

**IBA**  
**UKRAINE**  
**CONCEPT**  
**FRAMEWORK**

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# INTRODUCTION

## WHAT IS IBA: THE INTERNATIONALE BAUAUSSTELLUNG?

An experimental field for urban and regional development

*“Over the course of 100 years, International Building Exhibitions have evolved into an experimental field for urban and regional development and have become the special hallmark of the planning culture in Germany that has gained worldwide recognition as “IBA” and continues to attract growing interest.*

*International Building Exhibitions have changed over the years, expanding their focus from the aesthetic and technological aspects of architecture to include social, economic and environmental aspects, as well as public participation and the quality of processes.*

*An IBA deals with living environments, housing and building in cities and regions in a way that seeks to engage more widely with content, organisation and presentation. It sets new standards for the day-to-day practice of planning authorities and freelance planners and provides important impetus for politicians, businesses and academia. Each one of the IBA carried out to date acquired a significance beyond its time and place.”*

(IBA Advisory Board at the BMI, 2017)

# THE IBA HISTORY

There is a long tradition and vast experience with international exhibitions and events to present and discuss the development of planning and architecture, their potential and their contribution to society. Such exhibitions and events took place in various formats, including the UIA Congress, the Architecture Biennale in Venice, and international EXPOs.

In Germany, several events were organised for many decades to exhibit executed exemplary projects. In the context of these events, the organisational framework and well-recognized brand of “Internationale Bauausstellung – IBA” was developed and successfully applied as a framework for large-scale restructuring processes.

Up to now, there has been a long list of IBAs. They include:

- **1901 Mathildenhöhe Darmstadt** and
- **1925 Weißenhof-Siedlung** as a discourse for new forms of housing and international architecture,
- **1957 Interbau Berlin** as part of the reconstruction after WWII,
- **1979-1987 IBA Berlin** as a framework for cautious urban renewal,
- **1988-1989 IBA Emscherpark** for the regeneration of the former mining and heavy industry region,
- **2006-2013 IBA Hamburg** for the creation of new city development opportunities and restructuring of the former port area,

- **2012-2022 IBA Heidelberg** for exploring new forms of knowledge transfer and networking that can advance the built culture and urban planning,
- **2010-2020 IBA Basel** to concretise shared responsibility for the agglomeration in projects, buildings, infrastructures and landscapes and provide impulses for a cross-border culture of cooperation,
- **2016-2022 IBA Vienna** as a process and platform with broad involvement of key players in social housing and neighbourhood development,
- **2017-2027 IBA Stuttgart** for looking for the future of building and living together in the Stuttgart region.

Importantly, each IBA was an independent initiative; no central organisation exists in Germany or elsewhere in Europe. The idea and methodology were recently introduced in Austria and Switzerland with IBA Basel and IBA Vienna.

The German Federal Ministry of the Interior, Building and Community (BMI) forms an IBA Advisory Board that put together recommendations for the preparation of international building exhibitions titled “A memorandum on the future of International Building Exhibitions” (IBA Advisory Board at the BMI, 2017).

# UKRAINE'S CURRENT CHALLENGES

## DAMAGES CAUSED BY THE RUSSIAN AGGRESSION<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> This chapter was prepared using the information provided in March 2023 published in Rapid Damage and Need Assessment (World Bank et al., 2023)

The Russian invasion of Ukraine in February 2022 resulted in extensive damage to infrastructure and numerous civilian casualties. The conflict caused damage to housing, social infrastructure and transport systems, leading to loss of livelihoods and significant disruptions in access to essential services such as healthcare and education. It has also created a substantial burden for local governments and communities. In addition to physical damage, the conflict has also disrupted the planning and development process, making it more difficult to coordinate efforts and allocate resources effectively.

As of February 2023, most damage-affected sectors are housing (38% of total damage), transport (26%), energy (8%), commerce and industry (8%), followed by agriculture (7%). The damage is concentrated in regions subject to the Russian invasion; the most affected oblasts are Donetsk, Kharkivska, Luhanska, Zaporizka, Kyivska, and Khersonska. However, due to air strikes and the influx of refugees, all regions of Ukraine were affected and are coping with the situation.

**HOUSING:** The housing sector in Ukraine has been severely affected by the war, with an estimated US\$50 billion in damage. Over 1.4 million units of residential properties, including single-family homes, dormitories, and multifamily apartments, have been damaged. The reconstruction and recovery needs for the housing sector are estimated to be around US\$68 billion, with US\$31.5 billion needed for the immediate and short-term and US\$37.1 billion for the medium to long term. Therefore, the focus in the short term should be on rapid repairs, rental subsidies, and debris removal, while in the long term, there should be a focus on large-scale reconstruction of severely damaged multifamily apartment buildings and extensive restoration and construction to rebuild better.

The March 2023 Rapid Damage and Need Assessment stated: *“In terms of recommendations, a national program for the repair, reconstruction, and recovery of the housing sector is critical. Such a program will align all different stakeholders under a unified umbrella,*

one that could support Ukraine's agenda for European Union accession, facilitate return of IDPs and refugees, and ensure a healthy recovery of the housing sector." (World Bank et al., 2023)

**EDUCATION:** The education and science sectors in Ukraine have been heavily impacted by the war, resulting in significant losses in learning and scientific outcomes and the psychosocial well-being of students, educators, and researchers. At least 2,772 education institutions have been partially damaged, and 454 have been destroyed, with a total cost of \$4.4 billion in damage. The reconstruction of damaged education institutions is expected to cost \$7.8 billion, with the most significant portion required for secondary schools. The recovery and reconstruction process should align with education decentralization reforms. While 68 % of all education institutions have been retrofitted with bomb shelters, a large share of the needs remains dedicated to their construction and renovation.

**HEALTH:** The war in Ukraine has caused extensive damage to the country's health sector infrastructure, with over 1,500 public health facilities damaged or destroyed, including 596 pharmacies, 436 hospitals, and 297 primary healthcare centres. The total damage to health care infrastructure has been estimated at \$2.5 billion. The reconstruction and recovery needs are estimated at \$16.4 billion for the next 10 years, including \$3.6 billion required to restore the health system and address increased health needs in the immediate to short term. The need for urgent investments that align with the health reform visions of the Government of Ukraine is critical to address the population's risks.

**EMPLOYMENT:** The International Labour Organization estimates that employment in 2022 was 15.5% below the pre-war level, which is equivalent to 2.4 million lost jobs. National surveys report that only 67% of those employed before the war still have a job, and some receive reduced labour earnings or no earnings at all. With total losses estimated at \$65.7 billion. Restoration of jobs remains the key priority for recovery, and permanently lost jobs will not be restored as part of reconstruction efforts.

**SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE:** Damage in the social protection area consists of destroyed or partially destroyed social infrastructure such as residential care units, sanatoriums, or social service delivery centres. In total, 158 social protection infrastructure assets were damaged or destroyed, with damage amounting to US\$241 million.

**ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT:** The ongoing war has caused severe damage to the environment, which has exacerbated existing environmental challenges. The forestry sector has suffered the most significant losses, with damage estimated at over \$1.5 billion and losses at \$523 million. Forest fires and minefields have destroyed forest ecosystems and have resulted in losses to the ecosystem services that forests provide. Capacity-building activities are necessary for training Ukrainian personnel in re-establishing environmental monitoring networks and laboratory infrastructure, prioritising environmental clean-up actions, and constructing and commissioning environmental pollution control infrastructure.

**MUNICIPAL SERVICES:** The war has severely affected municipal services, damaging communal infrastructure and worsening service delivery. The conflict has also significantly strained local government capacity, and as of February 2023, the war is estimated to have caused at least US\$2.3 billion in damage to the municipal infrastructure and services sector. Damage to the solid waste management sector has been significant and has disrupted the entire waste management service network. As local governments will play a critical role in recovery and reconstruction. They must enhance their implementation capacity to ensure recovery and reconstruction efforts can be initiated. This is not only related to the upkeep of service delivery, but also to the formulation of local recovery plans and coordination of their implementation.

**WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION:** Ukraine's Water Supply and Sanitation (WSS) sector is facing a crisis due to damage and losses resulting from the ongoing war, as well as pre-existing disparities in access to WSS services between urban and rural areas.

## SYSTEMATIC WEAKNESS OF THE BUILDING CULTURE AND THE PLANNING SYSTEM<sup>2</sup>

The estimated aggregate physical damage to WSS infrastructure stands at \$2.2 billion. Significant damage is observed in larger physical infrastructure such as wastewater treatment plants, water supply and wastewater collection networks, and drinking water treatment plants and facilities. Reconstruction and recovery needs for the WSS sector include short-term and medium-to-long-term expenditures, focusing first on water supply before moving toward improving wastewater services and environmental protection.

**CULTURAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND HERITAGE:** Cultural infrastructure and assets have been damaged, reducing the livelihoods of cultural creators and limiting access to culture. Damage is estimated at \$2.6 billion. The total needs over the next 10 years for recovery and reconstruction, including service delivery restoration, amount to \$6.9 billion. A comprehensive recovery plan for heritage preservation is needed. It is highly recommended to increase the protection of cultural heritage, develop protocols and guidelines for protecting and recovering cultural heritage, and create a comprehensive digital infrastructure to document and manage cultural property.

<sup>2</sup> In depth assessment of the Ukrainian spatial planning system and building culture was described in "Source book: Concept of public administration in the field of urban planning activities" (Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, 2019)

The conflict has also highlighted existing weaknesses in Ukraine's building culture and urban planning, including a lack of regulation and enforcement, limited capacity, and inadequate public participation. These weaknesses have made it more difficult to address the challenges created by the conflict in a systematic and effective way.

Some of the key issues include:

- The **decentralization reform**, introduced in Ukraine after 2014, aimed at implementing new powers of local government bodies was **administratively finished but still needs to be fully implemented** in-situ due to the lack of qualified personnel and lack of experience in the system with contemporary planning tools.
- The level of **informal influence of business on decision-making** by the government bodies remains exceptionally high, which makes it difficult to implement necessary changes. In addition, corruption and bureaucratic inefficiencies can hinder the implementation of plans and lead to unequal distribution of resources and opportunities.
- **Inadequate public participation** in urban and regional development as public servants lack experience with citizens' engagement. The public has difficult access to information on planning procedures, and the real-estate development process lacks transparency. This can result in plans that do not reflect the needs and priorities of local communities.
- **Lack of coordination** and communication between government agencies responsible for planning and zoning. Lack of cooperation and interrelation between top-down and bottom-up initiatives in planning and construction.
- **Poor planning regulations' enforcement** can result in unauthorised construction with poor standards and environmental degradation.
- **Lack of trust** between the main actors of the built environment's planning and development process and the public.

- **Over-reliance on market-driven development**, including in the housing sector, can prioritise profit over social and environmental concerns. Lack of alternative forms of housing, such as municipal or cooperative arrangements would increase housing affordability.
- **Lack of requirements for community infrastructure in new developments** (dormitory neighbourhoods), such as parks, schools, and healthcare facilities, creates pressure on existing social and transport infrastructure and leads to social exclusion and inequality.
- **The absence of a legal framework that would induce sustainable development** results in a low level of application of environmentally sustainable technical solutions in new developments. Additionally, there is an **inadequate consideration of climate change** and its impacts on urban areas, such as flooding and extreme weather events.
- **Limited use of technology and data-driven approaches** in planning and decision-making hinders innovation and efficiency.
- **Absence of strategic thinking in urban and regional planning** and development at different levels. Lack of a general strategic planning scheme for Ukraine, including main national and cross-border transport corridors and spatial and economic development axes.

# INTERNATIONAL BUILDING EXHIBITION IBA UKRAINE

## IBA'S OPEN MODUS: BRIDGING DICHOTOMIES AND ESTABLISHING A NARRATIVE OF HOPE

As in the case of any post-shock (re)development, the challenges concerning urban planning and renewal in Ukraine demonstrate a dual character concerning time, scale, and management complexity. Be it the tensions between pressing emergencies concerning some of the most fundamental human necessities and normative visions of a long-term, sustainable post-war renewal, the duality of micro-projects and meta-narratives, the coexistence of marital law's centralizing effects and society's informal, situational practices, or potential conflicts of interests between market and non-market actors, the IBA addresses these dichotomies and attempts turning them into synergetic relationships. It links different time horizons, formal and informal spatial practices, and different levels of (self)governance, fosters exchange between various stake- and stockholders, professionals, decision-makers and laypeople, and provides a platform and organisational framework for a wide range of initiatives. Accordingly, its modus remains open to accommodate new formats and methods.

While both the war's destruction and loopholes within the post-soviet practices of planning and development have obvious negative impacts (as described in the previous chapter), their conjunction provides the positive side-effect of triggering mindset change and reforms that would hardly be possible without the traumas of the war. The IBA takes this as an opportunity to find momentum and construct a narrative of hope for Ukraine's urban future. Feedback loops between this overarching narrative and individual ventures within the IBA framework shall provide not only concrete pilot projects but also a vivid discourse on legislation, planning, and governance, promoting new practices in the production of space.

IBA AS AN UMBRELLA ORGANISATION  
FOR RECONSTRUCTION PROJECTS IN UKRAINE



# IBA UKRAINE AS A COMPONENT OF THE “BUILDING BACK BETTER” APPROACH

IBA Ukraine shall be **one of the components of the “building back better” approach**. This concept and framework that is promoted by the global donor consortium aims to promote the reconstruction and recovery of communities and infrastructure in a way that not only restores what was lost but also incorporates measures to strengthen resilience and sustainability, address underlying vulnerabilities, and improve the quality and effectiveness of the reconstructed infrastructure or system. The approach emphasizes the importance of engaging affected communities, incorporating best practices and innovative technologies, and ensuring that the reconstruction and recovery efforts are aligned with long-term development goals and strategies.

IBA Ukraine can address the recovery of war-affected regions and, at the same time, contribute to the ongoing reform of the planning system and development of local capacities.

The IBA model has a set of key features, these include:

- it is **a unique planning and development instrument** that has been established and implemented for almost 100 years;
- it provides **a flexible framework** integrating a variety of complex individual projects, tasks, initiatives and undertakings under a common organizational umbrella;
- it creates **an independent organisation** for quality assurance and, if necessary, also for administering subsidies;
- forms **a platform for international cooperation** to support best practice projects and socio-democratic values;
- integrate projects of **different scales and natures**;
- can **integrate existing projects and stimulate new** innovative or progressive and exemplary projects.

IBA-Ukraine shall become an exemplary and inclusive reconstruction initiative developed:

- as a **social-democratic building culture** opposing autocratic and oligarchic trends, in which inclusiveness and sustainability are essential;
- as a **decentralised concept** of multiple sites across Ukraine **under the umbrella of the IBA**;
- as a pool of resources for a **learning curve** among all planning stakeholders.

This outline for an International Building Exhibition in Ukraine aims to ensure the application of the following planning principles, which also correspond to the ideas of the European Bauhaus, to projects within the framework of (post-war) reconstruction and (re-)development of the built environment in Ukraine:

- quality;
- sustainability;
- fair, transparent procurement of design and planning services;
- integrative, participative and interdisciplinary processes;
- social and technological innovation.

# OBJECTIVES

The main objectives of the International Building Exhibition “IBA Ukraine” include:

- **to showcase model examples of post-conflict reconstruction efforts**, including repairing and rebuilding damaged buildings and infrastructure, restoring community services, and creating sustainable and resilient urban environments in the affected regions;
- **to prioritise sustainable urban development practices**, including environmentally friendly design and construction, green infrastructure, energy-efficient solutions, and resilient urban planning to help mitigate the impacts of climate change, promote sustainable resource use, and improve the overall quality of the built environment;
- **to facilitate community-led regeneration initiatives** that involve local communities in the planning, design, and implementation of urban development projects: this will contribute to the empowerment of communities, foster social cohesion, and create inclusive and liveable urban spaces that reflect local needs and aspirations;
- **to promote innovation and technology in the planning, design, and construction sectors** through showcasing cutting-edge technologies, promoting research and development, and encouraging the use of digital tools, data-driven approaches, and sustainable building materials and methods to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of urban development processes;
- **to embed opportunities for economic revitalisation efforts in plan-making processes**, including supporting local economic development through job creation, entrepreneurship, and investment in the construction and building sectors to help stimulate economic growth, create employment opportunities, and foster sustainable economic development in cities and regions impacted by the conflict and economic decline;

- **to contribute to the discussion on the preservation and promotion of cultural heritage**, including historic buildings, cultural sites, and traditional building techniques, through rehabilitating and repurposing historic buildings, promoting cultural tourism, and incorporating cultural elements into contemporary architecture and urban design to celebrate Ukraine’s identity and heritage;
- **to promote education and capacity-building initiatives** to enhance the knowledge and skills of planners, architects, builders, and other stakeholders involved in the planning and building processes, organizing workshops, training programs, and educational initiatives to promote professional development, knowledge sharing, and best practices;
- **to foster international collaboration and exchange of ideas and experiences and attract new financial resources** drawing on expertise and resources from international partners and through forging partnerships with international organizations, hosting international conferences and workshops, and facilitating knowledge-sharing and best practices from other countries to promote cross-cultural learning and innovation;
- **to prioritise social inclusive development approaches** that address social, economic, and environmental vulnerabilities, integrating social inclusion, gender equality, and accessibility considerations into urban planning and design;
- **to accelerate the adoption of EU standards in the urban planning and development process** and to contribute to the sector’s more transparent and trust-based environment.

Establishing a robust monitoring and evaluation framework would be crucial for assessing the impact and effectiveness of the IBA Ukraine. This could involve setting up performance indicators, conducting regular evaluations, and using the findings to inform future planning and development initiatives, ensuring accountability, and measuring progress towards the exhibition’s objectives.

# TYPES OF ACTIVITIES

The following table summarizes the main activities in each phase of the IBA life cycle.

ACTIVITIES	IBA PHASE
In the preparation stake key stakeholders will agree on objectives and implementation of IBA Ukraine. They will identify a clearly outlined key themes and range of operations.	<b>pre-IBA-phase</b>
In this stage, efforts are focused on setting up the institutional organisation and its structure in a way that will enable it to become operational.	<b>start-up phase</b>
As an organisational and stimulating framework, a variety of high-quality pilot projects can be adopted under the umbrella of an IBA Ukraine already in this phase. This would make IBA-Ukraine immediately operational, thus providing a showcase and exchange platform for a multitude of individual projects, generating synergies and fostering solidarity.	
In this phase, the IBA Ukraine team should further develop the content and provide answers to the following questions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How to respond to the acute post-war situation and needs while envisioning and ensuring a long-term sustainable, socio-democratic and climate-neutral development?</li> <li>• What means and tools empower local actors to ensure a qualitative development and innovative integration of local planning and building culture with international best practices and experiences?</li> <li>• Can we create grounds for transforming this traumatic crisis into a shock of progressive change that resonates beyond the borders of Ukraine and contributes to the intellectual discourse of the planning and construction field?</li> </ul>	<b>content definition phase</b>

IBA PHASE	ACTIVITIES
<b>qualification and implementation phase</b>	Projects will cover a wide spectrum from overarching masterplans for whole communities to emergency repair projects for damaged buildings and everything in between. In such a way the IBA may become a movement rather than an organization, where a project can become an IBA project, when it complies with the IBA values, quality and procedural criteria.
<b>presentation phase</b>	Evidence is provided on the impact of IBA Ukraine on the building culture and planning and urban design approaches either in terms of leverage or demonstration of best practice.
<b>post-IBA phase</b>	The outcomes of IBA Ukraine should continue to shape the building culture and urban planning and design approach they will become one of the legacies of the heroic efforts of the Ukrainian nation on their journey to democracy and prosperity.

## TARGET GROUPS AND BENEFICIARIES

### Possible project types

A wide range of project types can be organised under the IBA umbrella; these include:

- local reconstruction plans and masterplans,
- reconstruction plans for critical infrastructure,
- design and construction of housing for IDPs and other types of affordable housing,
- repair of existing and damaged housing and other building stock,
- design and (re)construction of medical, social & educational facilities,
- capacity building and knowledge exchange: policy, legislation, process and stakeholder management,
- programming and management of architecture and urban design education.

### Possible formats for knowledge exchange and advocacy

Formats of IBA Ukraine knowledge exchange and advocacy for policy reforms can include:

- central and regional exhibitions,
- travelling exhibitions,
- media campaigns,
- hands-on workshops,
- guides for individual and organised tours and visiting the projects,
- conventions and expert congresses,
- education formats for local authorities, schools and universities.

The following groups will be benefiting from IBA Ukraine:

**Urban planners and architects and their associations:** IBA Ukraine will target urban planners, architects, and other professionals involved in the field of urban development and regeneration, as well as their professional bodies. This could include showcasing innovative urban planning concepts, sustainable design practices, and architectural solutions that can inspire and inform urban development projects in Ukraine.

**Local and regional government entities:** IBA Ukraine will aim to engage with local (hromadas) and regional government (oblast) entities in Ukraine, including municipalities, city councils, and regional development agencies. This could involve collaborating on urban development initiatives, sharing best practices, and promoting sustainable urban planning approaches that align with the IBA Ukraine objectives.

**Real estate developers and investors:** IBA Ukraine will seek to attract real estate developers and investors interested in urban development projects in Ukraine. This could involve showcasing investment opportunities, presenting viable urban development concepts, and facilitating partnerships between investors and local stakeholders to implement sustainable and innovative urban projects.

**Communities and residents:** IBA Ukraine will also aim to involve local communities and residents in the planning and implementing urban development projects. This could include engaging with community organisations, conducting participatory planning processes, and incorporating local needs and perspectives into the urban development initiatives to ensure that the projects benefit the communities they serve.

**Sustainable and innovative technology providers:** IBA Ukraine will target companies and organisations that offer sustainable and innovative technologies and solutions for urban development. This could include showcasing technologies related to green building, renewable energy, smart city infrastructure, and other sustainable

urban development practices that align with the IBA Ukraine objectives.

**Academic and research institutions:** IBA Ukraine will seek to engage with academic and research institutions in Ukraine and internationally, including universities, think tanks, and research organisations. This could involve promoting research, knowledge exchange, and collaboration on urban development topics, as well as providing a platform for showcasing academic expertise and innovative research findings related to urban development and regeneration.

Special attention needs to be given to **meet the needs of particularly vulnerable groups** of the society including internally displaced persons, war veterans and their families and people with disabilities. For displaced persons, efforts to improve collective centres in the short term and provide affordable housing options in the long term.

<sup>3</sup> Text was adopted according to “2017. IBA Advisory Board of the BMI, A memorandum on the future of International Building Exhibitions“ (the IBA Advisory Board at the BMI, 2017).

Ongoing IBAs are increasingly **relying on professional fundraising**. In the German model, very few IBAs currently have their own budgets to directly implement projects, or in some cases, they do not have an adequate budget to carry out the project qualification themselves. For the ongoing IBA, the whole area of the strategic acquisition of public and private sector funds involves a workload that must be taken into account.

However, it is expected that IBA Ukraine would be **integrated into existing or new international funding programmes. Since these instruments are managed by a wide range of international donors and national agencies**, certain challenges may arise in accepting the catalogue of criteria associated with the funding programme in question. Under certain circumstances, this may change the criteria and objectives for the projects set by the IBA Ukraine themselves.

The reconstruction requires significant investment, and public funding alone cannot cover it. Thus, **private investment needs to be leveraged** to maximize available financing for reconstruction. To encourage private investment, innovative financing structures that mitigate risks and enable more private finance could be developed. To promote a private sector-led economic recovery, public policy decisions need to be made sequentially. Nevertheless, public support will be required, even in sectors that would be commercially viable in normal circumstances, especially in the eastern and southern Oblasts that face significant depopulation and decline of economic output.

# IBA UKRAINE WORKING GROUP

## THE IDEA INITIATION

The idea of an IBA Ukraine was proposed during the Conference on Architecture and Building Culture Policies (ECAP 2022), which was organized as part of the Czech Presidency of the Council of European Union in Prague on 11. - 12. October 2022. The conference was organized by the Ministry of Regional Development of the Czech Republic in cooperation with the Ministry of Culture of the Czech Republic, the Czech Chamber of Architects, and the Architects' Council of Europe.

The conference session titled “Post-war Renewal of Ukrainian Cities: Is it Time for IBA Ukraine?” was prepared by Petr Návrát, who invited an international panel of experts comprised of Ukrainian and European architects and experts on post-war urban renewal: Anna Bondar, Kees Christiaanse, Gyler Mydyti, Otar Nemsadze and Haris Piplas.

The panel formulated the “Prague Charter”, a set of ten policy recommendations for the post-war urban renewal of Ukraine. These were composed considering the current situation in Ukraine and drawing on lessons learnt from the post-war reconstruction of European cities and regions. The tenth recommendation of the Prague Charter suggests the organization of an “International building exhibition – IBA Ukraine – as a catalyst of sustainable post-war reconstruction”.

## FORMATION OF THE WORKING GROUP

Following the ECAP 2022 conference, a working group was formed to include the conference session participants as well as additional experts.

The aim of this working group is to advocate for and support the preparation of an international building exhibition with the working title “IBA Ukraine” as a catalyst for sustainable post-war reconstruction of Ukraine.

The working group currently includes the following architects and urban planners:

Anna Bondar (Kyiv)  
Kees Christiaanse (Zurich)  
Lidiia Chyzhevska (Zurich/Kyiv)  
Benjamin Hossbach (Berlin)  
Daniel Kiss (Basel)  
Anna Kyrii (Kyiv)  
Gyler Mydyti (Zurich)  
Nataliia Mysak (Zurich/Kyiv)  
Petr Navráť (Prague)  
Haris Piplas (Zurich/Sarajevo)  
Robert Youssef (Prague/Kyiv)

As a collaborative of Ukrainian and international professionals responding to the urgent and long-term needs for reconstructing Ukrainian regions and cities, we all have either Ukrainian nationality or professional experience in Ukraine or other post-war countries in times before 2022.

We will coordinate and cooperate with partners in the Ukrainian government, multinational and bilateral development agencies, and local and international NGOs, as well as major Ukrainian and European universities.

## OUR CODE OF CONDUCT

The members of the IBA Working Group agree to follow these principles:

- The work of the IBA Ukraine Working Group has no authors and no owners. The idea of IBA Ukraine is an open platform, which will be further developed in close collaboration between Ukraine and international collaborators.
- The members do not pursue any profitable interests for themselves as individuals or for companies that they have engaged with.
- The communication of our goals and recommendations does not take place individually but after a joint decision by spokespersons authorized by the working group.

# END NOTES

## Supporters

Architects, urban planners, landscape architects and others are, at this stage, being approached for their support in this endeavour. A list will be soon reflected here.

## Enablers

A list of enablers of the IBA idea will be created and reflected here.

## References:

Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine. (2019). *Source book: Concept of public administration in the field of urban planning activities*.

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