СЕКЦІЯ 2. СТРАТЕГІЯ ПОВОЄННОГО ВІДНОВЛЕННЯ ЕКОНОМІКИ ТА ПРИРОДНОГО КАПІТАЛУ УКРАЇНИ.

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GREEN PARADIGM OF POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION OF UKRAINE

Despite the fact that the war continues, Ukraine and its international partners have already begun to form a vision of post-war reconstruction.

Currently, Europe's attention to the reconstruction of Ukraine is very high. And when reconstruction proceeds at a large pace the issue of “green” projects and the implementation of energy efficiency principles will be very important. The successful practical implementation of the established strategic decisions will determine whether Ukraine will take a big step forward or remain far behind. That is why the application of the principle of *build back better* is a strategically important priority.

Green reconstruction of Ukraine involves the integration of environmentally sustainable and effective solutions, with an emphasis on environmental protection, the introduction of new technologies and adaptation to climate change. Such a model will not only allow the country to rebuild after the war, but also make it more sustainable, economically efficient and environmentally safe for future generations.

The Green Paradigm for Post-War Recovery of Ukraine is a strategy that integrates the principles of sustainable development, environmental responsibility, and the use of clean technologies in the process of the country’s recovery from the war. It aims to combine economic growth with environmental protection.

The key components of this paradigm are:

Restoration of natural ecosystems [1, 2]:

Forests and biodiversity: restoration of destroyed forests, wetlands, and natural environments, as well as implementation of programs to restore flora and fauna. Conservation of biodiversity through the creation of nature reserves and national parks.

Water resources: restoration of river, lake, and reservoir ecosystems, purification of water from pollution resulting from hostilities.

Development of programs to restore natural environments and create new nature reserves.

Energy transformation and clean energy sources [1, 2, 3]:

– Implementation of an energy independence strategy through the development of renewable energy sources (solar, wind, hydro and bio energy);

– Modernisation of destroyed energy facilities based on environmentally friendly technologies and energy-efficient solutions;

– Creation of new "green" energy infrastructures in rural areas.

Reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and energy efficiency [1, 3]:

– Increasing energy efficiency in construction, transport and industry;

– Introduction of energy efficiency standards for new and renovated buildings;

– Transition to "green" modes of transport development of infrastructure for electric cars and low-emission public transport;

– Reduction of CO_2 and other greenhouse gas emissions through modernisation of industrial facilities and transport;

– Smart grids and energy storage: development of smart energy networks to optimize electricity use and implementation of energy storage systems to ensure stability of supply.

Agriculture and Food Security [1, 4]:

Land reclamation: damaged lands contaminated with heavy metals, chemicals and munitions residues require detoxification. This requires the use of bioremediation methods and other soil cleanup technologies.

Agricultural land restoration: bringing land to a high level of productivity through the use of climate-resilient farming methods such as agro forestry and the introduction of organic technologies.

Sustainable agribusiness: implementing organic farming and agro forestry methods that reduce the use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides. Implementing incentive practices that improve soil fertility and protect biodiversity.

Green farms and recycling: developing "green" farms with organic products and developing a system for recycling agricultural waste.

Green construction and urbanism [1, 2, 3]:

Energy-efficient construction: developing green construction, which involves the use of energy-saving technologies, such as building insulation, the use of renewable energy sources, energy-efficient heating and ventilation systems.

Urbanism based on the principles of sustainable development: creating "green" cities that combine comfort for residents and minimal environmental impact through the development of infrastructure for pedestrians, cyclists and the efficient use of natural resources.

Recycling and circular economy [1, 3]:

Waste reduction: promoting waste reduction practices through sorting, recycling and reuse of materials, including construction waste.

Circular economy: creating conditions for the transition from a linear economy to a circular one, where resources are used as efficiently as possible and waste becomes a resource for new production processes.

Climate change adaptation [1, 4]:

Adaptation strategies – developing national climate change adaptation strategies, including measures to reduce the impacts of floods, droughts and severe storms that may arise due to climate change.

Green cities and infrastructure: creating climate-resilient cities and infrastructure, using green roofs and walls to reduce temperatures in urban areas and prevent erosion.

Raising environmental awareness and education [3, 4]:

Educational programs: developing educational programs for the public and entrepreneurs on the importance of environmental restoration, resource conservation and sustainable development.

Civil society engagement: active participation of citizens in environmental restoration processes through volunteer initiatives, participation in public hearings and eco-actions.

International cooperation, support and financing [1, 3]:

Attracting international assistance: cooperating with international organisations, environmental funds, governments of other countries to obtain financial and technical support for environmental restoration.

Integration into global initiatives: Ukraine's participation in international agreements and programs, such as the Paris Agreement on climate change, to attract support and integration into global initiatives for sustainable development.

Attracting international financial resources for the implementation of green projects, such as recovery loans with a focus on environmentally friendly technologies and restoration of natural resources.

Cooperation with international organizations, governments of other countries and businesses that can help with financing environmental projects and research.

The strategy for Ukraine's post-war reconstruction must be comprehensive, integrated and focused on ensuring sustainable development. This requires not only technical measures, but also social, economic and political changes to create conditions for the country's long-term environmental stability.

The successful implementation of this strategy requires the integration of environmental standards into all sectors of the economy, active cooperation with international partners and raising environmental awareness at all levels of society.

The green paradigm of post-war reconstruction will not only ensure the sustainable development of Ukraine, but also help create new jobs, improve the quality of life of citizens and preserve natural resources for future generations. It is a key step on the path to building a "green" economy and a sustainable future for the country.

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