

STRATEGIES FOR THE RESTORATION OF UKRAINIAN CITIES IN THE POST-WAR PERIOD: SOCIO-PHILOSOPHICAL AND APPLIED ASPECTS

СТРАТЕГІЇ ВІДНОВЛЕННЯ УКРАЇНСЬКИХ МІСТ У ПІСЛЯВОЄННИЙ ПЕРІОД: СОЦІАЛЬНО-ФІЛОСОФСЬКІ ТА ПРИКЛАДНІ АСПЕКТИ

The article presents a study of the conceptual foundations for the restoration and development of Ukrainian cities in the post-war period. The author focuses on the multidimensional nature of the problem, including physical reconstruction, economic reintegration, social adaptation of the population, and the integration of modern technologies. The scale of destruction and challenges necessitates a strategic approach based on the principles of sustainable development. The problem statement emphasizes the need to consider both short-term and long-term aspects of recovery. The critical importance of integrating "green" technologies, enhancing energy efficiency, and applying innovative urban planning concepts, such as «smart cities» and adaptive planning, is highlighted. An analysis of existing studies reveals that the scientific basis for the post-war recovery of Ukrainian cities is still in its formative stage. Insufficient attention is given to the legal aspects of reconstruction, social issues, and the integration of international experience, creating obstacles to developing comprehensive and sustainable solutions. The research purpose to develop conceptual approaches that include studying international experience, adapting it to Ukrainian conditions, identifying principles of sustainable development, and designing mechanisms for interaction between the state, business, and civil society. The main contribution of the study lies in proposing a multi-level approach that integrates the physical, economic, ecological, and social components of recovery. Practical recommendations have been developed for integrating «green» technologies, digitalization, and supporting small businesses, alongside tools for cooperation with international partners. The conclusions and recommendations emphasize the need for a comprehensive approach to recovery, ensuring transparency in financing, and adapting international experience to local realities. Strategically, the focus on long-term sustainability is vital, which involves the development of high-tech industries, infrastructure restoration, and social support for internally displaced persons. Thus, this work makes a significant contribution to the development of the theoretical and practical basis for the recovery of Ukrainian cities, offering strategic and innovative solutions to overcome post-war challenges and ensure sustainable development.

Key words: post-war reconstruction, development of Ukrainian cities, restoration of Ukrainian cities, conceptual foundations, sustainability, smart cities.

У статті представлено дослідження концептуальних основ відновлення та розвитку

українських міст у післявоєнний період. Автор акцентує увагу на багатомірності проблеми, включаючи фізичну реконструкцію, економічну реінтеграцію, соціальну адаптацію населення та інтеграцію сучасних технологій. Масштаби руйнувань і викликів вимагають стратегічного підходу, заснованого на принципах сталого розвитку. Постановка проблеми полягає у необхідності врахування як короткострокових, так і довгострокових аспектів відновлення. Зазначено критичну важливість інтеграції «зелених» технологій, підвищення енергоефективності, а також застосування інноваційних урбаністичних концепцій, таких як «розумні міста» та адаптивне планування. Аналіз наявних досліджень виявив, що наукова база для післявоєнного відновлення українських міст перебуває на стадії формування. Недостатньо уваги приділяється правовим аспектам реконструкції, соціальним питанням та інтеграції міжнародного досвіду. Це створює перешкоди для розробки комплексних і стійких рішень. Цілі дослідження спрямовані на розробку концептуальних підходів, які включають вивчення міжнародного досвіду, його адаптацію до українських умов, визначення принципів сталого розвитку та розробку механізмів взаємодії між державою, бізнесом і громадянським суспільством. Основний внесок роботи полягає у пропозиції багаторівневого підходу, який об'єднує фізичні, економічні, екологічні та соціальні складові відновлення. Розроблено практичні рекомендації щодо інтеграції «зелених» технологій, цифровізації та підтримки малого бізнесу, а також представлено інструменти співпраці з міжнародними партнерами. Висновки та рекомендації включають необхідність застосування комплексного підходу до відновлення, забезпечення прозорості фінансування та адаптації міжнародного досвіду з урахуванням локальних реалій. Стратегічно важливим є орієнтація на довгострокову стійкість, що передбачає розвиток високотехнологічних галузей, відновлення інфраструктури та соціальну підтримку внутрішньо переміщених осіб. Таким чином, дана робота робить вагомий внесок у розвиток теоретичної і практичної бази відновлення українських міст, пропонуючи стратегічні й інноваційні рішення для подолання післявоєнних викликів і забезпечення сталого розвитку.

Ключові слова: післявоєнне відновлення, розвиток українських міст, відновлення українських міст, концептуальні основи, стійкість, smart-міста.

УДК 338.246.8:911.375(477)
DOI <https://doi.org/10.32782/pma2663-5240-2024.44.6>

Vereshchaha A.I.

Postgraduate student at the Department of Management
Classic Private University

Oliinyk O.M.

Candidate of Philosophical Sciences,
Associate Professor at the Department of Business Administration and Management of Foreign Economic Activities
Zaporizhzhia National University

Formulation of the problem. The essence of the problem lies in the multidimensional nature of the tasks required to ensure sustainable development of urban areas. The scale of destruc-

tion, especially in regions that experienced active combat, necessitates substantial financial and human resources. Alongside this, challenges of economic reintegration arise, as a significant

number of businesses have ceased operations or relocated to other regions or countries. The social dimension is equally important, as the post-war period is marked by significant demographic changes due to forced population migration, loss of human capital, and the need to integrate internally displaced persons. Moreover, in the context of global climate change and increasing attention to environmental sustainability, recovery processes must consider «green» technologies, energy efficiency, and ecological design.

Analysis of recent research and publications: Questions related to prospects, strategies, programs, and conceptual approaches that can be adapted for the recovery and development of Ukrainian cities in the post-war period have been examined by the following domestic and international experts: Orlova O. S. [1], Orel Y. L., Prochan A. O., Nesterenko O. P. [2], Sychuk D., Yezhily Y. [3], Okhrimenko O., Popov R. [4], Zaverbnyi A., Parashchych M. [5], Pysarchuk O., Orel Y., Yezhily Y. [6], Khacer M. [7], Yashyna A., Vyshnevskaya V. [8], Townsend A. M. [9], Friedmann J. [10], Tierney K. [11], Porter M. [12], Marie Louise Stig Sørensen, Dacia Viejo-Rose [13], Ostrom E. [14].

The purpose of the article the study focuses on conceptual approaches to the recovery and development of Ukrainian cities in the post-war period, taking into account their specific characteristics and challenges. The research objectives include examining international experiences of post-conflict urban recovery and adapting them to Ukrainian conditions, identifying principles of sustainable development, developing recommendations for the economic strengthening of urban areas, integrating environmental and social aspects into recovery strategies, and establishing mechanisms for cooperation between the state, business, and civil society.

Results of the research. The recovery and development of Ukrainian cities in the post-war period is one of the key challenges facing society in addressing the consequences of the war. Military actions have caused widespread destruction of housing, infrastructure, economic facilities, and social institutions, placing cities in extremely difficult conditions. However, the issue of recovery goes beyond the physical reconstruction of destroyed buildings and roads. It requires a comprehensive approach that considers economic resilience, environmental principles, social cohesion, and the integration of modern technologies. At the same time, it is essential to develop conceptual foundations to ensure that cities not only restore their functions but also become more modern, comfortable, and resilient to future challenges.

Therefore, it is appropriate to consider recommendations for the post-war recovery and development of Ukrainian cities as proposed by domestic experts (see Table 1).

As evidenced by the data in Table 1, domestic experts propose various conceptual approaches to post-war recovery and development of Ukrainian cities, providing a deep understanding of the key aspects of this complex topic.

Orlova O. S. [1] highlights the legal framework for recovery, advocating the study of successful international examples. This is an important step, as the legal basis is fundamental for stable post-war recovery. However, her approach focuses more on legal mechanisms, without detailed analysis of economic or social aspects, which are crucial for Ukrainian realities.

Pysarchuk O., Orel Y., Yezhily Y. [6] emphasize the importance of international experience in the context of grant programs and technical assistance, which contribute to economic recovery financing. Their approach complements the legal strategy by focusing on practical tools that provide not only legal but also financial support for recovery, thereby broadening the understanding of the role of international cooperation. They underline the necessity of funding through international grants and aid, which can ensure not only economic stability but also infrastructure development. Thus, the approaches of Orlova O. S. and Pysarchuk O., Orel Y., Yezhily Y. are mutually complementary, combining legal foundations with practical financial mechanisms.

Pysarchuk O., Orel Y., Yezhily Y. propose a more multi-level approach, focusing on economic restructuring, digitalization, and the "green course." Their emphasis on Ukraine's integration into the European Union expands previous approaches by offering strategies aimed at international integration through technological and environmental initiatives, such as decarbonization of the economy. This is a critical step for ensuring sustainable development. However, implementing such strategies requires robust infrastructure and systemic changes at all levels, making it a long-term and complex process. Unlike the narrower focus of Orlova O. S. or Pysarchuk O., Orel Y., Yezhily Y., their approach targets comprehensive economic transformation through strategic international initiatives.

Orel Y. L., Prochan A. O., Nesterenko O. P. [2] address not only economic and financial aspects but also innovations in technology and environmental sustainability, presenting a more global and long-term plan for Ukraine.

Sychuk D., Yezhily Y. [3] focus on consumer cooperation as a tool for strengthening the economy by developing small and medi-

Table 1

Recommendations for the post-war recovery and development of Ukrainian cities as proposed by domestic experts [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8]

| № | Domestic experts | Recommendations for the post-war recovery and development of Ukrainian cities |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Orlova O. S. | Research on the aspects of legal support for post-war reconstruction in Ukraine, as well as methods and successful global examples implemented in other countries. |
| 2 | Orel Y. L., Prochan A. O., Nesterenko O. P. | A multi-level approach to Ukraine's post-war recovery was proposed, based on assessing the state of the economy, restructuring sectors, digitalization, and the "green course." Key aspects include integration into the EU, attracting investments, developing technologies, and safeguarding national interests. Success is envisioned through combining international experience and comprehensive strategies for sustainable development. |
| 3 | Sychuk D., Yezhily Y. | The role of consumer cooperatives in Ukraine's post-war reconstruction is being studied, highlighting their potential as an effective tool for strengthening the economy, developing small and medium-sized enterprises, and ensuring social security for the population. |
| 4 | Okhrimenko O., Popov R. | Monitoring of available investment sources and mechanisms for Ukraine's post-war reconstruction was conducted. It is suggested that ensuring adequate funding for project implementation while adhering to principles of transparency, openness, efficiency, and anti-corruption during the recovery process can contribute to creating a new, innovative economy within 10–12 years. |
| 5 | Zaverbnyi A., Parashchych M. | Research is being conducted on launching new production facilities, providing state support for entering foreign markets, and manufacturing military products. Enhancing optimal circulation of financial resources within the national economy and expanding the number of competitive companies could help mitigate the risks of currency crises and prevent the onset of inflationary processes. |
| 6 | Pysarchuk O., Orel Y., Yezhily Y. | The relevance of successful international experiences is emphasized, along with the importance of grants provided through international technical assistance programs for the recovery of Ukraine's economy. |
| 7 | Khacer M. | New scientific solutions are being developed to identify key socio-economic challenges for Ukraine during the war and post-war periods. It is also noted that Russian military aggression and terrorist attacks on Ukrainian civilians by the Russian army generate new socio-economic challenges that negatively affect the country's system, with these challenges likely to persist even in the post-war period. |
| 8 | Yashyna A., Vyshnevskya V. | Attention is drawn to the fact that a key medium-term objective of Ukraine's economic recovery program should be the restoration and technological modernization of production capacity. The revival of high value-added production sectors will create a reliable foundation for sustainable economic development and foster growth in national savings and domestic investments. |

um-sized enterprises and ensuring social security. This complements the strategies of Orel Y. L., Prochan A. O., Nesterenko O. P. by emphasizing local-level and social aspects of recovery. While broader economic recovery strategies often center on large businesses, investments, and international initiatives, Sychuk D., Yezhily Y. add an important perspective focused on communities and small business support.

Okhrimenko O., Popov R. [4] prioritize financial transparency and anti-corruption measures, asserting these as essential principles of recovery. They stress the importance of adequate financing for restoring economic sectors and adhering to efficiency principles. Their approach aligns with Sychuk D., Yezhily Y., emphasizing sta-

bility and transparency in financial management at all levels, thereby laying the foundation for the growth of both small and large businesses.

Zaverbnyi A., Parashchych M. [5] propose optimizing financial resource circulation and expanding the number of competitive companies as a way to counter threats of currency crises and inflation. This approach strengthens the national economy by stimulating entrepreneurship and aligns with the challenges identified by Okhrimenko O., Popov R., as financial stability is essential for successful recovery. Their approach is highly practical and oriented toward rapid economic improvement, while other authors emphasize long-term strategies, such as EU integration or the "green course."

Yashyna A., Vyshnevskaya V. [8] underscore the importance of restoring and technologically modernizing production capacity, particularly in high value-added sectors, as a necessity for stable economic development in the medium term. This approach corresponds with that of Zaverbnyi A., Parashchych M., as restoring production capacity and stimulating competition can serve as a basis for increasing national savings and domestic investments. However, Yashyna A., Vyshnevskaya V. are more focused on technological modernization and innovation, which are critical components of the overall recovery strategy.

Khacer M. [7] emphasizes the socio-economic challenges arising from aggression and their prolonged impact, even in the post-war period. This complements the approaches of other authors by paying special attention to the social aspects of recovery, which may be overlooked

in more economic or technological approaches. Khacer M. stresses the need to adapt strategies to the realities of war, an essential addition to comprehensive recovery planning.

Based on the analyzed approaches, it can be concluded that effective post-war recovery requires the integration of legal, financial, social, and technological initiatives. Key directions include ensuring transparency and efficiency in financing, fostering innovative technologies, supporting small and medium-sized businesses, and integrating Ukraine into European and international structures. All these measures must be interconnected and implemented at various levels to ensure sustainable development and stability in the post-war period.

The next step is to consider conceptual approaches to the restoration and development of Ukrainian cities in the post-war period (see Table 2).

Table 2

Conceptual approaches to the restoration and development of Ukrainian cities in the post-war period [9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15]

| No | Author | Essence | Directions offered by the approach | Main activities |
|----|--|---|--|---|
| 1 | Townsend A. M. | The concept of utilizing digital technologies for city management and improving residents' quality of life. | E-governance, digital infrastructure, monitoring of urban systems. | Application of IoT, Big Data, process automation, and creating conditions for the digital transformation of the urban environment. |
| 2 | Friedmann J. | An adaptive planning approach that enables gradual recovery based on available resources and needs. | Modular construction, temporary solutions for infrastructure, flexibility in recovery plans. | Modularity, cost efficiency, adaptation to current conditions, and available funding opportunities. |
| 3 | Tierney K. | The role of social cohesion in overcoming the consequences of war and rebuilding urban communities. | Integration of internally displaced persons, development of public spaces, support for local initiatives. | Strengthening social ties, integrating vulnerable groups, and citizen participation in recovery processes. |
| 4 | Porter M. | Development of economic clusters to enhance regional competitiveness. | Formation of industry clusters, creating conditions for investment, support for local businesses. | Economic specialization, collaboration between enterprises, and state-driven investment incentives. |
| 5 | Marie Louise Stig Sorensen, Dacia Viejo-Rose | Preservation of historical heritage as part of cities' identity and their tourist appeal. | Restoration of landmarks, development of cultural tourism, integration of historical sites into modern environments. | Respect for historical identity, preservation of cultural heritage as the foundation of national consciousness. |
| 6 | Ostrom E. | Multisectoral collaboration for effective urban area recovery. | Engagement of the state, business, civil society, and international organizations. | Collective responsibility, cross-sector collaboration, and resource integration to achieve common goals. |
| 7 | UN. Transforming our world : the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development | The concept of sustainable development integrating economic, social, and environmental aspects of urban growth. | Eco-friendly construction, implementation of energy efficiency, sustainable resource management. | Balancing the needs of the present generation with the preservation of resources for future generations, integrating «green» technologies, and ensuring resilience to climate change. |

As shown in Table 2, the conceptual approaches to the recovery of Ukrainian cities share a common focus on long-term development and the integration of economic, social, and environmental aspects. At the same time, each approach has unique emphases and methods. The concept of «UN Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development» emphasizes sustainable development through balancing current needs with the preservation of resources for future generations [15]. This intersects with the approach of Marie Louise Stig Sorensen and Dacia Viejo-Rose [13], where preserving cultural heritage also aims to maintain identity for the future. However, while Sorensen and Viejo-Rose emphasize the historical aspect, the UN concept addresses broader environmental issues.

The digital approach by Townsend A. M. [9] aligns in some ways with the adaptive approach by Friedmann J. [10], as both aim to enhance urban management efficiency. Townsend A. M. focuses on digital technologies such as IoT and Big Data, whereas Friedmann J. offers cost-effective solutions like modular construction, particularly relevant for the most affected regions with limited resources.

The social approach by Tierney K. [11] and the multisectoral approach by Ostrom E. [14] share a focus on collective participation. Tierney K. highlights strengthening social bonds and inte-

grating vulnerable groups, while Ostrom E. emphasizes collaboration between the state, businesses, and civil society, enabling more efficient resource distribution and the involvement of diverse institutions.

The economic approach by Porter M. [12] differs by concentrating on regional competitiveness through cluster development and attracting investments. This approach contrasts with the more humanitarian focus of Tierney K. or Sorensen and Viejo-Rose, which prioritize social and cultural aspects. Nevertheless, it can integrate with Townsend A. M.'s digital approach, as both contribute to the creation of modern urban infrastructure.

Notably, Friedmann J.'s adaptive approach offers the greatest flexibility and can serve as a temporary solution for restoring critical infrastructure in affected regions. This approach complements others by enabling the gradual implementation of more complex strategies like digitalization and cluster development.

Thus, Ukraine should combine these conceptual approaches based on the needs of each region. In war-affected areas, adaptive and social approaches should be prioritized, while more stable cities should focus on digital transformation and economic development. Integrating international experience while considering local realities will allow for sustainable and comprehensive recovery of Ukrainian cities.

Table 3

SWOT-matrix of the restoration and development of Ukrainian cities

| № | Factors | Strengths | Weaknesses | Opportunities | Threats |
|----|----------------|--|--|---|-----------------------------|
| 2 | Economic | Access to international financial assistance | Lack of internal resources | Development of new markets | Global Recession |
| 3 | Social | Strong public solidarity | Increasing social tension | Support for vulnerable groups | Population Emigration |
| 4 | Environmental | Potential for clean-up of territories | Significant pollution | Introduction of "green" technologies | Climate Change |
| 5 | Technological | Access to innovative developments | Lack of specialists | Development of «smart» cities | Cyber Threats |
| 6 | Geopolitical | Support of the international community | Competition on the global market | Conclusion of new alliances | Sanctions Policy |
| 7 | Institutional | Transparency of regulatory procedures | Insufficient coordination | Harmonization with European legislation | Reform Delay |
| 8 | Cultural | Strong national identity | Loss of cultural heritage | Attracting tourists | Growth in Commercialization |
| 9 | Legal | Support of the legal environment | Imperfect judicial system | Reforming the courts | Legal Instability |
| 10 | Financial | Accessibility of external grants | Underutilization of budgetary potential | Development of partnerships | Risk of Default |
| 11 | Administrative | Involvement of international consultants | Insufficient competence of local authorities | Decentralization | Political Influence |

Let us consider the SWOT-matrix of the restoration and development of Ukrainian cities (see Table 3).

Analyzing the data presented in Table 3, Ukraine can implement the following strategic directions and projects aimed at:

1. Economic Recovery by launching programs for the development of industry clusters with the involvement of international investments. This includes establishing business incubators for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in affected regions.

2. Social Integration through implementing support programs for internally displaced persons, ensuring access to education, healthcare, and employment. This also involves creating community centers to enhance overall solidarity.

3. Environmental Modernization by clearing affected territories and implementing "green" projects focused on energy efficiency and transitioning to renewable energy sources.

4. Technological Development by building «smart city» infrastructure, including e-governance systems and ecosystem monitoring, as well as supporting retraining programs for professionals in IT and innovation sectors.

5. Institutional Reform by harmonizing legislation with European standards, improving the regulatory framework, and ensuring transparency in decision-making processes.

6. Cultural Restoration through the implementation of programs for the preservation of historical heritage, focusing on the restoration of monuments and the development of tourism initiatives.

7. Financial Stability by optimizing the use of international grants and programs and fostering public-private partnerships for balanced recovery funding.

8. Administrative Decentralization to enhance the competence of local authorities through training and engagement of international consultants, while ensuring a clear division of responsibilities.

These strategic directions will help Ukraine not only rebuild its affected cities but also lay the foundation for sustainable development and integration into the European community.

Let us consider the main stages of the restoration and development of Ukrainian cities (see Table 4).

According to the data in Table 4, the proposed stages of recovery and development for Ukrainian cities span from immediate crisis response to

Table 4

Main stages of the restoration and development of Ukrainian cities [1, 2, 4, 8]

| № | Stages | Key tasks | Tools of implementation | Expected results | Strategic partners |
|----|------------------------------|--|--|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1 | Disaster recovery | Restoring energy supply | Emergency government programs | Stabilization of the situation | Governments, Charitable Foundations |
| 2 | Social recovery | Providing housing and medical services | Programs to support internally displaced persons | Improvement of living conditions | NGOs, International Organizations |
| 3 | Economic stabilization | Creating jobs | Fiscal incentives | Development of local business | Private Sector, Banks |
| 4 | Infrastructural development | Reconstructing roads and networks | Public-private partnerships | Improvement of infrastructure quality | Construction Corporations, Governments |
| 5 | Environmental rehabilitation | Land reclamation | Introduction of «green» technologies | Reduction of pollution level | Environmental Associations |
| 6 | Innovative development | Creating digital platforms | Innovation hubs | Increasing level of digitalization | Technological Parks, Universities |
| 7 | Social cohesion | Creating citizen participation platforms | Public projects | Increasing social trust | Local Communities |
| 8 | Cultural rehabilitation | Restoring cultural monuments | Digitization of heritage sites | Increasing tourist flow | Cultural Associations |
| 9 | Security initiatives | Creating monitoring systems | Technological solutions | Reducing crime level | Police, Private Security Agencies |
| 10 | International integration | Concluding cooperation agreements | International forums | Improvement of international image | Governments, International Organizations |

long-term international integration. Each stage includes key objectives, implementation tools, expected outcomes, and strategic partners. The first stage focuses on emergency recovery aimed at stabilizing the situation through the restoration of energy supply, implemented via government emergency programs with the participation of charitable foundations. The second stage involves social recovery, centered on providing housing and healthcare services for the population, particularly internally displaced persons (IDPs), supported by international organizations and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). The third stage, economic stabilization, aims to create jobs and provide fiscal incentives to boost local business development with the involvement of the private sector and banks. The fourth stage addresses infrastructure modernization, including road and network reconstruction through public-private partnerships, aimed at improving infrastructure quality. The fifth stage emphasizes environmental rehabilitation through the adoption of green technologies and land reclamation to reduce pollution, supported by environmental associations. The sixth stage focuses on innovative development, oriented toward the creation of digital platforms and innovation hubs to enhance digitization levels, requiring the involvement of technology parks and universities. Social cohesion, highlighted in the seventh stage, involves developing citizen participation platforms and strengthening trust through community-driven projects, actively supported by local communities. The eighth stage covers cultural rehabilitation, including the restoration of cultural monuments and the digitization of heritage sites, aimed at promoting tourism with the support of cultural associations. Urban safety, addressed in the ninth stage, involves establishing monitoring systems and implementing technological solutions to reduce crime rates with the participation of police forces and private security firms. The final stage is international integration, which involves forming cooperation agreements and participating in international forums to enhance the country's global image, with strategic partners including governments and international organizations. In summary, the proposed recovery plan for Ukrainian cities is comprehensive, addressing all key aspects, from meeting basic needs to achieving strategic development. However, its implementation will require clear coordination among government agencies, international partners, and the private sector.

Ukraine is advised to prioritize attracting international investments and establishing a transparent monitoring system for each stage's implementation. Additionally, integrating efforts in

innovative development and environmental initiatives with other directions will help create a sustainable and modern space for living and working.

Conclusions. The post-war recovery of Ukrainian cities is an exceptionally complex and multidimensional process that encompasses infrastructure restoration, social reintegration of the population, economic revival, and the integration of modern technologies and environmental solutions. The scale of destruction caused by the war necessitates well-thought-out strategies based on the principles of sustainable development, inclusivity, and long-term planning. Mobilizing internal resources and international aid is critically important for financing and organizing these efforts. Economic revival depends not only on restoring production capacities but also on creating conditions for the development of small and medium-sized businesses, investments in high-tech industries, and modernization of urban infrastructure. At the same time, the social aspect of recovery involves ensuring conditions for the return of internally displaced persons, addressing housing issues, creating new jobs, and reintegrating veterans into peaceful life. These processes require special attention to the needs of various social groups and the preservation of cultural heritage. Equally important is the environmental component of recovery. Adhering to environmental standards, transitioning to green energy, restoring natural ecosystems, and implementing smart urban technologies should be priorities to ensure the long-term sustainable development of cities. The effective implementation of these tasks is possible only through coordinated cooperation between the state, businesses, civil society, and international partners. Coordination of efforts, transparency, and accountability in the use of resources are key factors for success. Post-war recovery should not only be a process of rebuilding but also an opportunity for the profound transformation of Ukrainian cities into modern, comfortable, and environmentally sustainable spaces that meet European standards and contribute to strengthening national identity. Thus, the recovery of Ukrainian cities after the war is not only a challenge but also a unique opportunity for the country to create an innovative and harmonious environment for future generations.

REFERENCES:

1. Орлова О.С. Післявоєнна відбудова України: аналіз окремих програмних засад. *Електронне наукове видання «Аналітично-порівняльне правознавство»*. 2024. № 3. С. 189-194.
2. Орел Ю., Л., Прочан А. О., Нестеренко О. П.. Перспективи післявоєнного відновлення економіки України: реалії сьогодення. *АКАДЕМІЧНІ ВІЗІЇ*. 2024. № 31. С. 1.-13.

3. Сичук Д., Єжелей Ю. Перспективи розвитку споживчої кооперації України в умовах військового стану та післявоєнної відбудови. Інноваційні процеси і їх вплив на ефективність діяльності підприємства : збірник тез доповідей учасників Дев'ятнадцятої науково-практичної конференції студентів закладів вищої та фахової передвищої освіти Укркоопспілки. Укоопосвіта, 2023. С. 11–14.

4. Охріменко О., Попов Р. Пovoєнна відбудова України: потенціал та стратегія перетворень. *Економіка та суспільство*. 2022. № 45. С. 1-10.

5. Завербний А. С., Паращич М. І. Формування стратегії відбудови економіки України в післявоєнний період. Економіко-правові аспекти господарювання: сучасний стан, ефективність та перспективи : матеріали VIII Міжнародної науково-практичної конференції (м. Одеса, 23–24 вересня 2022 р.), Одеса. 2022. С. 483–484.

6. Писарчук О. В., Орел Ю. Л., Єжелей Ю. О. Особливості бюджетування грантових заявок: аналіз повоєнної відбудови української економіки. *Наукові записки Львівського університету бізнесу та права*. 2023. № 37. С. 451–458.

7. Хацер М. В. Соціально-економічні виклики України у воєнний та поствоєнний час. *Менеджмент та підприємництво: тренди розвитку*. 2022. № 4 (22). С. 86–95.

8. Яшина А., Вишнеvsька В. Відновлення економіки у післявоєнний час. Фінансовоекономічна діяльність суб'єктів господарювання в умовах воєнного стану : міжнародний науково-практичний форум (м. Кам'янець-Подільський, 20–21 жовтня 2022р.). Кам'янець-Подільський : НРЗВО «Кам'янець-Подільський державний інститут», 2022. С. 205–207.

9. Townsend A. M. *Smart Cities: Big Data, Civic Hackers, and the Quest for a New Utopia*. New York: W.W. Norton & Company, 2013. 400 p.

10. Friedmann J. *Planning in the Public Domain: From Knowledge to Action*. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1986. 501 p.

11. Tierney K. *The Social Roots of Risk: Producing Disasters, Promoting Resilience*. Stanford: Stanford University Press, 2014. 320 p.

12. Porter M. *Competitive Advantage of Nations*. New York: Free Press, 1990. 855 p.

13. Marie Louise Stig Sørensen, Dacia Viejo-Rose. *War and Cultural Heritage: Biographies of Place*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2015. 350 p.

14. Ostrom E. *Governing the Commons: The Evolution of Institutions for Collective Action*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1990. 298 p.

15. UN. *Transforming our world : the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*. New York: United Nations, 2015. 40 p.