

UKRAINE OPERATION FACTSHEET

EMERGENCY SHELTER & HOUSING ASSISTANCE



UNHCR partner Rokada responding to an aerial attack in the Ivano-Frankivsk region with emergency shelter materials and support. A missile fragment severely damaged a home where two older people were staying, hospitalising one. ©Rokada

Overview: The war in Ukraine has damaged or destroyed more than 2.5 million housing units, according to [the fourth Rapid Damage and Needs Assessment](#), and consequently left millions of Ukrainians in need of various forms of housing support. Through its shelter and housing assistance, UNHCR supports:

- People in areas that continue to be directly affected by hostilities and need emergency support for rapid repairs on housing.
- People who have either remained in or returned to damaged housing in war-affected areas and who need support with house repairs.
- People in situations of protracted internal displacement who need accommodation for the medium to longer-term.

UNHCR's Emergency Shelter and Housing Programme in Ukraine:

The programme aims to ensure that the most vulnerable among people affected by the war, whether displaced, remaining at home or having returned from displacement, have access to housing. In the sixth round of [UNHCR's Intention Survey](#), refugees and internally displaced people raised access to housing along with livelihoods opportunities as key enablers of sustainable and dignified return. UNHCR adopts approaches taking the local contexts into account and includes support that contributes to recovery and durable solutions.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS SINCE FEBRUARY 2022*



482,905 people have been assisted with emergency shelter kits and materials immediately after attacks



40,640 war-damaged homes repaired



289 pre-fabricated core homes installed



Common spaces in **75** multi-story apartment buildings repaired to facilitate access to housing compensation schemes



8 multi-apartment social housing projects completed for IDPs



2,089 IDP families assisted with a six-month rental package as part of the Rental Market Initiative



194 collective sites refurbished through partners, and a further **37** refurbished directly by UNHCR



822 abandoned or newly purchased houses rehabilitated and made livable for IDPs

Emergency Shelter Kits (ESK) and Materials:

- ➔ **Emergency shelter kits and materials** - In the first half of 2025, UNHCR through its partners supported **41,985** households with emergency shelter kits, assisting almost **72,605 individuals**. Additionally, **413 civilian infrastructure facilities** were supported around Ukraine (educational, medical, administrative and heritage). The emergency shelter support was provided in 19 oblasts, with most of the assistance going to people in Donetsk (33%), Kharkiv (15%), Dnipropetrovsk (15%), and Sum (11%).
- ➔ **Installation of emergency shelter kits and materials** - To assist the most vulnerable families who could not effectively use the kits by themselves, **927** of the households who received emergency materials also received technical assistance by UNHCR's NGO partners.

Durable House Repairs:

- ➔ **Contractor led repairs** - In 2025, **962 households** (assisting around 1,951 individuals) were supported with house repairs by national construction companies, contracted by UNHCR.
- ➔ **Materials and cash for house repairs** - In addition, **979 households** (assisting around 2,617 individuals) were provided with cash to purchase or construction materials for house repairs such as roofing sheets, timber battens, doors and windows, waterproofing and insulating materials.
- ➔ **Core Homes** - This year, **41 out of 151** Core Homes have been installed for people whose homes were destroyed or who were displaced. These are Ukrainian-made, prefabricated homes, installed on families' own land, enabling them to stay or to return home if they wish to do so.
- ➔ **Mobile workshop** - Mobile teams provided **157 households (357 individuals)** with specific vulnerabilities in 2025 with technical advice, equipment, and installation of windows, doors, and roof repairs.

*Figures may be adjusted as they are subject to reconciliation and verification. Aggregate figure by year is used.

Improvement and Expansion of Accommodation for Internally Displaced People (IDPs):

- ➔ **Improvement and expansion of collective sites:** By the end of 2024, UNHCR completed refurbishments of ten collective sites (CSs) and supplied materials to six more in Dnipropetrovska, Kharkivska, Poltavska, Vinnytska, and Zaporizka oblasts. During the first half of 2025, UNHCR finished comprehensive renovations of **three large Collective Sites in Vinnytsia, Myrhorod, and Poltava**; one more in Kremenchuk is in the process of final inspection. These projects aim to improve living conditions for IDPs, enhance engineering systems, energy efficiency, accessibility, WASH conditions, safety, and potentially increase the number of sleeping spaces.
- ➔ **Repair of rural houses for IDPs:** UNHCR and partners are contributing to the availability of affordable housing for IDPs who cannot return to their former homes. So far in 2025, UNHCR has completed repairs in **284 houses, benefiting 830 people**.
- ➔ **Rental market initiative (RMI):** In 2025 UNHCR with NGO partners is implementing the RMI in **six oblasts** across eastern, central and southern Ukraine. As of mid-July, **309 approved IDP families** have managed to secure their accommodation for rent (signed rental agreements). The families will receive a six-month rental package covering the costs of a rental deposit and utilities, and legal support to conclude lease agreements as well as livelihoods counselling. Between 2023 and 2024, UNHCR supported **2,089 IDP families** through this program. Since UNHCR's program complements the recently launched government programme on rental subsidies, UNHCR and the Ministry of Social Policy, Family and Unity of Ukraine have agreed to establish a mechanism to ensure deduplication and close complementarity between the related programs.
- ➔ **Temporary housing:** UNHCR has identified ten potential housing projects across five oblasts that are moving through the project lifecycle, and two projects are at the very last stages of completion (in which 14 apartments have been completed). These long-term durable housing solutions add to the Government's housing stock for vulnerable displaced people.
- ➔ **Rehabilitation of social infrastructure:** Rehabilitation of social infrastructure damaged by the war, as well as infrastructure facing additional strains in areas of displacement and return, is critical for successful re-integration and to foster social cohesion. UNHCR has identified **19 social infrastructure projects** to rehabilitate, including Human Rights Protection Centres and Resilience Centres. Seven have so far been rehabilitated this year.
- ➔ **Repair of common spaces:** This year, **172 households (331 individuals)** have benefited from the repair of common spaces in their apartment buildings. Applications for compensation under the government's eVidnovlennia are not processed unless there is safe access to the apartments. UNHCR's repair of common areas, including staircases, in multi-story buildings thus enables the apartment owners to receive compensation to repair their apartment (read more about the eVidnovlennia program below).

HOUSING FOR IDPs:

In May 2025, apartments refurbished for IDPs living in Drohobych, Lviv region, were inaugurated by the city and oblast authorities together with UNHCR and NGO partner NEEKA, and NGO 'Move Ukraine' – all of whom had contributed to the works as part of efforts to support displaced families and **the authorities in expanding access to safe, affordable and durable housing**.

Twelve families from frontline regions like Donetsk, Luhansk and Kherson received keys to apartments in the project, built using energy-efficient SIP panels (Structural Insulated Panels). This project is part of UNHCR's contribution **to the expansion of the stock of affordable and barrier-free housing for displaced people** who otherwise do not have the capacity to find a new home in displacement. Read more [here](#).



SUPPORT FOR THE GOVERNMENT'S 'E-VIDNOVLENNIA' SYSTEM:

UNHCR's house repair programme is designed to align with and complement the **Government's housing compensation scheme, eVidnovlennia**, by assisting households who are unable to access Government compensation or experience challenges in the application process. Through close coordination with local authorities, UNHCR ensures that support reaches the most vulnerable—those facing legal, administrative, or practical barriers to state assistance.

All interventions are planned and implemented in consultation with authorities, and information on completed repairs is shared to promote transparency and strengthen links to **national recovery efforts**. These complementary efforts help fill critical gaps in the system and ensure that **no one is left behind**.



SHELTER AND NFI CLUSTER:

The humanitarian Shelter and Non-Food Item (NFI) Cluster in Ukraine is led by UNHCR, with People in Need (PiN) as co-coordinator, and consists of around 197 active partners collaborating to deliver three cluster objects as per the HNRP 2025. The Cluster has three active coordination hubs. In 2025, Cluster partners aim to reach 3 million people with SNFI support and require a budget of \$545 million. Please refer to the Cluster's [website](#) for current 5W dashboards, factsheets, and sector specific guidance.

WORKING WITH GOVERNMENT AND REGIONAL AUTHORITIES:

UNHCR works with and in coordination with the government and its authorities to ensure alignment and complementarity of shelter and housing activities. In support of this, UNHCR has signed Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) with 20 regional oblast administrations and with key ministries, including:

Former Ministry for Reintegration of the Temporarily Occupied Territories of Ukraine: On 16 April 2022, UNHCR and the former Ministry for Reintegration of the Temporarily Occupied Territories of Ukraine [signed an MoU](#) setting out areas of cooperation, including towards facilitating displaced people's access to durable solutions – where affordable housing is key. In 2024, as part of the cooperation, UNHCR allocated \$15 million to the national Prykhystok program and provided financial support to more than 82,000 families hosting approximately 187,000 IDPs.



Inauguration of the renovated Slava Sanatorium together with the Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine. ©UNHCR

Former Ministry of Communities and Territories Development: On 18 April 2022, UNHCR and the former Ministry of Communities and Territories Development [signed an MoU](#) to facilitate access to housing solutions for people who have been forced to flee due to the war, including through support to 40,000 families hosting IDPs under the then just-established Prykhystok program. On 25 January 2023, [UNHCR signed another MOU - with the then merged Ministry for the Development of Communities, Territories and Infrastructure](#) to collaborate towards expanding people's access to compensation and assistance to repair war-damaged homes. This laid the ground for the current efforts to align UNHCR's house and apartment repairs with the government's eVidnovlennia program, described above. UNHCR is now working closely with the current Ministry for Development of Communities and Territories on the implementation of **Law 4080**, which establishes a nationwide digital inventory of housing stock for IDPs. UNHCR is also part of the Ministry's Working Group contributing to the development of a National Housing Strategy.

Ministry of Social Policy, Family and Unity: On 28 August 2023, UNHCR and the Ministry of Social Policy signed an MoU on cooperation to improve the living conditions of displaced people, including in the [collective centre "Slava"](#), and provide them with access to social protection services. This complements the [MoU signed on 19 April 2022](#).

Ministry of Education and Science: On 19 October 2023, UNHCR and the Ministry of Education and Science [signed an MoU](#) to strengthen cooperation to enable forcibly displaced persons to access dignified accommodation in collective sites by refurbishing selected dormitories under the ownership of the Ministry to be used as collective centres for IDPs. The MoU ensures that the dormitories can continue being used as collective sites until martial law ends, plus one year, to give displaced residents some security of tenure.