European Journal of Sustainable Development (2026), **15**, 4, 177-196 ISSN: 2239-5938
Doi: 10.14207/ejsd.2026.v15n4p177

Determinants of the Local Economy and Infrastructure Recovery in the Context of Sustainable Development

By Inna Zablodska[1], Kseniia Sieriebriak[2], Yevhen Akhromkin[3], Svitlana Hrechana[4], Andrii Akhromkin[5], Pavlo Liashenko[6]

ABSTRACT:
The article discusses the determinants of the coordinated development of the local economy and the restoration of the infrastructure of territorial communities in the context of sustainable development in the context of war and post-war transformations. It has been established that the interaction between these processes is not automatic but depends on a set of conditions that determine the coherence or fragmentation of their interconnection. To explain such conditions, a conceptual model of the determination of the local economy and infrastructural recovery has been built, and institutional, managerial, infrastructural and economic determinants of influence have been allocated. Each determinant is specified through the key components and mechanisms of their influence on the closure of the coherence cycle. To incorporate the identified determinants into the systems of strategic planning and public investment of territorial communities, the author's framework tools are proposed. It outlines the logic of linking managerial actions and relevant areas of public investment in accordance with the needs of ensuring the coherence of the local economy and infrastructure recovery. The application of the results of the study will contribute to the transition from the reactive logic of recovery to a more coordinated formation of the investment portfolio of the territorial community, focused on achieving sustainable development goals.

Keywords: local economy; infrastructure recovery; coherence; determination; territorial communities; sustainable development; critical infrastructure; energy sector; public investment

1. Introduction

Sustainable development of territorial communities involves the formation of a balanced environment in which economic, social and infrastructural processes interact as interrelated elements of a single system. One of the key tools for its creation has long been the local economy, since it lays the economic base of the territories, ensuring employment of the population, contributing to the improvement of the quality of life. At the same time, a necessary condition for its functioning is the development of infrastructure, which ensures the availability of services, mobility of resources, comfort of living and conducting economic activities.

[1] Doctor of Economics, Professor, State Organization "V. Mamutov Institute of Economic and Legal Research of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine", Kyiv, Ukraine
[2] Doctor of Economics, Professor, Volodymyr Dahl East Ukrainian National University, Kyiv, Ukraine
[3] Doctor of Economics, Professor, Zhytomyr State Technological University, Zhytomyr, Ukraine
[4] PhD, Docent, State Organization "V. Mamutov Institute of Economic and Legal Research of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine", Kyiv, Ukraine
[5] PhD, Zhytomyr State Technological University, Zhytomyr, Ukraine
[6] PhD, State Organization "V. Mamutov Institute of Economic and Legal Research of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine", Kyiv, Ukraine.

The coordinated development of the local economy and infrastructure creates an environment that is attractive for living, doing business and investing, which is in line with the goals of sustainable development, in particular the provision of decent work and economic growth, infrastructure development and increasing the resilience of communities. The prerequisites for such development in Ukraine were formed in the process of decentralization reform (since 2014). Territorial communities in a relatively short period of time demonstrated high results, intensifying economic activity, increasing the level of budgetary capacity and improving the living conditions of the population. Instead, many of them failed to ensure the proper transformation of existing institutional and resource prerequisites into sustainable development. In general, an environment has been formed in Ukraine that combines economic opportunities and proper quality of life, contributes to the strengthening of local identity and social cohesion of the population.

However, in the conditions of a full-scale war in all communities, this harmony has suffered significant violations. The destruction of infrastructure, the deterioration of the security situation, the forced migration of the population and businesses have led to a narrowing of the economic base of communities and the loss of their functional capacity. This has significantly reduced their ability to ensure an adequate level of quality of life and economic activity: 452 territorial communities are temporarily occupied, and almost 60 are experiencing active hostilities (Ministry for Communities and Territories Development of Ukraine, 2025), More than 90 communities are classified as frontline, 208 – with a low level of socio-economic development, 123 – restoration territories (Ministry for Communities and Territories Development of Ukraine, 2026).

Recovery processes in the affected and de-occupied communities have already begun, but they are characterized by a severe shortage of financial resources, fragmentation, lack of defined priorities and systemic scale. This is largely due to the lack of a holistic state recovery policy and coordinated approaches to its planning: the previous instruments have not been fully developed, while the new ones are at the stage of formation. Therefore, local governments are forced to make decisions mainly situationally, responding to current challenges. Infrastructure decisions are made without due consideration of the economic structure of territories, while economic initiatives are not based on the appropriate infrastructure base. Criteria and clearly defined analytical approaches have not yet been established to enable territorial communities to assess whether infrastructure investments are aligned with local economic needs and contribute to employment generation, business development, enhanced resilience, and the achievement of long-term sustainable development goals. As a result, strategic planning almost does not provide coherence between the development of the local economy and the reconstruction of infrastructure, which limits the possibilities of forming sustainable development effects and contradicts its sustainability. At the same time, this problem goes beyond the national context. Renowned international experts (OECD, 2023; World Bank, 2006; European Commission, 2022; UN-Habitat, 2005), Focusing on the existence of such imbalances, they emphasize the need for integrated approaches to planning the development of territories and ensuring the coherence of economic and infrastructure policies.

Therefore, the process of strategic planning for sustainable development and recovery needs to be rethought from the standpoint of achieving coherence between the

local economy and infrastructure recovery. At the same time, the starting point is the understanding that these processes are interdependent and are able to mutually stimulate each other, determining the vectors of development of territories and communities. At the same time, such interaction is not automatic, but depends on a set of institutional, economic, managerial and infrastructural conditions that can both ensure and disrupt their coherence. This actualizes the need to identify the relevant determinants that provide a basis for assessing the alignment of infrastructure investments with local economic needs and sustainable development goals, as well as to substantiate the possibilities for integrating these determinants into the strategic planning and public investment processes of territorial communities.

2. Literature review

Ensuring the sustainable development of local territories through the coordination of economic and infrastructural processes is one of the key areas of modern scientific research. This is due to the need to increase the stability of territories, efficient use of resources and the formation of long-term competitive advantages in the turbulence of the global environment.

Through studies of the principles of sustainable development, local economy and infrastructure support have formed a significant array of scientific and analytical works that reveal the complex relationships between economic, spatial and institutional processes of territorial development. In the works M. Roseland (2005), Y. Sachs (2015), N. Leigh and E. Blakely (2017), A. Rodríguez-Pose and C. Wilkie (2017), as well as analytical research World Bank (2026), OECD (2022) and UNDP (2025) focuses on the need to coordinate economic and infrastructure solutions, develop the resilience of territories, apply integrated approaches to planning and restoration or modernization of infrastructure in accordance with the principles of sustainable development and reconstruction "Build Back Better". The role of infrastructure as a catalyst for economic activity and multi-level governance as a prerequisite for effective local development is of particular importance.

The conceptual foundations of coordination of economic development and infrastructural transformation are gaining special importance in the European scientific discourse, which is important in the context of Ukraine's integration into the EU. In modern European research (Pawłowska et al., 2025; Bădîrcea et al., 2025; Shmygol et al., 2025; Kochskämper et al., 2025; Gavrilă-Paven, 2025; Borrega et al., 2026) Sustainable development of territories is considered through the prism of the interaction of institutional quality, territorial cohesion, adaptability of infrastructure and coherence of investment policy. It is emphasized that the competitiveness and dynamic stability of territories are largely determined by the ability of local government to ensure strategic coordination of investment decisions, compliance of infrastructure changes with the needs of territories and their adaptation to external challenges.

These European trends are reflected and practically adapted in the works of Ukrainian researchers. In the context of the implementation of sustainable development standards in Ukrainian communities, I. Storonyanska et al. (2026) emphasize the importance of multi-level management of public investments, reduction of territorial disparities, and alignment of financial mechanisms with long-term goals of regional

© 2026 The Authors. Journal Compilation © 2026 European Center of Sustainable Development.

transformation. V. Velychko et al. (2025), through the prism of the EU experience, focus on the need to form innovative strategies for community development as a tool for strengthening local economic capacity and adaptability of socio-economic systems. In turn, O. Hnatkovych et al. (2023) emphasize the importance of modernizing approaches to regional governance, strategic coordination and institutional renewal as a prerequisite for balanced spatial development of Ukraine.

Adapting the global Sustainable Development Goals to the specific conditions of the war and post-war periods, Ukrainian scientists pay special attention to spatial resilience and local potential, in particular the mutual impact of economic and infrastructure solutions at the meso level in the context of the restoration of the affected and de-occupied territories. There is a growing role of infrastructure projects in the processes of post-war recovery, both as tools for the formation of multiplier effects and structural transformation of the local economy (Kyzym et al., 2026; Amosha et al., 2024; Kistersky and Zadoia, 2023). The recovery process is considered as complex and resource-limited, which requires a combination of different sources of financing, effective management of investment flows, and coordination of the interests of participants at different levels of management (Semenenko et al., 2025). Considerable attention is also paid to the development of territorially oriented mechanisms to stimulate public investment aimed at increasing the efficiency of resource use and activating the internal potential of communities (Zhalilo et al., 2023). The need to integrate economic goals into the processes of planning and implementation of infrastructure solutions, as well as the formation of strategic approaches to development at the local level, is emphasized.

Therefore, the review of existing scientific approaches confirms the interdependence between the local economy and infrastructure recovery as an important prerequisite for the sustainable development of territories. At the same time, most studies focus either on individual aspects of this interaction or on their integration into strategic planning processes. However, the analytical toolkit for ensuring coherence between local economic development and infrastructure recovery under conditions of wartime territorial transformation remains insufficiently developed. The first steps toward filling this gap were taken in the authors' previous studies. The results of systematizing international experience in post-war and post-crisis territorial recovery for its adaptation to shaping infrastructure recovery priorities aimed at ensuring the sustainable development of Ukraine's territorial communities (Zablodska et al., 2026), together with the proposed Closed Coherence Cycle Model and the system of indicators for assessing the impact of local economic development on infrastructure recovery (Zablodska, Hrechana, & Diakon, 2025), established the theoretical and methodological foundation for the further development of existing integrated recovery planning and territorial resilience approaches. Building upon these achievements, this study proposes the Conceptual Model of Local Economy Determination and Infrastructure Recovery. The proposed model provides a conceptual and methodological basis for integrating coherence determinants into strategic planning and public investment processes, while their practical application is operationalized through the proposed framework toolkit.

3. Aim of the research

The article is aimed at identifying the determinants of ensuring the coordinated development of the local economy and infrastructural restoration of territorial communities in the context of sustainable development, deepening the understanding of the impact of certain determinants on the closure and violation of the coherence of these processes, as well as substantiating the possibilities of incorporating the results into the systems of strategic planning and public investment.

4. Methodology

The methodological basis of the study is a combination of conceptual, analytical and applied approaches to studying the coherence of the local economy and infrastructure restoration in the context of sustainable development of territorial communities. The study proceeds from the understanding that the development of the local economy and infrastructural restoration are interrelated components of a single socio-economic system of a territorial community, which are not coherent automatically. Their consistency depends on a set of determinants that can both provide and break the closure of the coherent cycle. This assumption underpins the conceptual model of local economy determination and infrastructure recovery. The proposed model is regarded as a methodological basis for analyzing the coherence of these processes and is not intended for universal application without considering the specific characteristics of different types of territorial communities. The development of empirical criteria for such application requires a broad range of municipal statistical data, the system for collecting and accumulating which is currently at an active stage of development.

The study uses methods of theoretical generalization and comparative analysis to systematize the scientific approaches of international, European and Ukrainian researchers on the coherence of economic and infrastructural development, the stability of territorial systems and post-war recovery. Using the method of logical modeling, the understanding of the previously substantiated closed cycle of coherence between local economic development and infrastructure was deepened, which made it possible to form a conceptual model of the determination of the local economy and infrastructure restoration. On its basis, the mechanisms of closure and disturbance under the influence of determinants were explained, which were grouped according to two levels of influence into four groups (institutional, managerial, infrastructural and economic). The key components of each group of determinants with their priority under martial law were determined using the method of structural and functional analysis. The theoretical substantiation of the impact of determinants was carried out by generalizing scientific approaches and analytical materials of international and national institutions, while their empirical verification was based on the use of statistical, analytical and monitoring data on socio-economic development, infrastructure sustainability and features of the functioning of territorial communities in wartime.

To ensure the applied orientation of the study, using the method of analytical aggregation, the identified determinants were operationalized for integration into the public investment management system. This made it possible to develop an applied

© 2026 The Authors. Journal Compilation © 2026 European Center of Sustainable Development.

framework for their incorporation into the processes of strategic planning and investment decision-making at the level of territorial communities.

5. Results

5.1. The relationship between the local economy and infrastructure rehabilitation

The coherence of local economic development and socio-economic infrastructure is one of the key elements of ensuring the sustainable development of territorial communities, which is regulated by the provisions of the National Concept of Sustainable Development of Human Settlements (Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, 1999). Infrastructure is considered as the only foundation for the formation of a full-fledged living environment, while economic development is the basis for the improvement of all types of infrastructure.

During the war, this mutual connection became even more important for the affected territories. Infrastructure provides the material and spatial basis for reconstruction and development, performing the functions of ensuring the availability of basic and public services, supporting the mobility of resources and population, as well as creating conditions for economic activity. It becomes a key factor in productivity and territorial cohesion. In the context of sustainable development, its importance is expanding to ensure environmental sustainability, energy efficiency and adaptability of territories to crisis challenges.

Local economy development (hereinafter referred to as LED) acts as a multidimensional process involving the interaction of local governments, business and the community to increase economic activity, create jobs and improve the quality of life of the population (UN-Habitat, 2005; Leigh and Blakely, 2017). Its main objectives are to promote sustainable economic growth and improve the quality of life in local communities, which provides local economies with the opportunity to thrive in a globalized context (GIZ, 2012). Within the sustainable development paradigm, the functions of local economic development also include building an economic system resilient to external shocks, enhancing social inclusion, and ensuring the efficient use of local resources (Sachs, 2015).

In previous author's studies (Zablodska et al., 2025), it was substantiated that a two-way relationship is formed between local economic development and infrastructure, within which infrastructure investments stimulate economic activity, while economic development provides a resource base for further financing and expansion of infrastructure. That is, there is a cyclical transformation of the roles of the Ministry of Economic Development and infrastructure in their coherent plane, or a closed chain of coherence: "infrastructure ↔ development, local economic development ↔, investments in infrastructure development". Infrastructure recovery stimulates economic development (direct impact), and the growth of the local economy provides a flow of resources for its financing and expansion (reverse impact). But the functioning of such a chain is not always cyclical: the connection between the elements is preserved but does not acquire a self-sustaining character. Gaps that arise under certain conditions or constraints disrupt the sequence of interaction and prevent the transformation of infrastructure solutions into

economic results and vice versa. At the same time, under favorable conditions, the interaction between the LED and the infrastructure is closed, forming a coherent cycle, where the continuity of resource generation and the enhancement of multiplier effects are ensured.

At the same time, the previously presented closed-chain coherence model is mainly descriptive in nature and is focused on building a system of indicators for assessing the impact of LED on infrastructure investments. In this form, it does not allow to explain under what conditions the interaction of local economic development and infrastructural recovery acquires a coordinated (closed) character, ensuring a stable flow of investment resources and growth of the local economy. conceptualization of the model through the identification of relevant determinants, which in turn requires a shift in analytical focus from local economic development to local economy. The economy is the functional core of the Ministry of Economic Development, which directly forms the resource base and determines the possibilities of infrastructural restoration of territorial communities. This approach allows us to focus on the economic mechanisms of interaction, not excluding the social component, which is manifested through the results of development, in particular, the quality of life, the availability of services and the sustainability of territories. Accordingly, the coherence model (Zablodska et al., 2025) needs to be transformed with an emphasis on the prerequisites for the formation of coherent, self-sustaining interaction that ensures the achievement of the goals of sustainable development of territorial communities. We propose implementing such a transformation using a conceptual model of determining the local economy and infrastructure (Fig. 1).

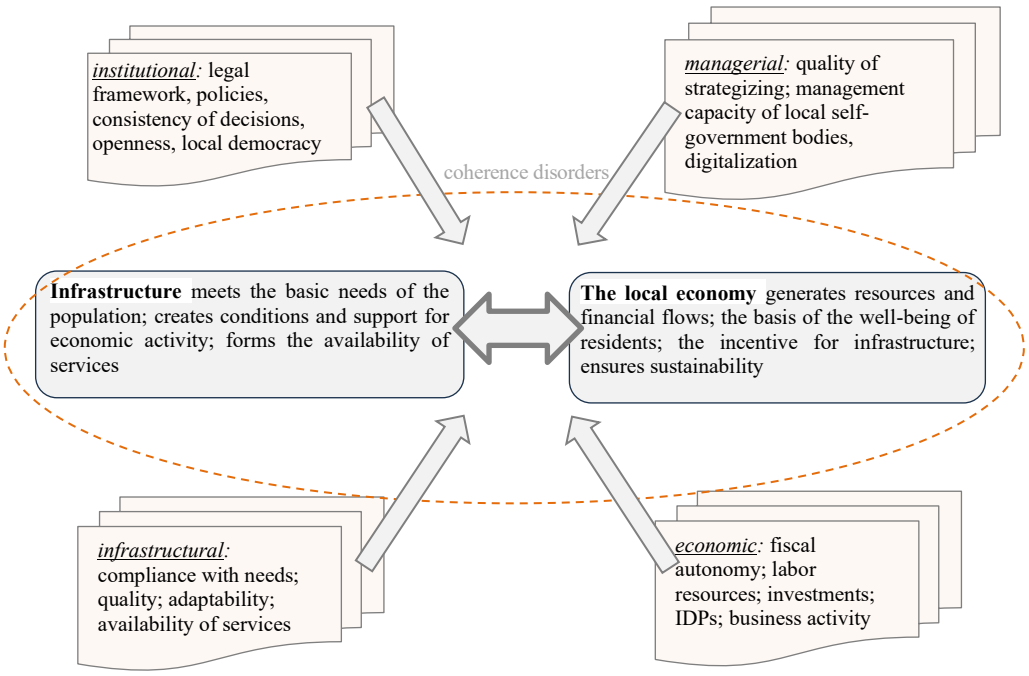

Figure 1. *Conceptual Model of Local Economy Determination and Infrastructure Restoration*
Source: Developed by the authors

© 2026 The Authors. Journal Compilation © 2026 European Center of Sustainable Development.

The proposed conceptual model of determination is aimed at identifying groups of factors combined into institutional, managerial, infrastructural and economic determinants that ensure or limit the closure of the coherence cycle. It is based on a system of interaction of two key subsystems - local economy and infrastructure, between which a two-way connection is implemented: infrastructure creates conditions for economic activity, while the economy generates resources for its development. Its center is coherence as a state of coherence, which ensures the continuity of resource provision for development and the formation of multiplicative effects. The contour of coherence is a rather arbitrary boundary, which, on the one hand, reflects the unity of interaction processes, and on the other hand, demonstrates certain signs of discreteness. Such ambivalence is due to the influence of determinants that both create the basis for development and carry the risks of rupture. The complex action of determinants is realized through the creation of conditions under which the connection between the local economy and the restoration of infrastructure becomes coherent or fragmented. Integrity is maintained through the synergy of the subjective factor of capacity (the ability of institutions and management to create conditions) and the objective basis (economic resources and infrastructure). Any critical shortage in one of the groups of determinants (for example, low capacity of local self-government bodies or loss of labor resources) creates a vector of coherence failure, which leads to the degradation of the link between the restoration of infrastructure and the development of the local economy.

5.2. Determinants of the interaction of the local economy and infrastructure

For a deeper understanding of the mechanisms of closing the coherence cycle and identification of its potential break points, it is advisable to analyze each group of determinants in terms of their specific content and the nature of their impact on the processes of recovery and development.

Institutional determinants include the regulatory framework and framework conditions for the interaction of the local economy and infrastructure. They include the legislative framework, sectoral policies (for example, support for small and medium-sized businesses, investment, marketing or communication policies, etc.), strategies and plans for their implementation, target programs, etc. In the current conditions of martial law, the institutional capacity and openness of bodies are the most influential local self-government, as well as local democracy and the level of trust in the authorities. Taken together, they reflect the ability of institutions not only to effectively perform their functions, exercise their powers and provide public services of appropriate quality and quantity, but also to ensure transparency, accountability and openness of processes (Lopushynskyi and Krasii, 2025; Zelenko et al., 2025).

The decisive role of institutional determinants in the formation of coherence of the local economy and infrastructure is confirmed by modern analytical studies that consider institutional coherence as one of the key prerequisites for effective community recovery and ensuring sustainable development. In particular, the OECD report (2022) identifies fragmentation of policies, weak coordination between levels of government, and unclear distribution of powers among the main barriers to Ukraine's recovery, which complicates the synchronization of economic and infrastructure solutions. At the same time, the UNDP (2024) study emphasizes that social cohesion and coherence of

interaction between citizens and institutions are fundamental conditions for the sustainability and development of territories. In this context, institutional determinants form the framework conditions of coherence, determining the level of predictability, stability and coherence of the environment in which the interaction of the local economy and infrastructure is implemented.

Managerial determinants reflect the ability of local governments to ensure the coherence of interaction between the local economy and infrastructure through mechanisms for strategizing, coordinating, and implementing sustainable development/recovery solutions. They include the quality of strategic planning, mutual consistency of program documents, project capacity, cross-sectoral coordination, digitalization of management processes, and participatory tools. At the same time, in the conditions of martial law and post-war recovery, the ability of local self-government bodies to ensure the adaptability of managerial decisions, synchronization of priorities and resources is of the greatest importance. It is the quality of management that is considered as a key condition for the integration of economic and infrastructure solutions, since even with sufficient resource potential, the lack of coordination and strategic coherence can lead to fragmentation of development.

That is, managerial determinants determine the ability of the community to maintain the continuity of the coherent cycle "local economy infrastructure ↔", minimizing the risks of its fragmentation due to inconsistency of decisions. This significance is confirmed by modern scientific research and the experience of Ukrainian communities. Derii et al. (2025) emphasize that the key problem of strategizing the development of territorial communities is the difficulty of practical implementation of strategic documents in conditions of instability, resource constraints, and insufficient coherence between sectoral areas of development. At the same time, Grabchuk et al. (2025) emphasizes that the effectiveness of community sustainable development management largely depends on the integration of strategic planning, financial and economic mechanisms, monitoring systems, and civic participation tools. The experience of implementing the Sustainable Development Goals at the local level, in particular in the Vinnytsia City Territorial Community (Merezhko, 2025), demonstrates a combination of the two previous approaches, providing for coordination between authorities, business and the public, the implementation of digital solutions, the development of open government and taking into account the needs of socially vulnerable groups.

In this context, the digitalization of management processes of development and recovery is of particular importance, which is not only a tool for their modernization to increase information content and transparency. The integration of adaptive digital services, decentralized architecture, and omnichannel communication enhance the coherence of the functioning of the urban system, reducing institutional gaps and loss of manageability in the face of high uncertainty (Dunayev, 2025). At the same time, the inseparability of the service and participatory components of digitalization creates an additional effect of coherence: the high quality of public services stimulates the involvement of residents in democratic processes, strengthening the coherence between management decisions, community needs, and local development areas (Diachenko, 2026).

Thus, managerial determinants act as a mechanism for closing the coherent cycle of interaction between the local economy and infrastructure, ensuring the consistency of

© 2026 The Authors. Journal Compilation © 2026 European Center of Sustainable Development.

decisions, the adaptability of the system and the transformation of the community's resource potential into sustainable development results.

Economic determinants form the resource potential and financial viability of the "infrastructure ↔ local economy ↔ infrastructure" system, determining the ability of the territorial community to maintain the continuity of the coherent development cycle. Its components are usually fiscal autonomy and business activity in the community, the saturation of the labor market and the provision of labor resources, the level of diversification of the economy, investment activity, as well as the integration of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in local economic processes. Under the conditions of ordinary development, their cumulative impact on closing the coherent cycle is realized at the institutional level through the alignment of strategic priorities with the potential of communities. A sufficient level of business activity provides a stable resource flow necessary to maintain interaction between the local economy and infrastructure. And vice versa - the instability of the resource base, mon specialization and the shortage of labor potential increase the risks of fragmentation of such connections. The analysis of regional strategies (Khymynets et al., 2022) objectively confirmed that the territories that integrated economic development with issues of social cohesion, employment and infrastructure development were characterized by higher institutional resilience to crisis challenges.

With the onset of the full-scale invasion, the focus of local government viability shifted to an extreme security context. The coherence cycle can no longer be sustained solely by endogenous economic determinants. Persistent military risks undermine employment, local demand, and the financial capacity of communities

. Even under such conditions, however, fiscal autonomy, entrepreneurial activity, and the ability to mobilize internal resources remain fundamental prerequisites for territorial resilience during wartime and post-war recovery (Kulchytskyy et al., 2025; Pronko et al., 2024; Zalizniuk and Lazebna, 2024). Under these circumstances, maintaining the continuity of the coherence cycle increasingly depends on external financial support, public investment, and international assistance. Such external support compensates for the weakening of endogenous economic determinants caused by prolonged security risks, thereby providing the resource base necessary to sustain the continuity of the coherence cycle. In this context, preserving the subjective economic security of the population (confidence in employment, the ability to meet basic needs, and the availability of financial reserves) becomes a key prerequisite for community adaptation to prolonged wartime conditions. These behavioral factors retain human capital, sustain local demand, and support local budget revenues, thereby closing the coherence cycle or, in the event of critical security shocks, leading to its fragmentation. This transformation is empirically verified through a comparative analysis of the developed three-component macroregional model based on the reSCORE Ukraine survey (UNDP, 2024) (Fig. 2).

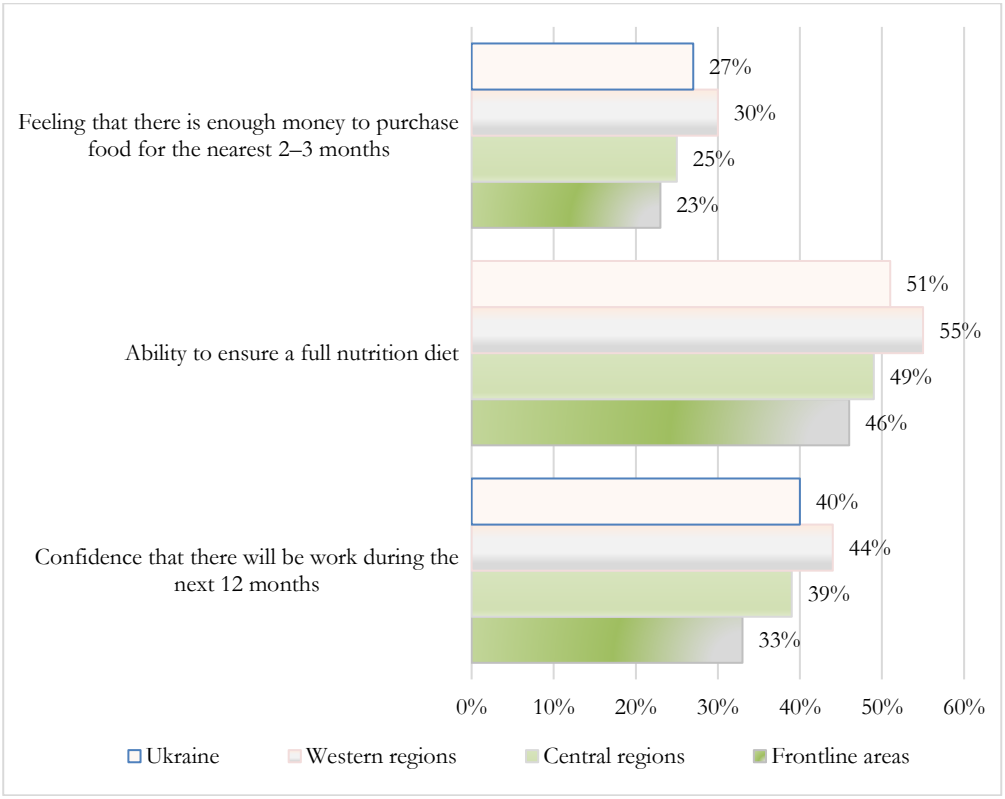

Figure 2. *Macro-regional cross-section of indicators of subjective economic security of the population of Ukraine*

Source: calculated by the authors based on data (UNDP, 2024)

The western regions (Volyn, Ivano-Frankivsk, Zakarpattia, Lviv, Rivne, Ternopil and Chernivtsi regions) are characterized by minimal pressure of security destructors, which creates favorable conditions for the relocation of capital, concentration of human resources and continuous operation of infrastructure subsystems. The central (conditionally rear) regions (Vinnytsia, Zhytomyr, Kyiv, Kirovohrad, Poltava, Khmelnytskyi, and Cherkasy regions) represent territories adapted to martial law and able to maintain relative stability of economic processes due to the accumulated institutional and resource potential, despite systemic macroeconomic risks. On the other hand, the frontline and coastal regions (Dnipropetrovsk, Zaporizhzhia, Mykolaiv, Odesa, Sumy, Kharkiv, Kherson, and Chernihiv regions) illustrate the critical points of a potential break in coherent ties: a high level of security uncertainty constrains investment activity, limits the mobility of labor resources, and transforms the structure of demand for local infrastructure services, shifting the priorities of the system from development to maintaining basic viability.

The results of the macro-regional cross-section demonstrate the dominance of the western regions. The level of confidence in the availability of work is 44% versus 40% in Ukraine and 33% in the frontline regions, the share of the population able to provide a

© 2026 The Authors. Journal Compilation © 2026 European Center of Sustainable Development.

nutritious diet is 55% versus 51% and 46%, respectively, and the availability of a financial reserve is 30% versus 27% and 23%. At the same time, the rear regions tend to be the national average, demonstrating a certain disproportion in the economic security of households: despite the relatively higher level of confidence in employment (39%), the share of the population with a financial reserve (25%) is only 2% higher than that of the frontline regions (23%).

Thus, the obtained results confirm the under martial law, it is the subjective economic security of the population that is one of the key factors in supporting local economic activity, human potential, and the budgetary capacity of communities, economic determinants play the role of a resource driver of coherence. That is, under conditions of sufficient economic stability, they ensure the closure of the cycle of interaction between the local economy and the restoration of infrastructure, while their weakening increases the risks of its fragmentation.

Infrastructure determinants, together with economic ones, form an objective physical basis for the functioning of the "local economy ↔ infrastructure" system, determining the ability of the territorial community to ensure the continuity of service provision, maintain economic activity and adapt to external shocks. They include the level of development, quality and accessibility of all types of infrastructure, as well as their compliance with the current needs of the population and business. Under current wartime conditions, the correspondence of infrastructure to the current needs of the community becomes particularly important, primarily in the context of its adaptability—the ability of infrastructure facilities and systems not only to withstand threats, but also to dynamically change their functionality, service volumes, and the types of services provided in accordance with conditions of instability.

In the sustainability paradigm, infrastructural determinants act as systemic conductors that either close the cycle of coherence between the local economy and infrastructure or become "bottlenecks" that fragment the community space. Moreover, the positive impact is ensured by the consistency of infrastructure investments with the economic needs, spatial characteristics and strategic priorities of the community. According to generalized studies by the World Bank (Gorgulu et al., 2023), the impact of infrastructure on economic outcomes significantly depends on the quality of governance, institutional environment, spatial integration, and compliance of infrastructure solutions with the real needs of territories. The results of the development of Ukrainian territorial communities over the years of decentralization fully confirm such conclusions, while the period of full-scale war demonstrates that the effects of these factors are diminished under military conditions.

The monitoring report from the Ukrainian Independent Center for Political Research (2026) clearly shows that infrastructure determinants play the role of a material framework of coherence under conditions of their adaptability, the basis of which is the resilience of local infrastructure. On the other hand, the experience of various Ukrainian communities accumulated in 2024-2026 showed their inability to independently ensure the continuity of the functioning of critical services and the maintenance of economic activity after large-scale shelling and destruction of infrastructure. After the attacks on energy facilities, all communities faced emergency shutdowns, which caused disruptions to critical infrastructure, transport, communications, administrative and social services, logistics and

business. That is, the centralized model of energy supply has demonstrated "a critically high vulnerability to external threats, which makes it a strategic necessity to transition from energy giants to an extensive grid" (Lutkovska and Dovhan, 2025).

Therefore, the reorientation towards distributed generation, energy storage systems and reserve capacities, which can reduce the dependence of communities on vulnerable centralized networks, should become the basis for ensuring the continuity of community functioning and supporting economic activity. In addition, distributed generation creates conditions for sustainable energy supply in communities (European Parliament and Council of the European Union, 2004), and the implementation of decentralized energy systems can significantly increase the resilience of the overall energy system, reducing its vulnerability to external influences, such as grid damage or increased demand (Polishchuk and Shvorov, 2025).

Changing the established architecture of Ukraine's energy system requires considerable time. However, at the institutional level, Regional Energy Resilience Plans (President of Ukraine, 2026) have already been developed with a total cost of UAH 278.32 billion. They provide for the physical protection of substations, the development of distributed generation, the provision of autonomous power supply facilities to critical infrastructure facilities and the decentralization of the heat supply system. At the same time, businesses, negatively affected by power outages, are already investing in generators and backup power systems (the total accumulated capacity of charging stations installed by households and businesses is estimated at 1.6 GW), although energy constraints continue to constrain production and business activity (Centre for Economic Strategy, 2026, Sakhno, 2026).

In this context, decentralized energy solutions, backup power sources and the development of local generation form not only the basis for energy sustainability, but also a mechanism for maintaining the continuity of the coherent cycle, minimizing the loss of controllability and economic activity in conditions of high uncertainty. Therefore, the energy independence of communities becomes especially relevant, changing its status from a tool for improving efficiency to a basic condition for the viability of territories, and energy resilience – to the key infrastructural determinant of closing the coherence cycle.

Thus, the analysis and detailing of the determinants made it possible to specify the mechanisms of closure and potential rupture of the coherent cycle, identifying factors that, under different conditions, can strengthen or weaken the coherence between the economic development of the community and the processes of infrastructural recovery. This creates an analytical basis for a more reasonable determination of recovery priorities, in particular regarding the choice of types of infrastructure, investment areas and management decisions that can ensure not only the physical reconstruction of territories, but also the formation of prerequisites for sustainable and self-sustaining development.

5.3. Integration of Certain Determinants into the Public Investment Planning System

At the same time, the availability of analytical tools does not determine managerial actions a priori. The effectiveness of the practical use of the results of determination depends on their integration into the system of strategizing the sustainable development of territorial communities. In turn, this requires the formation of approaches that will

© 2026 The Authors. Journal Compilation © 2026 European Center of Sustainable Development.

consider the impact of determinants when forming recovery plans, selecting public investment projects, monitoring the implementation of development strategies, and evaluating the effectiveness of projects. These actions are especially relevant in the context of the transformation of the public investment management system (SPI) in Ukraine.

The reform of public investment management, emphasizing the critical role of strategic planning at the community level, forms a new architecture for aligning strategic development goals with investment decisions and offers municipalities mechanisms for directing resources in accordance with the identified priorities. At the same time, the DREAM digital ecosystem (2026), which is the digital basis for the SPI reform, provides transparency, consistency of implementation, and monitoring of projects, based on the logic of phased financing and the compliance of project solutions with certain strategic and technical prerequisites (Putria, 2026). However, despite the significant potential of the new system, its practical implementation is still accompanied by institutional, procedural and coordination challenges that make it difficult to ensure coherence between strategic goals of community development and actual investment decisions.

In this context, one of the directions for improving the effectiveness of recovery management can be a preliminary analysis of the compliance of public investment projects with certain determinants of coherence at the stage of their formation. It is not about replacing the existing strategic planning mechanisms or evaluation procedures in the SPI, but about supplementing them with tools that allow assessing the potential contribution of projects to the closure of the "local economy ↔ infrastructure" cycle. In practice, this means that when forming a medium-term investment plan, it is advisable for municipalities to take into account which determinants the project activates in the process of achieving the strategic goals of the community, whether it forms the prerequisites for economic activity, whether it supports the resilience of critical infrastructure, or contributes to institutional coherence and the management capacity of the community.

To unify these processes, a framework toolkit for the incorporation of operationalized determinants into the public investment system has been developed, which serves as a practical guideline for local governments to plan the community's investment portfolio (Table 1).

Table 1. Framework Toolkit for Incorporation of Determinants into the Public Investment System

Components of determinants	**Managerial focus of the community**	**Incorporation into the public investment system**	
		Investment areas	***Sector*/ subsector for public investment**
Infrastructural determinants (objective physical basis)			
Quality and availability of infrastructure; Compliance with the needs of the population and business; Adaptability and resilience; Energy autonomy;	Ensuring the basic functionality of the community, including transport accessibility and continuity of logistics links; Increasing energy resistance; Redundancy of critical services	Increasing energy efficiency and energy independence. Thermal modernization. Construction of backup heat sources and power generation Restoration, development and modernization of water	*Energy* / Electricity; Renewable Energy Sources and Alternative Fuels; Thermal Energy. *Municipal infrastructure and services*/ water supply and sewerage; heat supply; urban planning, landscaping *Transport* /public roads; public transport; development and

		and heat supply, other municipal infrastructure; Development of transport and logistics infrastructure and sustainable mobility; Development of social and security infrastructure	rehabilitation of transport infrastructure. *Education and science; Public safety; Accommodation*
Economic determinants (resource generation)			
Fiscal autonomy; Business activity; Labor potential and employment; Diversification of the economy; Investment activity; Integration of IDPs into local economic processes	Stimulation of local economic activity; Support for SMEs; Preservation of human capital; Supporting employment and local demand	Development of local entrepreneurship and economic infrastructure; Employment support Human capital development; Modernization of the infrastructure of vocational and professional pre-higher education institutions Supporting the economic integration of the population, IDPs and veterans	*Economic activity* / development of small and medium-sized businesses; industry. *Education and science* / professional education; innovative activity; higher and pre-higher education, adult education. *Housing* / Housing Restoration, Housing Solutions; *Public Safety* / Migration
Institutional determinants (systemic stabilization)			
Legislative framework; Sectoral policies; Strategies and development plans; Institutional capacity of local self-government bodies; Openness of power; The level of local democracy and trust in the authorities	Increasing the coherence of strategic decisions; Ensuring transparency and openness; Strengthening intersectoral coordination; Development of local democracy	Strategic, spatial and urban planning; Development of local democracy and civic participation; Digitalization of interaction, local democracy and community communication; Building a public safety system and warning systems	*Municipal infrastructure and services* / urban planning, landscaping; development and rehabilitation of infrastructure of subnational bodies. *Public services and related digitalization* /e-governance; electronic communications; digitalization and public services. *Public Security*/Civil Protection; Crime Prevention, Public Safety and Order Maintenance
Managerial determinants (corrective mechanism)			
Quality of strategic planning; Mutual consistency of program documents; Project capacity; Intersectoral coordination; digitalization; Participatory instruments; Adaptability of solutions	Strengthening the capacity of local self-government bodies; Integration of strategic and investment planning; Development of systems for monitoring and digitalization of services; Increasing the adaptability of management	Digitalization of management, decision-making and service delivery; Development of video surveillance systems and digital monitoring of public safety. Development and transformation of the ASC network. Improving the quality of	*Public services and related digitalization* /digital innovations and technologies; e-governance; digitalization and public services. *Public services and related digitalization* / public administrative services *Municipal infrastructure and services* / development and rehabilitation of infrastructure of subnational bodies.

© 2026 The Authors. Journal Compilation © 2026 European Center of Sustainable Development.

		local self-government services. Effective spatial development planning, comprehensive landscaping	

This framework toolkit is built on the principle of consistent correlation of the results of operationalization of the conceptual model of determining the local economy and infrastructure restoration with the current architecture of the public investment system. Its structure is based on the relationship between the components of determinants, the management actions required to activate them, potential generalized areas of investment and the corresponding sectors/subsectors of public investment. This approach made it possible to transform the results of conceptual analysis into an applied decision-making mechanism, ensuring alignment between strategic community development goals, recovery priorities and investment decisions.

The generalization of investment directions was carried out on the basis of analytical aggregation of public investment areas registered in the DREAM system in accordance with their functional contribution to strengthening individual determinants of coherence and maintaining the cycle "local economy ↔ infrastructure". The correlation is based on the provisions (Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, 2026) that regulate the functioning of the public investment management system in Ukraine, in particular the sectoral structure and subsectors of public investment, as well as mechanisms for medium-term planning of investment portfolios of territorial communities. At the same time, the generalization of investment directions made it possible to avoid excessive fragmentation, while maintaining the analytical integrity of the framework tools.

The practical significance of the proposed toolkit lies in the possibility of its use by local governments at the stage of forming a medium-term investment plan, selecting restoration projects and updating community strategic documents. Its application makes it possible not only to assess the compliance of projects with strategic development goals, but also to determine which determinants of coherence they activate, or form prerequisites for supporting local economic activity, ensuring the resilience of critical infrastructure, strengthening institutional coherence, or increasing managerial capacity. The identified determinants provide an analytical basis for assessing the alignment of infrastructure investment projects with local economic priorities and their potential contribution to employment generation, business development, community resilience, and the achievement of long-term sustainable development goals. Thus, the proposed approach contributes to the transition from the reactive logic of recovery to the proactive formation of a community investment portfolio focused on closing the coherent cycle of "local economy ↔ infrastructure". At the same time, considering the result of determination allows to strengthen the consistency of strategic and investment decisions in the processes of development and restoration of territorial communities.

6. Conclusions

As a result of the study, it was found that the coordinated development of the local economy and infrastructural restoration of territorial communities in the context of war and post-war transformations depends on a set of conditions that determine the nature of interaction between these processes. It has been established that the coherence between them is a two-way relationship, in which infrastructure solutions stimulate economic activity, and the local economy forms a resource basis for further restoration and development of infrastructure. At the same time, it is noted that such interaction does not always automatically become self-sustaining, and in the presence of critical constraints, it can lose coherence, which leads to a gap between investment decisions, economic results and restoration of territories.

The author's understanding of the mechanisms of closure and violation of a certain coherent cycle is deepened through the transition from the description of the relationship between the local economy and the restoration of infrastructure to the explanation of the conditions for its formation. For this purpose, a conceptual model of the determination of the local economy and infrastructural recovery has been built, which allows us to comprehensively present the mechanism of coherence formation as a state of coherence, which ensures the continuity of resource provision for development and the strengthening of multiplier effects. It is substantiated that the integrity of such interaction depends on the synergy of two levels of influence – the subjective factor of capacity (institutional and managerial determinants) and the objective basis (economic and infrastructural determinants). It is determined that a critical deficit in any of the groups of determinants creates risks of fragmentation of coherence and weakening of the relationship between infrastructure recovery and the development of the local economy.

The analysis made it possible to specify the key components of institutional, managerial, infrastructural, and economic determinants and substantiate the conditional order of their priority under martial law. It has been established that in conditions of prolonged instability, the institutional capacity of local self-government bodies, the adaptability of managerial decisions, the resilience of critical infrastructure, primarily energy, as well as the economic capacity of territories to maintain employment, entrepreneurial activity and local resource potential are of particular importance.

The practical result of the study was the development of a framework toolkit for incorporating the identified determinants into the strategic planning and public investment systems of territorial communities. It operationalizes the conceptual model of determination by transforming it into a practical decision-making mechanism that ensures alignment between the strategic development objectives of the community, recovery priorities, and investment trajectories through a defined logic of actions for local self-government authorities. Since the proposed investment trajectories were derived and verified against empirical data from the national public investment portfolio represented in the DREAM ecosystem, the framework toolkit can be used for the preliminary assessment of the compliance of investment projects with the determinants of coherence, their potential contribution to supporting local economic activity, strengthening the resilience of critical infrastructure, enhancing institutional coherence, and reinforcing the managerial capacity of the community. Thus, the practical application of the proposed

© 2026 The Authors. Journal Compilation © 2026 European Center of Sustainable Development.

framework toolkit has the potential to transform the reactive logic of recovery into a more coordinated approach to the formation of the territorial community's investment portfolio, oriented towards the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.

Prospects for further research are related to the formation of a system of indicators for assessing the impact of determinants on the coherence of the local economy and infrastructure recovery, as well as empirical approbation of the proposed approach for different types of territorial communities.

References

Amosha, O., et al. (2024). Ukraine infrastructure post-war recovery. *Journal of European Economy*, *23*(1), 168–184. https://doi.org/10.35774/jee2024.01.168

Bădîrcea, R. M., Doran, N. M., Manta, A. G., Cercel (Zamfirache), C., Jianu, E., & Gheorghe, A. (2025). Bridging regional development and sustainability: The contribution of the European Regional Development Fund to Sustainable Development Goals progress in the EU. *Sustainability*. *17*(8), 3665; https://doi.org/10.3390/su17083665

Borrega, C., Rego, C., & Rocha de Sousa, M. (2026). Multidimensional regional development in EU: A systematic review. *Journal of Economic Surveys*, *40*(1), 162–181. https://doi.org/10.1111/joes.12708

Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine. (2026). *On approval of the Procedure for preparation, submission, evaluation and prioritization of public investment projects and programs in the public investment management system* (Resolution No. 612, June 6, 2026). https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/612-2026-%D0%BF

Centre for Economic Strategy. (2026). *Economic review in February 2026*. https://ces.org.ua/en/economic-review-in-february-2026/

Derii, Z., Hrytsku, Y., & Stetsik, Y. (2025). Strategy for the development of territorial communities in the conditions of modern socio-economic challenges. *Problems and Prospects of Economics and Management*, *3*(43), 150–160. https://doi.org/10.25140/2411-5215-2025-3(43)-150-160

Diachenko, O. V. (2026). Strategic priorities for the development of state information resources in the system of government-community interaction. *Scientific Innovations and Advanced Technologies*, *2*(54), 165–176. https://doi.org/10.52058/2786-5274-2026-2(54)-165-176

DREAM. (2026). *Public investment management system*. Digital Restoration Ecosystem for Accountable Management. https://dream.gov.ua/ua

Dunayev, I. (2025). Digital resilience in wartime: Ukraine's path to decentralised govtech architecture. *Baltic Journal of Legal and Social Sciences*, *Special Issue 9*, 103–124. https://doi.org/10.30525/2592-8813-2025-spec-9

European Commission. (2022). *Cohesion in Europe towards 2050: Eighth report on economic, social and territorial cohesion*. European Commission. https://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/en/information/publications/reports/2022/eighth-report-on-economic-social-and-territorial-cohesion

European Parliament and Council of the European Union. (2004). Directive 2004/8/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 February 2004 on the promotion of cogeneration based on a useful heat demand in the internal energy market and amending Directive 92/42/EEC. *Official Journal of the European Union*, *L 52*, 50–60. https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2004:052:0050:0060:EN:PDF

Gavrilă-Paven, I. (2025). Analysis of the impact of investments distributed across institutional sectors on sustainable development. *Sustainability*, *17*(23), Article 10832. https://doi.org/10.3390/su172310832

GIZ. (2012). *Local and regional economic development (LRED) toolkit: A participatory approach for building sustainable local economies*. GIZ / Local2030. https://www.local2030.org/library/147/Local-and-regional-economic-development-LRED-toolkit-A-Participatory-Approach-for-Building-Sustainable-Local-Economies.pdf

Gorgulu, N., Foster, V., Jain, D., Straub, S., and Vagliasindi, M. (2023). *The Impact of Infrastructure on Development Outcomes: A Meta-Analysis*. Policy Research Working Papers; 10350. World Bank. https://doi.org/10.1596/1813-9450-10350

Grabchuk, I., Levytska, S., & Humenyuk, O. (2025). Formation of a mechanism for managing sustainable community development. *Current Issues of Economic Sciences*, *17*. https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.17887928

Hnatkovych, O., Yasinovska, I., Smolinska, S., & Smolinskyy, V. (2023). Modern approaches to Ukraine's regional development management. *Regional Science Policy &Practice*, *15*(1), 108–121. https://doi.org/10.1111/rsp3.12641

Khymynets, V. V., Holovka, A. A., Zhalilo, Y. A., Dvigun, A. O., Lisohor, L. S., Barynova, D. S., & Nesterenko, V. V. (2022). *Economic principles of promoting community cohesion: Analytical report*. National Institute for Strategic Studies. https://doi.org/10.53679/NISS-analytrep.2022.08

Kistersky, L., & Zadoia, A. (Eds.). (2024). *Transformation and post-war economic recovery of Ukraine* (1st ed.). Cambridge Scholars Publishing. https://doi.org/10.65325/EB11707

Kochskämper, E., Glass, L.-M., Haupt, W., Malekpour, S., & Grainger-Brown, J. (2025). Resilience and the Sustainable Development Goals: A scrutiny of urban strategies in the 100 Resilient Cities initiative. *Journal of Environmental Planning and Management*, 68(7), 1691–1717. https://doi.org/10.1080/09640568.2023.2297648

Kulchytskyy, M., Rubakha, M., & Haba, A. (2025). Financial autonomy of local authorities in Ukraine: Investment potential, prospects, and challenges. *Visnyk of the Lviv University. Series Economics*, *69*. http://dx.doi.org/10.30970/ves.2025.69.0.6923

Kyzym, M., Hubarieva, I., & Trushkina, N. (2026). Mechanisms of postwar reconstruction and development of critical infrastructure of territorial communities in the eastern regions of Ukraine. *Ukrainian Journal of Applied Economics and Technology*, *11*(1), 158–165. https://doi.org/10.36887/2415-8453-2026-1-29

Leigh, N., & Blakely, E. (2017). *Planning local economic development* (6th ed.). SAGE Publications.

Lopushynskyi, I., & Krasii, M. (2025). Institutional capacity of local government. *Public Management and Policy*, *12*(16). https://doi.org/10.70651/3041-2498/2025.12.12

Lutkovska, S., & Dovhan, P. (2025). Conceptual principles of investing in decentralized biofuel production during martial law. *Economy and Society*, *81*. https://economyandsociety.in.ua/index.php/journal/article/view/7137

Merezhko, V. M. (2025). Management of territories on the principles of sustainable development: Formation of effective partnership models between government, business, and the public. *Public Management and Administration*, *1*, 42–58. https://doi.org/10.32752/1993-6788-2025-1-286-42-58

Ministry for Communities and Territories Development of Ukraine. (2025). *List of territories where hostilities are being (were) fought or temporarily occupied by the Russian Federation* (Order No. 376, February 28, 2025). https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/z0380-25#n16

Ministry for Communities and Territories Development of Ukraine. (2026). *The Ministry of Development continues to work on defining communities by functional types of territories*. https://mindev.gov.ua/news/minrozvytku-prodovzhuie-pratsiuvaty-nad-vyznachenniam-hromad-za-funktsionalnymy-typamy-terytorii

OECD. (2022). *Rebuilding Ukraine by reinforcing regional and municipal governance*. OECD Publishing. https://doi.org/10.1787/63a6b479-en

OECD. (2023). *OECD Regional Outlook 2023: The longstanding geography of inequalities*. OECD Publishing. https://doi.org/10.1787/92cd40a0-en

Pawłowska, B., Chmiel, B., & Szmelter-Jarosz, A. (2025). The impact of public participation on sustainable urban development in Poland. *Economics and Environment*, 92(1). https://doi.org/10.34659/eis.2025.92.1.1032

Polishchuk, R., & Shvorov, S. (2025). Improving the resilience of power systems for energy-independent communities through the integration of decentralized generation. *System Research in Energy*, *1*(81), 15–28. https://doi.org/10.15407/srenergy2025.01.015

President of Ukraine. (2026). *Decree of the President of Ukraine: On the decision of the National Security and Defense Council of Ukraine of March 3, 2026 "Regarding Comprehensive Resilience Plans for Regions and Selected Cities"*. National Security and Defense Council of Ukraine. https://www.rnbo.gov.ua/ua/Ukazy/7479.html

Pronko, L., Zataidukh, K., & Chornyi, Y. (2024). Economic development of territorial communities: Essence, features and strategic perspectives. *Economy and Society*, *59*. https://doi.org/10.32782/2524-0072/2024-59-65

Putria, Y. (2026). *UPI reform 2026: Recovery architecture and the place of civil society*. Prostir. https://www.prostir.ua/?library=reforma-upi-2026-arhitektura-vidnovlennya-ta-mistse-hromadskosti

© 2026 The Authors. Journal Compilation © 2026 European Center of Sustainable Development.

Rodríguez-Pose, A., & Wilkie, C. (2017). Revamping local and regional development through place-based strategies. *Cityscape*, *19*(1), 151–170. http://www.jstor.org/stable/26328304

Roseland, M. (2005). *Toward sustainable communities: Resources for citizens and their governments*. New Society Publishers.

Sachs, J. D. (2015). *The age of sustainable development*. New York, NY: Columbia University Press.

Sakhno, A. (2026). *Ukrainians bought Ecoflow with the capacity of a nuclear reactor*. Delo.ua. https://delo.ua/news/ukrayinci-nakupili-ecoflow-potuznistyu-za-atomnii-reaktor-459632/

Semenenko, I., Shvets, N., Burko, I., Olshanskyi, O., & Maslosh, O. (2025). Problems of Ukraine's recovery: A business perspective on sustainable local development. *European Journal of Sustainable Development*, *4*(2), Article 575. https://doi.org/10.14207/ejsd.2025.v14n2p575

Shmygol, N., Chyba, Z., & Gavkalova, N. (2025). Sustainable regional development in Poland. *International Journal of Management and Economics*, 61(3). https://doi.org/10.2478/ijme-2024-0040

Storonyanska, I., Patytska, K., Ivashko, O., Benovska, L., & Jež, O. (2026). Multi-level public investment management for sustainable regional transformation: Territorial disparities in the EU's Just Transition Mechanism. *Sustainability*, *18*(7), Article 3488. https://doi.org/10.3390/su18073488

Ukrainian Independent Center for Political Research. (2026). *Resilience and cohesion of Ukrainian society during the war: Periodic report based on monitoring materials from selected regions of Ukraine* (Issue 16, January — February 2026). UICPR. https://national-platform.org/stijkist-ta-zgurtovanist-ukrayinskogo-suspilstva-pid-chas-vijny/

UN-HABITAT. (2005). *Promoting local economic development through strategic planning* (Vol. 2: Manual). UN-HABITAT. https://unhabitat.org/promoting-local-economic-development-through-strategic-planningthe-local-economic-development-led

UNDP. (2024). *Citizens' unity and state resilience through the prism of social cohesion in Ukraine (reSCORE 2024)*. UNDP Ukraine.

UNDP. (2025). *United Nations Development Programme in Ukraine. Supporting Ukraine's vision: Transparent, inclusive, and sustainable development*. United Nations Development Programme. https://www.undp.org/ukraine/publications/undp-supporting-ukraines-vision-transparent-inclusive-and-sustainable-development

Velychko, V., Troian, V., & Viatkin, R. (2025). Formation of innovative development strategy of hromadas in the context of regional socio-economic systems. *Baltic Journal of Economic Studies*, *11*(2), 184–190. https://doi.org/10.30525/2256-0742/2025-11-2-184-190

Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine. (1999). *Concept of sustainable development of human settlements* (Resolution No. 1359-XIV, December 24, 1999). https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1359-14#Text

World Bank. (2006). *Local economic development: A primer developing and implementing local economic development strategies and action plans*. World Bank Group. https://documents.worldbank.org/en/publication/documents-reports/documentdetail/763491468313739403

World Bank. (2026). *Ukraine fifth rapid damage and needs assessment (RDNA5), February 2022 - December 2025*. World Bank Group. http://hdl.handle.net/10986/44369

Zablodska, I., Hrechana, S., & Diakon, Y. (2025). Coherence of local economic development and restoration of socio-economic infrastructure. *Time Description of Economic Reforms*, *3*(59), 11–26. https://doi.org/10.32620/cher.2025.3.02

Zablodska, I., Hrechana, S., Bielousov, Y., Romakhova, O., Kovalchuk, Y., & Filkovskyi, S. (2026). Recovery Priorities Socio-economic Infrastructure Affected Territories: International Experience. *European Journal of Sustainable Development*, *15*(2), 973. Retrieved from https://ecsdev.org/ojs/index.php/ejsd/article/view/2027

Zaliznіuk, V., & Lazebna, I. (2024). Economic development of territorial communities under martial law and post-war recovery. *Current Issues of Economic Sciences*, *5*. https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.14260502

Zelenko, H. (Ed.). (2025). *Institutional (in)capacity of the state in Ukraine: How to break the vicious circle*. Kuras Institute of Political and Ethnic Studies, National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine. https://doi.org/10.53317/978-617-14-0363-5

Zhalilo, Y. A., Bakhur, N., Holovka, A., Yizhak, O., Kasperovych, Y., Kovalivska, S., Shevchenko, O., & Khymynets, V. (2023). *Territorially oriented mechanisms for stimulating investment in the post-war recovery of Ukraine: Analytical report* (Y. A. Zhalilo, Ed.). National Institute for Strategic Studies. https://niss.gov.ua/en/node/5106