

**Gender Inclusion in Recovery Process:
Analysis of State Building Standards (SBS/DBN)
(Based on the example of SBS B.2.2-15-2019 RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS. PRINCIPAL
PROVISIONS)¹**

Introduction

An essential component of Ukraine's recovery is the recovery of its infrastructure. Therefore, special attention should be paid to the quality of construction, compliance with modern requirements, including the aspects of gender inclusion.²

Recovery gender inclusion shall be ensured through a transformative process involving each area by introducing tools for expert participation, influence and access to resources. The recovery transformative nature means that structural barriers that prevented or gave limited access for certain groups of people (girls and boys, women and men) to the opportunities, institutions, services and resources are eliminated in the course of the process.

The SBS is updated regularly both to replace old Building Regulations and to bring them in line with European standards. In 2022, 11 new SBS and amendments to another 14 existing ones came into force. The amendments and changes, in particular, concerned the inclusiveness of buildings.

Gender inclusion suspended general aspects of inclusiveness, but it is broader than the inclusiveness that is usually considered in relation to people with disabilities and/or people with reduced mobility (PRM).

The purpose of the review is to identify the necessary changes, additions and amendments to the SBS to introduce gender inclusion in recovery during the construction process.

SBS V.2.2-15-2019 RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS. PRINCIPAL PROVISIONS

Amendments, changes and additions to this SBS, which came into force on 01 September 2022, generally tend to introduce modern standards, which, in particular, comply with the BBB approach - Build Back Better.

Thus, the SBS has been added with a provision that will have a positive impact on reducing the risks of criminal offenses.

¹ As a part of the project "Development of a checklist to analyze recovery plans Analysis of DBN B.2.2-15-2019", which is being implemented with the support of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland within the framework of the project "Women, Peace and Security: Responding to the Challenges of War", implemented by the Ukrainian Women's Fund.

² <https://wicc.net.ua/post/genderne-bachennya-vidnovlennya-ukrayiny>

9.8 The residential building and the adjacent territory shall provide for measures aimed at reducing the risks of criminal offenses and their consequences, measures that contribute to the protection of residents of the residential building and minimize possible damage in the event of illegal actions in accordance with the requirements of State Standards of Ukraine-N B CEN/TS 14383-3 and may include the use of explosion-proof structures, installation of intercoms, video control, coded locks, security alarm systems, protected structures of window openings in the ground, basement and upper floors, in basement pits, as well as entrance doors, doors leading to the basement, attic and, if necessary, other premises.

However, some points should be added.

Add clause:

5.40 No placement in residential buildings is allowed:

- ceremonial institutions

Add clause:

5.50 Residential buildings within the territory of a settlement assigned to the corresponding civil protection group should include dual-purpose structures with protective shelter properties for sheltering residents (population):

- for a settlement classified as a civil defense group of special importance, class A-II;
- for a settlement classified in other relevant civil protection groups, class AIV;
- with design, planning and engineering solutions in accordance with SBS B.2.2-5.

- arranging shelters for people with family responsibilities.

- arranging separate toilets for women and men.

When designing residential buildings in settlements not included in the relevant civil protection groups, dual-purpose structures with the protective properties of Group P-1 radiation shelters should be provided for sheltering residents, with structural, planning and engineering solutions in accordance with SBS B.2.2-5.

(Clause 5.50 amended, Amendment No. 1)

9. SAFETY AND ACCESSIBILITY IN USE

It is proposed to add clause

9.14 - on the ground floor of residential buildings, there should be places for baby strollers and wheelchairs for persons with disabilities.

Summary

The analysis of the SBS should cover the corresponding construction standards as much as possible.

It is advisable to pay attention to the following documents:

SBS/DBN B.2.2-40:2018 Inclusiveness of buildings and facilities. Principal Provisions.

SBS/DBN B.2.2-40:2018 Inclusiveness of buildings and facilities (Amendment No. 1).

SBS/DBN V.2.2-15:2019 RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS. PRINCIPAL PROVISIONS

SBS/DBN V.3.2-2-2009 RECONSTRUCTION AND OVERHAUL

SBS/DBN A.2.2-3-2014 CONSTRUCTION OPERATIONS MANAGEMENT

SBS/DBN B.1.2-7:2021 Basic requirements for buildings and facilities FIRE SAFETY

SBS/DBN V.2.6-31:2016 THERMAL INSULATION OF BUILDINGS

SBS/DBN V.2.6-31:2021 THERMAL INSULATION AND ENERGY EFFICIENCY OF BUILDINGS

SBS/DBN B.1.2-10:2021 Basic requirements for buildings and facilities PROTECTION AGAINST NOISE AND VIBRATION

SBS/DBN B.1.2-9:2021 Basic requirements for buildings and facilities IN SERVICE SAFETY AND ACCESSIBILITY

SBS/DBN V.2.5-67:2013 HEATING, VENTILATION AND AIR CONDITIONING

SBS/DBN B.2.5-39:2008 Engineering equipment of buildings and facilities. External networks and facilities HEATING NETWORKS

SBS/DBN V.2.5-64:2012 INTERNAL WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE

SBS/DBN V.2.5-28:2018 STATE BUILDING STANDARDS OF UKRAINE NATURAL AND ARTIFICIAL LIGHTING