



NEW HOUSING POLICY FOR RECONSTRUCTION

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UKRAINE'S HOUSING RECOVERY:

Mapping Ukraine's Housing Needs

Version: 8/28/2025

**3.8 million
Internal
Displaced
Persons
(1.25 million
Households)
7 million Refugees**

A 
1.9M IDPs
from temporary
occupied
territories (TOTs)

B 
1.3M IDPs
with disabilities

C 
1M IDPs at age of
60 or older

E 
760K IDPs
permanently
employed

F 
500K hhds
(returnees and
non-IDPs) live in
housing damaged
due to the war

D 
1 in 10 hhds
single-parent

G 
600 multi family
buildings (60K hhds)
and 2,300 single family
houses destroyed

H 
6,000 MFBs
require restoration
(600K hhds)

Pre-Existing Challenges

I 
650K hhds
on municipal
waiting lists

J 
High rates
of overcrowding
(est. 45 percent)

K 
50,000
homeless
people

 Pre-war mortgage markets < 1% of GDP,
no bank project finance for developers,
non-transparent alternative funding
schemes by developers

L 40 percent of Soviet-era
units in need of
capital repairs



Sources:
A-D: IOM Data
G-H: Data Estimates from the Registry for Damaged and Destroyed Property

Sources:
CEDOS, UN Habitat, SSSU

How to increase housing supply (ordered by time and cost)

- Bring vacant units into use--little cost, very short term
- Repair damaged units--less expensive and takes less time than building new
- Repurposing existing buildings such as hostels--less expensive and takes less time than building new
- New construction--most expensive and takes more time

Improving new housing supply



GPURL (Global Planning, Urban, Resilience and Land Practice)

Develops programs to help client countries tackle urban planning, disaster risk management, resilience and land challenges

FCI (Financial Competitiveness & Innovation)

Works mainly with governments (and private sector) to improve financial stability, access to finance and risk management including housing finance



IFC Cities, INR and PPPs¹

IFC MAS*

IFC MAS*

IFC FIG*

Works with developers and building materials manufacturers to grow housing supply

Works with financial institutions to grow and deepen housing finance solutions

IFC Upstream

Works on reforms/upstream projects that have a clear line of sight to an IFC investment including in housing



Note: ¹IFC's Cities Initiative develops long-term relationships with mayors working with them to develop and implement solutions for key urban infrastructure challenges. Client relationship managers coordinate across IFC's investment and advisory services teams, PPP and WB colleagues to deliver holistic solutions for infrastructure development.

*IFC Upstream can also develop MAS / FIG projects in these highlighted areas of the value chain as long as they are initiatives that will lead to an IFC investment in the next 5 years

UKRAINE'S HOUSING RECOVERY:

Scale and Urgency of Housing Needs Calls for
an Ambitious Housing Reform Agenda

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Housing Strategy to Guide the Overall Reform Agenda

Prioritized Reforms

I: Immediate (initiate/accelerate now), Short-Term (start within 6 months), Mid-Term (start within 6-12 months)



Enabling Environment

- Adoption of the Fundamentals Housing Law, resulting in the repeal of the Soviet-era housing code and associated regulations (I)
- Strategy (6 months after Fundamentals Law) (I)
- 'Smart' Subsidies (prioritization/rationalization) – in support of housing repairs, reconstruction and access to adequate housing (including through housing finance) (ST)
- Develop rental market regulations and targeted financing mechanisms, including clearly defined rights and procedures for tenants and landlords (MT)

Anticipated Results

Increased access to
housing and housing
finance solutions

Economic growth by
creating both direct and
indirect jobs throughout
the housing value chain



Supply – How to Improve Efficient Delivery of Affordable Housing

- Strengthen building permit processes in facilitating adequate housing supply (ST)
- Strengthen social and affordable housing framework covering eligibility criteria, selection procedures, a sustainable operational model to ensure proper maintenance, and integration into urban planning to promote social inclusion, while safeguarding fiscal sustainability (ST)
- Establish a coherent strategic and urban planning system focusing on efficient land-use policies and zoning (MT)
- Enhance regulatory framework for developers (MT)
- Strengthen management of the multi-family housing stock (MT)
- Streamline regulatory framework for green construction materials and support regulatory improvements in green building taxonomy, building codes and urban planning documentation (MT)

Leveraging private
financing for mortgage
lending and construction
finance

EU accession focus:
EU-aligned legal and
regulatory framework



Demand – How to Improve Access to Affordable Housing

- Strengthen enabling environment for mortgages (including foreclosure, war risk, property valuation reform) (I)
- Enhance regulation of construction finance schemes for currently exposing households to risks; deal with unsupervised shadow lending (I)
- Implement securitization and covered bonds legislative frameworks, strengthen project finance framework (ST)
- Create the legal basis for a broader affordable housing finance product offering, e.g, rent-to-own (MT)

Building back better:
increased sustainability,
improved accessibility,
and energy efficiency



A Memorandum of Understanding on Housing was signed between the Government of Ukraine and the World Bank Group in June 2024, establishing a framework for collaboration to advance Ukraine's housing reform agenda and support the reconstruction and revitalization of the housing sector, including the housing finance solutions.

Questions?

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