

THE URBAN MONITORING AS A MECHANISM FOR ANALYZING THE RECONSTRUCTION AND REBUILDING OF THE URBAN ENVIRONMENT

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The modern city is a complex nature and social system that combines energy, communication, and structural components. The city is one of the most common forms of settlement which, according to Pleshkanovskaya A.M., has an “Urban Life Cycle” caused not only by formation, development, decline of cities or stagnation but sometimes, the city can stop functioning [1, 2].

The analysis and forecasting of the development of the “Life Cycle” are allowed previously to figure out the problem of development of the territories, and Urban Monitoring is used as a tool that provides sustainable development of urban areas taking into account requirements of current urban planning documentation [3].

Several factors, both external and internal, influence a city's “Life Cycle”. Consequently, the full-scale aggression of the Russian Federation on 24 February 2022 changed the resettlement system in Ukraine since a lot of people from eastern, northern, and southern regions have formed internal and external migration.

However, the middle and small towns and villages of Donetsk and Luhansk regions consequently military actions had fully destroyed. Large cities such as Kharkiv, Dnipro, Zaporizhia, and Kherson have been in stagnation because they are located in the frontline zone and are subjected to daily rocket attacks. Moreover, the population of these cities has decreased compared to the pre-war situation, and the number of enterprises has also decreased, reducing contributions to the respective cities' budgets.

As a result, after stopping military actions, the issue of comprehensive restoration of destroyed cities and reconstruction of urban development, transport, and engineering infrastructure in cities that have suffered significant destruction will become extremely acute. Thus, it needs to find an effective mechanism for the collection, analysis, and processing of received data to assess the condition of urban areas and in the future, the organization of comprehensive measures for the management and control of the components of urban space.

This mechanism is Urban Monitoring which is a set of techniques used to analyze, quality assessment, and the interconnection of urban subsystems for the reconstruction and rebuilding of the urban environment, and it determines the priority areas of city development.

Urban Monitoring covers all fields of city life and collects main indicators that are allowed to identify the strengths and weaknesses of the city, threats to development, analyzes the dynamics of the functional use of territories, substantiates the distribution

of urban lands according to their intended purpose, summarizes the obtained data on the investment attractiveness of urban territories [4].

According to the State Strategy for Regional Development for 2021-2027 was updated on September 13, 2024, Urban Monitoring has to reply to this Strategy that has been implementing new approaches to reconstruction and rebuilding urban territories taking into account the consequences of full-scale aggression and is aimed at improving, first of all, the safety of the population, the stability of buildings, structures, transport and engineering infrastructure against external factors.

Therefore, urban monitoring is a system approach to the collection, analysis, and implementation of results directed to the formation of a comfortable, safe, accessible, barrier-free environment.

References

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