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Abstract.

Kravchenko S. Agricultural insurance as a tool for ensuring the economic sustainability of agri-food production.

The article examines the current state, development trends, and institutional principles of the functioning of the agricultural insurance system as one of the key mechanisms for ensuring the economic sustainability of agri-food enterprises. It is evident that in the context of increasing climatic, economic, and military risks, agricultural insurance is gaining strategic importance for ensuring the continuity of production activities, increasing the investment attractiveness of the agricultural sector, and strengthening the state's food security. The current state of the Ukrainian agricultural insurance market, the dynamics of insurance contract issuance, changes in insurance tariffs, the level of insurance payments, regional features in the development of the insurance market, and the activities of leading insurance companies are analyzed. Particular attention is paid to assessing the impact of state support on the development of agricultural insurance using regression analysis, which made it possible to determine the relationship between subsidizing insurance programs and the activation of investment processes in agri-food production. It was established that the development of the insurance mechanism contributes to increasing the financial stability of commodity producers, improves access to credit resources, and creates the prerequisites for the stable development of the agricultural sector. The prospects for using modern insurance protection instruments, in particular weather index insurance, multi-risk programs, parametric insurance, and war risk insurance mechanisms, are considered. It has been proven that their implementation will improve risk management efficiency, minimize losses for agricultural producers, and strengthen the institutional infrastructure of the insurance market in accordance with international standards. The need to improve state policy in agricultural insurance by developing mechanisms to subsidize insurance premiums, establishing guarantee funds, strengthening the reinsurance system, developing digital technologies for risk assessment, and expanding international cooperation is substantiated. The implementation of the proposed directions will contribute to the formation of an effective system of insurance protection of agri-food production, ensuring its financial stability, increasing the competitiveness of agricultural enterprises, and creating conditions for a sustainable post-war recovery of the Ukrainian economy.

Keywords: agricultural insurance; agri-food production; risk management; state support; insurance mechanisms; weather index insurance; war risks; financial stability; institutional support; agricultural policy.

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FROM DEMOCRATIC RESILIENCE TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: EVIDENCE FROM UKRAINIAN TERRITORIAL COMMUNITIES UNDER WARTIME CONDITIONS

Gavkalova N. L., Zolotaryova I. O., Kunitsyn O. M. From democratic resilience to sustainable development: evidence from Ukrainian territorial communities under wartime conditions.

The relationship between democratic governance and sustainable development is traditionally discussed as a normative objective of public policy. However, conditions of prolonged crisis raise a more fundamental question: how can democratic institutions contribute to sustainable development while operating under continuous external pressure and uncertainty? This challenge is particularly relevant for Ukrainian territorial communities, where wartime conditions have increased the importance of local governance while testing its capacity to preserve legitimacy, participation and institutional continuity. The purpose of this study is to develop a conceptual framework that explains how adaptive democratic governance contributes to democratic resilience and, in turn, how democratic resilience creates conditions for sustainable development at the local level. The research is based on the synthesis of contemporary studies on democratic governance, resilience, local self-government, and sustainable development. The study argues that sustainable development should not be treated solely as an economic or social outcome of recovery processes. Instead, it should be viewed as the result of governance systems capable of maintaining democratic legitimacy, institutional adaptability, and citizen engagement. Particular attention is devoted to governance mechanisms that connect democratic resilience with sustainable development, including citizen participation in decision-making, transparency in resource allocation, cooperation with civil society, institutional learning, and digital support for communication and public services. As a result, the paper proposes a conceptual model consisting of four interconnected elements: adaptive democratic governance, democratic resilience, sustainability dimensions, and sustainable development. The model demonstrates that adaptive governance practices lay the foundations for democratic resilience, that democratic resilience generates institutional, social, and economic sustainability outcomes, and that sustainable



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development reinforces governance capacity and creates favorable conditions for further democratic adaptation. Unlike linear approaches to recovery and development, the proposed framework conceptualizes democracy and sustainability as mutually reinforcing and continuously evolving processes. The theoretical contribution of the study lies in integrating the concepts of adaptive governance, democratic resilience, and sustainable development into a single analytical framework applicable to territorial communities operating under crisis conditions. The proposed approach may be used for developing local governance strategies and community development policies aimed at strengthening resilience and sustainability in Ukraine and other contexts affected by external shocks.

Keywords: adaptive democratic governance, democratic resilience, sustainable development, territorial communities, local governance.

Problem statement. The full-scale war in Ukraine has significantly transformed the conditions under which territorial communities operate, creating unprecedented challenges for local governance, democratic participation, and sustainable development. While wartime pressures often require rapid decision-making, resource mobilization, and institutional adaptation, they also pose risks to democratic accountability and citizen engagement. At the same time, territorial communities remain key actors in ensuring social cohesion, maintaining public services, supporting internally displaced persons, and coordinating local recovery efforts. Under such circumstances, the question of how democratic governance can remain resilient and contribute to sustainable development becomes increasingly important. Existing research confirms that decentralisation reforms have strengthened the institutional capacity of Ukrainian territorial communities and increased their role in crisis response and local development [1]. However, the long-term relationship between democratic resilience and sustainable development under wartime conditions remains insufficiently explored.

Analysis of recent research and publications. Theoretical foundations of governance resilience and post-crisis reconstruction have been widely discussed in the literature. D. W. Brinkerhoff emphasizes that rebuilding governance after crisis requires not only restoring administrative functions but also strengthening institutional legitimacy, public trust, and participatory mechanisms [2]. Similar conclusions are reflected in contemporary studies of Ukrainian local governance, which underline the importance of democratic principles for ensuring effective local self-government during wartime and post-war recovery [3]. Research on territorial communities also highlights resilience as a critical factor enabling adaptation to external shocks and supporting long-term community development [4]. Recent studies increasingly focus on adaptive governance and technological transformation as mechanisms for strengthening local governance capacity. In particular, M. Gustafsson et al. demonstrate the role of collaborative digital service provision in maintaining governance effectiveness during wartime [5]. M. P. Rodríguez Bolívar argues that digital governance, institutional resilience and citizen participation should be viewed as interconnected components of public value creation [6]. Complementary evidence is provided by M. Dubyna et al., who emphasize the growing importance of digitalization for sustainable public sector development [7].

At the same time, the growing body of literature on sustainable development increasingly recognizes the importance of democratic institutions and the quality of governance. R. Ivančík and D. Dušek identify democratic resilience as a prerequisite for sustainable development within contemporary European governance systems [8]. J. Marquardt et al. further argue that democratic innovations play a crucial role in addressing sustainability challenges [9], while P. Balasubramanian et al. demonstrate that the principles embedded in Sustainable Development Goal 16 create an important governance foundation for broader sustainability transitions [10]. Similar conclusions are presented by M. I. Sánchez-Hernández et al. (2024) and J. Fransen et al. (2024), who highlight the significance of citizen participation, social responsibility and adaptive governance for strengthening community resilience and sustainable local development [11; 12].

Despite the growing interest in governance resilience, digital transformation and sustainable development, existing studies tend to examine these phenomena separately. Insufficient attention is paid to understanding how adaptive democratic governance contributes to democratic

resilience and, in turn, how democratic resilience generates the institutional, social, and economic conditions necessary for the sustainable development of territorial communities under wartime conditions. This research gap underscores the need for an integrated conceptual framework that explains these interdependencies and supports the development of evidence-based approaches to community resilience and sustainable development.

The purpose of the research. The main aim of this paper is to develop and substantiate a conceptual framework explaining the relationships among adaptive democratic governance, democratic resilience, and sustainable development in territorial communities under wartime conditions. The study aims to identify the governance mechanisms by which democratic institutions, citizen participation, and institutional adaptability contribute to institutional, social, and economic sustainability, thereby creating conditions for long-term community development despite prolonged external shocks.

Presentation of the main research material. The sustainable development of territorial communities under wartime conditions depends not only on economic resources, infrastructure recovery, or external support, but also on the quality of democratic governance that enables communities to mobilize internal capacity, maintain trust, and coordinate collective action. In this sense, democratic resilience should be understood as a practical governance capacity that transforms participation, accountability, and institutional adaptability into long-term development conditions. For Ukrainian territorial communities, this relationship is especially important because the war has intensified administrative, financial, and social pressures while also increasing local authorities' responsibility for maintaining public services, supporting displaced populations, and developing recovery priorities.

The transition from democratic resilience to sustainable development is not automatic. It is mediated by specific governance mechanisms through which democratic practices acquire developmental significance. Citizen participation, transparency, cooperation with civil society, institutional learning and digital communication tools not only preserve democratic legitimacy. They also contribute to social cohesion, resource efficiency, service continuity and strategic development capacity. This logic is supported by research on local governance under crisis conditions, which demonstrates that resilient communities are those capable of combining institutional functionality with public trust and adaptive cooperation [13]. In the Ukrainian context, decentralization created important foundations for such locally embedded governance capacity, allowing territorial communities to respond more flexibly to wartime challenges [14].

Table 1. Governance mechanisms linking democratic resilience with sustainable development of territorial communities

Governance mechanism	Democratic function	Sustainability contribution
Citizen participation in local decision-making	Strengthens legitimacy and public ownership of local decisions	Supports social cohesion and inclusive recovery priorities
Transparency of resource allocation	Increases accountability and reduces risks of distrust	Improves efficiency of budget, donor and reconstruction resource use
Cooperation with civil society and volunteers	Expands local governance capacity beyond formal institutions	Strengthens community self-organization and service continuity
Institutional learning from crisis experience	Allows governance practices to adapt to changing risks	Converts wartime adaptation into long-term development capacity

Digital support for communication and services	Maintains interaction between authorities and citizens under disruption	Ensures continuity of services and access to information
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The mechanisms presented in Table 1 demonstrate that democratic governance practices should be assessed not only as procedural requirements, but also as instruments of sustainable community development. Citizen participation is important because it connects public decisions to residents' real needs and increases the legitimacy of recovery priorities. Under wartime conditions, participation may take hybrid or simplified forms, but its preservation remains essential for preventing alienation between citizens and local authorities. Studies of democratic space in Ukrainian communities confirm that civic engagement and local trust remain important factors in community responses to wartime pressures [15]. In this regard, participation becomes not only a democratic value, but also a mechanism of social sustainability.

Transparency of resource allocation performs a similar dual function. On the one hand, it strengthens democratic accountability. On the other hand, it increases the effectiveness of local development by improving the visibility and control of budgetary, donor, and reconstruction resources. This is particularly relevant for communities that must make difficult decisions under financial constraints and increasing reconstruction needs. Previous studies on the financial resilience of Ukrainian territorial communities confirm that transparent and strategically oriented resource management is a key factor of local stability under wartime conditions [16]. Cooperation with civil society and volunteers has become one of the most visible features of Ukrainian local governance during the war. It allows communities to compensate for institutional overload, expand service delivery and strengthen social solidarity. This corresponds to broader findings on post-crisis governance, where cooperation between formal institutions and civic actors is viewed as a condition for restoring legitimacy and maintaining core governance functions [17]. In the context of sustainable development, such cooperation contributes to social capital and long-term community self-organization. Institutional learning is another important mechanism. Wartime experience generates new practices of coordination, prioritization, and service provision. If these practices remain temporary, their developmental effect is limited. However, when they are institutionalized, they become part of the community's long-term adaptive capacity. Adaptive governance research in Ukraine shows that collaborative digital service provision and flexible administrative responses can strengthen the ability of public institutions to operate under uncertainty [18]. Therefore, institutional learning transforms crisis response into a resource for sustainable governance. Digital support for communication and services strengthens this process by maintaining interaction between citizens and authorities, even during physical disruptions. Digital tools enable access to information, public services, and feedback channels, thereby preserving democratic interaction and administrative continuity [19]. Digital governance should therefore be understood not only as a technological improvement but also as a pathway to public value, institutional resilience, and participatory governance, consistent with previous research on the technological transformation of democratic governance in Ukrainian territorial communities [20].

Based on these considerations, the study proposes the model of the Democratic Sustainability Cycle (Fig. 1) as a conceptual model explaining how adaptive democratic governance contributes to sustainable development under wartime conditions. The model consists of four interconnected elements: adaptive democratic Governance, Democratic Resilience, Sustainability Dimensions and Sustainable Development. Unlike linear models, the cycle reflects mutual reinforcement between democratic governance and development outcomes.

The first element is adaptive democratic governance, which refers to flexible governance practices that preserve democratic principles while responding to wartime challenges and uncertainty. It includes the ability of local authorities to maintain participation, transparency, communication, and cooperation despite security restrictions, displacement, and resource scarcity. This element is grounded in the idea that democracy under crisis does not disappear, but changes its forms. Adaptive governance allows communities to preserve the substance of democratic interaction even when standard procedures are constrained.

The second element is democratic resilience, which refers to the capacity of local democratic institutions and communities to maintain legitimacy, trust, and adaptability during prolonged crises. It is not limited to institutional survival. Rather, it reflects the ability of governance systems to remain publicly accepted and socially embedded. Democratic resilience emerges when adaptive practices become stable enough to support collective decision-making, institutional continuity, and cooperation between authorities and citizens.

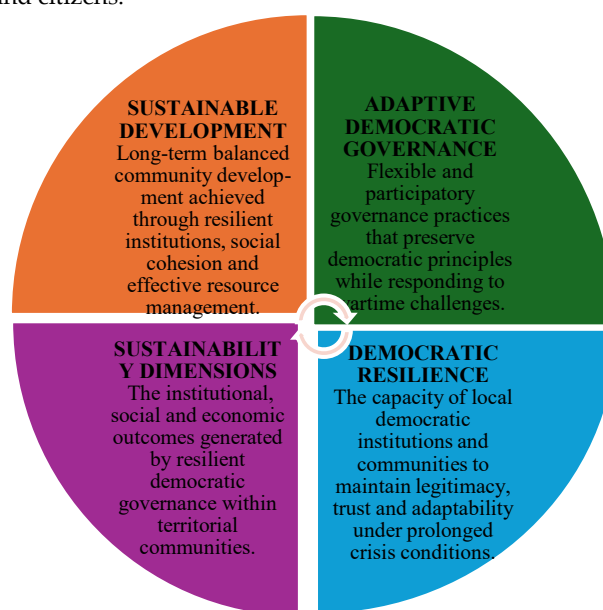


Fig. 1. The model of the Democratic Sustainability Cycle

The third element is sustainability dimensions, which explains how democratic resilience is transformed into development capacity. In this study, these dimensions include institutional, social, and economic sustainability. Institutional sustainability is reflected in stable and accountable local governance. Social sustainability is expressed through inclusion, cohesion and civic participation. Economic sustainability is supported by transparent resource management, strategic planning and the ability to attract and coordinate external support. These dimensions show that democratic resilience produces concrete developmental effects.

The fourth element is sustainable development, which represents long-term balanced community development achieved through resilient institutions, social cohesion and effective resource management. In the proposed cycle, sustainable development is not treated as a final endpoint. It reinforces adaptive democratic governance by increasing institutional capacity, public trust and community resources. Thus, the model demonstrates a circular relationship: adaptive democratic governance strengthens democratic resilience, democratic resilience generates sustainability outcomes, and sustainable development creates better conditions for further democratic adaptation.

The model of the Democratic Sustainability Cycle therefore provides a framework for understanding how Ukrainian territorial communities can transform wartime democratic adaptation into long-term development

capacity. It also shows that sustainable development under crisis conditions depends not only on reconstruction investments or administrative efficiency, but also on the quality of democratic governance that enables communities to remain legitimate, inclusive and adaptive.

Conclusions and prospects for further research.

The results of the research demonstrate that sustainable development of territorial communities under wartime conditions should be understood not only as a socio-economic objective, but also as the result of resilient democratic governance capable of adapting to prolonged external shocks. The findings indicate that democratic governance performs a dual function. On the one hand, it ensures legitimacy, accountability and citizen participation in local decision-making. On the other hand, it creates institutional, social and economic conditions necessary for long-term community development.

The analysis confirms that democratic resilience constitutes a critical intermediary link between adaptive governance practices and sustainable development outcomes. Wartime conditions have accelerated the transformation of local governance systems in Ukraine, increasing the importance of institutional adaptability, civic engagement, intersectoral cooperation and technological support. These factors contribute not only to maintaining governance continuity under crisis conditions, but also to strengthening community capacity for future development. The study further demonstrates that participation, transparency, institutional learning and digital governance mechanisms should

be viewed as developmental resources rather than solely democratic procedures.

The proposed model of the Democratic Sustainability Cycle provides a conceptual explanation of how adaptive democratic governance generates democratic resilience, how democratic resilience contributes to institutional, social and economic sustainability, and how sustainable development, in turn, reinforces governance capacity and creates new opportunities for democratic adaptation. Unlike linear approaches to recovery and development, the model conceptualizes democracy and sustainability as mutually reinforcing and continuously evolving processes.

The theoretical contribution of the study lies in integrating the concepts of adaptive governance, democratic resilience, and sustainable development into a single analytical framework applicable to territorial communities operating under conditions of prolonged uncertainty. The practical value of the proposed approach lies in its potential to inform the design of local governance strategies, recovery policies, and community development programs that combine democratic principles with long-term sustainability objectives.

Prospects for further research include the empirical validation of the Democratic Sustainability Cycle through comparative analysis of Ukrainian territorial communities, the development of indicators for measuring democratic resilience and sustainability outcomes, and the examination of how different governance models influence long-term development trajectories under conditions of crisis and post-crisis transformation.

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Abstract.

Гавкалова Н. Л., Золотарьова І. О., Куніцин О. М. Від демократичної стійкості до сталого розвитку: досвід українських територіальних громад в умовах воєнного стану.

Взаємозв'язок між демократичним управлінням і сталим розвитком традиційно обговорюється як нормативна мета державної політики. Однак умови тривалої кризи порушують більш фундаментальне питання: як демократичні інституції можуть сприяти сталому розвитку, функціонуючи під постійним зовнішнім тиском і невизначеністю? Цей виклик особливо актуальний для українських територіальних громад, де воєнні умови підвищили важливість місцевого управління, водночас перевіряючи його здатність зберігати легітимність, участь і інституційну безперервність. Метою цього дослідження є розробка концептуальної основи, яка пояснює, як адаптивне демократичне управління сприяє демократичній стійкості та як демократична стійкість, у свою чергу, створює умови для сталого розвитку на місцевому рівні. Дослідження базується на синтезі сучасних досліджень з питань демократичного управління, стійкості, місцевого самоврядування та сталого розвитку. У дослідженні стверджується, що сталий розвиток не слід розглядати виключно як економічний чи соціальний результат процесів відновлення. Натомість його слід розглядати як результат систем управління, здатних підтримувати демократичну легітимність, інституційну адаптивність і залучення громадян. Особлива увага приділяється механізмам управління, що пов'язують демократичну стійкість зі сталим розвитком, зокрема участі громадян у прийнятті рішень, прозорості розподілу ресурсів, співпраці з громадянським суспільством, інституційному навчанню та цифровій підтримці комунікацій і державних послуг. У результаті в статті пропонується концептуальна модель, що складається з чотирьох взаємопов'язаних елементів: адаптивного демократичного управління, демократичної стійкості, вимірів сталого розвитку та сталого розвитку. Модель демонструє, що практики адаптивного управління створюють основу для демократичної стійкості, демократична стійкість генерує інституційні, соціальні та економічні результати сталого розвитку, а сталий розвиток посилює управлінські можливості та створює сприятливі умови для подальшої демократичної адаптації. На відміну від лінійних підходів до відновлення та розвитку, запропонована структура концептуалізує демократію та сталий розвиток як взаємодіючі елементи і постійно розвивальні процеси. Теоретичний внесок дослідження полягає в інтеграції концепцій адаптивного управління, демократичної стійкості та сталого розвитку в єдину аналітичну структуру, що застосовується до територіальних громад, які діють у кризових умовах. Запропонований підхід може бути використаний для розробки стратегій місцевого управління та політики розвитку громад, спрямованої на зміцнення стійкості й сталого розвитку в Україні та в інших контекстах, що постраждали від зовнішніх потрясінь.

Ключові слова: адаптивне демократичне управління, демократична стійкість, сталий розвиток, територіальні громади, місцеве управління.

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РЕСУРСНІ ДЕТЕРМІНАНТИ ФОРМУВАННЯ СОЦІАЛЬНОГО КАПІТАЛУ ГІРСЬКИХ ТЕРИТОРІЙ ЗАКАРПАТТЯ

Пітюлич М. М. Ресурсні детермінанти формування соціального капіталу гірських територій Закарпаття.