



OFFICE OF THE  
PRESIDENT OF  
UKRAINE



MINISTRY OF  
ECONOMY  
OF UKRAINE

**BlackRock®**

# **Ukraine Development Fund (UDF)**

*A DFI for the reconstruction of Ukraine – Overview*

June 2023

# A national Development Finance Institution (DFI) can play a significant role in the reconstruction and modernization of Ukraine

## Key challenges

**Insufficient private capital** to fulfill Ukraine's vast reconstruction needs

**Ukraine needs an active role** in attracting investment into its reconstruction

**Limited bankable projects** available to deploy committed capital

## Need for a national DFI: The Ukraine Development Fund (UDF)



### Ensure investment continuity beyond reconstruction

Create a self-sustaining institution that maintains investment focus as international priorities and market conditions evolve



### Align roles of local actors supporting the reconstruction

Explicitly align Ukraine behind specific projects through broad government support and minority ownership (“skin in the game”)



### Mitigate risk/return imbalances and increase project pipeline

Address funding gaps through concessional capital and expand bankable projects through advisory and structuring services



### Incubate an industrial policy instrument for Ukraine

Enable further investment in line with national industrial policy to help Ukraine become a world-leading investment destination

# The UDF will play a central role in the ecosystem that focuses on the reconstruction and modernization of Ukraine

## Government of Ukraine

Provides capital support in addition to non-financial assistance, signalling “skin in the game” to potential investors

### Key building blocks:

- ✓ Capital endowment
- ✓ Regulatory and organizational support

## Design Advisors

Strengthen credibility through best practices from leading sector specialists

### Key building blocks:

- ✓ Organizational set up incl. legal, governance, organization design
- ✓ Investment, risk management and ESG framework
- ✓ Sector prioritization and pipeline development

## Capital Providers

Provide capital support and guidance in early phases

### Key building blocks:

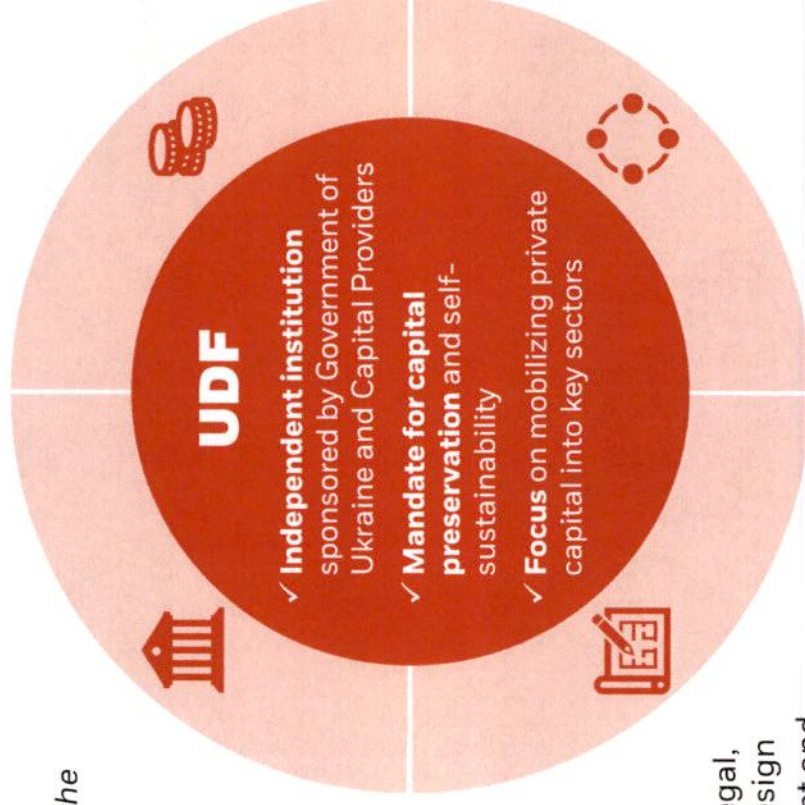
- ✓ Capital from governments, philanthropies, etc.
- ✓ Interim decision-making support before UDF establishment

## International/Development Finance Institutions

Provide scale to UDF investments by contributing additional capital to specific investments

### Key building blocks:

- ✓ Strategic partnerships
- ✓ Framework agreements



# The UDF will focus on mobilizing additional private capital and increasing the pipeline of bankable projects

## 1 Provide ad hoc concessional financing

- Offer flexible, tailored financing to fill early stage or structural financing gaps and de-risk private capital
- Provide investors with commitment of support from the Ukrainian government

## 2 Support project and bid preparation

- Provide ad hoc preparation support to specific projects in a financially sustainable way
- In the long term, set up of an unsolicited proposal framework to widen the pipeline of investment opportunities

## 3 Outreach to FIs on deal environment






- Perform systematic stakeholder outreach to identify funding gaps, investment opportunities, as well as perceived risks and challenges
- Maintain an open dialogue with financial institutions to promote investment opportunities and success cases

## 4 Assist private sector sponsors

- Assist private sector sponsors to meet international documentation standards
- Provide regulatory support in the form of quick consultations and collaboration in expediting government procedures

# The UDF targets five key sectors with a potential addressable market of \$50bn+<sup>1</sup> suitable for private capital investment

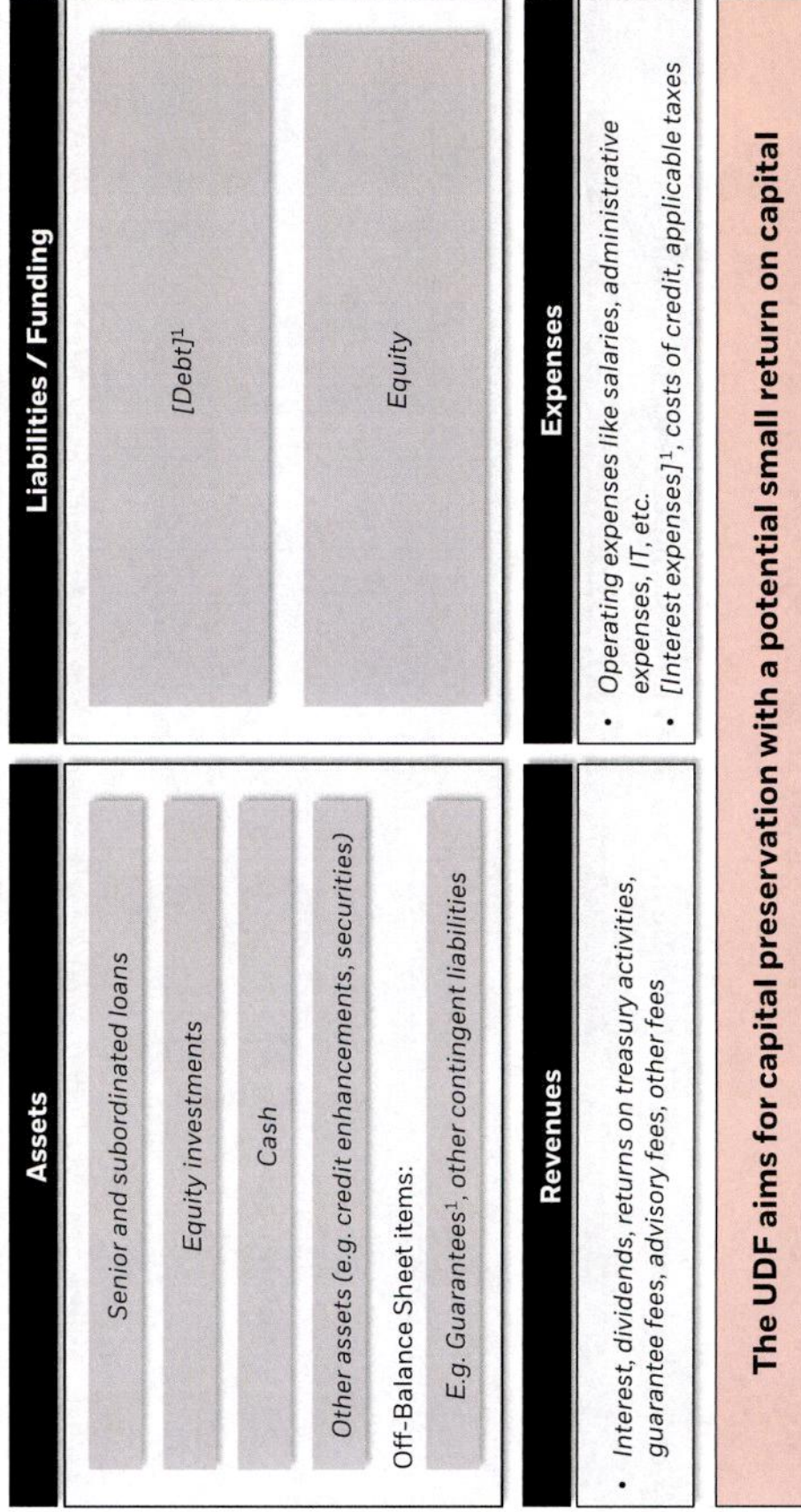
The UDF aims to help address a \$50+bn<sup>1</sup> universe for private capital targeted by the UDF and other institutions investing in Ukraine across five key economic sectors, including:

	<b>Infrastructure</b> <i>Includes investments into national roads and other public transport</i>	<b>&gt;20bn</b>
	<b>Energy</b> <i>Includes existing and new renewable energy generation &amp; transmission</i>	<b>&gt;10bn</b>
	<b>Manufacturing</b> <i>Includes investments into industry and commerce</i>	<b>&gt;9bn</b>
	<b>Agriculture</b> <i>Includes investments to replace damaged assets and machinery</i>	<b>&gt;7bn</b>
	<b>IT</b> <i>Includes investments to attract R&amp;D companies and support start-up ecosystem</i>	<b>&gt;1bn</b>

1. The estimation uses the World Bank Needs Assessment report as a source and accounts for the funding needs based on three main assumptions: a 5 year time horizon, reconstruction and modernization focus, and general suitability of the asset type for private investment

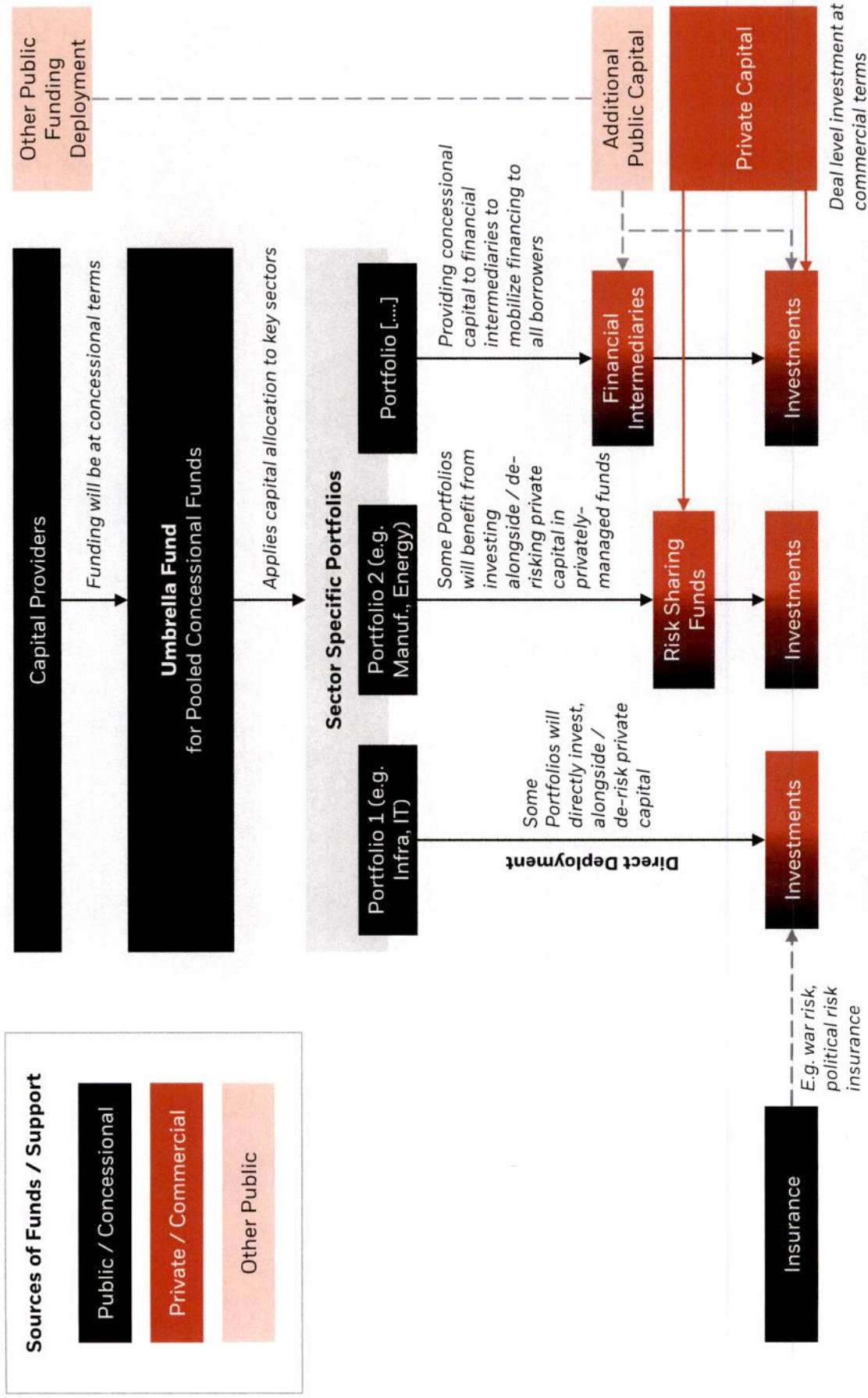
# The UDF will be a standalone institution aiming for capital preservation and financial sustainability

Ukraine Development Fund  
(stylized overview)



1. In the medium-to-long term, the UDF will consider raising debt from private and public markets, and issue unfunded guarantees based on a sufficient credit standing

# Over time, the UDF will mobilize public and private investment across multiple channels



# The UDF will build its capabilities over multiple phases

**Set-up Phase**  
Establish foundations & initial investment pipeline

- ✓ Preliminary investment pipeline
- ✓ Legal establishment and incorporation
- ✓ Investment principles
- ✓ Key interim decision making bodies



Ongoing – 6+ months



After 6-12+ months / after reasonable ceasing of hostilities

## Build Phase

Roll out of investment capabilities

- ✓ Endowment of ~\$1bn to cover operating costs and first investments
- ✓ First executives and critical staff hired
- ✓ Initial investments



Up to ~3-5 years after establishment

## Expansion Phase

Build up the balance sheet & organization

- ✓ Fund size of \$3-4bn
- ✓ Executive management in place
- ✓ Significant headcount



~5-10+ years after establishment

## Target State Phase

Balance sheet & capabilities established

- ✓ Fund size between \$5-10bn
- ✓ Headcount at target level

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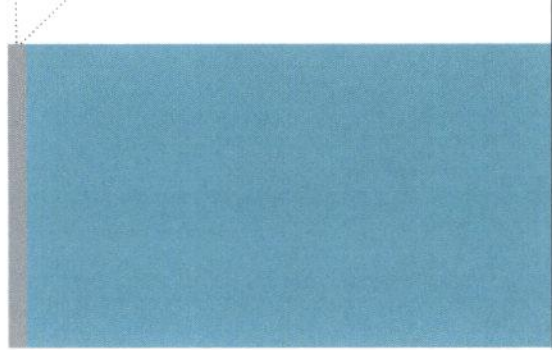
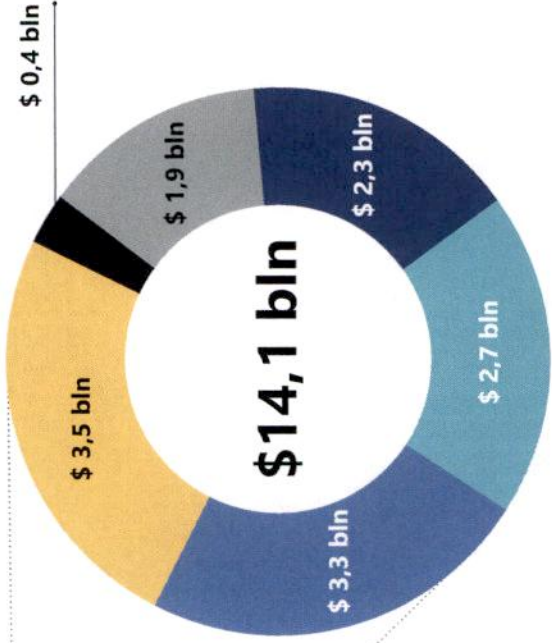
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# **RESTORATION PROJECT PRIORITISATION METHODOLOGY**

**INTRODUCTION**

# RDNA2: DAMAGE, RECOVERY AND RECONSTRUCTION NEEDS



**\$411 bln**  
**RECOVERY AND RECONSTRUCTION NEEDS**  
 estimates needs considering building back better



**\$135 bln**  
**DAMAGE**  
 Quantifies direct physical damage to buildings and infrastructure

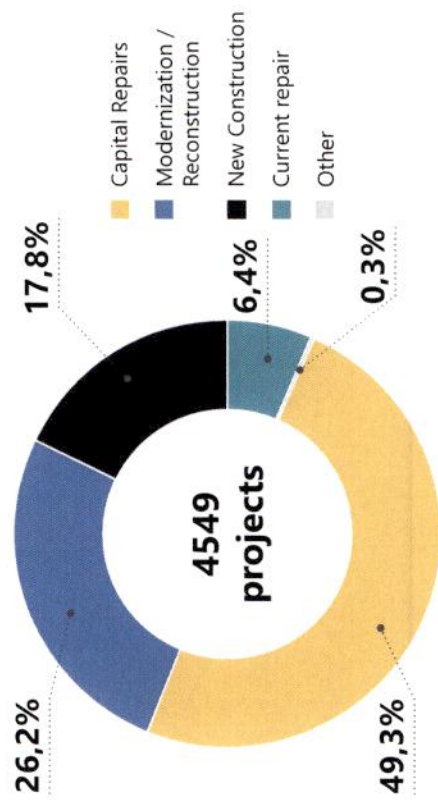
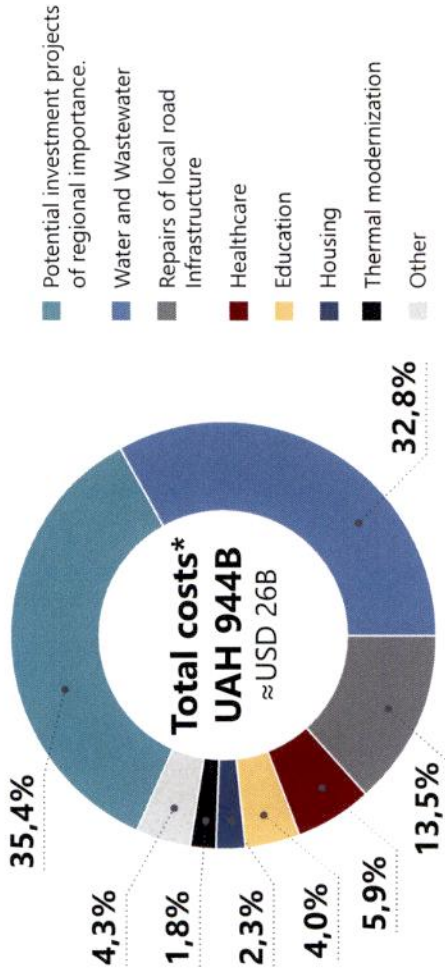
## MAIN PRIORITIES IN 2023:

- Energy infrastructure ..... \$ 3,3 bln
- Housing ..... \$ 1,9 bln
- Humanitarian demining ..... \$ 0,4 bln
- Transport ..... \$ 3,5 bln
- Other social and critical infrastructure ..... \$ 2,3 bln
- Private sector ..... \$ 2,7 bln

# WHY IS PRIORITISATION IMPORTANT?



Ukraine faces an enormous backlog of reconstruction projects. In January 2023 the Ministry consulted with local communities (municipalities, etc.) and received 4500+ reconstruction projects totaling USD 26B. Notably, these figures do not represent Ukraine's total needs. It is just a slice of what can be expected during full-scale reconstruction. They relate to different sectors and can be categorised as follows.



# EMERGENCY RESPONSE



Fund for the Liquidation of the Consequences of the Armed Aggression of the Russian Federation (" Fund) was established within the special fund of the State Budget of Ukraine to provide emergency reconstruction response – article 29 of the Law of Ukraine "On the State Budget of Ukraine for 2023".

Initially the Fund is created for 2023. Mandate can be prolonged to 2024. Ideally, the Fund will become a special Fund with a law-given mandate.

The Fund has two sources of receipts:

- Frozen assets seized by Ukraine under the Law of Ukraine "On the Bases of Expropriation in Ukraine of Assets of the Russian Federation and its Residents" and Law of Ukraine "On Sanctions"; and
- 50% of passive profit of the National Bank of Ukraine under the Law of Ukraine "On the National Bank of Ukraine"

The Fund's administrator is the Ministry for Communities, Territories and Infrastructure Development of Ukraine (below as the "Ministry").

The Fund does not

- hold receipts from multilateral/bilateral grants or financing, nor
- does it include direct support to local governments from non-state actors/sources

Initially the Fund accumulated UAH 35B that is approximately USD 0.95B. It is expected that by the end of 2023 the Fund may total UAH 65B approx. USD 1.76B.

The slice of needs submitted by communities as of January 2023 is USD 26B while available Fund's coverage is limited to USD 0.95B of which communities' critical infrastructure and cross-sectoral projects are USD 300M.

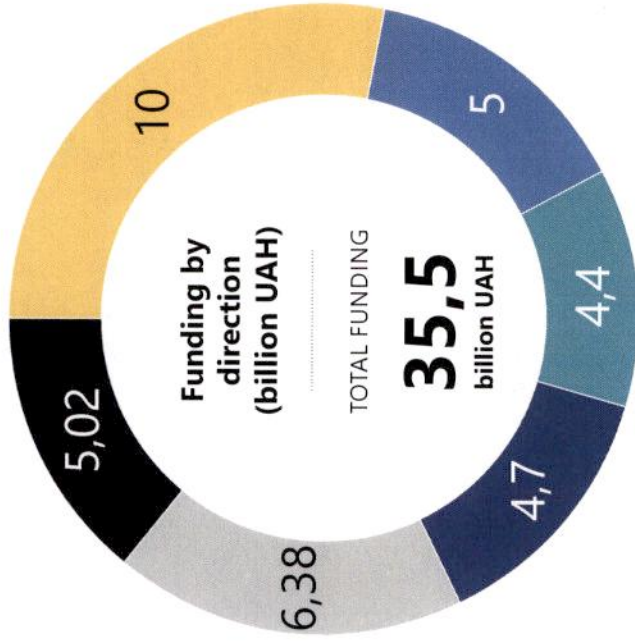
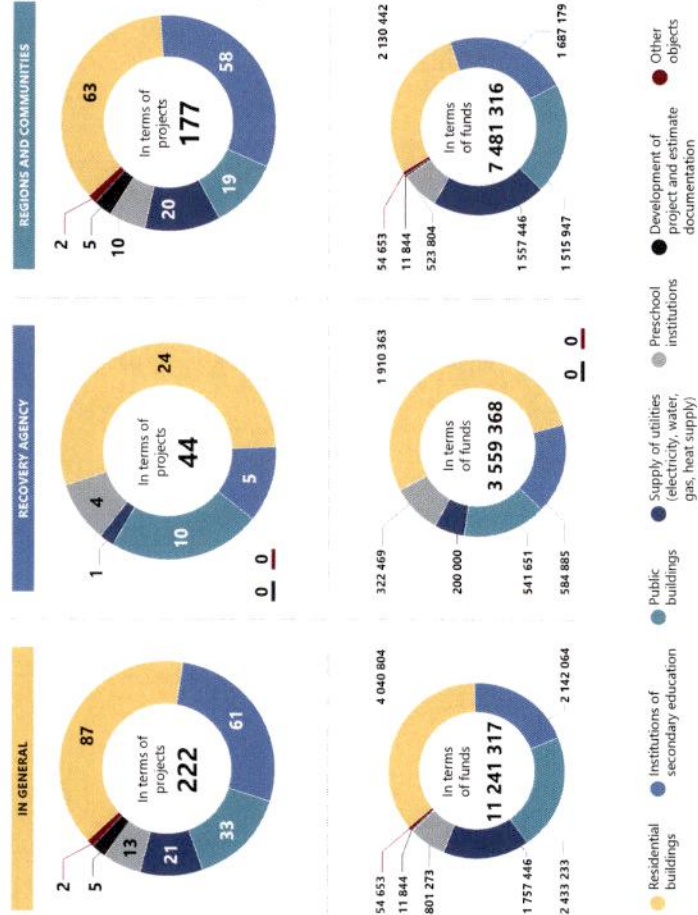
The following The initial tranche of UAH 35B (USD 0.95B) is Critical infrastructure protection – UAH 10B (USD 270M)

Compensation mechanism "eRecovery" for individuals to cover ordinary and capital repair of their damaged apartments and houses - UAH 4.4B (USD 120M)  
Complex reconstruction of 6 settlements – UAH 5B (USD 140M)  
Remaining critical infrastructure and cross-sectoral projects – UAH 11B (USD 300M)

# DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS FROM THE LIQUIDATION FUND PLAN



## DISTRIBUTION OF PROJECTS BY DIRECTION



- Protection of critical infrastructure facilities
- Recovery Agency\*
- Restoration of 6 settlements
- Regional military administrations and territorial communities
- Compensation under the program eRecovery
- Reserve

\*Additionally, 5 projects from the Chernobyl region, subject to correction of errors (at a cost of 156,3 million UAH)

# FUND'S CATEGORIES

## THE FUND'S CATEGORIES:

**1** construction (new construction, reconstruction, restoration, capital repair) of public buildings and structures (observing safety requirements for civil defence structures), civil defence structures, and military construction objects (buildings, engineering objects, positions, barracks, warehouses, roads, etc.);

**2** construction of critical infrastructure, in particular, related to the provision of services for water supply, drainage, heat energy production, heat, and electricity supply;

**3** new construction, reconstruction, major repairs, development of design documentation (including drawings and cost estimates) of buildings to provide housing for internally displaced people and people who lost their housing as a result of hostilities caused by the armed aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine;

**4** development of design documentation (including drawings and cost estimates) for objects that were destroyed as a result of the armed aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine;

**5** construction, repair, and other engineering and technical measures to protect critical infrastructure assets;

**6** purchase of school buses, special transport for health care institutions and municipal enterprises;

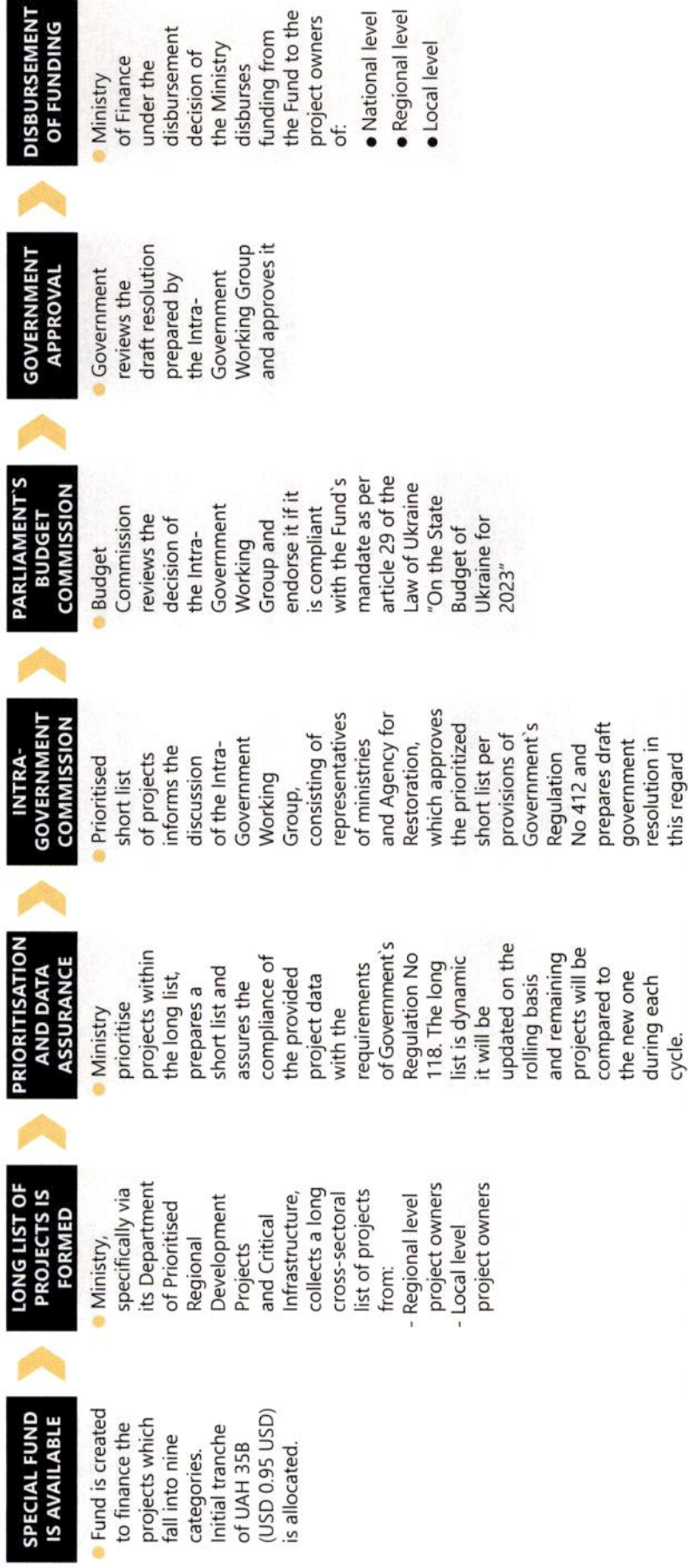
**7** compensation for a destroyed housing (including cottages and small houses);

**8** and reconstruction of the housing (including individual houses) and social infrastructure objects.

**9** new construction of residential facilities for persons who lost their homes as a result of hostilities caused by the armed aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine, development and examination of project documentation for the construction of such facilities.



# HOW DOES THE FUND WORK?



# WHERE PRIORITISATION STANDS



## NATIONAL LEVEL

### National Level Project Owners

- Ministries
- Government Agencies
- State-owned enterprises

### Sectoral Prioritisation based on:

- Sectoral development strategies
- Developed strategy implementation plans (long list of sectoral projects)

Prioritisation for the complex reconstruction of Ukraine's settlements to maximise reconstruction of their critical assets. Under development.

### National Level Sectors:

- Energy
- Healthcare
- Transport
- Education
- Security
- Housing
- Utilities

## REGIONAL AND LOCAL LEVELS

### Regional and Local Level Sectors:

- Energy
- Healthcare
- Transport
- Education
- Security
- Housing
- Utilities

### PRIORITISATION IS HERE NOW



● Cross-sectoral prioritisation at the implementation level when the Ministry compares sectoral national long lists to compile a cross-sectoral short list within the budget constraints. Not yet happening. By sector it is done via budget constrain – allocated funding for each sector.  
Ex. Critical energy infrastructure – UAH 10B (USD 270M)

● Cross-sectoral prioritisation at the implementation level when the Ministry has to compare cross-sectoral regional and local long lists with one another to come up with a cross-sectoral short list within the budget constraints.

### Regional and Local Level Project Owners:

#### Owners:

- Oblasts (regions)
- Territorial communities

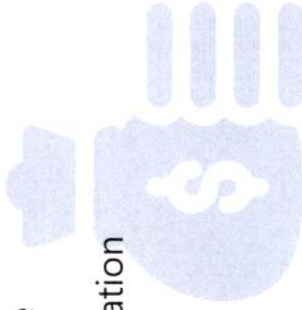
# PRIORITISATION



WILL SUPPORT/INFORM DECISION  
MAKING PROCESS ON



Reconstruction funded from the  
Fund for the Liquidation of the  
Consequences of the  
Armed Aggression  
of the Russian Federation



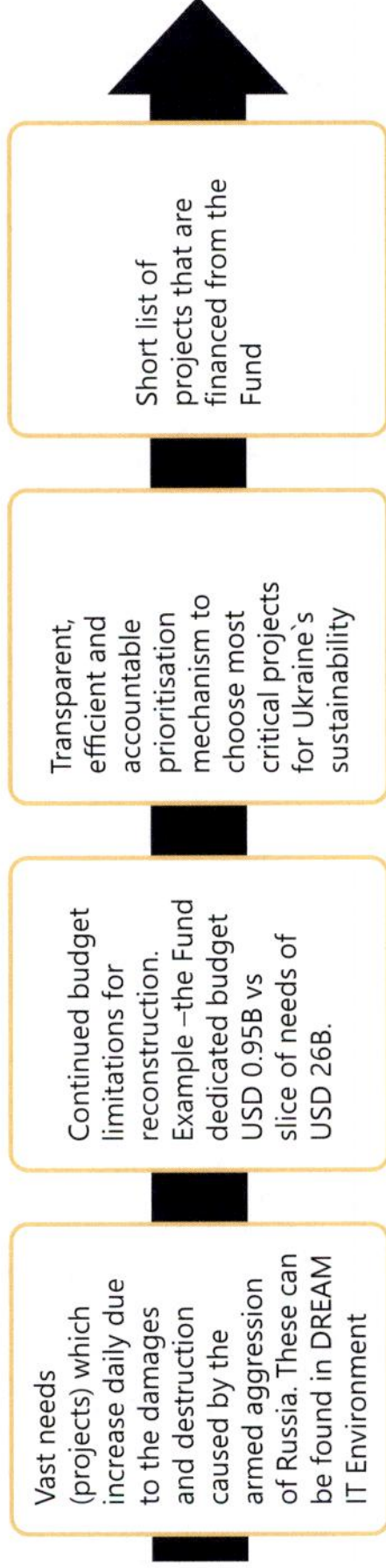
MAY APPLY



Upon a decision of Any stakeholder  
including but not limited to Ukraine's  
Allies, international financial institutions  
and international organisations, private  
donors wishing to fund Ukraine's  
reconstruction agenda; and to any  
other future public funding managed  
by the Ministry and dedicated to  
Ukraine's full-scale reconstruction.



# PROBLEM: HOW TO CHOOSE MOST CRITICAL PROJECTS GIVEN THE LIMITED AVAILABLE FUNDING



# NEW STRATEGIES AND RECONSTRUCTION PLANS



New strategies and reconstruction plans will be referenced during prioritisation. Project owner will be asked whether a submitted project is in their reconstruction plan and whether it is compliant with their strategy.

New strategies and plans will be used for the prioritisation of the projects at three levels:

- National;
- Regional; and
- Local

Ministry via its Department of Prioritised Regional Development Projects and Critical Infrastructure during review phase will:

- Review the submitted project data and documentation attached to it on their compliance with the requirements of Government's Resolution No 118;
- Review the reasons for submission of a project, its effectiveness, inter-connectivity with other projects, its priority in the implementation in view of the vital needs of the population; and
- Form complete funding proposals (short list).

In 2023 the territorial communities (municipalities, village councils, etc.) are expected to reconsider their development strategies and prepare new reconstruction plans which will create the basis for the regional development strategies and plans.

The sectoral Ministries (e.g. Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Energy, etc.) are also expected to develop new sectoral strategies which will dictate their new reconstruction plan.

Currently, the Ministry working with the prioritisation of the cross-sectoral long lists from the local and regional project owners.

The national level priority is set up by the allocation of dedicated funding in the Fund. Ex. Critical energy infrastructure – UAH 10B (USD 270M). In future, the Ministry is expected to work with the cross-sectoral national-level long lists.

# PRIORITISATION AND NEW DIGITAL ENVIRONMENT



Project prioritisation will work as a module in the **DREAM** System [Digital Restoration Ecosystem for Accountable Management], a state digital ecosystem that provides a single digital pipeline for all reconstruction projects.

Through it the project owners can present projects to attract financial resources and monitor and manage the construction process.

The prioritisation module will use DREAM project submission forms to collect project-related data, apply relevant indicators, and rank a project according to the prioritisation methodology.



Data for prioritisation data will come from a new **Geographic Information System (GIS)** that is currently being developed at the Ministry. The mission of GIS goes beyond the DREAM ecosystem. GIS is a digital tool of state regional policy for the sustainable empowerment of communities and the strengthening of decentralization processes. Prioritisation will rely on GIS for various data, for example:

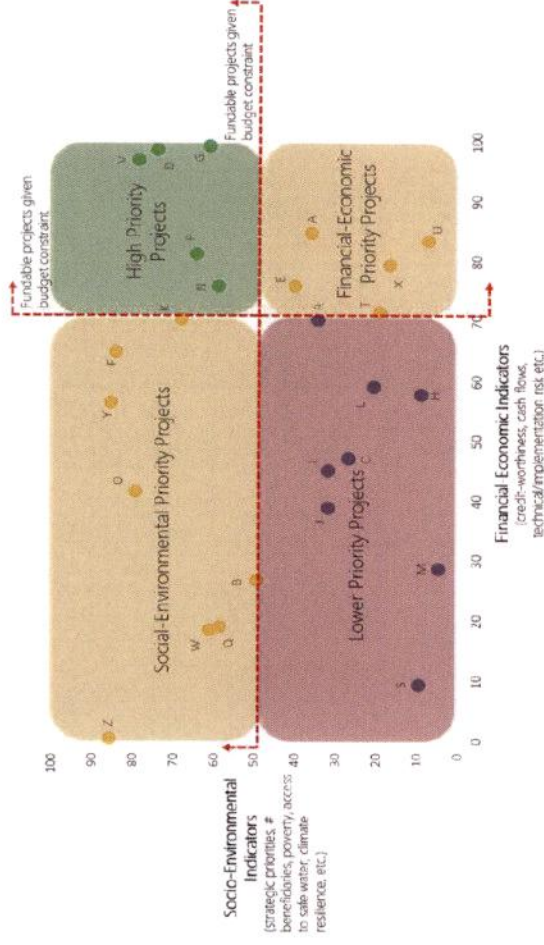
- Number of beneficiaries;
- Distance from the active front line;
- Distance from the dangerous territories (mine fields or potential UXO hazardous areas);
- Location in the area of military (combat) operations or temporarily occupied territories;
- Distance to the frontier with the Russian Federation and Belarus;
- Average household income;
- Distance to the closest designated heritage site (cultural heritage object) and national parks, areas of natural hazards (incl. flooding, wildfires, etc).



# WHY WORLD BANK INFRASTRUCTURE PRIORITISATION FRAMEWORK (IPF)?

## Ukraine has:

- Enormous backlog of reconstruction projects;
- Ranging across-different sectors (residential areas, critical infrastructure, social infrastructure, transportation, etc.);
- Which have different stages of their maturity (concept, pre-feasibility, feasibility, developed design, availability of cost estimates, etc.); and
- Have to be compared with one another due to the limited budget.

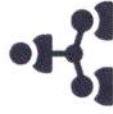


## IPF is a quantitative, practical decision support tool for infrastructure project prioritization

- Based on multi-criteria analysis that uses a statistical method to rank projects relative to each other
- Can be adapted to account for policy goals and limited data availability
- Combines social-environmental and financial-economic information into two composite indices that can be used to compare proposed projects within a sector
- Can be used for a multi-sectoral infrastructure pipeline by identifying high-level indicators that can be meaningfully applied across sectors
- Includes the sector budget constraint



## DRAFT HIGH-LEVEL INDICATORS (DETAILS IN ANNEX)



### SOCIAL-ENVIRONMENTAL

- Alignment with Sector-level priorities
- Social impacts (beneficiaries, resettlement, etc.)
- Environmental impacts (protected areas, cultural heritage sites)
- Climate (climate mitigation)
- Inclusion (design that incorporates) physical inclusion
- Availability of complementary infrastructure services



### FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC

- Economic benefit to the communities
- Implementation Risks (such as currency risk, land availability, contestation over resources, exposure to natural hazards, etc.)



### SECURITY

- Following the decree No 309 of 23 December 2022 of the Ministry of Reintegration, projects located within 30-km radius of the occupied territories, frontline and border with the Russian Federation and Belarus would be excluded
- Proximity to nearest safety shelter for soft infrastructure projects

**Financial Indicators such as NPVs or FIRR have been excluded as most projects do not expect to have a revenue stream**



# WHERE WE ARE NOW?

March-April 2023

DB of key projects and investment needs to be assessed within IPF

April 2023

Key prioritization criteria and projects' groups

April-May 2023

Update the DB and collect missing data following the selected prioritization criteria

May-June 2023

Assign weights and conduct pilot prioritization

May-June 2023

Conduct stakeholder/donor consultation workshop and update the approach

July 2023

Integrate the developed approach into DREAM and GIS



# STATUS AND TIMELINE

Proposed methodology is being tested against a set of projects that are eligible for funding through the Fund for the Liquidation of the Consequences of the Armed Aggression of the Russian Federation

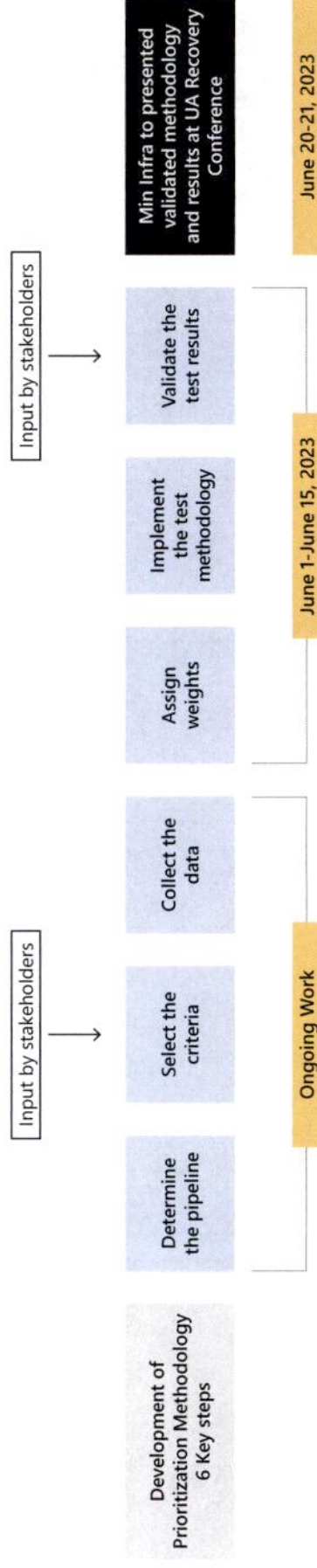


Draft indicators are being circulated for feedback and inputs from stakeholders



Data collection is ongoing and indicators may change based on data availability

After this conference call we are kindly requesting the feedback from Development Partners on the preliminary list of indicators (below) if possible by 5 June COB



## NEXT STEPS

- Now – Pilot launch of project prioritization methodology (interim solution) based on the World Bank Infrastructure Prioritization Framework for the Fund.
- After this conference call we are kindly requesting the feedback from Development Partners on the preliminary list of indicators (below) if possible by 5 June COB.
- International Ukraine Recovery Conference (URC 2023) – 21-22 June 2023 – introduction and results of the first test run.
- After the Conference – requesting feedback on the results of the first test run.
- Adaptation of the World Bank methodology to the needs of Ukraine's full-scale reconstruction.
- Launch of a full-fledged prioritization approach based on the Infrastructure Prioritization Framework (IPF) methodology of the World Bank.
- Integration of the new methodology into the ecosystem of digital restoration and regional development solutions in accordance with the principles of data-based policies.





# **ANNEX**

## **DETAILED INDICATOR LIST**

# SECTOR SPECIFIC PRIORITIES 1/2



## HEALTHCARE

- 1** Ensuring access to essential basic healthcare service (e.g. PHC, PHC+) which is currently unavailable or not accessible
  - Priority to territories that have recently been returned to the control of the Government of Ukraine and emergency medical and rescue services
  - Restoration of primary medical service, rehabilitation of victims, social assistance to the population in the war-affected communities
- 2** Restoration and upgrading of partially damaged facilities
- 3** New infrastructure to replace destroyed facilities using the build back better approach, including improved safety and energy efficiency standards
- 4** Support the alignment of healthcare service and infrastructure in accordance with internationally recognized standards (e.g. ISO)



## ENERGY SECTOR

- 1** Restoration of basic energy and utility services for Ukrainians and for critical social infrastructure (including heating, potable water, wastewater treatment, security of high voltage transformers)
- 2** New infrastructure that reduces reliance on fossil fuel
- 3** New infrastructure that promotes energy system decentralization



## TRANSPORT

- 1** Restoration of damaged critical objects of transport infrastructure, for which there is no available alternative, or such an alternative involves a significant lengthening of the transport route connecting communities in the territory of restoration
- 2** Restoration of urban public transport, railway passenger transportation and regional passenger connectivity in war-affected communities
- 3** Expansion of westward logistics chains and export support, including improving BCPs and railway infrastructure, high-priority emergency repairs, and restoration of services
- 4** Improving connectivity to key transport corridors (especially those linking to EU neighbors and Moldova)
- 5** Project readiness for reconstruction projects in this sector are of critical importance

# SECTOR SPECIFIC PRIORITIES 2/2



## HOUSING

- 1** Emergency rapid repairs (light and medium repairs, restoration of provision of vital utility services) of buildings damaged due to the war, but where residents are currently living
- 2** Accommodation for IDPs, those evacuated from the warzone and people who lost their property due to the Russian Aggression in Ukraine
- 3** Extensive restoration and construction for large-scale housing for large number of families, including IDPs and those who lost their houses due to the Russian aggression in Ukraine



## SAFETY AND INVINCIBILITY CENTERS, SHELTERS, ETC

- 1** Rapid critical repairs in areas with high security risks
- 2** Improve safety and security where there are currently no safety shelters, or its density is not sufficient to ensure safety of people in the area
- 3** Improve safety in public buildings and areas, e.g. schools, kindergartens, hospitals, centers of business activities, important transport nodes, etc
- 4** Providing reliable electricity supply, internet and phone connection, and other equipment in security shelters to minimize work destructions of vital infrastructure and services



## WATER AND WASTEWATER

- 1** Restore/Minimize water supply disruptions to people and businesses
- 2** Support emergency rapid response (such as purchase of equipment like generators, pumps, water delivery equipment and vehicles, etc.)
- 3** Improve access to centralized piped water, flush toilet access and sewer connections in rural or low coverage areas or infrastructure which was damaged due to the active military actions.



## EDUCATION

- 1** Expanding safe access in areas where students cannot attend in person
- 2** Expanding capacity of existing network so more students can learn in-person, but where safety is not a concern, and addressing the needs of growing number of IDP students
- 3** Restore and modernize network of education institutions with focus on demographic trends and future needs

# SOCIAL-ENVIRONMENTAL INDICATORS – CROSS-SECTORAL



## SOCIAL INDICATORS

- Direct Beneficiaries
- Percentage of all indicated beneficiaries currently live in the intended service area of the project
- Resettlement of people
- Hromada-level need for the project in the sub-sector
- Total number of permanent jobs (full time equivalent jobs) created post project completion
- The average household income in the district where project is located OR % households under poverty line

## CLIMATE INDICATORS

- Constructed in accordance to nationally recognized energy-efficiency/sustainability standards (such as, SCN B.1.2-11:2021 Main Requirements to Buildings and Structures. Energy Savings and Energy efficiency, SCN B.2.6-31:2021 Heat Isolation and Energy Efficiency of Buildings, or other relevant standards)
- Project alignment with the MDB Assessment Framework for Paris Alignment for Direct Investment Operations or the MDB Climate Finance Methodology
- Source of electricity is renewable

## INCLUSION

- Project design addresses physical accessibility challenges for wounded in action veterans, children, people with disabilities, older persons, persons with strollers, etc.

## ENVIRONMENTAL INDICATORS

- Distance from on protected areas
- Distance from UNESCO listed cultural heritage sites

## COMPLEMENTARITY

- Functioning complementary infrastructure services are in able (for e.g. for a housing or health or education project, are electricity, gas/heating, water services available?)
- For soft infrastructure projects, how far is the nearest safety shelter?

# FINANCIAL-ECONOMIC INDICATORS – CROSS-SECTORAL



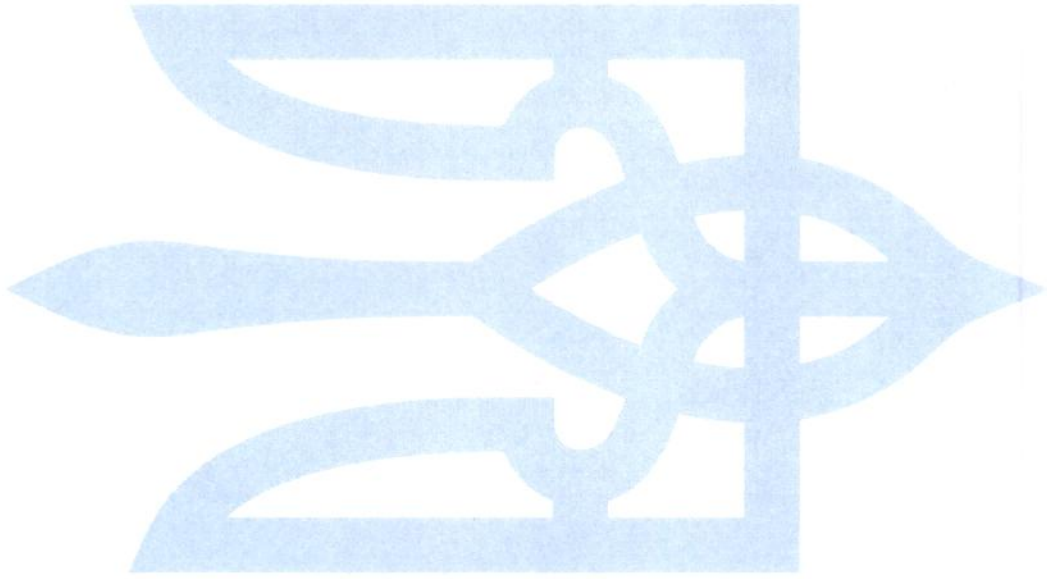
## ECONOMIC BENEFIT INDICATOR

- Generates foreign currency income
- Territorial community commit to co-finance a project (of at least 10%)

## IMPLEMENTATION RISKS

- Major investment in multiple year
- Different currencies for costs and revenues
- New technologies
- Contestation over land and natural resources
- Need to change land purpose that is dedicated to protected areas or forest zones
- Experience in similar activities of the implementation agency
- Land acquisition need
- Coordination with > =3 public institutions
- Natural Hazard Risk
- Local consultation

**Financial Indicators such as NPVs or FIRRs have been excluded as most projects do not expect to have a revenue stream**








**AGENCY FOR  
RESTORATION AND  
INFRASTRUCTURE  
DEVELOPMENT OF  
UKRAINE**

# OVERVIEW OF THE AGENCY

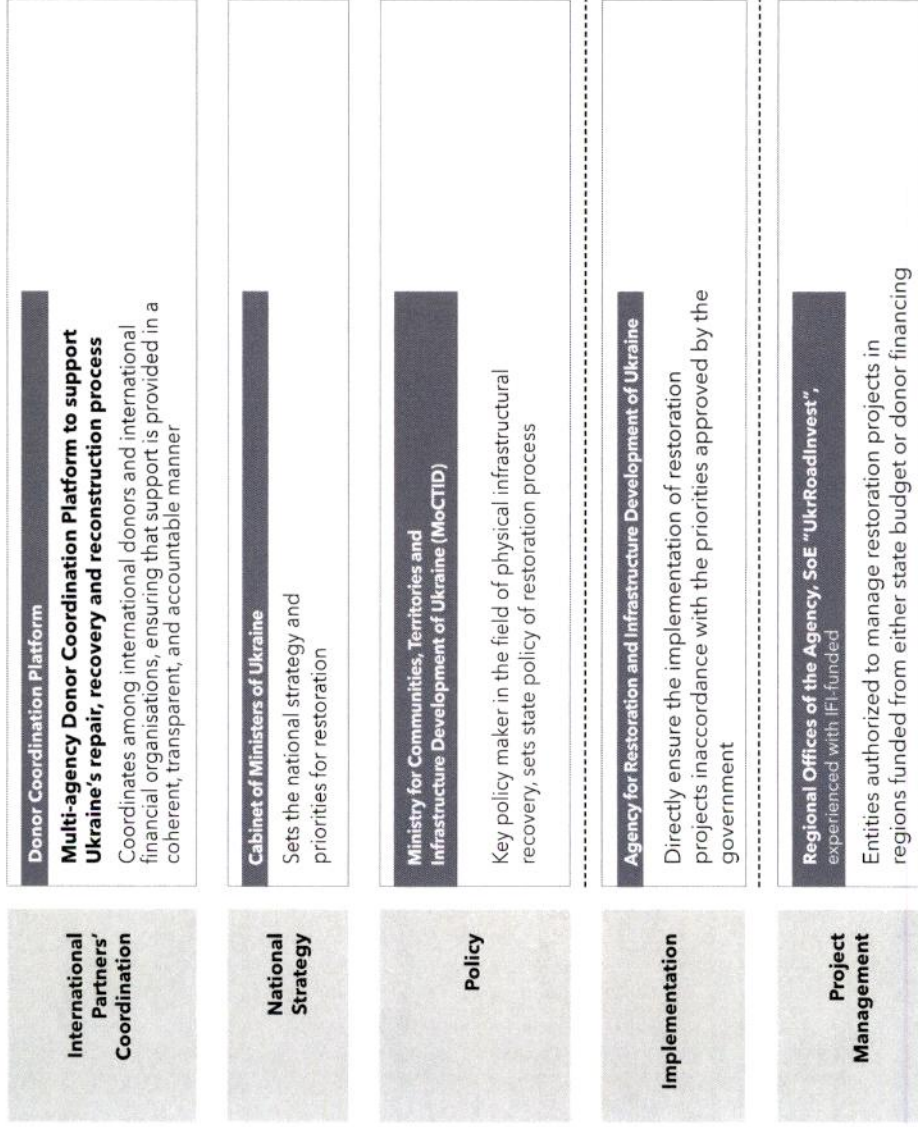
Established in January 2023 by merging the State Road Agency (Ukravtodor) and the State Agency for Infrastructure Projects (Ukrinfraprojekt)



## KEY AREAS OF RESPONSIBILITY OF THE RESTORATION AGENCY

-  critical infrastructure
-  transportation infrastructure
-  utility infrastructure
-  energy infrastructure
-  housing and social infrastructure

# THE AGENCY'S PLACE IN THE GOVERNMENT



**Concepts and Programs**

**Ukraine Restoration Office (URO)**  
 Center of excellence on development aid (coordinated by Deputy Ministers), provides support to the Ministry in the development of concepts and programs for restoration of different territories and sectors of the economy

**Capacity Building**

**Capacity Building Office of the Agency (incl. Project Implementation Unit) (PIU) under MoCTID**  
 Group of experts working with the support of donors within the framework of technical assistance projects and supporting the Agency in building capacity in terms of anticorruption policy, effective and efficient procurement, organization development and providing support in the preparation, implementation, and monitoring of the projects

## HOW TO WORK WITH THE AGENCY

1

The initiators of restoration projects can be assets' custodians who have submitted an application for reconstruction of damaged or destroyed infrastructure to the **Register for Damaged and Destroyed Property (RPZM)**

2

The **Ministry of Communities, Territories and Infrastructure Development of Ukraine** selects priority projects in accordance with the strategic areas defined by the **Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine**

3

Approved projects are **transferred to the Agency** for further implementation

4

The project initiator **assigns its rights as a Customer to the Agency** for the procurement process

5

The **Agency organizes the procurement of works and services** necessary for the project implementation

### RESTORATION PROJECTS CAN BE INITIATED BY:

- Central executive authorities
- Local self-government bodies
- Regional and local (military) administrations
- State and municipal enterprises



### RESTORATION PROJECTS MAY BE TRANSFERRED TO THE AGENCY AT ANY STAGE OF IMPLEMENTATION

- Only a technical damage report is available
- Design and repair cost estimate documentation is available
- A detailed design and final cost estimate is available

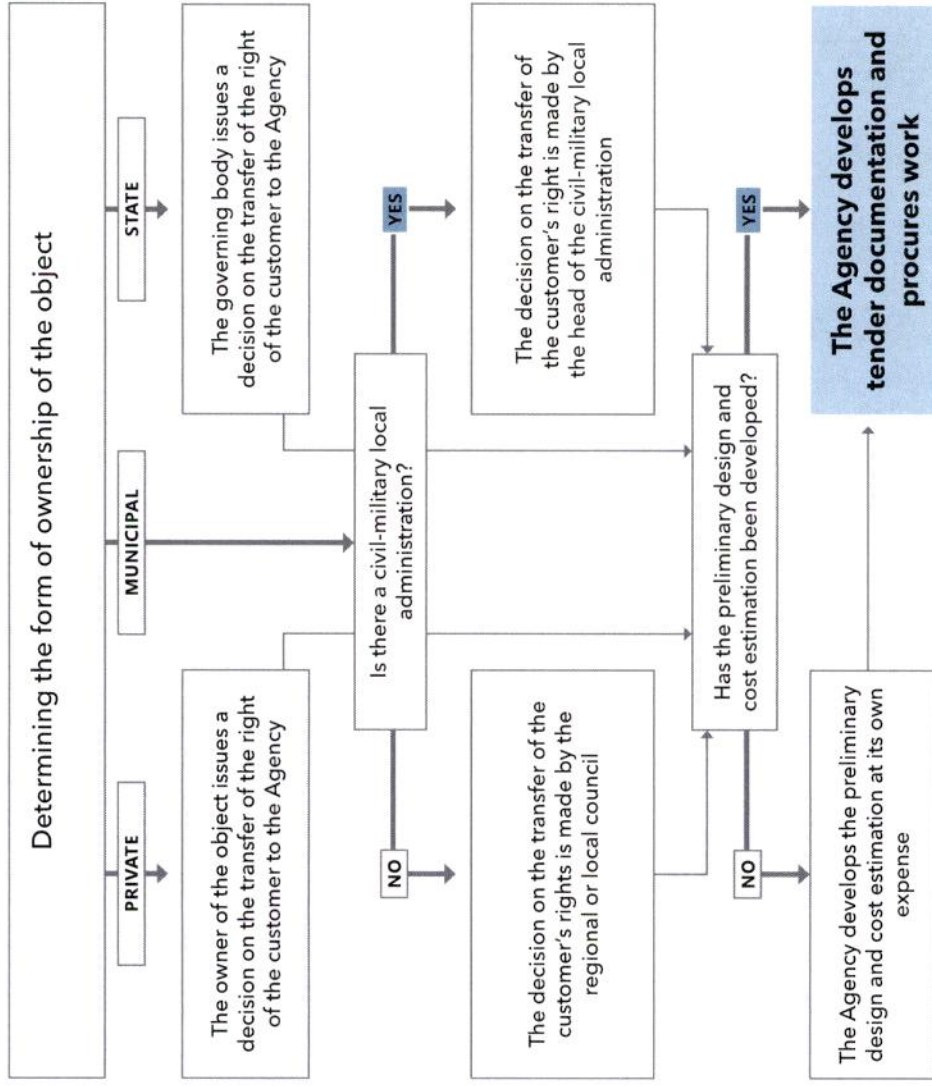
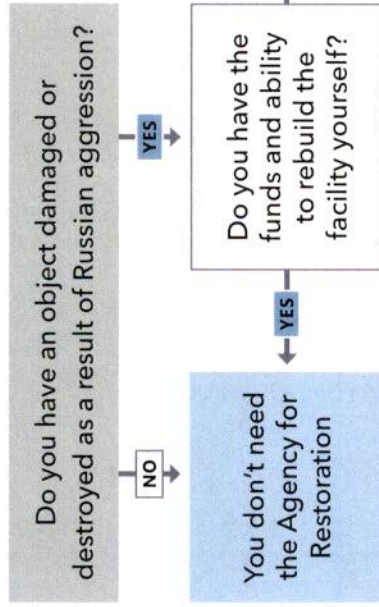


### SOURCES OF PROJECT FINANCING MAY INCLUDE

- State Budget of Ukraine - the Fund for Elimination of Consequences of Armed Aggression (confiscated Russian assets), the State Road Fund, etc.
- International financial institutions (loans and grants)
- Governments of partner countries (loans and grants)
- International organizations



# HOW TO INITIATE THE RESTORATION PROJECT



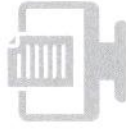
# TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY OF RECOVERY PROJECTS



## PROCEDURES

**All restoration projects are implemented according to transparent procedures, depending on the funding source.**

- In case of receipt of funds from the State Budget of Ukraine, all tender procedures will be open tenders in the Prozorro system.
- Projects to be implemented with direct funding from International Financial Institutions will follow the relevant procedures of the World Bank (WB), the European Investment Bank (EIB), and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD).



## DIGITALIZATION OF RECONSTRUCTION

The entire process of implementing each reconstruction project - from initiation, approval, fundraising, design and cost estimating, procurement, to completion and commissioning will be digitized and made available to all participants in the process.

As part of the digitalization of the Agency's work, the **Unified Reconstruction Management System (URMS)** will be implemented, which will reflect all stages of reconstruction projects and ensure data collection, systematization, and analysis.

- Register of Damaged and Destroyed Property (RDDP)
- Unified State Electronic System in the Construction Sector (USESCS)
- Geographic Information System (GIS)
- Transport infrastructure reconstruction management system

The system will ensure data collection in accordance with a single uniform standard and provide analytical tools and interfaces for all participants in the reconstruction.

# TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY OF RECOVERY PROJECTS



## REPORTING

Every six months, the Restoration Agency will report to the public and partners on:

- the stage of implementation of all existing restoration projects;
- the amount and sources of funding for those projects;
- the competitive procedures applied to select contractors.



## ANTI-CORRUPTION MEASURES

➤ The Agency has started the certification procedure according to the **International Standard ISO 37001 on the anti-bribery management system**.

➤ The Agency signed the **Memorandum of Understanding with the National Anti-Corruption Bureau**, which includes provisions on information exchange and assistance in the organization and implementation of measures to prevent and combat corruption.

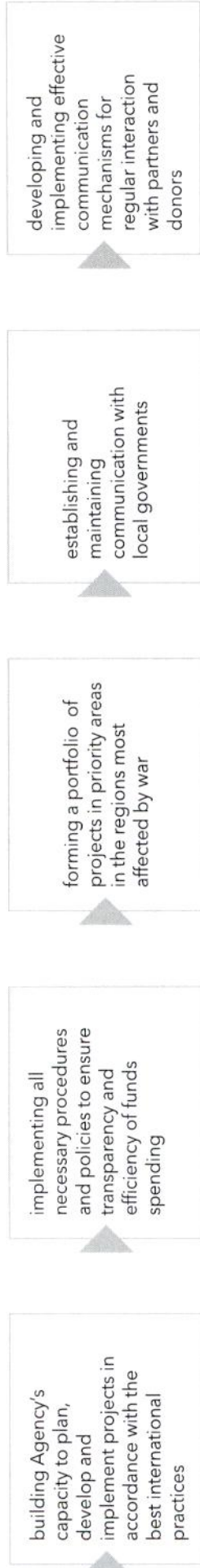
➤ The Agency launched the **Accountability and Transparency Council** to coordinate processes in the field of anti-corruption.

➤ The Agency has started work on strengthening the role of **Commissioners for anti-corruption policy** according to the approved plan developed **with the support of the EBRD**.

➤ The Agency initiated a **comprehensive analysis of** corruption risks and works on their minimization to prevent corruption effectively.

# PLANS OF THE RESTORATION AGENCY



## 2023:



**WARTIME RECONSTRUCTION PROJECTS**

**PRIORITY** - implementation of urgent, critical projects in the regions most affected by war - Odesa, Mykolaiv, Zaporizhzhia, Kherson, Dnipro, Donetsk, Kharkiv, Sumy, Chernihiv, Zhytomyr, and Kyiv regions

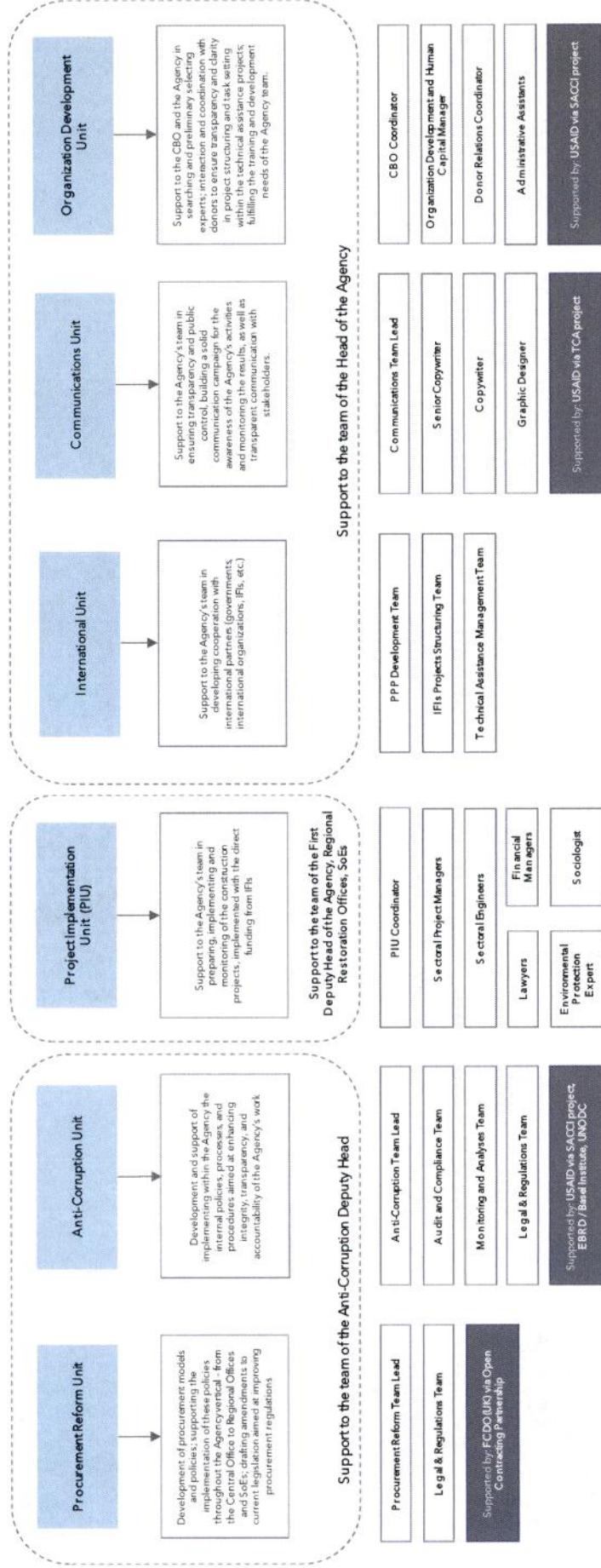
## AFTER VICTORY, THE AGENCY WILL TRANSITION TO BECOME

- 
**The main governmental body responsible and capable of implementing any recovery and reconstruction projects in all regions of the country**
- 
**A reliable partner for local governments**
- 
**A reliable partner for local governments**

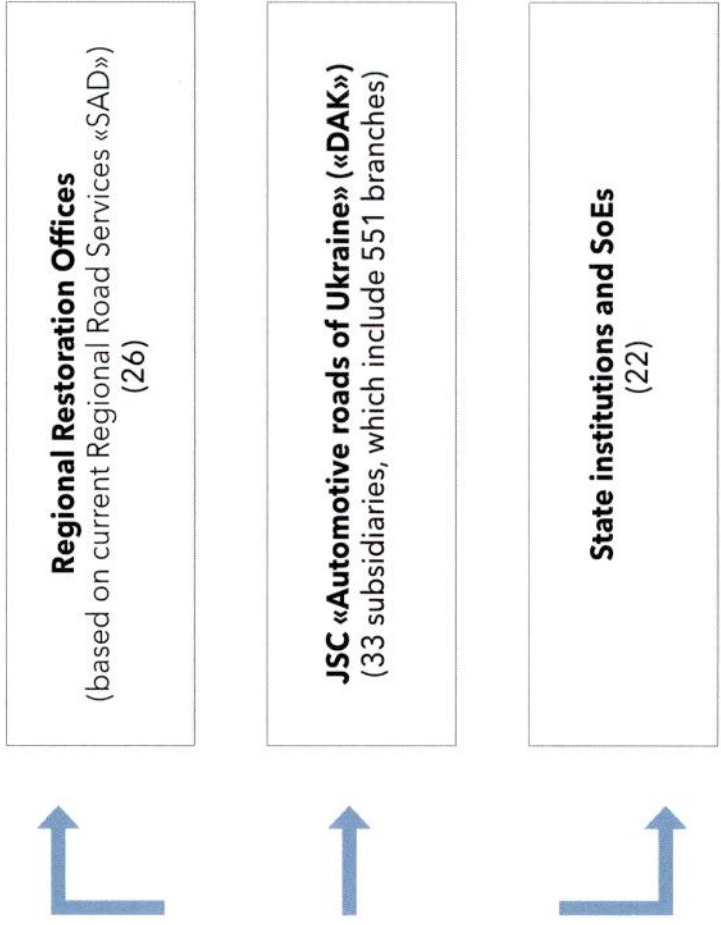
# AGENCY FOR RESTORATION CENTRAL OFFICE



# CAPACITY BUILDING OFFICE (CBO) OF THE AGENCY

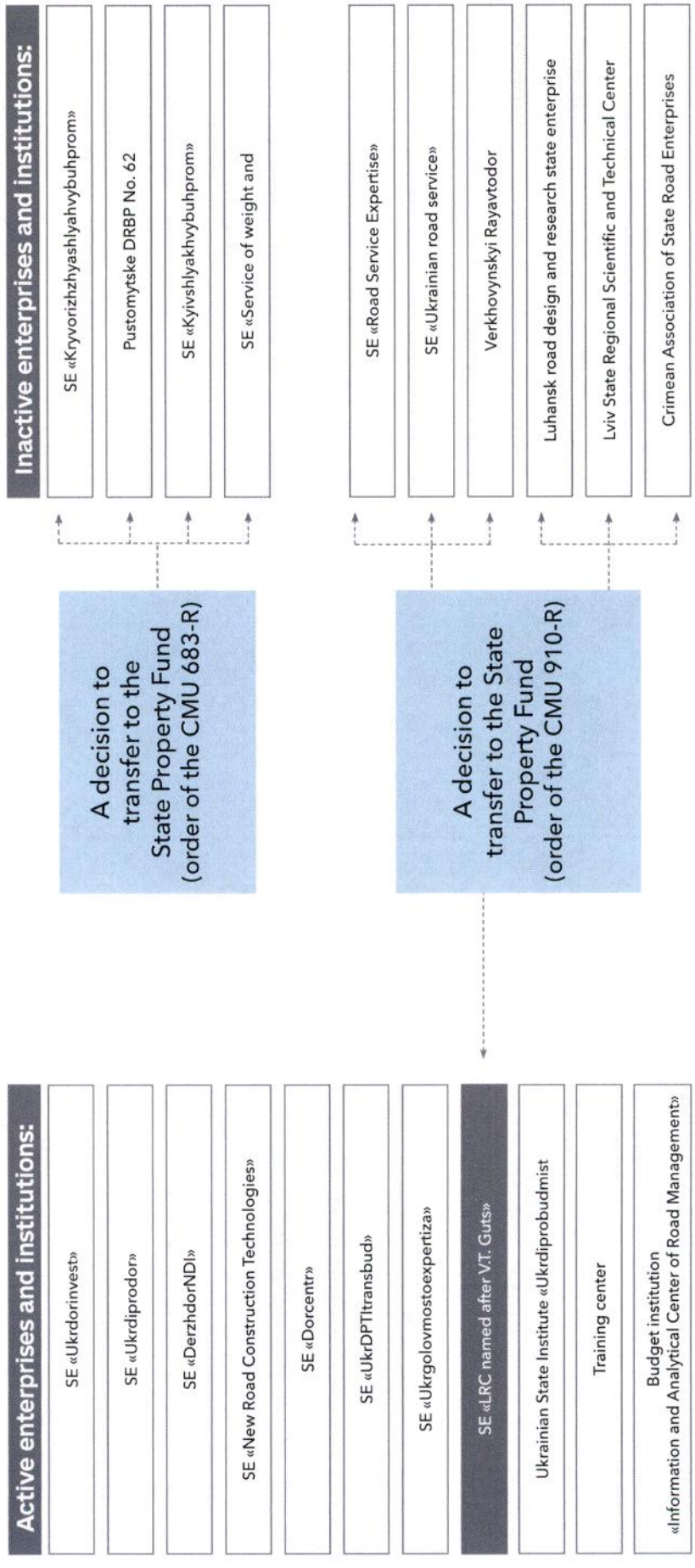


\*CBO is... advisory body with limited powers aimed at supporting the Agency's activities at the first stage of development provides support within the areas where the Agency lacks knowledge / experience / human capital is a group of independent highly qualified and highly paid experts supported (financed) by international partners



**The State Agency for  
Restoration and Infrastructure  
Development of Ukraine**

# STATE-OWNED ENTERPRISES AND INSTITUTIONS SUBORDINATED TO THE AGENCY



## CONTACT US

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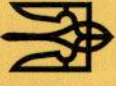
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**MINISTRY FOR  
RESTORATION**  
Communities, Territories and  
Infrastructure Development of Ukraine



# RECOVERY PROJECTS PRIORITIZED IN 2023

BASED ON RDNA2 ASSESSMENT





# EXTENT OF DAMAGES

BETWEEN 24 FEBRUARY 2022 AND 24 FEBRUARY 2023

**HOUSING**  
(damaged or destroyed)

- ~18.000 multi-apartment buildings
- ~135.000 single-family houses
- >300 dormitories




**EDUCATION**  
(damaged or destroyed)

at least 3.226 facilities



**HEALTH**  
(damaged or destroyed)

~1.574 facilities



**WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION (WSS)**  
(damaged or destroyed)

- ~1.000 km of water pipelines
- ~300 km of collectors
- >236 water supply and sanitation facilities




**Ukraine's territory of is potentially contaminated with explosive objects**

~187.700 km<sup>2</sup>



**TRANSPORT**  
(damaged or destroyed)

- > 400 railway bridges
- > 350 road bridges
- ~ 19.000 km of roads
- ~ 14.000 km of streets and roads in settlements



**HEATING**  
(damaged or destroyed)

- ~200 km of heating networks
- ~500 boiler houses
- ~130 central heating units





# OVERALL RECOVERY NEEDS FOR 2023

## ENERGY INFRASTRUCTURE:

**3.3 billion USD**

Allocated for 2023 - 0.5 billion USD  
Required - 2.8 billion USD



## PRIVATE SECTOR:

**Agrarian sector:**

**0.6 billion USD**

Allocated for 2023 - 0.05 billion USD  
Required - 0.55 billion USD



**Industry and commerce:**

**2.5 billion US\$**

Allocated for 2023 - 0.5 billion USD  
Required - 2 billion USD

## CRITICAL AND SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE:

**Transport:**

**3.5 billion USD**

Allocated for 2023 - 2.5 billion USD  
Required - 1 billion USD



**Social, administrative and municipal infrastructure:**

**1.3 billion USD**

Allocated for 2023 - 0.8 billion USD  
Required - 0.5 billion USD



**Digital infrastructure:**

**0.1 billion USD**

Allocated for 2023 - 0 billion USD  
Required - 0.1 billion USD



**Housing and utilities sector (water supply and sanitation):**

**0.4 billion USD**

Allocated for 2023 - 0.3 billion USD  
Required - 0.1 billion USD



## HOUSING:

**1.9 billion USD**

Allocated for 2023 - 0.9 billion USD  
Required - 1.0 billion USD



## HUMANITARIAN DEMINING:

**0.4 billion USD**

Allocated for 2023 - 0.1 billion USD  
Required - 0.3 billion USD



\* The need for 2023 according to the RDNA2 findings, Digital infrastructure - 0.5 billion US\$. Industry and commerce - 2.1 billion US\$

# ENERGY INFRASTRUCTURE



The need for 2023:

**3.3 billion USD**

Allocated for 2023:

**0.5 billion USD**

Required for 2023:

**2.8 billion USD**

## SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC EFFECT (OUTCOME):

- completion of the 2023/2024 heating season, ensuring uninterrupted provision of heating and electricity supply services for residents of Ukraine

## ПРОЕКТИ



- reconstruction of substations and other high-voltage equipment of NEC «Ukrenergo» (the need for 2023 - 0.466 billion USD, **required - 0.09 billion USD**)

- construction of interconnectors jointly with Slovakia and Romania (the need for 2023 - 0.09 billion USD, **required - 0.09 billion USD**)



- installation of static synchronous compensators (STATCOMs) (the need for 2023 - 0.04 billion USD (via the World Bank due to the contribution of the Federal Republic of Germany)

- restoration/repair of thermal generation (the need for 2023 - 0.167 billion USD, **required - 0.167 billion USD**)



- restoration/repair of distribution systems (the need for 2023 - 0.193 billion USD (via the Energy Support Fund), **required - 0.093 billion USD**)

- installation of gas turbines - up to 300 MW of distributed generation (the need for 2023 - 0.275 billion USD, **required - 0.275 billion USD**)



- Restoration of UkrHydroEnergo equipment (the need for 2023 - 0.063 million USD (the use of UkrHydroEnergo's own sources)



- 0.035 billion USD - completion of ongoing projects in the heating supply sector in Kharkiv, Ternopil, Mykolaiv, Kherson



- 0.012 billion USD - restoration of boiler houses, networks, procurement of necessary equipment in 10 settlements of Kyivska oblast



- 0.068 billion USD - commencement of the construction of drone and missile defence structures for 22 substations; protection by installing big-bags, gabions, nets for 150 substations (the need for 2023: 0.5 billion USD, **required for 2023 - 0.43 billion USD**)

- purchase of 2 billion cubic meters of gas and import of up to 1 GW of electricity from the EU within 3 months (the need for 2023 - 1.5 billion USD, **required for 2023 - 1.5 billion USD**)

- procurement of equipment for emergency work; restoration of heating supply systems (the need for 2023 - 0.2 billion USD, **required for 2023 - 0.2 billion USD**)



# HUMANITARIAN DEMINING

The need for 2023:

**0.4 billion USD**

Allocated for 2023:

**0.1 billion USD**

Required for 2023:

**0.3 billion USD**



**U24**



## IN PARTICULAR:

- **Improvement of humanitarian demining equipment.** The need for 2023 - 0.01 billion (covered by JICA grants)
- **Strengthening of government agencies involved in the demining process.** The need for 2023 - 0.36 billion USD (required - 0.28 billion USD)
- **Mine contamination clearance of de-occupied territories in Mykolaivska oblast** (40 hectares). Required for 2023 - 0.0015 billion USD

- **Mine contamination clearance of de-occupied territories in Khersonska oblast** (103 hectares). Required for 2023 - 0.0042 billion USD
- **Humanitarian demining of land and water bodies by non-governmental and private operators.** Required for 2023 - 0.0166 billion USD

## REQUIRED MACHINERY:

- **Operative and pyrotechnic vehicles - 355 units.** with armoured protection for the transportation of personnel and assets
- **Pyrotechnic vehicles of light and heavy types - 318 units.** for transporting explosive objects
- **Mechanical demining vehicles - 57 units.** with remote control of light and heavy types

## EFFECT:



the technical capacity of government agencies to carry out mine countermeasures has been twice increased 143 hectares of minefields were cleared in Khersonska and Mykolaivska oblasts

# HOUSING

The need for 2023:

**1.9 billion USD**

Allocated for 2023:

**0.9 billion USD**

Required for 2023:

**1 billion USD**



Global Shelter Cluster  
ShelterCluster.org  
Coordinating humanitarian shelter



THE WORLD BANK



## SOCIAL EFFECT:



at least **396,900 citizens** will receive restored homes



about **500,000 IDPs** will be accommodated in households

## SPECIFICALLY, THE FOLLOWING PROJECTS ARE PLANNED FOR IMPLEMENTATION:

- **Emergency Housing Support Project (HOPE)** - routine repair of single-family houses and multi-apartment buildings.
  - 13,720 housing units (single-family and multi-apartment buildings). Geography - de-occupied regions.
  - The need for 2023 - 0.8 billion USD, allocated - 0.4 billion USD, required - 0.4 billion USD.
- **eRecovery program** - 11,806 real estate objects (single-family houses and apartments in multi-apartment buildings). Geography - de-occupied regions. The need for 2023 - 0.1 billion USD (100% covered by the Fund for Liquidation of the Consequences of Armed Aggression of the Russian Federation).
- **Accommodation arrangements for IDPs.** The need for 2023 - 0.1 billion USD (100% allocated). Regions - Lvivska, Chernivetska, Zhytomyrska, Rivnenska, Volynska, Kyivska, Khmelnytska, Ivano-Frankivska, Ternopiliska oblasts.
- **Elaboration of design and estimate documentation** for about 290 multi-apartment buildings. The need for 2023 - 0.034 billion USD. Required for 2023 - 0.034 billion USD. Geography - de-occupied regions.
- **Construction Waste Management, procurement** of about 30 units of specialised equipment. Geography - Kyivska, Chernihivska, Kharkivska, Mykolaivska oblasts.
- **«Shelter» program.** Reimbursement of costs for home owners providing temporary accommodation (stay) for IDPs. The need for 2023 - 0.1 billion USD (covered 100% under the funds of the Red Cross Society of Ukraine).
- **Elaboration** of about 50 recovery programs and 110 spatial development plans of territorial communities. The need for 2023 - 0.032 billion USD (required - 0.032 billion USD). Geography - de-occupied regions for programs and other regions for plans.
- **Recovery of pilot settlements that suffered as a result of the armed aggression of the Russian Federation.** Geography - Kyivska, Kharkivska, Chernihivska, Sumska, Khersonska oblasts. The need for 2023 - 0.3 billion USD (required - 0.3 billion USD).
- **Humanitarian response in the housing sector** (Shelter Cluster Ukraine). The need for 2023 - 0.2 billion USD (required - 0.1 billion USD). Geography - The entire territory of Ukraine, save temporarily occupied territories and the zones of active hostilities.
- **Capital repairs of 18 multi-apartment buildings in Kyivska oblast** (Irpin, Borodianka, Hostomel, Buzove and Milla villages). Allocated - 0.012 billion USD



# TRANSPORT

The need for 2023:

**3.5 billion USD**

Allocated for 2023: :

**2.5 billion USD**

Required for 2023:

**1.0 billion USD**



THE WORLD BANK





European Bank  
for Reconstruction and Development




European  
Investment  
Bank


## SPECIFICALLY, THE FOLLOWING PROJECTS ARE PLANNED FOR IMPLEMENTATION:


 **Restoration of 102 destroyed and emergency road bridges.** The entire territory of Ukraine. The need for 2023 - 425 million USD  
Required - 46.8 million USD


 **Reconstruction of 13 railway traction substations and construction of 1 traction substation in Kovel.** Affected regions. The need for 2023 - 31.3 million USD.  
Required - 15 million USD

 **30 railway bridges. Affected regions.** The need - 81.7 million USD.  
Required - 61.8 million USD

**Repairs of about 400 km of roads of state importance.** Affected regions. The need for 2023 - 560 million USD.  
Required - 560 million USD

 **Procurement of modular bridges, equipment and materials** for emergency repair of damaged tie-in sections of roads with bridges and railway tracks. The entire territory of Ukraine. (Covered by the World Bank grant - 50 million USD)

 **Procurement of new rolling stock** (trolley buses, trams, metro cars and buses) for cities and communities. The territory of Ukraine. The need for 2023 - 173.4 million USD.  
Required - 134.6 million USD

 **Procurement of rails, fasteners, fuel, electricity, etc.** to support the liquidity and sustainability of Ukrzaliznytsia's operation. Affected regions, TEN-T corridors. The need for 2023 - 220 million USD.  
Required - 0 million USD

➤ restored connection of the aggression affected regions with the national transportation network

### EFFECT:

➤ increased volume of passenger transportation by at least 15%, incl. new railway trips to/from the EU

➤ improved capacity of border crossings and checkpoints with the EU and Moldova

➤ regular transport services to farmers, including exporters within the Grain initiative framework



# OTHER CRITICAL AND SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURES

EDUCATION	HEALTH CARE	MUNICIPAL SECTOR	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION	DIGITAL INFRASTRUCTURE
<p>➤ <b>The need for 2023:</b> 0.6 billion USD</p> <p>➤ <b>Allocated for 2023:</b> 0.2 billion USD</p> <p><b>in particular, for recovery of:</b> more than 150 schools, 20 kindergartens</p> <p> </p> <p><b>68 million USD</b> for bomb shelters in schools and procurement of school buses (the entire territory of Ukraine)</p> <p><b>19.5 million USD</b> for the provision of equipment for schools (the entire territory of Ukraine)</p> <p><b>56.3 million USD</b> for 52 schools in 10 regions</p> <p><b>11.07 million USD</b> for 15 kindergartens in 7 regions</p> <p>➤ <b>Required for 2023:</b> 0.4 billion USD</p> <p>➤ <b>Social effect:</b> satisfying the needs of citizens, namely: children and students of educational institutions</p>	<p>➤ <b>The need for 2023:</b> 0.5 billion USD</p> <p>➤ <b>Allocated for 2023:</b> 0.4 billion USD</p> <p><b>in particular,</b> for recovery of health care facilities, procurement of equipment</p> <p><b>121 million USD</b> incl. 3.1 million USD 1 medical centre, Irpin</p> <p><b>32.4 million USD</b> MRI scanners, X-ray systems, generators, etc. entire Ukraine</p> <p><b>24.3 million USD</b> 22 health care facilities 8 regions</p> <p><b>1.1 million USD</b> 2 facilities in Chernihiv</p> <p>➤ <b>Required for 2023:</b> 0.1 billion USD</p> <p>➤ <b>Social effect:</b> access for the population to quality medical services</p>	<p>➤ <b>The need for 2023:</b> 0.2 billion USD</p> <p>➤ <b>Allocated for 2023:</b> 0.04 billion USD</p> <p><b>in particular,</b> for waste management (procurement of garbage trucks, garbage containers), extended provision of services in IDP hubs, such as Kharkiv and Dnipro hubs</p> <p><b>0.04 billion USD</b> for construction waste processing in Kyivska oblast</p> <p>➤ <b>Required for 2023:</b> 0.16 billion USD</p> <p>➤ <b>Social effect:</b> ensuring sanitary order, debris removal, especially in frontline regions and in regions with a large proportion of IDPs</p>	<p>➤ <b>The need for 2023:</b> 0.4 billion USD</p> <p>➤ <b>Allocated for 2023:</b> 0.3 billion USD</p> <p><b>in particular,</b> for restoration of systems, procurement of equipment and machinery for Municipal Enterprises</p> <p><b>7.1 million USD</b> for restoration of water supply and sanitation in Mykolaiv</p> <p><b>64.3 million USD</b> for procurement of equipment and machinery for Municipal Enterprises</p> <p><b>43.7 million USD</b> for repair of water supply facilities</p> <p><b>29 million USD</b> for repair of water supply facilities in Chernivsi</p> <p><b>134.4 million USD</b> Reconstruction of water supply and sanitation facilities and networks, procurement of necessary equipment</p> <p>➤ <b>Required for 2023:</b> 0.1 billion USD</p> <p>➤ <b>Social effect:</b> ensuring citizens' access to drinking water</p>	<p>➤ <b>The need for 2023:</b> 0.1 billion USD</p> <p>➤ <b>Allocated for 2023:</b> 0 billion USD</p> <p><b>in particular,</b> for restoration of communication services in the de-occupied territories</p> <p>preparatory work for the launch of 5G (change of frequencies, construction of mobile towers)</p> <p>equipment for communication redundancy, autonomous and alternative energy sources in settlements</p> <p>➤ <b>Required for 2023:</b> 0.1 billion USD</p> <p>➤ <b>Social effect:</b> public access to high-quality communication</p>



# PRIVATE SECTOR

## AGRARIAN SECTOR

The need for 2023:  
**0.6 billion USD**

Allocated for 2023:  
**0.05 billion USD**



Required for 2023:  
**0.55 billion USD**

### IN PARTICULAR:

- **Partial Loan Guarantee Fund** - 20 million USD (fully covered by the State Budget)
- **The grant program aimed to compensate costs for the construction of greenhouse complexes and to compensate grants for the creation or development of horticulture, berry growing and viticulture** - 25 million USD (requires additional funding - 25 million USD)
- **Grant support for small agricultural producers through the State Agrarian Register** - 120 million USD (pre-agreed amount)
- **Support of agricultural producers' access to financing through available loans** - 250 million USD (pre-agreed amount)
- **Support of access to financing grain elevators for alternative energy sources** - 50 million USD (pre-agreed amount)

### EFFECT:

- financing re-equipment of 520 elevators
- creation or development of 10,000 hectares in the field of horticulture, berry growing and viticulture
- enabling survival of small agricultural producers
- increased number of potential low-interest loans for small and medium-sized farmers to be used in sowing and harvesting campaigns

## INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE

### IN PARTICULAR:

- **Support of export-oriented enterprises and SMEs** - 13.5 million USD (required - 100.5 million USD)
- **Support of processing industry** - 32.5 million USD (required - 256.5 million USD)
- **Support of micro-businesses** - 37.5 million USD (required - 87.5 million USD)
- **Expanding access to financing for SMEs under the 5-7-9 program** - 428 million USD (required - 81 million USD)
- **Target trust fund for reinsurance of political (military) risks** - 510 million USD, of which 23 million USD has already been invested by the Government of Japan
- **The need for additional donor funding from the IFC and EBRD** - 904 million USD to be allocated to support private sector

The need for 2023:  
**2.5 billion USD**

Allocated for 2023:  
**0.5 billion USD**



Required for 2023:  
**2 billion USD**

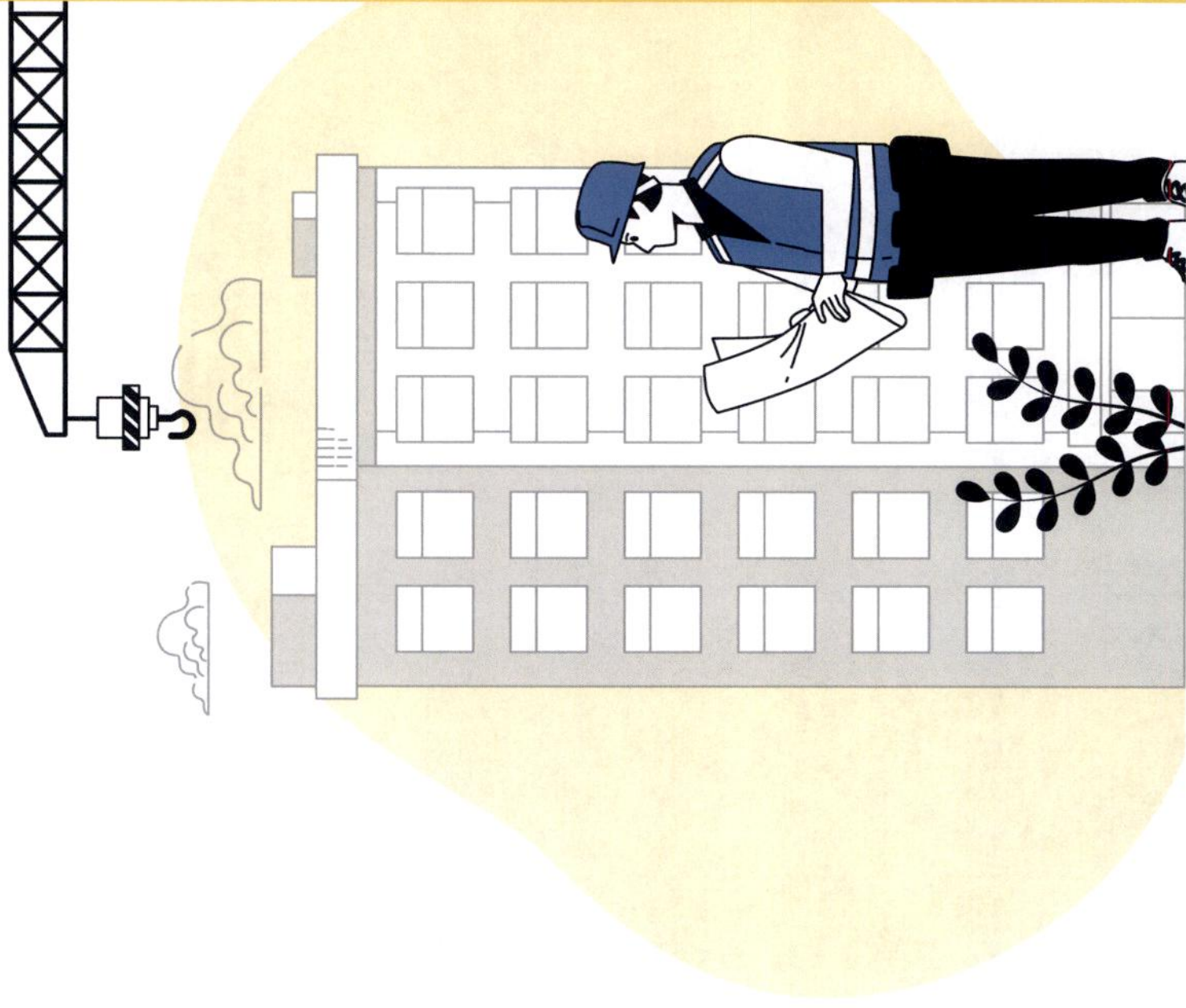
### EFFECT:

- new jobs, increased revenues to the budget
- development of industry, real estate, IT, agriculture, logistics, finance, energy sectors
- providing guarantees to Ukrainian banks for SMEs funding

# RECOVERY PROJECTS

FOR PRIVATE  
INVESTMENTS

IN 2023



# PPP PROJECTS: ENERGY, HCS AND HOUSING



## THE PREPARATION IS FACILITATED WITH THE SUPPORT OF IFC



▶ Pilot project in Vinnytsia provides for the **reconstruction of heating supply systems** (the project amount is **40 million USD**). **The project incorporates replacement of equipment and laying of new heating networks. The project implementation output** is a reduction in natural gas consumption by 8.6 million m<sup>3</sup>/year and a reduction in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by 17,000 tons. In case of successful implementation, the project can be scaled.



▶ Pilot project in Zhytomyr provides for construction of a ground and floating SPP with a total capacity of 50 MW, in combination with accumulated electricity in batteries to meet the needs of the critical infrastructure of cities in power supply (the project amount is **30-60 million USD**). **The project implementation output** is power supply of the city's critical infrastructure using renewable energy sources, reduction of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. In case of successful implementation, the project can be scaled.



▶ Pilot project in Mykolaiv provides for the construction of water supply systems (the project amount is **60-80 million USD**). The project will ensure sustainable water supply to the city suffered as a result of Russian aggression.



▶ Pilot project in Vinnytsia provides for the construction of a household waste disposal complex with a capacity of about 450,000 tons per year, which will contribute to the overall improvement of household waste processing in the region (the project amount is **160 million USD**). **The project implementation output** - improvement of the sanitary and ecological condition of Vinnytsia and surrounding areas, reuse of secondary raw materials up to 50,000 tons per year. In case of successful implementation, the project can be scaled.



▶ Pilot project in Dnipro provides for the construction of social housing (the project amount is **25-30 million USD**). **The project implementation output** - construction of more than 50,000 square meters of new housing for IDPs and people affected by missile attacks.

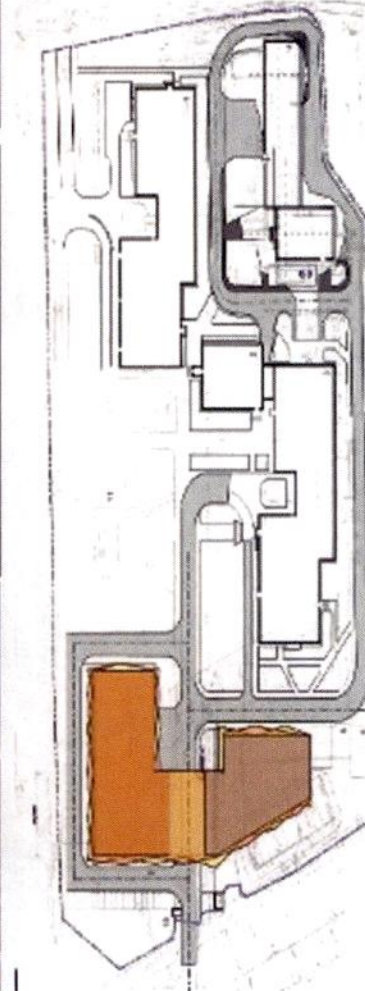
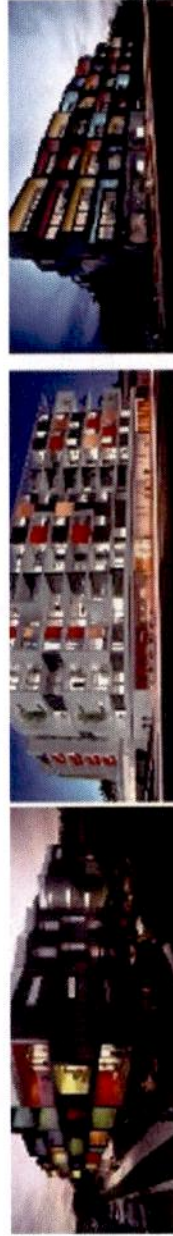




# PPP PROJECTS: HEALTH CARE

## THE PREPARATION IS FACILITATED WITH THE SUPPORT OF IFC

- Construction of local hospitals - **80-150 million USD** per one hospital (pilot project in Zhytomyr). The project implementation will allow to decommission old buildings based in local hospitals and built in the 60s and 70s of the 20th century, to refurbish medical equipment, and to significantly improve logistics and quality of medical services for patients and community residents.
- Construction of rehabilitation centres - **70-80 million USD** per one centre (pilot project in Lviv). The project implementation will allow to place additional 300-350 beds and serve 4-5 thousand patients per year.
- Construction of adult and children's regional hospitals (**42 projects**) - **80-250 million USD** per one hospital. **In total - about 1.02 billion USD**. The project implementation will facilitate the provision of high-quality medical services to the population. The project can be implemented in every region.
- State specialized sanatoriums (**14 sanatoriums owned by the Ministry of Health**) - **8.8 - 20.9 million USD** per one facility. The project implementation will improve recreation conditions for patients and increase Ukraine's attractiveness as a place for medical tourism.
- Centre for rehabilitation and restorative treatment on the basis of the Municipal Non-commercial Enterprise of the «City Communal Hospital No. 3» in Ternopil - **6.82 million USD**. The project implementation will enable to improve living conditions for patients in Ternopil.





# PPP/CONCESSION PROJECTS: TRANSPORT

## THE PREPARATION IS FACILITATED WITH THE SUPPORT OF IFC AND EBRD

- Concession of the 1st and container terminals in the port of Chornomorsk (tender preparation started in 2021, the tender is planned to be held in 2024) - **38-150 million USD**. The project implementation will allow to completely refurbish equipment of the 1st and container terminals in the port of Chornomorsk and to restore cargo transshipment in the port.
- Concession of the ferry complex in the port of Chornomorsk (tender preparation started in 2021, the tender is planned to be held in 2024) - **10.0 million USD**. The project implementation will allow to increase the efficiency of transportation, significantly increase cargo volumes and build a new comfortable infrastructure for passengers and drivers.

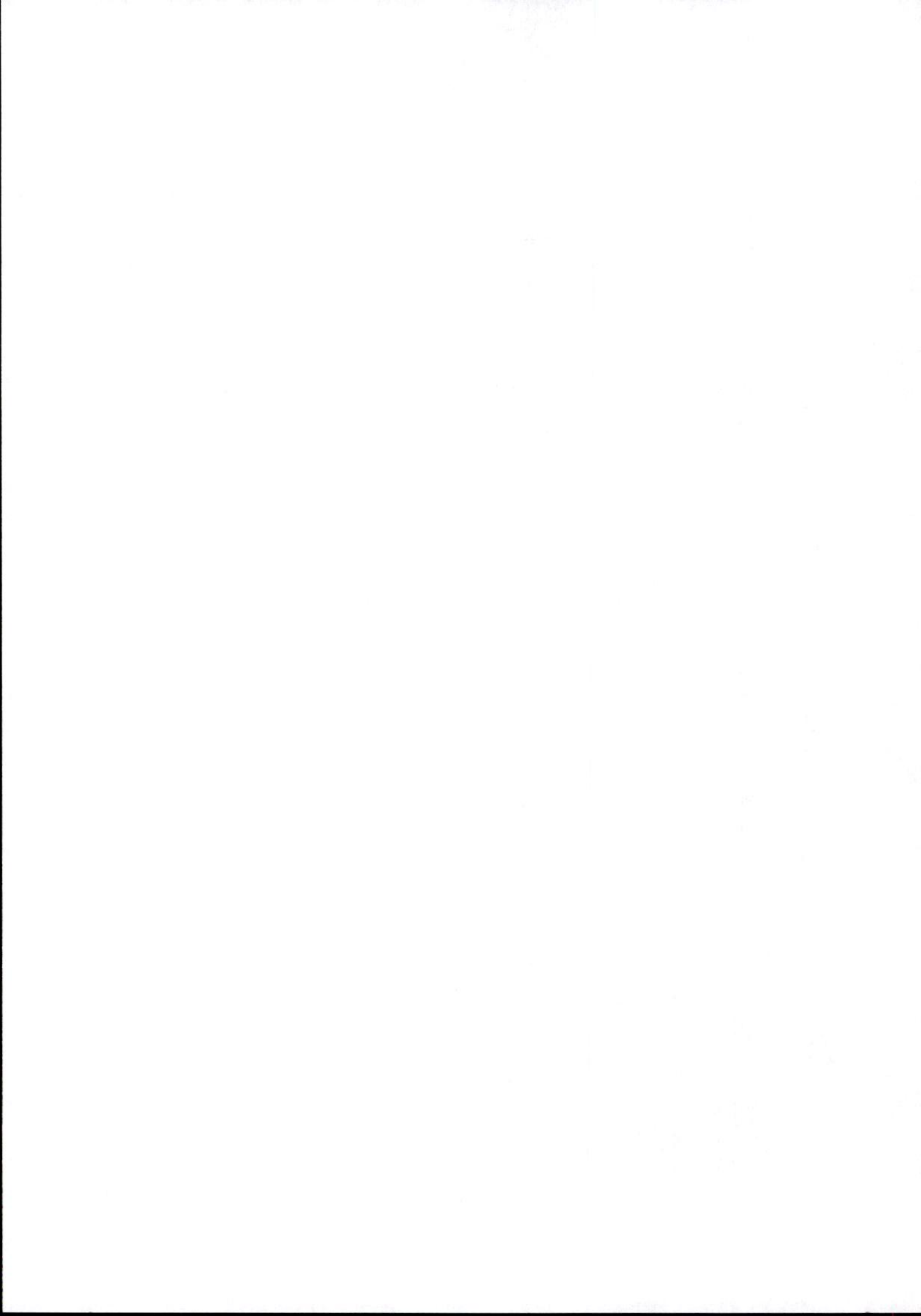
## PRIVATE INITIATIVES

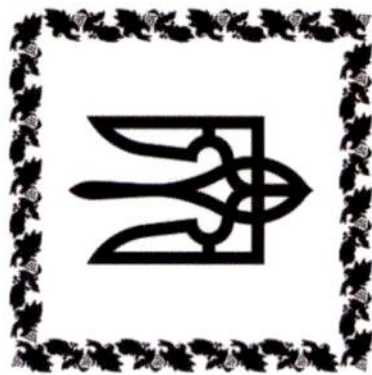
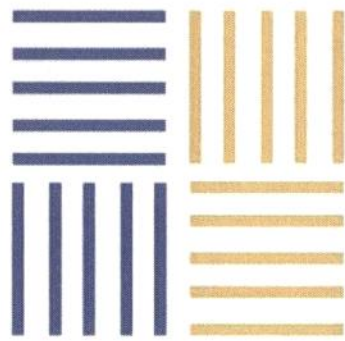
- Concession of Izmail Port (Feasibility Study is currently being developed, the tender is planned for 2024). The project implementation will ensure the port's development, modernization of the company's fixed assets, attraction of investments in Ukraine's maritime sector allowing to increase the cargo flow and develop the maritime industry of Ukraine
- Concession of Odesa Seaport passenger complex (Feasibility Study is currently being developed, the tender is planned for 2024) - **52.6 million USD**. The project implementation is aimed at development of the seaport complex, modernization of the company's fixed assets, attraction of investments allowing Ukraine to develop as a tourist country
- The PPP project for the construction of the new Krakovets-Lviv road (Feasibility Study is currently being developed by a private investor) - **650 million USD**. The project implementation will improve automobile links with the Republic of Poland and increase traffic capacity

## THE PREPARATION IS FACILITATED WITH THE SUPPORT OF IFC

- Development of PJSC «Ukrainian Danube Shipping» (UDS) (in early 2023, UDS applied to IFC to consider the possibility of partial crediting of the investment program for fleet renewal) - **240 million USD**. The project implementation will facilitate material refurbishment of the fleet operated by the UDS on the Danube River, in particular, it will allow to refurbish more than 200 fleet units and form 33 modern convoys resulting in an increased annual transportation capacity to 3.6 million tons.
- The National Toll Collection System project (preparation for the Feasibility Study is underway) - **150 million USD**. The project implementation will allow to obtain a new source for replenishing the State Road Fund in the amount of more than 20 billion UAH annually.
- Construction of tunnels (Dnipropetrovska, Kyivska, Lvivska, Odeska, Poltavska oblasts) (Feasibility Study is currently being developed with the use of budget funds) - **6.506 million USD**.







## Branding Criteria

### **Global**

Branding should speak about the global scale of international initiative.

### **Universal**

It is easy to guess both on the lapel of a jacket and on a bill board.

### **Simple**

The name and logo of the initiative work without descriptors and explanations.

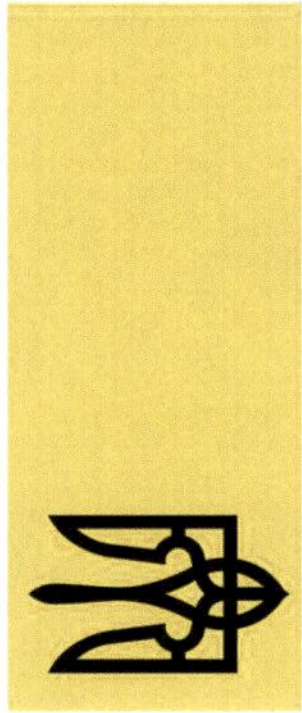
### **Modular**

Branding is flexible to showcase the different participants of the program.


### **Magnetic**

The branding invites you to join and become a member of this initiative in a cool and prestigious.

# Visual Solutions



**WE  
BUILD  UKRAINE**

**BELGIUM**  
**BUILDS**  
**UKRAINE**

**FINLAND  
BUILDS  
UKRAINE**

**WE BUILD UKRAINE**

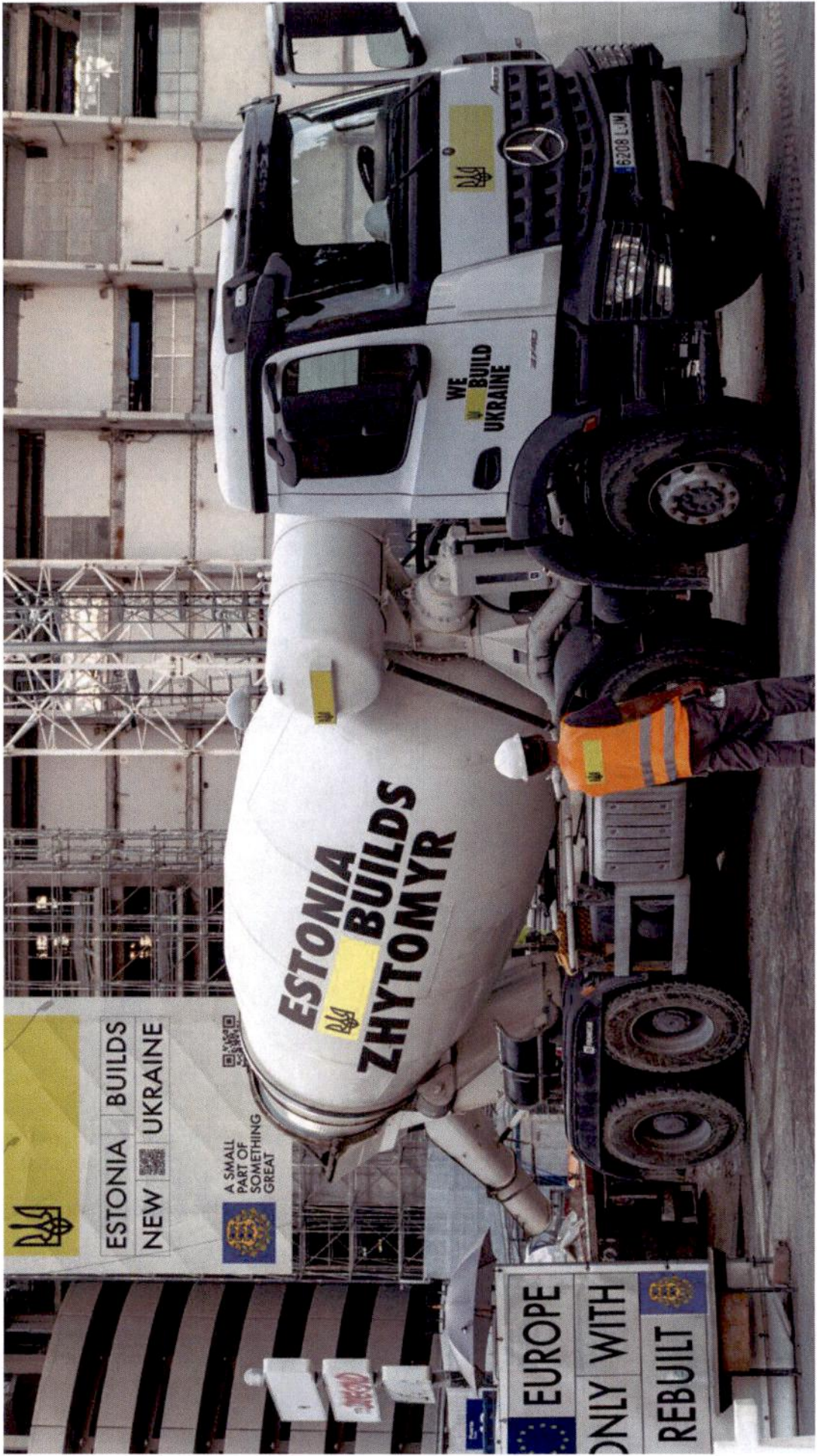
international program  
for rebuilding Ukraine

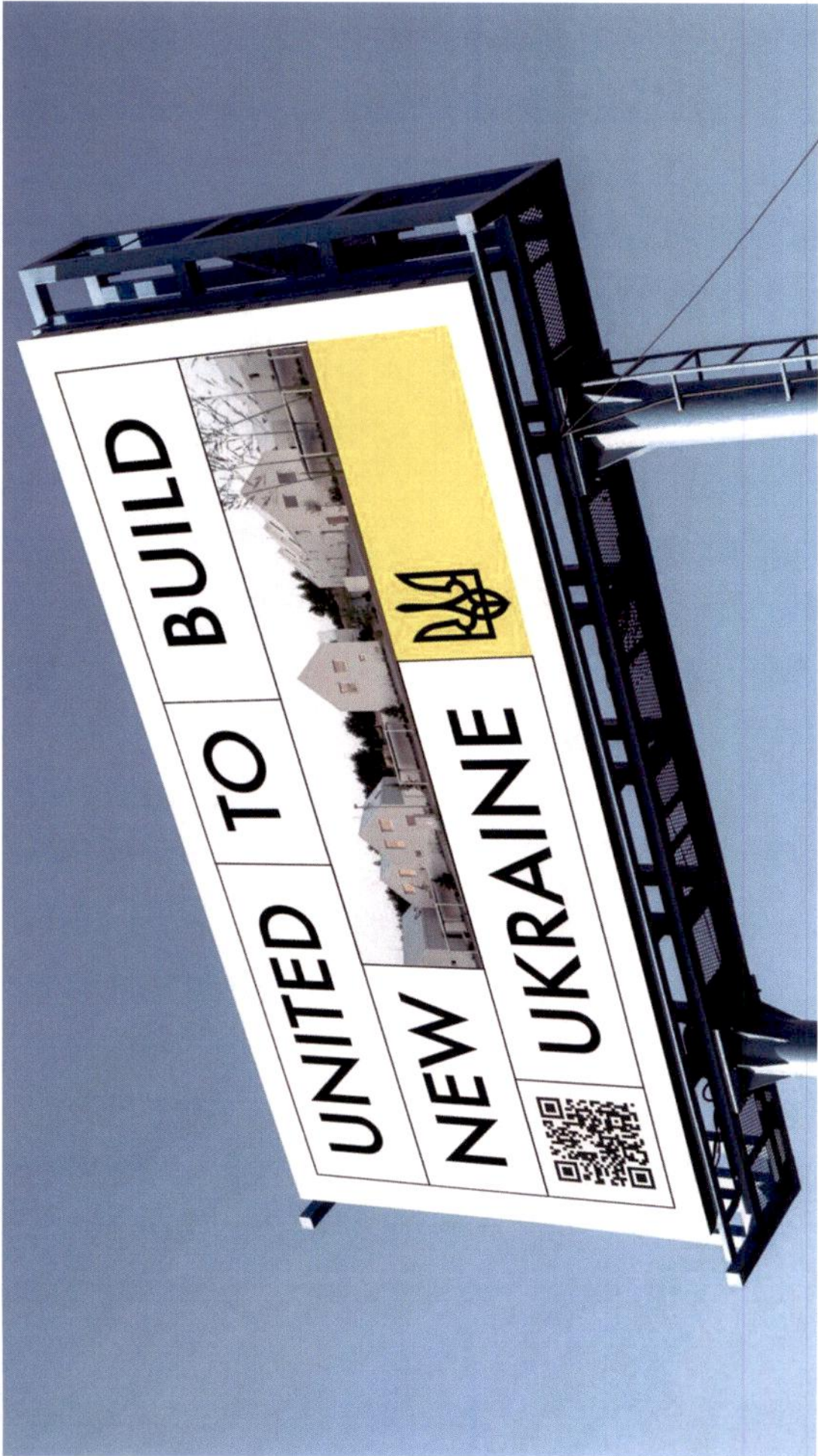
# POLAND BUILDS UKRAINE



[rebuild.com.ua](http://rebuild.com.ua)








**UNITED TO BUILD**

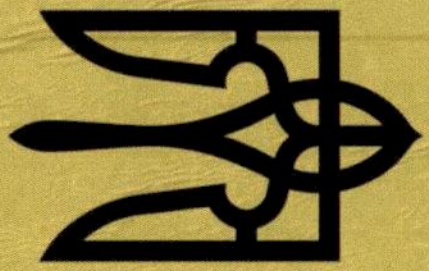
**NEW**

**UKRAINE**

**UNITED TO BUILD**





 MARIUPOL  
SUMY MILITOPOL  
KHARKIV MARIANKA  
CHERNIGIV AVDIIVKA  
MYKOLAIV BAHMUT  
ZAPORIZHYA NIKOPOL  
KHERSON OLESHKY  
ENERGODAR VUGLEDAR  
LYMAN SOLEDAR IZYUM  
BUCHA IRPIN BUZOVA  
BAKALIA BILOHORIVKA  
PRIPYAT SLAVUTYCH  
SNIHURIVKA BOROVA



WE  
BUILD  
UKRAINE

PROSPEROUS  EUROPE  
IS POSSIBLE ONLY WITH  
REBUILT UKRAINE 



 DENMARK RENOVATES  
MYKOLAIV  SUBURB  
AND STRATEGIC ROADS



**WE BUILD UKRAINE**

# UNITED TO BUILD NEW UKRAINE

MARIUPOL	SUMY	MILITOPOL	KHARKIV	MARIANKA
CHERNIGIV	AVDIIVKA	MYKOLAIV	BAHMUT	ZAPORIZHYYA
NIKOPOL	KHERSON	OLESHTKY	ENERGODAR	<b>MORE</b>

## CHERNIHIV HOTEL UKRAINA

The area of the location where the modern building sits is significant to the history of Kyiv and its geography. Historically, when Kyiv still had military fortification walls surrounding the city which ran along the modern Khreshchatyk street and in the area of the Pechersk gate, now located in today's Maidan Nezalezh-





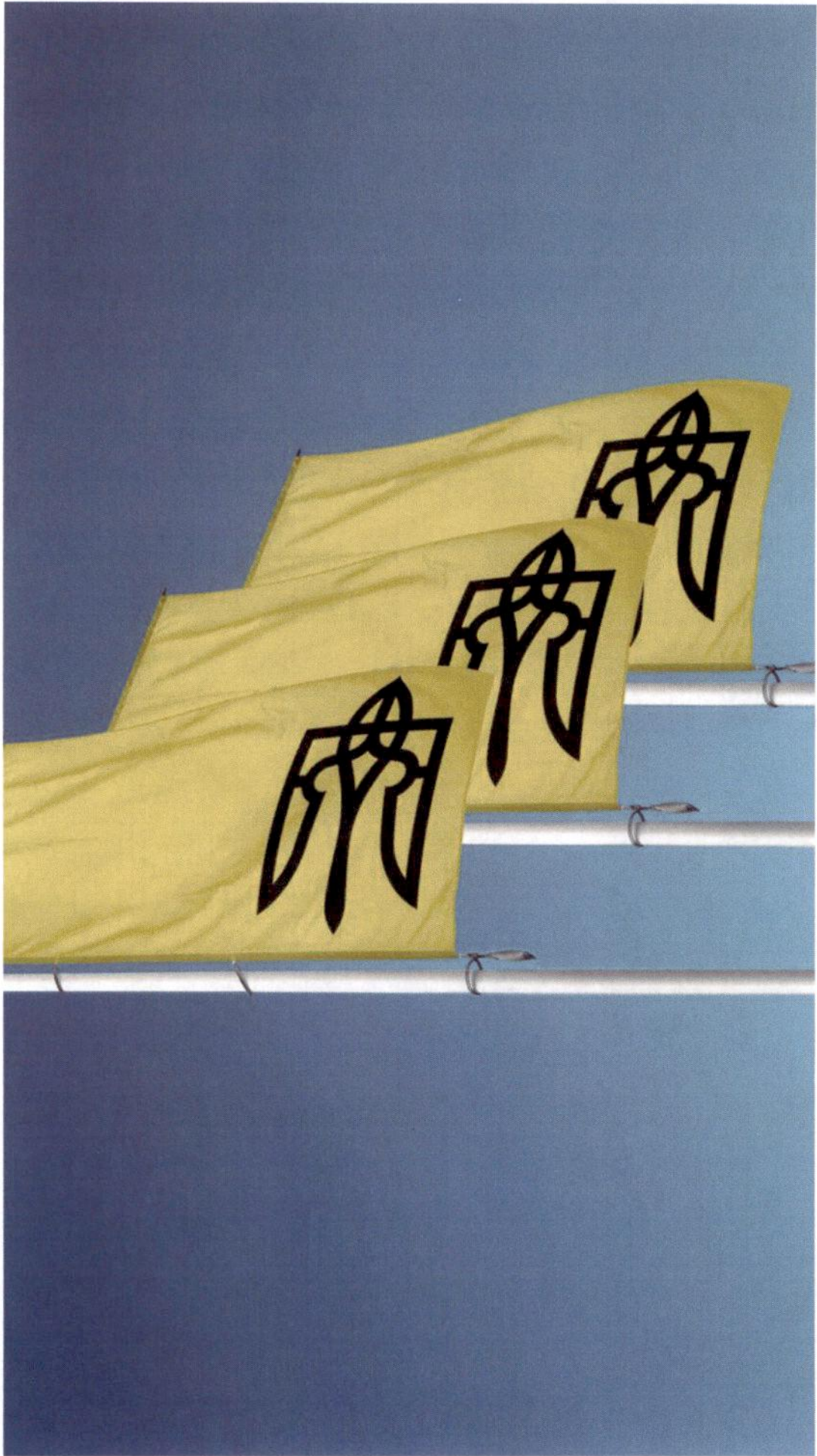
# WE BUILD NEW UKRAINE

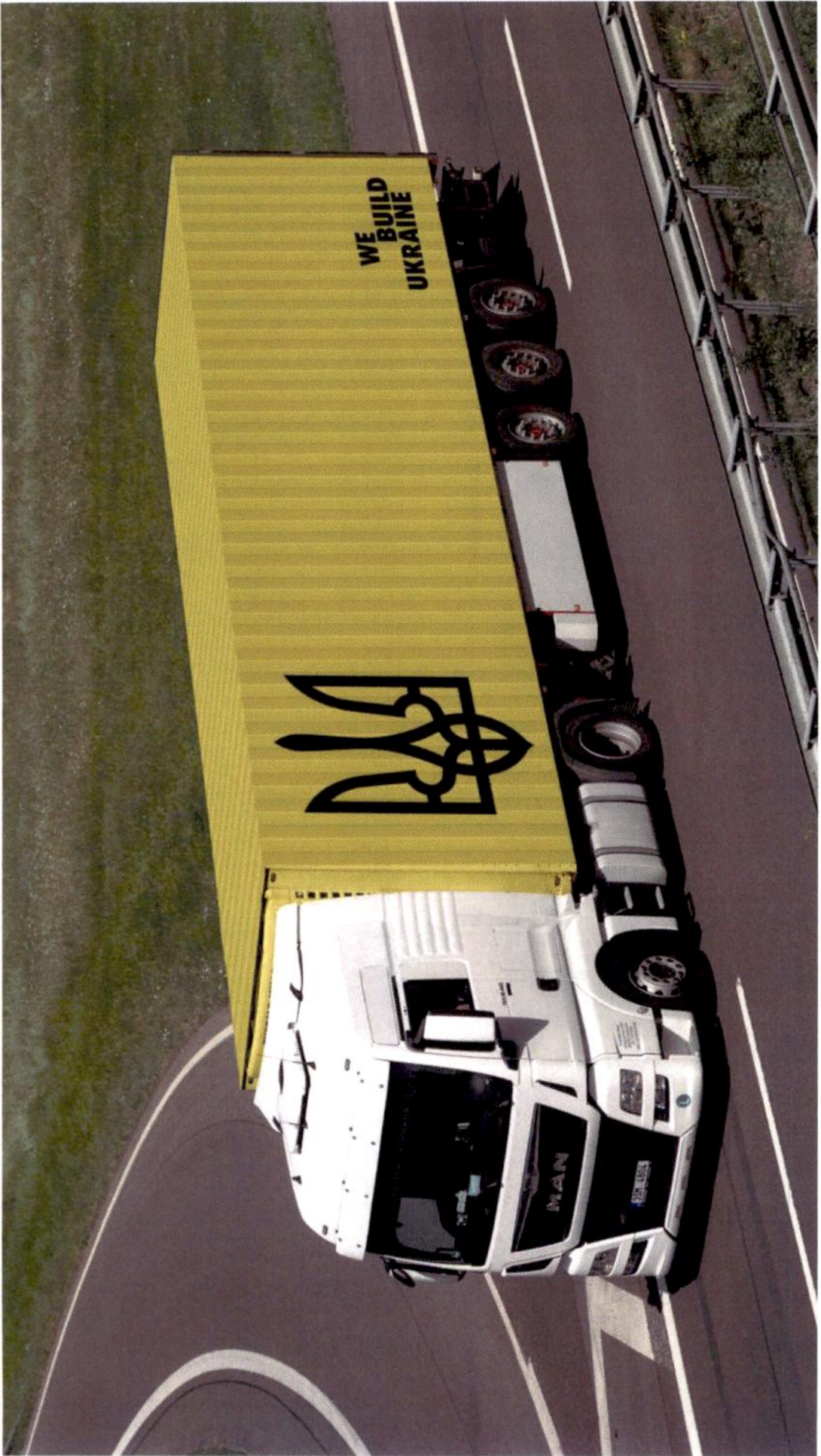
MARIUPOL | SUMY | MELITOPOL | KHARKIV  
CHERNYHIV | AVDIIVKA | MYKOLAIV  
NIKOPOL | KHERSON | **MORE**



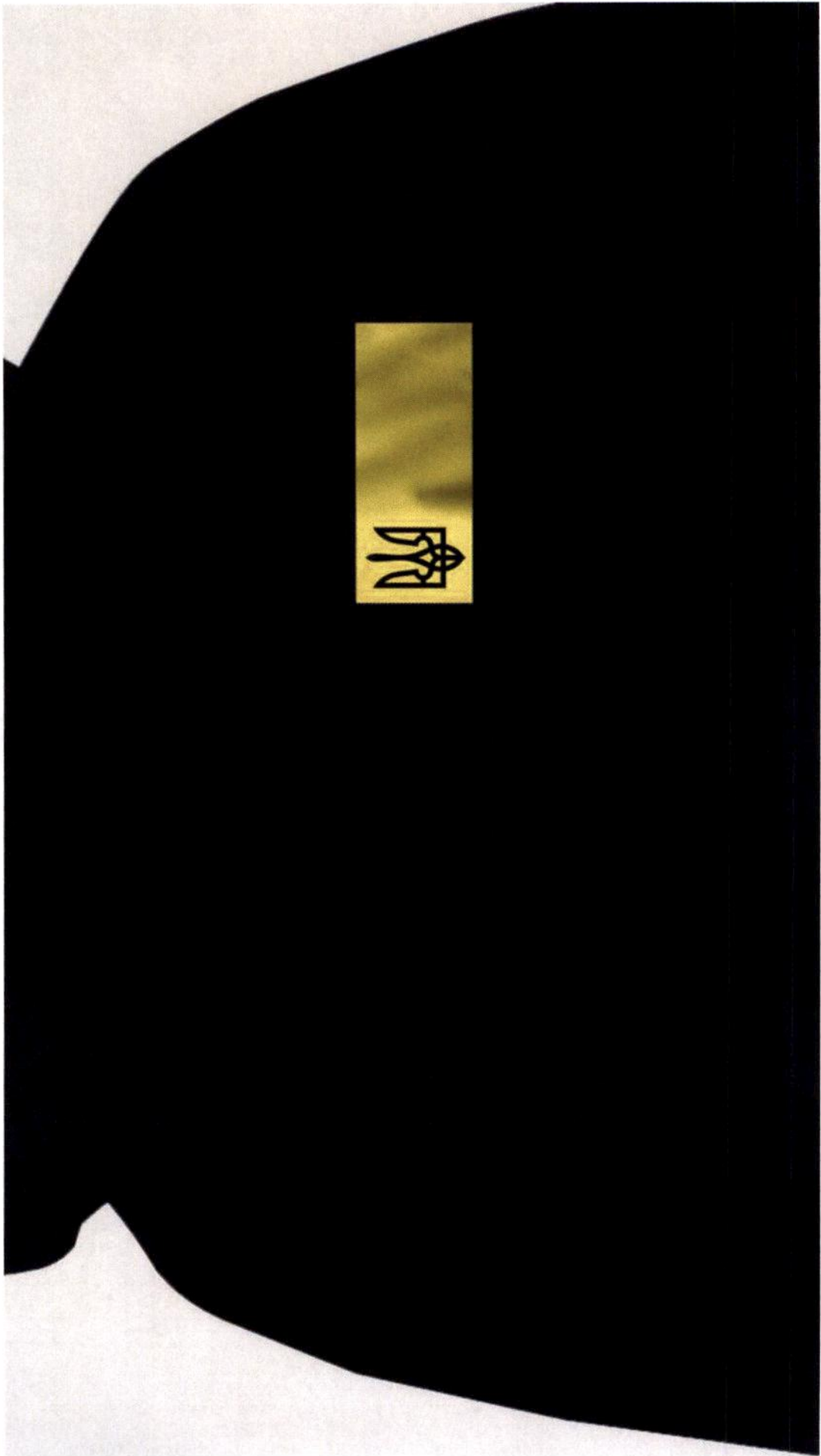
**A SMALL  
PART OF  
SOMETHING  
GREAT**

The area of the location where the modern building sits is significant to the history of Kyiv and its geography. Historically, when Kyiv





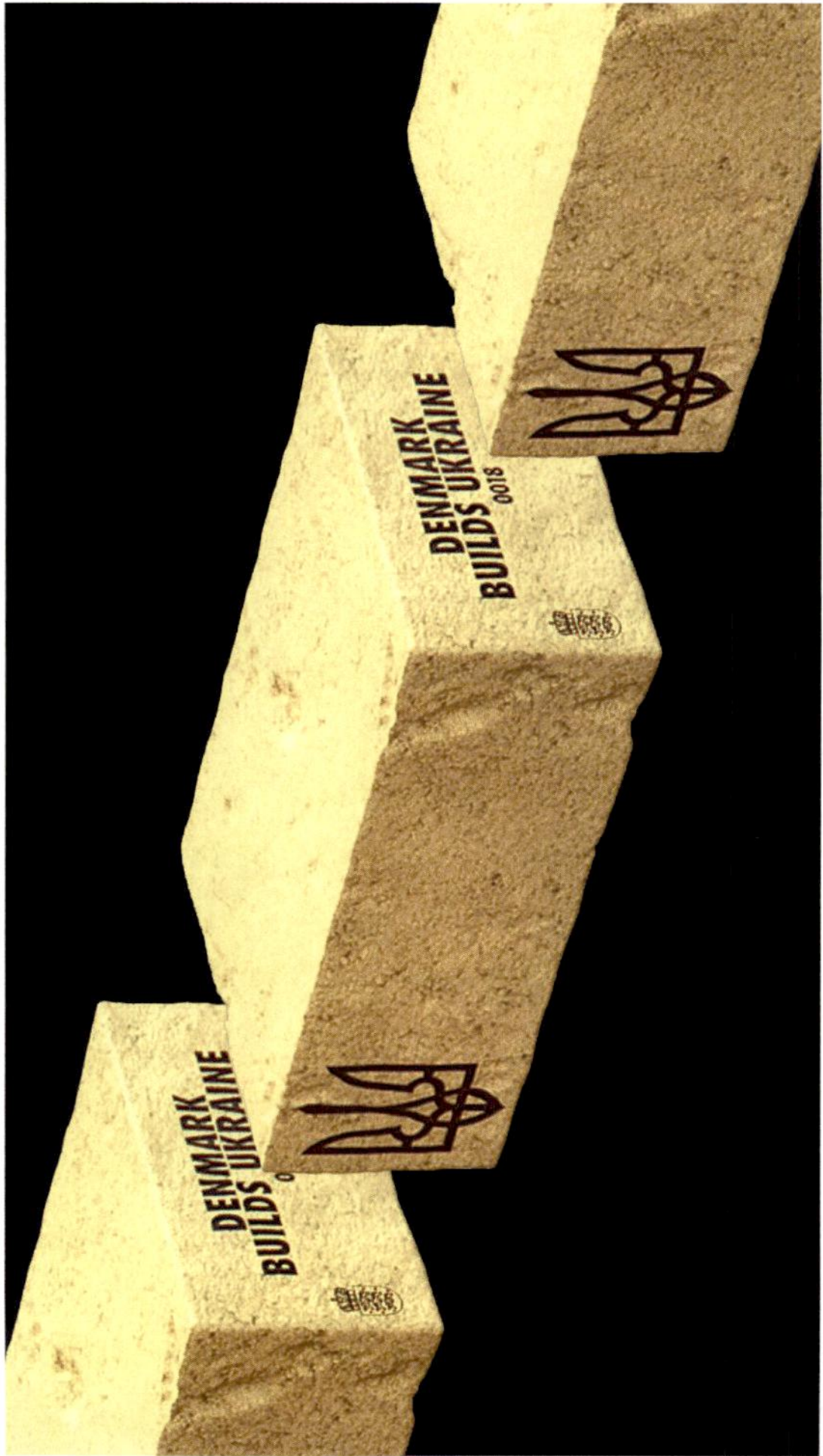












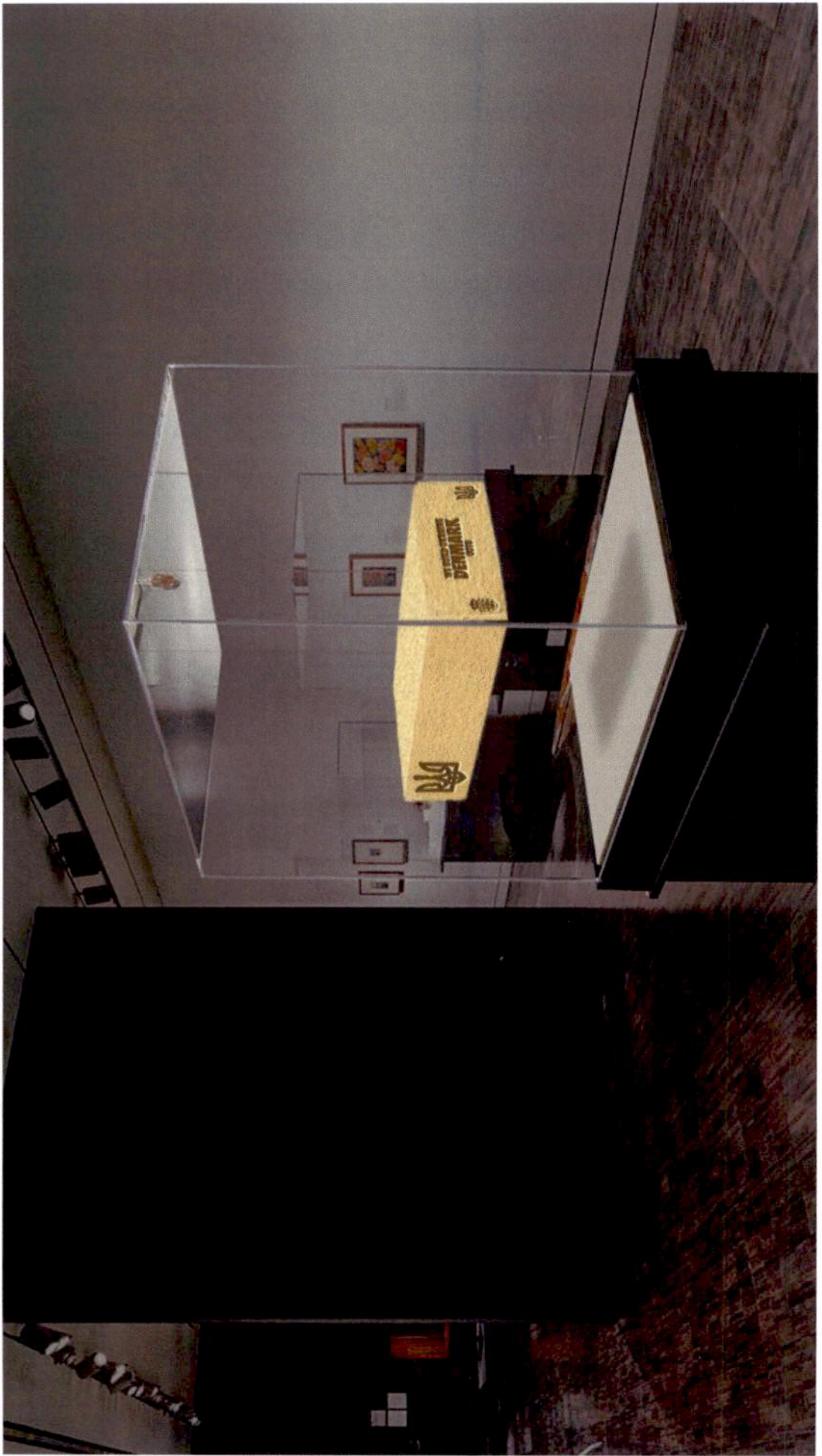
DENMARK  
BUILDS UKRAINE



DENMARK  
BUILDS UKRAINE  
0018









**WE BUILD  
UKRAINE**

**NEW ANTONIVSKYI  
BRIDGE IN KHERSON**

46" x 40" x 12" 32" x 43" x 13"



**THE BRICK  
FOR UKRAINE**  
One euro from each set goes  
to the International fund for  
rebuilding Ukraine

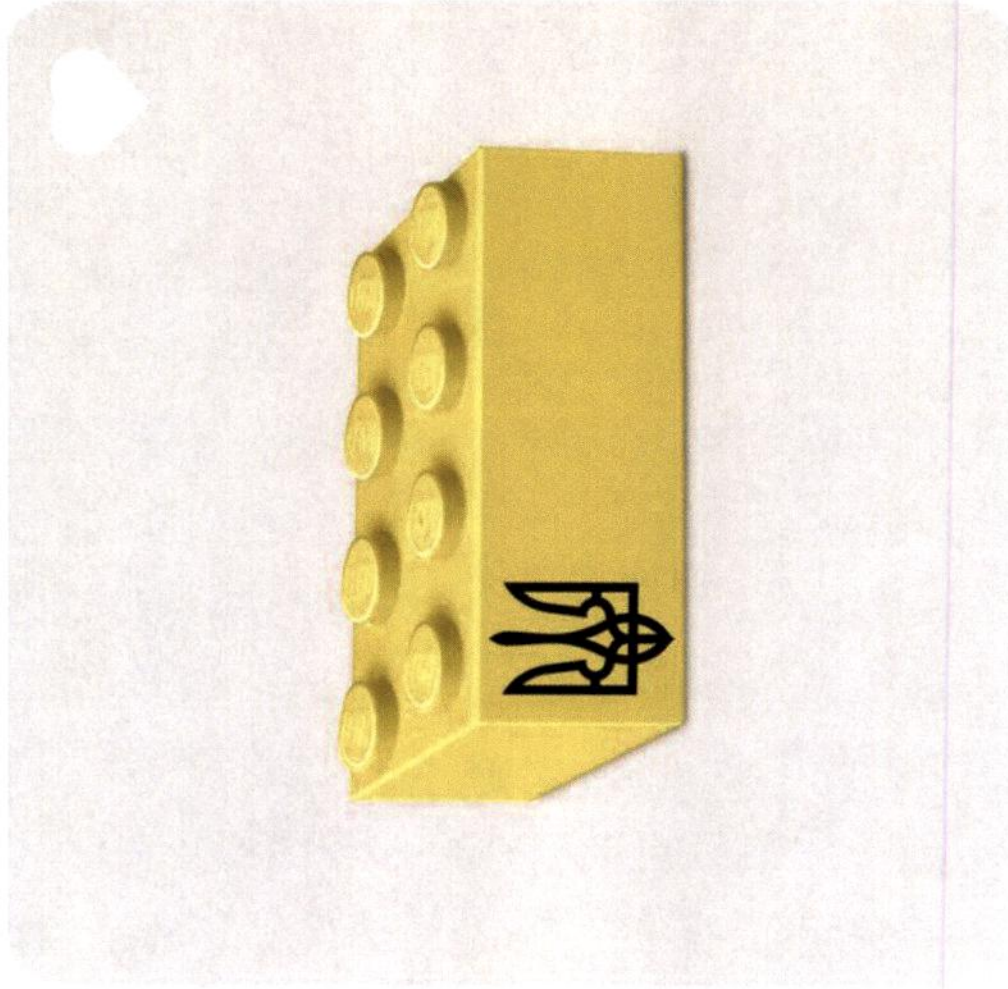
**WE BUILD  
UKRAINE**

**THE BRICK  
FOR UKRAINE**

# 15\$ TO BUILD UKRAINE

The profits from the sales of these bricks are used to fund the restoration and preservation of these important historical and cultural landmarks. This partnership between LEGO and We build Ukraine helps to promote the beauty and heritage of Ukraine, while also providing an enjoyable and educational experience for LEGO enthusiasts.

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# UNITY SANS

LUZI TYPE

AKIRA KOBAYASHI

KRISTOFFER SOLLING

FONTWERK

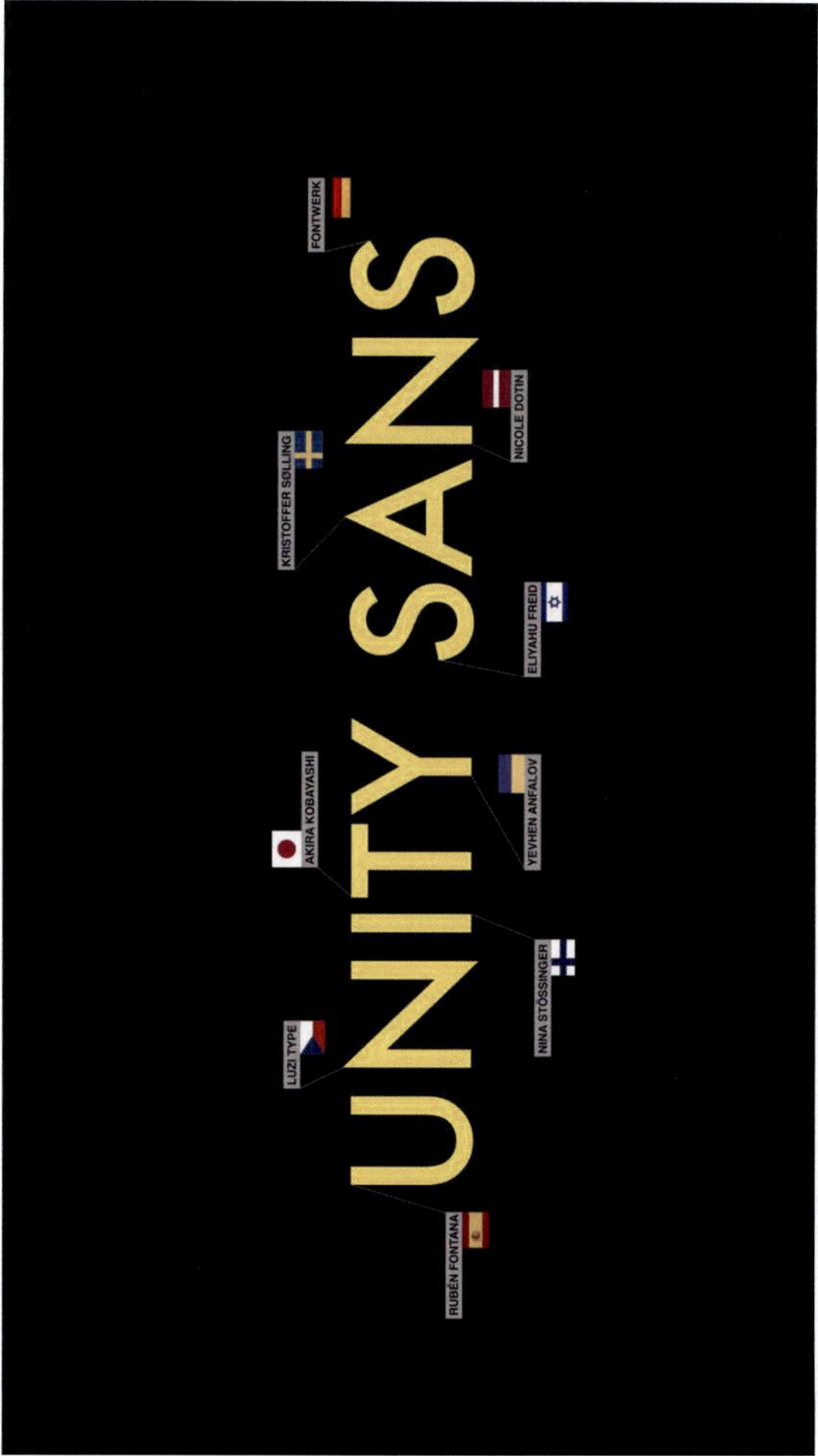
RUBEN FONTANA

NINA STÖSSINGER

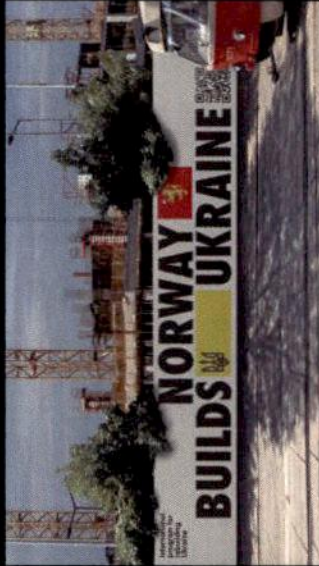
YEVHEN ANFALOV

ELIYAHU FREID

NICOLE DOTIN



# WE BUILD UKRAINE



# UNITY SANS

**МИ**  
 **БУДУЄМО**  
**УКРАЇНУ**