

The consolidation of contemporary communities for the principles of sustainable development and conditions of the local agenda

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Abstract

Established that specificity of each specific region and community in the context of sustainable development requires taking into account the level of urban development, parameters of economic growth, traditions and needs of the public environment. Revealed the meaning of the consolidation around sustainable development benchmarks as not only a political task, but also a matter of local value solidarity. Emphasized that the possibility of adopting an adaptive sustainable development strategy for each community depends on its internal capacity, analysis and forecast of the development trajectory. Disclosed the interdisciplinary significance of consolidation within sustainable development programs and inter-institutional interaction in the local context. Identified the specifics of public discussions between community stakeholders, which reveal a multiplicity of interests that must be coordinated within the framework of sustainable development policy at the local level. Justified that sustainability consolidation reflects an evolutionary approach within the framework of community development. Determined the role of the local community consolidation within the framework of sustainable development projects, which forms the identity of the community within the diversity of territorial interests. Established that consolidation of the local community determines a positive vector for environmental protection in a specific area. Emphasized the ways to increase institutional support for sustainable development initiatives at the level of specific participants and within the framework of the adopted norms. Revealed an opportunity to empirically record such efforts and the level of their sufficiency. Established a key element in the consolidation of the community around the guidelines of sustainable development is the constant work to involve and educate community members, as well as creating conditions for their active participation in decision-making processes.

Keywords

consolidation, sustainable development, local community, political discussions, pro-ecological projects

1. Introduction

Contemporary sustainable development is a set of principles that ensure the transformation of many countries of the world, as well as the integration of environmental management approaches at the global level [1, 2]. On the other hand, at the local level, sustainable development is still considered in some places as a certain declarative and meaningful framework that needs to be filled with specific measures, projects and programs. The peculiarities of each specific region and community in the context of sustainable development requires taking into account the level of urban development, parameters of economic growth, traditions and needs of the public environment [3, 4]. Consolidation of local communities around the principles of sustainable development is a non-trivial task in modern Ukraine. Since the full-scale invasion of the Russian Federation, the destruction of natural ecosystems and

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significant damage to the well-being of communities and infrastructure facilities have caused great threats of destabilization of the ecological environment. In such conditions, it is urgent to develop anti-crisis managerial measures to preserve the course of communities to implement the principles of sustainable development. Accordingly, consolidation around sustainable development benchmarks is not only a political task, but also a matter of value solidarity, the development of behavioral traditions, as well as the involvement of new generations in defending sustainable development scenarios and alternatives.

The possibility of adopting an adaptive sustainable development strategy for each community depends on its internal capacity, analysis and forecast of the development trajectory. At the same time, global benchmarks of sustainable development can only be a general framework for local political management [5, 6]. Accordingly, the identification of political and social resources for consolidation around the benchmarks of sustainable development is relevant.

2. Literature review

A number of modern scientists are investigating the topic of focusing efforts on sustainable development programs. For instance, article [7] explores perspectives on the intersection of different sectors in global sustainability governance and proposes an approach to analyzing the networks and relationships between them, article [8] examines the ecopolitical discourse associated with the concept of «environmental security» and its impact on political geography. V.Devenin describes community development cooperation programs in mining regions in Chile [9], A.Jain, J.Courvisanos, N. Subramaniam examine the localization of sustainable development goals in developing countries [10], F.Marín-González, S. R.Moganadas, A.Paredes-Chacín, J. Yeo, S.Subramaniam, propose a consolidated framework for cross-sector collaboration in sustainable community development [11], M. E.Mwebesa, K.Yoh, K.Doi present a logical sectoral view of sustainable development projects focusing on safety and sustainability at the local level [12]. These works present a variety of approaches and research on sustainable development at the local level, including the intersection of sectors, the localization of sustainable development goals, and collaboration between different stakeholders. However, the need for more detailed study of approaches to ensuring the consolidation of local communities in the context of sustainable development becomes more up to date.

The purpose of the article is to establish the resources of consolidation of sustainable development at the local level. The task of the article is to identify alternatives for the adoption of the principles of sustainable development in local communities.

3. Materials, methods, and discussions

An important factor in the institutional evolution of communities in the context of consolidation around the benchmarks of sustainable development. In particular, the formation of working groups or committees is promising. It is expedient to create groups of people from the community interested in sustainable development. These groups can deal with specific aspects, such as ecology, social justice, economic development, etc. This especially applies to the interdisciplinary significance of consolidation within sustainable development programs and inter-institutional interaction in this context. I. Scoones, co-director of the ESRC STEPS Centre at Sussex and principal investigator of the ERC Advanced Grant project, assumed that the theme of sustainability is continued in a final section on political processes, highlighting regimes of truth, rule, and accumulation as ways of dissecting these. The review concludes with an assessment of implications for politics and action, including a discussion of institutions and governance, as well as a reflection on future research and the methodological stance required for an effective response to the political challenges of sustainability and development [13].

Among the methods that favor consolidation, information campaigns stand out. They may include the organization of events, meetings and presentations to educate the local population about the concept of sustainable development, its benefits and importance for society. Accordingly, public discussions

between stakeholders reveal a multiplicity of interests that must be coordinated within the framework of sustainable development policy at the local level. I. Scoones revealed that conflicts between external investors, the state, (para)military groups, and local people in the context of the so-called land rush raise questions of tenure rights, gender access, and wider land administration systems and their political economy. This in turn shifts attention from questions of land availability to the negotiation of access and control, and the need to develop institutions that address this process [13].

A necessary condition for consolidation is the creation of educational programs. Attention is drawn to the development of programs for the sustainable development of education for schools, colleges and universities based on the principles of sustainable development. Training should include both theoretical and practical aspects of environmental policy and eco-friendly behavior. Therefore, the purpose of consolidation of the local community within the framework of the concept of sustainable development is not only the strengthening of environmental protection measures, but also ideological consensus. In the same way, consolidation reflects an evolutionary approach within the framework of community development. Ian Scoones persuasively notes, that in many liberalizing, capitalist societies, alliances of actors shape and reshape institutions, often through a gradual, incremental, or sometimes subversive process of change, involving institutional displacement, layering, drift, conversion, or exhaustion. This contrasts with theories of rapid, radical change and institutional rupture, where transformations occur through external shocks and forces that are linked to sometimes revolutionary upheavals and require the overturning of existing orders and structures of authority through mass mobilizations. Whether transformations are gradual or sudden, or have elements of both over time, a historical perspective is essential to reveal how directions of change are negotiated through complex sociopolitical relations, involving multiple actors over time [13].

Efforts to consolidate the local community in the context of the principles of sustainable development include support for local entrepreneurs. Concrete measures are to promote the development of local business that adheres to the principles of sustainability. This may include supporting small and medium-sized enterprises that produce environmentally friendly goods or use sustainable production practices. In this way, the consolidation of the local community within the framework of sustainable development projects forms the identity of the community within the diversity of territorial interests. H. Bulkeley considered scalar and non-scalar interpretations of spatiality as necessarily opposite, and argued, that through a more careful deployment of concepts of hierarchy and territory common ground between scalar and network geographies can be forged, and can inform our understanding of environmental governance. In making this argument, H. Bulkeley also provided an overview of contemporary configurations of global environmental governance, and seeks to illustrate by reference to one transnational municipal network, the Cities for Climate Protection programme, how governing the environment involves both political processes of scaling and rescaling the objects and agents of governance, as well as attempts to create new, networked, arenas of governance [14].

An important element of the policy of sustainable development at the local level is the organization of public events. In this regard, there is a growing need for events and actions that emphasize the importance of sustainable development and the ways in which each member of the community can contribute. Consolidation of the local community determines a positive vector for environmental protection in a specific area. This affects the way of governance. A. Fransen and H. Bulkeley, employing a governmentality approach, revealed two overarching rationales by TGIs of biodiversity as a means to climate change and «asset-at-risk» that are rendered governable through myriad techniques «at a distance» and «in proximity». By revealing how biodiversity is made to fit with the climate arena, this research finds that these governable biodiversity spaces could generate rather regrettable solutions along these shifting and unfolding climate–biodiversity frontiers [15].

The success of community consolidation within the vector of sustainable development requires attention to building partnerships within the community. The establishment of partnerships with other local organizations, governmental institutions and non-governmental organizations to jointly develop and implement sustainable development projects is being updated. This encourages us to look for ways to increase institutional support for sustainable development initiatives at the level of specific participants and within the framework of the adopted norms. L. Tozer, H. Bulkeley, A. van

der Jagt, H.Toxopeus, L.Xie and H.Runhaar drew on 243 interviews, participant observation, and document analysis examining urban nature-based solutions across six European countries and the EU. They identified 20 stepping stones that can be used to accelerate the uptake of urban NBS (nature based solutions) in European cities. In the case of urban NBS in Europe, we find that the capacity of stepping stones to generate catalytic change strongly depends on how they interact with one another. L.Tozer, H.Bulkeley, A.van der Jagt, H.Toxopeus, L.Xie, H.Runhaar illustrated that pathways are not given but rather assembled through key interventions that collectively generate the capacities and momentum needed to overcome inertia and generate new socio-material orders in which such interventions are normalized as mainstream responses to sustainability challenges [16].

An essential condition for consolidation is the creation of feedback mechanisms. Targeted efforts are needed to provide residents with an opportunity to express their opinions and ideas regarding sustainable development and participate in decision-making. The specified mechanisms at the level of the local community are able to significantly strengthen the lobbying of the interests of sustainable development. There is an opportunity to empirically record such efforts and the level of their sufficiency. L.Tozer, H.Bulkeley, A.van der Jagt, H.Toxopeus, L.Xie, H.Runhaar disclosed that, building on the dynamics of sustainability pathways identified in socio-technical and socioecological perspectives, in this paper we problematize the implicit dependence on 'scaling' as the central means through which pathways can be forged and instead offer an alternative means focused on «catalyzing» sustainable pathways [16].

The transmission of positive examples of success and experience in the context of the implementation of sustainable development practices requires support and publication. This is especially true of stories and examples of sustainable development success in your community to inspire others to participate. At the same time, a key element in the consolidation of the community around the guidelines of sustainable development is the constant work to involve and educate community members, as well as creating conditions for their active participation in decision-making processes. Accordingly, networks of actors that support sustainable development must constantly increase on the basis of social cohesion. An international team of authors truly noted, that rather than change being generated through social mechanisms such as networks of actors transferring findings to other settings, recognizing that urban conditions are always-in-the-making points to the importance of understanding how experimentation harnesses, disrupts, and reconfigures the socio-material capacities of the urban to generate new kinds of potential for change [16].

Uniting the local community around sustainable development goals and projects requires careful planning and effective management of the process. Among other measures, consolidation involves the creation of a committee for sustainable development, which will include representatives of various sectors of society: citizens, business, government agencies, non-governmental organizations, etc. This will help ensure broad representation and diversity of views. Therefore, the institutionalization of local community consolidation provides a way for multilateral governance and decision-making regarding sustainable development. L. Xie, H. Bulkeley and L.Tozer rightly emphasized, that urban experimentation is an increasingly crucial mode of environmental governance, we suggest that the understanding of mainstreaming needs to look beyond the EPI literature when it comes to sustainable innovations or experiments to take into account the multi-level governance of urban sustainability and the ways in which various interventions, projects and schemes led by different urban actors generate urban governance [17].

The institutional viability of a community is characterized by its ability to jointly define a vision of sustainable development for the local community and develop specific goals that can be achieved within the framework of this vision. Consolidation goals in the context of sustainable development also require mandatory consideration of the opinions of all stakeholders. Innovation is a key element of consensus among stakeholders in promoting sustainable development at the local community level. Therefore, L. Xie, H. Bulkeley and L.Tozer argue that mainstreaming sustainable innovation, like NBS, is best understood as a process through which these experiments and innovations are embedded into urban systems such that they reconfigure the flow of power, resources and materials and gain momentum to transform mainstream institutions, infrastructures, and social norms [17].

Community commitment to sustainable development should be stimulated by educational activities and awareness campaigns to increase awareness of sustainable development, its benefits and relevance to the community. An effective tool for localizing sustainability policy is to hold public hearings, forums or discussions where community members can express their ideas and concerns regarding sustainability projects. This also includes the development of specific projects. Based on overall goals and community feedback, develop specific projects that will help achieve sustainability goals. However, projects must address the diverse needs and priorities of the community. In this way, the coordination of priorities should contribute to the development of specific steps within the framework of the implementation of the local policy of sustainable development. L. Xie, H. Bulkeley and L. Tozer, defend the opinion that, considered individually, each of the stepping stones can catalyze change towards the uptake of NBS, but when they are aligned to reinforce each other—when they create a pathway—they can generate greater momentum for mainstreaming NBS than individual actions would be able to achieve. Given that stepping stones can be aligned in different ways, there can be multiple pathways available for mainstreaming [17].

As part of the consolidation of the local community, it is advisable to develop a detailed action plan that defines the steps, resources and time frames for the implementation of sustainable development projects. Also, support from public authorities, the business community and other interested parties is becoming a priority for consolidation processes. Stakeholder efforts should also be aimed at encouraging active citizen participation in project implementation. Thus, political opposition to destructive and anti-environmental political practices can lead to serious public protests at the local level. In this context J. Hope describes the practical case of the Opposition to Chepete and Bala, which was well-networked with other antiextractive territorial movements in Bolivia and the TIPNIS conflict is used to garner publicity and raise awareness of similar conflicts (interviews TIPNIS activists). Cross-cutting themes of extractivism, territorial rights, and environmental degradation unite the two cases, as do dynamics of sustainability and development [18].

An important aspect of plans and actions to consolidate local communities is the identification of mechanisms for assessing and monitoring local sustainable development projects. They should ensure that progress towards achieving sustainable development goals is regularly monitored and that strategies are adjusted as necessary. Also on this basis, transparency in the management of sustainable development projects and regular informing of the public about the work done and results achieved are ensured. On the other hand, in some local communities, the transparency of inter-institutional and inter-group interaction still needs its development and constitution. J. Hope reasonably summarizes, that the partnerships of the SDGs emerge from existing development agendas, networks, and politics, which pre-date the environmental goals for Agenda 2030 and discipline its uptake. The impacts of this on antiextractive activism is twofold. First, seeking dialogue and partnership can come at the expense of content—underplaying differences in interpretation. Second, the dynamics of particular partnerships are hidden, including the terms on which partnership has been agreed [18].

A key parameter for consolidating communities within the framework of sustainable development is the involvement of new members. Opportunities are being updated to attract new members to the work of the Sustainable Development Committee and expand the circle of project participants. These steps will help you build a powerful and sustainable coalition around your local community's sustainability goals and projects. Modern scientists emphasize the preliminary discussions that precede the consolidation of communities around sustainable development programs. J. Hope rightly sees the early take-up and implementation of the SDGs through an assemblage lens reveals how certain actors, subjectivities, policies, discourses, landscapes, and infrastructures form the dominant discourse of sustainable development, which in turn guides the take-up of specific goals and trajectories of transformation [18].

Local sustainability leadership plays a key role in the successful implementation of sustainability strategies and projects. The consolidated community leader ensures that community members are inspired and motivated to act in favor of sustainable development. This can be achieved by communicating the importance of sustainability goals, supporting success stories, and setting clear and inspiring goals. Accordingly, the dialogue between the authorities and the opposition at the community level

plays a key role in the processes of environmental consolidation. J. Hope points out, that combining local sustainability strategies with Foucault's theories of disciplinary power reveals how authority operates within the assemblage, through both self governance and direct repression, to secure common interpretations and practices of global sustainable development. This exposes sustainable development's lost geographies (in this case extractive and protest), enabling us to connect, analyse, and explain contradictory inclusions and omissions within a global agenda for socio-environmental transformation [18].

Adequate and effective leadership has the function of actively involving various stakeholders, such as citizens, the business community, local authorities and non-governmental organizations, in the process of developing and implementing sustainable development strategies. This will help to build widespread support and ensure the success of projects. The leadership factor also ensures coordination and stimulates cooperation among various stakeholders. This includes organizing joint events, sharing resources and information, and finding synergies between sustainability projects.

4. Conclusions

Thus, the consolidation of local communities around the principles of sustainable development is the answer to global challenges and threats. They are climate changes, destructive activity of individual states, and a decrease in attention to environmental protection activities at the central level. An important resource for the unification of participants in political discussions at the level of local communities is their awareness of their own interests and possible preferences as a result of the deployment of local projects for the sustainable development of countries. As the experience of foreign countries shows, the consolidation around the ideas and concepts of sustainable development has acquired real features as a result of the awareness of key social groups at the level of the local community as beneficiaries of local ecological well-being and preservation of biodiversity.

Sustainable development in the countries of the EU and the USA, as well as in Japan, has become an integral component of the social welfare state on a level with the protection of the rights and freedoms of citizens and high economic indicators. In this regard, the consolidation of local communities around the principles of sustainable development is the only rational alternative to the integration of Ukraine into the world community. Accordingly, the function of local political management is to convince key groups of the expediency of pro-ecological systemic projects of resource conservation and rational nature management. An open political dialogue between the business environment, public activists, political representatives of the community population is able to ensure a new level of interaction and cooperation based on common guidelines and awareness of benefits.

Declaration on Generative AI

The authors have not employed any Generative AI tools.

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