

Annual report 2025



rozkvit

**Ro3kvit Urban
Coalition
for Ukraine**

2025 in context

The third full year of Ro3kvit's existence unfolded in the context of a full-scale war waged by Russia against Ukraine. It was marked by a complex mix of emotions and responsibilities: concern about the length of the war and its immense human consequences, a growing understanding of the scale of recovery work facing Ukraine now and in the future, and pride in the projects we were able to deliver despite these circumstances.

In 2025, the world around Ukraine continued to change rapidly. International media attention to Ukraine decreased compared to the first years of the full-scale invasion, and support flows became less stable and more selective. Global political and economic shifts affected the country directly, and indirectly influenced organisations working intensively on recovery challenges, including Ro3kvit.

Within this context, Ro3kvit continued to develop and implement projects that respond to these challenges. Although we are one organisation among many working on Ukraine's recovery, our contribution focused on strengthening people's position within recovery processes. In 2025, our main focus was

PEOPLE

We continued capacity-building programmes, developed research and strategies addressing displacement, worked on participatory projects and tools, and engaged in neighbourhood-scale planning and design projects closer to people's everyday environments.

Strengthening people's position in Ukraine means strengthening the foundation for future recovery. This focus will continue in 2026, with further integration of economic and cultural dimensions, including job creation and questions of identity, as part of broader recovery processes.

In 2025, we delivered **9 urban planning,** and design recovery projects, **5 social research projects,** 5 academic papers, 4 circular building projects, and 4 capacity-building programmes.

Ro3kvit organised **9 online lectures**, produced a series of online video podcasts, and presented its work at **4 international exhibitions**.

Communities at the heart of urban changes

Project team: Lilet Breddels, Sofiia Bondar, Alya Drazhenko, Daryna Pasyuta, Fulco Treffers, Oksana Hrabchak, Anna Sherback, Play the City, INBO, STIPO, Misto Reboot, Areac, Hurt.

This project has been supported by the Kingdom of the Netherlands in the framework of their MATRA programme.

We created a [toolkit](#) for citizens participation that combines existing knowledge and methods for citizen involvement and tailor that to the diverse and challenging circumstances of municipalities in Ukraine affected by war. This toolkit will support effective citizen participation in urban planning and can be applied in other war-torn municipalities.

The target group is the municipalities which will receive the toolkit for participatory processes.

The beneficiaries in the end are citizens. Special attention is paid to youth, war veterans, refugees and IDPs. Young people because they are the future, and veterans because their needs are specific and underestimated in general urban planning plans and norms.

After an open call to municipalities and local NGO's 3 teams were chosen - out of 91 applications — from **Chernivitsi**, **Pidhaitsi** and **Lukashivka** to intensively work on site.

In **Chernivitsi**, the AREAC team, together with Ro3kvit and the Dutch studio Play the City, created [PoruCh](#) — an interactive platform mapping services and opportunities for city residents. To bring the platform to life, the team organized the Civic Action Game, which gathered over 40 organizations to exchange resources and plan joint actions. Within one day, the PoruCh map filled with dozens of new points — hubs, workshops, social centers, and courses. PoruCh has become a symbol of a new culture of mutual support: it not only shows who does what in the city, but helps people act together.



КЛУБИ ЗА ІНТЕРЕСАМИ
Волонтерський клуб
Мастер-клас
Для всіх
facebook.com/bibakko

Чернівці
Інтерактивна карта
Громадянська платформа
Психологія міста
на рівні вулиць
psosovok.com

ТВОРИ ЗАЙНІТТИ
ГО "Світлячок світа"
Назва
Діти/молодь

КОВОРКІНГ
"Видення молоді"
Вік
Молодь

КОВОРКІНГ
ГО "Чернівецьке об'єднання "Захист"
Підтримка людей з інвалідністю та сприяння інклюзії у загальному регіоні, громадська організація пропонує інклюзивний коворкінг та кухню, мовні курси, різноманітні тренінги для всіх вікових категорій, а також читальний клуб «На пуфці».

Яблунівська вулиця

Південно-Кільцева вулиця

Південний парк

Prima market

The **Pidhaitsi** case focused on the valley of the Styr River valley — a landscape of high ecological value and everyday significance for residents. The aim was to test the possibility of creating an Eco-park through the involvement of the community and other related stakeholders. The outcomes were: framing the initiative not as a single project, but as a long-term territorial development strategy for the Styr river valley; introducing participatory formats tailored to a rural context, including travelling exhibitions, informal gatherings, and facilitated workshops; ensuring integration between ecological data, community feedback, and governance considerations.

Lukashivka is one of the 18.000 small villages in Ukraine that suffer from lack of public services. After the occupation, Lukashivka was left without basic infrastructure - and without trust. People stopped believing in authorities, in external organizations, and often even in one another. When the team began working in Lukashivka, it became clear that standard participatory tools - community meetings, surveys, public discussions - did not work here. Thus, participation had to start from physical action, not from words. Cleaning a yard, building a bench, planting flowers, lighting a bonfire - these small gestures became acts of rebuilding trust. Through several of these co-creating events slowly a community feeling is re-emerging and the start of co-ownership over the village resources has been made.

From these intense work periods in the three case studies a downloadable toolkit has been created with participatory tools that can be used in different municipalities in Ukraine and abroad.

Workshop in Pidhaitsi





Neighbourhood Development Concepts in Lviv Oblast

Project team: Elina Polyanska, Fulco Treffers, Natalia Kozub, Daryna Pasiuta, Daria Tereshchenko, Svitlana Usichenko, Iryna Tsyba, Sofia Bondar, Ruslan Antonenko, Antoine Korchagin, Anastasia Aniskina, Sofia Vinnichenko and Oleksandr Tsyuper.

The project was funded by the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) of the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany. This document was developed by the NGO Ro3kvit for the Stryi hromada with the support of UN-Habitat and funding from BMZ.

In 2025, Ro3kvit worked with three municipalities in Lviv Oblast on [Neighbourhood development strategies](#) grounded in community engagement and spatial analysis. The work combined everyday local needs with long-term development perspectives, drawing on the UN-Habitat handbook My Neighborhood.

This project followed the capacity-building programme delivered in 2024 by the UN-Habitat Ukraine Urban Lab in collaboration with UN-Habitat, Impact, ReStart, and Ro3kvit. During that programme, the selected municipalities developed Integrated Development Concepts. These concepts formed the basis for more detailed neighbourhood-scale planning, allowing municipalities to explore recovery challenges at a closer, more human scale and to better understand the role of neighbourhoods within broader recovery processes in Ukraine.

All three strategies were developed through a four-month participatory process. The work resulted in analytical maps, socio-spatial scenarios, and co-designed development directions reflecting both lived experience and integrated planning principles at the neighbourhood level. In each municipality, priorities were defined in relation to local challenges, spatial context, and the social structure of the community.

In the following pages, we present key takeaways from the neighbourhoods in **Truskavets**, **Drohobych**, and **Stryi**. In parallel with this work, Ro3kvit developed a proposal for adapting the UN-Habitat My Neighborhood methodology to the Ukrainian context.

In **Truskavets**, the emphasis was placed on improving the quality of the everyday environment and creating comfortable, safe, and inclusive public spaces. The concept prioritised preserving the area’s recreational potential, improving accessibility within the neighbourhood, and transforming the territory of the former boiler room, currently a neglected and underused space, into a multifunctional space with function extension to outdoor activities.

A key component of the proposal was the four-step concept adaptation, which allows the community and municipality to gradually implement changes based on available resources and evolving needs. The most important structuring principle within this approach is the introduction of two main diagonals that connect the maximum number of destinations, public spaces, and local functions. These diagonals intersect precisely at the former heat plant site, reframing it from a “negative place” into a future anchor point with strong social and spatial potential. The transformation of this area can begin with activating the surrounding space, making it safe, inviting, and community-oriented. Proposed interventions include: a rain garden as a climate-adaptive green infrastructure element, a skate park to engage youth and activate unused space, an open gathering area for events, small workshop spaces with indoor and outdoor activities.

Workshop in Truskavets



The Development Concept for the Novyi **Stebnyk** planning area is a non-statutory document prepared jointly by the Drohobych City Council, the Drohobych City Institute, NGO Ro3kvit, and UN-Habitat. It presents a comprehensive vision for the development of public spaces in Stebnyk, with a focus on the area around Stebnyk Narodnyi Dim and Molodyzhnyi Park.

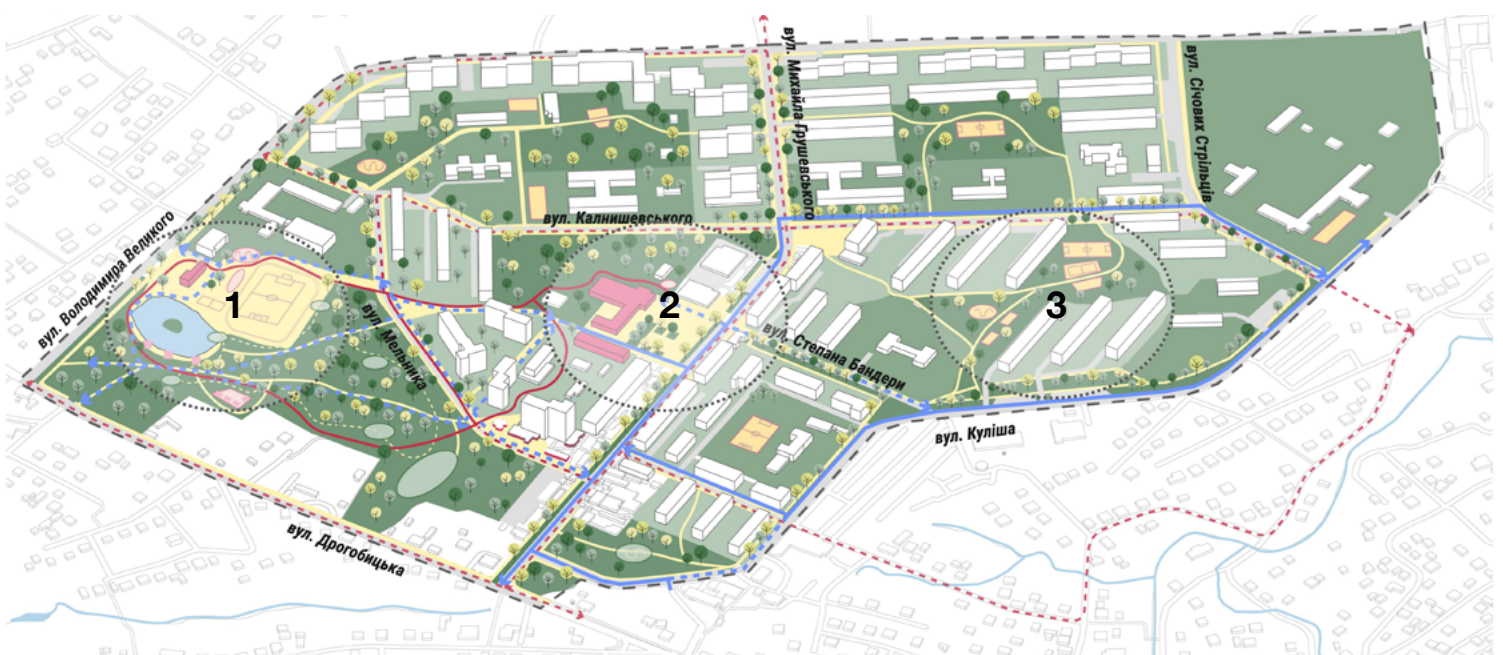
Economic activity in the city is low, and a significant share of residents commute to neighbouring cities, mainly Truskavets and Drohobych. More than 40.2% of the population is aged 60 or older. Employment and leisure opportunities in Stebnyk are limited, and the condition of residential buildings and utility infrastructure in Novyi Stebnyk requires major repair. Since the beginning of the full-scale invasion of Ukraine, the city has hosted more than one thousand internally displaced persons (IDPs), whose integration into local community life remains a key challenge.

An urban acupuncture approach was applied in developing the proposals, focusing on targeted interventions in areas of high demand and limited resources. Given the limited municipal budget and the redirection of public resources toward supporting the Armed Forces of Ukraine, priority was given to actions capable of generating visible and systemic impact.

The Concept therefore focuses on three key areas:

1. the area around the lake in Molodyzhnyi Park;
2. the central area surrounding Stebnyk Narodnyi Dim;
3. part of a residential neighbourhood, demonstrating how to organise parking and improve the quality of green spaces.

The Development Concept for the Novyi Stebnyk, Source: Ro3kvit



3. Парк Молодіжний проєктів та ініціатив

звитку парку?

парку

як краще активувати парк



In **Stryi**, Ro3kvit worked on a neighbourhood connected to several spatial layers: national infrastructure, regional services, and local recreational spaces. The area is influenced by the Kyiv–Lviv highway, the regional hospital, and the nearby Stryi River, which the municipality sees as an important recreational resource.

The aim of the project was to demonstrate how strategic priorities defined at the hromada level can be translated into practical spatial interventions at the neighbourhood scale. The concept focuses on improving quality of life, strengthening social interaction, and creating a safe and accessible urban environment.

A key question guiding the work was: how to create safe and high-quality space with direct access to the Stryi River that could support recreation and psychological recovery for residents and visitors.

The masterplan defined spatial objectives related to access to recreational areas, climate resilience, safety, and sustainable mobility, integrating them into a coherent development framework.

Tree priority intervention areas were indentified:

- improving parking and pedestrian access to the river through a new pedestrian and bicycle connection;
- redesigning O. Basarab Street to enhance safety, walkability, and climate comfort near the district hospital;
- introducing sports and landscape interventions within the hospital grounds to create a new active public space.

The concept demonstrates how targeted, coordinated interventions can transform underused urban areas into connected and inclusive neighbourhood environments.

Section, Source: Ro3kvit





Across Ro3kvit's
training programmes
in 2025,
391 applications
were received and at
119 participants
were selected.

Knowledge space: Rebuilding with meaning

Project team: Margo Didichenko, Fulco Treffers, Lilet Breddels, Ruslan Antonenko, Alevtyna Drazhenko, Oksana Hrabchak, Roger Kemp.

The project is implemented by Ro3kvit, led by UN-Habitat and supported by the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) of the Federal Republic of Germany.

[Knowledge Space](#) is an online platform dedicated to integrated recovery and spatial development in Ukraine. It was created as an open-access resource bringing together educational materials, analytical insights, practical tools, and policy recommendations for professionals, local authorities, communities, and civil society actors involved in rebuilding processes.

The platform organises its content around six thematic areas: Integrated Planning and Design; Safety and Resilience; Green Transformation; Architecture and Housing; Inclusive Design Process; and Socio-Cultural Aspects. Together, these themes promote a comprehensive understanding of recovery that goes beyond physical reconstruction and addresses spatial, social, environmental, economic, and cultural dimensions of transformation.

Knowledge Space features a series of short video lectures explaining key processes of recovery and spatial development in an accessible format. The videos demonstrate how spatial decisions influence everyday life and long-term development opportunities. They are available in Ukrainian with English subtitles.

The platform also includes curated translations of selected international materials, enabling deeper exploration of recovery topics in Ukrainian. In addition, an interactive online library allows users to explore recommended books and manuals, create personal collections, save and review materials, and share resources with others. The library is continuously updated by curators and the community.

Kremenchuk – climate-proof urban strategy

Project team: Fulco Treffers, Svitlana Usychenko, Iryna Tsyba, Mykyta Biryukov, Vaagn Mnatsakanyan, Albina Chasnyk.

The Kremenchuk Climate Resilience Strategy is a joint initiative of the Ro3kvit Urban Coalition for Ukraine and the City of Kremenchuk, supported by the Embassy of the Netherlands in Ukraine.

This [project](#) is a continuation of the [Dnipro River Integrated Vision](#), in which Kremenchuk was one of the case-study cities. In 2025, the work moved to the next stage: direct collaboration with the municipality to develop a practical tool for long-term change – a Climate-Proof Urban Strategy.

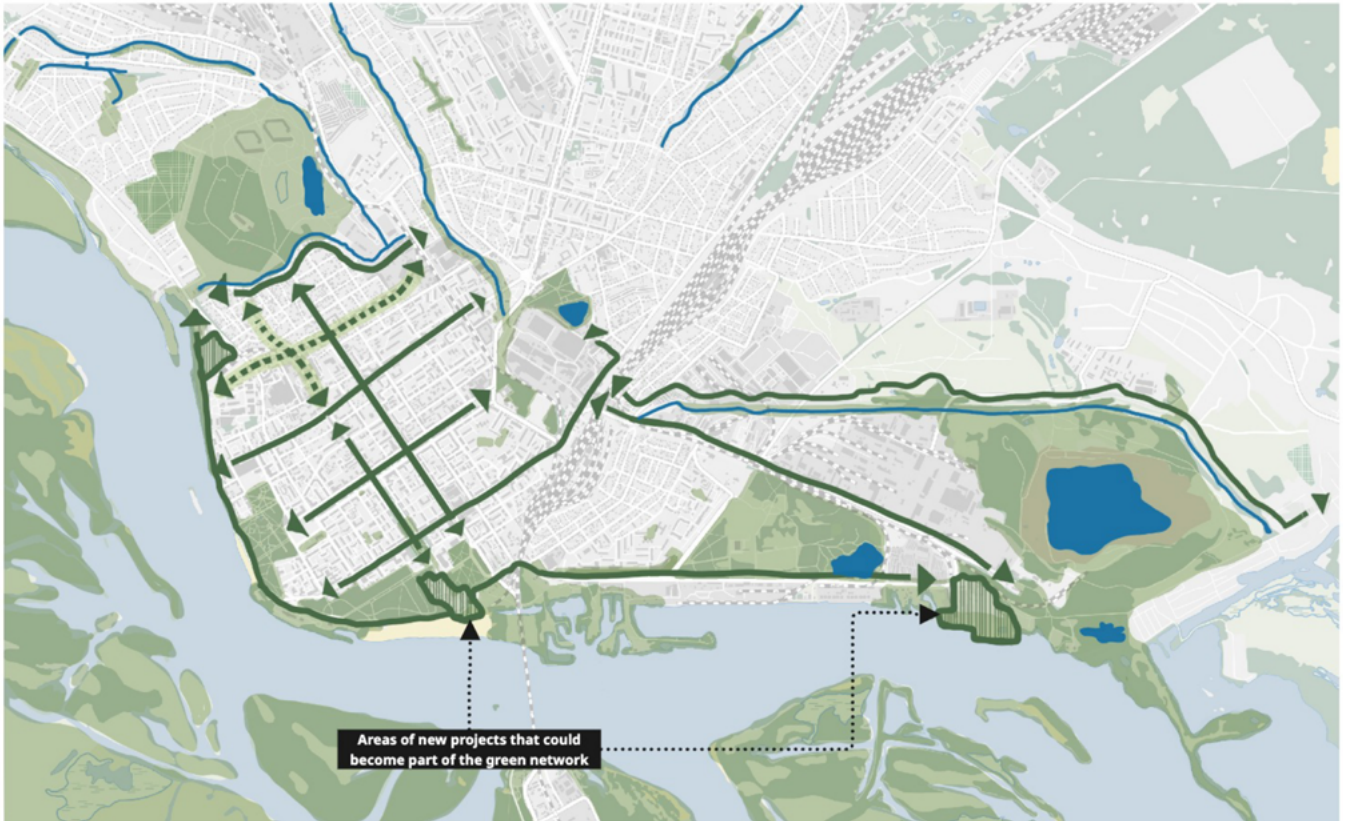
Kremenchuk faces two intersecting systemic challenges: the impacts of the full-scale war in Ukraine and increasing climate risks. Our team proposed a climate adaptation framework integrating the principles of the Healthy City approach. We also developed examples of local adaptations of Dutch “qualitative documents” – planning tools that provide clear spatial guidelines for urban development.

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The project included four site visits and three workshops involving municipal departments, local NGOs, and community activists. More than 200 residents participated through surveys, contributing local knowledge and everyday experience to the strategic proposals.

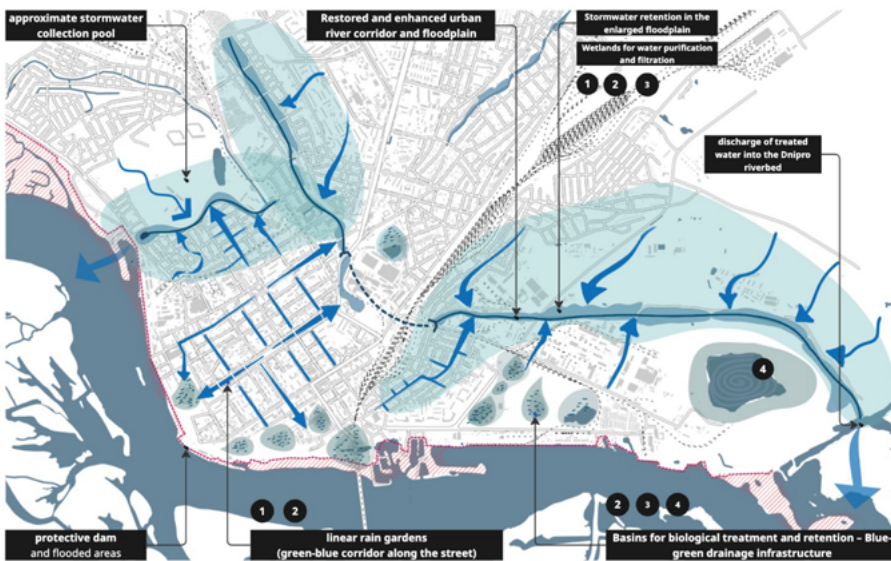
The resulting strategy defines a vision and set of objectives based on the Healthy City concept and the “Healthy Circle” spatial model – a connected green-blue infrastructure network that strengthens the city’s natural framework and improves climate resilience. Two pilot “qualitative documents” were also developed for Ukrainskoho Vidrozhennia Boulevard and the Student Park area.

The project establishes a foundation for climate policy in Kremenchuk and provides an approach that can be adapted in other Ukrainian cities.



- Application of NBSs to existing green and ecological corridors
- Possible new green corridor
- Green eco-stabilization and recreational areas

Stormwater management, Source: Ro3kvit



- 1 RETENTION**
Linear open spaces collect stormwater and channel it to the river
- 2 CONSERVATION + RECHARGE**
Open grassy areas retain floodwaters and facilitate infiltration to recharge groundwater
- 3 FILTRATION + TREATMENT**
Various types of vegetation filter and treat stormwater
- 4 USE**
Treated water is reused for irrigating park landscapes

Fundamentals of Urbanism for Recovery

Project team: Lilet Breddels, Margo Didichenko, Fulco Treffers, Elena Archipovaite, Nathan Hutson, Tetyana Samiliv, Liza Khorosheva.

The project is supported by the Netherlands Enterprise Agency on behalf of the Government of the Netherlands.

[Fundamentals of Urbanism for Recovery](#) is an educational programme developed to support a new generation of Ukrainian professionals working on spatial planning and design in the context of war and recovery.

The programme equips architects, planners, engineers, and related professionals with contemporary urban knowledge and practical tools needed to address complex recovery challenges. It focuses on interdisciplinary collaboration, locally grounded planning approaches, and the development of spatial strategies that respond to both immediate needs and long-term transformation.

The course combined theoretical learning with collaborative project work and was structured around four thematic modules:

URBANISM — foundations of crisis-responsive planning and how spatial logic changes during war and recovery

MOVEMENT — mobility, accessibility, and safety under conditions of instability

PEOPLE — culture, heritage, participation, and trust between communities, institutions, and space

MATTER — circularity, energy efficiency, and healthy cities as the basis for sustainable recovery

After completing the online programme, selected participants were invited to an in-person workshop in spring 2026, where they continued developing design proposals for a specific site. In addition, several participants will receive professional internships at Ukrainian institutions involved in spatial recovery projects, supporting the practical application of knowledge gained during the programme.

Key projects

Rapid Urban Re-Innovation

Project team: Anastasiia Borodiienko, Margo Didichenko, Albina Chasnyk, Anastasiia Kalynivska, Jan Rydén Bonmot, Elin Strand Ruin.

The programme is organised by the Ro3kvit Urban Coalition together with the Innovation Leadership Group (ILG), a Swedish organisation specialising in innovation leadership and design-thinking approaches to complex challenges. The programme is funded by the Swedish Institute.

[Rapid Urban Re-Innovation](#) is a six-month training programme bringing together 30 Ukrainian professionals — architects, urban planners, and sociologists — to work on urban challenges in collaboration with the city of Nizhyn.

Participants worked in interdisciplinary teams using real analytical materials and existing urban data from the municipality. The programme combined Ukrainian practice with Swedish expertise and focused on developing practical spatial proposals for the city.

Photo from the workshop with Björn Ekelund during Stockholm visit



The curriculum addressed key aspects of contemporary urban development, including urban design processes, sustainability and ecological principles, the role of cultural heritage in development, participatory approaches, spatial strategies during wartime conditions, and financing mechanisms for urban projects.

A central element of the programme was direct work in Nizhyn. Field visits allowed participants to test analytical assumptions, conduct on-site observations, and engage with local stakeholders. This ensured that design proposals were grounded in local conditions and community perspectives.

Participants organised their work into six thematic groups addressing key development challenges for the city, including heritage and identity, regeneration of Soviet-era residential districts, public spaces and memorialisation, riverfront development and blue-green infrastructure, transformation of the railway station area, and the creation of a network of local civic hubs.

Each team completed a full project cycle — from analysis and problem definition to vision development and urban design proposals for the municipality.

The programme demonstrated how educational formats can support municipal development by creating practical proposals, strengthening interdisciplinary collaboration, and building professional capacity for urban recovery in Ukraine.

Group photo of programme participants and team during the study visit to Stockholm



93 professionals
completed the
programmes,
supported by
51 experts,
curators, and
guest lecturers.

Adaptation of the resilience strategy for communities: Implementation in Kamianske

Project team: Elina Polianska, Fulco Treffers, Daryna Pasyuta, Ruslan Antonenko, Vladyslav Kostenko, Antoine Korchagin, Anhelina Tatarikova, Margarita Zharova.

The project was supported by the International Renaissance Foundation within the programme “Impulse: Empowering Civil Society for Ukraine’s Resilience and Recovery”, funded by Norway (Norad) and Sweden (Sida) in partnership with the East Europe Foundation.

In 2025, Ro3kvit applied the [Resilience Strategy methodology in the Kamianske community](#). The project builds on the approach tested in 2024 in Zaporizhzhia, Dnipro, and Kryvyi Rih.

Kamianske faces a combination of structural challenges, including the transition from an industrial to a post-industrial economy, demographic changes, environmental risks, and the need to rethink its industrial and socialist heritage. At the same time, the war has introduced new concerns related to security, infrastructure vulnerability, and long-term resilience.

The strategy is based on a comprehensive needs assessment analysing eight key areas of community development, including the economy, social structure, identity, environmental safety, critical infrastructure, resident engagement, and security. The process involved residents, municipal representatives, and local businesses through interviews, focus groups, workshops, and participatory mapping.

The resulting strategy outlines a 15-year framework for strengthening community resilience. It defines development priorities and proposes a portfolio of projects aimed at addressing both immediate needs and long-term transformation. The strategy provides the municipality with a practical tool for guiding urban policy and coordinating recovery initiatives.



Looking at Hirska Community: Recommendations for Occupied Territories and Displaced Communities

Project team: Fulco Treffers, Jolanta Zarzycka, Tetyana Samiliv, Sofiia Bondar, Alice Alexandrova.

The project is self-funded.

In 2024, at the request of the Hirska City Military Administration, Ro3kvit prepared the analytical and strategic document [Looking at Hirska Community: Recommendations for Occupied Territories and Displaced Communities](#). Since 2022, the community has remained under Russian occupation. Given the uncertainty of de-occupation timelines, the document proposes a scenario-based framework for preserving community identity and preparing for future recovery. The project was carried out on a voluntary basis without external funding.

Online participation Hirska community

The image displays two digital communication channels. On the left is a Zoom meeting interface with a grid of 15 participants. Visible names include 'Людмила Панкова' and 'iPhone (Ирина)'. On the right is a WhatsApp chat window titled 'Зустріч Гірської громади: приорите...' with messages from participants like 'Олексій Бабченко', 'iPhone14 pro max to You', 'Евгенія Шевченко', 'Fulco Treffers', 'You', 'Ірина Остапенко', 'Інна', and 'svetlanacepel70@gmail.com'. The messages are primarily expressions of thanks ('Дякую!', 'Дякуємо!!!!', 'Дякую!!!').

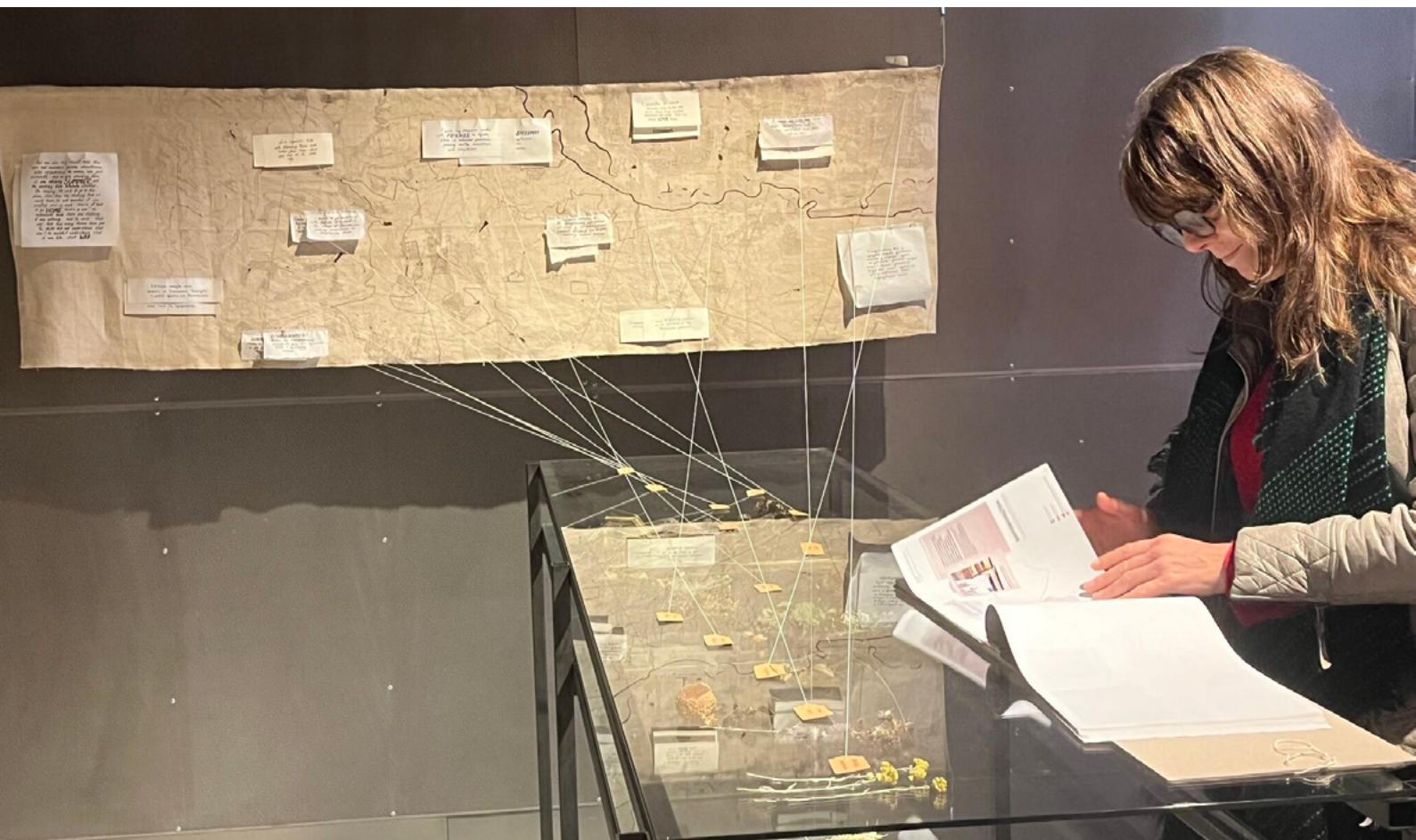
Ro3kvit designed and conducted a participatory research process that included surveys, workshops, and oral history interviews with internally displaced residents from Hirska and representatives of key sectors. A central methodological principle was placing collective memory at the core of planning.

The project resulted in a bilingual (Ukrainian/English) analytical report combining research findings with practical recommendations. The study identified key conditions for return — safety, housing, and economic opportunities — and defined five strategic directions for recovery: security, housing, economic revitalisation, ecological restoration, and socio-cultural infrastructure. The research also documented core community values, including strong social cohesion, mining heritage, connections to agrarian landscapes, and the importance of shared public spaces.

The report proposes recovery pathways for three possible scenarios: continued occupation, frontline stabilisation, and full de-occupation. It also includes a memory archive documenting places, stories, and landscapes important to residents, which can serve as a basis for future memorialisation and community-driven development. For the Hirska administration, the document provides the first consolidated roadmap for return and recovery, grounded in residents' priorities. For broader practice in Ukraine, the project offers a methodology for working with occupied and displaced communities through participatory research, memory mapping, and scenario planning.

The project also informed the exhibition **FIGHT, FLIGHT or FREEZE?**, presented at Dutch Design Week 2025.

Project at Dutch Design Week 2025, photo by Ruud Balk



A SHARED VISION FOR A NEW HOME: pre-project research of housing for internally displaced persons from Bakhmut

Project team: Sofiia Bondar, Vladyslav Kostenko, Margarita Zharova, Anhelina Tatarikova, Alice Alexandrova, Fulco Treffers.

The project is supported by the International Renaissance Foundation within the programme “Impulse: Empowering Civil Society for Ukraine’s Resilience and Recovery”, funded by Norway (Norad) and Sweden (Sida) in partnership with the East Europe Foundation.

Since 2023, the Bakhmut community has been living in displacement. With 99% of buildings destroyed or damaged and no access to compensation for housing lost in the occupied territory, housing has become the most urgent challenge for the community.

IDPs of the Bakhmut community, evacuation and resettlement routes, Source: Ro3kvit

ВПО БАХМУТСЬКОЇ ГРОМАДИ

IDPs OF THE BAKHMUT COMMUNITY

Евакуація та швидке переселення з Бахмутської громади розпочалося після початку повномасштабного вторгнення Росії у лютому 2022 році, та стрімко посилювалося із наближенням воєнних дій до громади. Протягом 2022-2023 з громади виїхала абсолютна більшість мешканців.

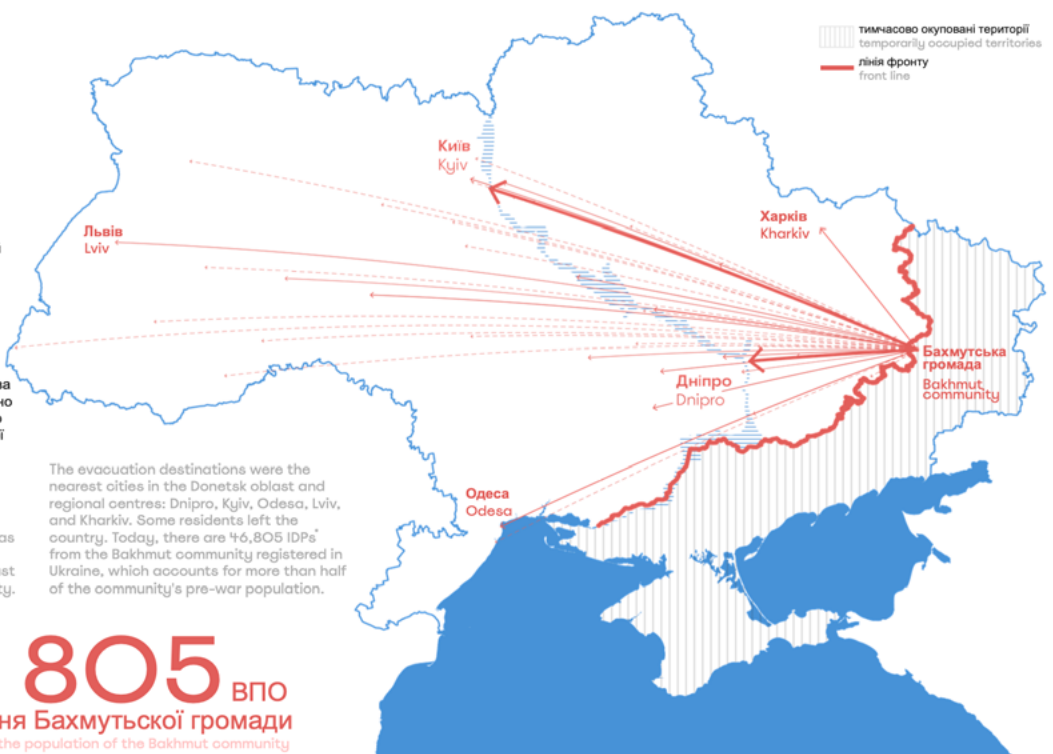
Напрямами евакуації стали найближчі міста Донецької області та регіональні центри: Дніпро, Київ, Одеса, Львів, Харків. Частина мешканців виїжджала за кордон. Сьогодні в Україні зареєстровано 46 805 ВПО з Бахмутської громади, що становить понад половину від довоєнної чисельності населення громади.

Evacuation and rapid resettlement from the Bakhmut community began after Russia's full-scale invasion in February 2022 and intensified rapidly as military operations approached the community. During 2022-2023, the vast majority of residents left the community.

The evacuation destinations were the nearest cities in the Donetsk oblast and regional centres: Dnipro, Kyiv, Odesa, Lviv, and Kharkiv. Some residents left the country. Today, there are 46,805 IDPs from the Bakhmut community registered in Ukraine, which accounts for more than half of the community's pre-war population.

0 100 200 km

тимчасово окуповані території
temporarily occupied territories
лінія фронту
front line



46 805 ВПО

58,2 % від населення Бахмутської громади

58.2% of the population of the Bakhmut community

Data and Demography research

Project team: Robert Gaspard, Fulco Treffers, Mykola Tryfonov, Daryna Pasyuta, Anastasiia Anoshyna.

The project originated within Ro3kvit and was further developed as a master's capstone project at Harvard University. The research results were presented by Robert Gaspard during Lecture №27 of the Ro3kvit Lecture Series in June 2025.

Reconnecting Ukraine through Information, Creativity, and Awareness: Community-based Reintegration Strategies for Ukrainian Refugees and IDPs in Post-war Ukraine.

This research initiative explores the challenges of reintegration for Ukrainian refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs) in the context of long-term recovery. The project focuses on the role of reliable demographic information, social perception, and participatory approaches in shaping policies that support displaced Ukrainians and enable their contribution to reconstruction processes.

The study combines literature review, stakeholder engagement, and ethnographic interviews with displaced Ukrainians. Two surveys collected both quantitative and qualitative data, providing insights into the lived experiences of displacement and the conditions that influence decisions about return, integration, and participation in rebuilding efforts.

Preliminary findings highlight that successful reintegration depends not only on access to housing and employment but also on psychosocial factors such as agency, mental health, and social cohesion. The research emphasises the importance of creating pathways that allow displaced Ukrainians to remain connected to the country and actively participate in recovery processes.

Future steps include preparing a research publication, developing advocacy initiatives based on the findings, and seeking partnerships to expand the research and support implementation of reintegration strategies.

Circular building

Project team: Iryna Tsyba, Sofiia Bondar, Fulco Treffers, Alevtyna Drazhenko, Anna Kyruchenko, Elina Polianska.

In 2025, Ro3kvit worked on several research initiatives exploring the potential of circular building materials and construction approaches for Ukraine's recovery.

Together with partners, the team investigated opportunities to reuse materials, retrofit existing buildings, and develop bio-based solutions for housing. One project examined the functional possibilities of a modular building system developed by the German company Betaport with the support of GIZ.

In collaboration with NeoEco Ukraine, Ro3kvit also analysed the potential for retrofitting abandoned buildings in Kryvyi Rih into affordable housing. This work was carried out as part of an innovation programme funded through the Dutch SBIR scheme.

In parallel, Ro3kvit is collaborating with Bauhaus Erde on a research study for the GIZ Felicity II programme focused on the circular potential of construction in the Kryvyi Rih and Mykolaiv regions. The study includes conceptual design proposals for damaged housing blocks, life-cycle assessments, stakeholder consultations, and a comparison of EU and Ukrainian regulatory frameworks. The project is expected to be completed in early 2026.

Ro3kvit is also a communication and participation partner in Teplo, a pilot project with NeoEco, ReThink, and Matek exploring bio-based insulation for housing.

These initiatives contribute to building expertise in circular construction practices in Ukraine, addressing material reuse, environmental sustainability, and new economic opportunities for the recovery process.



Reused Building Components

How different types of construction waste can be used:

Identifiable material reuse pathways include clean concrete aggregates for road foundations and mixed mineral aggregates for backfilling and non-structural elements, as well as combustible fractions, such as treated wood and plastics, for energy recovery (e.g. in cement plants).



Graphic © Neo Eco, www.neo-eco.com.ua

Safety and security

Project team: Fulco Treffers, Ruslan Antonenko, Albertas Tamašauskas, Philipp Meuser.

Ro3kvit conducted research on how safety and security considerations influence urban planning, architecture, and building design in the context of war. The study examined international approaches to civil protection and shelter infrastructure, including examples from countries such as Switzerland and Finland.

The research explored how shelter systems, safety regulations, and emergency preparedness can be integrated into spatial planning and urban development. The topic was presented by Ro3kvit in several lectures and professional discussions, contributing to a growing conversation about safety-oriented design in Ukrainian cities.

The coalition intends to further develop this research direction and explore practical applications in future projects related to resilient urban planning and protective infrastructure.

Shelter in Kremenchuk city.



Rethinking cities 2.0

Project team: Maria Smirnova, Mariya Gryshenko, Mykola Kostrytsya, Zhenia Dulko, Margo Didichenko, Albina Chasnyk, Daryna Lynnyk, Ragnar Lund.

The programme is organised by Stockholm Business School and the Ro3kvit Urban Coalition with financial support from the Swedish Institute under the Ukraine Cooperation Programme.

In 2025, Ro3kvit launched the second iteration of [Rethinking Cities](#), a practice-oriented training programme designed to strengthen the capacity of Ukrainian municipalities for integrated spatial development.

Five medium-sized municipalities (50,000–200,000 residents) participated: Shepetivka City Territorial Hromada, Rokytno Settlement Territorial Hromada, Chornomorsk City Territorial Hromada, Fastiv City Territorial Hromada, and Kovel City Territorial Hromada.

Photo from the offline workshop



Over six months, municipal teams followed a structured programme combining online lectures, workshops, expert consultations, and collaborative work. The programme guided participants through the full cycle of integrated spatial planning – from vision development and scenario building to project design and implementation planning.

The curriculum focused on four key themes: integrated spatial development, local economic development, participation and inclusion, and financing and implementation mechanisms.

Each municipality worked on a specific local challenge and developed a pilot project under the guidance of programme curators and invited experts. The projects were structured as implementation-ready proposals with defined stakeholders, resources, and expected impact.

In April 2026, municipal teams will present their pilot projects in Stockholm to Swedish partners.

As a result of the programme, participating municipalities strengthened cross-departmental collaboration, developed integrated spatial visions, and improved their capacity to plan and implement strategic development projects.

Photo from the offline workshop



In the Rethinking
Cities programme
**24 Ukrainian
municipalities**
applied.

Accessibility in Zaporizhzhia

Project team: Mariia Malinovska, Pavel Nazarenko, Fulco Treffers, Gala Korniyenko.

Accessibility is an essential component of urban planning and the built environment. Inclusive public spaces allow people with different abilities to participate fully in everyday urban life. The war in Ukraine has made this issue even more urgent, as many people now live with temporary or permanent injuries.

For the city of Zaporizhzhia, Ro3kvit analysed the accessibility conditions at a major junction on Sobornyi Avenue. Based on this assessment, the team developed a detailed design proposal aimed at improving pedestrian safety and accessibility.

The design was subsequently implemented, contributing to a safer and more inclusive public space in one of the city's main streets.

Street crossing in Zaporizhzhia



Organisational development

Since the founding of Ro3kvit, the coalition's network has been one of its core strengths and one of our five key values. Collaboration with municipalities, NGOs, academic institutions, and professional organisations across Ukraine remains essential for developing projects and exchanging knowledge and practice.

In 2025, several partnerships were further strengthened. Ro3kvit signed a Memorandum of Understanding with ALDA and deepened cooperation with the Kyiv School of Economics (KSE) and the Kharkiv School of Architecture (KhSA). At the same time, the coalition developed new potential collaborations with academic institutions and civil society organisations in Ukraine and internationally.

Ro3kvit also welcomed new members whose expertise expands the coalition's capacity in areas such as biophilic design, mining landscapes and trenches, art and culture, integrated urban planning, sociology, and circular construction.

The core team of urban planners, researchers, project managers, and coordinators continued to develop projects and implement capacity-building programmes. The organisation operates with a base in Kyiv while maintaining a hybrid structure with members working from other Ukrainian cities and abroad. After several years of active work, some long-term team members decided to conclude their involvement with Ro3kvit at the end of the year.

Several peer-learning initiatives were launched within the coalition. Each One Teach One (EOTO) is a format in which members share their knowledge and experience with each other. The concept draws inspiration from hip-hop culture, where dancers exchange skills and learn from one another. In this spirit, Ro3kvit members share knowledge across generations, disciplines, and backgrounds to strengthen collective expertise for Ukraine's recovery. Six EOTO sessions were organised during the year, coordinated by Marjo van Schaik and Olga Yevmenova.

Another initiative is the Reading Club, initiated by Svitlana Usichenko. In small discussion groups, participants read and discuss recent research publications on topics relevant to recovery and urban development, with a rotating moderator for each session.

Financial overview

During 2025, the Ro3kvit income was almost 675000 euro. We managed to have a successful financial year, for a three year old NGO that works with small grants. Also, we worked on several voluntary projects, like lectures, conferences and data and demography studies.

IN

Project funds Ukrainian received in 2025 - 29 920 euro

Project funds international received in 2025 - 634 587 euro

Other income in 2025 - 9 535 euro

Total 674 042 euro

OUT

Honorariums and salaries in 2025 - 513 089 euro

Other project costs and project reservations 145 353 euro

Other costs in 2025 - 15600 euro

Total 674 042 euro

Visibility & Advocacy

In 2025, Ro3kvit strengthened its international and public presence through exhibitions, professional events, lectures, and consistent communication. International representation became a structured part of the coalition's work, ensuring that ongoing projects in Ukrainian municipalities were presented within wider professional and policy discussions.

Team: Oksana Hrabchak, Lilet Breddels, Olga Yevmenova.

Ro3kvit's work was presented at major European platforms, including the Venice Architecture Biennale, the Lisbon Triennale, and the exhibition Phoenix Rising: Visions for Rebuilding Ukraine in London. Across these contexts, the coalition showcased applied methodologies and spatial strategies developed through work in Ukraine. The presentations demonstrated different territorial scales of engagement — from national landscape systems to specific cities and communities.

Projects presented internationally included [Dnipro River Integrated Vision](#), a long-term integrated approach to the Dnipro as a strategic ecological, infrastructural, and social system; the research-based spatial work with the Hirska community, addressing occupation, displacement, and recovery scenarios shaped through residents' participation; and the Climate Strategy for Kremenchuk, integrating heat mitigation, water systems, green infrastructure, mobility, and energy resilience into a coordinated urban development framework.

In parallel, Ro3kvit participated in professional conferences, workshops, and expert discussions across several European countries. Topics addressed included resilience planning under war conditions, participatory tools for municipalities, climate adaptation strategies, and integrated territorial approaches to river systems. The Dnipro River project was also included in cross-European discussions on river futures, contributing Ukrainian experience to broader debates on landscape, infrastructure, and ecological systems.

Public lectures on Ro3kvit YouTube channel remained an active format for knowledge exchange. Throughout the year, Ro3kvit organised and contributed to lectures and discussions engaging practitioners, municipal representatives, researchers, and students. These events supported the dissemination of practical tools and lessons learned from ongoing projects.

Communication channels were further consolidated in 2025. The website continued to function as a structured archive of projects, publications, and research outputs. Social media platforms and newsletters were used regularly to communicate project milestones, events, open calls, and publications.

Audience indicators showed clear growth compared to previous years. The number of followers across social media platforms increased to 50%, overall reach expanded, and engagement rates improved. Website traffic also grew, reflecting sustained and widening interest in Ro3kvit's work and in Ukrainian recovery practices.

In 2026, visibility functioned as a strategic instrument for sharing applied methodologies, building partnerships, and ensuring that Ukrainian spatial practice remains present in international professional discourse.

Dnipro River Integrated Vision, presented at the Lisbon Triennale



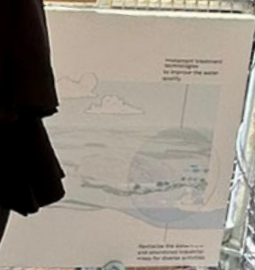
Dnipro River Integrated Vision Ro3kvit Urban Coalition and Greenpeace

The Dnipro River Basin, Ukraine

Cooperazione
Ricerca
Pubblicazione
Urban Coalition
Greenpeace



Il Dnipro è un fiume
importante per l'Ucraina
e per l'Europa. È un
fiume che ha permesso
di sviluppare la civiltà
e la cultura di questo
paese. È un fiume che
ha permesso di creare
una grande città come
Kyiv. È un fiume che
ha permesso di creare
una grande cultura come
la cultura ucraina.
È un fiume che ha
permesso di creare
una grande storia come
la storia ucraina.



ne
Atelier Fra
plateforme
de prospec

Another person is partially visible on the left side of the image, looking towards the exhibition.



Ro3kvit core team



Fulco Treffers



Elina Polianska



Margo Didichenko



Anastasia Kaluhina



Alevtyna Drazhenko



Olha Yevmenova



Olena Pohribna



Olena Yastrebova



Oksana Hrabchak



Lilet Breddels



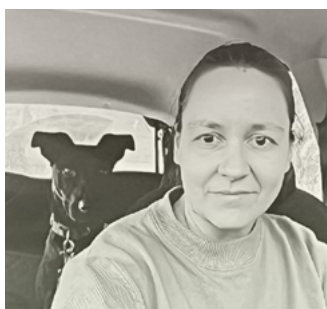
Albina Chasnyk



Sofiia Bondar



Daryna Pasyuta



Iryna Tsyba



Ruslan Antonenko



Vladyslav Kostenko

Together with Svitlana Usichenko, Alice Alexandrova, Natalia Kozub, Anna Sherback, Daria Tereshchenko, Anastasia Aniskina, Sofia Vinnichenko, Oleksandr Tsyuper, Antoine Korchagin, Mykyta Biryukov, Mykola Tryfonov, Vaagn Mnatsakanyan, Elena Archipovaite, Nathan Hutson, Gala Korniyenko, Tetyana Samiliv, Albertas Tamašauskas, Philipp Meuser, Liza Khorosheva, Anastasiia Borodiienko, Anastasiia Kalynivska, Jan Rydén Bonmot, Elin Strand Ruin, Anhelina Tatarikova, Margarita Zharova, Jolanta Zarzycka, Robert Gaspard, Anastasiia Anoshyna, Anna Kyruchenko, Maria Smirnova, Mariya Gryshenko, Mykola Kostrytsya, Zhenia Dulko, Daryna Lynnyk, Ragnar Lund, Mariia Malinovska, Pavel Nazarenko, other Ro3kvit Coalition members and our Partners.

Contact information



rozkvit

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