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## **Секція 8. НОВІТНІ ПІДХОДИ ДО МІНІМІЗАЦІЇ ЕКОНОМІЧНИХ, ЕКОЛОГІЧНИХ ТА СОЦІАЛЬНИХ НАСЛІДКІВ ВІЙСЬКОВИХ КОНФЛІКТІВ**

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### **PUBLIC GOVERNANCE IN UKRAINE'S POST-WAR RECOVERY: ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL DIMENSIONS**

***Annotation.** Military conflicts have significant and long-lasting impacts on economic, social, and environmental systems. Effective public governance plays a crucial role in minimizing these consequences and ensuring sustainable recovery. This study examines the role of public administration in Ukraine's post-war recovery and reconstruction, focusing on three key dimensions: economic revitalization, social resilience, and environmental restoration. It highlights modern approaches, including integrated multi-level governance, digitalization, and international cooperation, which enhance the effectiveness of recovery programs. The paper emphasizes that coordinated public policies, transparent decision-making, and citizen participation are essential for rebuilding infrastructure, supporting vulnerable populations, and restoring ecosystems. By analyzing contemporary experiences and best practices, this research provides practical recommendations for policymakers and public administrators involved in post-war recovery.*

***Keywords.** Post-war recovery, public governance, public administration, economic recovery, social resilience, environmental restoration, international assistance.*

The ongoing war in Ukraine has resulted in significant economic, social, and environmental consequences that have greatly affected the stability and development of the country. Severe destruction of infrastructure, large-scale population displacement, economic decline, environmental degradation, cultural heritage destruction and brain drain pose serious challenges to public authorities requiring the coordinated action. Under such conditions, the efficiency of public governance becomes crucial for facilitating recovery, rebuilding institutions, and maintaining social stability.

Ukraine's post-war recovery is not limited to the reconstruction of physical infrastructure. It also involves economic revitalization, ecosystem restoration, the reintegration of displaced populations, and the strengthening of public institutions. Recent studies indicate that the success of recovery processes largely depends on the capacity of public administration systems to coordinate state policies, international assistance, and community participation in reconstruction efforts [4; 6].

One of the most significant consequences of the war is the destruction of economic infrastructure and production capacity. The war has led to supply chain disruptions, unemployment, loss of investment, and damage to critical infrastructure such as energy systems, transportation networks, and industrial facilities.

Public administration plays a crucial role in coordinating economic recovery through financial policy, public investment, and international cooperation. The government must mobilize domestic and external financial resources, allocate them effectively, and ensure that reconstruction programs support long-term economic development. Recent research suggests that public finance instruments such as targeted public expenditure, effective management of international aid, and investment programs are essential for rebuilding economic capacity and supporting social protection systems [3].

An important aspect of economic recovery is the development of institutional mechanisms that allow the government to coordinate reconstruction projects. Institutionalized governance

structures can improve transparency, reduce corruption risks, and enhance public trust in the recovery process. Scholars emphasize that reconstruction policies should not be limited to short-term rebuilding but must also include structural reforms that strengthen governance systems and encourage economic modernization [2].

Moreover, modern public administration is increasingly incorporating sustainable development principles into economic recovery strategies. Policy coherence between economic growth, environmental protection, and social welfare ensures that reconstruction policies contribute to long-term stability rather than creating new risks or inequalities.

The social consequences of military conflicts are often long-lasting and affect various aspects of public life. The war has led to population displacement, social inequality, psychological trauma, and the disruption of essential public services such as healthcare and education.

Public authorities are responsible for developing policies that address these challenges and support social resilience. Government institutions must implement programs aimed at protecting vulnerable groups, including internally displaced persons, veterans, and communities affected by conflict. Research shows that social support policies and effective governance mechanisms are crucial for restoring trust between citizens and the state in post-conflict societies [7].

Another important task of public governance is ensuring access to basic public services during the recovery period. The government must coordinate healthcare, education, housing programs, and employment initiatives to support communities affected by the war. These measures contribute not only to improving living conditions but also to strengthening social stability and reducing the risk of further conflicts.

Modern governance approaches emphasize the importance of citizen participation and collaboration between government institutions, civil society organizations, and international partners. Public participation increases the transparency and legitimacy of recovery programs, while cooperation with international institutions helps mobilize financial and technical support for reconstruction initiatives.

The war has also caused severe environmental damage. Military operations have led to soil contamination, air and water pollution, destruction of ecosystems, and long-term environmental risks for affected regions. Environmental degradation not only threatens biodiversity but also undermines the health and livelihoods of local populations.

Public governance plays a crucial role in mitigating the environmental consequences of the war. In the context of Ukraine, this requires the implementation of effective environmental monitoring systems, the adoption of legislation regulating environmental protection, and the coordination of restoration projects in environmentally damaged areas. The effectiveness of environmental policy depends on the capacity of state institutions to ensure proper regulation and implementation. Environmental governance includes the development of regulatory frameworks, investment in environmental protection, and the enforcement of environmental laws [1].

Effective environmental governance is closely linked to broader public administration systems. Studies show that countries with strong governance indicators such as government effectiveness, regulatory quality, and rule of law tend to achieve better environmental sustainability outcomes [5].

In recent years, governments have also begun to incorporate sustainable development strategies into recovery programs. For example, green industrial policies and environmentally oriented economic initiatives support the transition to low-carbon economies and help reduce environmental risks during reconstruction [8].

Contemporary approaches to public governance emphasize integrated and multi-level management strategies for post-war recovery. Effective recovery policies require coordination between national governments, regional authorities, local communities, and international organizations.

Multi-level governance allows different levels of government to collaborate in designing and implementing recovery programs. According to international policy research, strengthening

regional and municipal governance structures improves the effectiveness of reconstruction initiatives and ensures that local needs are taken into account in recovery strategies [6].

Digitalization also plays an increasingly important role in public governance. Digital tools can improve transparency in public spending, simplify administrative procedures, and facilitate communication between governments and citizens. The use of digital technologies in recovery programs can enhance accountability and help governments manage reconstruction projects more efficiently.

Another key element of modern governance is transparency and public accountability. Transparent decision-making processes and open data systems enable citizens and international partners to monitor the implementation of recovery programs and ensure the efficient use of public resources.

Post-war recovery is a complex process that requires coordinated efforts in economic, social, and environmental spheres. Public governance plays a decisive role in designing and implementing recovery policies that support sustainable development and social stability.

Effective governance mechanisms allow governments to mobilize financial resources, rebuild infrastructure, support vulnerable populations, and restore damaged ecosystems. At the same time, modern approaches to public administration emphasize the importance of transparency, digitalization, and multi-level governance in managing reconstruction processes.

Therefore, strengthening public governance systems and implementing integrated recovery strategies are essential conditions for minimizing the consequences of military conflicts and ensuring long-term development of post-war societies.

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