

населення та ведення бізнесу. Вони посідають провідні позиції в Україні за індексом регіонального людського розвитку, мають мальовничі ландшафти та сприятливу екологічну ситуацію. Менеджмент сучасних наукомістких виробництв, ІТ-компаній при виборі місця їхньої локації приділяє цим аспектам особливу увагу. Конкурентними перевагами областей Західної України є також професійний та підприємницький досвід місцевого населення, здобутий під час трудової міграції за кордоном, знання мов сусідніх країн і громадська активність.

Схарактеризовані вище позиції вказують на те, що Західна Україна має необхідні передумови для того, аби стати локомотивом економічного відродження нашої країни. Однак реалізація цієї амбітної мети залежить від багатьох чинників, насамперед від протекціоністської політики держави, масштабів руйнувань у східних регіонах країни, позиції потенційних міжнародних інвесторів, готовності місцевого населення та вимушених переселенців до роботи на нових виробництвах тощо.

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URBAN SUSTAINABILITY IN UKRAINE: NOWADAYS CONDITIONS AND ITS PERSPECTIVES

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The 20th century has begun with incredible industrial growth. There was a technological jump and the population began to grow rapidly and non-stop

as a consequence. Cities were growing by leaps and bounds. Of course, such changes couldn't but have any impact on society, ecology... These all led to the approval of the concept of sustainable development in 1992 in Rio de Janeiro. Its main tasks were:

- to decrease the level of poverty;
- to make cities more comfortable, convenient, and citizen-oriented;
- to take care of the Earth and do everything in an eco-friendlier way [1].

The concept had an impact on urban studies so now we have the concept of urban sustainability. Moreover, it had appeared even a bit earlier than sustainable development's one. But what does "urban sustainability" actually stand for?

Urban sustainability is a concept of cities' sustainable development which means they have become friendlier for their citizens and nature-oriented, more flexible, more available, and walkable. According to the research described in Farr, 2007, it can be defined as "walkable and transit-served urbanism integrated with high-performance buildings and high-performance infrastructure" which means that you can to any point which you need just walking and infrastructure takes everything from the technological progress for a better life [2]. Sustainable urbanism consists of 3 aspects: economical, social, and ecological. Let's talk about them briefly.

Economical aspect is extremely important because every day mankind faces new challenges such as crises, wars, climate changes, etc. The main criterion everyone considers when choosing a place of residence is wealth. The city is a concentration of versatile goods and means, therefore, the city can be considered as a supply while the population as a demand. In this case, it's clear: the more attractive the city is, the more it corresponds to modern living standards. They provide an opportunity for more rational development of the potential of society in general and the potential of an economic entity in particular.

At the same time, the social aspect is about people. It can be discussed in the most different paradigms such as gentrification, poverty, social challenges, and so on. The main task of sustainable urbanism is to make cities for the people who reside in them. It can be assumed that sustainable urbanism is about our future. Who doesn't want the best possible future for

their children and grandchildren? Social criterion is about making cities more and more comfortable. But we also should take care of our cultural and natural heritage as well. The city is a reflection of society but it also shapes society.

It isn't a secret that at the beginning of our millennial, the situation with climate is rapidly becoming worse and worse. The level of pollution produced by people is also rapidly increasing. Who does produce the biggest amount of pollution? Indeed, the answer is our wonderful huge cities. What does sustainability urbanism propose for solving? For example, decreased the level of CO₂. For this goal, we need to develop electric transportation and do the infrastructure walkable therefore people will be able reach critical institutions at least. The other important and possible variant which has already been actively used is bicycles.

For Ukraine the development of sustainable urbanism is crucial. In the last decades, we faced two revolutions, the russian-Ukrainian war (which almost fully destroyed Donetsk and Luhansk regions and then the full-scale invasion began) and our cities are still not really close to the modern standards because we have the USSR heritage. Our economy is suffering due to ongoing hostilities. However, all Ukrainian cities and towns are doing their best to implement urban sustainability and we're also developing and implementing smart city concepts. Smart city has a strong bond with sustainable urbanism because they have a lot in common and are interconnected.

Ukraine has enormous IT potential as well so urban informatics (digitalization) is evolving in Ukraine here and now. Many apps which make payments and boost online shopping and so on easier were successfully provided. For example, in Kyiv, you may pay by card in buses or underground or you may pay via Kyiv Digital. Ternopil also has its own app called E-Ternopil. In the E-Ternopil app, you may find out where the closest shelter is, check transport schedules, cutoff schedules, interactive maps, and receive news or even an air alarm. Uzhgorod (Zakarpattia region) has its own city app too. Its name is City Uzhgorod. By the way, Ukrainian IT specialists made interactive map of air alarms and an app that notifies you about an alert in your city [3, 4]. Judging by these examples, we can conclude that Ukraine has a positive experience of using IT technologies.

With every smart innovation our country is becoming closer to full implementation of smart-city concept. There are lots of work to be done and it's necessary to do this work as soon as possible in the best possible way.

Ukraine is actively fighting to protect not only infrastructure but also its cultural and natural heritage which russians try to destroy. Ukraine is also protecting its fantastic nature, of course. They had already been bought ecological trains Skoda and they're buying more and more modern and comfortable means of transportation, especially in Lviv, Ternopil, Kyiv, and Chernivtsi. Lviv has the longest bicycle roads net all over Ukraine. Urban agriculture is a quite common practice in Ukraine. Almost wherever you go in villages you'll necessarily find gardens or orchards. Even in some multistorey houses, habitats make their own orchards on their roofs or balcon, sometime they even make greenhouses in their yards. Ukraine also does a very good job in landscaping. For instance, in Stryiskyi Park (Lviv) they've made a better light, paths. Another great example is Kramatorsk (Donetsk region). Despite of the fact that Kramatorsk is an industrial city which is situated on a frontline it has become very green and in last few years parks were reconstructed. General square of the city is approx. 35 000 hectares while green zones takes more than 5 000 hectares. In Sloviansk, digitalized workout zone was constructed in city park. All the equipment is free and available for citizens. Via smartphone, you can get to know how to do this or that exercise.

Despite the war with russians terrorists, there are still a lot work to be done on the reconstruction or even complete restructuring of the streets. As an example we can take The Jam Factory in Lviv. Jam Factory Art Center is an institution of the contemporary art centre that implements the revitalization project of industrial space in Pidzamche (Lviv) [5]. The building is a unique example of a factory building in the fin de siècle neo-gothic style. It was a factory where "Kronik and Son" produced alcohol. During the soviet, it had been a jam factory but soon it became abandoned. In 2009-2010, the place was used by artists who gave the name « Jam Factory ». In 2015, the complex was purchased by the « Harald Binder Cultural Enterprises » and got a second life. Furthermore, even during the war people in Ukraine do not only reconstruct something but even create something new. The war creates demand for municipal housing. Only a

couple months ago the architecture competition was finished. It was dedicated to the project of municipal housing for people who live in Lviv during their rehabilitation [6].

The author's own experience give to her opportunities to see different examples of the urban sustainability concept's realization by herself. As a 13-year teen who's visiting Vienna for the first time, the author was impressed by its waste incineration plant Spittelau (Müllverbrennungsanlage Spittelau). It produces affordable heating for the population and the property there accounts for a good investment. Spittelau was built in 1971 and in 1987 there was a fire. After this happened the municipality government allowed an artist Riedensreich Hundertwasser to draw on the walls. Since it happened, Spittelau continues functioning both as a waste incineration plant and an art object.

So, urban sustainability is the topic strongly important for Ukraine and the world. Especially for our country now, when we have to rehabilitate and build new cities. Who knows, maybe it's our chance to create the ideal urban areas?

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ПЕРВИННА МЕДИЧНА ДОПОМОГА У ЛЬВІВСЬКІЙ ОБЛАСТІ: СУСПІЛЬНО-ГЕОГРАФІЧНИЙ АСПЕКТ

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Функціонування медичної сфери в Україні останніми роками визначається викликами децентралізації адміністративно-територіального устрою, реформуванням сфери, війною (руйнування інфраструктури, людські втрати, просторовий перерозподіл населення та ін.). Забезпечення доступу до медичних послуг і гарантія надання якісних медичних послуг на низовому територіальному рівні є метою медичної реформи, що підвищує актуальність регіональних і локальних досліджень. Львівська область має значні просторові особливості первинної медичної допомоги (ПМД), зумовлені загальнонаціональними рисами трансформаційних процесів у соціальній сфері [2], децентралізації територіального устрою і реформування медицини [3], регіональними чинниками: відмінні природо-географічними умови, рівень демографічного і соціально-економічного освоєння території, диверсифікація за фінансовою спроможністю [10].

Первинна медична допомога передбачає надання консультації, проведення діагностики та лікування найпоширеніших хвороб, травм, отруєнь, патологічних, фізіологічних (під час вагітності) станів,