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Best urban revitalisation projects in Ukraine before the Russian invasion in 2022

Abstract: The article discusses the best projects of urban revitalisation in Ukraine, which were implemented before the 2022 Russian invasion of Ukraine. Regional and local strategic priorities of degraded areas revitalisation are analysed. The article considers the implementation of specific projects aimed at: the formation of recreation and green areas, redevelopment of the territory with priority given to pedestrian traffic (Lviv, Ivano-Frankivsk); implementation of integrated measures for the formation of key public spaces in the city (Irpın, Mariupol, Lviv); restoration and zoning of the territory, emphasizing the uniqueness and accessibility of the natural environment (Kharkiv, Kyiv, Dnipro); implementation of modern spatial solutions for the organisation of leisure, taking into account inclusiveness (Ternopil, Khmelnytskyi, Zhytomyr); development of creative industries in reconstructed post-industrial premises, creation of unique platforms for various cultural events, support for entrepreneurial and social initiatives (Ivano-Frankivsk, Lviv, Kyiv, Kharkiv, Kherson); arrangement of multifunctional cultural spaces for different categories of the population (Odesa, Trostianets, Vinnytsia, Lutsk, Ivano-Frankivsk). Based on generalisation of experience, the characteristic features of the implementation of urban revitalisation projects in Ukraine are outlined.

Keywords: best urban revitalisation projects; cities of Ukraine; urban revitalisation

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INTRODUCTION

Within the 2022 Russian invasion of Ukraine, Russia is brutally destroying Ukrainian cities that will have to be rebuilt in the future. At the same time, some urban areas of Ukraine have been in a state of degradation for a long time. Even before the war, Ukrainian cities were looking for ways to revive their degraded urban areas. The contemporary understanding of urban revitalisation policy is focused on the sustainable

development of territories, which requires integrated action in all spheres (community, economy, space, environment). The need for comprehensive urban revitalisation projects, the implementation of which would lead to long-term inevitable changes based on the consensus of sustainable development goals and ways of achieving them, is becoming more and more important.

In the Toledo Declaration (Spain, 2010), EU Ministers responsible for urban development set out guidelines for integrated urban revitalisation for smart, sustainable and inclusive development. According to this document, urban revitalisation must play a strategic role in urban development and respond to the challenges facing degraded areas. The key features of an integrated approach to the revitalisation of cities have become:

- focus on holistic thinking, the replacement of the traditional sectoral approach with a multidimensional perspective of combining different policies and resources, the perception of the city as a whole;
- implementation of consistent, complementary actions taking into account the complexity of the urban organism, the relationship between the individual elements and their role in the overall structure;
- the need to resolve conflicts, overcome contradictions between different dimensions of life, make compromises that meet the highest goals and key principles of the city;
- the need for horizontal and vertical coordination, and thus a balance between bottom-up and top-down approaches;
- spatial and temporal coordination of activities, which means the need to overcome barriers arising from the cadence of powers of the authorities, strategic and operational planning, the impact of the external environment;
- understanding of the city as a specific social entity, from this point of view, revitalisation should include measures of social inclusion, combating social exclusion and spatial segregation;
- – spatial concentration of activities, which should correspond to the general, coherent concept of development and transformation of urban space (Toledo informal ministerial meeting..., 2010: 5–6).

The policy of urban revitalisation in Ukraine is new, so it is insufficiently studied. Most of the scientific works are focused on the revitalisation of former industrial zones (Orlenko et al., 2020; Stefański et al., 2020; Soldak, 2021). However, identifying projects of revitalisation of degraded areas in Ukrainian cities only with the non-functioning industrial zones forms an incomplete understanding of urban revitalisation as an instrument of urban policy. By no means diminishing the importance of revitalisation of abandoned industrial zones, the topical issue is the presentation of implemented projects of revitalisation of Ukrainian cities in various directions, which will correspond to the approaches in this area of leading EU and US cities.

The purpose of the article is to reveal the target orientation and the best projects of revitalisation of cities in Ukraine, which were implemented before the 2022 Russian invasion of Ukraine. A detailed analysis of the implemented revitalisation projects in Ukraine is important both in view of the need to disseminate the best practices in this field, and for the theoretical generalisation and substantiation of the methodological principles of policy-making, relying on the available experience of Ukrainian cities.

RESEARCH METHODS AND MATERIALS

The basic method used in the research is the survey method. The survey was conducted among employees of the civil service and local self-government of Ukraine. Before starting the actual survey, pilot studies were carried out with experts, which allowed to determine the final shape of the survey questionnaire. Requests for filling in the questionnaires were sent to civil service and local self-government employees via the Prometheus internet platform. The survey of civil service and local self-government employees was carried out using Google forms between April 16, 2021 and July 16, 2021 and 308 responses were obtained. The respondents were representatives of all regions of Ukraine. As a result of the study, the best revitalisation projects were identified that had the greatest impact on the development of Ukrainian cities. These projects have grouped according to the objects as shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Objects and projects of urban revitalisation, and directions of implemented changes in the cities of Ukraine

#	Object of revitalisation	Revitalisation projects	Directions of implemented changes
1.	Neighbourhoods and streets	Pidzamcze, L. Kurbas street, P. Rymlyanin street, Rudansko street (Lviv); pedestrian center (Ivano-Frankivsk)	Formation of recreation and green areas, redevelopment of the territory with priority given to pedestrian traffic.
2.	Squares	Historical city center (Irpin); Freedom Square (Mariupol); Dvirtsseva Square (Lviv)	Implementation of integrated measures for the formation of key public spaces in the city.
3.	Parks	Sarzhyn Yar (Kharkiv); Natalka Park (Kyiv); Green Grove (Dnipro)	Restoration and zoning of the territory, emphasizing the uniqueness and accessibility of the natural environment.
4.	Embankments	"Tsyhanka" (Ternopil); Southern Bug River (Khmelnyskyi); Teteriv River (Zhytomyr)	Implementation of modern spatial solutions for the organisation of leisure, taking into account inclusiveness.
5.	Industrial zones	"Promrylad.Renovation" (Ivano-Frankivsk); "Jam Factory Art Center," hub "Lem's Station" (Lviv); "Art Zavod Platforma," cluster "IZONE," "Kyiv Food Market" (Kyiv); art factory "Mekhanika. Insha Zemlia" (Kharkiv); wholesale market "Bazar" (Kherson)	Development of creative industries in reconstructed premises, arrangement of coworking spaces, support for entrepreneurial and social initiatives.
6.	Cultural heritage	Green Theater (Odesa), Public Library (Trostanets); projects: Kotsiubynskyi Museum (Vinnytsia), Lutsk Castle (Lutsk), Potocki Palace (Ivano-Frankivsk)	Arrangement of multifunctional cultural spaces for different categories of the population.

Source: developed by the author

At the same time, information on selected revitalisation projects contained in the literature and on the official websites of the authorities was analysed. For their explanation, the normative regulations concerning strategic revitalisation priorities in Ukrainian cities were also considered. In this way, it was possible to compare the established priorities for urban revitalisation with projects that have already been implemented in Ukraine.

The State Strategy for Regional Development of Ukraine for the period of 2021–2027 (Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers..., 2020) indicates that certain types of territories require special attention from the state and the use of special mechanisms and tools to stimulate their development. Strategic priorities of regional development are established in accordance with the Sustainable Development Goals of Ukraine for the period up to 2030, approved by the Decree of the President of Ukraine (2019). The regional development strategies of Ukraine (Minregion, 2020) are dominated by Sustainable Development Goal 11, which envisages ensuring the openness, safety, life-sustaining and environmental stability of cities and other settlements. A sustainable development of cities and communities will be facilitated by regional measures for territories' revitalisation, specifically: the revival of the economy of territories in the northern part of Kyiv region affected by the Chernobyl catastrophe; support for small monofunctional cities and revitalisation of territories contaminated with explosive objects (Donetsk region); revitalisation (restoration) of the central part of the historical cities of Ternopil region; revival of the historical and architectural heritage of Volyn region; revitalisation of castles of Cherkasy region; re-arrangement and development of public spaces in Kyiv; protection, restoration and preservation of cultural heritage objects (Zhytomyr, Kherson, Chernivtsi, Chernihiv region), etc.

A wider range of priorities of degraded territories revitalisation is defined at the local level. Based on the analysis of the development strategies of the Ukrainian cities of regional significance (without regard to the regional significance cities of the temporarily occupied territory of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and part of the temporarily occupied territories in Donetsk and Luhansk regions), the following revitalisation objects are established: (1) degraded industrial zones (Vinnytsia, Dnipro, Ivano-Frankivsk, Korosten, Melitopol, Rivne); (2) city centers (Vinnytsia, Nizhyn, Odesa, Podilsk, Poltava, Truskavets); (3) parks, recreation zones, and other public spaces (Vinnytsia, Izium, Melitopol, Mykolaiv, Novodnistrovsk, Podilsk, Truskavets); (4) objects of cultural, historical, and architectural heritage (Bucha, Volodymyr, Poltava, Ternopil).

However, not all Ukrainian cities have implemented their strategic priorities for revitalisation of degraded areas in practice. This article discusses the best urban revitalisation projects in Ukraine before the Russian invasion in 2022.

REVITALISATION OF DEGRADED NEIGHBOURHOODS, STREETS AND SQUARES

The implementation of projects for the revitalisation of degraded urban areas in Ukraine began in Lviv in the second decade of the 21st century. Pidzamche is one of the oldest city districts of Lviv. It was defined as the first such territory for revitalisation. Much of it is on the UNESCO World Heritage List. This was influenced by the urban planning of Pidzamche, monuments of material culture and Jewish heritage. Thanks to the Polish Development Assistance program funded by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Poland, the Lviv – Pidzamche Revitalisation Program for 2012–2025 was developed in 2011 (IRMiR, 2011). The revitalisation of Pidzamche began in 2013. The projects for the revitalisation of courtyards, playgrounds and several public spaces were financed. The aesthetics of this area were improved by created murals. In the process of implementing revitalisation projects in this area, instruments of public participation were tested. However, due to the lack of funding for the Program's activities, in practice the expected results were not fully achieved.

In order to improve the attractiveness of city streets, the revitalisation of such areas often involves the development of pedestrian spaces. This applies not only to city centres, but also to other urban streets. In this case, the revitalisation of the city stimulates the development of business and housing, as pedestrian streets arouse the interest of residents to walk and relax. For example, in Lviv in 2015, urban streets (L. Kurbas, P. Rymliany and Rudanskyi) were repaired and made pedestrian (Kaidan, 2020). As a result, instead of parking spaces for cars, they have green areas and recreation benches. Streets that attract pedestrians are a priority for business development.

In the spring of 2017 in Ivano-Frankivsk, local authorities decided to create a pedestrian zone in the historic centre of the city within several streets, Rynok Square and Sheptytskyi Square. This freed up space in the historic centre, which was used irrationally and was overloaded with cars.

Mykhailivska Street in Zhytomyr has been pedestrianised since the middle of the 20th century, but until recently it was in poor condition, despite the fact that it is located in the heart of the city and has a special architecture. In the process of its revitalisation, which began in 2016, the street was paved with granite tiles, benches were installed, modern lighting was installed, a fountain and a stage for various events were restored. Subsequently, the park was revitalised with elements of landscaping (Zhytomyr City Council, 2019).

Pedestrianising streets is often controversial as people are concerned about the diverted flow of car traffic. However, numerous examples where streets have been pedestrianised have shown that it rarely creates any traffic problems, as the car traffic effectively 'vanishes'. Creating a walkable space is like curating the city; it is about high quality pavement materials, nice details and furnishing, and night-time illumination. Carefully designed lighting is a key to making people feel welcome and safe at night (Lehmann, 2019: 162).

In recent years, Irpin has been distinguished by successful projects of revitalisation of degraded territories. One of these was the revitalisation of the historic city centre. Before its restoration, the T. Shevchenko street was an ordinary city street where cars drove, and the central square was a classic example of Soviet architecture. After the revitalisation, the street became pedestrian and actually merged with the square into one whole (Central square..., 2016). The Taras Shevchenko monument became the decoration of the square. As a result of the revitalisation, the main square of Irpin has acquired the status of a key public space of the city and a popular tourist attraction.

A striking example of a Ukrainian city with a large-scale revitalisation of the central square is Mariupol. The opening of the renovated Freedom Square was timed to coincide with the City Day in 2020. The square was transformed into a real open-air art museum. The installed light-dynamic pedestrian arched fountain (36 m long and 7.5 m wide) entered the Book of Records of Ukraine as the largest in the country. The epicentre of the operation of the square was the stage, which combines a platform for performances and recreation space. The Freedom Square lighting project won an award at the International Lighting Design Competition Lighting Design Awards, which took place in Los Angeles in 2020 (Mariupol City Council, 2021).

In 2021, Lviv received an international award from the Institute of Transport and Development Policy (ITDP) for promoting sustainable mobility in the city in the process of revitalisation of Dvirtsseva Square. The area near the Lviv railway station had been in a terrible state for a long time due to the ruined road surface, chaotically parked space.

The revitalisation of this area involved the construction of a large pedestrian zone and transport interchanges; increasing the number of stops and public transport infrastructure; landscaping and expansion of the park area; installation of a modern fountain, underground parking and bicycle parking, etc. (Lviv City Council, 2021).

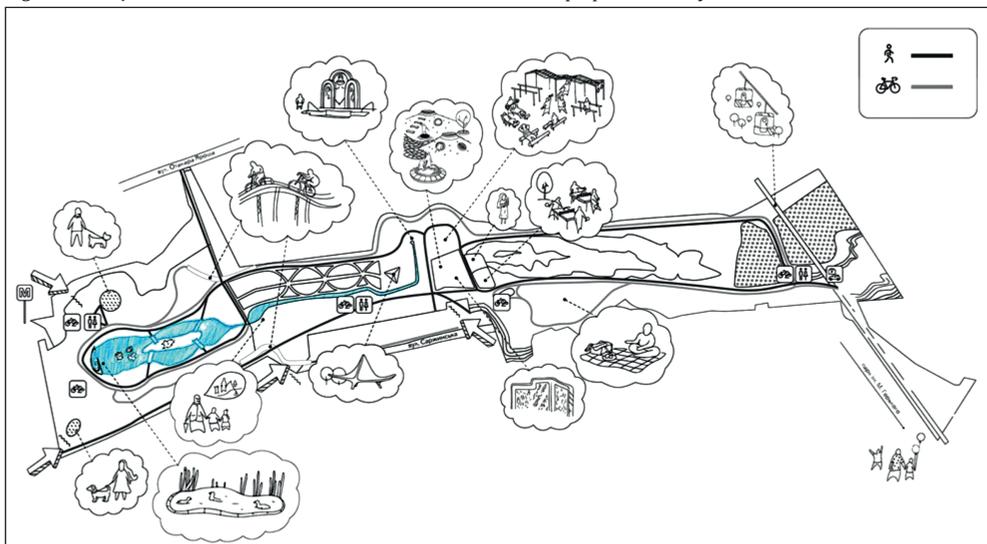
REVITALISATION OF DEGRADED PARKS AND EMBANKMENTS

Urban public spaces have been involved in urban revitalisation projects to create a symbol of the city. The recent trend indicates that urban tourism gives a priority on urban public spaces (Ramlee et al., 2015). A separate area of urban revitalisation in Ukraine is the revitalisation of degraded parks. Such a project was the water and landscape park “Sarzhyn Yar” in Kharkiv, which was revitalised during 2017–2019. For many years, this area, which is a natural beam (ravine) 12 km long, was like a large abandoned park with swamps, trees and shrubs (SBM, 2019). The concept of the project was to preserve the natural environment as much as possible. Sarzhyn Yar is conditionally divided into several zones: sports, children’s and recreation area. There are two trails around the park (pedestrian and bicycle). In particular, 3.5 km of bicycle lanes and playgrounds for various activities were created (Figure 1).

The project received the Grand Prix of the first National Award for Landscape Architecture and Garden Design in the nomination “Renovation and revitalisation of territories” (Kharkiv City Council, 2020).

In Kyiv, Natalka Park corresponds to the best examples of European park art. Back in 2015, there was a wasteland on its territory, which locals bypassed. During the three stages of the park’s revitalisation, more than 10,000 square metres of paths, stairs between locations and ramps for less mobile groups were laid; playgrounds and sports grounds, recreation areas were built; modern lighting and landscaping were provided. Particular attention was paid to the recreation of children, for whom one of the largest

Figure 1. Project of the revitalisation of the water and landscape park “Sarzhyn Yar” in Kharkiv



Source: (SBM, 2019)

in the capital interactive multi-platforms with a total area of 2,100 square metres was installed. As a result of the fourth phase of revitalisation, it is planned to build a beach area, which will be connected to the park by a pedestrian bridge. The capital's Nataalka Park has recognised as the best realised object of open public spaces of cities and settlements within the framework of the National Prize of Ukraine for Landscape Architecture and Design (Kyiv City Council, 2020).

In Dnipro, the park "Green Grove" was abandoned for several decades. Today, the decoration of the Green Grove is the central alley of almost 15 hectares around, which was opened after revitalisation in 2018. Much attention was paid to the construction of technical structures, drainage and strengthening of retaining walls to solve the problem of flooding. Pedestrian paths, ramps, bicycle descents, lighting, a modern playground, free Wi-Fi and surveillance cameras were installed on the site of clogged pits and clogged lawns. The park has cosy and comfortable picnic areas with gazebos, barbecues and a children's play area. For visitors to the park, various spaces (sports, entertainment for children, quiet and active recreation) are provided (Dnipro City Council, 2018).

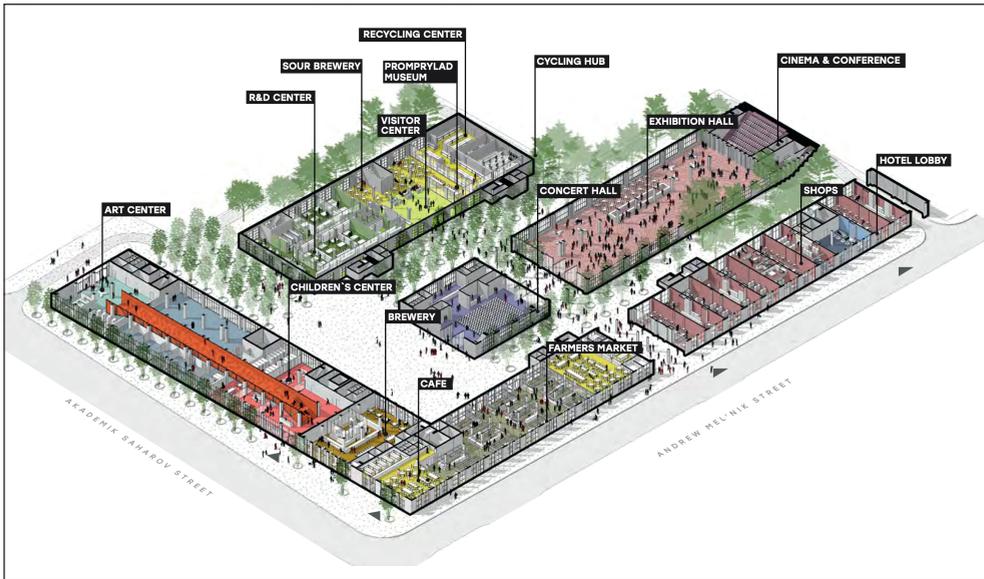
The value of urban areas is access to water, so popular urban public spaces are often concentrated along rivers and lakes. In Ternopil, the embankment "Tsyhanka" was a successful example of creating such an environment: in 2018 the project won the Grand Prix of the All-Ukrainian competition of architecture and urban planning Ukrainian Urban Awards. The project of revitalisation of the embankment provided for the transformation of abandoned wastelands near Ternopil Lake into a space for leisure. It was conditionally divided into seven zones: a promenade with a pier, a quiet area, a skate park, the main square with a fountain, the beach "Tsyhanka" with a restaurant, a sports area and a brewery. According to the authors of the project, all areas of activity were "strung" on the bike path, which is a continuation of the Shevchenko Park (Kaidan, 2020).

In Khmelnytskyi, during 2013–2016, the embankment of the Southern Bug River had been revitalised. It was previously in a state of emergency. The length of the area to be restored was 470 metres. The river bank was strengthened with a monolithic reinforced concrete retaining wall, and concrete steps were repaired. The pedestrian zone of the embankment was paved with paving slabs with a total area of 325 square metres. Rest benches and rubbish bins were set up on it. Two dozen new park lanterns illuminate the embankment (Melnyk, 2016). This place became one of the busiest locations in the city.

REVITALISATION OF DEGRADED INDUSTRIAL ZONES

The transformation of former industrial territories into creative spaces is a modern trend of cities' revitalisation (Roberts et al., 2016). The famous project of revitalisation of industrial zones is "Promprylad.Renovation" in Ivano-Frankivsk. It was realised by impact investment, i.e. alongside with financial commitment of businesses. It aimed to have a measurable societal impact on the region. The revitalisation target was the territory of a plant, which in the Soviet period specialised on manufacturing instruments and consumer goods, produced automatic devices and industrial rotary-type gas meters. However, from the early 1990s, the plant experienced a prolonged crisis, part of its territory being filled with residential real estate (Shabanin, 2020). The project "Promprylad.Renovation" has transformed the former plant into a modern space for realisation of commercial and social initiatives aimed at developing a new economy, urbanism, contemporary art and informal education in the region (Figure 2).

Figure 2. Plan of the revitalisation project “Promprylad.Renovation” in Ivano-Frankivsk



Source: (Promprylad.Renovation)

There are successful cases of revitalising abandoned industrial facilities in many Ukrainian cities. In particular, in Lviv, such facilities are replaced with creative industry developments: (1) “Jam Factory Art Center,” which provides for the opening of an interdisciplinary centre for contemporary art in the revitalised space of the former fruit paste factory, which through its exhibition, educational and research activities will reflect the actual processes in the Ukrainian and international art and culture, and will open opportunities for a public dialogue; (2) “Lem Station” as a creativity and innovation hub in place of a former tram depot, which promotes implementation of entrepreneurial, social and cultural initiatives of the city’s residents; on the basis of the depot, a startup incubator, a coworking space, a maker-space, an art gallery, an event hall, a children’s development centre, a food court and other spaces for training and leisure are created (Tverd, 2017).

The projects for former industrial zones revitalisation have different focuses. In Kyiv, “Art Zavod Platforma” is the creative cluster, located in the space is situated in the territory of the former Darnytskyi silk plant. This ecosystem brings together business, festivals, coworking, art, IT-sphere, fashion, education and other industries of creative economy. In Podil area of Kyiv, there is also a cultural cluster “IZONE” located in the premises of the former ship-repair yard. The revitalised premises were turned into multifunctional zones: a gallery, an exhibition space, educational halls, a ground for performances and concerts, creative workshops, cafes, a shop and a terrace. As a result of revitalisation, the shops of the Arsenal plant (in the past, one of the largest Ukrainian manufacturers in the field of instrument engineering), “Kyiv Food Market” was created as the first foodhall in Kyiv. Here, more than 20 best restaurants in the capital are assembled in one location. On the second floor there is a separate zone with a show kitchen, where it is planned to open a culinary school and give master classes. Also, there are ideas to arrange coworking, create a trading complex, a business centre and other public spaces in another area of the plant (Tsarenko, 2020).

In Kharkiv, revitalisation project is the art factory “Mekhanika. Insha Zemlia.” The creative space of the art factory of 25 thousand square meters, located in the former shops of a steam locomotive works, is a unique platform for municipal and international events. This space is intended for bringing together creative and talented people of various professions: musicians, artists, designers, photographers, theatre professionals, sculptors, artists, athletes. In the territory of the art factory, there are offices of creative entrepreneurs, a food court, a park zone, various studios and centres; here, cultural events, concerts, festivals, parties, etc. are held regularly (Art factory...).

In Kherson, the wholesale market “Bazar” is an agricultural trading hub opened in the empty buildings of a former combine harvester plant. In its covered areas, local agrarians can sell their products without intermediaries or any obstacles; for buyers, there is a parking place. For checking the quality of products, the market will run a laboratory of the State Service of Ukraine on Food Safety and Consumer Protection. The project of the plant revitalisation also envisages the opening of a hostel for sellers who have not had enough time to sell their goods, and an open-type customs warehouse for large manufacturing exporters (Avdieiev, 2020).

Thus, the projects of the revitalisation of former industrial facilities are becoming commonplace in Ukraine. Post-industrial brownfields are the simplest to determine as their delimitation should occur due to the defining features of the area. If such a zone finished its activity, it means – there are no jobs and no function is realised, no products were produced or no service was provided, so, therefore, this is a really dead area (Bryx, Lipiec, Rudzka, 2015: 25). In their territories, various types of activities are developing successfully, in particular creative industries, entrepreneurial and social initiatives.

REVITALISATION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE

The implications for revitalisation policy and practice in the future relate to encouraging cities to adopt an integrated approach to urban revitalisation (Leary, McCarthy, 2013: 146). In 2016, the open-air amphitheatre “Green Theatre” in the central park of the city was restored in Odesa. From a completely destroyed state, this degraded area has been revitalised into a modern cultural and educational zone. The results of the project implementation were: reconstructed stage, open lecture hall, food court, equipped playgrounds for children, etc. (Ulam, 2017). As a multifunctional space, the Green Theatre includes the following locations: an amphitheatre with comfortable seats and a modern stage; small stage for coworking events; educational eco-space; food court; green lawn for family recreation, etc. Film and music festivals, concerts, theatre performances, lectures, seminars and creative evenings are regularly held in the public space.

One of the successful projects of urban revitalisation, which was implemented in Trostianets, Sumy region, was the creation of a modern public library as a cultural and educational platform for civic activity. From a mostly passive place where book collections are stored, the library has been transformed into an open multifunctional multimedia space with a wide range of services (Kokhan, 2020). Thus, the library became a place not only for reading, but also for communication and other activities of the city’s residents.

It should be noted that in the field of culture, most projects for the revitalisation of degraded areas in Ukrainian cities are under development. In particular, the Vinnytsia City Council initiated a project to restore the territory of the Kotsiubynskyi Museum. For this purpose, a competition was announced for the best project proposal of the museum

revitalisation and the arrangement of public space in the surrounding area (Vinnytsia City Council, 2021). In Ivano-Frankivsk, the concept of revitalisation and development of the Potocki Palace complex was presented (Ivano-Frankivsk City Council, 2021). In Lutsk, the All-Ukrainian open architectural competition for the best concept of landscaping adjacent to Lutsk Castle was announced (Lutsk City Council, 2019). However, the implementation of projects for the revitalisation of cultural heritage sites has not yet become widespread in the cities of Ukraine. For the most part, these problems, requiring significant financial resources to address them, are not top priorities of urban policy.

CONCLUSIONS

Degraded urban areas in the process of revitalisation are considered as a source of unused physical, cultural, social, human and other capital. Their potential should be unlocked, taking into account the possible consequences for the growth of the city as a whole. This has led to the development of integrated urban revitalisation projects, which are based on innovative approaches that should give a particular area a competitive advantage, develop urban identity and brand of the city. Based on the specifics of the crisis that led to the degradation of territories, as well as local potential for their revival, the best projects of urban revitalisation in Ukraine are aimed at restoring degraded neighbourhoods, streets, squares, parks, embankments, industrial zones, cultural heritage, giving new functions to territories and emphasizing their uniqueness.

Urban revitalisation projects are developed and implemented at the initiative of local authorities, as well as representatives of the private and public sectors. In the Ukrainian case of revitalisation of streets, squares, parks, embankments, cultural heritage, the key role belongs to local authorities, while the revitalisation of former industrial zones is carried out mostly by creative leaders and business united by ideas. An integrated approach to the revitalisation of Ukrainian cities focuses on creating conditions for social revitalisation through interrelated multifaceted activities. The success of this process should be said when the inhabitants of degraded areas will benefit from the changes. They are considered not only as an object of influence, but as potential participants in future activities in this area. Accordingly, revitalisation projects are developing educational and cultural activities, public spaces, as well as new economic activities that will ensure the employment of residents and improve their life quality.

The formation of public spaces, changing the functions and purposes of facilities, the introduction of innovations in territorial development is a challenge for the city government, business and the public. However, practice shows that Ukrainian cities that have managed to establish coordinated work in this direction have achieved high results and their projects are worthy examples to follow in Ukraine and abroad.

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