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INTEGRATED URBAN DEVELOPMENT POLICY: FROM THE LEIPZIG CHARTER TO STRATEGIES FOR THE RESTORATION OF UKRAINIAN CITIES

The article is devoted to the analysis of the Leipzig Charter and integrated urban development policy as key instruments of modern urban planning. Strategic approaches to urban regeneration and housing policy in Germany based on the principles of sustainable development, social inclusion, and integrated planning are considered. Particular attention is paid to the concept of “Building Back Better” as a model for the comprehensive regeneration of urban areas after crisis situations. In the context of Ukraine, the issue of urban sustainability as a basis for the restoration of infrastructure and social structures after the war is examined. The need for an integrated approach that takes into account economic, social, and environmental factors, as well as the active participation of citizens in the recovery processes, is emphasized. The conclusions justify the importance of strategic planning and the principles of urban sustainability for ensuring the sustainable development of Ukrainian cities in the future.

Keywords: Leipzig Charter; integrated urban development policy; urban sustainability; sustainable development; urban recovery; housing policy; strategic planning; Germany; Ukraine.

Urban planning and development are important components of modern sustainable development policy around the world, especially in European Union countries. The Leipzig Charter and integrated urban development policy have become the basic principles for creating effective urban development strategies that respond to the challenges of modern society. These strategies include not only economic development, but also social justice, sustainable development, and support for local communities. Of particular importance are urban regeneration strategies and housing policies aimed at ensuring a sustainable and comfortable living environment.

The Leipzig Charter and integrated urban development policy

The Leipzig Charter, adopted in 2007, is an important document that defines the principles of urban development in Europe. It emphasizes the importance of an

integrated approach to urban development, which includes close cooperation between local authorities, citizens, and businesses. According to this charter, urban planning must take into account social, economic, and environmental aspects. It also emphasizes the importance of urban areas' resilience to changes associated with global challenges such as climate change, urbanization, and demographic change.

The main focus of the Leipzig Charter is that urban development should be citizen-centered and include strategies that promote social inclusion and sustainability. The integrated approach proposed in the charter requires the participation of various stakeholders at all stages of urban planning and regeneration, enabling the creation of more effective and tailored development strategies.

Urban regeneration strategies and housing policy in Germany

Germany is an example of the successful application of integrated urban regeneration strategies. The regeneration of urban areas in Germany began with important reforms in the 1990s, when the government began to actively invest in regeneration after the reunification of East and West Germany. The program for this was the introduction of sustainable development principles into urban planning, in particular through initiatives to regenerate dilapidated urban areas, renovate housing stock, and develop infrastructure.

One of the important aspects of housing policy in Germany is ensuring affordable housing for all segments of the population. Thanks to state support programs and cooperation with private developers, the country has managed to create an effective affordable housing system, which includes the construction of new residential complexes and the renovation of old buildings, allowing it to preserve its historical heritage and improve the living conditions of its residents.

Strategic and integrated planning: “Building Back Better”

As part of the “Building Back Better” concept, which has become a key focus following numerous global disasters and crises, it is important to ensure the sustainable and adaptive recovery of cities after various trials, such as wars, natural disasters, or economic crises. This approach includes not only the restoration of physical infrastructure, but also social structures that are important for the development of the urban environment. In this context, strategic planning aims to create conditions for the sustainable development of cities and regions, taking into account future challenges and threats.

Strategic planning requires an integrated approach that combines social, economic, and environmental factors. An important part of this process is involving citizens in planning their environment, which contributes to the development of more equitable and effective solutions. Recovery from crisis situations should include strategies for infrastructure development, energy efficiency improvements, and better living and working conditions.

Recovery strategies for Ukraine — Urban resilience

In the context of global challenges, including the war in Ukraine and climate change, urban resilience is becoming an important element of Ukraine's recovery strategy. Urban resilience refers to the ability of cities and communities to adapt to change while maintaining their functionality and viability even in times of crisis. Ukraine, which is undergoing a difficult period of post-war recovery, must apply the principles of resilience in every aspect of urban development.

One of the key components of urban resilience is infrastructure resilience. It is important to rebuild infrastructure destroyed by war, taking into account future needs and challenges. This includes not only the restoration of residential and administrative buildings, but also the development of energy-saving technologies, sustainable transport systems, and clean energy sources.

In addition, social sustainability is an important aspect, which involves the inclusion of citizens in the reconstruction and planning process. The participation of local communities in the reconstruction of their cities contributes to a better understanding of their needs and allows for the creation of more adapted and effective reconstruction strategies.

The Leipzig Charter and integrated urban development policy are important tools for creating sustainable and equitable cities that can successfully respond to contemporary challenges. Urban regeneration strategies and housing policy in Germany demonstrate how well-designed government programs can support urban development while preserving social and environmental sustainability. An important aspect of this is strategic and integrated planning, which allows cities to adapt to change and create conditions for a better quality of life for their residents.

Recovery strategies for Ukraine, particularly in the context of urban sustainability, are an important step in the process of rebuilding the country after the war. They require an integrated approach that combines physical, social, and economic recovery and provides opportunities for sustainable development for future generations. “Building back better” is not only a process of physical recovery, but also of social and economic growth, which allows for a balance between development and the preservation of resources for future generations.

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ІНТЕГРОВАНА ПОЛІТИКА МІСЬКОГО РОЗВИТКУ: ВІД ЛЕЙПЦИЗЬКОЇ ХАРТІЇ ДО СТРАТЕГІЙ ВІДНОВЛЕННЯ УКРАЇНСЬКИХ МІСТ

Стаття присвячена аналізу Лейпцизької хартії та інтегрованої політики міського розвитку як ключових інструментів сучасного містобудування. Розглядаються стратегічні підходи до регенерації міст та житлової політики в Німеччині, засновані на принципах сталого розвитку, соціальної інклюзії та інтегрованого планування. Особлива увага приділяється концепції «Building Back Better» як моделі комплексної регенерації міських територій після кризових ситуацій. У контексті України розглядається питання міської стабільності як основи для відновлення інфраструктури та соціальних структур після війни. Підкреслюється необхідність комплексного підходу, що враховує економічні, соціальні та екологічні фактори, а також активну участь громадян у процесах відновлення. У висновках обґрунтовується важливість стратегічного планування та принципів міської стабільності для забезпечення сталого розвитку українських міст у майбутньому.

Ключові слова: Лейпцизька хартія; інтегрована політика міського розвитку; міська стабільність; сталий розвиток; відновлення міст; житлова політика; стратегічне планування; Німеччина; Україна.