

Organizational mechanism for the implementation of state policy in the field of overcoming the consequences of military operations in Ukraine

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Abstract

The article examines the key aspects of Ukraine's state policy in the field of overcoming the consequences of military operations, in particular, coordination of efforts of state bodies, international partners, NGOs and volunteers. The author emphasizes that after the devastating consequences of the war, the reconstruction of the affected regions will become a priority for state institutions. Cooperation at various levels of government, including central and local authorities, will be an important element. The Ministry of Infrastructure of Ukraine is coordinating the rebuilding of critical facilities, such as roads, bridges, railways, and energy networks, using both domestic resources and international assistance. The World Bank, the IMF, the European Union, and other donors are providing funding and grants to enable the implementation of large infrastructure projects. The digitalization of recovery processes includes the introduction of electronic systems for monitoring the condition of infrastructure, recording damage, and managing financial flows. This ensures transparency and efficiency in the use of funds, helping to optimize resources and accelerate recovery. Civil society plays an important role. Volunteer organizations provide humanitarian aid, medical support, and social rehabilitation for victims, as well as participate in the reconstruction of buildings and infrastructure. The Ministry of Internal Affairs and the Security Service of Ukraine guarantee security in the recovering regions, in particular by ensuring public safety and countering sabotage. International organizations not only provide financial support but also help Ukraine implement best management and monitoring practices.

Keywords: public administration, mechanisms of public administration, public policy, consequences of military operations, security and defense sector, civil society, international organizations.

1. Problem statement.

Overcoming the consequences of hostilities in Ukraine requires the introduction of effective mechanisms of public administration, which include organizational components to coordinate the efforts of the government, international organizations, NGOs and the private sector. It has now been proven that organizational mechanisms for implementing state policy are implemented by state authorities and local governments and are used when other mechanisms fail to stabilize the situation. In the area of overcoming the consequences of military actions in Ukraine, such mechanisms include antitrust policy, state control over the pricing of socially important goods, customs policy, social protection of the population, use of law enforcement agencies to combat crime and mass disorders, etc. These mechanisms are a set of organizational and administrative measures, tools, and levers used by the authorities to ensure sustainable development of the regions and improve the standard of living and quality of life of the population [1].

The main tasks of the organizational mechanisms for implementing the state policy in the field of overcoming the consequences of hostilities in Ukraine can be considered as follows: monitoring threats to socio-economic, political,

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environmental stability and national security of the state; analysis of the current situation and development of forecast decisions on the development of crisis phenomena in the regions of the state; state control over the activities of executive authorities, local self-government bodies; resolution of social contradictions, support of social stability, etc.

Practice shows that the state's influence is most needed when implementing the state policy in the field of overcoming the consequences of military operations in Ukraine (there is a need to move to centralized management until the crisis situation is resolved). The state authorities, local self-government bodies and law enforcement forces are entrusted with the tasks of ensuring public order and implementing public security measures within their powers in the context of internal security tasks.

2. Analysis of recent research and publications.

Research on problematic issues of public administration in the field of overcoming the consequences of military operations is considered in the works of such scholars as: O. Galushko A. Sydorenko, V. Chekaliuk, I. Romanenko, I. Koval, L. Bogush, V. Marchenko. The issues of counteracting socio-economic crises and the role of international organizations, such as the UN and NATO, in the restoration of Ukraine after the conflict are considered in the works of S. Bielai, I. Yevtushenko, S. Godlevskiy, O Skibitskiy and other scholars. The researchers focus on the economic challenges and opportunities for restoring Ukraine's infrastructure after the armed conflict and the impact of international assistance, in particular the EU and the World Bank, on the restoration of Ukraine's infrastructure, and also consider mechanisms for rebuilding infrastructure on the example of countries that have experienced conflicts. At the same time, insufficient attention is paid to the issues of ensuring security and law and order in the regions recovering from military operations.

3. The purpose of the article is to develop an organizational mechanism for implementing the State policy in the area of overcoming the consequences of military operations in Ukraine.

4. Summary of the main material.

The organizational mechanisms for implementing the State policy in the area of overcoming the consequences of hostilities in Ukraine are complex and multilayered. They involve both state institutions and international organizations and civil society, and have specific tasks to restore socio-economic infrastructure, rehabilitate victims and ensure security, etc.

The main components of these mechanisms can be summarized as follows.

1. Centralized management and coordination in the process of overcoming the consequences of military actions in Ukraine is a key aspect of state policy. This process involves different levels of government, including state institutions, local authorities, international partners and non-governmental organizations. Proper coordination and efficient use of resources is crucial not only for the successful restoration of the destroyed infrastructure, but also for the return of citizens to peaceful life.

The Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine is the central executive body responsible for coordinating and managing all aspects of state policy in the area of post-war reconstruction. Its main task is to create strategic plans, state programs and regulations that define the main directions of recovery efforts. One of key elements are state programs to restore the regions most affected by the war. Such programs include not only financial planning, but also investment projects aimed at rebuilding infrastructure, providing social support to victims, and restoring economic activity.

The Cabinet of Ministers is also responsible for attracting and allocating financial resources, including international investments, grants and assistance from international organizations such as the European Union, the World Bank, the United Nations and others. This allows for large-scale reconstruction projects to be implemented in the shortest possible time, mobilizing significant resources for the reconstruction of critical infrastructure such as roads, energy facilities, medical facilities, and housing.

One of the priorities of the Cabinet of Ministers is to ensure transparency and efficient use of funds allocated for restoration projects. To this end, special monitoring and control mechanisms are being created to track each stage of project implementation, minimizing corruption risks and abuse.

Another important body responsible for the recovery process is the Ministry of Reintegration of the Temporarily Occupied Territories of Ukraine. Its main function is to implement the policy of reintegration of the territories affected by the hostilities and to ensure the return to normal life of citizens who were forced to leave their homes because of the war. The Ministry coordinates measures to rehabilitate the affected population, restore infrastructure and rebuild destroyed social and life-support infrastructure (schools, hospitals, water supply systems, etc.).

The main focus is on vital infrastructure: restoring bridges, roads, and energy facilities, as well as ensuring conditions for the return of the population to safe and habitable areas. In addition, the Ministry is working to develop social support programs for internally displaced persons (IDPs), including housing, social services and employment assistance.

The Ministry of Reintegration is also actively cooperating with international organizations that provide technical and financial assistance in the framework of the recovery process. This includes partnerships with organizations specializing in humanitarian aid, medical support, psychological rehabilitation and meeting the basic needs of the population in the affected areas.

Coordination with international partners is an important aspect of centralized management of the recovery process. Ukraine receives significant assistance from organizations such as the European Union, the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the Red Cross, and others. Each of these partners provides support at different levels – from humanitarian aid to providing funds for infrastructure reconstruction and implementing social programs for the affected population [2].

International assistance plays a key role in financing the reconstruction of residential buildings, infrastructure projects, and social and medical facilities. In addition, international partners provide technical support, expertise and advice in managing the recovery process.

2. The rehabilitation and social protection of victims of military operations is one of the priorities of Ukraine's state policy. This process includes a range of measures aimed at providing assistance to refugees, veterans, IDPs and civilians affected by hostilities. An important component is not only the provision of physical and material support, but also attention to the psychological state of the victims, their social integration and medical rehabilitation.

Organizational mechanisms for social protection are implemented through the activities of the Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine and local authorities. They are responsible for the development and implementation of programs that provide financial and social assistance to affected populations. Particular attention is paid to internally displaced persons, war veterans and their families, as well as civilians who have suffered psychological or physical trauma due to hostilities.

Local authorities play an important role in providing assistance at the regional level. They coordinate the resettlement of internally displaced persons and provide access to social services and assistance programs. Local social services also play an important role, providing support in applying for benefits, access to medical care and housing.

We should also note the activities of NGOs and volunteer movements that play a significant role in social support for the victims. They provide targeted assistance, organize fundraisers, and provide humanitarian support in the form of food, medicine, clothing, and other necessary resources. NGOs are also actively involved in rehabilitation programs, providing psychological support and counseling.

One of the key aspects of recovery is the psychological rehabilitation of victims of war. The fighting, loss of loved ones, forced displacement and constant stress leave deep psychological trauma that requires professional help. The Ministry of Health, together with other government agencies and international partners, is implementing programs aimed at supporting mental health.

Veterans and their families are provided with specialized psychological support programs, including therapy courses, consultations with psychologists, and group support. An important component of such programs is to help overcome post-traumatic stress disorder, depression, anxiety and other psychological disorders related to the effects of war.

International organizations, such as the Red Cross, are also actively involved in psychological rehabilitation programs, providing technical support, funding, and expert advice. They help to organize trainings for psychologists, improving the skills of specialists working with victims.

Medical support is an important component of rehabilitation for war victims. Military, civilians and internally displaced persons often require specialized medical care due to injuries or traumas sustained as a result of hostilities. The Ministry of Health and medical institutions in the regions are working to provide comprehensive medical care, from surgical operations to long-term rehabilitation.

War veterans and wounded civilians receive specialized care in rehabilitation centers that provide physiotherapy, orthopedics and prosthetics. Such centers help victims restore their physical health and adapt to new living conditions after serious injuries.

In addition, the government of Ukraine, together with international partners, is creating conditions for the rehabilitation and treatment of victims abroad, in particular for those who need specialized medical care that cannot be obtained in Ukraine due to the limited resources of the medical system.

3. Infrastructure restoration is one of the key areas of Ukraine's state policy in the post-war reconstruction process. The large-scale destruction caused by the hostilities requires significant resources and coordinated efforts of the state, the private sector, and international partners to rebuild critical infrastructure that is vital to restoring normal life in the affected regions [3-4].

The Ministry of Infrastructure of Ukraine plays a central role in the process of rebuilding infrastructure. It is tasked with coordinating projects aimed at rebuilding damaged roads, bridges, railways, ports, and energy networks that supply the country with electricity and fuel. The Ministry manages these projects in cooperation with other government agencies, local authorities, international organizations and the private sector.

One of the key challenges facing the Ministry of Infrastructure is rebuilding the transportation infrastructure. Roads, bridges, and railways are the main arteries connecting different regions of the country and ensuring the transportation of goods and people. Rebuilding these facilities is a priority as it is critical for the country's economy and social stability.

Considerable attention is also paid to energy infrastructure. The hostilities have caused significant damage to energy facilities such as power plants, power lines, gas pipelines and oil terminals. Restoration of the energy system is an important task to ensure a stable supply of electricity, gas and fuel for both industrial and domestic needs. The Ministry of Infrastructure, together with energy companies, is working to modernize the energy networks using innovative technologies and attracting foreign investment.

Infrastructure rehabilitation projects are often implemented in cooperation with private companies and international donors. This allows not only to attract additional resources to finance large-scale projects, but also to use best practices and technologies to improve the efficiency and speed of reconstruction.

International partners, such as the European Union, the World Bank, the European Investment Bank, and others, provide Ukraine with significant financial and technical assistance. They finance infrastructure reconstruction projects, provide loans and grants, and facilitate the involvement of international experts. This cooperation helps ensure that reconstruction projects meet international standards of quality and sustainability.

Private companies, including domestic construction and energy corporations, are participating in tenders for reconstruction

work. In addition, the involvement of private investors in the construction of infrastructure, such as highways, airports, and ports, can speed up the recovery process and reduce the burden on the state budget.

4. Ensuring security and law and order is one of the main challenges in regions recovering from war. Military operations have caused significant destruction not only of physical infrastructure, but also of social and legal institutions. Therefore, security and law enforcement agencies play a key role in stabilizing the situation, protecting the rights of citizens and creating conditions for the restoration of normal life.

The Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine (MoIA) is responsible for coordinating the efforts of various services to ensure law and order and security in the regions affected by the hostilities. The restoration of stability in these regions depends on the ability of the state to guarantee the safety of citizens, protect their property, and prevent criminal activity that may increase in the transition period after active hostilities.

One of the main functions of the Ministry of Internal Affairs is to manage the National Police and the National Guard of Ukraine, which ensure order in cities and villages where reconstruction work is underway. They are responsible for patrolling the territories, protecting public order, investigating crimes, and preventing new offenses. In regions particularly affected by the war, the police also perform humanitarian aid functions, facilitate evacuation of the population and support life support [5].

In the recovering regions, the work of patrol police is becoming increasingly important, as they are responsible for maintaining law and order on the streets and in public places. After the end of active hostilities, it is important to maintain security as some areas may be mined and the risk of sabotage remains real. The National Guard of Ukraine is actively working to eliminate the remnants of hostilities and help local communities return to peaceful life [6].

The Security Service of Ukraine (SSU) protects the state from internal and external threats, especially in regions where there is a risk of sabotage, terrorist attacks and the activity of enemy agent networks. After active hostilities, many areas remain vulnerable to sabotage and attacks by remnants of enemy groups, so the SSU is actively working to counter such threats. The SSU is engaged in counterintelligence, investigation of sabotage acts, collection of intelligence information, as well as neutralizing enemy agents and spies. In cooperation with the military and police, the SSU ensures the security of critical infrastructure, such as power plants, water supply systems, and transportation networks, which can be potential targets for sabotage. Particularly important is the SSU's work in combating illegal arms trafficking, which may increase after the war. The SSU, together with the police and other law enforcement agencies, conducts operations to seize illegal weapons and explosives, which ensures security in communities [7].

Ukraine actively cooperates with international partners in the field of law enforcement and security. The European Union, NATO, Interpol, and other organizations provide technical and financial assistance in training law enforcement officers, improving the material and technical base of the police and judicial system. International partners also assist in collecting evidence for war crimes investigations and preparing lawsuits for international courts, such as the International Criminal Court. This contributes to improving the justice process and bringing to justice those responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law.

5. The involvement of civil society and volunteers is one of the main factors in overcoming the consequences of the hostilities in Ukraine. Civil society, which consists of numerous volunteer organizations, charitable foundations and initiative groups, plays a key role in supporting victims, providing humanitarian aid, medical support and participating in the reconstruction of the destroyed regions.

Since the first days of the war, volunteer organizations have been an integral part of helping both the military and the civilian population. Volunteers are collecting and distributing humanitarian aid, delivering food, medicine and clothing to the most remote and dangerous regions of the country. Many organizations coordinate their activities with local administrations and international partners to ensure continuous support for the victims.

Volunteers are also actively involved in the evacuation of people from the war zone, helping those who cannot leave the dangerous areas on their own. This activity is especially important for vulnerable groups, such as the elderly, children, and people with disabilities. In addition, volunteers organize temporary accommodation centers for internally displaced persons (IDPs), where victims are provided with temporary shelter, food and medical care.

Civil society is actively involved in rebuilding infrastructure. Many volunteer movements and civil society organizations are organizing actions to restore damaged buildings, including residential buildings, schools, hospitals, and cultural facilities. Volunteers are working with local authorities and professional construction companies to ensure the reconstruction work, providing assistance in the form of labor, material resources and organizational support.

Volunteers' construction initiatives are aimed at returning as soon as possible people back to normal life in their homes. This not only helps to restore infrastructure, but also increases social cohesion and hope for a speedy recovery.

Humanitarian aid is an important part of the activities of volunteer organizations. Volunteers provide the affected population with food, medicines, hygiene products, clothing, and essential equipment. The humanitarian aid is delivered to the regions most affected by the war, in particular to places where it is difficult to meet the basic needs of the population due to the destruction of infrastructure.

International humanitarian organizations, such as the Red Cross, the UN, and UNICEF, are actively cooperating with Ukrainian volunteers and NGOs, supplying humanitarian goods and financial assistance to implement support programs.

Another important area of civil society work is psychological support. Volunteer groups and charitable foundations organize psychological assistance for those affected by the war, including veterans, internally displaced persons, and families of the deceased. They set up psychological rehabilitation centers, consult with psychologists, organize support groups and special trainings for professionals working with victims.

Psychological support also includes rehabilitation programs for children who have experienced traumatic war experiences.

NGOs engage professional psychologists, teachers and social workers to provide comprehensive assistance to children and their families.

6. Digitalization and information support are central to the current processes of rebuilding Ukraine after the end of hostilities. The use of digital technologies allows not only to increase the efficiency of recovery management, but also to ensure transparency, control and coordination of actions between different actors. Thanks to the introduction of electronic systems and platforms, government agencies, international partners, businesses and the public can receive up-to-date information on the status of reconstruction, resource use and progress.

One of the important areas of digitalization is the creation of electronic systems for recording infrastructure damage. As a result of the hostilities, thousands of facilities – residential buildings, hospitals, schools, roads, and power grids – were damaged or destroyed. To effectively manage the reconstruction process, it is necessary to have accurate data on the condition of each object. Electronic damage recording systems allow you to record the extent of damage in real time, collect data on the state of the infrastructure and prioritize reconstruction.

Such systems use satellite imagery, drones and other remote sensing tools to create virtual damage maps. The information is entered into centralized databases that allow not only to see the current state of the infrastructure, but also to plan restoration work, taking into account the resources and the required time frame. This data helps to make the following decisions informed decisions at the level of the government and local authorities, which ensures efficient allocation of resources and accelerates the reconstruction process.

Transparency and control over the use of financial resources are critical in the recovery process. To this end, digital platforms for monitoring the use of funds are being implemented to track the movement of financial flows, assess the effectiveness of their use, and prevent corruption.

In particular, the platforms enable government agencies and international donors to receive real-time information on project financing, contracting, and the procurement of materials and equipment. Such tools increase trust in the reconstruction process, as all stages of spending become transparent and accessible to the public.

One example of such an initiative is government open data platforms where tenders, contracts, and progress reports are posted. Citizens, non-governmental organizations and journalists can track the progress of projects and identify possible problems or delays. This creates conditions for openness and accountability, which contributes to more efficient use of funds.

Digital platforms also allow for efficient management of the recovery process. Modern technologies, such as enterprise resource planning (ERP) systems, are used to coordinate the work of various agencies, monitor reconstruction progress, and manage the supply chain for construction materials and equipment.

Digital management systems can automate many processes, making them more efficient and effective. For example, government agencies can use the systems to manage reconstruction projects, appoint contractors, monitor work performance, and resolve funding issues. This avoids duplication of efforts and improves the quality of resource management.

Geographic information systems (GIS) play a special role in the digitalization of recovery processes. They allow processing a large amount of spatial data and creating interactive maps that show the state of infrastructure, the progress of reconstruction work, and other key indicators. GIS can be used both for rapid response to new damage and for long-term reconstruction planning. Such systems allow you to integrate data from various sources – satellites, drones, ground surveys – and create detailed maps that help you more accurately estimate the scope of work and monitor its implementation. In addition, GIS helps to track the restoration of energy infrastructure, water supply, transportation routes and other vital facilities.

Digitalization also includes the creation of mobile applications that allow citizens to report infrastructure damage, participate in monitoring the recovery process, or receive information about available services. Such applications allow for a quick response to problems, provide feedback between the authorities and the population, and increase management efficiency.

5. Conclusions.

One of the key challenges of centralized management of the recovery process is to ensure effective interaction between all the institutions involved – government agencies, international organizations, local communities and civil society. It is also important to create transparent mechanisms for monitoring and evaluating the use of resources to ensure their rational use and achievement of the set goals. Centralized management and coordination of efforts at all levels allow Ukraine to ensure a gradual process of recovery and reintegration of the affected regions, ensuring stability and security for citizens in the long term.

Restoring Ukraine's infrastructure and economy is a large-scale and multi-level process that requires significant resources and coordination of efforts by all stakeholders. The active cooperation of government agencies, international partners and private businesses has helped to ensure the effective restoration of destroyed facilities and stimulate economic activity in the affected regions. The creation of special economic zones and the provision of business incentives contribute to economic development and social stability, helping Ukraine gradually return to peaceful life and ensure sustainable economic growth.

Ensuring security and law and order in the reconstruction regions is an important step in returning to normal life after the end of hostilities. The Ministry of Internal Affairs, the National Police and the Security Service of Ukraine are actively working to stabilize the situation, counter sabotage threats and ensure the protection of citizens. The judicial system provides legal support in restoring property rights, compensating for damages and prosecuting war crimes. International cooperation helps to strengthen Ukraine's efforts to ensure security and restore law and order.

Volunteer organizations, charitable foundations and civic initiatives provide critical assistance in the humanitarian sphere, medical support, psychological rehabilitation and restoration of the devastated regions. They complement the government's

efforts by providing a quick and flexible response to the urgent needs of the affected population. With the active participation of civil society, Ukraine will be able to more effectively overcome the consequences of the hostilities and ensure the country's recovery.

Digitalization plays a crucial role in Ukraine's post-conflict recovery by providing tools for accurate damage accounting, transparent financial management, and effective coordination of reconstruction efforts. The use of modern technologies, such as geographic information systems, mobile applications and digital platforms, can significantly speed up the reconstruction process, ensure transparency in the use of funds and improve the quality of resource management. Thanks to digital technologies, Ukraine is able to respond more effectively to challenges and ensure the successful recovery of the affected regions.

Successful overcoming the consequences of hostilities requires coordinated work of all of these elements and their integration into a single state strategy that should be flexible and adapted to current challenges.

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