

НАПРЯМ 9. ПУБЛІЧНЕ УПРАВЛІННЯ ТА АДМІНІСТРУВАННЯ

Mozharivskiy Yaroslav
Postgraduate Student,
V.I. Vernadsky Taurida National University

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.36059/978-966-397-367-8-46>

INTEGRATED APPROACHES OF DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS TO TERRITORIAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

The development of territorial communities of Ukraine is characterized by a complex of various factors – spatial, economic, social, cultural, ecological and others, which should be taken into account when implementing regional development programs. A new approach in management is the involvement of local authorities in the implementation of cohesion policy.

This approach is aimed at developing local recovery and development strategies that can tap into untapped economic potential in all regions («recovery areas», «areas with special conditions for development»), and is the basis for strategies that address issues of sustainable development and human well-being («territories of sustainable development» and «poles of economic growth») [1, p. 57]. There are options for dividing the country into functional types of territories to stimulate their direct financing. Emphasis is placed on the established norm regarding the mandatory preparation of a development strategy for each community [2, p. 77].

Such approaches require strong and adaptive local institutions, such as regional development agencies, which are increasingly common around the world. At the same time, there is a need to involve a wide range of interested parties and mechanisms for determining the revenues of local budgets, which are the basis for financing local strategies.

According to the results of interviews with representatives of the executive power and local self-government, it is clear that there has been

a certain segmentation of international partners and donors who work with the executive power and communities. If the respondents from the executive power most often talk about cooperation with various UN programs, the set of partners in local self-government is somewhat different: USAID, GIZ, U-LEAD, «Save the children», ZOA, «Human in trouble». Although such organizations as «Doctors Without Borders», the International Organization of the Red Cross, and the International Organization for Migration of the United Nations also appear in the responses of representatives of community leaders [3, p. 139].

Of course, the requests of the community in the territories outside the front line and on the verge of conflict are completely different. While the «rear» communities need solutions for establishing cooperation with relocated businesses, creating jobs for internally displaced persons, their training and retraining, in the eastern or northern regions they talk about the destruction of infrastructure, the restoration of life and economic activity, the lack of specialists and the outflow population, and of course about losses. These territories need solutions for the return of people and economic recovery [4]. The state provides support to such communities in informational, educational, organizational, methodological and financial forms [5, p. 213].

Many critical challenges are now facing domestic democratic institutions: ensuring stable socio-economic development, restoring damaged infrastructure, testing mechanisms for achieving energy efficiency of the economy, promoting digital technologies, preventing imbalances in the pace of community development [3, p. 60].

Modern strategic documents for the recovery of communities and territories of Ukraine should be based on the main city-planning and socio-economic priorities of recovery: people-centeredness and social justice; rational spatial planning; ensuring the balance of resettlement and placement of jobs; became urban mobility; inclusiveness; energy efficiency; environmental friendliness; preservation of cultural diversity and national memory [6, p. 39–41].

The information on the socio-economic situation of communities, given in the passports of communities, is mostly incomplete, and often it has lost its relevance or is simply outdated. As the analysis shows, most passports of territorial communities contain detailed information only about social

infrastructure facilities that are maintained at the expense of local self-government bodies [7, p. 21].

Territorial communities should consider such initiatives for scaling up recovery ideas and their systematization [4]:

1. Local self-government bodies are the most important participants in the process of economic recovery. As long as entrepreneurs work in isolation and the community stands aside, everyone loses. It is important to establish a dialogue with entrepreneurs, listen to them and help them, based on their needs.

2. Exchange experience and study the best practices of decentralization, including regarding the writing of projects

3. Develop investment proposals and develop projects. The search for an investor, donor or creditor will be much more effective if the specific requests of the community are known.

4. Ensure the development of social infrastructure: access to quality education, medical services, cultural and sports facilities. This will not only improve the quality of life of residents, but also contribute to the attractiveness of the area for new residents and investors.

5. Apply the principles of rational management of resources from the point of view of not only effective use of funds, but also sustainable development taking into account ecological dogmas.

6. Make every effort to win and believe in the economic recovery of Ukraine.

These directions can contribute to a more complete and sustainable restoration of territorial communities in the post-war period. It is important that government and local governments work together to develop and implement strategies that take into account the specific needs of each community. Partnership between different levels of government, business and the public is the key to the successful development of each region. It is also necessary to constantly analyze the effectiveness of measures and adjust strategies to ensure a constant improvement in the quality of life of all residents of Ukraine.

References:

1. Забезпечення стійкості, ревіталізації та розвитку територій і громад в Україні : матеріали Наук.-практ. конф. за міжнар. участю, м. Дніпро, 4 травня

2023 р. / за заг. ред. І.А. Чикаренко, Т.В. Маматової. Дніпро : НТУ «Дніпровська політехніка», 2023. 257 с. URL: <https://palsg.nmu.org.ua/ua/Sci/konf/ConfDUMS-040523.pdf>

2. Сова О.Ю. Узгодженість формування та використання коштів місцевих бюджетів України з соціальними цілями повоєнного відновлення. *Демографія та соціальна економіка*. 2023. Том 53. № 3. С. 54–78. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.15407/dse2023.03.054>

3. Дослідження ініціатив у сфері повоєнного відновлення. ICAP «Єднання». 2023. URL: https://ednannia.ua/images/Master_version_UKR_Rebuilding.pdf

4. Стельмах О. Місцева економіка в умовах війни та повоєнного відновлення: 60 громад пройшли навчання від U-LEAD. 27.12.2022. URL: <https://u-lead.org.ua/news/92?fbclid=IwAR34ebd7x8y3QRxi5DG15cwTsZULbypnITm2FDla4kyuiILmjqrUz6ZzUBg>

5. Павлович-Сенета Я.П., Лепіш Н.Я., Територіальні громади в умовах воєнного стану в Україні: адміністративно-правове забезпечення та особливості функціонування. *Аналітично-порівняльне правознавство*. 2022. № 4. С. 209–214. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.24144/2788-6018.2022.04.38>

6. Перспективи регіонального та місцевого розвитку : матер. 2-ї конференції молодих учених (23 листопада 2023 р., м. Львів) / упорядн. : Матвійшин Є.Г., Бліщук К.М. Львів : НУ «Львівська політехніка», 2023. 213 с. URL: <https://lpnu.ua/sites/default/files/2023/pages/22148/materiali-konferencii-molodikh-vchenikh23zhovtnya2023.pdf>

7. Перспективи розвитку національної економіки України: теоретичні та практичні аспекти : колективна монографія / кол. авторів. Полтава : ПП «Астроя», 2023. 130 с. URL: <http://www.economics.in.ua/2023/09/collective%20monograph.html>