in the amount of about 10 percent of its GDP.

After the tsunami, at the arranged donor conference Indonesia raised USD 1.2 billion of grant aid.

At the donor conference, Iraq was provided preliminary consent from partners to allocate USD 33 billion of grant aid (nevertheless, the country never received most of the funds).

During the research activities, we have not established a direct relationship between the amount of funding and successful reconstruction, but we highlighted several obstacles that had prevented countries from effectively managing financial flows for reconstruction:

- 1 **Error in estimating losses.** Most countries underestimated the amount of their losses as consequences of wars and disasters. For example, the amount of funding spent by Indonesia on tsunami relief made up USD 14 billion, while the declared need amounted to USD 7 billion. Therefore, even one hundred percent funding of the need did not guarantee the reconstruction and renovation of all necessary infrastructure and industry facilities.
 - 2 **Corruption.** Insufficient transparency in the channeling of funds, especially those borrowed or received from partners, increases the risk of overstating costs, deterioration of quality and loss of trust of creditors and partners. In the future, this leads to direct or indirect failure in further cooperation and support. Two striking examples in this research are Finland and Iraq cases. Finland was being reconstructed with no funds of the Marshall Plan involved and it had almost zero tolerance for corruption, while Iraq received more than USD 94 billion from the international community, but it failed to spend them effectively. Today, Finland ranks among top ten world countries in terms of welfare, it is a member of the EU and is to join NATO soon. Iraq, still struggling with the consequences of the war, has a low level of education, with its economy actually supported only by large oil deposits. High level of corruption during the reconstruction of Afghanistan by the United States also became one of the key factors in the unsuccessful construction of a new democratic state.
-

Certainly, corruption is not the only reason for such a striking difference in welfare and development of these two countries, but it is one of the determining factors for building up the future.

The damage caused to Ukraine by Russian troops is extremely large and it continues to increase. It is important for us to attract enough funds to restore all the necessary infrastructure and housing for Ukrainians. At the same time, attracting as many resources as possible is not a top-priority task. In this aspect, the key conclusion of this research is that no matter how many resources Ukraine receives, we must be able to use them for their intended purpose and report for every dollar sent to our support.

2. INSTITUTIONAL ARCHITECTURE OF RECONSTRUCTION

Practically all countries did their best to carry out reconstruction in an organized and comprehensive manner. In this context, we should focus on three basic components that usually accompanied the reconstruction processes in some way or another:

→ **Written declaration of tasks and goals.**

A program, plan, or law, or other legislative act that provides for a set of guidelines and solutions as for priorities, resources, methods, and executors of renovation and reconstruction tasks and the like. The content and structure of these declarative documents varied from country to country, but their effect at the national level was highlighted almost everywhere.

- **South Korea**
five-year plans (economic recovery);
- **USA**
Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act (Disaster Management);
- **Iran**
plan of socio-economic and cultural development of Iran (comprehensive post-war reconstruction);
- **Germany**
package of reforms suggested by Ludwig Erhard (economic recovery);
- **Japan**
the Dodge Plan (economic recovery);
- **Italy**
South Development Program (economic recovery);
- **Cyprus**
the Annan Plan (conflict resolution);
- **Iraq**
Damage and Needs Assessment document "Iraq. Reconstruction and Investment" (comprehensive post-war reconstruction);
- **Indonesia**
Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Master Plan (comprehensive disaster recovery plan);
- **France**
the Monnet Plan and Hirsch Plan (the economic recovery period);
- **Vietnam**
Doi Moi process, renovation policy, (economic recovery).

Some of these documents feature a detailed description of activities, performance indicators, expected results and the distribution of powers. Other documents are of general nature and limited to outlining the basic directions of activity. The most renowned documents concerned primarily the recovery of the economy (the Marshall Plan, the Dodge Plan, the Monnet Plan, the Hirsch Plan) and often helped in achieving goals. But there were also comprehensive cross-sectoral plans aimed at rebuilding and restoring necessary infrastructure and housing. As a rule, representatives of international organizations and foreign consultants were involved in the development of this type of documents (the White Paper for Economic Reform in Iraq, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Master Plan in Indonesia).

→ Updating the institutional network.

Each of the countries under study faced issues related to the delegation of authority to manage and coordinate processes that are emerging in post-war countries. Naturally, the network of peacetime institutions must be streamlined under the impact of new factors and challenges caused by the war. The countries under study also acted differently in this case, but we made some generalizations. The issue of updating the institutional network was mostly solved in one of two ways:

- **The first way** lies in the creation of a new executive authority (or expansion of the functions of the existing one) and delegating all powers as for expansion of the network, resolving issues of analysis, search for solutions, management, and so on.
- **The second way** consists in the targeted establishment of specialized institutions without powers of authority with a specific goal set in terms of reconstruction (management, control, planning, attracting or spending resources, etc.).

- *The United States*
the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).
- *China*
expert body of researchers to develop proposals as for mitigating secondary effects of the disaster.
- *Iran*
ministries at the central level, reconstruction headquarters at the local level.
- *Croatia*
Ministry of Croatian Veterans.
- *Iraq*
the Office of the Special Inspector General for Iraq Reconstruction.
- *Indonesia*
National Disaster Management Coordination Committee, later Aceh-Nias Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Agency.
- *France*
Ministry of Reconstruction and Urban Development.

According to researchers and analysts, whose opinion is also supported by the authors of this policy brief, one of the most successful models for updating the institutional network and the content of reconstruction plans was developed by Indonesia in response to the 2004 earthquake and tsunami.

Immediately after the disaster, the National Disaster Management Coordination Committee was empowered to manage the reconstruction, with the development of the reconstruction plan entrusted to the Ministry of National Development Planning.

But this system failed, and within a few months, the Aceh-Nias Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Agency (BRR) was launched. The Agency was granted a four-year mandate with the ministry-level powers, after which the communities had to continue developing independently.

Scope of Agency's activities:

- *provides transparency, accountability, and accelerated reconstruction;*
- *it DOES NOT manage restoration projects, but leaves it within the competence of the project initiators (state, business representatives, donors);*
- *monitors and publishes project requirements submitted by affected regions, the use of donor funding, and the status of project implementation;*
- *coordinates donor funds with the needs of communities in Aceh and Nias;*
- *defines project priority criteria and optimizes costs.*

There were Supervisory and Advisory Boards at the Agency and its regional representative offices established around the country.

They opted for a flexible approach to reconstruction (at the request of communities, the Agency was making amendments to the original reconstruction plan). A project was defined as a reconstruction unit. During the reconstruction period, the Agency was coordinating about 12,000 projects, and in just 5 years they managed to restore, and in some places even expand the infrastructure.

The Indonesia case has its drawbacks, too. In particular, researchers point out the absence of external audit of projects and corruption during the reconstruction process, although in general the Indonesian model was highly appraised as a way of post-crisis management.

→ **Optimization of policy activities.**

War or natural disasters temporarily suspend caring about improving the well-being of the population, with a new agenda arising in society and the state, focused on ensuring the basic and emergency needs of people. Rapid response is required to the issues of a large number of displaced persons, large-scale loss of housing and jobs, not to mention the need in supporting defense of the country and military, which are today a top-priority in politics and public life.

It is remarkable that the difficulty of developing targeted policies was mostly associated with the decision-making centralization system. For countries that had already had an established decentralized system before the disaster (such as Finland) it was easier to coordinate reconstruction and correlate needs with decisions taken. Non-governmental organizations that were engaged in assistance or reconstruction of countries, and government agencies also had decentralized management system.

After some failed attempts to launch regional reconstruction projects managed from the center, Indonesia established regional offices around the country (perhaps the reason was that the state decentralization reform had not been completed, which complicated the work).

In this context, the decentralization reform already launched in Ukraine is a great accomplishment. In some communities, low efficiency in approving and implementing decisions is still observed, which is primarily associated with the absence of experience and specialists in the regions. Nevertheless, the legislative framework has been laid, with a network built, and the distribution of powers has been effected between the center and

regions. Therefore, it is necessary to continue the reform and at the same time adjust it to the realities of wartime.

3. INVESTING IN THE FUTURE

A hypothesis that emerged after the research has been completed consists in the fact that the level of destruction a country suffered from and the difficulty of the situation after the war is inversely proportional to caring about the education of its population. Almost every post-war country under study:



Introduced a new or upgraded the old education system



Finland



Japan



South Korea



United Kingdom



Germany,



Poland



Increased investment in science or were looking for other ways to access technology



Italy



South Korea



Germany



Finland



Introduced or supported research and development of the latest technologies, creation of technology parks, incubators or scientific hubs



South Korea



France



Vietnam

The reconstruction of the countries under study was taking place at different time intervals, and the state of education, science and technology before the wars differed even in European countries. Therefore, in one case, it was the elimination of illiteracy among the population (like in South Korea), in another case it was the development of innovative knowledge economy (like in Finland). At the same time, in both cases, the development of science and education was listed among the top-priority needs of post-war reconstruction.

Now in Ukraine, the basic needs for education of the population are met: the education is mandatory, free of charge and competitive. However, another aspect is important for Ukraine – civic education and critical thinking. Our historical past makes us keep fighting with the propaganda of the “russian world” and the “inferiority complex” on an ongoing basis. The Revolution of Dignity, the war that has been lasting since 2014 and its escalation in 2022 have greatly affected the consciousness of Ukrainians and trends in the development of civil society. Today, strengthening and sharing this experience is more important than ever, as it is the key to the survival of Ukrainians, next generations and the Ukrainian state as a whole.

KEY LESSONS FOR UKRAINE



- 1. European integration** has become an auxiliary factor for all the countries under study. If for the founders and first members the European Union was more about resolving economic issues, then countries such as Poland, Croatia, Cyprus gained an opportunity to benefit from the very path to accession. Political reforms, the rule of law, democracy and its principles have largely contributed to the development of internal sustainability of countries.

For more information about the impact of European integration on the reconstruction and development of countries, please refer to the articles about Italy, Poland, Croatia, France and Cyprus.



- 2. Every country engaged in war faces the issues of ensuring proper quality of life of war veterans and internally displaced persons**, which need an urgent solution. PTSD research in the United States, Vietnam, as well as proven solutions on the coordination of settlement and accommodation for internally displaced persons and military personnel who returned from the front in Finland and Croatia may be useful in the process of developing or upgrading relevant policies in Ukraine.



- 3. Today, the institutional architecture of reconstruction** is a particularly important issue for us. The experience of other countries shows that the models that countries have applied in the process of recovery from wars and natural disasters vary greatly. The success of reconstruction is largely influenced by the context, both internal and external, and resources, the level of the development of the country before disaster and so on. Therefore, the same policies in different countries can give unexpected results, so we do not call for adopting ready-made solutions and implementing them in Ukraine. Instead, this research allows to identify several models of institutional architecture of reconstruction that have been applied and break them down into components:

- a) governance:** centralized; decentralized;
- b) financing:** system of funds; project-based; centralized; mixed;
- c) strategy (program):** sectoral; regional; priority-based.

It is important to continue research on these components, their content and effectiveness, since the institutional architecture of reconstruction will be formed in any case, it is important that it is developed from the inside rather than chaotically created by circumstances and situational needs. The experience of countries such as

Italy, Japan, Indonesia, the United States, China, and Iraq may at least show the mistakes and shortcomings of each of the components and help to correctly assess the components of reconstruction that are already actively discussed in society today.



- 4.** Experience of restoring the country after destruction using a project-based approach. The application of the project-based approach in reconstruction looks very attractive for Ukraine and it is actively discussed now among parties concerned. However, there is no clear vision yet how the restoration projects will be planned and implemented.

One of the most illustrative examples of successful application of the project-based approach combined with an effective model of the architecture of reconstruction is Indonesia. Underestimating participation of communities and their role in reconstruction planning, and the consequences of poorly planned controlling and monitoring the reconstruction process, in particular spending money, clearly demonstrate the problems that may arise in Ukraine. Therefore, this case contains a number of very useful recommendations on how to protect the project-based approach in reconstruction from risks.



- 5.** It is obvious that the initial need of our population after the victory will be the reconstruction of residential buildings, energy and infrastructure facilities, for a large number of them was destroyed and damaged during the war. But we studied the experience of 16 countries that had to rebuild their infrastructure after the war, and the most successful among them today are those countries which in the post-war period invested a lot of resources in education, science and technology, as it is an investment in the younger generations, that is, in the future.

Ukraine has a strongest need for the development of science and education. First, it is essential to permanently get rid of the impact of Sovietism on the Ukrainian education system and the mentality of Ukrainian people. Secondly, to develop technologies, in particular IT and other creative industries (in which Ukrainians have great potential). It will have a positive economic impact and allow to build up our economic power in the future.



Analytical data in the context of countries

Country	Data
South Korea	iaa.org.ua/portfolio/pivdenna-koreya
USA	iaa.org.ua/portfolio/usa
China	iaa.org.ua/portfolio/kytai
Iran	iaa.org.ua/portfolio/iran-speczvypusk iaa.org.ua/portfolio/iran
Germany	iaa.org.ua/portfolio/nimechchyna
Japan	iaa.org.ua/portfolio/yaponiya
Italy	iaa.org.ua/portfolio/italiya
Cyprus	iaa.org.ua/portfolio/kipr
Croatia	iaa.org.ua/portfolio/horvatiya
Iraq	iaa.org.ua/portfolio/irak
Finland	iaa.org.ua/portfolio/finlyandiya
Indonesia	iaa.org.ua/portfolio/indoneziya
France	iaa.org.ua/portfolio/francziya
Columbia	iaa.org.ua/portfolio/kolumbiya
Vietnam	iaa.org.ua/portfolio/vyetnam
Poland	iaa.org.ua/portfolio/polsha
United Kingdom	iaa.org.ua/portfolio/brytaniya
Afghanistan	iaa.org.ua/portfolio/afganistan
The Baltic States	iaa.org.ua/portfolio/krayiny-baltiye

Research methodology

Goal: Select effective policies for the restoration of countries of the world after the destruction caused by war, man-made or natural disaster, which can be used in Ukraine in the post-war period to accelerate recovery and stabilize development.

Subject: political, economic, and social decisions, approved within the country or at the international level for the restoration of the affected state, which contributed to the establishment of appropriate functions of the state and accelerated the reconstruction of the country.

Selection: states of the world that have suffered large-scale destruction, prolonged economic or humanitarian crises, which have caused great damage and threatened the future of countries and their population, but operational decisions and recovery policies have allowed these countries to return to their pre-crisis level of development.

Time interval: 1950s until present.

Selection criteria:

- A country has suffered a devastating natural disaster or a large-scale war.
- It has developed or received a recovery strategy/policy from partners or has implemented separate ad hoc solutions to respond to the disaster.
- Now the country has performance indicators of economic development at the level of the pre-crisis period or higher (if a part of the country (province or state) is considered), so, this territory was partially or completely able to eliminate the consequences of the disaster).

Task:

- A cursory analysis of the historical development of economically stable countries over the past 70 years (selection based on the ranking of the GDP share in the global economy). Selection of countries for the research.
- Determining the context of the country under study, the level of economic development before and after the disaster. Brief analytical review, in particular:
 - political regime, form of government, dominant ideology, international support;
 - type of economy, size of public debt, human development index, leading sectors of the economy.
- Defining the exact or estimated amount of losses incurred by the country, their decomposition and analytical review.
- Analysis of strategic documents for the reconstruction of the country that have been developed in the country or by international partners (if any). OR
- Analysis of decisions/reports of the state government or international organizations on assessments of the state reconstruction/disaster management process.
- A brief description of the implemented recovery policies and an assessment of their impact on the situation (effectiveness).
- Estimation of the time and money spent on recovery policies (if possible).

Pilot research:

5 countries that have suffered significant damage over the past 70 years due to various causes such as natural disaster, war, sanctions, political crisis were selected for the pilot research. Countries that differ in their political structure and regime, different time periods and geographical locations were selected for research:

- *Germany (German economic miracle during the government of Ludwig Erhard, 1963–1966).*
- *South Korea (recovery from the war with Northern Korea, 1950–1953).*
- *United States (response to Hurricane Katrina, 2005).*
- *China (province recovery after Sichuan Earthquake, 2008).*
- *Iran (economic development after imposed sanctions, 2011).*



Institute
of Analysis
and Advocacy



Інститут
аналітики
та адвокації