Human Development and Social Business in Kivshovata, Ukraine

Annual report
(2018-19)

Executive summary

This report provides and analyses the background information about the village of Kivshovata, Kivshovata Agro and the landlords in contract with the company. It will serve as a base for the forthcoming development planning over 5 years under the research project "Human Development and Social Business in Kivshovata, Ukraine". The ultimate purpose of this project is to make villagers flourish in the long run beyond economic growth. In so doing, it follows the visions of Human Development and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) both of which were proposed by the United Nations and promoted worldwide since.

The report first covers the conditions of the village: the circumstances faced by main institutions, demographic characteristics, and people's living conditions including education and health by means of official data as well as first-hand information through various interviews. It then moves on to Kivshovata Agro and investigates some basic information about its employees and its contributions to the stakeholders and the villages where they live. After the analysis of the village and the company, it focuses on the assessment of people's real-life conditions, targeting the landlords who have contracts with the company. The survey questions include demographic characteristics and overall well-being (e.g. happiness, satisfaction); health, knowledge and employment conditions from the perspective of human development; and household-based and individual-based information from the perspective of SDGs. The appendix at the end of the report covers the achievement of SDGs in national, regional, district, village and company levels, with colour rating to represent the distance to each goal.

The following are the main findings and recommendations:

Health and 'missing' elderly
The medical clinic has faced severe budget cuts, which directly affects the quality and range of services. Nonetheless, a health issue is the most common problem the landlords have faced. To fill the gap, it would be vital to introduce a reasonable healthcare system. It is all the more true given the mysteriously low rate of the elderly in the village. Indeed the rate of the population over 60 years old is surprisingly low in Kivshovata compared to the neighbouring villages. The difference is remarkable when compared with Luka, the adjacent village with a similar population size. One possibility would be data input error; another possibility would be the consequence of poor healthcare services in the village. In any case the reason needs to be investigated urgently.

Toilet
Pit-latrine prevails both at home and in public. It has occupied more than a half of the landlord households who participated in the survey. It is behind the culture centre and another one at school where no hand-wash stand is set up. Flush toilet with hand-wash stand is available inside the school building but functions only partially and is thus not enough. Moreover it does not have a proper cubicle. It is an issue of not only hygiene but also dignity. To tackle the issue, an application has been submitted, through collaboration with a local NGO, to the Embassy of Japan for financial support to replace/renovate the current toilet behind the culture centre and at school. At the household level, flush toilet installation would be facilitated by some arrangement (e.g. financial support, bulk discount) together with the awareness building of hygiene.

Public transportation

While limited bus service is available between villages, no public transportation is available within a village. People thus rely on a private car owned by themselves, friends or neighbours. The lack of public transportation triggers multiple problems: not only the sense of deprivation of any kind but also the inactivity of participation in a wider community. On the flipside of the same coin, the provision of public transportation within a village would bring multiple benefits (among which are lifelong learning and socialisation as raised next).

Lifelong learning and socialisation

On the one hand, more than a half of the landlords who participated in the survey are retired. On the other hand, the elderly age group performs significantly poorly in the dimensions of knowledge within human development and education within SDGs. To fill the gap, one possibility would be to provide them with open seminars for practical skills (e.g. simple calculation, topical issue, computing) and physical activities (e.g. yoga, exercise against overturning). This would also encourage them to socialise with each other in a wider community, which would in turn facilitate them to update their knowledge or learn something new for lively discussion. For computing, it would be a possibility to install some computers in the culture centre with complimentary lessons for how to use them. This would inform them of the convenience and promote the dissemination at home.

Awareness building: public services

Many people tend to complain about public services without having proper information about them. For example, some raise the lack of money for vocational training; others point out the lack of access to ambulance services and a medical facility around their settlement. But in reality financial support (loan free of interest) is available to all landlords as part of the mutual aid set up in the company; and every household is located within 3 km from a medical clinic in each village and emergency calls are connected swiftly to ambulance staff by means of a mobile tablet terminal. Many of them are also unaware of the availability of free legal assistance, which would lead to their lack of confidence in the court and indirectly their dissatisfaction with public services.

Awareness building: life habits

It would be also effective to inform them of the fact about the merit of sleeping and the hazards of smoking in a particular context (in Kivshovata and neibouring villages in this case). Almost all are aware of the positive effect of sleeping and the negative effect of smoking. But they would take these impacts more seriously, if they are informed of the results of the survey: those who sleep less than or equal to 3 hours are all chronically ill; and that those who smoke more than 1 pack a day are all males but one female and the ratio of male to female over the age of 60 is 0.53 (cf. 0.82 is the world average over the age of 65 (World Bank DataBank 2017)).

People with special needs

Special needs are diverse. On the one hand, the official document reports 14 cases for special needs (6 disabled children, 1 orphan and 7 single mothers with multiple children). On the other hand, the in-house surveys identify 8 employees of the company and 22 landlords potentially with special needs: 3 families with the disabled, 1 family with single parenthood, 4 employees solely supporting more than 4 dependents, 22 landlords who recently faced discrimination. To keep "no one left behind" they need to be followed up with special attention.

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1. Introduction

This is the first annual report of the research project "Human Development and Social Business in Kivshovata, Ukraine". It has been sponsored by SDGs Corporation and institutionalised by the University of Cambridge. The ultimate purpose is to make people in Kivshovata and neighbouring villages flourish in the long run. It requires a comprehensive approach beyond economic growth. This project primarily targets the stakeholders of Kivshovata Agro, a subsidiary of SDGs Corporation, but potentially covers the whole villagers given that society can never flourish in division without harmony, as we have currently witnessed in the form of populism around the world.

This vision is indeed consistent with the ideas behind Human Development and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) both of which were proposed by the United Nations (UN) and have been promoted since. Human development prominently advocates the significance of placing people at the forefront of development by criticising the single-minded boost of economic growth, while SDGs maintains the necessity of placing environment as well as people at the forefront by specifying the goals required for sustainable development. They both have a common motivation: to make society flourish in the long run; economic growth is important but should not be pursued at the sacrifice of people and environment.

This report consists of four parts. The first part gathers and analyses the background information about Kivshovata village based on existing data and interviews at several institutions. The second part describes and investigates the basic information about employees in Kivshovata Agro and the company's contribution to the stakeholders, Kivshovata and neighbouring villages. The third part rounds up the result of the survey on human development and SDGs, targeting the landlords who have contracts with the company. It covers demographic characteristics and overall well-being (including the level of happiness and satisfaction); health, knowledge and employment conditions from the perspective of human development; and household-based and individual-based data from the perspective of SDGs. The final part, as an appendix, covers the achievement of SDGs in national, regional, district, village and company levels where appropriate, with colour rating to represent the distance to each goal. Contacted institutions are also listed to reveal the un/availability of data.

This report aims to reveal the current conditions of people and the villages, so that effective implementation can follow for the coming years. To make it successful, however, villagers' participation is vital. In order to get them involved in its process, composite indices are created to give an overall picture of human development on the one hand and SDGs on the other. The individual and household data are available on request. This would help them compare with their friends and neighbours and take action to better their lives, as demonstrated in Box 2 in page 69. It would lead to a healthy competition in a community and beyond. Our prosperous future is due on our mutual effort and respect.

2. Background in Kivshovata Village

The foundation of the village goes back to 1571, around which the castle was built (as depicted in the village emblem). But its origin started much earlier. By the 12th-13th centuries at the latest, the Slav settled down here to spot Tatar raiders. The Cossacks joined the settlement after retreating from their battle in the 14th-15th centuries. The castle was destroyed during the rebellion led by Semen Paliy, a Cossack colonel, in 1702-1703 (Pshonkivskiy 2008).[1] The original name of the village was Koshevata or Koshevate, most likely based on the word "kosh" which means encampment or grave in Tatar (Pokhylevych 1864).[2]
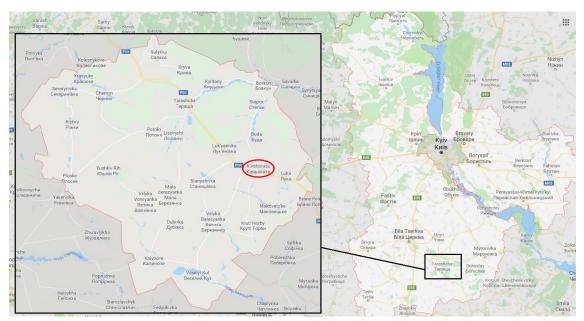
Emblem of Kivshovata village

[Source: V. I. Vernadskiy National Library of Ukraine]

2.1 Observation

Kivshovata is a village in Tarashcha district in Kyiv region, ca. 130 km south from the capital Kyiv. In Tarashcha district, Kivshovata is the third largest in territory (48.925km^2, behind Lisovychi and Kalynove) and the second largest in population (2,048 residents, behind Luka) (Tarashcha Passport 2017).

[Source: Google map]

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[1] Pshonkivskiy, O. V. (2008) *Istorychniy Narys* (Bila Tserkva: Yanina Publishing).

[2] Pokhylevych, L. I. (1864) *Skazanie o Naselennykh Mestnostyah Kievskoy Huberniy* (Kiev: Kiev Publishing).

The main facilities include medical clinic, school, pre-school, church and culture centre. The school, the church and the culture centre are located next to each other in the village centre, while the pre-school is about 300m away and the medical clinic about 1.5 km away.

The medical clinic (built in 1919) is in a flat building, currently operated by 10 medical staff (three doctors, three nurses and four ambulance crews) and four technical staff. Ongoing budget cuts have affected the quality and range of services. Indeed two doctors (dentist and gynecologist), one nurse and four technical staff lost their jobs last year. An inpatient unit with two beds also closed down. The clinic used to hold an inpatient unit (with the departments of surgery and gynecology & obstetrics, nine consultation rooms and 30 beds) in an adjacent building but has stopped having the function since 2003-2004. It has thus now used mainly for those who have minor injuries and regular outpatients with a limited capacity. In case of major injuries, people need to go to the hospital located in Tarashcha city, 14km away from the village (15-20 minutes by car). The damage of the building and the lack of medical equipment and drug are pointed out as an issue of major concern (For more information, refer to the section 2.3: Interview).

The school (built in 1969) is in a three-story building, operated by 32 teachers and 11 technical staff. It provides education for I, II and III levels (corresponding roughly to primary, lower secondary and upper secondary levels). It is categorised as a hub in the district and welcomes students outside the village by school bus. The student numbers 234 in total. The building is generally well-maintained, and the paintings on the wall are outstanding. Nonetheless, some exceptions remain such as the inadequacy of computer facilities and the lack of quality, quantity and privacy in toilet (For more information, refer to the sections 2.3: Interview and 3.3: Contribution to villages).

The pre-school (built in 1963) consists of two two-story buildings but only one of them is used, both because it can accommodate the current number of pupils and because the other needs to be refurbished. It is operated currently by five teachers and nine technical staff for 65 pupils. It used to be a hub in the district and will be returned to be so in the near future when the other part is refurbished. Indeed it started to accept pupils from outside the

village last year, provided that their parents can drive them to and from school.

The church (built in 1865) has around 60 parishioners on the Sunday mass and attracts over a hundred of villagers on the annual events such as the Easter mass, Epiphany mass and the church day in September. The outside floor on brick surface is under way, depending largely on donations. But the area from the gates to the building has been completed. One of the gates is barrier-free which would be appreciated by the elderly visitors. In 2018 a boiler system was installed behind the church by a donation from Kivshovata Agro.

The culture centre (built in 1992) is in a two-story building operated by 13 staff. It includes an auditorium with 670 seats, a gym, a dance hall, an exhibition room and a library with 12,271 books. The auditorium is used mainly for school events, music concerts and village meetings. One of the rooms is used for orchestra, chorus and Kozatsky Zabavy (Cossack folk song) group. On the contrary, the library is not used actively allegedly due to the lack of reading space (currently eight seats only) and heating facility. Toilet in the building has not been in use since 20 years ago due to the dysfunction of sewage system, and people use a public toilet outside, right behind the building.

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Apart from the main facilities described above, there is a public toilet built in 1970 behind the culture centre. It is pit latrine with six holes each for men and women under one roof, blocked by a wall between the two. In addition, the similar type of toilet exists behind the school, which is used for students in addition to the fresh toilet available in the school but limited in number (currently only five toilets and two urinals for around 300 students and teachers). Their poor hygiene has been shown by a number of flies in and around the area and the lack of hand-wash station. They thus need to be closed down in exchange for an installation of flush toilet with hand-wash station. Urgent action would be required not only to improve people's hygiene and health but also to respect their dignity.

Another concern is unauthorised dumping observed in the area adjacent to farming land. It includes debris, furniture, clothes, wholesale goods, food container and drink bottle, many of which are made of plastic. This not only prevents crops from growing due to the pieces blown away to the field, but also leads to land contamination in the long run. Given its scale and content, it would be seen as systematic perpetration. This must be stopped immediately by tightening the security and by strengthening punitive clauses, and the area needs to be cleaned up in collaboration with the village council.

On another note, the orchestra activity in the village deserves special attention. With 30 members across generations, the team not only plays for events in the village but also makes an expedition and won awards in national and regional competitions, despite the limited musical instruments. Their activity would help the villagers have aspiration and self-respect. To illustrate, refer to the followin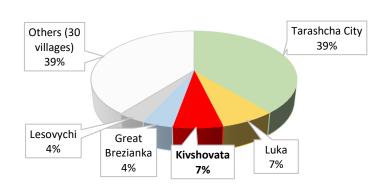g video available in the website: www.facebook.com/GarmoniaBrassBand/videos/1702185059830462/. Apart from this, the village is also proud of the choir with 20 members and the Kozatsky Zabavy (Cossack folk song) group with 13 members. Their performance can be found in the website: https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCrp-5z_zJn71Wa_zOF3j5eg.

2.2 Analysis of existing data

- Demography

Kivshovata village has a population of 2,048. It accounts for 7% of the population in Tarashcha district (31,309), followed by Tarashcha city (12,190; 39%) and Luka village (2,296; 7%) (Tarashcha Passport 2017). Indeed, Luka and Kivshovata are outstanding in terms of population among the 34 villages, far ahead of the next populated villages: Great Brezianka and Lesovychi (4% each). Geographically next to each other, Kivshovata and Luka villages embrace 14% of the whole Tarashcha district [Chart 1].
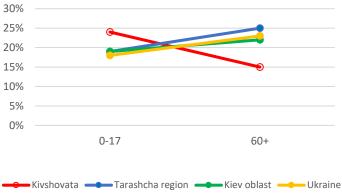
[Chart 1: Population in Tarashcha district]

[Source: Tarashcha Passport 2017]

As to age distribution (the young (0-17 years old) and the elderly (over 60 years old)), Tarashcha district, Kyiv region and Ukraine show a similar trend, but Kivshovata does not. As displayed below [Graph 1], Kivshovata has a higher rate of the young generation than Tarashcha district, Kyiv region and Ukraine (24% vis-à-vis 19%, 19%, 18%), while a much lower rate of the elderly generation (15% vis-à-vis 25%, 22%, 23%) (Tarashcha Passport 2017; State Statistics Service of Ukraine (SSS) 2017). This result implies two possibilities: positively speaking, it would be a sign of future prosperity by the power of the youth; negatively speaking, it would be a sign of unfavourable medical services and/or living habits. The relation between this peculiar demographic feature and the medical conditions in Kivshovata will be examined shortly in the issue of health in this section).

[Graph 1: Age distribution (youth and elderly): national, regional, district and village level]

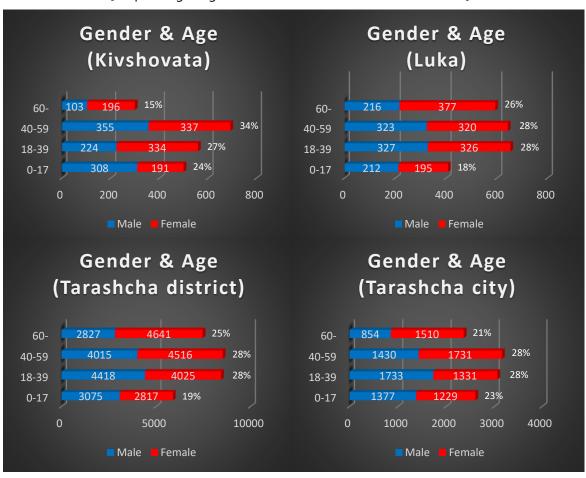[Source: Tarashcha Passport 2017; SSS 2017]

- Education

The student/teacher ratio is 7.3 in Kivshovata and 5.4 in Tarashcha district, far ahead of the national average of 9 and the regional average of 10, while the student/school ratio is 234 in Kivshovata and 116 in Tarashcha district vis-à-vis the national average of 228 and the regional average of 283 (Tarashcha Passport 2017; SSS 2017). These data indicate that the educational environment in Kivshovata falls short of that in Tarashcha district but matches or exceeds the national and regional averages. More importantly, according to an external independent assessment in 2017, Kivshovata is ranked 173rd out of 457 secondary schools in Kyiv region, while Kyiv region is ranked 3rd among 24 regions in Ukraine (Osvita, using the official report published by the Ukrainian Center for Educational Quality Assessment). When it comes to pre-school, the student/teacher ratio is 13.0 in Kivshovata and 9.6 in Tarashcha district, while 10.4 in Kyiv region and 9.5 in Ukraine (Tarashcha Passport 2017; SSS 2017). This means that the ratio in Kivshovata is higher than the national and regional averages, let alone the district average. Although it does not necessarily reflect the quality of pre-schooling, it would be sensible to consider the possibility of less favourable environment for both pupils and teachers. It would be all the more likely given that more personal care and attention is required at an early age.

- Health

The most typical indicator of health is life expectancy. In 2017 the national average is 71.9 while the regional average 70.5 (SSS 2017). The corresponding data are not available in Tarashcha district, let alone Kivshovata. Another possible health measure is mortality rate: 16.7% in Tarashcha district vis-à-vis 14.5% in Ukraine and 16.0% in Kyiv region (Tarashcha Passport 2017; SSS 2017). Alternatively, the number of bed in medical facility is zero in Kivshovata, as there is no inpatient facility available (it used to exist but closed down, as mentioned in the section 2.1: Observation), while it is 50.5 beds per 10,000

people in Tarashcha district vis-à-vis the national average of 73.1 and the regional average of 72.5 (Tarashcha Passport 2017; SSS 2017).

Overall the health conditions and the facility in Tarashcha district are unfavourable in Ukraine. On top of them, what is more striking is the age distribution within the district. Among the four groups – Kivshovata, Luka, Tarashcha district and Tarashcha city – displayed below [Graph 2], the elderly population (over 60 years old) in Kivshovata is far much smaller than the other three (15% vis-à-vis 26%, 25% and 21%). Both Tarashcha district and Luka village have similar distribution patterns, while Tarashcha city has slightly lower elderly population, which could be explained by the influx of working population from the neighbouring villages. Above all, the best comparison would be made with Luka, the village adjacent to Kivshovata with a similar population size. The gap between the population over 60 years old and the counterpart between 40 and 59 is outstanding (15% and 34% vis-à-vis 26% and 28%). This demonstrates that a particular attention would be required for their heath conditions in Kivshovata. Another concern is the change in gender balance in Kivshovata. On the one hand, the ratio between male and female is unnatural in the age group between 0 and 17 (308 (62%) vis-à-vis 191 (38%)). On the other hand, it has been reverse in the age group between 18 and 39 (224 (40%) vis-à-vis 334 (60%)).

[Graph 2: Age & gender distribution within Tarashcha district]

- Other concerns

Income

Income level in Tarashcha district (5,503 UAH/month) is below the national and regional averages (7,105 and 7,187 respectively) (Tarashcha Passport 2017; SSS 2017) but equivalent to the national average in agriculture (5,734) (SSS 2017). Given that agriculture is the main industry in Tarashcha district, this result is understandable. But its improvement would be desirable by promoting efficiency and/or diversifying industry. For reference, the average income in Kivshovata Agro is 6,140 in 2017, higher than the district and industry sector averages, and the amount of pension (received by many of the landlords contracted with the company) started from 1,247 with the average of 2,408 (Pension Fund of Ukraine 2017).

Transport

There is no transport service within the village. Limited bus service is available via Kivshovata: between Luka and Kyiv (2 per day), between Bila Tserkva and Luka (4), from Bohuslav to Tarashcha (3) and from Tarashcha to Bohuslav (4) (Tarashcha Passport 2017) and between Bila Tserkva and Cherkassy (2). There is no railway service in Tarashcha district. The nearest station is in Ol'shanytsya, 22km away from Kivshovata.

Special needs

Six disabled children, one orphan and seven single mothers with multiple children have been reported in Kivshovata (Tarashcha Passport 2017). To keep "no one left behind", special attention needs to be paid to them.

- Institutional level

Interview was conducted with the heads of six institutions in the village: medical clinic, school, pre-school, culture centre, church and village council to list what they require at the institutional level [Table 1]. In doing so, they were advised to connect them with SDGs.

In the medical clinic, water well replacement was listed as the most urgent issue to be tackled, because the existing one had been dysfunctional. Indeed it was put into execution last year. In addition, roof replacement has been recognised as another issue to be tackled due to water leaking.

In the school, similar to the medical clinic, water system replacement was listed as the most pressing issue to be tackled, because the current one has weak water pressure with small tank, which causes frequent dysfunction on the lower floors and complete unavailability on the top floor. As a result, the toilet facility on the top floor has shut down completely. Moreover, it affects chemistry lesson, as the classroom is also located on the top floor. (For the possibility of replacement, refer to the section 3.3: Contribution to villages.) Slow internet is another issue to be solved for both teachers and students. Electronic book database and roof replacement were also raised but with lower priority than the first two problems. In any case internet speed needs to be upgraded before purchasing electronic book database. Roof is a matter of concern particularly in the canteen/play area which was indeed renovated in March 2019.

In the pre-school, the lack of internet was listed as the most urgent issue, because internet access would make available more attractive materials and images for teaching purpose. Another issue is the reconstruction of half of the building which is 55 years old without any renovation and not in use due to multiple dysfunction. Currently 65 students are accommodated in the other half of the building without difficulty, but the other half will be needed to welcome more children from other villages whose kindergartens are expected to close down.

In the village council, financial support was raised for an annual event called village day held in September. It is thus a regular request made by the village council. It is used to purchase food, drink and gift and to rent playground equipment.

In the culture centre, their requirement came from two parts: orchestra and library. On the one hand, both the head of the culture centre (who is a member of the orchestra) and the head of the team brought up sousaphone for replacement, because the current one is old and its quality is not ideal to compete in a national competition (for details about their activity, refer to the section 2.1: Observation). Apart from that, two other issues are related to cold protection. One is to replace the door of the room used for orchestra lesson due to heat loss; and the other is to purchase uniform watch coat in case they perform outside in winter. (Both were fulfilled in autumn 2018. For details, refer to the section 3.3: Contribution to villages.) On the other hand, the head of the library pointed out the necessity of ceiling repair and heater installation. The ceiling peels off partially and the heater is not available at all in the facility, which fail to attract users, according to the staff.

In the church, the most pressing issue was financial support for church day, an annual event held a day before village day. It is to purchase candles used during the ceremony, and food and drink offered to the participants thereafter. (This was fulfilled in autumn 2018. For details, refer to the section 3.3: Contribution to villages.) Two other issues are related to the facility: tiling the ground outside the building and filling the gap between wall and window of the building. Tiling is half way through and depends on further donations for completion. The gap between wall and window not only prevents heat to be kept in winter but also attracts insects to come inside in summer, according to the priest.

[Table 1: Needs & wants at institutional level]

	Needs / Wants (in order of priority)		Needs / Wants (in order of priority)
Medical clinic	Water well replacement	Culture centre (orchestra)	Sousaphone replacement
	Roof replacement		Room door replacement
School	Water system replacement		Watch coat purchase
	Better internet access	Culture centre (library)	Ceiling repair
	Electronic book database		Heater installation
	Roof replacement	Church	Financial support for church day
Pre-school	Internet access		Tiling the ground
	Reconstruction of half of the building		Filling gap between wall & window
Village council	Financial support for village day		

Checking them from the perspective of SDGs, water system replacement raised at the school corresponds to Goal 6: clean water and sanitation (6.2: access to modern sanitation system (6.2.1: access to improved sanitation)) and Goal 3: healthy lives and well-being in general; electronic book database at the school to Goal 4: quality education (4.1: access to quality school education (4.1.1: satisfaction with the access and quality of schooling services)); internet access at the school and the pre-school to Goal 4: quality education (4.7: creation of modern learning environment (4.7.1: internet access)); and water well replacement at the medical clinic to Goal 6: clean water and sanitation (6.1: access to quality services of safe drinking water (6.1.1: access to safe drinking water)) although partially so given that it is the replacement of water well rather than the installation of water system.

Other issues would be also connected indirectly to SDGs. All the issues raised by the culture centre would correspond to Goal 4: quality education (4.1: access to quality school education (4.1.1: satisfaction with the access and quality of schooling services)) if school education can be extended to extra-curricular activities; and financial support for village day and church day raised by the village council and the church would correspond to Goal 16: peace, justice and strong institutions (16.6: reduction of corruption) if a session/talk about anti-corruption is arranged at the events.

- Individual level

Medical clinic

Interview was conducted with six medical staff including doctor, nurse and ambulance driver [Table 2]. (Interview was interrupted due to various reasons, and the coverage is thus partial.) It covers (1) the problems they have experienced, (2) the frequency of patients (by season and by day) and (3) the medical conditions patients commonly suffer from. The problems they raised are all materialistic (covering both building and equipment), which are all observable. When it comes to the frequency, the clinic is visited throughout the year except summer. The number of patients ranges from 10-20 to 30-40 per day. The common medical conditions include hypertension, heart and cold. Apart from them, adults also suffer from diabetes and children from stomach problems.

[Table 2: Medical interview at individual level]

Problem	- Water dripping from the roof - Old tiles on the floor - Old window	- Lack of new equipment & technical support (e.g. tripod, tonometer, obstetric set)	- Old room (crack on the wall)	- Water dripping from the roof - Lack of new equipment (e.g. tonometer)	- Old car (often breaking down)
Busy season	Autumn & winter	Winter & spring	Winter & spring	Autumn & spring	-
No. patients a day (least busy; busiest)	10-15; 30-35	10-12; 35-40	15-20; 30-35	10-15; 30-35	Constant
Common condition	- Hypertension - Heart disease - Diabetes - Asthma	- Hypertension - Heart disease - Cold	- Cold - Stomach problem	- Hypertension - Heart disease - Cold	-

School

Interview was conducted with 28 teachers. It contains the problems (1) at school in general, (2) with students and (3) with educational programme.

The problems at school in general are all materialistic which can be categorised into something general at school and something specific to subject [Chart 2, left]. Starting from the problems in general, the lack of projectors was raised by seven teachers, followed by the lack of computer and rough floor surface by four teachers respectively. The school currently possesses a projector in eight of 19 classrooms (among which one is broken). When it comes to computer, 24 are used mainly for students and six mainly for teachers. The floor is made of wood and painted on the surface. Rough surface is thus caused by both uneven wood and peeling paint. Old chalk board was raised by three teachers, because some part of the surface is flattened and letters written on it are invisible. Water dripping from ceiling and from heating was reported by two teachers respectively (but neither observable in site). Old desk with rough surface raised by two teachers has been replaced with new one in some classrooms. Others consist of problems raised by a single teacher and include: lack of basic stationery for some students, outdated textbooks, lack of textbooks, no water on the top floor, no sewage system on the top floor, lack of heating in some classrooms, slow internet and no classroom for a particular subject. Apart from them, subject-specific issues were also noted, which are related mostly to the lack of specific materials used in lesson (Details are not disclosed here to assure anonymity).
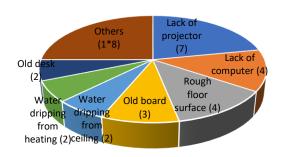
Regarding the problems with students, the most frequent are motivational issues raised by six teachers, followed by moral issues and family issues raised by four and three teachers respectively [Chart 2, right]. Motivational issues consist of the lack of motivation in general, unwillingness to learn and no prospect of choosing profession. Moral issues include communicative problems, lack of moral values and lack of discipline with some students. Family issues are all related to the irresponsibility of some parents: neither taking care of children nor reacting to comments from school and/or having problem with alcoholism without work. Apart from them, one teacher raised adaptation problem in the 1st year after kindergarten.

[Chart 2: School interview at individual level]

Problems in general

Lack of projector (7)
Others (1*8)
Lack of computer (4)
Old desk (2)
Rough floor surface (4)
Water dripping from heating (2)
Water dripping from ceiling (2)
Old board (3)

Problems with students

Other (1)
Family issues (3)
Motivational issues (6)
Moral issues (4)

Finally, the problems with educational programme can be divided largely into the issues of curriculum and those of textbook, raised by 14 and 11 teachers respectively. Starting with curriculum, limited teaching time was pointed out by five teachers, followed by frequent change of education system by three teachers and imperfect programme by two teachers. All the rests are noted by a single teacher: too early decision for optional course, oversaturated programme, themes not to be structured and lack of choreographic class. Regarding the issues of textbook, mismatch of textbook with new programme was raised by five teachers, followed by lack of usefulness in daily life by three teachers. All the rests are noted by a single teacher: no textbook available for a certain grade, lack of textbook for new programme and lack of materials for students with special needs not only at school but also throughout country.

After interviewing one by one, a meeting was arranged to discuss priority among the problems they raised. The result is as follows:

1. No water and sewage on the top floor

2. Water dripping from ceiling and heating

3. Rough floor surface

4. Slow internet

5. Lack of projector

No water and no sewage on the top floor were categorised as one due to the same nature of problem. The problems with students and with educational programme were not included, as teachers could not find any alternative solution beyond their ongoing effort. In addition, a new problem was raised and recognised: the lack of proper bed in the healthcare room. Clearly they are all related to something materialistic.

Checking the problems raised at the individual level from the perspective of SDGs, all the issues raised in the medical clinic and the school would correspond indirectly to Goal 3: healthy lives and well-being and Goal 4: quality education due to the comprehensive nature of the goals. Whereas the problems raised at the institutional level are something about stationary resources, those at the individual level include mobile resources (e.g. tripod for blood test, tonometer and vehicle on the one hand; projector, computer and board on the other) in addition to general problems with the building (e.g. roof, wall and rough floor).

On the whole, the oldness of resources was pointed out very frequently, but their functional ability needs to be investigated prior to judging whether to be replaced, particularly the one related to safety concerns such as roof sturdiness. On another note, although not directly covered by the SDGs, special attention needs to be paid to students with family problem (including those without basic stationery, raised by one teacher) to decide the necessity of intervention, following the spirit of "no one left behind".

Recommendation

- To keep an eye on the limited capacity of medical clinic due to recent budget cuts

- To replace public toilet from pit latrine to flush toilet with hand-wash station

- To trace the unauthorised dumping and clean the area

- To investigate the reason for the lower rate of the elderly population (with the possibility

of unfavourable health conditions)

- To investigate the unnatural gender balance at the age of 0-39

- To follow up the quality of pre-schooling (with the possibility of the lack of teacher)

- Average income in Kivshovata Agro is higher than the district and industry sector

averages (but further efficiency promotion and industry diversification would be desirable)

- To inspect roof sturdiness (medical clinic, school, culture centre)

- To install reasonable internet access (pre-school, school)

- To follow up 14 cases with special needs (6 disabled children, 1 orphan, 7 single mothers

with multiple children) and students with family problem

3. Kivshovata Agro

3.1 Basic information about employees
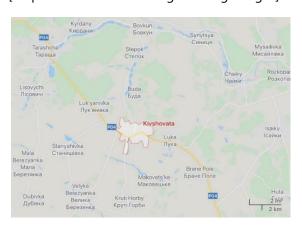
As of summer 2018, the total number of employees is 100. A majority of employees live in Kivshovata (88 people) followed by Luka (6). All the others (4) live solely in neighbouring villages (Lukianivka, Isayki, Stepok) or Tarashcha city, apart from those who live in Kyiv (2) [Chart 3, Map 1].

[Chart 3: Employees' residence]

- Kivshovata (88)
- Luka (6)
- Kiev (2)
- Lukianivka (1)
- Isayki (1)
- Stepok (1)
- Tarashcha (1)
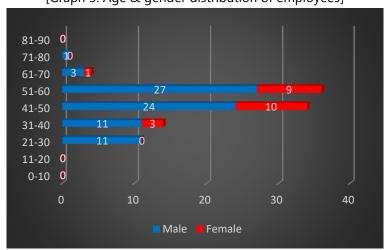
[Map 1: Kivshovata and neighbouring villages]

[Source: Google map]
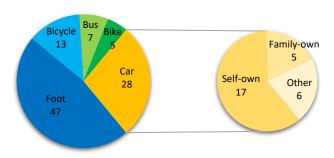
In terms of age distribution, those who are between 41 and 60 years old (70) are three times more than those between 21 and 40 years old (25) [Graph 3]. When it comes to gender distribution, male employees (77) are three times more than female counterparts (23) throughout, except the age group between 21 and 30 where no female exists. These points indicate the possibility of hiring younger generation and more female counterparts.

[Graph 3: Age & gender distribution of employees]

18

Their commute option is categorised into five types: car, bus, bike, bicycle and foot [Chart 4]. About half of them (47 employees) commute on foot, followed by commuting by car (28) among which more than a half use their own car while the rest share with either family or others. All the bicycle and bike users (13 and 5 respectively) live in either Kivshovata or Luka. In turn, those who live outside Kivshovata and Luka (6) use either bus or car as expected. What is worth noting is the fact that only three out of 88 living in Kivshovata use bus and about a quarter (23) use car, while more than a half (46) commute on foot. This implies that many would have difficulty in commuting without public transportation within the village particularly in the severe winter months.

[Chart 4: Commute option]

The total household number of employees is 90 (20 of them live together) with 170 family members. As to family size, nine employees live alone while a majority live with one to three others (80%) [Chart 5, left].
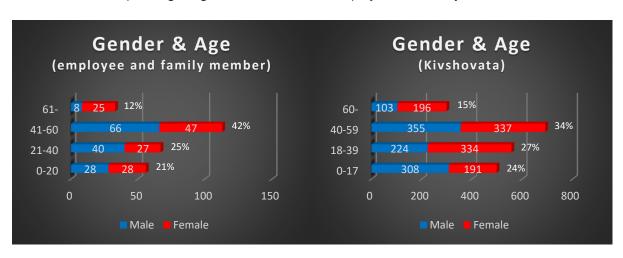
[Chart 5: Family size and number of dependent]

Among 170 family members 138 are dependents, which include 60 students, 31 pensioners, 16 homemakers, 13 unemployed and three disabled. The dependent distribution is described above [Chart 5, right]. Whereas a majority have none to two dependents (83%), special attention would be required

for the following family composition: three families with the disabled (two of them have the other dependent, both of whom are supported by an employee in a family); one family with single parenthood; and many dependents in family (two employees solely supporting five dependents and anther two employees solely supporting four dependents).

The following [Graph 4] is the age and gender distribution of employees and their family members in comparison to that of Kivshovata. Unlike the case of the village as a whole (although not complete comparison is possible due to the slight difference in age group categorisation), the gender balance is equal in the age group 0-20 (28 people each). But, similar to the case of the village, a low proportion of the elderly (12%) persists in the employees' family structure. This implies their unfavourable health conditions due to medical services and/or living habits.
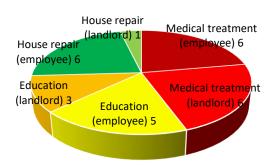
[Graph 4: Age & gender distribution of employees and family members]

[Source: In-house research 2018 & Tarashcha Passport 2017]

3.2 Mutual aid

In summer 2018, the company decided to set up a mutual aid society and to secure 500,000 UAH each for employees and for landlords, responding to their past demands for financial support in daily lives. It consists of two types: no-interest loan and grant-in-aid, both of which are approved by the society representatives. While the former can be applied in various cases, the latter only in case of the decease of breadwinner who used to work for the company.

By the end of the year, no-interest loan had been used by 17 employees (192,000 UAH in total) and 10 landlords (125,000 UAH in total) [Chart 6]. For both employees and landlords, the date of repayment was set in one year for all cases. While the loan for employees ranges from 10,000 to 20,000 per case for the purposes of medical treatment (6 cases), house repair (6) and education (5), the loan for landlords ranges from 6,000 to 26,000 UAH per case for the purposes of medical treatment (6), education (3) and house repair (1). Overall, medical treatment (12) was the most frequent purpose of loan, followed by education (8) and house repair (7).

[Chart 6: Purpose of no-interest loan]

House repair (landlord) 1
Medical treatment (employee) 6
House repair (employee) 6
Education (landlord) 3
Medical treatment (landlord) 6
Education (employee) 5

Regarding grant-in-aid, one case was approved to support the family whose breadwinner passed away due to a traffic accident. As the breadwinner was a full-time worker and had a child, the family received 1,944 UAH per month in 2018 as child support and will continue receiving the amount equivalent to the average living wage per child in Ukraine until s/he turns 19 years old. For details about the statute of the grant-in-aid, refer to Box 1 below.

GRANT-IN-AID

For the family who lost their breadwinner (for full-time/part-time/seasonal workers)

We suppose one-time financial support for the families who lost their breadwinner working in the Kivshovata Agro LLC. The amount is either two-month minimum wage (according to the living wage estimates by the Law on Ukraine's State Budget) in case of full-time workers employed for more than 1 year, or the amount equivalent to the work time in case of full-time workers employed for less than 1 year and part-time/seasonal workers. This benefit is not applicable to the families who receive the child support below.

For the family who lost their breadwinner and have children aged up to 18 years old (for full-time workers only)

We propose financial support for the families who lost their breadwinner working full-time in the Kivshovata Agro LLC and have children aged up to 18 years old. The amount bases on the average living wage per child in Ukraine in the Law on Ukraine's State Budget. For example, 1,559 UAH per month for children aged up to 5 years old and 1,944 UAH per month for children aged 6-18 years old in 2018.

3.3 Contribution to villages

- Donation & expense account spending

The company has offered financial support for various activities, purchased new equipment and repaired of facilities in Kivshovata and neighbouring villages. While willing to continue in the future, it has decided to change the way to support since the summer 2018. First, instead of a simple one-way donation, all supports need to be made under the expense account spending. This means that the company will ask beneficiaries to support the company in return in such a way as to promote SDGs (e.g. anti-corruption campaign). Second, instead of a simple financial donation, it tries to procure their requests as much as possible, in order to not only find most reasonable suppliers but also avoid possible corruption and bribery in the process of procurement.

In 2018, the company's contribution amounts to 88,101 UAH to comply with six requests all from Kivshovata [Table 3]. On the one hand, regular (annual) contributions are: the travel expense for orchestra competition for the village council, the equipment purchase and repair for the school and the equipment and food purchase for the church. On the other hand, one-off contributions are: the

classroom/office door replacement for the school and the culture centre, and the watch coat purchase for the culture centre. Both requests from the culture centre are for the sake of the orchestra which performs exercise there. All the one-off contributions are for measure against cold and so relatively urgent. The previous doors were poor at heat protection because they were made of thin wood and did not close tightly, and the orchestra had to perform in the cold because they did not have uniform watch coat.

The contribution to the village council and the school was made in the form of donation, while the contribution to the culture centre and the church was made under the expense accounting spending. The difference is due to the timing of request (the form of donation was taken prior to the change in the way to support). The contribution under the expense accounting spending corresponds to their needs (refer to the section 2.3: Interview). In accordance with the first rule, the culture centre and the church were asked to promote anti-corruption, one of the SDGs and the missions of the SDGs Corporation. The church not only sermonised about corruption surrounding our daily lives but also allowed the company to display a PR video about the company's commitment with the SDGs to the participants in the church day. Similarly the culture centre made a commitment to warn the orchestra and their family members against corruption in the meeting, while the patch of the company and SDG logos has been attached on the watch coat. Following the second rule, the company procured the room door and the watch coat and prepared for food served for the church day, instead of giving them money.

[Table 3: Contribution to villages in 2018]

Beneficiary	Amount	Purpose
Village council	5,000	Travel expense for orchestra competition
School	2,000	Equipment purchase and repair ("aid for the last bell")
	16,121	Classroom/office door replacement
Culture centre	5,280	Room door replacement (for orchestra)
	49,700	Watch coat purchase (for orchestra)
Church	10,000	Equipment and food purchase for the church day

For reference, the contributions made in 2016 and 2017 are listed below [Table 4]. The company donated 86,927 UAH in 2017 (9,627 for medical centre and 60,000 for village council in Kivshovata; 6,800 for village council in Kislivka; 10,000 for church in Stepok; 500 for public organisation) and 102,499 UAH in

2016 (6,773 for medical centre, 6,500 for school, 34,200 for village council and 51,036 for church in Kivshovata; 600 for school and 2,590 for village council in Kislivka; 800 for commissariat in Tarashcha city). The decision was made at the discretion of the Directors of the company.

[Table 4: Contribution to villages in 2016 & 2017]

Year	Village	Beneficiary	Amount	Purpose
2017	Kivshovata	Medical centre	1,000	Gasoline purchase for vaccination programme
			627	Gasoline purchase dealing with infectious disease outbreak
			1,000	Award for the best healthcare workers
			7,000	Chair purchase (20)
		Village council	10,000	Equipment repair, food purchase and music support for the village day
			50,000	Construction plan for a new sports ground in school
	Kislivka	Village council	1,000	Laptop repair and power supply purchase
			1,800	Travel expense for a tour and exhibition in Kyiv for children
			2,000	Weeding in Kislivka and Buda
			2,000	Equipment repair, food purchase and music support for the village day
	Stepok	Church	10,000	Financial assistance for purchasing religious goods
	-	Tarashchanska borderland	500	Celebration of the 25th anniversary of the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine for awards, letters and thanks
2016	Kivshovata	Medical centre	1,928	Gasoline purchase for population survey and water pump purchase
			845	Gasoline purchase for vaccination programme
			4,000	Material and technical support
		School	6,500	Gift purchase for children for the celebration of new year
		Village council	900	Celebration of the 25th anniversary of Ukraine's Independence (used for the improvement of the culture centre)
			3,800	Heating in the culture centre
			3,000	Village uplift before the 25th anniversary of Ukraine's Independence (gift and food purchase)
			2,000	Celebration of the village victory day (gift and flower purchase)
			800	Village and cemetery improvement (gift and flower purchase)
			1,000	Celebration of the 72th anniversary of the village liberation
			1,500	Weeding in village and cemeteries
			4,500	Spotlight purchase (6)
			5,500	Uniform purchase for the village football team
			6,600	Commemoration of participants in Anti-Terrorist Operation Zone
			4,600	Door purchase/installation for the sports hall in the culture centre and mini-football match arrangement
		Church	2,000	Church goods purchase (e.g. candle)
			42,036	Boiler purchase/installation
			7,000	Celebration of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Day on the ordering of the territory (for tiling)
	Kislivka	School	600	Gasoline for the school trip to the athletics competition in Tarashcha and car part repair
		Village council	300	Celebration of the village victory day (gift and flower purchase)
			1,390	Bus excursion for shareholders' children
			400	Stamp purchase for passport
			500	Weeding at cemetery in Buda
	Tarashcha	Commissariat	800	Gasoline purchase to transport aid to soldiers in Anti-Terrorist Operation Zone

- Grant assistance

The Government of Japan offers financial assistance to the development projects aiming at satisfying various needs in developing countries. This scheme ("Kusanone Programme") is a non-repayable financial assistance to non-commercial organisations. The company invited NGO Dovira, one of the NGOs in Kivshovata, and arranged for it to launch a project for application.

After consultation, we made a project plan for this one-off assistance to aim at the improvement of sanitary and health environment in the village. As explained earlier (refer to the section 2.1: Observation), the condition of public toilet is far from ideal. The replacement of the current pit latrine to flush toilet with hand-wash station would make multiple positive impacts: not only the improvement of people's health (Goal 3: good health and well-being) and sanitation (Goal 6: clean water and sanitation) in SDGs, but also the respect of their dignity. For this purpose, we have targeted two locations: public toilet behind the culture centre and the one inside and outside school. While the toilet behind the culture

centre needs complete replacement, the toilet inside the school can be kept by setting up proper cubicles to keep privacy and by replacing the current water supply system whose weak power causes the toilet on the top floor to fail to function as well as the toilet on the lower floors to malfunction occasionally. In exchange for full function inside the school, the one outside will not be necessary any more and so should be closed down for sanitary reason.

In parallel, it is essential to raise villagers' awareness about sanitation. For this purpose, one possibility would be to organise a campaign for health and hygiene in collaboration with the culture centre and the school. This effect will go down to the household level, whch will in turn encourage them to improve their own toilet facility at home.

Recommendation

- To prioritise the employment of younger generation, females in particular

- To introduce public transport system within a village / across neighbouring villages

- To follow up 8 employees with family members who would require special needs (3 employees with the disabled family member, 1 employee raising a child in single parenthood, 4 employees supporting more than 4 dependents solely)

- To improve public toilet through collaboration with a local NGO (by applying to the financial assistance of the Government of Japan "Kusanone Programme") and to raise villagers' awareness about sanitation through collaboration with the culture centre and the school

4. Assessment
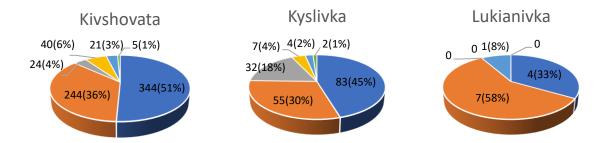
To assess people's actual living conditions, a questionnaire survey was conducted, targeting 873 landlords who have contracted with Kivshovata Agro, by visiting their houses. Among them, 431 participated while 442 did not. The reasons for no participation are because they are: living elsewhere (306 landlords: 121 in Kyiv, 35 in Bila Tserkva, 30 in Tarashcha, 120 in others), refused (56), dead (47), sick (26), inaccessible (5) or younger than 15 years old (2) [Chart 7].

[Chart 7: Questionnaire participation]

By land bracket, 344 out of 678 in Kivshovata (51%), 83 out of 183 in Kyslivka (45%) and 4 out of 12 in Lukianivka (33%) provided an answer [Chart 8].

[Chart 8: Questionnaire participation by village]

Low participation rate in Lukianivka (66%) is outstanding, but it is because more than a half of landlords (58%) do not live there. What is worth paying attention is the high rate of rejection in Kyslivka (18%) vis-à-vis in Kivshovata (4%) and Lukianivka (0%). After consulting with people in the village, it has turned out that it is mainly due to their discontent with the relation to the company, against which some countermeasure would be better taken for the restoration of confidence.

27
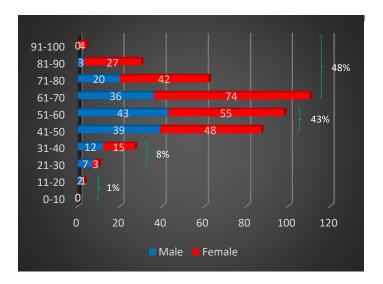
4.1 Demographic characteristics & overall well-being
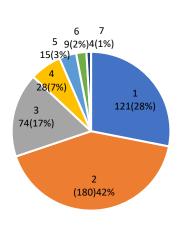
- Demographic characteristics

The participants consist of 269 females and 162 males, with the former dominating the latter throughout the age group except before 30 [Graph 5]. They are also skewed to elderly population – indeed their average age is 59 and around a half (48%) are over the age of 60. This disproportion in terms of gender and age seems inevitable in the current circumstances in which younger generation tends to go to cities in search of work. (N.B. Those who are living elsewhere have not participated in the questionnaire.) Another reason would be because younger generation has not inherited land yet. In terms of family size, more than a quarter (121 landlords; 28%) live alone, while a majority (180; 42%) live with the other member.
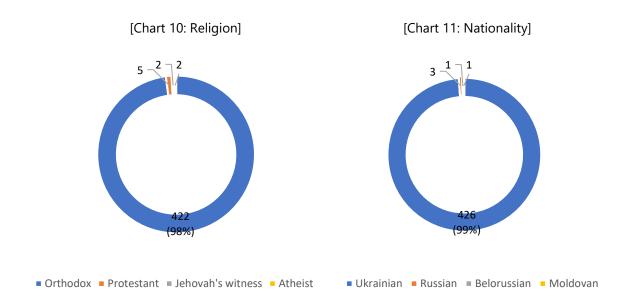
[Graph 5: Age & gender distribution]   [Chart 9: Family size]
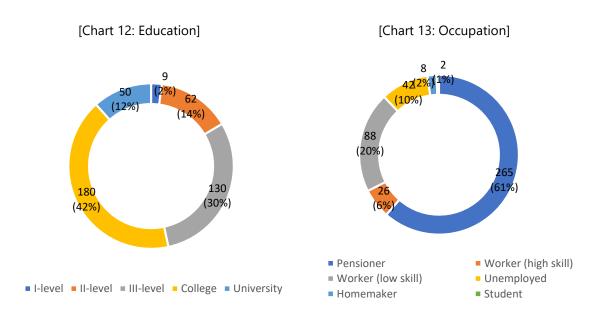
In terms of religion, the great majority are Orthodox (422 landlords; 98%), with the minority of Protestant (5; 1%), Jehovah's Witnesses (2; 0.5%) and atheist (2; 0.5%) [Chart 10]. Similarly, the great majority (426 landlords; 99%) are Ukrainian, with the minority of Russian (3; 0.7%), Belorussian (1; 0.2%) and Moldovan (1; 0.2%) [Chart 11]. These indicate that the villages as a whole are extremely homogeneous. At the same time, it would be important to investigate whether the minority live in harmony with the majority in society.

[Chart 10: Religion]

5 2 2
422
(98%)

■ Orthodox ■ Protestant ■ Jehovah's witness ■ Atheist

[Chart 11: Nationality]

3 1 1
426
(99%)

■ Ukrainian ■ Russian ■ Belorussian ■ Moldovan
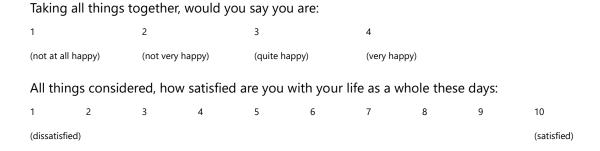
When it comes to education, over a half (230 landlords; 54%) completed college or university, followed by the III (equivalent to upper second) level by 30%, the II (lower second) level by 14% and the I (primary) level or lower by 2% [Chart 12]. By age bracket, the completion rate of college or university is 67% for those who are under the age of 50 while 48% over the age of 51. Overall the education level is high but it is remarkable that this is also applicable to elderly population to a large extent.

As to occupation, pensioner occupies more than a half (265 landlords; 61%), followed by worker (114; 26%), the unemployed (42; 10%), homemaker (8; 2%) and student (2; 1%) [Chart 13]. Worker is categorised further into two types: high-skill worker (26; 6%) and low-skill worker (86; 20%) based on the requirement of qualification, education and experience. Although defining unemployment is not straightforward and it is all the more true in the case of self-assessment as is the case of this survey, they, in addition to people wider in the district, would benefit from job development in the villages.

[Chart 12: Education]

9
(2%)
62
(14%)
50
(12%)
180
(42%)
130
(30%)

■ I-level ■ II-level ■ III-level ■ College ■ University

[Chart 13: Occupation]

8 2
(2%)(1%)
42
(10%)
88
(20%)
265
(61%)
26
(6%)

■ Pensioner ■ Worker (high skill)
■ Worker (low skill) ■ Unemployed
■ Homemaker ■ Student
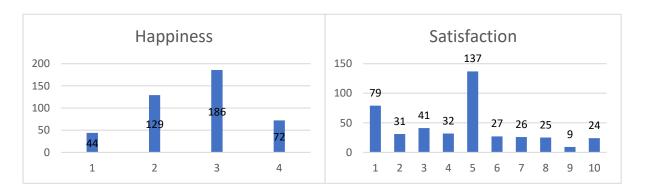
- Overall well-being & life problem

To get the picture of their overall well-being, they were first asked about the level of happiness and satisfaction by using the following conventional measures.

Taking all things together, would you say you are:

1	2	3	4
(not at all happy)	(not very happy)	(quite happy)	(very happy)

All things considered, how satisfied are you with your life as a whole these days:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(dissatisfied)									(satisfied)

As displayed below [Graph 6], most landlords (186; 43%) chose their happiness level as 3 (quite happy) followed by those who chose 2 (not very happy) (129; 30%). When it comes to satisfaction, most landlords (137; 32%) chose their satisfaction level as 5 out of 10 followed by those who chose 1 (dissatisfied) (79; 18%). If the scale of both measures are dichotomised, 60% are happy (3 and 4) and 40% are unhappy (1 and 2) while 26% are satisfied (6 to 10) and 74% are dissatisfied (1 to 5).

[Graph 6: happiness and satisfaction]

This result shows that the level of satisfaction is lower than the level of happiness. Indeed happiness and satisfaction are moderately correlated (coefficient: 0.43) but not identical. A possible reason will be discussed next in relation to the problem they have faced in daily life.
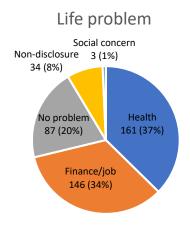
After the assessment of overall well-being, they were next asked an open question about their life problem and long-term necessity [Chart 14]. Most frequent problems are concerning health (161 landlords; 37%) and finance/job (146; 34%). But a health concern would be even higher given that some people who raised the issue of finance/job connected it with their health problem (at least 24 people
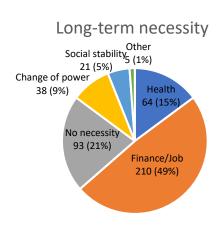
(6%) who directly mentioned it). Next come those who have no problem in life (87; 20%). Indeed they are apparently happier and more satisfied (3.1 out of 4 and 6.1 out of 10 respectively) than those who have a problem with health (2.5 and 4.4 respectively), those who have a problem with finance/job (2.6, 3.9), those who do not disclose their problem (2.5, 3.8) and those who have social concern (2.7, 4.0). In contrast, those who refrained from disclosing their life problem (34; 8%) have the lowest level in both happiness and satisfaction though marginally.

Examining the relation between the type of life problem and the level of happiness and satisfaction, it turns out that the level of satisfaction seems to be affected most negatively by the problem of finance (something more extrinsic) whereas the level of happiness by the problem of health (something more intrinsic).

When it comes to their long-term necessity, almost half (210 landlords; 49%) raised the issue of finance/job, followed by no necessity (93; 21%) and health (64; 15%). It implies, considering the health problem they have currently faced, that many of them feel the necessity for financial power in case their health conditions get worse, which would be accelerated by their socio-political circumstances, represented by the necessity of change of power (38; 9%) and social stability (21; 5%). To deal with the reality, the instruction of a reasonable healthcare system would be most effective. It is all the more relevant given the current budget cuts to the medical clinic.

[Chart 14: Life problem & necessity in the long run]

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4.2 Human development
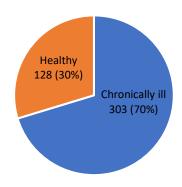
Following the methodology of the UN's Human Development Index (HDI), the survey covers three dimensions fundamental to our lives: health, knowledge and employment.

- Health

The questionnaire includes eight questions regarding health issues which can be further divided into four concerning living conditions and four concerning living habits.

Living conditions
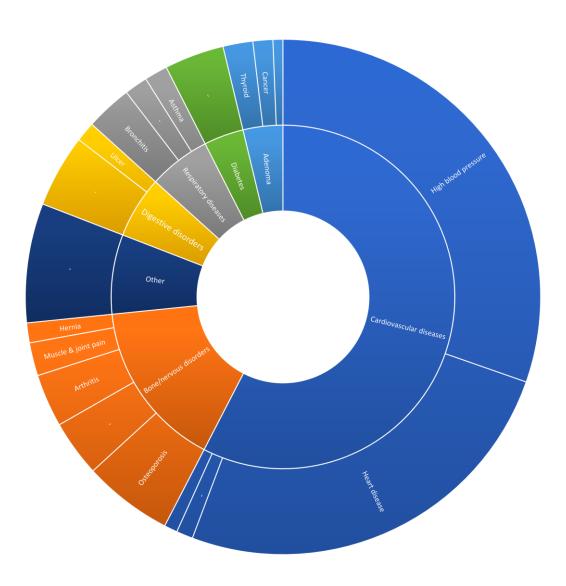
The first question about living conditions is whether to have any chronic illnesses. As shown below [Chart 15], those who are chronically ill are dominant (303 landlords; 70% vis-à-vis 128; 30%). This result would be understandable given the proportion of the elderly among the landlords. Checking the age breakdown, however, chronical illnesses have been experienced through generations – 67% of the age group below 20; 40% between 21 and 30; 59% between 31 and 40; 54% between 41 and 50; 69% between 51 and 60; 75% between 61 and 70; 85% between 71 and 80; 90% between 81 and 90; 75% over 91. This implies the significance of having not only effective medical treatment but also healthy life-style. (Their unhealthy life-style will be revealed in the sub-section of living habits.)

[Chart 15: Heath condition]

Checking the type of their chronic illnesses [Chart 16], the largest proportion is occupied by cardiovascular diseases (277 landlords; 91% out of those who have chronic illnesses) which include two major problems: high blood pressure and heart disease (146; 48% and 122; 40% respectively). The next common diseases are related to bone and nervous disorders (76; 25%) such as osteoporosis (27; 9%), arthritis and musculoskeletal diseases. The rest is shared by digestive disorders (28; 9%) including ulcer, respiratory diseases (28; 9%) including bronchitis and asthma, diabetes (18; 6%) and adenoma (18; 6%) including thyroid and cancer. (N.B. The proportion of disease in the chart does not reflect the proportion
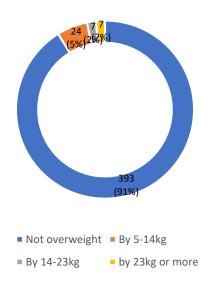
of each disease they have, because quite a few people report multiple diseases (481 diseases in total).)

[Chart 16: Type of illness]
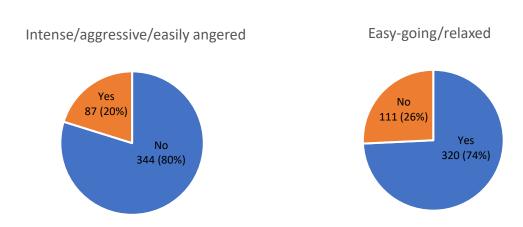
The second question is about their body weight. A majority of people declared that they are not overweight (393 landlords; 91%), followed by those are overweight by 5-14kg (24; 6%), by 14-23kg (7; 2%) and by 23kg or more (7; 2%) [Chart 17]. As is the case of other questions, this is self-reported and there is a possibility of underestimation by many of them. It is all the more likely given their high rate of chronic illnesses.

[Chart 17: Weight]

24
(5%)
7 7
(2%)(2%)
393
(91%)

- Not overweight
- By 5-14kg
- By 14-23kg
- by 23kg or more

The third and fourth questions are concerning their mental conditions from the perspectives of both negative mood (intensity, aggressiveness and anger) and positive mood (easy-goingness and relaxed mood) [Chart 18]. On the one hand, four-fifths of them (344 landlords; 80%) stated that they are not intense, aggressive and/or easily angered. On the other hand, three quarters of them (320; 74%) stated that they are easy-going and relaxed. They sound like the flipside of the same coin but not exactly the same. Indeed the correlation value between these two indicators indicates a relatively strong positive relationship (correlation coefficient: 0.75) but not as much identical as generally assumed.

[Chart 18: Moods]

Intense/aggressive/easily angered

Yes
87 (20%)

No
344 (80%)

Easy-going/relaxed

No
111 (26%)

Yes
320 (74%)

Living habits

Their living habits were evaluated by the following four items: physical exercise, sleeping time, smoking and alcohol consumption [Chart 19]. For physical exercise, they were asked: how often they exercise (such as cycling and running) a week for at least half an hour. A majority answered less than 2 times (381 landlords; 88%), followed by 2-3 times and 5 times (33; 8% and 17;4% respectively). This situation would be improved by the provision of fitness class in the culture centre together with the installation of public transportation within the villages. (This would also function in favour of their motivation to learn, as examined in the dimension of knowledge.)

When it comes to sleeping time, adults are advised to sleep over 7 hours according to the medical research (e.g. Mayo Clinic). This criterion was satisfied by over a half (239 landlords; 56%: 7 hours by 90; 21%, 8 hours by 146; 34% and over 9 hours by 3; 1%). Indeed those who are chronically ill are 82% of those who sleep less than 6 hours (157 out of 192) vis-à-vis 67% of those who sleep more than or equal to 7 hours (160 out of 238). More strikingly, those who sleep less than or equal to 3 hours are all chronically ill (22 out of 22).
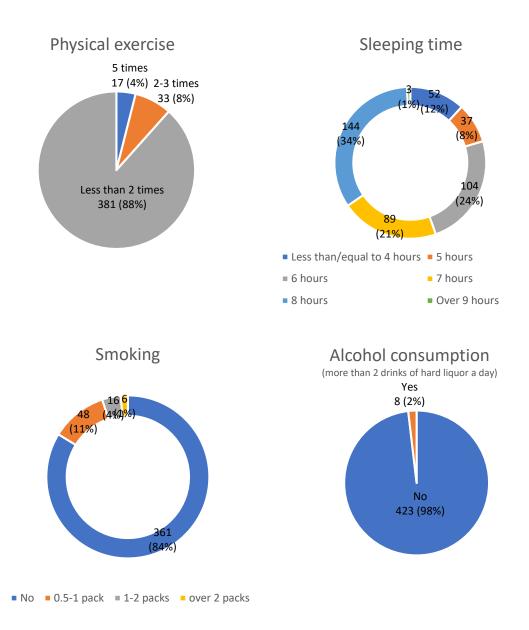
The third question is about smoking habit. Less than one-fifth of them smoke (70 landlords; 16%: 48; 11% with 0.5-1 pack a day, 16; 4% with 1-2 packs and 6; 1% with over 2 packs). What is outstanding is the breakdown by gender: 84% males vis-à-vis 16% females. But what is more striking is that those who smoke more than 2 packs are all males, and 15 out of 16 who smoke 1-2 packs are males, while all but one female smoke 0.5-1 pack a day.

Regarding alcohol consumption, only a minority of them (8 landlords; 2%) declared that they drink alcohol equivalent to more than 2 drinks of hard liquor a day. It seems low but almost the same level as the national average of alcohol dependence (2.2%) (World Health Organization 2014).[3] What is worthy of attention here is that those who drink this amount are more likely to smoke as well (63%; 5 out of 8).

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[3] World Health Organization (2014) *Alcohol Consumption: Levels and patterns*

(retrieved from https://www.who.int/substance_abuse/publications/global_alcohol_report/profiles/ukr.pdf?ua=1).

Physical exercise

5 times
17 (4%) 2-3 times
33 (8%)

Less than 2 times
381 (88%)

Sleeping time

3
(1%) 52
(12%)

37
(8%)

144
(34%)

104
(24%)

89
(21%)

- Less than/equal to 4 hours - 5 hours
- 6 hours - 7 hours
- 8 hours - Over 9 hours

Smoking

16 6
(4%)(1%)

48
(11%)

361
(84%)

- No - 0.5-1 pack - 1-2 packs - over 2 packs

Alcohol consumption
(more than 2 drinks of hard liquor a day)

Yes
8 (2%)

No
423 (98%)
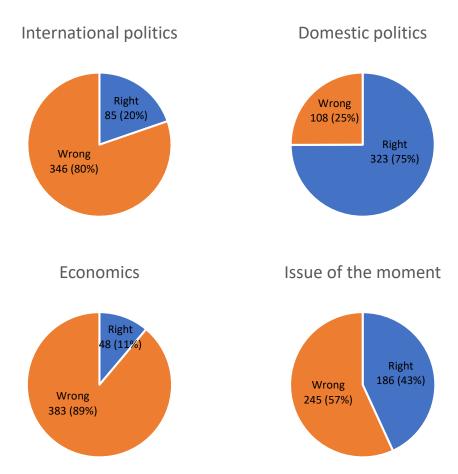
- Knowledge

As is the case with health, the questionnaire includes eight questions regarding knowledge which can be further divided into four concerning current news, two concerning calculation useful for daily life and two concerning learning environment.

Current news

The questions about current news cover the issues of international politics, domestic politics, economics and issue of the moment [Chart 20]. To assess their familiarity with international politics, they were asked about the country which has the hardest trade war against the US. About this only one-fifth (85 landlords; 20%) got a right answer (i.e. China). In turn, to assess their familiarity with domestic politics, they were asked about the time (month and year) of the next presidential election in Ukraine. About this three-fourths (323; 75%) got a right answer (i.e. March 2019). To evaluate their knowledge of economics, they were asked about the current inflation rate of Ukraine, about which barely one-tenth (48; 11%) got acceptable approximation (i.e. 9-13%). The last question is an open question about the news in the last 3 days excluding the topics of soap opera and sport. About this less than a half (186; 43%) answer correctly.

[Chart 20: Daily news]

International politics

Right
85 (20%)

Wrong
346 (80%)

Domestic politics

Wrong
108 (25%)

Right
323 (75%)

Economics

Right
48 (11%)

Wrong
383 (89%)

Issue of the moment

Right
186 (43%)

Wrong
245 (57%)

Overall all these questions are fundamental and easy to answer if they familialise themselves with daily news, particularly the fourth one. These results imply their lack of interest in actualite as well as the lack of information source represented by the infrequent availability of local newspapers released once a week. It would sound trivial but right and updated information is vital to discuss their own living meaningfully. What could be done would be to investigate their information sources (e.g. prevalence of television, computer) and improve them if necessary, while offering space for socialisation which would motivate them to learn and update current news. As will investigated below (learning environment), a majority of them have high levels of their interest in learning and their freedom of expression, positive signals for socialisation and public discussion.

Calculation

To evaluate their arithmetic faculty in daily life, they were asked to answer the following two questions.

> A good costs 70 UAH. If you have 20% discount, how much is that?

> What is the average of 1,200 UAH, 800 UAH and 700 UAH?

The first question is a simple arithmetic faculty of subtraction and multiplication associated with percentage in the context of discount sale, and the second question is a simple arithmetic faculty of addition and division in the context of multiple purchase shared by friends. As shown below [Chart 21], about one-third of them answered correctly in both questions (160 landlords; 37% and 137; 32% respectively).

[Chart 21: Calculation]

Obviously both calculations are learned at the elementary level of education. But if they are set in the context of daily life, their accuracy rates go down dramatically. For reference the accuracy rates of these calculations conducted in Moscow (independent of this research project) are 82% and 87% respectively, while acknowledging that a simple comparison would not be possible with urban population in a different country. The lack of these math skills would affect the handling of the household finances, and

thus countermeasure would be better taken to brush them up, by offering open seminar at school for instance.

Learning environment

To get the picture of their learning environment, they were asked about the levels of their interest in studying and their freedom to express their ideas on a five-point scale [Chart 22]. On the one hand, most people selected the highest level for their interest in studying (185 landlords; 43%), followed by the lowest level (120; 28%). Not surprisingly, this result correlate with education level: the highest level was selected by 62% of those with the university level (31 out of 50) whereas 11% of those with the I level or less (1 out of 9); and the lowest level was selected 16% of those with the university level (8 out of 50) whereas 67% of those with the I level or less (6 out of 9). Overall, however, more than a half (249; 57%) selected the highest or the second highest. This condition would back up the possibility of offering open seminar, suggested in the sub-section of calculation right above.
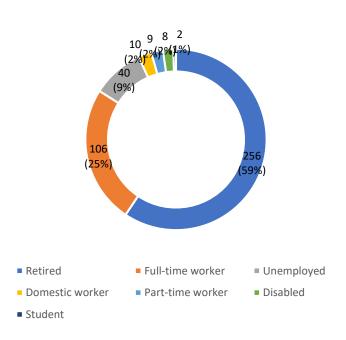
On the other hand, about three-fourths selected the highest level for their freedom of expression (319; 74%), followed by the second highest and the middle (tied by 43; 10%). Unlike the previous question about the level of interest in studying, no particular relation is found between this level and education level. Neither is the relation with the minority in terms of nationality and religious belief. This environment would support the possibility of offering space for socialisation, suggested above in the sub-section of current news.

[Chart 22: Learning environment]

39

- Employment

The questionnaire includes their employment status and income level. First, they were asked to select their status of employment from the following options: full-time worker, part-time worker, domestic worker, apprentice/internship, student, in compulsory military/community service, permanently disabled, unemployed and retired.

As described below [Chart 23], more than a half are retired (256 landlords; 59%), followed by full-time worker and unemployed (106; 25% and 40; 9% respectively). Given that a majority of people who declared to be unemployed live with someone (33 out of 40), they can be also potentially categorised as domestic worker. It is all the more likely given the extremely low number of domestic worker on the declared basis (10; 2%, which include three on maternity leave). Nonetheless, it is important to acknowledge their intention to work. Naturally the employment status (answered in the form of multiple choice question) corresponds largely to the occupation status (in open question) [Chart 13]: retired and disabled to pensioner, full-time/part-time worker to worker and domestic worker to homemaker.
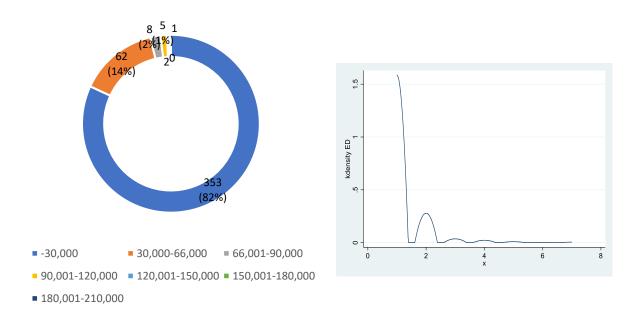
[Chart 23: Employment status]

In regard to individual income level, more than four-fifths (353 landlords; 82%) earn less than 30,000 UAH per year, followed by those who earn between 30,001 and 66,000 UAH (62; 14%) [Chart 24]. This means that these two income groups dominate 96% of the whole.

Among the lowest income group, 113 live alone, most of whom receive pension and struggle with making ends meet unlike those who can share pension or other incomes received by their family members. Moreover, another five live with someone but younger than 15 years old. It means they need

to make their livelihood as a single earner.
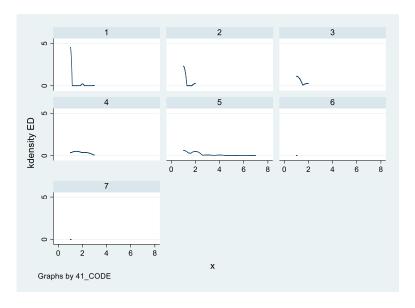
The highest income group is 180,001-210,000 UAH achieved only by one person. It stands out given that the next highest income group is 120,001-150,000 UAH achieved by two persons, skipping 150,001-180,000 UAH.

[Chart 24: Individual income level]

Legend:
- -30,000
- 30,000-66,000
- 66,001-90,000
- 90,001-120,000
- 120,001-150,000
- 150,001-180,000
- 180,001-210,000

When it comes to income distribution by employment status [Chart 25], it is no surprise that the retired (1 in the Chart) are densely distributed in the lowest income group (243 landlords), reflecting the typical amount of pension (cf. minimum: 14,964/year (1,247/month), average: 28,896/year (2,408/month) in 2017). While the density is not as high, part-time workers (4 in the Chart) share the income range with the retired (i.e. -30,000, 30,001-66,000, 66,001-90,000). The unemployed and domestic workers (2 and 3 in the Chart) have similar income distribution by ranging the lowest two groups only, despite higher density in the lowest income level by the unemployed. (The unemployed in the second income level would reflect their recent income before losing job.) While it is again no surprise that full-time workers (5 in the Chart) have wide distribution ranging from -30,000 to 180,001-210,000, what is deserve to pay attention here is that even around half of this employment status (50 out of 106) is in the lowest income group. Both the disabled and students (6 and 7 in the Chart) are invisible because all are in the lowest income group.

[Chart 25: Income distribution by employment status]
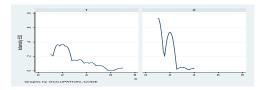
Title - 1: retired, 2: unemployed 3: domestic worker, 4: part-time worker, 5: full-time worker, 6: disabled, 7: apprentice/internship

X- 1: -30,000, 2: 30,001-66,000, 3: 66,001-90,000, 4: 90,001-120,000, 5: 120,001-150,000, 6: 150,001-180,000, 7: 180,000-210,000

Breaking down the income level by skill level [Chart 26], high skill workers (left) have a wider distribution between the lowest and 180,000-210,000, while low skill workers (right) have a denser distribution between the lowest and 90,001-120,000. But, at the same time, this also reveals that about a quarter of high skill workers (6 out of 26; 23%) are categorised into the lowest income group and two-fifths (10 out of 26; 39%) into the second lowest. By putting them together, more than a half of high skill workers (16 out of 26; 62%) earn no more than the lowest two income levels (i.e. -30,000 or 30,001-66,000).

[Chart 26: Income distribution by skill level]

- Composite index

In order to grasp the big picture, the result of each question is aggregated first within a dimension to make a dimensional index and then across dimensions to make a composite index. Each question is weighted equally for a dimensional index, and so is each dimension for a composite index. The indicators of each dimension are listed below [Table 5]
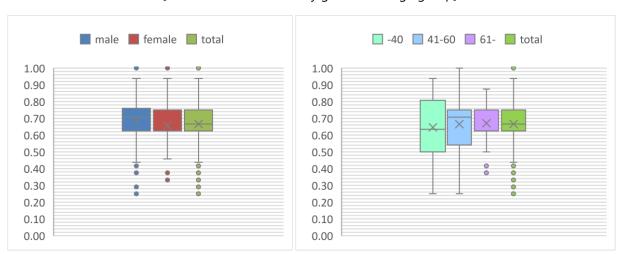
[Table 5: HDI: dimension and indicator]

Dimension	Indicator
Health	Living conditions: chronic illnesses
	Living conditions: body weight
	Living conditions : intense/aggressive/easily angered
	Living conditions: easy-going/relaxed
	Living habits: physical exercise
	Living habits: sleeping time
	Living habits: smoking
	Living habits: alcohol consumption
Knowledge	Daily news: international politics
	Daily news: domestic politics
	Daily news: economics
	Daily news: issue of the moment
	Calculation: discount
	Calculation: average
	Learning environment: interest in study
	Learning environment: freedom of expression
Employment	Income

Health dimensional Index

As displayed below [Chart 27], health performance is similar between genders (average: male 0.68, female 0.66) while men have a slightly wider distribution. The difference is more noticeable in age group.

What is worthy of attention is that younger generation does not necessarily perform well. Indeed their average performance is the lowest among the three age groups (0.65). It is mainly due to their unhealthy living habits (higher cigarette intake in particular: 35% in the young age group, 22% in the middle age group and 14% in the elderly age group). In contrast, the average performance of the elderly age group is the highest among the three (0.67). While these averages are marginal, the lowest performer in the elderly age group is much higher than the counterpart in the younger age groups (0.38 vis-à-vis 0.25 and 0.25). What is more, the lowest performer between 91 and 100 years old is 0.63. This proves that their longevity would benefit from their healthy living habits. Indeed, breaking down the age group further, it has found out that the group between 21 and 30 years old scores the lowest (0.62) while that between 91 and 100 years old the highest (0.69).

[Chart 27: Health index: by gender and age group]

Knowledge dimensional index

As compared to health, knowledge performance is more diverse both within and between genders with similar averages (male 0.49, female 0.46) [Chart 28]. Similar to health, the difference is more salient in age group. The middle age group (41-60 years old) performs the best (0.53) followed by the young age group with a marginal difference (0.52) while the elderly age group the lowest (0.40). Breaking down the age group further, it has found out that the group between 11 and 20 years old performs the best (0.62), followed by that between 21 and 30 years old (0.60), whereas the performance of the next age group (31 and 40 years old) goes down severely (0.48). This would prove a direct benefit from school education. The worst performer is the group between 81 and 90 years old (0.28). In terms of indicator, the elderly age group performs the worst in all the items except 'issue of the moment' and 'freedom of expression'.

[Chart 28: Knowledge index: by gender and age group]

Employment dimensional index

Among the three dimensions, this index has the most peculiar distribution [Chart 29]. It is concentrated near the lowest (average: male 0.32, female 0.29), given that the lowest value of this dimensional index is 0.26. Indeed 122 out of 162 men and 231 out of 269 women have the lowest value. When it comes to the difference in age group, the elderly age group performs the worst (0.28) while the young and middle age groups tie (0.33). Having said that, however, the best performer is in the elderly age group where the disparity is the largest among the three. In contrast, the disparity is the lowest in the young age group. By breaking down the age group further, it has found that the group between 21 and 30 years old scores the highest (0.37) followed by that between 41 and 50 years old (0.34) while that between 91 and 100 years old the lowest (0.26) followed by that between 71 and 80 years old and between 81 and 90 years old (0.27 respectively).
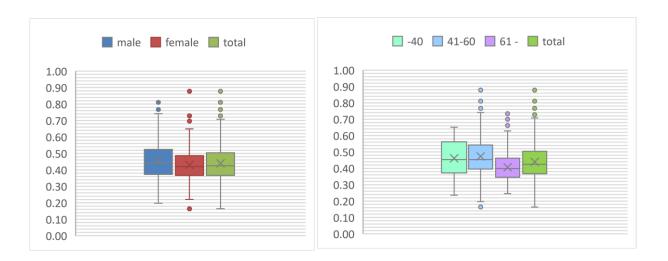
[Chart 29: Income index: by gender and age group]

Human Development Index

Overall men have slightly higher performance than women (0.46 vis-à-vis 0.43). Indeed the former perform better than the latter in all the three dimensions. In terms of age group, the middle age group performs the best (0.47), while the elderly age group the worst (0.41). Having said that, however, the middle age group has the widest disparity among the three. Breaking down the age group further, the group between 21 and 30 years old performs the best (0.50) mainly due to their high income level (despite their low health level). In contrast, the group between 81 and 90 years old performs the worst (0.36) mainly due to their low knowledge level (their income level is equivalent with several other age groups around the lowest level).

These findings clarify the priority for some age groups: improvement in living habits by the young age group and enhancement of education for the elderly age group.

[Chart 30: HDI: by gender and age group]

Recommendation

- To follow up the landlords in Kyslivka about their discontent with the company

- To follow up the minority in terms of religion and nationality

- To introduce a reasonable healthcare system

- To run a medical checkup to prove/disprove self-report (e.g. chronic illnesses, weight)

- To provide fitness class in the culture centre together with the installation of public transportation within the villages

- To enhance people's awareness of their own living habits for improvement (e.g. sleeping time, smoking)

- To investigate the prevalence of television and computer and to offer space for socialisation

- To offer open seminar at school for practical math skills

- To follow up daily activities of the retired and to offer space for activities if appropriate

- To make interventions with target group: improvement in living habits for the young; enhancement of education for the elderly

4.3 SDGs

The SDGs investigated in this report follow the Ukrainian version proposed in *Sustainable Development Goals: Ukraine - 2017 National Baseline Report* by the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of Ukraine. Among them, those covered in the survey consist of two types: household-based and individual-based. Arrow in each indicator represents a trajectory to the goal in 2030 with target values in reference years, and star indicates the current achievement.

- Household-based SDGs

Among the Ukrainian version of the SDGs, 12 indicators are relevant to the household level and thus covered here. The number of the households with landlords participating in this survey is 362: 288 in Kivshovata, 70 in Kyslivka and 4 in Lukianivka.

- Ratio of poverty levels of households with children and households without children (SDG indicator: 1.3.1)

2015		2025	
1.77		1.40	
	2020		2030
	1.60		1.27

The questionees were informed of this issue on paper right before having a questionnaire. No one reported that their individual monthly expenditure was lower than the actual subsistence minimum (1,777 UAH), and so no one is categorised officially as poor regardless of the presence or absence of children.

- Share of food expenditure in total household spending (SDG indicator: 1.3.2)

Above 50%: 89 / 50-41%: 71 / 40-31%: 63 / 30% and under: 139   [achievement level: 38.5%]
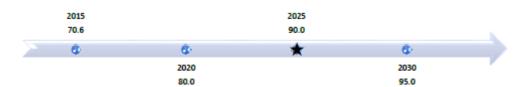
2015		2025	
54.6		40.0	
	2020		2030
	50.0		30.0

The optional numerical values are based on the national targets for 2015, 2020, 2025 and 2030 (54.6, 50.0, 40.0 and 30.0 respectively). Among them, 89 households exceed 50%, 71 in the range of 41-50%, 63 in the range of 31-40% and the remaining 139 under 30%. To calculate an average, above 50% is set

to 55.5, 50-41% to 45.5, 40-31 to 35.5, 30% and under to 25.5. As a result, 38.5% is the average value of this indicator among the households of the landlords. This corresponds to the target between 2025 and 2030. While it is a good news, it is important to consider the expenditure of other goods whose prices have been hiked, gas in particular.

- Net pre-primary enrolment rate for children aged 5 (SDG indicator: 4.2.1)

    Yes: 9 / no: 1 (actual attendance: yes: 8 / no: 1)   [90.0%]

2015	2020	2025	2030
70.6	80.0	90.0 ★	95.0

Out of 10 households with children aged 5, 9 stated their children were enrolled while 1 stated otherwise. The net pre-primary enrolment rate is thus 90%, which is equivalent to the target value for 2025 (90.0%). But it is not consistent with the data by Tarashcha council (100%), and thus follow-up investigation seems required. In addition, out of 9 households whose children are enrolled, 1 is not actually attending school. This means 2 out of 10 children do not get pre-primary education.

- Share of households whose members suffer from a lack of money to enable any member of the household to receive vocational training (SDG indicator: 4.3.1)

    Yes: 47 / no: 315   [13.0%]

2015	2020	2025	2030
7.6	7.0	6.0	5.0

★

47 households declared that one or more family members could not receive vocational training for financial reasons, which is equivalent to 13.0% of the total households. This is much higher than the target for 2015 (7.6%). To take measures against it, it is important to let them know the availability of financial support (loan free of interest) for all landlords as part of the mutual aid set up in the company.

- Ratio of duration of unpaid domestic work (housekeeping, care for children and other family members etc.) between men and women (SDG indicator: 5.3.1)

    0:100 – 28 / 25:75 – 11 / 50:50 – 171 / 75:25 – 15 / 100:0 – 6

Excluding 131 households with a person living alone or with the same gender, 231 households are eligible for this indicator. Among them 171 (74.0%) have equal balance while 39 (16.9%) place a

disproportionate burden on women and 21 (9.1%) on men. While it is difficult to fix the gender balance for domestic work (e.g. either of them work outside), it is fair to evaluate that domestic work is shared between men and women relatively well. The comparison with the national target values is not possible, as they are yet to be released.

- Share of the rural population with access to safe drinking water (SDG indicator: 6.1.1) / Share of the rural population with access to affordable drinking water of assured quality (SDG indicator: 6.1.2)

    At home: 328 / in neighbourhood for free 26 (<5 mins: 6 / =<5 mins: 20) / by purchase: 8

    [91% (98%)]

328 households (91%) have access to safe drinking water. This is far beyond the target value for 2020 (70%). If 26 who have access in the neighbourhood are included, it reaches into 98%, which is beyond the target value for 2025 (95%). The definition of "access" needs to be confirmed.

- Share of the rural population with access to improved sanitation (SDG indicator: 6.2.1)

    Flush toilet: 20 / pour-flush toilet: 4 / latrine to piped sewer system: 106 / latrine to septic tank: 2 / pit latrine with slab: 6 / pit latrine: 224   [5.5% (36.5%)]

Only 20 households (5.5%) have flush toilet at home. It is beyond the target value for 2015 (1.9%) but lower than that for 2020 (20.0%). If 112 with pour-flush toilet, latrine to piped sewer system and latrine to septic tank are included, it arrives at 36.5%, beyond the target value for 2020. But pit latrine is still used by more than a half (230; 63.5%). Together with raising local awareness of the necessity of improved sanitation, some arrangement would be considered (e.g. financial support, bulk discount). The definition of "improved sanitation" needs to be confirmed.

- Share of rural households who suffered from deprivation due to lack of access to ambulance services in the settlement (SDG indicator: 10.3.1)

    Yes: 122 / no: 240   [33.7%]

2015
39.9

2025
20.0

2020
30.0

2030
15.0

122 households (33.7%) declared that they had difficulty in access to ambulance services. It is lower than the target value for 2015 (39.9%) but higher than that for 2020 (30.0%). According to the medical clinic in Kivshovata, a mobile tablet terminal has been provided to ambulance staff, so that emergency calls can be informed promptly. The possibility of this result is thus either due to the lack of awareness by the locals or the dysfunction of the service despite the provision of mobile tablet terminals.

- Share of rural households who suffered from deprivation due to the lack of a medical facility near their home (SDG indicator: 10.3.2)

  Yes: 87 / no: 275   [24.0%]

2015
26.3

2025
15.0

2020
20.0

2030
10.0

87 households (24.0%) declared that they were concerned about the lack of a medical facility around their neighbourhood. It is lower than the target value for 2015 (26.3%) but higher than that for 2020 (20.0%), similar to the case of ambulance services. Based on the objective data, all houses in the villages are within 3 km from one of the medical clinics. The sense of deprivation would be improved by the improvement of the sense of deprivation of access to ambulance services (the previous indicator) and/or the installation of public transportation within the villages (the next indicator).
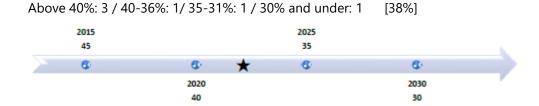
- Share of rural households who suffered from deprivation due to the lack of regular daily transport to another settlement with developed infrastructure (SDG indicator: 10.3.3)

  Yes: 38 / no: 324   [10.5%]

2015
22.7

2025
13.0

2020
18.0

2030
10.0

38 households (10.5%) declared that they had difficulty in moving around because of the lack of public transportation. It is far better than expected. Indeed it is beyond the target value for 2025 (13.0%) and even close to that for 2030 (10.0%). Having said that, however, it would be most likely that the installation of public transportation within the villages benefits the locals given that they entirely rely on private

cars on their own, neighbours or friends.

- Solvency ratio of the borrower (ratio of monthly payments of the borrower and his/her family on mortgage debt servicing to total monthly income) (SDG indicator: 11.1.1)

Above 40%: 3 / 40-36%: 1/ 35-31%: 1 / 30% and under: 1   [38%]


As is the case with the indicator 1.3.2, the optional numerical values are based on the national targets for 2015, 2020, 2025 and 2030 (45, 40, 35 and 30 respectively). Among 6 households who have borrowed money, 3 exceed the solvency ratio of 40%, 1 in the range of 36-40%, 1 in the range of 31-35% and the remaining 1 under 30%. To calculate an average, above 40% is set to 43, 40-36% to 38, 35-31% to 33 and 30% and under to 28. As a result, 38% is the average value among the households eligible for this indicator. This corresponds to the target between 2020 and 2025.

- Share of rejected mortgage requests in the total amount of loan requests with bad solvency ratio (>43%) (SDG indicator: 11.1.2)

Above 37%: 1 / 37-36%: 0 / 35-26%: 0 / 25% and under: 0

As are the cases with the indicators 1.3.2 and 11.1.1, the optional numerical values are based on the national targets for 2015, 2020, 2025 and 2030 (43, 37, 35 and 25 respectively). Only 1 household is eligible for this indicator, and it exceeds 37%, the target value for 2020.

- Individual-based SDGs
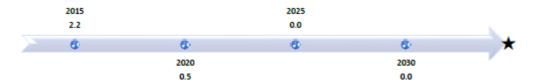
Among the Ukrainian version of the SDGs, 22 indicators are relevant to the individual level and thus covered here. The number of the landlords participating in this survey is 431, as is the case in the assessment of human development.

- Share of the population whose average per capita equivalent total expenditure is lower than the actual (estimated) subsistence minimum (SDG indicator: 1.1.1)

2015		2025	
58.5		20.0	
	2020		2030
	30.0		15.0

The questionees were informed of this issue on paper right before having a questionnaire. No one reported that their individual monthly expenditure was lower than the actual subsistence minimum (1,777 UAH).

- Share of individuals whose daily consumption is below USD5.05PPP (SDG indicator: 1.1.2)

2015		2025	
2.2		0.0	
	2020		2030
	0.5		0.0

The questionees were informed of this issue on paper right before having a questionnaire. No one reported that their individual daily consumption was below 41 UAH.

- Share of the poor population covered by state social support in the total number of poor people (SDG indicator: 1.2.1)

2015		2025	
56.3		75.0	
	2020		2030
	65.0		85.0

The questionees were informed of this issue on paper right before having a questionnaire. No one is categorised officially as poor (refer to 1.1.1 above), and thus a full score is achieved in this indicator (or not applicable).

- Consumption of meat per capita, kg/year (SDG indicator: 2.1.1)
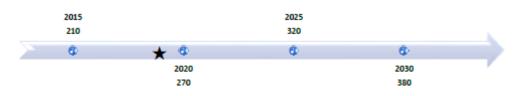
Under 167g: 323 / 167-192g: 80 / 195-216g: 21 / 219g and above: 7   [161g/59kg]

The optional numerical values are based on the national targets for 2015, 2020, 2025 and 2030 (51kg, 61kg, 71kg and 80kg respectively) but have been recalculated per day so that people can estimate their consumption better. The daily consumption level of under 167g (equivalent to under 61kg per year) was chosen by 323 landlords, 167-192g (61-70kg) by 80, 195-216g (71-79kg) by 21 and 219g and above (80kg and above) by 7. To calculate an average, under 167g is set to 152g (under 61kg to 55.5kg), 167-192g to 179g (61-70kg to 65.5kg), 195-216g to 205g (71-79kg to 75kg) and 219g and above to 230g (80kg and above to 84kg). As a result, 161g (59kg) is the average value of this indicator among the landlords. This is close to the target value for 2020. But the consumption level of meat would vary by age, and thus this indicator seems not applicable directly to the landlords whose average age is 59 (refer to the section 4.1: Demographic characteristics & overall well-being).

- Consumption of milk per capita, kg/year (SDG indicator: 2.1.2)

Under 740g: 356 / 740-874g: 53 / 877-1,038g: 17 / 1,041g and above: 5   [704g/257kg]

As is the case with the indicator 2.1.1, the optional numerical values are based on the national targets for 2015, 2020, 2025 and 2030 (210kg, 270kg, 320kg and 380kg respectively) but have been recalculated per day so that people can estimate their consumption better. The daily consumption level of under 740g (equivalent to under 270kg per year) was chosen by 356 landlords, 740-874g (270-319kg) by 53, 877-1,038g (320-379kg) by 17 and 1,041g and above (380kg) by 5. To calculate an average, under 740g is set to 670g (under 270kg to 244.5kg), 740-874g to 807g (270-319kg to 294.5kg), 877-1,038g to 958g (320-379kg to 349.5kg) and 1,041g and above to 1,122g (380kg and above to 409.5kg). As a result, 704g (257kg) is the average value of this indicator among the landlords. This corresponds to the target between 2015 and 2020. But, as is the case with the indicator 2.1.1, the consumption level of milk would vary by age, and thus this indicator seems not applicable directly to the landlords, many of whom are over the age of 60.

- Consumption of fruit per capita, kg/year (SDG indicator: 2.1.3)

Under 178g: 91 / 178-211g: 93 / 214-244g: 103 / 247g and above: 144   [218g/80kg]

	2015			2025			
	51			78 ★			
		2020			2030		
		65			90		

As are the cases with the indicators 2.1.1 and 2.1.2, the optional numerical values are based on the national targets for 2015, 2020, 2025 and 2030 (51kg, 65kg, 78kg and 90kg respectively) but have been recalculated per day so that people can estimate their consumption better. 247g and above (equivalent to 90kg and above) was chosen by 144 landlords, 214-244g (78-89kg) by 103, 178-211g (65-77kg) by 93 and under 178g (65kg) by 91. Unlike the consumption patterns of meat and milk with more towards the lower end of the scale, the consumption of fruit is not only more evenly distributed but also more towards the higher end of the scale. To calculate an average, under 178g is set to 155g (under 65kg to 56.5kg), 178-211g to 199g (65-77kg to 72.5kg), 214-244g to 229g (78-89kg to 83.5kg) and 247g and above to 262g (90kg and above to 95.5kg). As a result, 218g (80kg) is the average value of this indicator among the landlords. This is beyond the target for 2025. But, as are the cases with the indicator 2.1.1 and 2.1.2, the consumption level of fruit would vary by age, and thus this indicator seems not applicable directly to the landlords, many of whom are over the age of 60.

- Immunsation coverage under the national immunisation programme (as prescribed) (SDG indicator: 3.7.1)

Yes: 402 / no: 29   [93%]

	2015			2025			
	50			95			
		2020 ★			2030		
		95			95-98		

402 landlords (93%) have followed the national immunisation programme and been immunised. It goes well beyond the target value for 2015 (50%) and is even close to that for 2020 (95%). In the coming years, it would be possible to contact 29 landlords who have not been immunised and encourage them to follow the programme.

- Share of women who smoke at the age of 16-29 (SDG indicator: 3.8.1)

	2015			2025			
	5.0			4.0			★
		2020			2030		
		4.5			4.0		

The result of this question comes from one of the items in living habits in the dimension of health (refer to the section 4.2: Human development). The total number of female smokers is 8 out of 269. The breakdown of them by age is: 2 out of 13 in the 30s (15.4%), 3 out of 45 in the 40s (6.7%) and 3 out of 54 in the 50s (5.6%). This means that no women at the age of 16-29 smoke (0%).

- Share of men who smoke at the age of 16-29 (SDG indicator: 3.8.2)

2015		2025	
31.4		23.0	

	2020		2030
	27.0		20.0

As with the case of the previous indicator 3.8.1, the result of this question comes from one of the items in living habits in the dimension of health (refer to the section 4.2: Human development). The total number of male smokers is 62 out of 162. The breakdown of them by age is: 5 out of 7 in the 20s (71.4%), 2 out of 6 in the 30s (33.3%), 24 out of 38 in the 40s (63.2%), 15 out of 48 in the 50s (31.3%), 11 out of 36 in the 60s (30.6%), 2 out of 20 in the 70s (10.0%) and 3 out of 6 in the 80s (50.0%). This means that the age group of the 20s has the highest smoking rate, followed by that of the 40s. Now, following the scale of this indicator, 5 out of 7 men at the age of 16-29 smoke (71.4%). It is far more than the target value for 2015 (31.4%), let alone that for 2020 (27.0%).

- Share of population satisfied with the access to and quality of schooling services (SDG indicator: 4.1.1)

  Yes: 247 / no: 149   [62.4%]

Among 396 landlords who answered this question, 247 (62.4%) reported that they were satisfied with the access to and quality of schooling services. (As it is not clear who is eligible for this question, all who answered are counted.) The comparison with the national target values is not possible, as they are yet to be released.

- Enrolment rate of adults and youth in formal and informal forms of education and professional training in the last 4 weeks, % of population aged 15-70 (SDG indicator: 4.5.1)

  Yes: 13 / no: 418   [3.0%]

2015		2025	
9.2		12.0	

	2020		2030
	10.0		14.0

Only 13 landlords (3.0%) enrolled in formal and informal forms of education and professional training

in the last 4 weeks. The breakdown of them by age is: 2 in the 30s, 6 in the 40s, 4 in the 50s and 1 in the 60s, and the breakdown by gender breakdown is 9 women and 4 men. This result is below the target value for 2015 (9.2%), let alone that for 2020 (10.0%). To take measures against it, it is important to let them know the availability of financial support (loan free of interest) for all landlords as part of the mutual aid set up in the company, as is the case with the indicator 4.3.1 on vocational training. Another possibility would be to provide complimentary lessons in accordance with their interests in the culture centre.

- Share of the population who reported using the Internet over the past 12 months (SDG indicator: 4.5.2)

Yes: 168 / no: 263   [40.0%]

2015		2025	
48.9		70.0	

	2020		2030
	59.0		80.0
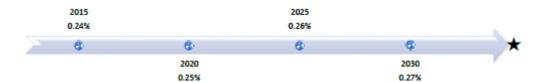
168 landlords (40.0%) declared that they had used the internet in the last one year. It is below the target value for 2015 (48.9%), let alone that for 2020 (59.0%). This result is understandable given the age group of the landlords. To take measures against it, one possibility would be to set up some computers in the culture centre and offer complimentary lessons for how to use computer and internet. This can be linked to an informal form of education, relevant to the previous indicator 4.5.1 on formal/informal forms of education and professional training.

- Share of women aged 15-49 who have experienced at least one form of physical or sexual violence (SDG indicator: 5.2.1)

2015		2025	
22		14	

	2020		2030
	18		10

The questionees were informed of this issue on paper right before having a questionnaire, so that they can report at the time of interview or afterwards. No women reported that they had experienced any form of physical or sexual violence.

- Number of complaints regarding domestic violence (SDG indicator: 5.2.2)

2015 0.24% 2025 0.26%
2020 0.25% 2030 0.27%

The questionees were informed of this issue on paper right before having a questionnaire, so that they can report at the time of interview or afterwards. No one reported about the incidence of domestic violence.

- Share of youth not in employment, education or professional training in the total number of those aged 15-24 (SDG indicator: 8.4.1)

    Yes: 1 / no: 5   [16.7%]

2015 17.7 2025 16.5
2020 17.0 2030 15.5

Among 6 landlords who are age 15-24, 1 (16.7%) is categorised as NEET. It is close to the target value for 2025 (16.5%) and even that for 2030 (15.5%). With the benefit of a small scale, it is ideal to pursue no one is categorised into this category. To take measures against it, one possibility would be to let the person know the availability of financial support (loan free of interest) for all landlords as part of the mutual aid set up in the company, as is the case with the indicator 4.3.1 on vocational training and 4.5.1 on formal/informal forms of education and professional training.

- Population coverage with Internet services, subscribers per 100 persons (SDG indicator: 9.6.1)

    Yes: 162 / no: 269   [38 per 100 persons]

2015 33 2025 75
2020 50 2030 100

162 landlords (38) have subscribed internet services. It is barely above the target value for 2015 (33) but much lower than that for 2020 (50). As is the case with the indicator 4.5.2 on internet use, this result is understandable given the age group of the landlords. To take measures against it, some arrangement would be considered (e.g. bulk discount) for the purchase of tablet computer and the subscription of internet, in parallel with the provision of lessons on computer and internet proposed earlier in the indicator 4.5.2.

- Share of people who reported that in the last 12 months they had personally faced discrimination or harassment based on discrimination in total population (SDG indicator: 10.2.1)

    Yes: 22 / no: 409   [5%]

22 landlords (5%) reported that they had faced discrimination or harassment based on it in the last one year. It is indeed equivalent to the target value for 2025. While being ahead of the curve is a cheerful news, it would be important to follow up the cases and take some appropriate actions (e.g. relaying them to relevant agencies) depending on their seriousness.

- Number of victims of physical violence in the last 12 months (murder and assassination attempt, rape and attempted rape, serious injuries) (SDG indicator: 16.1.2)

The questionees were informed of this issue on paper right before having a questionnaire, so that they can report at the time of interview or afterwards. No one reported about the incidence of physical violence in the last 12 months.

- Number of victims of sexual abuse in the last 12 months (SDG indicator: 16.1.3)

The questionees were informed of this issue on paper right before having a questionnaire, so that they can report at the time of interview or afterwards. No one reported about the incidence of sexual abuse in the last 12 months.

- Level of public confidence in the court (SDG indicator: 16.3.1)

    Yes: 35 / no: 396   [8%]

| 2015 | | 2025 | |
| 5 | | 45 | |

| 2020 | | 2030 | |
| 35 | | 55 | |

35 landlords (8%) reported that they were confident in the court. It is higher than the target value for 2015 (5%) but much lower than that for 2020 (35%). While the improvement of the quality of the court is certainly beyond the control of this research project, what could be done would be to raise their awareness of how the court works.

- Level of public awareness of the right to free legal assistance (SDG indicator: 16.3.2)

Yes: 206 / no: 225   [48%]

| 2015 | | 2025 | |
| n/a | | 80 | |

| 2020 | | 2030 | |
| 70 | | 90 | |

206 landlords (48%) reported that they were aware of the right to free legal assistance. It is not sure whether this result is below or above the target value for 2015 which is not released but lower than that for 2020 (70%). This seems closely connected with the previous indicator 16.3.1 on public confidence in the court: if they are informed of the right of free legal assistance, their confidence in the court would potentially increase.

- Share of the population satisfied with their recent experience of the use of public services (SDG indicator: 16.7.1)

Yes: 182 / no: 249   [42%]

| 2015 | | 2025 | |
| n/a | | 50 | |

| 2020 | | 2030 | |
| 40 | | 80 | |

182 landlords (42%) reported that they were satisfied with public services based on their recent experience. This is barely above the target value for 2020 (40%). As is the case with the previous indicator 16.3.1 on public confidence on the court, the improvement of the quality of public services is certainly beyond the control of this research project, and what could be done would be to work together with public sectors to inform the landlords of their services.

- SDG composite indices

Similar to the case of human development, the result of each question is aggregated first within a dimension to make a dimensional index and then across dimensions to make a household-based SDG composite index and an individual-based SDG composite index for eye-catching purpose. Each question weighted equally for a dimensional index, and so is each dimension for a composite index.

SDG household index

Out of 12 items (indicators) investigated above, five are not included because of either inability of differentiation (ratio of poverty levels of households with children and households without) or limited eligibility (ratio of duration of domestic work between men and women, pre-primary school enrolment, solvency ratio, bad solvency ratio). As a result, the SDG household index consists of five dimensions with seven indicators as described below [Table 6]:

[Table 6: SDG household index: dimension and indicator]

Dimension	Indicator
Poverty	Share of food expenditure in total household pending
Education	Inability to receive vocational training due to a lack of money
Water & sanitation	Access to safe drinking water
	Type of toilet
Inequalities	Deprivation due to the lack of access to ambulance services
	Deprivation due to the lack of a medical facility
	Deprivation due to the lack of regular daily transport

SDG household dimensional indices

By village bracket, Kivshovata has the highest average levels in the dimensions of education and inequalities (0.90 vis-à-vis 0.76 and 0.75; 085 vis-à-vis 0.45 and 0.50); and Lukianivka in the dimensions of poverty and water & sanitation (0.75 vis-à-vis 0.67 and 0.68; 0.75 vis-à-vis 0.60 and 0.58) [Chart 31]. The difference is particularly outstanding in education, inequalities and water & sanitation. In contrast, Kyslivka performs relatively poorly throughout. When it comes to the indicator level, three villages have a similar level in terms of water access but not in terms of toilet facility, in Kivshovata and Kyslivka in particular; while Kyslivka and Lukianivka have a notably low level in accesses to ambulance services and medical facility. In absolute terms, there is much room to be improved in poverty, water & sanitation

and inequalities.
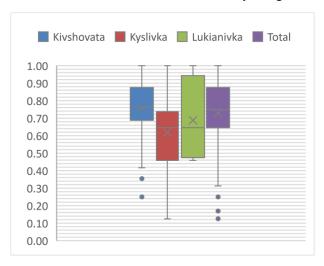
These findings clarify the priority each village should have: poverty (share of food expenditure) in Kivshovata; water & sanitation (toilet facility) in Kyslivka; and inequalities (deprivation due to the lack of access to ambulance services and a medical facility) in Lukianivka.

[Chart 31: SDG household dimensional indices: by village]

SDG household composite index

Among the three villages, Kivshovata comes first (average: 0.76), Lukianivka second (0.69) and Kyslivka last (0.62) with the widest disparity [Chart 32]. As clear from the analysis above in the dimensional levels, it is mainly due to the higher/highest performance in education and inequalities in Kivshovata and the lower/lowest performance in all the dimensions in Kyslivka.

[Chart 32: SDG household index by village]

SDG individual index

Out of 22 items (indicators) investigated above (5.2), 11 are not included because of either inability of differentiation (total expenditure lower than the actual subsistence minimum, daily consumption below USD5.05PPP, coverage of state social support, physical or sexual violence at the age of 15-49, complaints regarding domestic violence, victims of physical violence, victims of sexual abuse) or limited eligibility (smoking by men at the age of 16-29, smoking by women at eh age of 16-29, access to and quality of schooling service, whether to be a NEET). As a result, the SDG individual index consists of six dimensions with 11 indicators as described below [Table 7]:

[Table 7: SDG household index: dimension and indicator]

Dimension	Indicator
Hunger	Meat consumption
	Milk and dairy product consumption
	Fruit consumption
Health	Immunisation coverage
Education	Education/professional training enrolment
	Internet usage
Innov & Infra	Internet service subscription
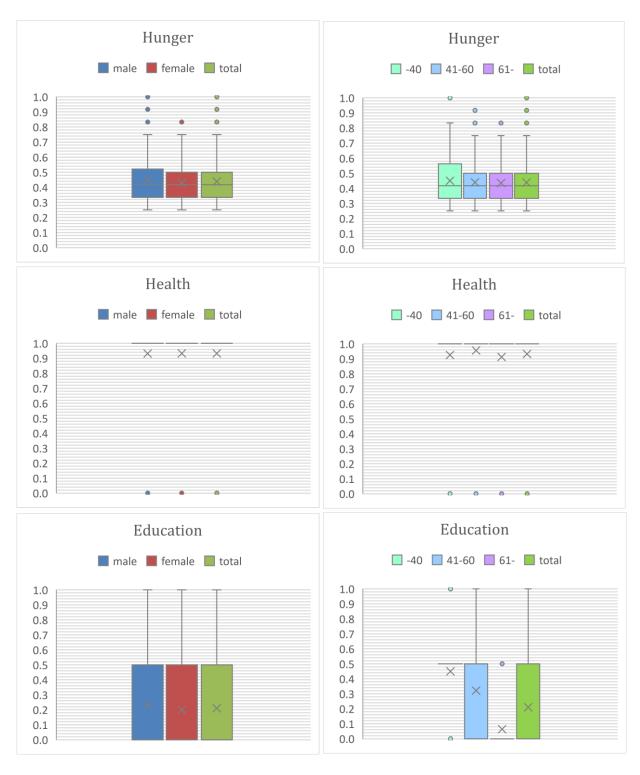
Inequalities	Discrimination or harassment based on discrimination
Peace & justice	Confidence in the court
	Awareness of the right to free legal assistance
	Satisfaction with public services
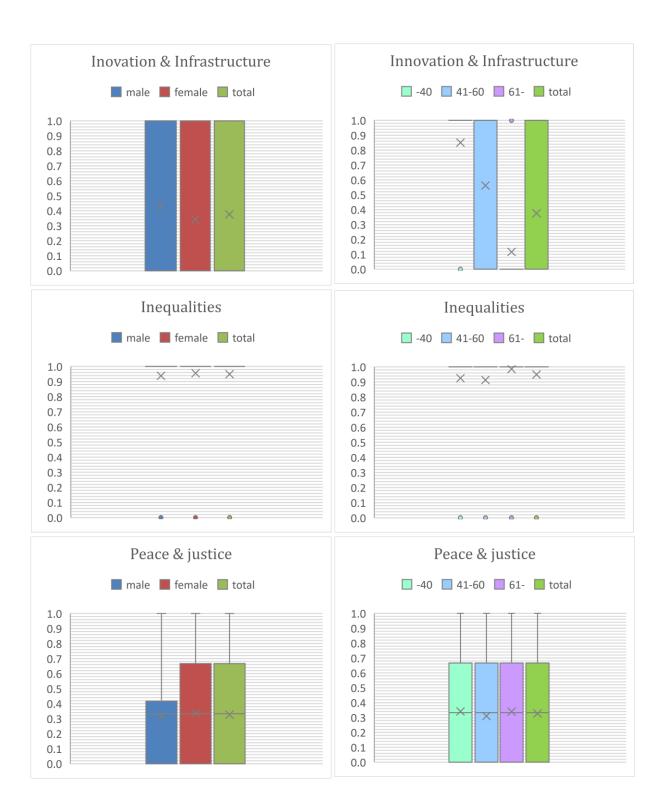
SDG individual dimensional indices

As displayed below [Chart 33], the dimension of hunger has a similar level regardless of gender and age group (average values between 0.43 and 0.45). So does the dimension of peace & justice (average values between 0.31 and 0.34). But their levels are not high in absolute terms and thus there is much room for improvement. In this regard, the dimensions of health and inequalities have not only similar but also high levels regardless of gender and age group (average values between 0.91 and 0.96 in health; between 0.91 and 0.99 in inequalities). In contrast, the dimensions of education and innovation & infrastructure show some differences. On the one hand, the elderly age group performs particularly badly in education (0.06 vis-à-vis 0.45 by the young age group and 0.32 by the middle age group) while both men and women have a similar level (0.23 and 0.20). It is mainly because very few elderly use internet, one of the indicators in education (0.12 vis-à-vis 0.85 by the young age group and 0.59 by the middle age group). Having said that, however, the performance of the other indicator of education, education/professional training enrolment, is extremely low regardless of gender and age group (0.02 by men, 0.03 by women; 0.05 by the young age group, 0.05 by the middle age group, 0.00 by the elderly age group). On the other hand, the dimension of innovation & infrastructure shows some differences in both gender and age group. While men perform better than women (0.43 vis-à-vis 0.34), the young age group performs the best followed by the middle age group and the elderly age group the worst (0.85, 0.56 and 0.12 respectively). In terms of age, this exhibits a similar pattern to the dimension of education, because the indicator of this dimension is internet service subscription, which would correlate strongly with internet usage, one of the indicators in education. In absolute terms, similar to the dimensions of hunger and peace & justice, there is much room to be improved in education and innovation & infrastructure.

These findings clarify the priority each group should have: peace & justice (confidence in the court, satisfaction with public services) by men, the young and middle age groups; education (internet use) and innovation & infrastructure (internet service subscription) by women and the elderly age group.
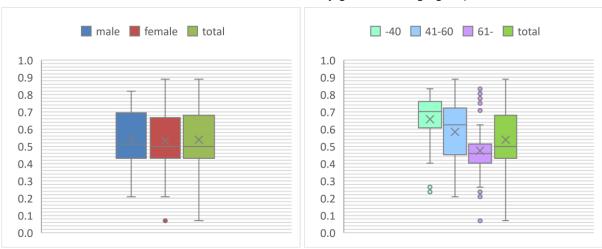
[Chart 33: SDG individual dimensional indices: by gender and age group]

SDG individual composite index

Overall men perform slightly better than women with a marginal difference (0.55 and 0.53). Moreover, unlike the case of the HDI, men perform better in some dimensions while women perform better in the other dimensions. In contrast, a clear difference is revealed in age group: the young age group the best (0.66), the middle age group the second (0.58) and the elderly age group the third (0.48). As analysed above, this difference derives largely from their level of internet usage and subscription.

[Chart 34: SDG individual index: by gender and age group]
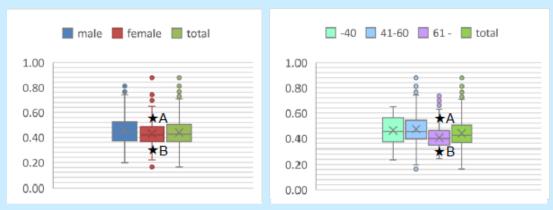
Recommendation

- To follow up pre-primary enrolment and attainment (different from official data)

- To announce widely the availability of financial support as part of the mutual aid

- To arrange financial support and/or bulk discount for flush toilet installation

- To enhance awareness of the availability of speedy handling in ambulance services with a mobile tablet terminal (or to consider the service improvement in case of dysfunction)

- To follow up 5 households with high mortgage payments

- To contact 29 landlords for immunisation

- To enhance awareness of the health hazards of smoking (for young males in particular)

- To set up computers in the culture centre with complimentary lessons

- To arrange financial support and/or bulk discount for computer and internet

- To follow up 22 landlords who recently faced discrimination

- To enhance awareness of the right of free legal assistance and how the court works

- To make interventions with target group: reduction in the share of food expenditure in Kivshovata; improvement in toilet facility in Kyslivka; reduction in deprivation due to the lack of access to ambulance services and a medical facility in Lukianivka; increase in confidence in the court and satisfaction with public services for men, the young and middle groups; enhancement of internet use and internet service subscription for women and the elderly group

[Box 2: Composite index as a tool for healthy competition]

The best way to start comparing someone's living with others' is to choose someone with the similar background. For example, both A and B (actual two landlords) are female with tertiary education at the age of 65, live with husband in Kivshovata and receive pension less than 30,000 UAH per year. But their HDI levels vary greatly (0.55 and 0.29). Out of 431 landlords, A is the 64th while B is the 393th. By gender and age brackets, A is far above the female average (0.43) and the elderly average (0.41), while B is far below the averages.

Why does this happen? To find out, the first thing is to see the breakdown of the performance in dimensional level. HDI has 3 dimensions: health, knowledge and income. As their income is in the lowest category, the level of their income index is the same (0.26). So the big difference derives from the other 2 dimensions. Indeed A performs better than B in both health and knowledge indices (0.75 vis-à-vis 0.38 and 0.83 vis-à-vis 0.25 respectively). The next thing is to see the performance of each item within a dimension. In the health dimension, both A and B are chronically ill, exercise less than 2 times, do not smoke, do not drink excessive amount of alcohol and are not overweight, but A sleeps enough and is emotionally easy-going and not intense while B sleep not enough and is emotionally intense and not easy-going. In the knowledge dimension, A answered 5 questions right and 1 question wrong while B answered all the questions wrong. To reach A's HDI level is quite feasible for B if she sleeps longer, controls her emotions and is eager to learn.

SDG household index and SDG individual index can be compared in the similar way. A and B score 0.86 0.62 in SDG household index and 0.50 and 0.43 in SDG individual index. Overall A and B are ranked the 67th and the 276th out of 362 households and the 149th and the 216th out of 431 landlords. By village bracket, A surpasses the village average of household index (0.76) but B does not. By gender and age brackets, A barely surpasses the elderly average of 0.48 and B falls just short of it, but neither A nor B reaches the female average of 0.53. Similar to the case of HDI, the source of the difference can be identified in the dimensional and indicator levels.

After all we need to go back to indicator level for improvement. Nonetheless, a composite index is useful for healthy competition as well as for eye-catching purpose, leading to get people involved in the process of development and discussion.

Appendix: SDGs in national, oblast, regional, village & company levels

above 2030		between 2015 and 2020	
between 2025 and 2030		below 2015	
between 2020 and 2025			

Data source (institutions in brackets indicate that data are not available there.)

Goal 1: End poverty

Target	Indicator	Target values	Ukraine	Kyiv R.	Tarashcha	Kivshovata	Kiv Agro
1.1. Reduce the poverty level by 75 percent, in particular through the elimination of its extreme forms	1.1.1. Share of the population whose average per capita equivalent total expenditure is lower than the actual (estimated)subsistence minimum, %	2015 - 58.5	44.6	42.2	not available	not available	0
		2020 - 30.0					
		2025 - 20.0					
		2030 - 15.0					
	1.1.2. Share of individuals whose daily consumption is below USD5.05 PPP, %	2015 - 2.2	1.9	not available	not available	not available	0
		2020 - 0.5					
		2025 - 0.0					
		2030 - 0.0					
1.2. Increase the coverage of poor people with targeted social assistance programmes	1.2.1. Share of the poor population covered by state social support in the total number of poor people, %	2015 - 56.3	61	not available	not available	not available	100
		2020 - 65.0					
		2025 - 75.0					
		2030 - 85.0					
1.3. Increase the resilience of socially vulnerable groups of the population	1.3.1. Ratio of poverty levels of households with children and households without children, times	2015 - 1.77	1.72	not available	not available	not available	0
		2020 - 1.60					
		2025 - 1.40					
		2030 - 1.27					
	1.3.2. Share of food expenditure in total household spending, %	2015 - 54.6	49.6	52.1	not available	not available	38.5
		2020 - 50.0					
		2025 - 40.0					
		2030 - 30.0					

1.1.1	Ukraine	State Statistics Service of Ukraine (SSS) 2017
	Kyiv Region	SSS 2017
	Tarashcha	(Tarashcha City Council)
	Kivshovata	(Tarashcha City Council)
1.1.2	Ukraine	World Bank 2017
	Kyiv Region	(Department of Statistics in Kyiv Region)
	Tarashcha	(Tarashcha City Council)
	Kivshovata	(Tarashcha City Council)
1.2.1	Ukraine	Ptoukha Inst. for Demography & Social Studies of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine 2017
	Kyiv Region	(Department of Statistics in Kyiv Region)
	Tarashcha	(Tarashcha City Council)
	Kivshovata	(Tarashcha City Council)
1.3.1	Ukraine	Ptoukha Inst. for Demography & Social Studies of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine 2017
	Kyiv Region	(Department of Statistics in Kyiv Region)
	Tarashcha	(Tarashcha City Council)
	Kivshovata	(Tarashcha City Council)
1.3.2	Ukraine	SSS 2017
	Kyiv Region	SSS 2017
	Tarashcha	(Tarashcha City Council)
	Kivshovata	(Tarashcha City Council)

Goal 2: End hunger, promote sustainable agriculture

Target	Indicator	Target values	Ukraine	Kyiv R.	Tarashcha	Kivshovata	Kiv Agro
2.1. Ensure accessibility to balanced nutrition to the level of scientifically based standards for all population groups	2.1.1. Consumption of meat per capita, kg/year	2015 - 51	52	64	not available	not available	59
		2020 - 61					
		2025 - 71					
		2030 - 80					
	2.1.2. Consumption of milk per capita, kg/year	2015 - 210	232	205	not available	not available	257
		2020 - 270					
		2025 - 320					
		2030 - 380					
	2.1.3. Consumption of fruit per capita, kg/year	2015 - 51	53	76	not available	not available	80
		2020 - 65					
		2025 - 78					
		2030 - 90					
2.2. Double agricultural productivity, primarily through innovative technologies	2.2.1. Labour productivity in agriculture, USD1,000s per employee	2015 - 8.7	9.3	not available	not available	not available	
		2020 - 10.0					
		2025 - 12.5					
		2030 - 15.0					
	2.2.2. The index of agricultural production, %	2015 - 95.2	97.8	93.5	not available	not available	
		2020 - 102.0					
		2025 - 102.0					
		2030 - 102.0					
2.3. Ensure the development of sustainable food production systems that help maintain ecosystems and gradually improve the quality of land and soil, primarily through innovative technologies	2.3.1. The index of food production, %	2015 - 87.2	94.1	113.0	not available	not available	
		2020 - 103.0					
		2025 - 103.0					
		2030 - 103.0					
	2.3.2. Share of food industry and agricultural raw materials processing production in exports of Ukrainian Classifier of Goods for Foreign Economic Activity groups 1-24, %	2015 - 38.3	39.4	N/A(*1)	N/A(*1)	N/A(*1)	
		2020 - 51.0					
		2025 - 57.0					
		2030 - 65.0					
	2.3.3. Share of agricultural land under organic production in the total area of agricultural land, %	2015 - 1.0	0.7	not available	0.2	not available	
		2020 - 1.1					
		2025 - 1.3					
		2030 - 1.7					
2.4.Reduce the volatility of food prices	2.4.1. The consumer price index for food (annual average), %	2015 - 144.4	113.7	N/A(*1)	N/A(*1)	N/A(*1)	
		2020 - 105.0					
		2025 - 105.0					
		2030 - 105.0					

2.1.1	Ukraine	SSS 2017
	Kyiv Region	SSS 2017
	Tarashcha	(Tarashcha City Council)
	Kivshovata	(Tarashcha City Council)
2.1.2	Ukraine	SSS 2017
	Kyiv Region	SSS 2017
	Tarashcha	(Tarashcha City Council)
	Kivshovata	(Tarashcha City Council)
2.1.3	Ukraine	SSS 2017
	Kyiv Region	SSS 2017
	Tarashcha	(Tarashcha City Council)
	Kivshovata	(Tarashcha City Council)
2.2.1	Ukraine	SSS 2017
	Tarashcha	(SSS)
	Kivshovata	(Tarashcha City Council)
2.2.2	Ukraine	SSS 2017
	Kyiv Region	SSS 2017
	Tarashcha	(Tarashcha City Council)
	Kivshovata	(Tarashcha City Council)
2.3.1	Ukraine	SSS 2017
	Kyiv Region	SSS 2017
	Tarashcha	(Tarashcha City Council)
	Kivshovata	(Tarashcha City Council)
2.3.2	Ukraine	SSS 2017
	Kyiv Region	N/A
	Tarashcha	N/A
	Kivshovata	N/A
2.3.3	Ukraine	Ministry of Agrarian Policy & Food of Ukraine 2017
	Kyiv Region	(Ministry of Agrarian Policy & Food of Ukraine)
	Tarashcha	Tarashcha City Council 2017
	Kivshovata	(Tarashcha City Council)
2.4.1	Ukraine	SSS 2017
	Kyiv Region	N/A
	Tarashcha	N/A
	Kivshovata	N/A

Goal 3: Healthy lives and well-being

Target	Indicator	Target values	Ukraine	Kyiv R.	Tarashcha	Kivshovata	Kiv Agro	
3.1. Reduce maternal mortality	3.1.1. Number of cases of maternal mortality, per 100,000 lives births	2015 - 12.0	9.1	0	0	0		
		2020 - 11.8						
		2025 - 11.4						
		2030 - 11.2						
3.2. Minimize preventable mortality among children under 5	3.2.1. Mortality of children under 5, cases per 1,000 live births	2015 - 9.3	9	118*	not available	not available		*total number
		2020 - 8.5						
		2025 - 7.5						
		2030 - 6--7						
3.3. End the epidemics of HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis, including through innovatie practices and treatments	3.3.1. Number of patients diagnosed with HIV for the first time, per 100,000 persons	2015 - 37.2	43.1	57.5	not available	not available		
		2020 - 30.9						
		2025 - 24.8						
		2030 - 20.6						
	3.3.2. Number of patients diagnosed with active tuberculosis for the first time, per 100,000 persons	2015 - 56.0	52.0	66.7	not available	not available		
		2020 - 51.7						
		2025 - 45.4						
		2030 - 32.9						
3.4. Reduce premature mortality from non-communicable diseases	3.4.1. Number of deaths from cerebrovascular disease at the age of 30-59, per 100,000 men of corresponding age	2015 - 64.0	156.0*	116.5*	16**	not available		*all ages **all ages & both genders
		2020 - 56.2						
		2025 - 50.1						
		2030 - 45.0						
	3.4.2. Number of deaths from cerebrovascular disease at the age of 30-59, per 100,000 women corresponding age	2015 - 28.9	100.9*	67.7*	16**	not available		*all ages **all ages & both genders
		2020 - 25.5						
		2025 - 23.1						
		2030 - 22.0						
	3.4.3. Number of deaths from malignant breast tumours at the age of 30-59, per 100,000 women of appropriate age	2015 - 26.3	28.1*	27.8*	not available	not available		*all ages
		2020 - 23						
		2025 - 20						
		2030 - 18.3						
	3.4.4. Number of deaths from malignant cervical tumours at the age of 30-59, per 100,000 women of appropriate age	2015 - 12.2	8.2*	8.2*	not available	not available		*all ages
		2020 - 10.1						
		2025 - 9.8						
		2030 - 9.5						
3.5. Reduce by a quarter premature mortality, including through the introduction of innovative approaches to diagnosing diseases	3.5.1. Probability of dying at the age of 20-64, men, per mille	2015 - 389	not available	not available	not available	not available		
		2020 - 360						
		2025 - 330						
		2030 - 290						
	3.5.2. Probability of dying at the age of 20-64, women, per mille	2015 - 155	not available	not available	not available	not available		
		2020 - 150						
		2025 - 140						
		2030 - 130						
3.6. Reduce serious injuries and deaths from road traffic accidents, including through innovative practices of resuscitation, treatment and rehabilitation after road traffic accidents	3.6.1. Number of deaths from road traffic accidents, per 100,000 persons	2015 - 12.6	12.1	19.1	4*	not available	**	*total number / ** 1 employee
		2020 - 11.0						
		2025 - 11--10						
		2030 - 10--9						
	3.6.2. Number of serious injuries from transport accidents/road traffic accidents per 100,000 persons, % of 2015 level	2015 - 100	52	64	not available	not available		
		2020 - 70						
		2025 - 60						
		2030 - 50						

3.1.1	Ukraine	SSS 2017
	Kyiv Region	Department of Statistics in Kyiv Region 2017
	Tarashcha	Department of Statistics in Kyiv Region 2017
	Kivshovata	
3.2.1	Ukraine	SSS 2017
	Kyiv Region	Department of Statistics in Kyiv Region 2017
	Tarashcha	(Department of Statistics in Kyiv Region)
	Kivshovata	(Department of Statistics in Kyiv Region)
3.3.1	Ukraine	SSS 2017
	Kyiv Region	SSS 2017
	Tarashcha	(Department of Statistics in Kyiv Region)
	Kivshovata	(Department of Statistics in Kyiv Region)
3.3.2	Ukraine	SSS 2017
	Kyiv Region	SSS 2017
	Tarashcha	(Department of Statistics in Kyiv Region)
	Kivshovata	(Department of Statistics in Kyiv Region)
3.4.1	Ukraine	SSS 2017
	Kyiv Region	SSS 2017
	Tarashcha	Department of Statistics in Kyiv Region 2017
	Kivshovata	(Department of Statistics in Kyiv Region)
3.4.2	Ukraine	SSS 2017
	Kyiv Region	SSS 2017
	Tarashcha	Department of Statistics in Kyiv Region 2017
	Kivshovata	(Department of Statistics in Kyiv Region)
3.4.3	Ukraine	SSS 2017
	Kyiv Region	SSS 2017
	Tarashcha	(Department of Statistics in Kyiv Region)
	Kivshovata	(Department of Statistics in Kyiv Region)
3.4.4	Ukraine	SSS 2017
	Kyiv Region	SSS 2017
	Tarashcha	(Department of Statistics in Kyiv Region)
	Kivshovata	(Department of Statistics in Kyiv Region)
3.5.1	Ukraine	(SSS)
	Kyiv Region	(Department of Statistics in Kyiv Region)
	Tarashcha	(Department of Statistics in Kyiv Region)
	Kivshovata	(Department of Statistics in Kyiv Region)
3.5.2	Ukraine	(SSS)
	Kyiv Region	(Department of Statistics in Kyiv Region)
	Tarashcha	(Department of Statistics in Kyiv Region)
	Kivshovata	(Department of Statistics in Kyiv Region)
3.6.1	Ukraine	SSS 2017
	Kyiv Region	SSS 2017
	Tarashcha	Department of Statistics in Kyiv Region 2017
	Kivshovata	(Department of Statistics in Kyiv Region)
3.6.2	Ukraine	SSS 2017
	Kyiv Region	SSS 2017
	Tarashcha	(Department of Statistics in Kyiv Region)
	Kivshovata	(Department of Statistics in Kyiv Region)

Target	Indicator	Target values	Ukraine	Kyiv R.	Tarashcha	Kivshovata	Kiv Agro		Code	Region	Source
3.7. Ensure universal, quality immunization with innovative vaccines	3.7.1. Immnization coverage under the national immunization programme (as prescribed), %	2015 - 50	63	72	not available	not available	93		3.7.1	Ukraine	SSS 2017
		2020 - 95								Kyiv Region	SSS 2017
		2025 - 95								Tarashcha	(Department of Statistics in Kyiv Region)
		2030 - 95--98								Kivshovata	(Department of Statistics in Kyiv Region)
3.8. Reduce the prevalence of smoking among the population through innovative media to inform about negative efforts of smoking	3.8.1. Share of women who smoke at the age of 16-29, %	2015 - 5.0	5.2	not available	not available	not available	0		3.8.1	Ukraine	SSS 2017
		2020 - 4.5								Kyiv Region	(Department of Statistics in Kyiv Region)
		2025 - 4.0								Tarashcha	(Department of Statistics in Kyiv Region)
		2030 - 4.0								Kivshovata	(Department of Statistics in Kyiv Region)
	3.8.2. Share of men who smoke at the age of 16-29, %	2015 - 31.4	28.9	not available	not available	not available	71.4		3.8.2	Ukraine	SSS 2017
		2020 - 27.0								Kyiv Region	(Department of Statistics in Kyiv Region)
		2025 - 23.0								Tarashcha	(Department of Statistics in Kyiv Region)
		2030 - 20.0								Kivshovata	(Department of Statistics in Kyiv Region)
3.9. Reform health care financing	3.9.1. Share of expenditures of the population in general spending on health, %	2015 - 45.3	not available	N/A(*1)	N/A(*1)	N/A(*1)			3.9.1	Ukraine	(Ministry of Health of Ukraine)
		2020 - 40.0								Kyiv Region	N/A
		2025 - 35.0								Tarashcha	N/A
		2030 - 30.0								Kivshovata	N/A

Goal 4: Quality education

Target	Indicator	Target values	Ukraine	Kyiv R.	Tarashcha	Kivshovata	Kiv Agro		Code	Region	Source
4.1. Ensure access to quality school education for all children and adolescents	4.1.1. Share of the population satisfied with the access to and quality of schooling services, %	2015 -	new research				62.4		4.1.1	Ukraine	
		2020 -								Kyiv Region	
		2025 -								Tarascha	
		2030 -								Kivshovata	
4.2. Ensure access to quality pre-primary development for all children	4.2.1. Net pre-primary enrolment rate for children aged 5, %	2015 - 70.6	70.5	88.6	100	100	90.0		4.2.1	Ukraine	SSS 2017
		2020 - 80.0								Kyiv Region	SSS 2017
		2025 - 90.0								Tarascha	Tarashcha City Council 2017
		2030 - 95.0								Kivshovata	
4.3. Ensure access to vocational education	4.3.1. Share of households whose members suffer from a lack of money to enable any member of the household to receive vocational training, %	2015 - 7.6	8.3	8.0	not available	not available	13.0		4.3.1	Ukraine	SSS 2017
		2020 - 7.0								Kyiv Region	SSS 2017
		2025 - 6.0								Tarascha	(Tarashcha City Council)
		2030 - 5.0								Kivshovata	(Tarashcha City Council)
4.4. Improve the quality of tertiary education and ensure its close relationship with science, and promote the establishment of towns of education and science in the country	4.4.1. Ukraine's position in the Global Competitiveness Report rating by the quality of higher education	2015 - 34	33	N/A(*1)	N/A(*1)	N/A(*1)			4.4.1	Ukraine	SSS 2017
		2020 -								Kyiv Region	N/A
		2025 -								Tarashcha	N/A
		2030 -								Kivshovata	N/A
	4.4.2. Number of university towns, units	2015 - 7	not available	N/A(*1)	N/A(*1)	N/A(*1)			4.4.2	Ukraine	(Ministry of Education & Science)
		2020 - 10								Kyiv Region	N/A
		2025 - 12								Tarashcha	N/A
		2030 - 14								Kivshovata	N/A
4.5. Increase the prevalence of knowledge and skills required for decent jobs and entrepreneurship among the population	4.5.1. Enrolment rate of adults and youth in formal and informal forms of education and professional training in the last 4 weeks, % of population aged 15-70	2015 - 9.2	8.7	not available	not available	not available	3.0		4.5.1	Ukraine	SSS 2017
		2020 - 10.0								Kyiv Region	(Department of Statictics in Kyiv Region)
		2025 - 12.0								Tarascha	(Tarashcha City Council)
		2030 - 14.0								Kivshovata	(Tarashcha City Council)
	4.5.2. Share of the population who reported using the Internet over the past 12 months, %	2015 - 48.9	58.9	53.5	not available	not available	40.0		4.5.2	Ukraine	SSS 2017
		2020 - 59.0								Kyiv Region	SSS 2017
		2025 - 70.0								Tarascha	(Tarashcha City Council)
		2030 - 80.0								Kivshovata	(Tarashcha City Council)
4.6. Eliminate gender disparities among school teachers	4.6.1. Share of men among school teachers, %	2015 - 14.7	14.3	13.0	21.0	13.5			4.6.1	Ukraine	SSS 2017
		2020 - 17.0								Kyiv Region	Institute of Educational Analysis 2018
		2025 - 20.0								Tarascha	Tarashcha City Council 2017
		2030 - 25.0								Kivshovata	Kivshovata School and Pre-school 2018
4.7. Create a modern learning environment in schools, including inclusive education, through innovative approaches	4.7.1. Share of rural full-time secondary schools with Internet access, %	2015 - 81.6	88.6	99.5	100	100			4.7.1	Ukraine	SSS 2017
		2020 - 85.0								Kyiv Region	Institute of Educational Analysis 2018
		2025 - 90.0								Tarascha	Tarashcha City Council 2017
		2030 - 95.0								Kivshovata	
	4.7.2. Share of rural full-time secondary schools with computer software training, %	2015 - 60.5	60.1	75.4	100	100			4.7.2	Ukraine	SSS 2017
		2020 - 65.5								Kyiv Region	Institute of Educational Analysis 2018
		2025 - 70.0								Tarascha	Tarashcha City Council 2017
		2030 - 80.0								Kivshovata	
	4.7.3. Share of full-time secondary schools with inclusive education, %	2015 -	16.7*	32.4*	35	100	*unofficial data		4.7.3	Ukraine	www.pedrada.com.ua
		2020 -								Kyiv Region	www.pedrada.com.ua
		2025 -								Tarascha	Tarashcha City Council 2017
		2030 -								Kivshovata	Kivshovata School 2018

Goal 5: Gender equality

Target	Indicator	Target values	Ukraine	Kyiv R.	Tarashcha	Kivshovata	Kiv Agro		Code	Region	Source
5.1. Create an environment for ending all forms of discrimination against women and girls	5.1.1. Number of normative acts which were revised or adopted to provide men and women with equal rights and opportunities and to prevent discrimination against women and girls	2015 - n/a	new research	N/A(*1)	N/A(*1)	N/A(*1)			5.1.1	Ukraine	
		2020 - 3								Kyiv Region	N/A
		2025 - 6								Tarascha	N/A
		2030 - 9								Kivshovata	N/A
5.2. Reduce the level of gender-based and domestic violence, and ensure efficient prevention of its manifestations and timely assistance to victims	5.2.1. Share of women aged 15-49 who have experienced at least one form of physical or sexual violence, %	2015 - 22	new research				0		5.2.1	Ukraine	
		2020 - 18								Kyiv Region	
		2025 - 14								Tarascha	
		2030 - 10								Kivshovata	
	5.2.2. Number of complaints regarding domestic violence, thousands	2015 - 103.1(0.24%)*	110 (0.26%)**	not available	0.099 (0.32%)***	not available	0	*converted to % by population in 2015 (42,929,300) / **converted to % by population in 2018 (42,386,400) / ***converted to % by population in 2018 (31,306)	5.2.2	Ukraine	Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine 2017
		2020 - 108.0(0.25%)*								Kyiv Region	(Department of Statistics in Kyiv Region)
		2025 - 113.0(0.26%)*								Tarascha	Tarashcha City Council 2018
		2030 - 118.0(0.27%)*								Kivshovata	(Tarashcha City Council)
5.3. Encourage shared responsibility for housekeeping and child-rearing	5.3.1. Ratio of duration of unpaid domestic work (housekeeping, care for children and other family members etc.) between men and women, %	2015 -	new research				*	*74% with equal balance; 16,9% with a disproportionate burden on women; 9.1% on men	5.3.1	Ukraine	
		2020 -								Kyiv Region	
		2025 -								Tarascha	
		2030 -								Kivshovata	
5.4. Ensure equal opportunities for representation at all levels of decision-making in political and public life	5.4.1. Share of women among the Members of Parliament of Ukraine, %	2015 - 12	12.3	N/A(*1)	N/A(*1)	N/A(*1)			5.4.1	Ukraine	SSS 2017
		2020 - 30								Kyiv Region	N/A
		2025 - 30								Tarascha	N/A
		2030 - 30								Kivshovata	N/A
	5.4.2. Share of women among the members of oblast councils and local councils of oblast significance, %	2015 - 14	19	16	19	57			5.4.2	Ukraine	Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine 2017
		2020 - 20								Kyiv Region	Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine 2017
		2025 - 30								Tarascha	Tarashcha City Council 2017
		2030 - 30								Kivshovata	Kivshovata Village Council 2018
	5.4.3. Share of women in senior positions of public service (Category A positions), %	2015 - 16.7	27.8	N/A(*1)	N/A(*1)	N/A(*1)			5.4.3	Ukraine	Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine 2017
		2020 - 20.0								Kyiv Region	N/A
		2025 - 25.0								Tarascha	N/A
		2030 - 30.0								Kivshovata	N/A
5.5. Increase the population's access to family planning services and reduce teenage fertility	5.5.1. Level of current use of modern contraception by married and unmarried sexually active women aged 15-49, %	2015 - 47.8	new research						5.5.1	Ukraine	
		2020 - 55.0								Kyiv Region	
		2025 - 60.0								Tarascha	
		2030 - 65.0								Kivshovata	
	5.5.2. Fertility rate among women aged under 20, per 1,000 women aged 15-19	2015 - 27.3	22.4	23.2	42.0*	not available		*converted from 4.2%	5.5.2	Ukraine	SSS 2017
		2020 - 20.0								Kyiv Region	SSS 2017
		2025 - 15.0								Tarascha	Tarashcha City Council 2017
		2030 - 10.0								Kivshovata	(Tarashcha City Council)
5.6. Expand economic opportunities for women	5.6.1. Ratio of average wages for men and women, %	2015 - 74.9	77.5	76.9	not available	not available			5.6.1	Ukraine	SSS 2017
		2020 - 80.0								Kyiv Region	SSS 2017
		2025 - 83.0								Tarascha	(Tarashcha City Council)
		2030 - 85.0								Kivshovata	(Tarashcha City Council)
	5.6.2. Average weighted entrepreneurship index for women (SME policy index), points	2015 - 2.0	not available	not available	not available	not available			5.6.2	Ukraine	(Ministry of Economic Development)
		2020 - 2.2								Kyiv Region	(Ministry of Economic Development)
		2025 - 2.5								Tarascha	(Tarashcha City Council)
		2030 - 3.0								Kivshovata	(Tarashcha City Council)
	5.6.3. Employment rate of women aged 25-44 with children aged 3-5, %	2015 - 59	not available	not available	not available	not available			5.6.3	Ukraine	(Ptoukha Institute for Demography & Social Studies of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine)
		2020 - 63								Kyiv Region	(Ptoukha Institute for Demography & Social Studies of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine)
		2025 - 67								Tarascha	(Tarashcha City Council)
		2030 - 70								Kivshovata	(Tarashcha City Council)

Goal 6: Clean water and sanitation

Target	Indicator	Target values	Ukraine	Kyiv R.	Tarashcha	Kivshovata	Kiv Agro				
6.1. Provide access to quality services of safe drinking water, and ensure the construction and reconstruction of centralized drinking water supply systems using the latest technologies and equipment	6.1.1. Share of the rural population with access to safe drinking water, %	2015 - 50 2020 - 70 2025 - 95 2030 - 100	51*	81**	not available	not available	91	*share of rural population with access to running water / **share of rural and urban population with access to running water	6.1.1	Ukraine Kyiv Region Tarascha Kivshovata	Ministry of Regional Development 2017 Ministry of Regional Development 2017 (Tarashcha City Council) (Tarashcha City Council)
	6.1.2. Share of the rural population with access to affordable drinking water of assured quality, %	2015 - 50 2020 - 70 2025 - 95 2030 - 100	51*	81**	not available	not available	91	*share of rural population with access to running water / **share of rural and urban population with access to running water	6.1.2	Ukraine Kyiv Region Tarascha Kivshovata	Ministry of Regional Development 2017 Ministry of Regional Development 2017 (Tarashcha City Council) (Tarashcha City Council)
	6.1.3. Share of the urban population with access to safe drinking water, %	2015 - 90 2020 - 95 2025 - 100 2030 - 100	93.8*	81.3**	not available	N/A(*2)		*share of urban population with access to running water / **share of rural and urban population with access to running water	6.1.3	Ukraine Kyiv Region Tarascha Kivshovata	Ministry of Regional Development 2017 Ministry of Regional Development 2017 (Tarashcha City Council) N/A
	6.1.4. Share of the urban population with access to affordable drinking water of assured quality, %	2015 - 90 2020 - 100 2025 - 100 2030 - 100	93.8*	81.3**	not available	N/A(*2)		*share of urban population with access to running water / **share of rural and urban population with access to running water	6.1.4	Ukraine Kyiv Region Tarascha Kivshovata	Ministry of Regional Development 2017 Ministry of Regional Development 2017 (Tarashcha City Council) N/A
	6.1.5. Share of the rural population with access to centralized water supply, %	2015 - 17.2 2020 - 20.0 2025 - 30.0 2030 - 50.0	15.7	19.8*	not available	not available		*share of rural and urban population	6.1.5	Ukraine Kyiv Region Tarascha Kivshovata	Ministry of Regional Development 2017 Ministry of Regional Development 2017 (Tarashcha City Council) (Tarashcha City Council)
	6.1.6. Share of the urban population with access to centralized water supply, %	2015 - 89.8 2020 - 90.0 2025 - 95.0 2030 - 100.0	51.6	19.8*	46.0	N/A(*2)		*share of rural and urban population	6.1.6	Ukraine Kyiv Region Tarascha Kivshovata	Ministry of Regional Development 2017 Ministry of Regional Development 2017 Tarashcha City Council 2017 N/A
6.2. Provide access to modern sanitation systems, and ensure the construction and reconstruction of water intake and sewage treatment facilities using the latest technologies and equipment	6.2.1. Share of the rural population with access to improved sanitation, %	2015 - 1.9 2020 - 20.0 2025 - 50.0 2030 - 80.0	not available	not available	not available	not available	5.5		6.2.1	Ukraine Kyiv Region Tarascha Kivshovata	(Ministry of Regional Development) (Ministry of Regional Development) (Tarashcha City Council) (Tarashcha City Council)
	6.2.2. Share of the urban population with access to a centralized water drain, %	2015 - 87.1 2020 - 90.0 2025 - 100.0 2030 - 100.0	93.4	81.3*	14.1	N/A(*2)		*share of rural and urban population	6.2.2	Ukraine Kyiv Region Tarascha Kivshovata	Ministry of Regional Development 2017 Ministry of Regional Development 2017 Tarashcha City Council 2017 N/A
6.3. Reduce the discharge of untreated wastewater, primarily through innovative tecnologies of water purification at the national and individual levels	6.3.1. Volume of discharge of polluted (polluted without treatment or insufficiently treated) wastewater into water bodies, millions of cubic metres	2015 - 875 2020 - 725 2025 - 557 2030 - 279	997	1.96*	not available	not available		*raw data	6.3.1	Ukraine Kyiv Region Tarascha Kivshovata	State Agency of Water Resources of Ukraine 2017 State Agency of Water Resources of Ukraine 2017 (Tarashcha City Council) (Tarashcha City Council)
	6.3.2. Share of discharge of polluted (polluted without treatment or insufficiently treated) wastewater into water bodies in total discharges, %	2015 - 15.7 2020 - 13.0 2025 - 10.0 2030 - 5.0	21.2	0.7	not available	not available			6.3.2	Ukraine Kyiv Region Tarascha Kivshovata	State Agency of Water Resources of Ukraine 2017 State Agency of Water Resources of Ukraine 2017 (Tarashcha City Council) (Tarashcha City Council)
6.4. Increase the efficiency of water use	6.4.1. Water content of GDP, cubic metres of water used per UAH1,000 of GDP (actual prices)	2015 - 3.6 2020 - 3.2 2025 - 2.9 2030 - 2.5	3.3	not available	not available	not available			6.4.1	Ukraine Kyiv Region Tarascha Kivshovata	State Agency of Water Resources of Ukraine 2017 (State Agency of Water Resources of Ukraine) (Tarashcha City Council) (Tarashcha City Council)
	6.4.2. Current water content of GDP to 2015 level, %	2015 - 100 2020 - 90 2025 - 80 2030 - 70	92	not available	not available	not available			6.4.2	Ukraine Kyiv Region Tarascha Kivshovata	State Agency of Water Resources of Ukraine 2017 (State Agency of Water Resources of Ukraine) (Tarashcha City Council) (Tarashcha City Council)
6.5. Implement integrated water resources management	6.5.1. Number of river basins with approved river basin management plans	2015 - n/a 2020 - 1 2025 - 9 2030 - 9	not available*	N/A(*1)	N/A(*1)	N/A(*1)		*According to the Cabinet of Ministers' decree (No. 336), the first river basin management plans will be submitted no sooner than the 1st August 2024.	6.5.1	Ukraine Kyiv Region Tarascha Kivshovata	(State Agency of Water Resources of Ukraine) N/A N/A N/A

Goal 7: Affordable and clean energy

Target	Indicator	Target values	Ukraine	Kyiv R.	Tarashcha	Kivshovata	Kiv Agro			
7.1. Expand the infrastructure and modernize networks for reliable and sustainable energy supply through the introduction of innovative technologies	7.1.1. Generation of power, billions of KWh	2015 - 157.7 2020 - 163.8 2025 - 178.4 2030 - 182.0	135.1	N/A(*1)	N/A(*1)	N/A(*1)		7.1.1	Ukraine Kyiv Region Tarascha Kivshovata	SSS 2017 N/A N/A N/A
	7.1.2. Electric power distribution losses, %	2015 - 11.5 2020 - 11 2025 - 10 2030 - 9	11.5	15.5	not available	not available		7.1.2	Ukraine Kyiv Region Tarascha Kivshovata	SSS 2017 Department of Statistics in Kyiv Region 2017 (Tarashcha City Council) (Tarashcha City Council)
	7.1.3. Heat losses in heat networks, %	2015 - 20 2020 - 18 2025 - 14 2030 - 12	11	38	not available	not available		7.1.3	Ukraine Kyiv Region Tarascha Kivshovata	SSS 2017 SSS 2017 (Tarashcha City Council) (Tarashcha City Council)
7.2. Ensure diversification of the supply of primary energy resources	7.2.1. Maximum share of imported primary energy (excluding nuclear fuel) from one country (company) in the total supply (imports), %	2015 - 40 2020 - <15 2025 - <12 2030 - <12	29	N/A(*1)	N/A(*1)	N/A(*1)		7.2.1	Ukraine Kyiv Region Tarascha Kivshovata	SSS 2017 N/A N/A N/A
	7.2.2. Share of one supplier of the nuclear fuel market, %	2015 - >95 2020 - <70 2025 - <60 2030 - <50	<60	N/A(*1)	N/A(*1)	N/A(*1)		7.2.2	Ukraine Kyiv Region Tarascha Kivshovata	SSS 2017 N/A N/A N/A
7.3. Increase the share of renewable energy in the national energy balance, in particular through the introduction of additional capacities at facilities that produce energy from renewable sources	7.3.1. Share of energy produced from renewable sources in total final energy consumption, %	2015 - 4.9 2020 - 11.0 2025 - 14.2 2030 - 17.1	6.7	not available	not available	not available		7.3.1	Ukraine Kyiv Region Tarascha Kivshovata	State Agency on Energy Efficiency & Energy Saving of Ukraine 2017 (State Agency on Energy Efficiency & Energy Saving of Ukraine) (Tarashcha City Council) (Tarashcha City Council)
7.4. Increase the energy efficiency of the economy	7.4.1. Energy intensity of GDP (primary energy consumption per unit of GDP), kg of oil equivalent per USD1 by PPP 2011	2015 - 0.28 2020 - 0.20 2025 - 0.17 2030 - 0.14	0.25	not available	not available	not available		7.4.1	Ukraine Kyiv Region Tarascha Kivshovata	SSS 2017 (State Agency on Energy Efficiency & Energy Saving of Ukraine) (Tarashcha City Council) (Tarashcha City Council)

Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth

Target	Indicator	Target values	Ukraine	Kyiv R.	Tarashcha	Kivshovata	Kiv Agro				
8.1. Ensure a steady GDP growth by modernizing production, developing innovation, increasing export potential and exporting products with high value added	8.1.1. GDP volume index (annual average), %	2015 - 90.2* 2020 - 104.0 2025 - 106.0 2030 - 107.0	102.1	105.2	not available	not available		*reference year: 2000	8.1.1	Ukraine Kyiv Region Tarascha Kivshovata	SSS 2017 SSS 2017 (Tarashcha City Council) (Tarashcha City Council)
	8.1.2. Share of gross fixed capital to GDP, %	2015 - 13.5 2020 - 23.0 2025 - 28.0 2030 - 22.0	15.8	not available	not available	not available			8.1.2	Ukraine Kyiv Region Tarascha Kivshovata	SSS 2017 (Department of Statistics in Kyiv Region) (Tarashcha City Council) (Tarashcha City Council)
	8.1.3. Share of exports of goods whose production uses technologies of high and medium high level in total exports of goods, % (groups 'Products of chemical and related industries', 'Polymers, plastics and articles thereof', 'Machinery, equipment and mechanisms, electrical equipment', 'Ground transportation, aircraft, floating craft', 90th subgroup of the group 'Optical and photographic devices and appliances' (UCGFEA))	2015 - 19.2 2020 - 25.0 2025 - 28.0 2030 - 30.0	16.8	N/A(*1)	N/A(*1)	N/A(*1)			8.1.3	Ukraine Kyiv Region Tarascha Kivshovata	SSS 2017 N/A N/A N/A
	8.1.4. Ukraine's position as rated by the Global Innovation Index	2015 - 64 2020 - 50 2025 - 45 2030 - 40	50	N/A(*1)	N/A(*1)	N/A(*1)			8.1.4	Ukraine Kyiv Region Tarascha Kivshovata	Ministry of Economic Development 2017 N/A N/A N/A
8.2. Increase the efficiency of production based on sustainable development and the development of competitive high-tech industries	8.2.1. The return on assets	2015 - 0.23 2020 - 0.26 2025 - 0.35 2030 - 0.45	0.12	not available	not available	not available			8.2.1	Ukraine Kyiv Region Tarascha Kivshovata	Ministry of Economic Development 2017 (Ministry of Economic Development) (Tarashcha City Council) (Tarashcha City Council)
	8.2.2. Productivity growth rate, %	2015 - 99.1*	103.3	104.5	not available	not available		*reference year: 2000	8.2.2	Ukraine	Ministry of Economic Development 2017

Target	Indicator	Target values	Ukraine	Kyiv R.	Tarascha	Kivshovata	Kiv Agro	Notes	#	Region	Source
		2020 - 104.0								Kyiv Region	Ministry of Economic Development 2017
		2025 - 103.6								Tarascha	(Tarascha City Council)
		2030 - 105.8								Kivshovata	(Tarascha City Council)
	8.2.3. Material content of GDP (ratio of intermediate costs from the tables 'input-output' of activities that produce material products to total GDP)	2015 - 0.88	0.86	not available	not available	not available			8.2.3	Ukraine	Ministry of Economic Development 2017
		2020 - 0.87								Kyiv Region	(Ministry of Economic Development)
		2025 - 0.82								Tarascha	(Tarascha City Council)
		2030 - 0.77								Kivshovata	(Tarascha City Council)
8.3. Increase employment	8.3.1. Employment rate among those aged 20-64, %	2015 - 64.4	64.2	66.1	not available	not available			8.3.1	Ukraine	SSS 2017
		2020 - 66.0								Kyiv Region	SSS 2017
		2025 - 68.0								Tarascha	(Tarascha City Council)
		2030 - 70.0								Kivshovata	(Tarascha City Council)
8.4. Reduce the share of youth not in employment, education or professional training	8.4.1. Share of youth not in employment, education or professional training in the total number of those aged 15-24, %	2015 - 17.7	16.5	not available	not available	not available	16.7		8.4.1	Ukraine	SSS 2017
		2020 - 17.0								Kyiv Region	(Department of Statistics in Kyiv Region)
		2025 - 16.5								Tarascha	(Tarascha City Council)
		2030 - 15.5								Kivshovata	(Tarascha City Council)
8.5. Promote a safe and secure working environment for all workers, including through the application of innovative technologies in terms of health and safety	8.5.1. Number of victims of accidents at work that led to disability of 1 day or more, % of 2015 level	2015 - 100	70	60	not available	not available		Ukraine: 5851 victims (2015); 4100 (2017)	8.5.1	Ukraine	State Service of Ukraine on Labor 2017
		2020 - 75								Kyiv Region	State Service of Ukraine on Labor 2017
		2025 - 60								Tarascha	(Tarascha City Council)
		2030 - 55								Kivshovata	(Tarascha City Council)
	8.5.2. Number of workers killed in accidents at work, % of 2015 level	2015 - 100	35	87	100	not available		Ukraine: 831 workers (2015); 291 (2017). Tarashcha: 0 (2015); 1 (2017)	8.5.2	Ukraine	State Service of Ukraine on Labor 2017
		2020 - 70								Kyiv Region	State Service of Ukraine on Labor 2017
		2025 - 50								Tarascha	(Tarascha City Council)
		2030 - 45								Kivshovata	(Tarascha City Council)
	8.5.3. Share of workers employed in jobs with hazardous working conditions in the total full-time payroll, %	2015 - 26	28	24	not available	not available			8.5.3	Ukraine	SSS 2017
		2020 - 22								Kyiv Region	SSS 2017
		2025 - 17								Tarascha	(Tarascha City Council)
		2030 - 12								Kivshovata	(Tarascha City Council)
8.6. Create institutional and financial capacities for the self-realization of the potential of the economically active population and the development of the creative economy	8.6.1. Number of persons employed by SMEs, millions of persons	2015 - 6.5 (15.1%)*	8.1 (19.2%)**	0.4 (23.8%)***	0.001915 (6.1%)****	not available		*converted to % by population in 2015 (42,929,300) / **converted to % by population in 2018 (42,386,400) / ***converted to % by population in 2018 (1,761,112) / ****converted to % by population in 2018 (31,309)	8.6.1	Ukraine	SSS 2017
		2020 - 8.3 (19.3%)*								Kyiv Region	SSS 2017
		2025 - 9.5 (22.1%)*								Tarascha	Tarascha City Council; Department of Statistics in Kiev oblast 2017
		2030 - 10.5 (24.5%)*								Kivshovata	(Tarascha City Council)
	8.6.2. Share of value added against production costs of SMEs, % of total value added against production costs	2015 - 59	60	not available	not available	not available			8.6.2	Ukraine	SSS 2017
		2020 - 70								Kyiv Region	(SSS)
		2025 - 75								Tarascha	(Tarascha City Council)
		2030 - 80								Kivshovata	(Tarascha City Council)
	8.6.3. Share of SMEs with a loan or line of credit, in the total, %	2015 -	new research							8.6.3	Ukraine	
		2020 -								Kyiv Region	
		2025 -								Tarascha	
		2030 -								Kivshovata	
	8.6.4. Ukraine's position in the rating of Doing Business	2015 - 81	76	N/A(*1)	N/A(*1)	N/A(*1)			8.6.4	Ukraine	Ministry of Economic Development 2017
		2020 - 30								Kyiv Region	N/A
		2025 - 25								Tarascha	N/A
		2030 - 20								Kivshovata	N/A

Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure

Target	Indicator	Target values	Ukraine	Kyiv R.	Tarascha	Kivshovata	Kiv Agro	Notes	#	Region	Source
9.1. Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and accessible infrastructure based on the use of innovation technologies, including ecologically clean means of transport	9.1.1. Share of the rural population living further than 3 km from pavevd roads, %	2015 - 5.2	new research						9.1.1	Ukraine	
		2020 - 3.0								Kyiv Region	
		2025 - 1.5								Tarascha	
		2030 - 0.5								Kivshovata	
	9.1.2. Volume of transported goods, millions of tonnes	2015 - 1474	1,582	6.1631*	0.011381*	not available		*raw data	9.1.2	Ukraine	SSS 2017
		2020 - 1650								Kyiv Region	SSS 2017
		2025 - 1750								Tarascha	Tarascha City Council 2017
		2030 - 1900								Kivshovata	(Tarascha City Council)
	9.1.3. Number of passengers, millions	2015 - 5160	4,637	87.4*	0.125701*	not available		*raw data	9.1.3	Ukraine	SSS 2017
		2020 - 5200								Kyiv Region	SSS 2017
		2025 - 5500								Tarascha	Tarascha City Council 2017
		2030 - 6000								Kivshovata	(Tarascha City Council)
	9.1.4. Degree of depreciation of assets by ACE 'Transport, storage, post and courier services', %	2015 - 51.7	47.6	not available	not available	not available			9.1.4	Ukraine	SSS 2017
		2020 - 49.0								Kyiv Region	(SSS)
		2025 - 45.0								Tarascha	(Tarascha City Council)
		2030 - 45.0								Kivshovata	(Tarascha City Council)
9.2. Ensure increased use of electric transport and related network infrastructure	9.2.1. Share of electric transport in domestic traffic, %	2015 - 60.2	not available	not available	0	0			9.2.1	Ukraine	(Ministry of Infrastructure of Ukraine)
		2020 - 65.0								Kyiv Region	(Ministry of Infrastructure of Ukraine)
		2025 - 70.0								Tarascha	Tarascha City Council 2017
		2030 - 75.0								Kivshovata	
9.3. Ensure access to road infrastructure based on the use of innovative technonlogies, in particular by expanding state participation in various infrastructure projects	9.3.1. Share of public transport adapted for the needs of people with disabilities, %	2015 - 15	not available	not available	not available	not available			9.3.1	Ukraine	(Ministry of Infrastructure of Ukraine)
		2020 - 25								Kyiv Region	(Ministry of Infrastructure of Ukraine)
		2025 - 35								Tarascha	(Tarashcha City Council)
		2030 - 50								Kivshovata	(Tarascha City Council)
	9.3.2. Share of public roads of national importance with a hard surface that meets regulatory requirements, %	2015 - 10	10	30	100	100			9.3.2	Ukraine	SSS 2017
		2020 - 20								Kyiv Region	Department of Statistics in Kiev oblast 2017
		2025 - 30								Tarascha	Tarascha City Council 2017
		2030 - 70								Kivshovata	
	9.3.3. Share of facilities of public and civil use, improvement, transport infrastructure and road service equipped to the needs of people with disabilities, %	2015 - 15	not available	not available	not available	not available			9.3.3	Ukraine	(Ministry of Infrastructure of Ukraine)
		2020 - 50								Kyiv Region	(Ministry of Infrastructure of Ukraine)
		2025 - 55								Tarascha	(Tarascha City Council)
		2030 - 60								Kivshovata	(Tarascha City Council)
9.4. Promote accelerated development of high- and medium-technological sectors and manufacturing industries which are formed based on the use of 'education-science-production' chains and a cluster approach by areas: development of an innovation ecosystem; development of ICT; use of ICT in agriculture, energy, transport and industry; high-technology mechanical engineering; creation of new materials; development of pharmaceutical and bioengineering industry	9.4.1. Share of value added against production costs of enterprises that belong to the high-tech sector of processing industry (in particular, manufacture of pharmaceutical products and preparations; computers, electronic and optical products; aircraft and spacecraft; related equipment according to CTEA) in the total value added against production cost, %	2015 - 1.9	not available	N/A(*1)	N/A(*1)	N/A(*1)			9.4.1	Ukraine	(SSS)
		2020 -								Kyiv Region	N/A
		2025 -								Tarascha	N/A
		2030 -								Kivshovata	N/A
	9.4.2. Share of value added against production costs of enterprises that belong to the medium high-tech sector of processing industry (including production of chemical products; electrical equipment; machinery and equipment; motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers; other vehicles according to CTEA) in total value added against production cost, %	2015 - 5.8	not available	N/A(*1)	N/A(*1)	N/A(*1)			9.4.2	Ukraine	(SSS)
		2020 - 7.5								Kyiv Region	N/A
		2025 - 9.6								Tarascha	N/A
		2030 - 11.8								Kivshovata	N/A
	9.4.3. Share of workers employed by enterprises that belong to the high- and midium high-tech sectors of processing industry (including production of pharmaceutical products and preparations; chemicals; mechanical engineering; computers, electronic and optical products; aircraft and spacecraft; related equipment according to CTEA) in the total number of workers employed in industry, %	2015 - 21	23.4	23.7	0	0			9.4.3	Ukraine	SSS 2017
		2020 - 26								Kyiv Region	SSS 2017
		2025 - 28								Tarascha	Tarascha City Council 2017
		2030 - 29								Kivshovata	
9.5. Create financial and institutional systems (innovative infrastructure) that will ensure the development of scientific research and scientific and technical (experimental) development	9.5.1. Share of expenditure on scientific and technical work in GDP, %	2015 - 0.62	0.45	not available	not available	not available			9.5.1	Ukraine	SSS 2017
		2020 - 1.50								Kyiv Region	(SSS)
		2025 - 2.00								Tarascha	(Tarashcha City Council)
		2030 - 3.00								Kivshovata	(Tarashcha City Council)
	9.5.2. Share of sales of innovative products in total sales of industrial products, %	2015 - 1.4	0.6	0.8	0	0			9.5.2	Ukraine	SSS 2017
		2020 - 5.0								Kyiv Region	SSS 2017
		2025 - 10.0								Tarascha	Tarascha City Council 2017
		2030 - 15.0								Kivshovata	
9.6. Ensure access to the Internet, especially in rural areas	9.6.1. Population coverage with Internet services, subscribers per 100 persons	2015 - 33	31	36	not available	not available	38		9.6.1	Ukraine	SSS 2017
		2020 - 50								Kyiv Region	SSS 2017
		2025 - 75								Tarascha	(Tarascha City Council)
		2030 - 100								Kivshovata	(Tarascha City Council)
9.7. Ensure increased youth participation in research	9.7.1. Share of persons under 40 among scientific workers and university professors with advanced degrees, %	2015 -	new research						9.7.1	Ukraine	
		2020 -								Kyiv Region	
		2025 -								Tarascha	
		2030 -								Kivshovata	

Goal 10: Reduce inequality

Goal 10 (continued)

Target	Indicator	Target values	Ukraine	Kyiv R.	Tarashcha	Kivshovata	Kiv Agro		Code	Region	Source
10.1. Ensure accelerated growth of income of the least well-off 40 percent of the population	10.1.1. Income ratio of most affluent 10 percent and least well-off 40 percent, times	2015 - 16.9	not available	not available	not available	not available		10.1.1	Ukraine	(Ptoukha Institute for Demography & Social Studies of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine)
		2020 - 15.0							Kyiv Region	(Ptoukha Institute for Demography & Social Studies of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine)
		2025 - 12.0							Tarascha	(Tarashcha City Council)
		2030 - 10.0							Kivshovata	(Tarashcha City Council)
	10.1.2. Income ratio of least well-off 40 percent and more affluent 60 percent, %	2015 - 15	not available	not available	not available	not available		10.1.2	Ukraine	(Ptoukha Institute for Demography & Social Studies of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine)
		2020 - 18							Kyiv Region	(Ptoukha Institute for Demography & Social Studies of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine)
		2025 - 20							Tarascha	(Tarashcha City Council)
		2030 - 25							Kivshovata	(Tarashcha City Council)
10.2 Prevent manifestations of discrimination in society	10.2.1. Share of people who reported that in the last 12 months they had personally faced discrimination or harrassment based on discrimination in total population, %	2015 - 9	not available	not available	not available	not available	5	10.2.1	Ukraine	(SSS)
		2020 - 7							Kyiv Region	(SSS)
		2025 - 5							Tarascha	(Tarashcha City Council)
		2030 - 3							Kivshovata	(Tarashcha City Council)
10.3. Ensure access to social services	10.3.1. Share of rural households who suffered from deprivation due to lack of access to ambulance services in the settlement, %	2015 - 39.9	38.2	not available	not available	not available	33.7	10.3.1	Ukraine	SSS 2017
		2020 - 30.0							Kyiv Region	(Department of Statistics in Kyiv Region)
		2025 - 20.0							Tarascha	(Tarashcha City Council)
		2030 - 15.0							Kivshovata	(Tarashcha City Council)
	10.3.2. Share of rural households who suffered from deprivation due to the lack of a medical facility near their home, %	2015 - 26.3	27.8	not available	not available	not available	24.0	10.3.2	Ukraine	SSS 2017
		2020 - 20.0							Kyiv Region	(Department of Statistics in Kyiv Region)
		2025 - 15.0							Tarascha	(Tarashcha City Council)
		2030 - 10.0							Kivshovata	(Tarashcha City Council)
	10.3.3. Share of rural households who suffered from deprivation due to the lack of regular daily transport to another settlement with developed infrastrucrure, %	2015 - 22.7	22.5	not available	not available	not available	10.5	10.3.3	Ukraine	SSS 2017
		2020 - 18.0							Kyiv Region	(Department of Statistics in Kyiv Region)
		2025 - 13.0							Tarascha	(Tarashcha City Council)
		2030 - 10.0							Kivshovata	(Tarashcha City Council)
10.4. Pursue remuneration policy based on equality and fairness	10.4.1. Ratio of the average wage (income) of 10th and first decile groups of workers (decile coefficient), times	2015 - 31.2	12.4	11.1	not available	not available		10.4.1	Ukraine	SSS 2016
		2020 - 23.0							Kyiv Region	SSS 2016
		2025 - 18.0							Tarascha	(Tarashcha City Council)
		2030 - 15.0							Kivshovata	(Tarashcha City Council)
10.5. Reform pension insurance based on fairness and transparency	10.5.1. Ratio of average pension to average wage in the economy (given 35 years of contribution), %	2015 - 31	26	22	not available	not available		10.5.1	Ukraine	SSS 2017
		2020 - 35							Kyiv Region	SSS 2017
		2025 - 37							Tarascha	(Tarashcha City Council)
		2030 - 40							Kivshovata	(Tarashcha City Council)

Goal 11: Sustainable development of cities and communities

Target	Indicator	Target values	Ukraine	Kyiv R.	Tarashcha	Kivshovata	Kiv Agro		Code	Region	Source
11.1. Ensure access to housing	11.1.1. Solvency ratio of the borrower (ratio of monthly payments of the borrower and his/her family on mortgage debt servicing to total monthly income)	2015 - 45	not available	not available	not available	not available	38	11.1.1	Ukraine	(SSS)
		2020 - 40							Kyiv Region	(Department of Statistics in Kyiv Region)
		2025 - 35							Tarascha	(Tarashcha City Council)
		2030 - 30							Kivshovata	(Tarashcha City Council)
	11.1.2. Share of rejected mortage requests in the total amount of loan requests with bad solvency ratio (>43 percent), %	2015 - 43	not available	not available	not available	not available	>37	11.1.2	Ukraine	(Ministry of Regional Department)
		2020 - 37							Kyiv Region	(Ministry of Regional Department)
		2025 - 35							Tarascha	(Tarashcha City Council)
		2030 - 25							Kivshovata	(Tarashcha City Council)
11.2. Ensure development of settlements and territories exclusively based on integrated planning and participatory management	11.2.1. Share of regions that have approved and implemented regional development strategies and action plans for their implementation developed with public participation, %	2015 - 80	not available	not available	not available	not available		11.2.1	Ukraine	(Ministry of Regional Department)
		2020 - 100							Kyiv Region	(Ministry of Regional Department)
		2025 - 100							Tarascha	(Tarashcha City Council)
		2030 - 100							Kivshovata	(Tarashcha City Council)
11.3. Ensure protection and safeguarding of the cultural and natural heritage, with involvement of the private sector	11.3.1. Number of cultural and natural heritage sites included in the UNESCO World Heritage List, units	2015 - 7	7	N/A(*1)	N/A(*1)	N/A(*1)		11.3.1	Ukraine	Ministry of Culture of Ukraine 2017
		2020 - 9							Kyiv Region	N/A
		2025 - 11							Tarascha	N/A
		2030 - 13							Kivshovata	N/A
	11.3.2. Number of monuments of national importance included in the State Monument List of Ukraine, units	2015 - 855	907	38*	0*	0*	*raw data	11.3.2	Ukraine	Ministry of Culture of Ukraine 2017
		2020 - 1005							Kyiv Region	Ministry of Culture of Ukraine 2017
		2025 - 1155							Tarascha	Tarashcha City Council 2017
		2030 - 1305							Kivshovata	
	11.3.3. Area of the nature reserve fund of national importance, % of the country area	2015 - 3.72	6.60	10.30*	not available	not available	*out of the regional area (0.42 of the country area)	11.3.3	Ukraine	Ministry of Ecology & Natural Resources of Ukraine 2017
		2020 - 5.14							Kyiv Region	Ministry of Ecology & Natural Resources of Ukraine 2017
		2025 - 7.38							Tarascha	(Tarashcha City Council)
		2030 - 8.85							Kivshovata	(Tarashcha City Council)
11.4. Ensure timely public alert about emergencies through innovative technologies	11.4.1. Level of reconstruction of the national centralized public alert system, %	2015 - n/a	not available	not available	0	0		11.4.1	Ukraine	(State Emergency Service of Ukraine)
		2020 - 20							Kyiv Region	(State Emergency Service of Ukraine)
		2025 - 40							Tarascha	Tarashcha City Council 2017
		2030 - 60							Kivshovata	
11.5. Reduce the adverse impact of pollutants, including on the urban environment in particular, through innovative technologies	11.5.1. Ratio of air pollution emissions to 2015 level, %	2015 -	57.2*	48.2**	not available	not available	*4,521.3 thousand tonnes (2015); 2,584.9 thousand tonnes (2017) / **203.6 thousand tonnes (2015); 98.2 thousand tonnes (2016)	11.5.1	Ukraine	SSS 2017
		2020 -							Kyiv Region	SSS 2016
		2025 -							Tarascha	(Tarashcha City Council)
		2030 -							Kivshovata	(Tarashcha City Council)
	11.5.2. Total volume of air emissions of pollutants from stationary sources, conventionally reduced to carbon monoxide in view of the relative aggressiveness of main pollutants, % of 2015 level	2015 - 100 (48.28 conv. million tonnes)	not available	not available	not available	not available		11.5.2	Ukraine	(SSS)
		2020 - 95							Kyiv Region	(SSS)
		2025 - 90							Tarascha	(Tarashcha City Council)
		2030 - 85							Kivshovata	(Tarashcha City Council)
	11.5.3. Total volume of air emissions of pollutants from mobile sources, conventionally reduced to carbon monoxide in view of the relative aggressiveness of main pollutants, % of 2015 level	2015 - 100 (14.09 conv. million tonnes)	not available	not available	not available	not available		11.5.3	Ukraine	(Ministry of Infrastructure of Ukraine)
		2020 - 95							Kyiv Region	(Ministry of Infrastructure of Ukraine)
		2025 - 85							Tarascha	(Tarashcha City Council)
		2030 - 70							Kivshovata	(Tarashcha City Council)
	11.5.4. Number of cities in Ukraine where the average daily concentration of main air pollutants exceeds the average daily maximum permissible concentration, units	2015 - 23	not available	not available	not available	N/A(*2)		11.5.4	Ukraine	(Ministry of Ecology & Natural Resources of Ukraine)
		2020 - 22							Kyiv Region	(Ministry of Ecology & Natural Resources of Ukraine)
		2025 - 20							Tarascha	(Tarashcha City Council)
		2030 - 15							Kivshovata	N/A
11.6. Ensure the development and implementation of local development strategies aimed at economic growth, job creation, tourism, recreation and development of the local cuture, and production of local products	11.6.1. Number of jobs in the tourism industry (average payroll of collective means of accommodation and subjects of touristic activity in Ukraine), thousands	2015 - 88	not available	not available	0	0		11.6.1	Ukraine	(Ministry of Economic Development)
		2020 - 100							Kyiv Region	(Ministry of Economic Development)
		2025 - 120							Tarascha	Tarashcha City Council 2017
		2030 - 150							Kivshovata	

Goal 12: Sustainable consumption and production

Target	Indicator	Target values	Ukraine	Kyiv R.	Tarashcha	Kivshovata	Kiv Agro		Code	Region	Source
12.1. Reduce resource consumption of the economy	12.1.1. Resource consumption in GDP (share of natural resources per unit of GDP), % of 2015 level	2015 - 100	not available	not available	not available	not available		12.1.1	Ukraine	(Ministry of Ecology & Natural Resources of Ukraine)
		2020 - 90							Kyiv Region	(Ministry of Ecology & Natural Resources of Ukraine)
		2025 - 80							Tarascha	(Tarashcha City Council)
		2030 - 60							Kivshovata	(Tarashcha City Council)
12.2. Reduce the loss of food along the production and marketing chains	12.2.1. Share of post-harvest losses in the total production of cereals, %	2015 - 2.2	not available	not available	not available	not available		12.2.1	Ukraine	(Ministry of Agricultural Policy)
		2020 - 1.8							Kyiv Region	(Ministry of Agricultural Policy)
		2025 - 1.0							Tarascha	(Tarashcha City Council)
		2030 - 0.5							Kivshovata	(Tarashcha City Council)
	12.2.2. Share of post-harvest losses in overall production of vegetables and melons, %	2015 - 12.3	not available	not available	0	0		12.2.2	Ukraine	(Ministry of Agricultural Policy)
		2020 - 10.0							Kyiv Region	(Ministry of Agricultural Policy)
		2025 - 7.0							Tarascha	Tarashcha City Council 2017
		2030 - 5.0							Kivshovata	
12.3. Ensure sustainable use of chemicals through innovative technologies and production	12.3.1. Number of enterprises that use hazardous chemicals which introduced a chemical substances management system in accordance with international standards, units	2015 -	new research					12.3.1	Ukraine	
		2020 -							Kyiv Region	
		2025 -							Tarascha	
		2030 -							Kivshovata	
	12.3.2. Share of enterprises which introduced a chemical substances management system in accordance with international standards, in total number of enterprises that use hazardous chemicals, %	2015 - n/a	new research					12.3.2	Ukraine	
		2020 - 50							Kyiv Region	
		2025 - 100							Tarascha	
		2030 - 100							Kivshovata	
12.4. Reduce the amount of waste generation, and increase recycling and resuse through innovative technologies and production	12.4.1. Volume of waste generated by all economic activities per unit of GDP, kg per USD1,000 PPP in 2011	2015 - 977.4	1,089.9	not available	not available	not available		12.4.1	Ukraine	SSS 2017
		2020 - 950.0							Kyiv Region	(SSS)
		2025 - 880.0							Tarascha	(Tarashcha City Council)
		2030 - 800.0							Kivshovata	(Tarashcha City Council)
	12.4.2. Share of burned and recycled waste in the total waste generated, %	2015 - 30	28	35	not available	not available		12.4.2	Ukraine	SSS 2017
		2020 - 35							Kyiv Region	SSS 2017
		2025 - 45							Tarascha	(Tarashcha City Council)

| | | 2030 - 55 | | | | | | | Kivshovata | (Tarashcha City Council) |

Goal 13: Mitigate climate change impact

Target	Indicator	Target values	Ukraine	Kyiv R.	Tarashcha	Kivshovata	Kiv Agro				
13.1. Limit greenhouse gas emissions in the economy	13.1.1. Ratio of GHG emissions to 1990 level, %	2015 -	35.7	not available	not available*	not available		*Tarashcha in 2018: CO2-0.409 thousand tonnes, NO2-0.00025 thousand tonnes, N2O-0.00000078 thousand tonnes, CH4-0.0000076 thousand tonnes	13.1.1	Ukraine	Ministry of Ecology & Natural Resources of Ukraine 2016
		2020 -								Kyiv Region	(Ministry of Ecology & Natural Resources of Ukraine)
		2025 -								Tarascha	
		2030 -								Kivshovata	

Goal 14: Conserve marine resources

Target	Indicator	Target values	Ukraine	Kyiv R.	Tarashcha	Kivshovata	Kiv Agro				
14.1. Reduce marine pollution	14.1.1. Share of discharges of polluted wastewater in total discharges in the marine environment, %	2015 - 15	30	N/A(*3)	N/A(*3)	N/A(*3)			14.1.1	Ukraine	Ministry of Ecology & Natural Resources of Ukraine 2016
		2020 - 11								Kyiv Region	N/A
		2025 - 9								Tarascha	N/A
		2030 - 5								Kivshovata	N/A
14.2. Ensure the sustainable management and protection of marine and coastal ecosystems, and improve their resilience and recovery through innovative technologies	14.2.1. Share of administrative units (districts) which introduced integrated management of coastal areas, %	2015 - 0	not available	N/A(*3)	N/A(*3)	N/A(*3)			14.2.1	Ukraine	(Ministry of Regional Development)
		2020 - 80								Kyiv Region	N/A
		2025 - 95								Tarascha	N/A
		2030 - 100								Kivshovata	N/A
	14.2.2. Area of territories and objects of the natural reserve fund of coastal regions, % of the territory of coastal areas	2015 - 5.8	6.0	N/A(*3)	N/A(*3)	N/A(*3)			14.2.2	Ukraine	Minister of Ecology & Natural Resources of Ukraine 2017
		2020 - 7.0								Kyiv Region	N/A
		2025 - 8.0								Tarascha	N/A
		2030 - 10.0								Kivshovata	N/A
	14.2.3. Area of territories and objects of the natural reserve fund in the Black and Azov Seas, thousands of hectares	2015 - 612.8	not available	N/A(*3)	N/A(*3)	N/A(*3)			14.2.3	Ukraine	(Ministry of Ecology & Natural Resources of Ukraine)
		2020 - 650.0								Kyiv Region	N/A
		2025 - 700.0								Tarascha	N/A
		2030 - 752.5								Kivshovata	N/A
14.3. Implement effective regulation of extraction of marine resources	14.3.1. Volumes of legal extraction of marine bio-resources in the exclusive maritime zone of Ukraine, thousands of tonnes	2015 - 34.2	42.5	N/A(*3)	N/A(*3)	N/A(*3)			14.3.1	Ukraine	Ministry of Ecology & Natural Resources of Ukraine 2017
		2020 - 36.0								Kyiv Region	N/A
		2025 - 38.0								Tarascha	N/A
		2030 - 40.0								Kivshovata	N/A

Goal 15: Protect and restore terrestrial ecosystems

Target	Indicator	Target values	Ukraine	Kyiv R.	Tarashcha	Kivshovata	Kiv Agro				
15.1. Ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems	15.1.1. Area of territories and objects of the natural reserve fund, thousands of hectares	2015 - 3,803.1 (6.3%)*	3,985 (6.6%)*	not available	0.133 (0.18%)*	not available		*out of coury area (60,354.9 thousand ha) / **out of district area (75.766 thosand ha)	15.1.1	Ukraine	Ministry of Ecology & Natural Resources of Ukraine 2017
		2020 - 6,270.9 (10.4%)*								Kyiv Region	(Ministry of Ecology & Natural Resources of Ukraine)
		2025 - 7,545.4 (12.5%)*								Tarascha	Tarashcha City Council 2017
		2030 - 9,053.2 (15.0)*								Kivshovata	(Tarashcha City Council)
	15.1.2. Share of area of territories and objects of the natural reserve fund in the total area of the country, %	2015 - 6.3	6.6	not available	not available	not available			15.1.2	Ukraine	Ministry of Ecology & Natural Resources of Ukraine 2017
		2020 - 10.4								Kyiv Region	(Ministry of Ecology & Natural Resources of Ukraine)
		2025 - 12.5								Tarascha	(Tarashcha City Council)
		2030 - 15.0								Kivshovata	(Tarashcha City Council)
	15.1.3. Share of the area of the national environmental network in the total area of the country, %	2015 - 38.2	not available	not available	not available	not available			15.1.3	Ukraine	(Ministry of Ecology & Natural Resources of Ukraine)
		2020 - 39.0								Kyiv Region	(Ministry of Ecology & Natural Resources of Ukraine)
		2025 - 40.0								Tarascha	(Tarashcha City Council)
		2030 - 41.0								Kivshovata	(Tarashcha City Council)
15.2. Promote sustainable forest management	15.2.1. Forested territory of the country, %	2015 - 15.9	15.9	20.4*	14.8**	2.9***		*out of regional area / **out of district area (11,195.85 out of 75,766ha) / ***out of village area (142.8 out of 4,892.5ha)	15.2.1	Ukraine	Ministry of Ecology & Natural Resources of Ukraine 2017
		2020 - 17.0								Kyiv Region	Ministry of Ecology & Natural Resources of Ukraine 2017
		2025 - 18.5								Tarascha	Tarashcha City Council 2017
		2030 - 20.0								Kivshovata	Tarashcha City Council 2017
	15.2.2. Wood stock in forests, millions of cubic metres	2015 - 2,102	2,100	152*	not available	not available		*raw data	15.2.2	Ukraine	Ministry of Ecology & Natural Resources of Ukraine 2017
		2020 - 2,200								Kyiv Region	Ministry of Ecology & Natural Resources of Ukraine 2017
		2025 - 2,300								Tarascha	(Tarashcha City Council)
		2030 - 2,400								Kivshovata	(Tarashcha City Council)
15.3. Restore degraded lands and soils through innovative technology	15.3.1. Number of targets identified and implemented to achieve neutral land degradation level, units	2015 -	not available	not available	not available	not available			15.3.1	Ukraine	(Ministry of Ecology & Natural Resources of Ukraine)
		2020 -								Kyiv Region	(Ministry of Ecology & Natural Resources of Ukraine)
		2025 -								Tarascha	(Tarashcha City Council)
		2030 -								Kivshovata	(Tarashcha City Council)
	15.3.2. Amount of arable land, thousands of hectares	2015 - 32,541.3 (53.9%)*	32,500 (53.9%)*	1,353.7 (48.1%)**	50.3 (66.4%)***	3.5 (71.5%)****		*out of coury area (60,354.9 thousand ha) / **out of regional area (2,816.2 thousand ha) / ***out of district area (75.766 thosand ha) / ****out of village area (4.8925 thousand ha)	15.3.2	Ukraine	Ministry of Agrarian Policy & Food of Ukraine 2017
		2020 - 31,150.9 (51.6%)*								Kyiv Region	Ministry of Agrarian Policy & Food of Ukraine 2017
		2025 - 29,760.8 (49.3%)*								Tarascha	Tarashcha City Council 2017
		2030 - 28,370.7 (47.0%)*								Kivshovata	Tarashcha City Council 2017
	15.3.3. Share of arable land in total area of the country, %	2015 - 53.9	53.8	48.1*	66.4**	71.5***		*out of regional area (1,353.7 out of 2,816.2) / *out of district area (50.3 out of 75.766) / ** out of village area (3.5 out of 4.8925)	15.3.3	Ukraine	SSS 2017
		2020 - 51.6								Kyiv Region	SSS 2017
		2025 - 49.3								Tarascha	Tarashcha City Council 2017
		2030 - 47.0								Kivshovata	Tarashcha City Council 2017
	15.3.4. Area of organic production, thousands of hectares	2015 - 410.6 (0.68%)*	400 (0.66%)*	7.9 (0.28%)**	0.3 (0.4%)***	not available		*out of coury area (60,354.9 thousand ha) / **out of regional area (2,816.2 thousand ha) / ***out of district area (75.766 thosand ha)	15.3.4	Ukraine	SSS 2017
		2020 - 500.0 (0.83%)*								Kyiv Region	SSS 2017
		2025 - 1,500.0 (1.49%)*								Tarascha	Tarashcha City Council 2017
		2030 - 3,000.0 (5.0%)*								Kivshovata	(Tarashcha City Council)
	15.3.5. Area of agricultural land of extensive use (hayfields, pastures), thousands of hectares	2015 - 7,800.0 (13.0%)*	7800 (12.9%)*	251.7 (8.9%)**	6.2 (8.2%)***	not available		*out of coury area (60,354.9 thousand ha) / **out of regional area (2,816.2 thousand ha) / ***out of district area (75.766 thosand ha)	15.3.5	Ukraine	SSS 2017
		2020 - 8,389.3 (13.9%)*								Kyiv Region	SSS 2017
		2025 - 8,902.5 (14.8%)*								Tarascha	Tarashcha City Council 2017
		2030 - 9,506.0 (15.8%)*								Kivshovata	(Tarashcha City Council)
	15.3.6. Share of area of agricultural land of extensive use (hayfields, pastures) in total area of the country, %	2015 - 13.0	12.9*	8.9**	8.2***	not available		*7,800.0 out of 60,354.9 thousand ha / **251.7 out of 2,816.2 thousand ha / ***6.2 out of 75.766 thousand ha	15.3.6	Ukraine	SSS 2017
		2020 - 13.9								Kyiv Region	SSS 2017
		2025 - 14.8								Tarascha	Tarashcha City Council 2017
		2030 - 15.8								Kivshovata	(Tarashcha City Council)
15.4. Ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems	15.4.1. Area of the nature reserve fund in mountainous regions, thousands of hectares	2015 - 627.7	659.2	N/A(*3)	N/A(*3)	N/A(*3)			15.4.1	Ukraine	Ministry of Ecology & Natural Resources of Ukraine 2017
		2020 - 905.3								Kyiv Region	N/A
		2025 - 1,207.1								Tarascha	N/A
		2030 - 1,533.0								Kivshovata	N/A
	15.4.2. Share of the area of the nature reserve fund in mountainous regions in the total area of the country, %	2015 - 1.04	1.09*	N/A(*3)	N/A(*3)	N/A(*3)		*659.2 out of 60,354.9 thousand ha	15.4.2	Ukraine	Ministry of Ecology & Natural Resources of Ukraine 2017
		2020 - 1.50								Kyiv Region	N/A
		2025 - 2.00								Tarascha	N/A
		2030 - 2.54								Kivshovata	N/A

Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions

Target	Indicator	Target values	Ukraine	Kyiv R.	Tarashcha	Kivshovata	Kiv Agro				
16.1. Reduce the prevalence of violence	16.1.1. Number of criminal offences under Articles 115-118, 121 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine (apparent deliberate murder, deliberate serious bodily harm), per 100,000 persons	2015 - 9.5	8.6	0.31*	not available	not available		*raw data	16.1.1	Ukraine	Prosecutor General's Office of Ukraine 2017
		2020 - 7.5								Kyiv Region	Prosecutor General's Office of Ukraine 2017
		2025 - 6.0								Tarascha	(Tarashcha City Council)
		2030 - 4.5								Kivshovata	(Tarashcha City Council)
	16.1.2. Number of victims of physical violence in the last 12 months (murder and assassination attempt, rape and attempted rape, serious injuries), per 100,000 persons	2015 - 14.0	9.2	0.0022*	not available	not available	0	*raw data	16.1.2	Ukraine	Prosecutor General's Office of Ukraine 2017
		2020 - 10.0								Kyiv Region	Prosecutor General's Office of Ukraine 2017
		2025 - 7.0								Tarascha	(Tarashcha City Council)
		2030 - 5.2								Kivshovata	(Tarashcha City Council)
	16.1.3. Number of victims of sexual abuse in the last 12 months, persons	2015 - 459	216	not available	not available	not available	0		16.1.3	Ukraine	Prosecutor General's Office of Ukraine 2017
		2020 - 450								Kyiv Region	(Prosecutor General's Office of Ukraine)
		2025 - 420								Tarascha	(Tarashcha City Council)
		2030 - 375								Kivshovata	(Tarashcha City Council)
16.2. Increase detection of victims of human trafficking and all forms of exploitation	16.2.1. Number of victims of trafficking or other illicit agreements for human trading in criminal proceedings, persons	2015 -	new research						16.2.1	Ukraine	
		2020 -								Kyiv Region	
		2025 -								Tarascha	
		2030 -								Kivshovata	
	16.2.2. Number of street children, thousands of persons	2015 -	new research		0	0			16.2.2	Ukraine	
		2020 -								Kyiv Region	
		2025 -								Tarascha	Tarashcha City Council 2017
		2030 -								Kivshovata	
	16.2.3. Number of victims of sexual exploitation, thousands of persons	2015 -	new research						16.2.3	Ukraine	
		2020 -								Kyiv Region	

Target	Indicator	Target values	Ukraine	Kyiv R.	Tarashcha	Kivshovata	Kiv Agro		Ref	Region	Source
		2025 -								Tarascha	
		2030 -								Kivshovata	
16.3. Increase confidence in courts and ensure equal access to justice	16.3.1. Level of public confidence in the court, %	2015 - 5	new research				8		16.3.1	Ukraine	
		2020 - 35								Kyiv Region	
		2025 - 45								Tarascha	
		2030 - 55								Kivshovata	
	16.3.2. Level of public awareness of the right to free legal assistance, %	2015 - n/a	new research				48		16.3.2	Ukraine	
		2020 - 70								Kyiv Region	
		2025 - 80								Tarascha	
		2030 - 90								Kivshovata	
16.4. Strengten the system for preventing and counteracting the legalization of illegal incomes, the financing of terrorism and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction	16.4.1. Share of high-level risks in the overall national aggregate of risks in the system for preventing and counteracting the legalization of illegal incomes, the financing of terrorism and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction,%	2015 - n/a	24	N/A(*1)	N/A(*1)	N/A(*1)			16.4.1	Ukraine	State Financial Monitoring Service of Ukraine 2016
		2020 - 21								Kyiv Region	N/A
		2025 - 17								Tarascha	N/A
		2030 - 13								Kivshovata	N/A
16.5. Reduce illicit trafficking of weapons, ammunition and explosive materials	16.5.1. Number of weapons seized from individuals, organized groups and criminal organizations, units	2015 - 1,890	2,400	not available	not available	not available			16.5.1	Ukraine	Prosecutor General's Office of Ukraine 2017
		2020 - 2,000								Kyiv Region	(Prosecutor General's Office of Ukraine)
		2025 - 2,250								Tarascha	(Tarashcha City Council)
		2030 - 2,500								Kivshovata	(Tarashcha City Council)
	16.5.2. Amount of ammunition seized from individuals, organized groups and criminal organizations, units	2015 - 2,803	not available	not available	not available	not available			16.5.2	Ukraine	(Prosecutor General's Office of Ukraine)
		2020 - 3,000								Kyiv Region	(Prosecutor General's Office of Ukraine)
		2025 - 3,250								Tarascha	(Tarashcha City Council)
		2030 - 3,500								Kivshovata	(Tarashcha City Council)
	16.5.3. Number of criminal offences under Article 263 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine (illegal handling of weapons, ammunition or explosives), units	2015 - 6,307	884	not available	not available	not available			16.5.3	Ukraine	Prosecutor General's Office of Ukraine 2017
		2020 - 6,360								Kyiv Region	(Prosecutor General's Office of Ukraine)
		2025 - 6,400								Tarascha	(Tarashcha City Council)
		2030 - 6,430								Kivshovata	(Tarashcha City Council)
16.6. Reduce the scale of corruption	16.6.1. Index of perception of corruption in the public sector by the business community and experts	2015 - 27	28	N/A(*1)	N/A(*1)	N/A(*1)		* (180-130)/180 (Ukraine ranked 130 out of 180 countries)	16.6.1	Ukraine	Ministry of Economic Development 2017
		2020 - 40								Kyiv Region	N/A
		2025 - 50								Tarascha	N/A
		2030 - 60								Kivshovata	N/A
16.7. Increase the efficiency of government bodies and local self-government	16.7.1. Share of the population satisfied with their recent experience of the use of public services, %	2015 - n/a	new research				42		16.7.1	Ukraine	
		2020 - 40								Kyiv Region	
		2025 - 50								Tarascha	
		2030 - 80								Kivshovata	
16.8. Recovery of conflict affected areas in eastern Ukraine	16.8.1. Share of the population satisfied with their experience of the use of infractructure and the level of social services in key areas in Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts, %	2015 - n/a	new research	N/A(*3)	N/A(*3)	N/A(*3)			16.8.1	Ukraine	
		2020 - 70								Kyiv Region	N/A
		2025 - 80								Tarascha	N/A
		2030 - 100								Kivshovata	N/A
	16.8.2. Share of the population satisfied with the level of administrative governance services in Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts, %	2015 - n/a	new research	N/A(*3)	N/A(*3)	N/A(*3)			16.8.2	Ukraine	
		2020 - 70								Kyiv Region	N/A
		2025 - 80								Tarascha	N/A
		2030 - 100								Kivshovata	N/A
	16.8.3. Demined area in Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts, hectares	2015 -	25,578	N/A(*3)	N/A(*3)	N/A(*3)			16.8.3	Ukraine	Stat Emergency Service of Ukraine 2017
		2020 -								Kyiv Region	N/A
		2025 -								Tarascha	N/A
		2030 -								Kivshovata	N/A
16.9. Strengten social stability, and promote peacebuilding and community security	16.9.1. Index of social cohesion and reconciliation (SCORE)	2015 -	new research	N/A(*1)	N/A(*1)	N/A(*1)			16.9.1	Ukraine	
		2020 -								Kyiv Region	N/A
		2025 -								Tarascha	N/A
		2030 -								Kivshovata	N/A

Goal 17: Partnership for sustainable development

Target	Indicator	Target values	Ukraine	Kyiv R.	Tarashcha	Kivshovata	Kiv Agro		Ref	Region	Source
17.1. Mobilize additional financial resources by promoting foreign and domestic investment	17.1.1. Ratio of private remittances from abroad to GDP (GRP), %	2015 - 5.75	8.3	not available	not available	not available			17.1.1	Ukraine	National Bank of Ukraine 2017
		2020 - 6.0								Kyiv Region	(National Bank of Ukraine)
		2025 - 6.0								Tarashcha	(Tarashcha City Council)
		2030 - 6.0								Kivshovata	(Tarashcha City Council)
	17.1.2. Net foreign direct investment (according to the balance of payments), USD billions	2015 - 3.0	2.6	not available	0.001*	not available		*raw data	17.1.2	Ukraine	National Bank of Ukraine 2017
		2020 - 10.0								Kyiv Region	(National Bank of Ukraine)
		2025 - 16.0								Tarascha	Tarashcha City Council 2017
		2030 - 17.5								Kivshovata	(Tarashcha City Council)
17.2. Consistently reduce the debt burden on the economy	17.2.1. Ratio of gross external debt to exports of goods and services in annual terms	2015 - 28.2	not available	N/A(*1)	N/A(*1)	N/A(*1)			17.2.1	Ukraine	(National Bank of Ukraine)
		2020 - 18.0								Kyiv Region	N/A
		2025 - 11.0								Tarascha	N/A
		2030 - 7.0								Kivshovata	N/A
17.3. Develop a partnership between government and business to achieve the SDGs	17.3.1. Number of projects of public-private partnership, units	2015 - 5	not available*	N/A(*1)	N/A(*1)	N/A(*1)		*191 agreed & 182 implemented	17.3.1	Ukraine	(National Bank of Ukraine 2017)
		2020 - 15								Kyiv Region	N/A
		2025 - 30								Tarascha	N/A
		2030 - 45								Kivshovata	N/A

N/A(*1): national level

N/A(*2): city level

N/A(*3): specific area