

Human Development, the SDGs and Social Business in Ukraine

Annual Report
(2019-2020)

May 2020 (Revised on May 2021)

This report is part of the research project “Human Development, the SDGs and Social Business in Ukraine”, sponsored by the SDGs Corporation and hosted by the University of Cambridge. It should be read as an interim report for the forthcoming research and planning.

Lead author

Tadashi Hirai

Advisory panel

Shailaja Fennell, Richard Jolly

Research assistants

Elizabeth Kashyrina (lead), Svitlana Umantseva, Olena Ashomko, Vasyl Bakal, Maria Neduzha, Aleksandr Pilgun, Margo Pogosyan

Special thanks go to Taras Pepa for his valuable information and suggestion in conducting survey.

People who are listed above are not necessarily in agreement with every detail of this report.

Foreword

The report provides a review of the history of Ukrainian agriculture that is a valuable backdrop against which to analyse the challenges of managing agricultural production in current day Ukraine.

The report shows that there are challenges faced by SDGs Corporation and Kivshovata Agro that relate to the changing institutional environment in managing agriculture. One direct result is the shift in incentives for cooperating in agriculture, resulting in activities such as fly-tipping due to a collapse in collective action. Furthermore, the growing trend for out-migration of youth adults has resulted in change in the demography of the local population and a growing demand for geriatric health services.

The concerns of the local population have been highlighted by a village survey conducted under the auspices of SDGs Corporation and will provide a valuable baseline for future social initiatives that might be undertaken by the Corporation.

Shailaja Fennell
Reader in Regional Transformation and Economic Security
Department of Land Economy
Fellow of Jesus College
University of Cambridge

Preface

This publication forms part of the research project known as “Human Development, the SDGs and Social Business in Ukraine”. The project is sponsored by the SDGs Corporation, a parent company of Kivshovata Agro, which entered into a five-year research agreement with the University of Cambridge in 2018.

As an extension of their continuing commitment to the United Nations’ Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the SDGs Corporation and Kivshovata Agro have engaged in an anti-corruption campaign. To enhance understanding and cooperation, their representatives have had meetings with the Ukrainian central, regional and local governments, the Japanese Embassy, and the United Nations Development Programme in Ukraine.

As a demonstration of environmental action towards the SDGs at village level, the SDGs Corporation purchased an electric car for research purposes (such as conducting surveys), the first such vehicle in the region, and placed their logo on it in order to raise the villagers’ awareness of environmental concerns. This approach is important because the villagers focus on their immediate concerns, such as health and finance, without any long-term regard for the environment. Although they might not tackle this issue now, it is important to make them aware of it in order to secure a pollution-free environment for future generations.



Towards the same end, the SDGs Corporation has embarked on a research collaboration with the Tarashcha State Technical, Economic and Legal College. An agreement has already been reached and is being implemented at the investigator level, and a proposal for an institutional agreement has been submitted to both the University of Cambridge and the Tarashcha State Technical, Economic and Legal College.

The SDGs Corporation also plans to open a clinic in order to address the growing demand for improvement to health in the villages. The clinic staff will treat the stakeholders of Kivshovata Agro (i.e. employees, landowners with contracts, and their family members) at preferential rates and will welcome others on payment of fees.

This publication contains information collected during the project’s second year and should therefore be read as an interim report.

Executive Summary

Building on information already published in the initial report about the village, the company and the landowners in contract with it, this second report gives further information about villagers' living conditions. It also reports progress on the contributions made by Kivshovata Agro and the SDGs Corporation. With regard to assessment, whereas the previous report focused on the landowners who had entered into contracts with the company, this report focuses on all households, so as to provide a comprehensive picture of their lives irrespective of land ownership, and also, where applicable, compares the living conditions of landowners with those of the people who do not own land.

The report first gives a brief history of land tenure in the Soviet Union and Ukraine to help readers understand the background to the imminent ending of the moratorium on the purchase and sale of agricultural land. It shines light on the tax question in order to explain a possible imbalance of taxes paid by different enterprises. It then reports on the contributions made to the villagers by the SDGs Corporation and Kivshovata Agro. After that, it addresses the assessment of people's living conditions, focusing on villagers in Kivshovata and Kyslivka. The survey covers three issues:

- demographic characteristics and overall well-being (happiness, satisfaction, aspirations);
- values and difficulties in daily life and in the village from the perspective of human development;
- both household and individual information gathered from the perspective of the SDGs.

After sections detailing the contributions and assessments, progress analyses (in comparison to the previous year) and a list of recommendations are presented. The Appendices cover the achievements of the SDGs at national, regional, district, village and company levels, and take up several matters arising from the previous report.

The main findings and recommendations are as follows:

Health: an improved healthcare system is needed urgently

Health is the villagers' most urgent concern, confirmed by both the present and previous surveys. In spite of this, the national medical service has been declining year by year in response to the government's budget cuts. Service coverage is now reduced at the medical centre in Kivshovata. At the health post in Kyslivka, the consultation times are becoming shorter. An improved health care system is thus urgently required, to improve affordability, physical accessibility, and the quality of care. The emergency services also require improvement, not only because the current services are reported to be unreliable but also because a single household accounts for 27% (31 out of 115) in Kivshovata and 43% (20 out of 46) in Kyslivka, among which the elderly comprising more than a half (18 out of 31 in Kivshovata; 12 out of 20 in Kyslivka). [See pages 23, 28-29, 33-35.]

Local authority taxes: the cause of financial hardship

Kivshovata Agro farms half of the agricultural land in the village (50.4%) but accounted for more than seventy percent (71.9%) of the agricultural tax received by the village in 2019. Although a

simple calculation is impossible, because of the different terms of payment based on type of enterprise and agricultural use, this suggests that the village is missing a substantial amount from its budget every year. If Kivshovata Agro held all of the agricultural land in Kivshovata, the village would receive 289,200UAH (10,700USD) additionally each year. Resolving this imbalance would generate additional finance for the village (which could be used for sanitation and water system replacement at the school and roof renovation at the medical centre, the school, and the community centre) as well as promote fair market competition. [See page 9.]

Expense account spending: payment in cash to be banned

It was revealed that, in order to support events organised by the village council and the school, Kivshovata Agro made subventions in cash, breaching the procurement rule established in 2018. Although cash payments are unquestionably easier than bank transfers to arrange, they entail corruption and bribery to the extent that we cannot trace how the money is spent. Indeed, no receipts were ever submitted for purchases with money from Kivshovata Agro. It is thus strongly recommended that Kivshovata Agro is forbidden to make cash payments; instead, they must indent for items in the way that we propose. [See pages 16-17.]

Satisfaction and aspirations: a green light for engagement

Landowners tend to be less satisfied with life than those without land (46% versus 65%). This might be due in part to the average age difference between the two groups (57 versus 44 years). Indeed, fewer landowners than people without land reported improvement of their lives (21% versus 34%). Having said that, however, around half of each group reported that they expected both their individual and collective well-being to improve in the future (47% and 45% respectively for landowners; 57% and 61% respectively for those without land). These findings reveal enhanced aspirations that can be attributed to recent engagement by Kivshovata Agro and SDGs Corporation. From the perspectives of both business and human development, they illustrate the value of that engagement and indicate the way forward. Indeed, the landowners' increased satisfaction following the previous survey (46%, up from 26%) could be attributed to an increase in their aspirations. [See pages 25-27, 44.]

Mutual fund: rising demand

The demand on the mutual fund has risen from 29 in 2018 to 68 cases in 2019. This indicates that the availability of funding has had an impact and has been appreciated. Since around the half of the applications were for medical purposes, it suggests that many people would benefit if a healthcare service were to become available at a preferential rate. More broadly, the scheme could become a way to establish autonomy in development, involving local interests, local monitoring and ultimately local control, and so this active engagement is recommended. [See page 15.]

Livestock business: a new opportunity

A number of people on the village council, in addition to people in Kivshovata Agro, have raised the possibility of reviving the market in livestock that existed during the collective farm era. Indeed, a revival would offer multiple benefits: job creation, efficient use of grain for animal feed, and ultimately the improvement of villagers' health and prosperity by increasing their



consumption of meat and milk, in which – according to the assessment – they are currently deficient. [See pages 11, 14.]

Recycling lessons: sustainability in parallel with economic growth

Young people are well aware of the unauthorised dumping site in the village and are eager to learn acceptable methods of recycling so as to solve this problem. Fortunately, according to the test result, the soil at the site has not been contaminated. In parallel with accelerating economic growth, environmental issues need to be addressed by raising villagers' awareness with appropriate information. [See pages 11, 14, and Appendix B.]

Disparities between villages: balance in support with care

Living conditions in Kyslivka are harsher than they are in Kivshovata, with greater difficulty in accessing public services (through reduced coverage and consultation time of health post and post office). Although Kivshovata Agro has more stakeholders in Kivshovata than it has in Kyslivka (538 landowners with 921 contracts in Kivshovata, but only 76 landowners with 379 contracts in Kyslivka), it is important to pay attention to the balance of support between them. The matter is urgent, since while some landowners have agreed to participate in the survey because they anticipate benefits, others are reluctant to become involved because of dissatisfactions with the company outlined in the previous report. [See pages 21, 34-35.]

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1. Introduction

This is the second annual report of the research project “Human Development, the SDGs and Social Business in Ukraine”.¹ This project is sponsored by the SDGs Corporation and hosted by the University of Cambridge. Its purpose is to promote human development in Kivshovata, Kyslivka and the neighbouring villages with reference to the United Nations’ Sustainable Development Goals and in collaboration with Kivshovata Agro, an agricultural enterprise in the villages and itself a subsidiary of the SDGs Corporation. This requires a comprehensive approach extending beyond economic growth.

Compared to the previous report, this one has three unique features. First, it covers the historical trajectory of land reform and rural taxation so as to encourage a better understanding of village circumstances (section 2 and 3). Second, it reports on a survey including not only quantitative but also qualitative data on human development and the SDGs, by contrast with the previous report, which focused on a survey with solely quantitative data (section 5.2). In this way, the villagers’ more nuanced views of their lives can be revealed. Third, it follows up the concerns from the first report (e.g. in relation to the illegal dumping site, roofing, demographic data, unfair discrimination, and disability, as detailed in Appendix B). This is an aspect of our effort in line with the No One Left Behind policy.

The report has six parts. The first part reviews changes to the land tenure system in the Soviet Union and Ukraine, from the abolition of serfdom in the mid-nineteenth century until the present day. The second part reports on taxation in the village: the amount paid by Kivshovata Agro, and the amount received by the village council in relation to the area under cultivation. The third part reports the contributions made to the stakeholders of Kivshovata Agro and the villages of Kivshovata and Kyslivka by the SDGs Corporation and Kivshovata Agro. The fourth part summarises findings from the most recent survey of human development and SDGs, targeting villagers of Kivshovata and Kyslivka. (In this respect it differs from the previous survey, which focused on landowners who had contracts with the company.) It covers demographic characteristics and overall well-being (happiness, satisfaction, aspirations), values and difficulties in everyday life and the village from the perspective of human development, together with both household and individual data from the perspective of the SDGs. The final two parts, in an Appendix, cover (where appropriate) the achievements of the SDGs at national, regional, district, village and company levels; and follow up issues from the previous year.

The project primarily targets those involved in Kivshovata Agro and could extend in time to entire villages. Although it would be ideal to target all of these from inception, this more realistic approach has

¹ The title has changed from “Human Development and Social Business in Kivshovata, Ukraine” to embrace the wider business and research area for the years to come. While maintaining its original purpose, the project now takes an extensive view beyond the villages, given that important matters such as land reform, taxation and environmental concerns – and, for that matter, people’s living conditions - cannot be properly investigated at the village level alone.

to be taken for the time being, owing to the imbalance in taxation (Section 3); otherwise, those concerned would not alter the status quo while continuing to enjoy benefits from Kivshovata Agro and the SDGs Corporation.

Of highest importance in both the village and the district is the proper collection of taxes. As readers will discover, the main village institutions have been stricken with financial difficulties as a result of lack of support from the local authority (Section 4). Yet the local authority, the SDGs Corporation, and Kivshovata Agro are all in the same boat. We can either succeed or we can fail together, but we can never succeed or fail separately.

2. Land tenure in Ukraine²

Land tenure before the Russian Revolution

After the abolition of serfdom in 1861, liberated peasants formed landowner communities under the system of collective ownership. The area of land allocated to each peasant depended on their previous class under serfdom. Although they were allowed to buy the land, this rarely took place because of the heavy taxes on individual farms.

The actual liberation took place in 1906 when land reform was implemented so as to release land without charge to members of agrarian communities and to allow them to buy and sell their land. The aim of the new policy was to enhance agricultural productivity by creating a strong class of wealthy peasants. As a result, some peasants who had smaller landholdings and no means of cultivating them decided to sell their land and to leave their villages for employment in the cities (Kyrychevskyi 2019), while a small number newly-rich peasants and free landowners occupied more and more land and became much wealthier.³ This led to further increases in the numbers of poor peasants who could not feed themselves by cultivating their land. At the beginning of the twentieth century, 57% of peasants were living in poverty (Shurhalo 2017), culminating in the Russian Revolution. Land ownership was indeed a central issue at the Revolution, because eight out of ten people at the time were peasants whose land was their sole means of subsistence (Shurhalo 2017).

Towards collectivisation (1917-1945)

The abolition of private land ownership originates with the decrees of 1917 and 1918 in the early stages of the Russian Revolution. The 1917 decree promised equal distribution of land among the peasants after its confiscation from landowners and rich peasants, and it allowed the peasants to opt for either individual or collective land ownership. After the 1917 decree had received majority support, however, the 1918 decree amended the policy and established collective farms, thereby prohibiting the establishment of individual farms. As a result, all agricultural land (except holdings of less than 55 hectares in single ownership) was transferred into either collective or state farms.⁴ By contrast with the 1906 land reform, land was distributed equally to peasants without the right to buy and sell (Tretyak 2002).

² The original draft of this section was made by Elizabeth Kashyryina.

³ Landlords received land from the state in exchange for their military service and permitted peasants to work on it.

⁴ Collective farms were created by the state but 'owned' by people who intended to cultivate land together under the management of their representatives. By contrast, state farms were created and owned by the state and controlled by state employees as an example of correct management and functioning. On either type of farm, the land itself was in state ownership. The collective farms had been created in order to give the peasants a sense of ownership, although this was not the outcome.

In 1922, a new land code consolidated the 1918 decree. The harvest tax was reduced and stabilised, so that the peasants could retain a higher share of the yield. In 1927-28, however, a bread crisis occurred when the peasants refused to sell grain at the low prices set by the government, which had intended to use the profits to support industrialisation. The bread crisis, the lack of funds for industrialisation, and the complications of controlling millions of individual farms all led to the compulsory introduction of collective farms. As a result, the decree for the Collectivisation of Agriculture was passed in 1927 to steer the land towards collectivisation (Korinenko 2015). With the adoption of the first five year plan in 1929, systematic, full-scale collectivisation began to operate as the government was obliged to implement a strict food policy in order to sustain the army and townspeople (Ukrainian History Institute 2007), leading to the Holodomor, a catastrophic famine in soviet Ukraine in 1932-1933.



[source: Alamy]

To promote collectivisation further, there were confiscations. Under legislative measures adopted in 1930 'for the socialist reorganisation of agriculture in areas of continuous collectivisation and the fight against the rich peasants' known as 'kurkuli',⁵ those opposed to state policy were targeted for confiscation, and their land was absorbed into the collective farms. Preferential tax rates were granted to collective farms in order to apply

pressure to farms still in individual ownership. Furthermore, private trading in agricultural products was prohibited in order to prevent farmers from selling bread as a sideline. By 1935, 91 per cent of the farmland in soviet Ukraine had been collectivised. To proceed further, the state moved on to the ultimate elimination of the individual farms, with a resolution in 1937 which gave collective farms the use of the land in perpetuity (Korinenko 2015). As a result, peasants were allocated plots of land no larger than a kitchen garden (0.46 hectare on average in 1950) and permitted to own only a small flock of poultry and a cow (Pankiv 2012).

Collectivisation after the Second World War (1945-1991)

Following the devastation of WWII, the state introduced a Five-Year Plan for agricultural reform. The acreage was restored, the numbers of tractors and combine harvesters were increased, and a land

⁵ The word 'kurkuli' had been used to designate rich peasants at the beginning of the 1900s. It eventually ceased to have any economic significance and came instead to identify people who opposed the state's policies and actions.

reclamation campaign took place. Peasants worked hard but were not remunerated accordingly (Lupika 2010).

In 1950, the state resolved to amalgamate small-scale collective farms into large-scale socialist agricultural enterprises. The establishment of these enterprises helped to promote efficiency in land use, means of production, and workforce organisation (Tretyak 2002). A number of reforms followed to address the sluggish pace of agricultural development. Among them were:

- tax reform, in which the tax rate was determined in proportion to acreage instead of overall yield (1953-55);
- land reform, in which plots of land (used as kitchen gardens) were reduced by half in 1955 and a higher tax was imposed on livestock (cattle and poultry) in 1956, until 1977 when these restrictions were lifted in order to stimulate private-sector development (Pankiv 2012)).

These reforms were designed to secure higher productivity on the collective farms. In addition, there were also the introduction of agricultural policies to increase production: an increase in procurement prices (1953-58) and a sustained campaign to increase land by cultivating virgin and fallow lands (1954-58) were some of the political drives undertaken during this period (Prybyla 1962).

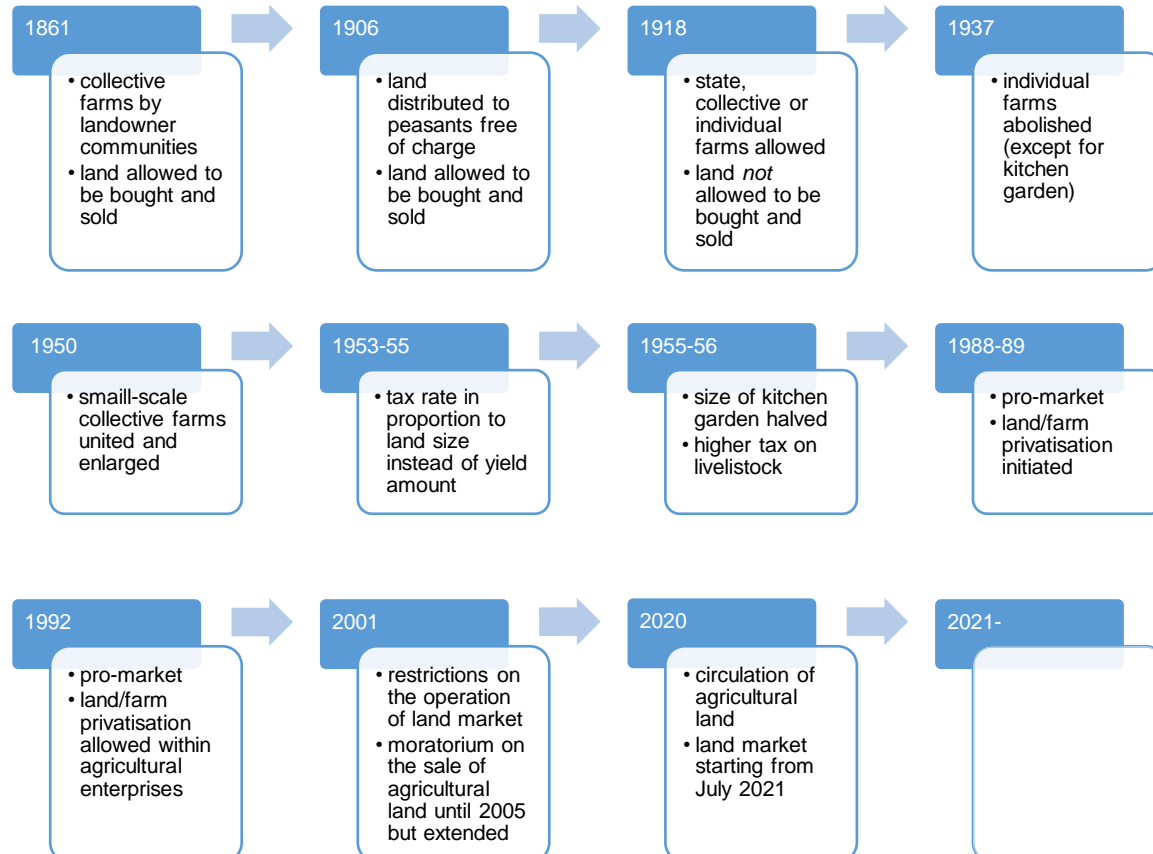
By and large, however, the authorities did not manage to enhance agricultural productivity, mainly because of inefficiencies under the system of collectivisation going back to the early 1930s. New land reforms with different models of ownership became inevitable. In 1988, the Soviet Union consequently moved towards a market economy by permitting the creation of private enterprises, followed in 1989 by leasehold reform.

Land reform after Ukrainian independence (from 1991 to the present day)

In 1991, following the collapse of the Soviet Union, Ukraine became independent. A large-scale market-oriented land reform programme was initiated in 1992 with the enactment of a Land Code. This led to the privatisation of collective and state farms, including land within enterprises based on agriculture.⁶ Agricultural enterprises were formed by peasants who had previously worked on the collective and state farms that were the forerunners of those enterprises. As shareholders they were entitled to obtain land, which was redistributed equally within each enterprise. One consequence of this policy was that the areas of redistributed land were not necessarily equal across enterprises. In this way, over 6 million peasants, with an aggregate landholding of 28 out of 43 million hectares, obtained private land allocations by the end of 1999 (Amosov 2019).

Against this trend, however, Ukraine introduced a new Land Code in 2001, to impose a range of restrictions on the operation of the land market. It included a moratorium on the purchase and sale of

⁶ State farms became collective farms in 1996 before the corporate enterprises were established.



Out of over 60 million hectares in Ukraine, 43 million hectares are in agricultural use; 31 million hectares are owned privately (28 million by individuals, and 3 million by corporate enterprises), while the remaining 12 million hectares are owned by the state (Zanuda 2019). The creation of a market in land will affect one in six Ukrainians, given that around 7 million currently own their land. According to a survey conducted by the Institute of Agrarian Economics in 2017, about 10 per cent of landowners have declared an intention to sell (Zanuda 2019). However, according to another survey conducted in 2019 by an NGO (Rating Group Ukraine), 53 per cent of Ukrainians oppose the idea of lifting the moratorium.

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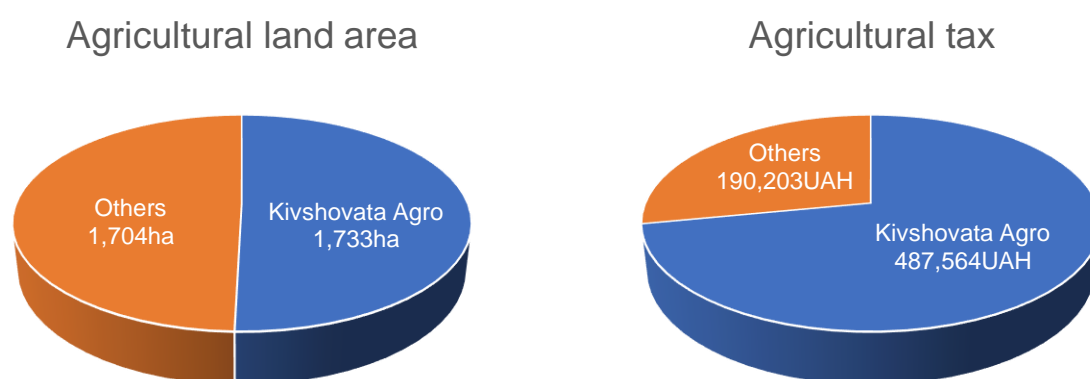
3. Taxation in the village

In Ukraine, the agricultural tax is calculated according to the area under cultivation. Thus, in 2019 Kivshovata Agro had 1,733 hectares in the village of Kivshovata and paid 487,564UAH (18,040 USD) in tax.⁸

As it is impossible to obtain the corresponding data for other landowners, the total area of agricultural land in the village and the total amount of agricultural tax received by the village were investigated. This enabled us to deduce the extent of the other landowners' landholdings and tax liabilities, which were 1,704 hectares and 190,203 UAH (7,038 USD) respectively.

This exposes marked imbalances between landholdings and tax liabilities [Chart 2]. Kivshovata Agro held slightly more than half of the agricultural land in the village (50.4%) and paid more than seventy percent of the village's agricultural tax (71.9%). By contrast, the remaining landowners held slightly less than half of the land (49.6%) but paid less than thirty percent of the tax (28.1%).

Chart 2: Agricultural land area & agricultural tax in Kivshovata



[source: Kivshovata Village Council 2019, Kivshovata Agro 2019]

Although a simple calculation would be impossible, because of the different terms of payment based on the type of enterprise and agriculture, the village would be expected to receive 281.34 UAH per hectare under the terms of payment followed by Kivshovata Agro. This means that if Kivshovata Agro held *all* of the agricultural land in Kivshovata, the village would receive 289,200 UAH (10,700 USD) *additionally* each year (281.34 UAH multiplied by 1,704 ha – 190,203 UAH).

⁸ 1 UAH = 0.037 USD (as of the 29th April 2020). This exchange rate will be applied throughout the report.

4. Contribution to the village

4.1 Contribution by the SDGs Corporation

The SDGs Corporation pledged that up to 10% of the annual profit would be used to improve life in the village. In 2019, it was used to buy equipment for the medical centre and musical instruments for the band at the community centre (Please see the decision-making process outlined below.). The breakdown is as follows [Table 1]:

Table 1: *Contribution to village by SDGs Corporation in 2019*

Purpose	Item	Cost (UAH)
Medical equipment	Haematology analyser	162,400.00
	Urine analyser	31,650.89
	Sphygmomanometer	1,137.00
Musical instrument	Drum kit	21,642.00
Total		216,829.89

To decide on the budget, a meeting was organised to which the stakeholders from the main village institutions (clinic, school, community centre, and village council) and Kivshovata Agro were invited. The invitees were selected after taking into account the balance between service providers and service recipients, as well as the balance of age and gender where applicable. The agenda items can be categorised into three groups: main problems highlighted by participants; matters relating to the installation, renovation or replacement of facilities; and matters relating to innovative ideas and suggestions [Table 2]. The resolved matters are underlined in the table.

Table 2: Problems to be addressed in the village

	Main issues	Others (material)	Others (ideas)
Medical centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>laboratory facility suspension</u> - <u>nurse lay-off</u> - <u>pharmacy establishment</u> - roof renovation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - computer installation for registration - internet upgrade for ambulance - ambulance replacement - affordable medicine procurement - TB vaccine procurement 	
School	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - toilet installation (additional) - water system replacement - roof renovation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - gym installation - computer installation (additional) - internet upgrade - playground renovation - canteen renovation - heating renovation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - collaboration with community centre
Community centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>band instruments</u> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - gym installation - computer installation - internet installation - playground renovation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - recycling learning - art exchange
Village council		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - park establishment - stadium renovation - community centre renovation - preschool renovation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - livestock business - theatre invitation
Kivshovata Agro	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>pharmacy establishment</u> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - alleviation of medical conditions - shower facility for workers - road renovation - fire truck replacement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - livestock business

- Main issues

Laboratory and nurse lay-off

The laboratory and nurse lay-off are two problems in one. According to the head of the clinic, the government ordered the closure of the laboratory and the lay-off of the nurse unless the equipment was upgraded. Taking into account the villagers' heavy demand for health care, as well as the continuous downsizing of the clinic, the SDGs Corporation decided to buy the equipment needed for the upgrade. As a result, the government has now provided funding for the nurse, and the existing medical service has been secured for the villagers.



Band instrument

To secure the basis of village life, it is also important to maintain morale. As we wrote in our initial report, the village band has members of all generations. It plays a large part in social cohesion and hope for the future. The SDGs Corporation thus decided to sponsor an instrument for the band. In exchange, the SDG logo was displayed on the instrument, a drum kit, so that the Corporation's activities to promote SDGs can be widely publicised, not only within the village but also across the region and the country more widely.

Pharmacy

Apart from this direct support, the SDGs Corporation facilitated the establishment of a pharmacy. After the closure of the previous pharmacy in March 2019, there was widespread demand for reinstatement. Some pharmaceutical companies were invited to discuss the possibility with the village council. As a result, the pharmacy reopened at the end of the year in the same location as before.



Sanitation and water system

The installation of an additional flush lavatory and the re-plumbing of the water supply were about to be addressed by applying for a grant offered by the Government of Japan. However, this had to be

postponed owing to the lack of funds for payment of VAT on the grant if the application succeeded. The application will be renewed as soon as the local authority can raise funds for the VAT.

Roof

Roof inspection was another major concern but beyond the control of the SDGs Corporation. Here again, the problem needs to be tackled by the local authority when its financial situation improves. To assess the current situation, experts were invited to inspect the medical centre, the school and the community centre. As a result of the inspection, substantial renovations were recommended at all three locations (Please refer to Appendix B2 for details.).

- Innovative ideas and suggestions

Livestock business

A livestock business had formerly been an aspect of collective farming. Indeed, people made several arguments in favour of its restoration: job creation, the efficient use of grain for animal feed and, ultimately, the raising of villagers' incomes and living standards. It will thus be advisable for Kivshovata Agro to consider this opportunity.

Recycling learning and Art exchange

Acknowledging the existence of fly-tipping in the village, those who attended the meeting at the community centre - young people, especially - were keen to hear about recycling opportunities to conserve the environment for future generations. Some of the young people were also interested in participating in art exchanges with other countries, to learn from each other and to widen their horizons. The SDGs Corporation will explore opportunities to harness their zeal and inspiration for a bright future.

Collaboration with the community centre

The community centre could be used more frequently, with activities and events for both young people and adults. Above all, lifelong learning (a topic raised in the previous report) could be organised in this connection. The village band is a good example, but further educational and other activities could be expected.

- Other issues

Although - at least at this stage - it is beyond the control of the SDGs Corporation to address other issues relating to facility installation, renovation or replacement, some commonalities can be found across institutions: demands for physical fitness installation, computer installation and internet installation/upgrade.

4.2 Contribution by Kivshovata Agro

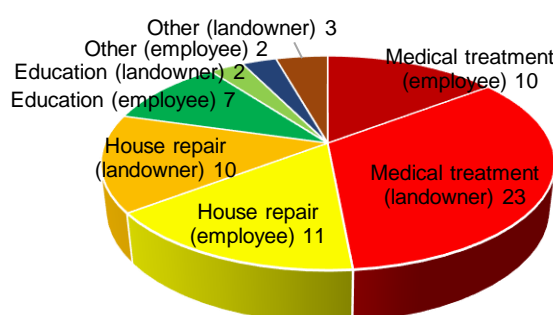
4.2.1 *Mutual aid*

In the summer of 2018, the company decided to set up a mutual aid society and, in response to requests for financial support in everyday life, to secure 500,000 UAH (18,500 USD) each for employees and for landowners. The aid takes two forms: an interest-free loan and a grant-in-aid, both of which must be approved by the society's representatives. While loans can be made in a variety of cases, grants can be made only on the death of a breadwinner formerly employed by the company. This framework can be used as a way of establishing autonomy in development with their interests, their monitoring and ultimately their control, and their active engagement is thus recommended.

In 2019, interest-free loans had been newly taken out by 30 employees (amounting to 457,045 UAH (16,910 USD)) and by 38 landowners (amounting to 585,370 UAH (21,659 USD)) [Chart 3]. For both employees and landowners, the date of repayment was set in each case at the first anniversary of the loan. (The on-time repayment rate in 2018 was 90% (319,980 out of 352,000 UAH, 26 out of 29 cases.)

While the loans for employees range from 5,045 to 75,000 UAH (187 to 2,775 USD) per case for the purposes of house repair (11 cases), medical treatment (10 cases), education (7 cases) or other purposes (2 cases), the loans for landowners range from 4,920 to 75,000 UAH (182 to 2,775 USD) per case for the purposes of medical treatment (23 cases), house repair/purchase (10 cases), education (2 cases) or other purposes (3). Medical treatment (33 cases) was the most frequent reason for seeking a loan, followed by house repair/purchase (21 cases) and education (9 cases).

Chart 3: Purpose of interest-free loan



Regarding grants-in-aid, one grant continues to be made to support the family whose breadwinner had lost his life in a traffic accident in 2018. In 2019 the family received 24,970.05 UAH (924USD) (20,100.89 UAH (744 USD) after tax).

4.2.2 Expense account spending

The company has offered financial support for various activities. Up until now, it has purchased new equipment and repaired facilities in Kivshovata and the neighbouring villages. While the company is willing to continue this policy in the future, it decided to vary its mode of support after the summer of 2018. First, instead of a simple one-off donation, all support needs to be made under the expense accounting rule. This means that the company will ask beneficiaries to support the company in return, in such a way as to promote SDGs (e.g. through the anti-corruption campaign). Second, instead of making a simple financial donation, the company will use its best endeavours to procure the items for which grants are requested, in order not only to find most competitive suppliers but also to avoid possible corruption and bribery in the process of procurement.

In 2019, the company's contribution amounted to 24,455.2 UAH (904.8 USD), meeting four requests from Kivshovata and one from Kyslivka [Table 3]. The regular (annual) contributions are: equipment and food purchase for the village festival and travel expenses for the band to enter competitions for the village council;⁹ equipment purchase and repair for the school. A one-off contribution was the drum kit purchase for the community centre, on behalf of the band.



In exchange for these contributions, the recipients were asked to promote anti-corruption by speaking out, a policy which is both one of the SDGs and also the mission of the SDGs Corporation. In addition to making a commitment to warn villagers about corruption, company badges and SDG logos have been secured to the band's drumkit.

⁹ The band's performance in the competition can be found at: <https://m.youtube.com/watch?v=hVEQ3eQ8i44&feature=youtu>

Table 3: Contributions to villages in 2019

Village	Beneficiary	Amount	Purpose
Kivshovata	Village council	5,000	Equipment and food for the village festival
		2,119.2	Travel expenses for the band competition (petrol for the journey to Kyiv)
	School	2,000	Equipment purchase and repair ("help for the last bell")
	Community centre	11,336	Drum kit (for the band)
Kyslivka	Village council	4,000	Equipment and food for the village festival

Progress analyses

- Compared to the previous year, the demand on the mutual fund by landowners has risen almost four times from 11 applications in 2018 to 38 applications in 2019, while the demand by employees has doubled from 18 to 30 applications. This shows that the availability of mutual funding has become widespread, not only among employees but also among landowners.

Mutual fund

	2018		2019	
	Amount	Case	Amount	Case
Employee	202,000	18	457,045	30
Landowner	150,000	11	585,370	38
Total	352,000	29	1,042,415	68

[Unit: UAH]

- Almost half of the applications to the mutual fund have been for medical treatment, as was the case in the previous year.
- Compared to the previous year, the expense account spending fell substantially from 115,321 UAH to 24,455 UAH. Nevertheless, taken together with the contribution by the SDGs Corporation using part of its profit (216,829 UAH) – for details, please refer to page 10 – the total amount of contributions (241,284 UAH) actually doubled.

Expense account spending

2018			2019		
Village	Beneficiary	Amount	Village	Beneficiary	Amount
Kivshovata	Village council	5,000	Kivshovata	Village council	7,119
	School	23,345		School	2,000
	Community centre	65,976		Community centre	11,336
	Medical centre	6,000			
	Church	10,000			
Kyslivka	Village council	5,000	Kyslivka	Village council	4,000
Total		115,321	Total		24,455

[Unit: UAH]

- The reduction in spending by the school and the community centre is explained by the fact that the main part of the allocations to them in 2018 were made as one-off contributions (for classroom/office door replacement for school and to buy for uniforms for the community centre,,for use by members of the band).
- Although the contribution to the community centre was reduced and that to the medical centre disappeared in terms of the expense account spending, these centres were supported by the SDGs Corporation to sponsor a drum kit and medical equipment (page 10).
- No contribution was made to the church in 2019.

Recommendations

- Innovative ideas such as re-starting the livestock business and learning about recycling could possibly work with Kivshovata Agro and the SDGs Corporation from the perspectives of business and human development.
- The remaining major issues (i.e. lavatory installation and plumbing renewal at the school, roof renovation at the medical centre and the school) and other issues related to material goods need to be tackled by the local authority after its financial situation has improved.
- An active engagement with the mutual fund is recommended, as this can encourage people to establish autonomy in development.
- In disregard of the rule set up in 2018, Kivshovata Agro made cash subventions to the village council and the school. As expected, neither the council nor the school kept receipts for the expenses incurred in consequence of these donations. To avoid corruption and bribery, it is recommended that cash donations cease and that the requested items are procured by the donor.

5. Assessment

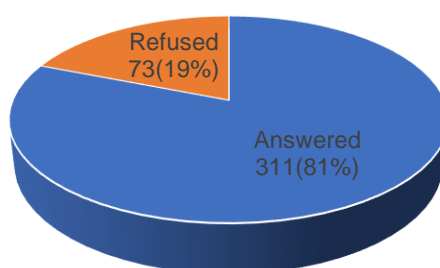
To assess people's actual living conditions, a house-to-house survey was undertaken, sampling one in four households in each village: 46 out of 184 in Kyslivka and 265 out of 1,050 in Kivshovata.¹⁰ A random sample of households was first selected from the official list of households and the village map. In cases of non-response or non-occupation, alternative households were selected to make up the quota.



Whereas the previous survey targeted landowners who had contracted with Kivshovata Agro, the present survey targeted villagers in general, regardless of agricultural land tenure, in order to reflect overall living conditions in the villages. A comparison between the two surveys thus needs to be seen not as absolute but as conditional. Lukianivka, which had also been included in the previous survey, was not included on this occasion, not only because few of its landowners had contracted with Kivshovata Agro but also because of relatively large size of the village.¹¹

Three hundred and eleven households (81%) in the target sample took part [Chart 4]. The refusal rate does not include empty houses (33), inaccessibility (3), or inability to take part on account of inebriation (2) or disability/illness (6).

Chart 4: Questionnaire participation

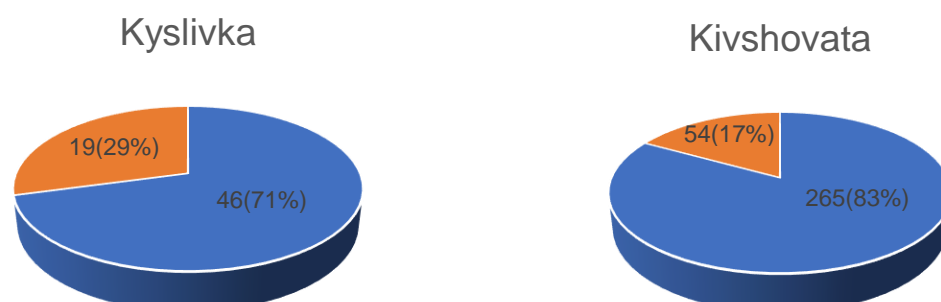


¹⁰ Because of the quarantine in response to Covid-19, the survey in Kivshovata had to be postponed. The survey was completed in early Spring 2021. Owing to Covid-restrictions, the remaining survey was conducted by telephone instead of in person.

¹¹ Twelve landowners (with 15 contracts) out of 725 villagers in Lukianivka (of whom 5 live in the village while the other 7 live elsewhere); 538 landowners (with 921 contracts) out of 2,087 villagers in Kivshovata; 76 landowners (with 379 contracts) out of 495 villagers in Kyslivka (Kivshovata Agro, as of April 2020, Tarashcha Passport 2019)

In Kyslivka, 46 (71%) households took part, while 265 (83%) took part in Kivshovata [Chart 5].

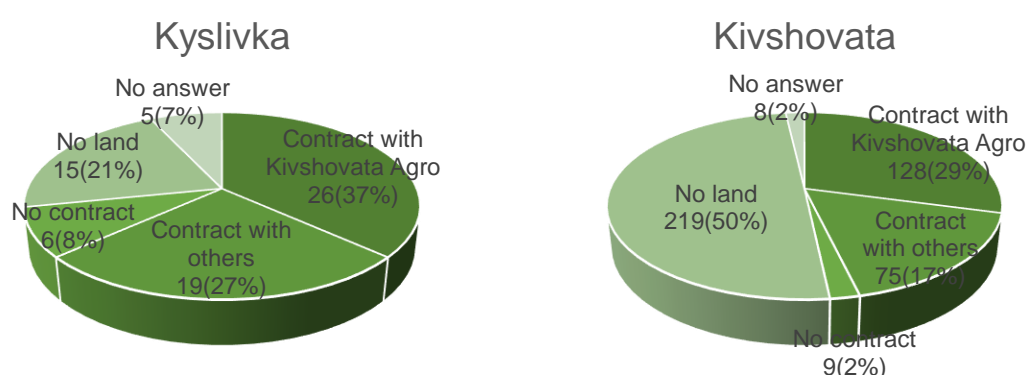
Chart 5: Questionnaire participation by village



It is understandable that the refusal rate in the present survey is higher than it was previously (when it was 11%, as in the first annual report, p. 27), given that many of those who were selected are not stakeholders in Kivshovata Agro [Chart 6] and thus found it difficult to understand the purpose of (and potential benefits from) the survey, even if they were persuaded to engage with it. It is all the more true of Kyslivka, owing to its geographical location, in addition to the villagers' dissatisfaction with the company revealed in the previous report (ibid.).

In terms of land ownership, 51 out of 71 participants (72%) in Kyslivka are landowners while 212 out of 439 participants (48%) in Kivshovata are landowners. Among these participants, 26 landowners (37%) in Kyslivka and 128 landowners (29%) in Kivshovata have contracted with Kivshovata Agro [Chart 6].

Chart 6: Land ownership and contracts by village¹²



These data need to be interpreted cautiously. While the proportion of landowners in the survey who have contracted with Kivshovata Agro (29%) is similar to the proportion of Kivshovata villagers in

¹² The data in Chart 6 represent the number of people in the households, not the number of households (as in Charts 4 and 5).

contract with Kivshovata Agro (26% (538 out of 2,087)), that was not the case in Kyslivka (where the proportions are 37% compared with 15% (76 out of 495)). This implies a sharp contrast in Kyslivka between those who were willing to take part because they expected to benefit by it and those who declined on account of their dissatisfaction and geographical location, as argued above.

Either way, it is important to earn their trust and reduce the non-participation rate over time, by avoiding too much focus on Kivshovata on account of the size of village and the number of stakeholders, and instead paying closer attention to the balance of support between Kivshovata and Kyslivka.

5.1 Demographic characteristics & overall well-being

5.1.1 *Demographic characteristic*

The participants in the survey were 308 women and 202 men, with women more numerous than men in each age-group except for the age-range 11-20 years [Graph 1]. The average age was 52 years, with an emphasis on older people because the survey excluded those below the age of 18. The average age of the landowners was 60 years, while that of those without land was 44 years. This reconfirms that landowners are older - their average age had been 59 years in the first annual report, p. 29 - although villagers in general are also skewed towards the upper end of the age-range because the younger generation tends to abandon the countryside for the cities in search of employment.

In terms of family size [Chart 7], almost a third (n=101; 33%) of the participants were living alone: 81 out of 265 (31%) in Kivshovata and 20 out of 46 (43%) in Kyslivka. Among those who lived alone, the elderly comprised more than half (51 out of 81 in Kivshovata; 12 out of 20 in Kyslivka).

Graph 1: Age & gender distribution

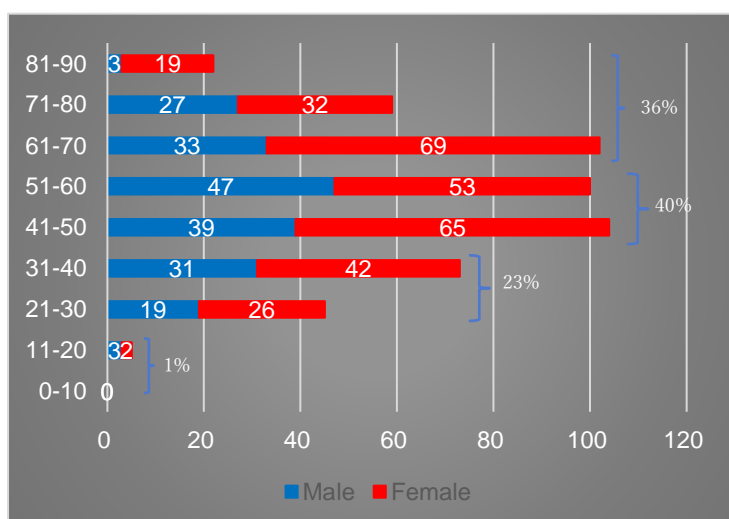
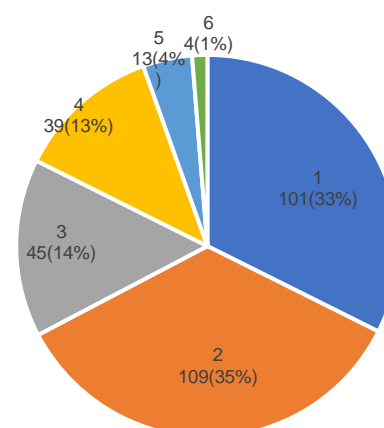


Chart 7: Family size



With respect to religion, the great majority of participants are Orthodox (498; 98%), with very small numbers of atheists (7), Protestant (2), Pentecostal (2) or Roman Catholics (1). Similarly, the great majority (497; 97%) are Ukrainian, with a minority of Armenians (6), Russians (5), Belarusians (1) and Tatars (1). As is the case with landowners, the villagers are extremely homogeneous.

With respect to education, over a half - 342 villagers; 67% - had completed college or university, followed at level III by 23%, level II by 8%, and level I by 2%.

By occupation, around half were pensioners (228; 45%), followed by employees (155; 30%), the unemployed (104; 20%), homemakers (17; 3%) and students (6; 1%). Employees are categorised as either highly skilled (25; 5%) or low-skilled (130; 25%), on the basis of qualifications, education and

experience. While the number of pensioners is expected in view of the aged population, the number of unemployed people in the younger generation is noteworthy. Indeed, 79 of the 104 unemployed people were below 50 years of age.

5.1.2 Overall well-being

To provide a picture of their overall well-being, respondents were first asked about levels of happiness (щасливий) and satisfaction (Задоволений), by using the following conventional measures:

Taking all things together, would you say you are:

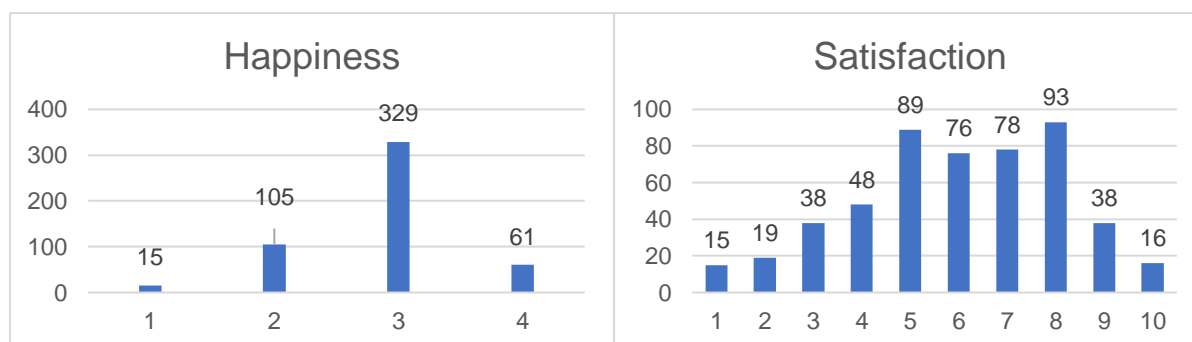
1	2	3	4
(not at all happy)	(not very happy)	(quite happy)	(very happy)

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 shown below [Graph 2], most villagers (329; 65%) selected 3: *quite happy* as their happiness level followed by those who chose 2: *not very happy* (105; 21%). With respect to satisfaction, 8 was chosen most frequently (93; 18%), followed by 5 (89; 17%), 7 (78; 15%) and 6 (76; 15%). When the scales on each measure are dichotomised, 76% are happy (3 and 4) and 24% are unhappy (1 and 2), while 59% are satisfied (6 to 10) and 41% are dissatisfied (1 to 5).

Graph 2: Happiness and satisfaction



On breaking down the result by the possession of agricultural land, 70.3% of those with land are happy while 85.0% of those without land are happy, and 48.3% of those with land are satisfied while 71.4% of those without land are satisfied [Table 4]. This indicates that landowners are less happy and less satisfied than those without land. This finding could be explained partly by the difference in age between the two groups (i.e. average ages of 60 years among landowners and 44 years among those without land). Indeed the levels of happiness and satisfaction are inversely related to age (happiness: 3.11 below 35 years old, 3.00 between 36 and 45, 2.85 between 46 and 55, 2.79 between 56 and 65, 2.63 above 66; satisfaction: 7.15 below 35 years old, 6.87 between 36 and 45, 5.87 between 46 and 55, 5.35 between 56 and 65, 5.15 above 66).

Table 4: *Happiness and satisfaction in relation to land ownership*

	happiness	satisfaction
Landowners	70.3%	48.3%
Those without land	85.0%	71.4%

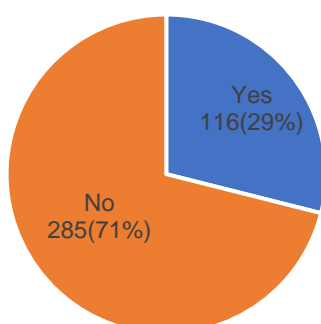
In addition, villagers were asked about the improvements and prospects, both in their individual lives and in society more generally, which could implicitly reflect the impact that Kivshovata Agro and SDGs have made on their lives since 2018. (N.B. These findings are available only for Kivshovata.)

Is your life getting better?	Yes / No
Do you think your life will get better in the future?	Yes / No
Are other villagers' lives getting better?	Yes / No
Do you think other villagers' lives will get better in the future?	Yes / No

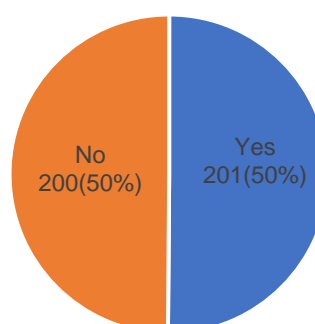
As Chart 8 shows, around a third of the participants reported that their own lives were improving (116; 29%) and around one in five thought that villagers' lives were getting better in general (81; 20%). Moreover, around a half of the participants expected not only their own lives but also the other villagers' lives to get better in the future (201; 50% and 208; 52% respectively).

Chart 8: *Individual/collective life improvement so far/in future*

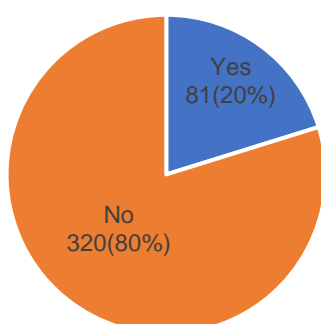
Individual life improvement so far



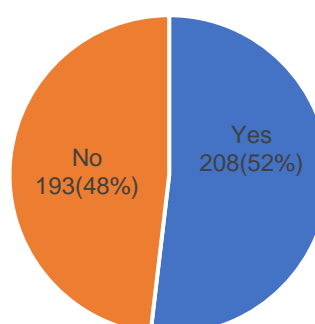
Individual life improvement in future



Collective life improvement so far



Collective life improvement in future



Breaking down the result by the possession of agricultural land [Table 5], landowners were less likely to report individual life improvements than were people without land (19% versus 36%). As with happiness and satisfaction, this could be due in part to the difference in average age between the two groups (i.e. the older that people become, the harder they find it to improve their standard of life). But around twice the number of the participants in each group expected their personal quality of life to get better in the future (40% versus 59%). The same trend can be observed in terms of quality of life in the village as a whole, both now and in the future. Although we have yet to discover why (apart from the age factor) people without land have a more positive outlook on life improvement than in possession of land, it is undeniable that both groups expect their future prospects to be brighter than they are at present.

Table 5: *Individual/collective life improvement so far/in future in relation to land ownership*

	Individual life improvement		Collective life improvement	
	Now	Future	Now	Future
Landowners	19%	40%	15%	43%
Those without land	36%	59%	24%	60%

To summarise, these findings reveal aspirations possibly attributable to the recent engagement by Kivshovata Agro and the SDGs Corporation, from the perspectives of both business and human development. Otherwise, their collective life improvement in the future could not rise higher than at present, even if individual life improvements in future were to rise higher than current levels for reasons unconnected with the companies' efforts. This endorses the validity of the engagement by Kivshovata Agro and the SDGs Corporation and is yet another indication of the way ahead.

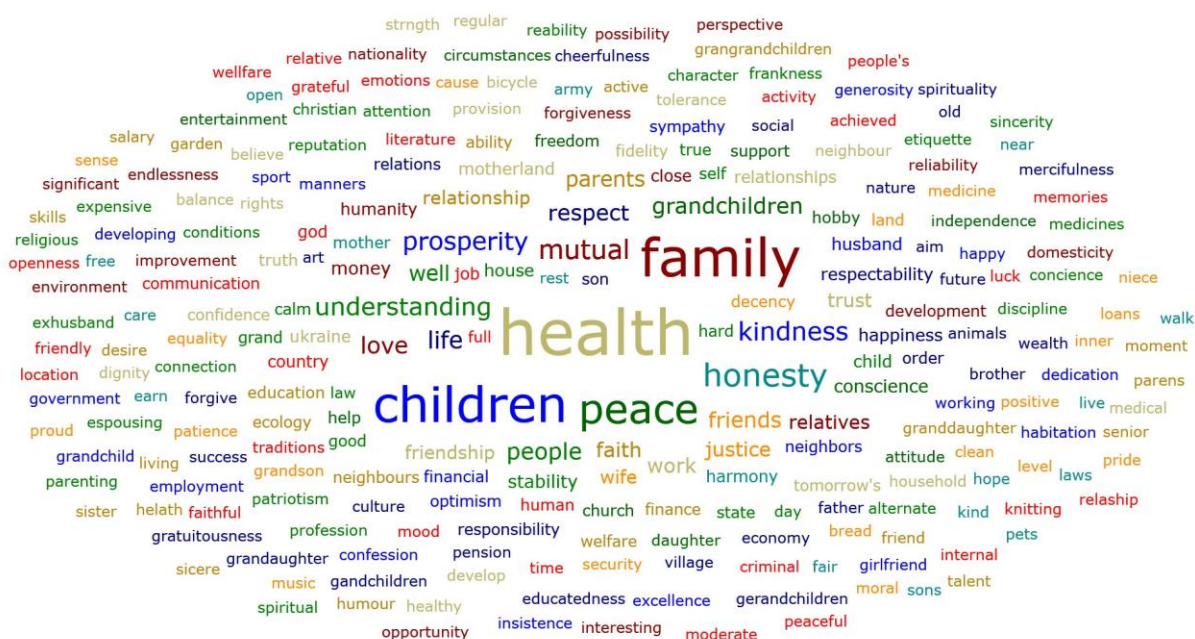
5.2 Human development: values, difficulties and vulnerabilities

For a better understanding of the villagers' values in life and their actual living conditions, they were asked: (1) what they value in life, (2) what difficulties they face, (3) what they value in the village, and (4) what difficulties they encounter in the village. The questions thus cover both individual and collective life domains. In addition, people were also asked to state who, in their opinion, were the most vulnerable people in the village.

5.2.1 Values in life

People were first asked to list what they value in life by choosing keywords. The result is depicted in a word-cloud below [Figure 1]. In a word-cloud, the size of each word represents its relative frequency of occurrence. Clearly, health was listed most frequently (377), followed by family (297) and children (268), and peace (205).¹³

Figure 1: *Values in life*



After listing their preferred values, participants were asked to describe each value in their own words. What follows is the analysis of their descriptions as categories of causes and the key elements associated with them. As shown below, key elements across each value in life are reliance and support

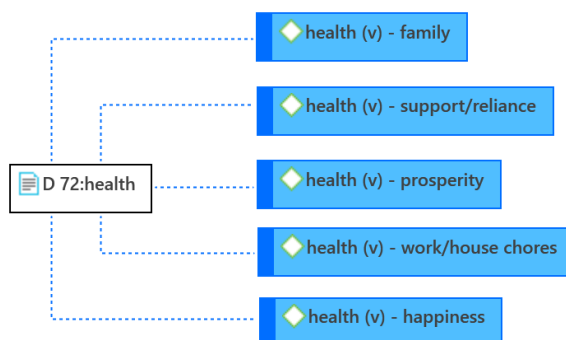
¹³ The breakdown by village is as follows: health (71), family (42) & children (25) and peace (47) in Kyslivka; health (306), family (255) & children (243) and peace (158) in Kivshovata.

in family and society for health and prosperity.

When talking about health as a value in their lives, participants expressed their concept with the following keywords in order of frequency [Chart 9]. For them, health was most strongly connected with family (140): in terms of their hope either to maintain good health in the household, to support family members if they became unwell, or not to be bothered if they themselves became unwell.¹⁴ The value of health as an aspect of support/reliance (98) was mostly integrated with the issue of family (analysed above), unless by those who took an altruistic perspective.¹⁵ In terms of prosperity (82), health was valued either by reflecting life in general with a high degree of autonomy, by aspiring for the future over generations to come, or by focusing on the economic domain in relation to financial security.¹⁶ Health was also strongly connected with work (82): either to undertake household chores or to work for money,

with the former response most frequent because many of the participants are pensioners. More fundamentally, some people value their health as it enables them to be self-reliant. Related to the family issue, the balance of household chores was also noted.¹⁷ Finally, health was valued in relation to happiness (66): while some regarded health as equivalent to happiness, as unconditional and intrinsic to life, others viewed it as instrumental for something more intrinsic including being happy.¹⁸

Chart 9: Health as value in life



¹⁴ "The health of my family is very important"; "To help my children"; "To take care of my parents"; "I am a mother with many children. I do not have right to be ill. I must take care of my family"; "I must be healthy for my children not to make them worry"; "I don't want to be a burden to my family"; "I am 81 years old and want to live to see my grandchildren and great-grandson."

¹⁵ "To take care about other people"; "If people are healthy, they are active and useful for family and society and make plans for the future"; "When people are sick, they are not needed. You need health to work and be useful."

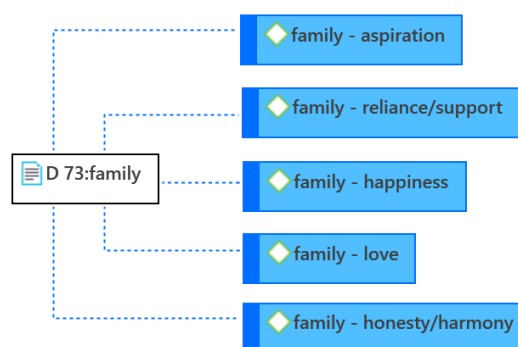
¹⁶ "Without health there is no full life. If you are healthy you don't need to ask someone to do something, you can do it by yourself"; "I value health because our future and future of our children depend on it"; "If there is health, then you can make money, live in prosperity."

¹⁷ "For me it is very important to maintain my health, because I have many household duties"; "I need to be healthy to work and earn money"; "When there is health, then any work can be done by me"; "My wife has to do more than half of the housework."

¹⁸ "When you are healthy, then you are happy"; "If we are healthy then we will live in prosperity and happiness"; "Without this value it is impossible to live, care for other people, earn money, be happy."

Family (including children), the second most frequent reference as a value in life, was identified by villagers with the following keywords [Chart 10]. The value of family was expressed most often in relation to aspiration (151), namely what people live for and is thus unconditionally important in their lives, as they hope for long-term prosperity over the following generations.¹⁹ Family was also connected with reliance/support (128): while most people emphasised it in terms of reliance on family

Chart 10: Family as value in life



members, some viewed it more neutrally as mutual support within the family.²⁰ This element would be especially important in the context of the family breakdown faced by many villagers on account of unemployment (as analysed later in the sub-section of difficulties in life and in the village). In turn, the family was valued also in terms of happiness (115): some appreciated their family as a source of their own happiness, while others found value in their family's happiness.²¹ It was also valued unconditionally in the name of love (91), namely as an element intrinsic to life.²² Finally, the family was also valued in terms of honesty/harmony (85), so that family members can share, understand and overcome their life's difficulties together, which implies convergence with reliance/support as detailed above.²³

¹⁹ "Family is that for which we live"; "They are my pride, my hope, my support. I don't imagine my life without my family"; "I need family as an air. Family is my future and sense of my life"; "Family is a mutual work of two beloved people, who are creating a new branch of generation, who are giving birth and raising new people. It's a value – full successful family."

²⁰ "They will be my support, people on whom I can always rely"; "we help each other and support each other"; "A family is a circle of people who know all your problems and will help in a difficult moment"; "Together it is easier to overcome problems. I am afraid to stay alone in the house. I wish our family be always together."

²¹ "Without them my life wouldn't be happy"; "My mom is ill, and I am trying to make her smile by presents and care. I feel happy when she smiles"; "I wish my family to be happy and healthy"; "Family are my children, my dearest people, I wish they will be happy."

²² "I love them very much"; "My dearest people"; "They are my comfort, love and warmth."

²³ "Harmony in our family and families of my children"; "Family are closest people, whom I can trust and with whom I can share all my problems and secrets"; "Family for me is mutual understanding, support, friendly relationship and confidence"; "Friendship in the family should be so that we help each other and support each other."

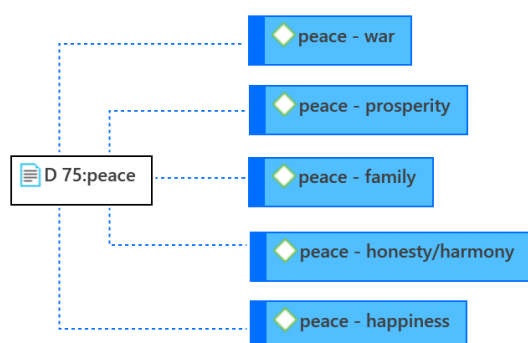
Peace, the third most frequently-mentioned value in life, was cherished by villagers with the following key words [Chart 11]. Peace was most frequently described in relation to war (91) and its devastating effects on the nation and its people, reflecting the wartime hardships they had faced.²⁴ The following extracts on the topic of human suffering are particularly worth highlighting:

“It hurts my heart when I’m thinking how the war cripples our young boys, makes our children orphans, our women widows. There must be peace in the country.”

“Peace in a country is really important, because it is tragic when children become orphans. It is a most terrible thing when parents bury their children.”

Peace was also valued in terms of prosperity (47), again in both the nation and the family, but more forward-looking.²⁵ On another front, peace in the family (27) was singled out in the family setting but predominantly in the context of war.²⁶ Here again, an extract represents their sentiment:

Chart 11: Peace as value in life



“I want the war to end. My son is involved in the anti-terrorist operation. He has been in the war for six years, and every day I am waiting for his call, to hear his voice and make sure he is alive. It’s hard.”

In addition, its value was described in terms of honesty/harmony (18) as a background condition for good attitudes and relationships,²⁷ or happiness (7) as equivalent to peace or a result of it.²⁸

²⁴ “War is terrible. It is very difficult then to rebuild the country after a war”; “I don’t want people to die in a war or become disabled”; “My brother was at war. He came back with psychiatric disorder. I love him and want to understand, but it’s too complicated”; “I am tired of war in Ukraine. I want to live in a peaceful country, to feel calm and confident that my son doesn’t go to war. They should find a compromise and don’t kill people.”

²⁵ “Peace in the country and in the family are important components of a full human life”; “When peace is in the country, it develops and cares for its people, not for arming or helping those who have suffered in the war”; “Peace is our happy future of our new generation, order and stability in the country.”

²⁶ “There will be peace in the family. Often the family quarrel over different political views”; “As a mother and a sister I don’t want our sons and brothers to be at war.”

²⁷ “Peace in our country and our families. Good attitude to each other is very important”; “peaceful people have good relationships”; “Relations between people must be friendly and relation between countries must be peaceful. Communication is very important.”

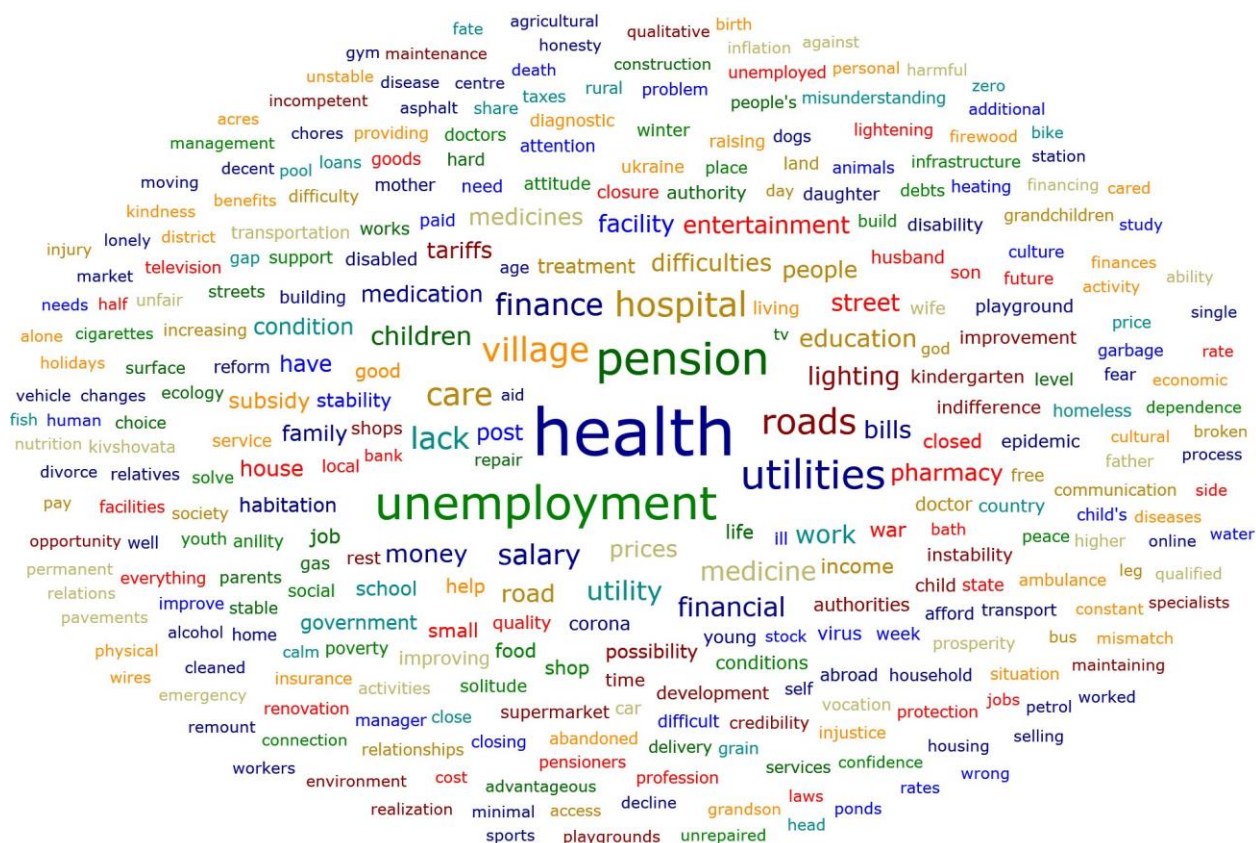
²⁸ “Peaceful country means happy”; “Peace is important because life is happier in peace.”

Above all, good health is important for the villagers so that they can work and prosper in order to support their families and not be troubled by sickness. It is thus linked inextricably with the family. But, unlike health, family values imply something passive by focusing more on people's reliance on family and the projection of their lives on it in cases of illness. In turn, peace is an extension of these issues (i.e. support and reliance for health and prosperity) from family to society in general, but in such a way as to highlight human suffering in the face of wartime hardships.

5.2.2 Difficulties in life

Villagers were next asked to list the difficulties they face in life by choosing keywords. The result is depicted in the word-cloud below [Figure 2]. Clearly, health was again the most frequent choice (233), followed by unemployment (140) and pension (137).²⁹

Figure 2: Difficulties in life

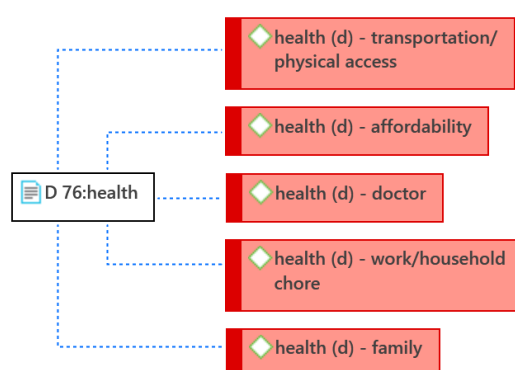


After making their lists, participants were asked to describe each difficulty in their own words. As clarified below, the key elements across each difficulty are the combination of income disproportionate to inflation and the reduction of public services as a result of government budget cuts, all of which impede access to daily essentials such as the health service, public utilities, and food.

²⁹ The breakdown by village is as follows: health (43), unemployment (25) and finance (24) in Kyslivka; health (190), unemployment (115) and pensions (124) in Kivshovata.

When talking about health as a difficulty in their lives, people expressed it with the following key words in order of frequency [Chart 12]. The difficulty faced most of all in relation to health is transport/physical access (131). Given limited medical facilities and services in the village, people need to travel outside the village for treatment.³⁰ It is worth noting that they often referred to medical services that had been available in the past and had deteriorated since the reform. Another difficulty in health was its unaffordability (109) on account of expenses disproportionate to income. Together with the previous point, it is worth noting that people often referred to the service available in the past when medical services used to be free of charge and the recent reform which made the situation even worse.³¹ Some people also instanced the quality of doctors (53) as a difficulty they faced, with reference to

Chart 12: Health as difficulty in life



misdiagnosis, inappropriate treatment, and indifference to patients.³² Finally, people's difficulties with health were described in relation to work/household chores (42), in terms either of efficiency generated by health or of illness caused by work,³³ whereas family (38) was mentioned in relation to people's concerns about the potential or actual health problems of family members.³⁴

³⁰ "Bad medical care, because there is no medication at the health post. We have to go to Tarashcha"; "There is no medical facility where I could get injections"; "We have no pediatricians and dentists in the village, but we need such specialists. It is not convenient to go every time to Tarashcha and stand in line for health"; "We had our own hospital in Kivshovata and people had treatment there. They didn't go district hospital or region, didn't search doctors. Today having treatment is becoming more complicated"; "There is nowhere to have a treatment. Our medical reform destroyed our medical system. We don't have access in our village to medical care."

³¹ "We do not have money for health improvements and the state does not help us. But we need it very much"; "We always spend more than half of our pension on medicines, that's why we eat poor food and don't have money for something nice to eat"; "The latest health reforms have made a bad situation worse"; "I had surgery and paid for it and for medication, but in the past our medication was really free, because the doctors treated you even if you were too poor to pay"; "Each time during treatment, it is necessary to pay not only for medicines but also for nursing, because otherwise it will be bad."

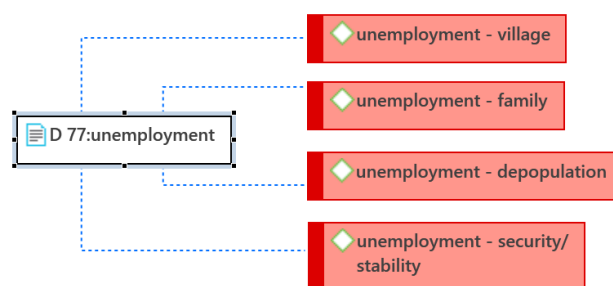
³² "Incompetence of doctors - vague diagnosis, faulty medication, indifference to patients"; "We registered in Tarashcha so as to have our family doctor there, but she left on vacation and disappeared, and now we don't know who is our family doctor."

³³ "If I were healthier, I would do my household work faster and better"; "I have problems with my health because I worked a lot in the past and my ailments don't allow me to live a full life. Very often I feel bad."

³⁴ "My son often gets ill"; "My wife is ill all the time. She has problems with her leg; she needs regular treatment."

Unemployment, the second most frequently-identified difficulty in life, was identified with the keywords shown in Chart 13. It was associated most commonly with village (79). The situation has become worse as a consequence of the recent reduction in public services following the budget cut, as well as the lack of business enterprises in the village. Those who are lucky enough to find a job in the

Chart 13: Unemployment as difficulty in life



village tend not to be satisfied with the level of wages, while those who find a job elsewhere have to spend a lot of money and time on transport. Even when currently working, they are often worried about their employment status in the future.³⁵ Unemployment is also linked to family (44), indicating that people have difficulty not only in maintaining their households financially but also in taking care of the vulnerable at home (e.g. sick parents, children) with the possibility of family breakdown.³⁶ From a higher-level perspective, some people raised the prospect of depopulation (25) in villages as a result of rural unemployment, leading to an unnatural family composition.³⁷ Finally the problem of security/stability (14) accompanying unemployment and seasonal work was also highlighted.³⁸

³⁵ "It is very difficult to find a job. In the village there aren't any jobs at all"; "It is difficult to find any job, and I will not even mention well-paid work"; "A lack of jobs in the village for both young people and the elderly. There were many jobs at the school, but it was closed"; "There is no enterprises in the village"; "There is no job in the village. If we have vacant working place, a salary is minimal. It's not a life it is surviving"; "I work in another village. I go there by car and have to spend money for gasoline. I wish to have a job in Kivshovata and don't waste many and time for transport"; "It's so difficult to find a job in the village that I am afraid to lose my current job."

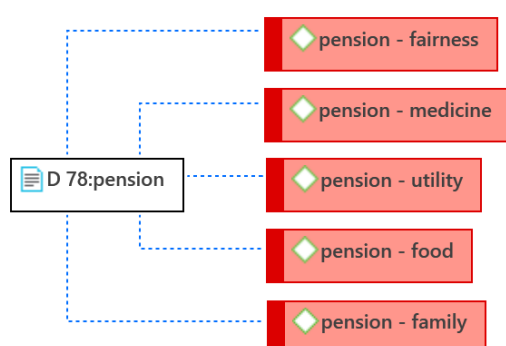
³⁶ "My husband was looking for work in the neighboring villages, but without success"; "Both of us – me and my husband – are unemployed. My children work abroad. I cannot see them for months. I wish they have work in the village and live with us"; "There is no job in the village, even in the district. I cannot go far from home because I am the only son. I need to take care of my parents because my father is ill and my granny is very old and also needs care"; "I have to work far from home to earn money, but it spoils the relationship with my wife. We fight all the time when I am far from home. It is difficult for her to raise children alone."

³⁷ "The village is dying because all the young people are leaving; only the pensioners remain"; "Children don't live with their parents, because they're looking for jobs in the big cities, searching for a better life"; "My granddaughter has to work in Kyiv and leave her children with us (grandparents)."

³⁸ "We have no jobs for young, old, pensioners. Without jobs there is no stable future"; "I have difficulty with stable work. My work is seasonal and cannot maintain my family all the time"; "I don't have job in winter at all."

Pension, the third most frequently-cited aspect of difficulty in life, was identified as problematic with the keywords shown in Chart 14. The most common problem related to the issue of fairness (30). Participants thought their pensions inadequate to compensate for a lifetime of work or for physical injury in case of work-related accidents.³⁹ Indeed, they confessed that they struggle with making ends meet with special concerns over medicine (29), utility (22) and food (15), in order of frequency in difficulty. The expense was perceived as high and disproportionate to income, making people unable to lead decent lives, let alone to satisfy their essential daily needs. Indeed, when they prioritise the cost of medical treatment, people do not have enough money left over for food, let alone for food of good

Chart 14: Pension as difficulty in life



quality, so they tend to live off their own land instead.⁴⁰ All of these difficulties seem to be aggravated by inflation. People claim that the costs of utilities and all sorts of products have gone up constantly whereas pensions and wages have not risen proportionately.⁴¹ Finally, the difficulty with pensions was identified in relation to family (15), on account of either people's inability to support family members or their reliance on support from their grown-up children.⁴²

All in all, the villagers have faced difficulties in health in relation to the inaccessibility, unaffordability, and poor quality of care. While inaccessibility and poor quality are attributable to the recent budget cut and the medical reform, unaffordability relates to the participants' own lack of funds, either because pensions are reduced in value by inflation or because there is nowhere in the village for them to work.

³⁹ "I have a minimal pension despite 27 years of work experience. It's not enough for treatment and utilities. 1,600UAH is too small"; "I have work experience of 37 years and very low pension, which is not enough. Everything is expensive. In comparison with pension, life is very expensive"; "I had been working from my youngest years and have pension only 2,000UAH. I don't understand why I have such a low pension"; "She is a disabled person and cannot get a good pension. She was injured at work and lost her fingers"; "I worked in a gas company. It was harmful for my health. I am ill but don't have an appropriate pension. It is small and unfair."

⁴⁰ "Very low pension does not allow me to have treatment, buy necessary medication, pay utility bills and buy food"; "We cannot have treatment or buy medication with such a low pension"; "Not enough to pay for the heating, often I have to be in a cold house, and then I become unwell"; "I save on food to buy medicines, and I save on utility heating by woodfire"; "There is not enough good-quality food"; "On my pension, I cannot even buy food. It is good that I can grow vegetables in my own garden."

⁴¹ "We have very high prices, which bear no relation to our wages and pensions"

⁴² "Low pension does not allow me to maintain my family"; "If my children did not help me, I wouldn't know how to live."

These difficulties lead people to struggle in order to obtain everyday necessities, not only healthcare but also utilities and food. This indicates two needs: job creation and healthcare provision. In other words, jobs can solve the difficulties associated with lack of money and unemployment but not the difficulty with health (except for making services more affordable). To solve the problems of inaccessibility and poor quality, it is vital to establish a reliable medical service. It would be possible, as a first step, to provide a service in Kivshotava and Kyslivka in proportion to the number of stakeholders in each village and to extend it as their numbers grow.

5.2.3 Values in the village

The villagers were then asked what they valued in the village and why. The findings are shown in the word-cloud below [Figure 3]. Clearly people was mentioned most frequently (106), followed by nature (i.e. the countryside) (82) and school (75).⁴³

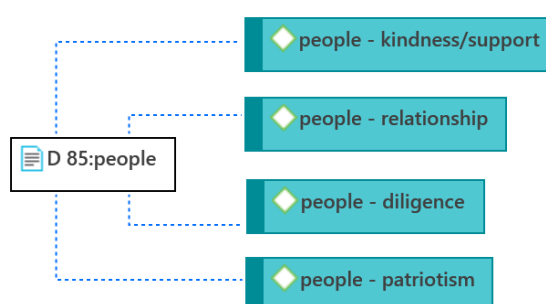
Figure 3: Values in the village



After making their lists, people were asked to describe each value in their own words. As shown below, each of these values is more independent of the others than was the case in previous analyses.

People were valued as a common good because of their kindness/support (83), followed at a distance by long relationship (18), diligence (6) and/or patriotic spirit (3) [Chart 15].⁴⁴ Kindness/support seems to be a particularly important element of value in people, to the extent that a majority of those who valued

Chart 15: People as a common good

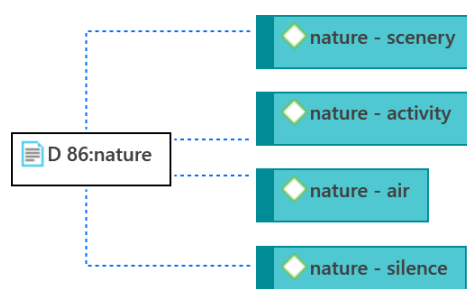


⁴³ The breakdown by village is as follows: nature (29), people (17) and road (13) in Kyslivka; people (89), school (66) and nature (53) in Kivshovata.

⁴⁴ "People are kind, friendly and always ready to help, advise, and sympathize"; "I value people with whom I have lived all my life in neighbourhood. They support and help me, and I am also always ready to help them. Such humanity and mutual support are great thing. I value those who value me"; "I value our villagers; they are hard-working"; "People – kind neighbours, hard-working and patriots."

people explicitly identified this feature.

Chart 16: Nature as a common value

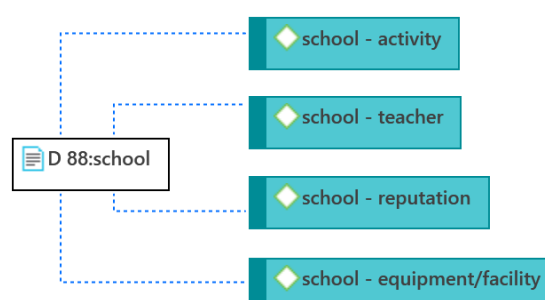


Nature was also valued as a common good in the village, particularly in terms of the picturesque landscape (30), activities in the forest and ponds (19) and/or in the fresh air (8), and the quiet and calm surroundings (5) [Chart 16].⁴⁵ While it is good that people enjoy the pristine wilderness, the following statement also requires attention: “We have places where we can take household refuse outside the village.” This implies the use of an

illegal dump in neighbouring Kivshovata, and vividly demonstrates the need for cooperation between the villages so as to safeguard the environment.

Apart from people and nature, school was also valued by villagers because of the activities (26) and teachers (23), followed by reputation (16) and facilities (13).⁴⁶ It is worth noting that the school is ranked 173 out of 457 secondary schools in the Kyiv region, as noted in the previous annual report (p. 3). Indeed, it contrasts sharply with the medical services available in the village in terms of accessibility, affordability and quality.⁴⁷

Chart 17: School as a common good



⁴⁵ “We have very beautiful local scenery, the only thing that I value”; “Its picturesque. It’s a reason why we bought a house here for spending our old age”; “I like walking in the forest, gathering mushrooms”; “It is beautiful in the spring. I like to have barbeques in the forest”; “I value fresh air. Especially I like my village at summer. It’s beautiful. Fishing, mushroom gathering, I like this stuff”; “We do not have neighbours and I like it”; “Our mild climate is nice, without floods and tornados.”

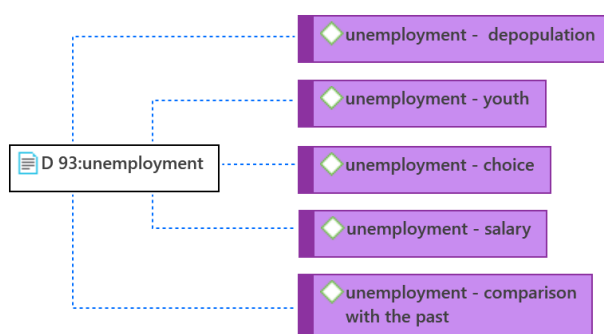
⁴⁶ “It is really nice with good level of education. They have well-equipped rooms, school bus, well-qualified teachers and many additional courses for children”; “School offers many activities for children: sports, dancing, singing, playing on musical instruments. Every year school organises interesting excursions for children in Kyiv or other cities”; “School is good equipped with good teachers. They know how to motivate pupils. I am very glad that we have the school in the village”; “Our school is the second best in the district”; “They have made a room for inclusive teaching.”

⁴⁷ The positive views highlighted here mostly come from those living in Kivshovata. In contrast, those in Kyslivka tend to have

Overall, the opportunities provided by the natural environment are obvious to the villagers. They can enjoy the landscape, its peace and quiet, and its open spaces for leisure activity. They also place high value on other people, for their mutual support and the sense of fellowship. In contrast, school was valued mostly by people in Kivshovata, whereas it was a matter of negative concern by people in Kyslivka because of the recent closure of their own school.

People were then asked about what difficulties they faced in the village as a whole and their explanations for those difficulties. The result is depicted in the word-cloud below [Figure 4]. Clearly, unemployment was identified most frequently (113), followed by leadership (84) and road (73).⁴⁸

Chart 18: Unemployment as a common evil



Unemployment is the difficulty most frequently identified by the villagers as a common evil, and the problems most closely connected to this difficulty are depopulation (33) and youth unemployment (24), followed at a distance by the lack of choice (9), the low wage levels (6) and comparisons with the past (6) [Chart 18].⁴⁹ Informants explained that

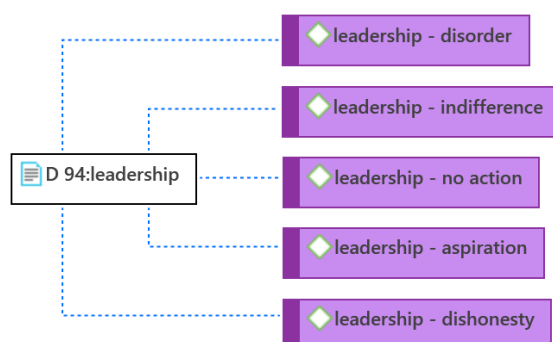
⁴⁸ The breakdown by village is as follows: unemployment (32), closure (25) and depopulation (7) in Kyslivka; leadership (84), unemployment (81) and road (72) in Kivshovata.

⁴⁹ “Very often he works far from home. I wish he had a job in the village so we could raise our children together”; “I couldn’t find a job in my home village after graduation”; “Absence of industries in the village which could give people job opportunities (e.g. fruit processing)”; “If there is a job, the salary is minimal. It’s impossible to maintain a family”; “In the past our village had a collective farm and everyone had a job and was well-heeled.”

it is owing to their want of a job that young people cannot help but move out of the village in order to feed their families. The situation was such that some people said they had been forced to accept low wages when they found a job. They felt this all the more intensely after their very different experiences during the Soviet era.

Lack of leadership, the second most frequently-identified difficulty in the village, was identified with the keywords shown in Chart 19. It was associated most commonly with disordered conditions of the village (28), followed by the leader's indifference (27) and lack of action (23), aspiration for a new leader (15) and the dishonesty of the local authority (8).⁵⁰ This means that the head of the village is under attack on multiple counts, starting with his lack of interest and action, which cause the current undesirable conditions, which in turn end up with the villagers' loss of trust in their current authority and their hope for better management by a new leader.⁵¹

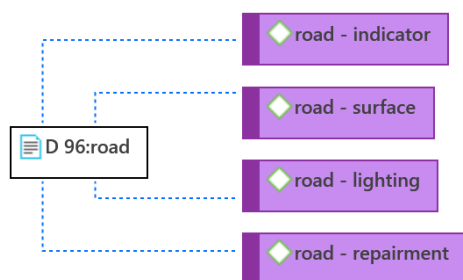
Chart 19: Leadership as a common evil



⁵⁰ "The current head of the village doesn't realise the problems of our village. He has not improved anything. We have bad roads, no lighting and a dirty village centre"; "The village has been divided into pieces. We need a manager who would keep everything in order"; "There is much fly-tipping in the forest. People do it because they are not punished"; "Authority of the village doesn't want to understand people's problems. People go to the head of the village and with their problems with the hope that they will be heard. But no changes occur. Nobody is interested in improving people's lives and developing the village"; "New head of the village should be elected by people who live in the village. Our new head worked as a head accountant, and she was inactive. I know that she even refused to answer your questions"; "He did nothing for the village. We lived better before his appearing"; "We need an ambitious young manager, who can renovate roads, clean streets and get money for the development of our village"; "We have two big enterprises in the village and they pay taxes to our budget, but nobody could distribute it correctly"; "Unfair authority of the village – he doesn't want to work for happiness of the villagers. He divided the land share unfairly and misused his office. The village remains abandoned and robbed."

⁵¹ This difficulty (i.e. lack of leadership) is unique to Kivshovata, and does not apply to Kyslivka.

Chart 20: Road as a common evil



The road, the third most frequently-cited aspect of difficulty in the village, was identified as problematic with the keywords shown in Chart 20. It is most typically discussed as an indicator or a symbol of the lack of development (35). Otherwise, ‘road’ relates to its actual condition: the uneven surface (25), the lack of lighting (18) and the need for road-mending (14).⁵² This indicates that villagers suffer from road conditions both psychologically and physically.⁵³

Overall, while leadership and road are listed only in a collective sense, unemployment is selected as one of the most formidable difficulties, both individually and collectively. In order to overcome these difficulties, and taking efficiency into account, the collaboration between the local authority and private enterprise is essential for the future of the village. This seems to represent two sides of the same coin: a fair and corruption-free authority is required to attract the business sector. At the same time, an effort is also required to cultivate a reliable leader, instead of continuing to criticize the lack of good leaders, so as to escape the vicious circle of assumed democracy.

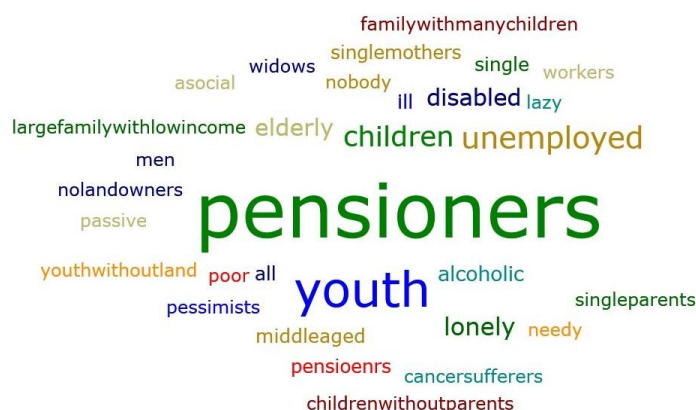
⁵² “The dirty street is a problem because it is an indicator that the village is not developing”; “Our local authority is corrupt. That is the reason for our bad roads and the other problems of our village”; “They are very bad with many potholes and damaged surfaces. We don’t even have paving. We need roads with asphalt surfaces because our vehicles are damaged by the roads in their present state”; “My legs hurt when walking on such roads. It’s dangerous – I can twist an ankle”; “Bad roads and absence of lighting are the biggest problem. We asked our head of the village to install at least one light on our lane and have been waiting for 2 years”; “Roads are dirty and have many potholes. They are without paving and lighting. They’ve been promising to mend the roads since 1990.”

⁵³ This difficulty (i.e. road condition) is applicable in Kivshovata, not in Kyslivka. This is because the road in Kyslivka has been renovated thanks to Mr Alexander Moroz, an influential politician from the village. Some people in Kyslivka even identify the road as one of the village’s assets.

5.2.5 The most vulnerable people in the village

When the survey sample reached the question: “Who do you think are the most vulnerable people in the village?”, most informants identified the pensioners (233), followed by adolescents (126) and the unemployed (49) [Figure 5].⁵⁴

Figure 5: *The most vulnerable people in the village*



Apart from the low level of the pension pointed out by almost all who identified pensioners as the most vulnerable, the following explanations were raised to account for their vulnerability: poor health (78),

loneliness (56), lack of respect (44), the high cost of utilities (20), and poor nutrition (19) [Chart 21].⁵⁵ While utility and nutrition are directly affected by the level of the pension, the other explanations cannot be addressed simply from a financial perspective. In terms of health, affordability is one thing; a high-quality medical service is another. Loneliness would be a problem in itself but it is amplified by poor living conditions. Indeed, lack of respect is reflected,

Chart 21: *Pensioners as the most vulnerable*



⁵⁴ The breakdown by village is as follows: pensioners (49), youth (13) and the disabled and elderly (both 4) in Kyslivka; pensioners (184), youth (113) and the unemployed (49) in Kivshovata.

⁵⁵ “Pensioners, because they have problems with health and low pensions, and healthcare in our country is awful.”; “Pensioners, whose pension is not enough even for utilities. I live in a cold house in winter.”; “Pensioners who are lonely, because they need care but nobody visits them.”; “having 40-year work experience, they have 1,500UAH pension which is not enough even for medicine.”, “they don’t live, they survive.”; “The pension is very small; it is impossible to buy nutritious food, to satisfy the most basic human needs; that’s why pensioners are most vulnerable.”

so people believe the meagre level of pensions and the lack of social support, which do not reflect the contribution that the pensioners had made to the nation.

Those who chose youth as the most vulnerable group explained their response in terms of the lack of employment opportunities and poor future prospects in the village, with the possibility of family breakdown.⁵⁶

⁵⁶ "I think, that the most vulnerable are the young people and those in middle age, because we have no job, no stability, no future. Families are torn apart because women have to stay at home while men seek work in other areas and regions."

Progress analyses

- Compared to the result in the previous survey (the first annual report, p. 30), while the level of happiness is similar between landowners (60% compared with 70%), the level of satisfaction differs substantially (26% compared with 48%). Given that their age-groups are similar (with mean ages of 59 and 60 years respectively) and that the improvement is observed in both villages (from 28% to 50% in Kivshovata and from 16% to 39% in Kyslivka), this could be seen as an indirect impact arising from their expectations in the future.
- In both surveys, the difficulties in health and finance are noteworthy (health 37% and finance 34% in 2018-2019; health 46%, unemployment 28% and pension 27% in 2019-2020).

Recommendations

- To earn their trust, considering a balance of support between Kivshovata and Kyslivka
- To create jobs given an unemployment rate of 20% (84 out of 104 unemployed younger than the age of 50) and joblessness as a key factor in most of the difficulties that people have faced individually and collectively
- To continue working from the perspectives of both business and human development to fulfil and sustain people's aspirations
- To provide medical services for the improvement of health conditions (or to secure of a sense of safety, at least), taking affordability, accessibility, and quality into consideration.
- To facilitate access to the clinic and other public services, possibly by arranging transport (in Kyslivka, particularly)

5.3 SDGs

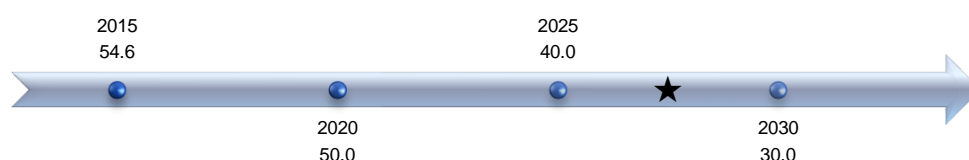
As with the first annual report, the SDGs investigated in this report follow the Ukrainian version proposed in *Sustainable Development Goals: Ukraine – 2017 National baseline Report* by the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of Ukraine.⁵⁷ Those covered in the survey were of two kinds: household and individual. An arrow by each indicator represents a trajectory to the goal in 2030 with target values in reference years, while a star indicates the current achievement.

5.3.1 Household level

In the Ukrainian version of the SDGs, eleven indicators are applicable to the household level and are thus covered here. The number of owner-occupiers taking part in this survey was 303, of whom 46 were in Kyslivka and 257 in Kivshovata.

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

Above 50%: 72 / 50-41%: 33 / 40-31%: 24 / 30% and under: 171 [achievement level: 35.7%]

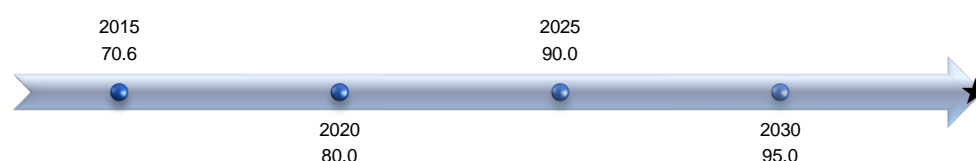


The optional numerical values were based on the national targets for 2015, 2020, 2025 and 2030 (54.6, 50.0, 40.0 and 30.0 respectively). Seventy-two households exceeded 50%, 33 were in the range 41-50%, 24 in the range 31-40%, while the remaining 171 were below 30%. To calculate an average, above 50% was set to 55.5, 50-41% to 45.5, 40-31 to 35.5, 30% and under to 25.5. As a result, 35.7% was the average value of this indicator among the households of the participants. This anticipates the target percentage between 2025 and 2030.

⁵⁷ Unlike the first annual report, the following indicators were excluded because of unreliability of the responses and/or ethical concerns: share of the population whose average per capita equivalent total expenditure is lower than the actual (estimated) subsistence minimum (SDG indicator: 1.1.1); share of individuals whose daily consumption is below USD5.05PPP (1.1.2); share of the poor population covered by state social support in the total number of poor people (1.2.1); ratio of poverty levels of households with children and households without children (1.3.1); share of women aged 15-49 who have experienced at least one form of physical or sexual violence (5.2.1); number of complaints regarding domestic violence (5.2.2); number of victims of physical violence in the last 12 months (murder and assassination attempt, rape and attempted rape, serious injuries) (16.1.2); and number of victims of sexual abuse in the last 12 months (16.1.3).

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

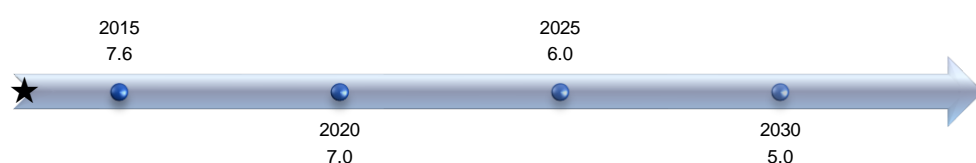
Yes: 18 / no: 0 (actual attendance: yes: 16 / no: 2) [100.0%]



Of the eighteen households with children aged 5 years, all reported that their children were enrolled. The net pre-primary enrolment rate was thus 100.0%. It is a result worth celebrating, although two of these children were not actually attending school. Thus, two out of eighteen eligible children were not receiving 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: 75 / no: 227 [24.8%]



Seventy-five households, or 24.8% of the total number, reported that one or more family members were unable to receive vocational training for financial reasons. This was much higher than the target for 2015 (7.6%), let alone that for 2020 (7.0%). One way of taking measures against the shortfall would be to identify their demands and to provide courses in collaboration with the local school and college.

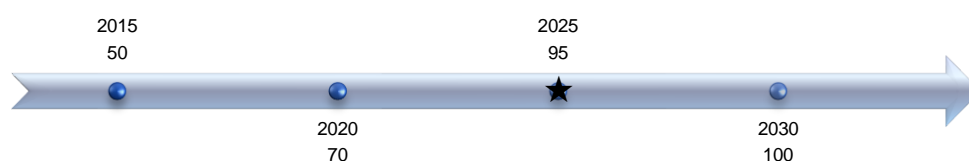
- Ratio of duration of unpaid domestic work (housekeeping, care for children and other family members etc.) between men and women (SDG indicator: 5.3.1)

0:100 – 11 / 25:75 – 15 / 50:50 – 108 / 75:25 – 23 / 100:0 – 7

Excluding the 138 households with one person either living alone or with another of the same sex, 164 households were considered for this indicator. Among them, 108 (65.9%) worked equal shares, while 26 (15.9%) placed a disproportionate burden on women whereas 30 (18.3%) placed the greater burden on men. Extreme cases of placing the total burden on either side are few (18; 11.0%). This indicates that domestic work is shared quite fairly between men and women. A comparison with the national target values is not possible, as these 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)

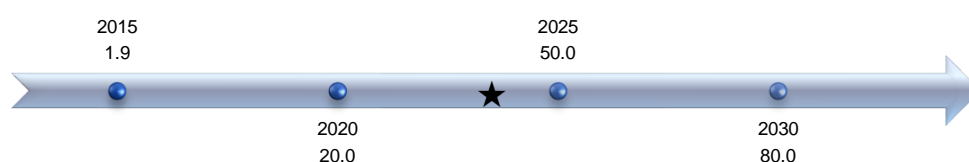
At home: 284 / in the neighbourhood free of charge: 16 (≤ 5 mins: 11 / > 5 mins: 5) / by purchase: 0 [95% (100%)]



A hundred and 284 households (95%) had access to safe drinking water. This was much higher than the target value for 2020 (70%). If sixteen households with access in the neighbourhood are included, the total extends to 100%, which reaches the target value for 2030 (100%). The definition of “access” nevertheless needs to be confirmed.

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

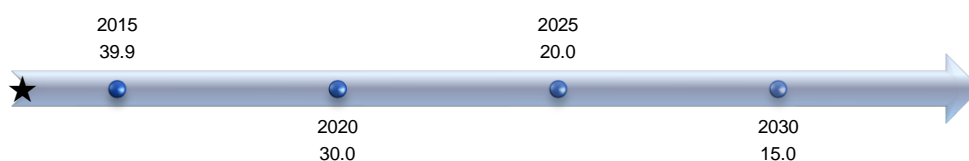
Flush lavatory: 127 / pour flush lavatory: 1 / composting: 2 / latrine to piped sewerage system: 1 / pit latrine with slab: 6 / pit latrine: 165 [42.1%]



127 households (42.1%) had flush lavatories. This total was above the target value for 2020 (20.0%). However, pit latrines are still being used by more than half of the households (171; 56.6%). 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: 146 / no: 153 [48.8%]

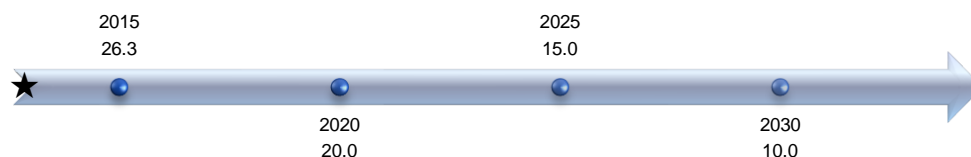


Almost half of the households (146; 48.8%) reported difficulty in accessing ambulance services. The percentage was higher than the target for 2015 (39.9%), let alone that for 2020 (30.0%). When the investigators spoke with the staff at the medical centre in Kisvhovata, it turned out that emergency calls

could not be answered sometimes, because of the unreliable internet connection.

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

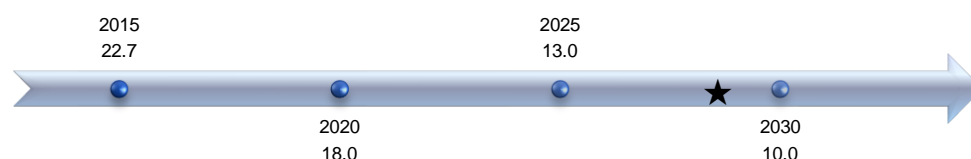
Yes: 231 / no: 72 [76.2%]



More than four-fifths of the households (231; 76.2%) reported concern about the lack of a medical facility in their neighbourhood. That percentage was far higher than the targets for 2015 (26.3%) or 2020 (20.0%). It was far worse than was the case with ambulance services. The reality is that the medical centre in Kyslivka has offered only a limited service (primary care) and has also reduced its opening hours. The people's sense of disadvantage in this matter is aggravated by their sense of deprivation respecting access to ambulance services (the previously-listed indicator) and/or by their sense of disadvantage respecting public transport (the following 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: 32 / no: 267 [10.7%]

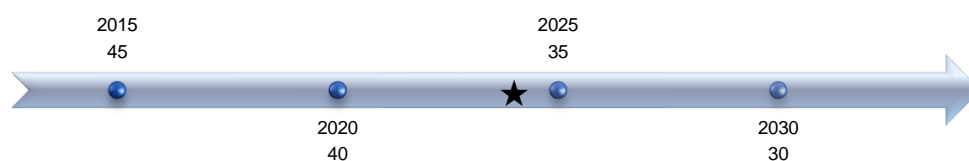


Thirty-two households (10.7%) reported difficulty in getting around because of the lack of public transport. This was even close to the target value for 2030 (10.0%). The finding contrasts with the previous two indicators (i.e. access to medical services), highlighting the difference in demand because the public transport service is also limited.⁵⁸

⁵⁸ Route through Kyslivka: Kyiv - Buda (twice a day), Bila Tserkva - Kruti Horby (twice a day) / Route through Kivshovata: Kyiv - Vatutine (three times a day), Kyiv - Zvenigorodka (three times a day), Tarashcha - Boguslav (three times a day), Bila Tserkva - Kruti Horby (twice a day), Cherkasy - Bila Tserkva (twice a day), Kyiv - Lysyanka (twice a day), Tarashcha - Kruti Horby (twice a day, three times a week) / Route between Kyslivka and Kivshovata: Bila Tserkva - Kruti Horby (twice a day).

- 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)

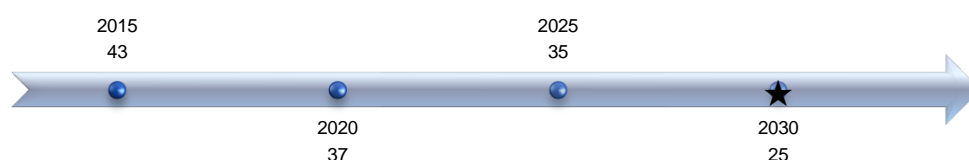
Above 40%: 8 / 40-36%: 0 / 35-31%: 1 / 30% and under: 6 [36%]



As was the case with indicator 1.3.2 (page 45), the optional numerical values are based on the national targets for 2015, 2020, 2025 and 2030 (45, 40, 35 and 30 respectively). Of the fifteen households that had borrowed money, eight exceeded the solvency rate of 40%, one fell into the range 31-35% and the remaining six households fell under 30%. To calculate an average, 'higher than 40%' is set to 43, 40-36% to 38, 35-31% to 33 and 30% or below to 28. As a result, 36% is the average rate among households affected by this indicator, which corresponds to the target for the years 2020 to 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%: 0 / 37-36%: 0 / 35-26%: 0 / 25% and under: 1



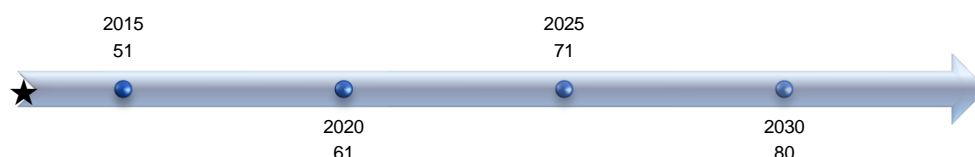
As with indicators 1.3.2 and 11.1.1, the optional numerical values are based on the national targets for 2015, 2020, 2025 and 2030 (43, 37, 35 and 25 respectively). Only one household was affected by this indicator; it fell within 25%, the target value for 2030.

5.3.2 Individual level

In the Ukrainian version of the SDGs, fifteen indicators are applicable to the individual level and are thus discussed here. The number of villagers taking part in the survey was 510, of whom 71 were in Kyslivka and 439 were in Kivshovata, as was the case in the assessment of human development.

- Consumption of meat per capita, kg/year (SDG indicator: 2.1.1)

Under 167g: 389 / 167-192g: 36 / 195-216g: 28 / 219g and above: 53 [121g/44kg]

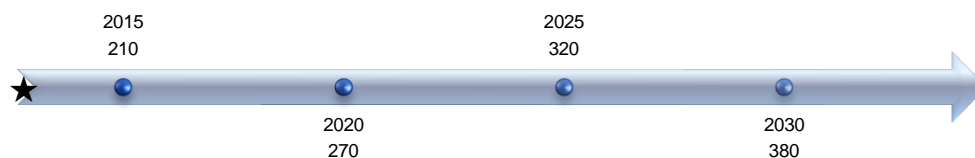


In order to better estimate their consumption, villagers were asked about their daily meat consumption. The daily figures were then recalculated as an annual consumption rate so as to be compared with the national targets for 2015, 2020, 2025 and 2030 (51kg, 61kg, 71kg and 80kg respectively). A daily consumption level below 167g (equivalent to under 61kg per year) was reported by 389 villagers, 167-192g (61-70kg) by 36, 195-216g (71-79kg) by 28, and 219g and above (80kg and above) by 53.⁵⁹ The average consumption was 121g (44kg), far below the target values for 2015 and 2020. But the consumption level of meat varies according to age, and so this particular indicator might not be directly applicable to all villagers, who constitute a group with an average age of 52 years (refer to the section 5.1: Demographic characteristics). Moreover, it was observed that those who consume less meat tended to consume more milk and fruit instead. After noting that, however, it is important to raise awareness of the need for a balanced diet, in addition to shopping on a limited budget (e.g. low-cost provision by inaugurating a livestock business in the village).

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

Under 740g: 412 / 740-874g: 30 / 877-1,038g: 35 / 1,041g and above: 30 [444g/162kg]

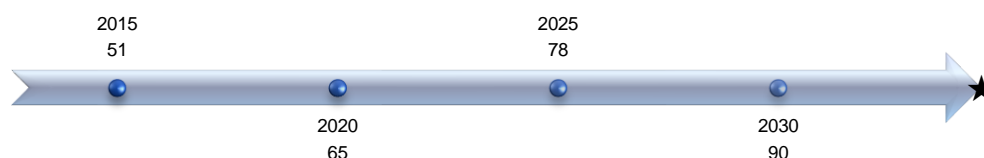
⁵⁹ Unlike the previous survey, in which respondents were asked about their range of consumption, people in the present survey were asked how much meat they bought each week, and how much livestock they raised annually as a household unit, as well as how much meat was served to each family member, after which the consumption level per person per day was calculated. The average consumption level in the previous survey had been higher (161g/59kg), because many respondents consumed less than the lowest possible consumption set based on the target value for 2020 (i.e. 152g/55.5kg).



As was the case with indicator 2.1.1, villagers were asked about their daily consumption of milk and dairy products. Their answers were then recalculated as an annual consumption rate to compare with the national targets for 2015, 2020, 2025 and 2030 (210kg, 270kg, 320kg and 380kg respectively). A daily consumption level of under 740g (equivalent to under 270kg per year) was reported by 412 villagers, 740-874g (270-319kg) by 30, 877-1,038g (320-379kg) by 35 and 1,041g and above (380kg) by 30.⁶⁰ An average consumption is 444g(162kg), again far below the target value for 2015, let alone that for 2020. As was the case with indicator 2.1.1, the consumption level of milk varies according to age, and so without further adjustment this indicator seems inapplicable to the villagers, more than a half of whom are over the age of fifty. Nonetheless, it is important to raise awareness of the need for a balanced diet, in addition to addressing accessibility issues (e.g. by re-establishing a livestock business in the village).

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

Under 178g: 87 / 178-211g: 28 / 214-244g: 29 / 247g and above: 363 [434g/158kg]



As was the case for indicators 2.1.1 and 2.1.2, villagers were asked about their daily consumption level of fruit. Their answers were then recalculated as an annual consumption rate, to enable comparison with the national targets for 2015, 2020, 2025 and 2030 (51kg, 65kg, 78kg and 90kg respectively). A daily consumption level of 247g and above (equivalent to 90kg and above per annum) was reported by 363 villagers, 214-244g (78-89kg) by 29, 178-211g (65-77kg) by 28 and under 178g (65kg) by 87.⁶¹

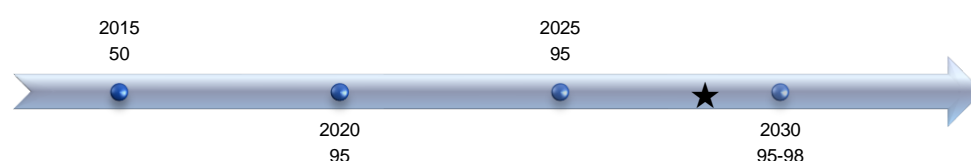
⁶⁰ Unlike the previous survey, in which respondents were asked about their range of consumption, the present survey asked them how much milk they consumed seasonally by asking them to select from multiple-choice items with each volume per person, after which the consumption level per person per day was calculated. The average consumption level had been higher in the previous survey (704g/257kg), because many respondents consumed fruit less than the lowest possible consumption set based on the target value for 2020 (i.e. 670g/244.5kg).

⁶¹ Also unlike the previous survey, in which the respondents were asked about the range of consumption, the present survey asked them how much fruit they consumed by selecting from multiple-choice items with each volume per person per day. An average consumption level in the previous survey was much lower (218g/80kg) because many respondents consumed much

Differing from the consumption patterns for meat and milk, where reported consumption rates were near the lower end of the scale, the consumption of fruit was skewed towards the scale's upper end. The average consumption was 434g (158kg per annum), much higher than the target value for 2030. Together with the two indicators above, it turns out that the lack of meat and milk is compensated by the abundance of fruit. This makes sense, given that many villagers cultivate fruit for themselves. Whereas it would be healthy for the elderly to consume fruit more than meat and dairy, it is equally important to restate the importance of a balanced diet, taking into consideration the appropriate consumption level of each type of nutrition according to age.

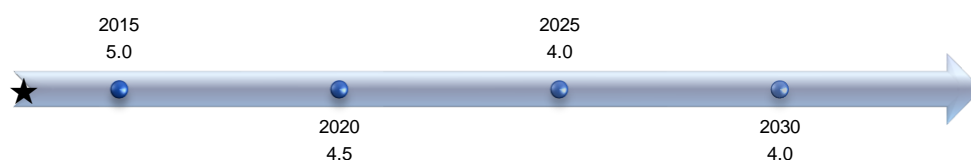
- Immunisation coverage under the national immunisation programme (as prescribed) (SDG indicator: 3.7.1)

Yes: 493 / no: 17 [97%]



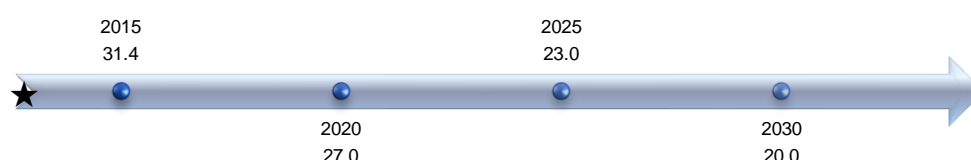
Four hundred and ninety-three villagers (97%) had taken part in the national immunisation programme and had been immunised. This was equivalent to the target for 2030 (95-98%). In future, it might be possible to contact the 17 villagers who had not been immunised and to encourage them to enter the programme.

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



The total proportion of female smokers was 36 out of 308. The breakdown by age was: 1 out of 2 in their teens (50.0%), 3 out of 26 in their twenties (12%), 10 out of 42 in their thirties (23.8%), 11 out of 65 in their forties (16.9%), 6 out of 53 in their fifties (11.3%), 5 out of 69 in their sixties (7.2%), 0 out of 32 in their seventies (0%) and 0 out of 19 in their eighties (0%). Thus 4 out of 28 women in the survey between the ages of 16 and 29 were smokers (14.3%), a far greater percentage than the target for 2015 (5.0%), and also greater than the target for 2020 (4.5%).

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



The total number of male smokers was 93 out of 202. The breakdown by age was: 0 out of 3 in their teens (0%), 14 out of 19 in their twenties (73.7%), 18 out of 31 in their thirties (58.1%), 23 out of 39 in their forties (59.0%), 23 out of 47 in their fifties (48.9%), 12 out of 33 in their sixties (36.4%), 3 out of 27 in their seventies (11.1%) and 0 out of 3 in their eighties (0%). Thus men in their twenties had the highest proportion of smokers, which then became a decreasing trend. Following the scale of this indicator, 14 out of 22 men between the ages of 16 and 29 were smokers (63.6%), a far greater percentage than the target for 2015 (31.4%), or than the target for 2020 (27.0%).

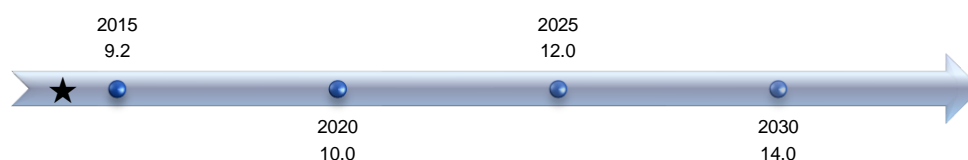
- Share of population satisfied with the access to and quality of schooling services (SDG indicator: 4.1.1)

Yes: 421 / no: 89 [82.5%]

More than eight out of ten people (n = 421, 82.5%) were satisfied with access to and quality of educational services. The identities of those who are eligible for this indicator need to be confirmed, although the question was answered by every survey respondent. No comparisons with national target values can be made, as the figures have not yet been 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)

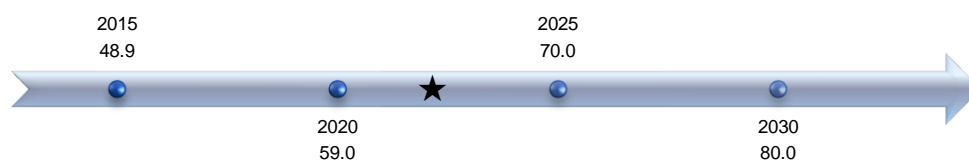
Yes: 42 / no: 450 [8.5%]



Only 42 villagers were enrolled in formal and informal education and professional training programmes during the four weeks prior to the survey. The breakdown by age is: 3 in their teens, 7 in their twenties, 10 in their thirties, 7 in their forties, 8 in their fifties, 6 in their sixties and 1 in their seventies. The breakdown by gender is 26 women to 16 men. This finding (8.5%) falls below the targets for both 2015 (9.2%) and 2020 (10.0%). One way to take measures against the shortfall would be to ascertain people's needs and to provide courses in collaboration with local school and college, as is also the case with indicator 4.3.1 on vocational training.

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

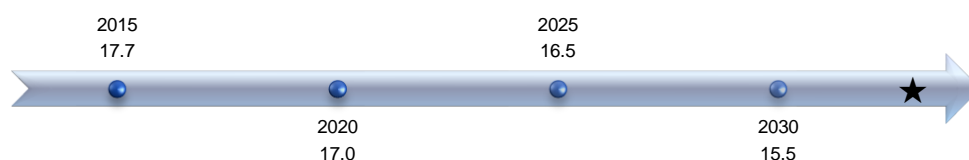
Yes: 331 / no: 179 [64.9%]



Six out of ten villagers (n = 331, 64.9%) reported that they had used the internet in the previous twelve months, above the target for 2020 (59.0%). The breakdown by age was: 4 out of 5 in their teens (80%), 39 out of 45 in their twenties (87%), 65 out of 72 in their thirties (90%), 88 out of 104 in their forties (85%), 73 out of 101 in their fifties (72%), 45 out of 54 in their sixties (83%), 17 out of 61 in their seventies (28%) and 0 out of 23 in their eighties (0%). This result reveals the lack of internet use by people over seventy. While being ahead of the curve is good news, one opportunity for further improvement would be to set up some computers in the community centre and to offer free instruction in their use to the over-seventies so that they can access the internet. This can be linked to informal education, relevant to the previous indicator 4.5.1 on formal/informal education and professional training.

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

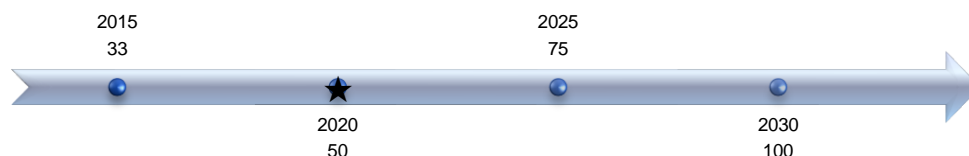
Yes: 1 / no: 8 [11.1%]



Among 9 villagers aged 15-24 who took part in the survey, only one (11.1%) was categorised as NEET. This meets the target for 2030 (15.5%). In line with the 'No-one left behind' policy, it would be possible to contact those fall into this category, to identify their needs, and to provide courses in collaboration with the local school and college, as is the case with indicator 4.3.1 on vocational training and indicator 4.5.1 on formal/informal modes of education and professional training.

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

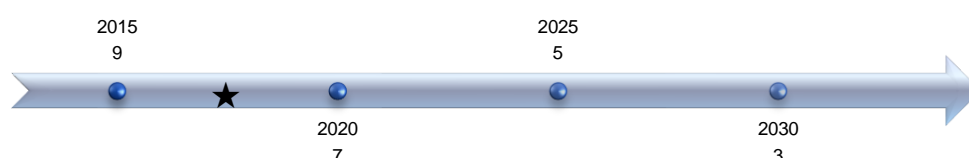
Yes: 254 / no: 256 [50 per 100 persons]



Half of the villagers (n = 254, 50%) were subscribers to internet services. This is equivalent to the target for 2020 (50%). The breakdown by age was: 3 out of 5 in their teens (60%), 35 out of 45 in their twenties (78%), 56 out of 72 in their thirties (75%), 73 out of 104 in their forties (70%), 52 out of 101 in their fifties (51%), 23 out of 99 in their sixties (23%), 11 out of 61 in their seventies (18%) and 1 out of 23 in their eighties (4%). As with indicator 4.5.2 on internet use, the take-up by the elderly is disappointing. To take appropriate measures, an arrangement could be considered (e.g. bulk discount) for the purchase of tablet computers and subscriptions to the internet, in parallel with the provision of lessons on computer use and the internet, as proposed above in relation to indicator 4.5.2. Having said that, however, the definition of this indicator needs to be confirmed, because the ultimate target for this indicator (100%) seems inconsistent with that for indicator 4.5.2 on internet use (80%), given the logical requirement that the latter should be higher than the former.

- 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)

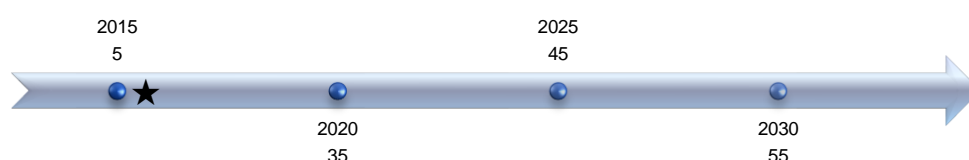
Yes: 43 / no: 467 [8%]



Forty-three villagers (8%) reported that they had faced unfair discrimination or harassment based on it during the previous twelve months. This falls between the targets for 2015 (9%) and 2020 (7%). A two-fold strategy is indicated: to follow up each case and take appropriate action (e.g. by referring aggrieved persons to relevant agencies) depending on the seriousness of the complaint; and to take preventive measures in collaboration with local authorities.

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

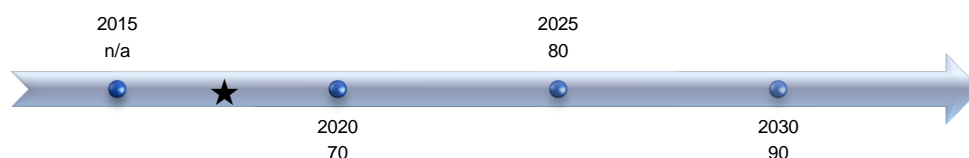
Yes: 42 / no: 468 [8%]



Forty-two villagers (8%) affirmed their confidence in the courts. This was higher than the target for 2015 (5%) but much lower than that for 2020 (35%). While any improvement in the quality of the courts is certainly beyond the control of this research project, a possible counter-measure would be to raise awareness of how the courts actually function.

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

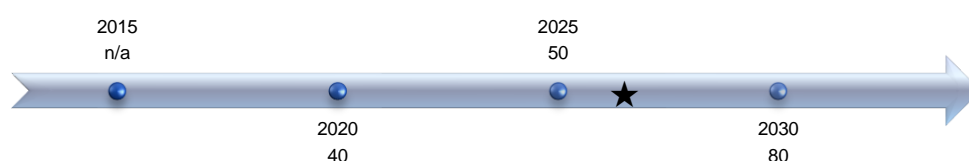
Yes: 225 / no: 285 [44%]



Nearly one in two villagers ($n = 225$, 44%) confirmed that they were aware of their right to free legal aid. It cannot be determined whether this is below or above the target for 2015, as that figure has not yet been released, but it is lower than the target for 2020 (70%). It appears to be closely connected with indicator 16.3.1 on public confidence in the courts. It might be the case that if people were informed of their right to free legal aid, their confidence in the courts would grow.

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

Yes: 303 / no: 207 [59%]



Three hundred and three villagers (59%) reported satisfaction with public services on the basis of their recent experience. This is higher than the targets for 2025 (50%). As is the case with indicator 16.3.1 on public confidence in the courts, the improvement to the quality of public services is beyond the control of this research project. Nevertheless, it might be feasible to collaborate with the public sector to inform villagers about those services for their further satisfaction.

Progress analyses

The list below consists of indicators which (1) have a substantial gap between 2018-19 and 2019-20 and (2) fail to meet the 2020 target value in either or both of the survey years.

SDG indicator	2018-19	2019-20	Trend	Remarks	
Inability to receive vocational training due to lack of money (4.3.1)	13.0%	24.8%	↓		Comparison to be conditional because of difference in target group (landowners in 2018-19, villagers in general in 2019-20)
Improved sanitation (6.2.1)	5.5%	42.1%	↑	A latrine to a piped sewerage system could be counted as a flush lavatory in 2019-2020. 36.5% in 2018-2019 and 43.4% in 2019-2020, if improved sanitation is defined extensively (including pour flush lavatory, a latrine to a piped sewerage system, a latrine to septic tank and composting).	
Sense of deprivation from ambulance services (10.3.1)	33.7%	48.8%	↓		
Sense of deprivation from medical facility (10.3.2)	24.0%	76.2%	↓		
Meat consumption per year (2.1.1)	59kg	44kg	↓	Difference partly due to the different method of measurement (refer to footnotes 60, 61, 62)	
Milk consumption per year (2.1.2)	257kg	162kg	↓		
Fruit consumption per year (2.1.3)	80kg	158kg	↑		

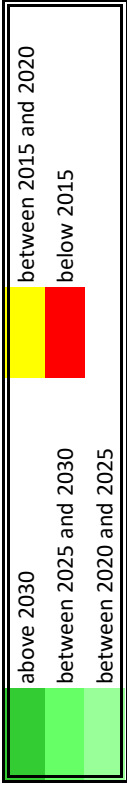
Female smoker at the age of 16-29 (3.8.1)	0%	14.3%	↓	No female participants below the age of 30 in 2018-2019	
Enrolment in formal/informal forms of education and professional training (4.5.1)	3.0%	8.5%	↑		
Internet usage (4.5.2)	40.0%	64.9%	↑	Strong correlation with age group (below 60: 52% in 2018-19 and 64% in 2019-20)	
Internet subscription (9.6.1)	38%	50%	↑		
Discrimination (10.2.1)	5%	8%	↓		

Recommendations

- To identify needs and to provide some courses in collaboration with local school and college for the facilitation of education and training (4.3.1; 4.5.1; 8.4.1)
- To improve the internet function in the ambulance service (10.3.1)
- To provide medical services extensively, in terms of both time and quality (in Kyslivka, in particular) (10.3.2)
- To raise awareness of the need for a balanced diet and to address the availability of meat and milk on a limited budget (e.g. low-cost provision by inaugurating a livestock business in the village) (2.1.1; 2.1.2; 2.1.3)
- To install computers in the community centre and to offer free tuition in their use to the over-sixties (4.5.2; 9.6.1)
- To make an arrangement (e.g. bulk discount) for the purchase of tablet computers and subscriptions to the internet (9.6.1)
- To follow up each case of discrimination and take appropriate action (e.g. by referring aggrieved parties to the relevant agencies), depending on the seriousness of the complaint; and to take preventive measures in collaboration with the local authorities (10.2.1)
- To raise awareness of how the courts function and the right to free legal aid (16.3.1; 16.3.2)

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

Goal 1: End poverty									
Target	Indicator	Target values		Ukraine	Kyiv R.	Tarashcha	Kivshovata	Kyslivka	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	2017	44.6	42.2	not available	not available	not available	0
		2020 - 30.0	2018	43.2	43.2	not available	not available	not available	-
		2025 - 20.0	2019						
		2030 - 15.0	2020						
1.2. Increase the coverage of poor people with targeted social assistance programmes	1.1.2. Share of individuals whose daily consumption is below USD5.05 PPP, %	2015 - 2.2	2017	1.9	not available	not available	not available	not available	0
		2020 - 0.5	2018	1.8	not available	not available	not available	not available	-
		2025 - 0.0	2019						
		2030 - 0.0	2020						
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	2017	61	not available	not available	not available	not available	100
		2020 - 65.0	2018	70.9	not available	not available	not available	not available	-
		2025 - 75.0	2019						
		2030 - 85.0	2020						
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	2017	1.72	not available	not available	not available	not available	0
		2020 - 1.60	2018	1.80	not available	not available	not available	not available	-
		2025 - 1.40	2019						
		2030 - 1.27	2020						
	1.3.2. Share of food expenditure in total household spending, %	2015 - 54.6	2017	49.6	52.1	not available	not available	not available	38.5
		2020 - 50.0	2018	49.4	51.9	not available	not available	not available	35.7
		2025 - 40.0	2019						
		2030 - 30.0	2020						



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

1.1.1	Ukraine	State Statistics Service (SSS) [Proukha Inst. For Demog. & Social Studies (Proukha)]
	Kyiv Region	SSS [Proukha]
	Tarashcha	(Tarashcha District Administration)
	Kivshovata/Kyslivka	(Tarashcha District Administration)
1.1.2	Ukraine	SSS [Proukha]
	Kyiv Region	(Department of Statistics in Kyiv Region)
	Tarashcha	(Tarashcha District Administration)
	Kivshovata/Kyslivka	(Tarashcha District Administration)
1.2.1	Ukraine	SSS [Proukha]
	Kyiv Region	(Department of Statistics in Kyiv Region)
	Tarashcha	(Tarashcha District Administration)
	Kivshovata/Kyslivka	(Tarashcha District Administration)
1.3.1	Ukraine	SSS [Proukha]
	Kyiv Region	(Department of Statistics in Kyiv Region)
	Tarashcha	(Tarashcha District Administration)
	Kivshovata/Kyslivka	(Tarashcha District Administration)
1.3.2	Ukraine	SSS
	Kyiv Region	SSS
	Tarashcha	(Tarashcha District Administration)
	Kivshovata/Kyslivka	(Tarashcha District Administration)

Goal 2: End hunger, promote sustainable agriculture									
Target	Indicator	Target values		Ukraine	Kyiv R.	Tarashcha	Kivshovata	Kyslivka	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	2017	52	64	not available	not available	not available	59
		2020 - 61	2018	53	64	not available	not available	not available	44
		2025 - 71	2019						
		2030 - 80	2020						
	2.1.2. Consumption of milk per capita, kg/year	2015 - 210	2017	232	205	not available	not available	not available	257
		2020 - 270	2018	198	204	not available	not available	not available	162
		2025 - 320	2019						
		2030 - 380	2020						
	2.1.3. Consumption of fruit per capita, kg/year	2015 - 51	2017	53	76	not available	not available	not available	80
		2020 - 65	2018	58	83	not available	not available	not available	158
		2025 - 78	2019						
		2030 - 90	2020						
2.2. Double agricultural productivity, primarily through innovative technologies	2.2.1. Labour productivity in agriculture, USD1,000s per employee	2015 - 8.7	2017	9.3	not available	not available	not available	not available	
		2020 - 10.0	2018	10.9	not available	not available	not available	not available	
		2025 - 12.5	2019						
		2030 - 15.0	2020						
	2.2.2. The index of agricultural production, %	2015 - 95.2	2017	97.8	93.5	not available	not available	not available	
		2020 - 102.0	2018	108.1	123.8	not available	not available	not available	
		2025 - 102.0	2019						
		2030 - 102.0	2020						
2.3. Ensure the development of sustainable food production systems that help maintain ecosystems and gradually improve the	2.3.1. The index of food production, %	2015 - 87.2	2017	94.1	113.0	not available	not available	not available	
		2020 - 103.0	2018	98.5	111.6	not available	not available	not available	




quality of land and soil, primarily through innovative technologies		2019							
		2020							
	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, %	2017	39.4	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺²⁾		
		2018	39.4	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺²⁾		
		2019							
		2020							
	2.3.3. Share of agricultural land under organic production in the total area of agricultural land, %	2017	0.7	not available	0.2	not available	not available		
		2020 - 1.1	not available*	not available	0	0	0		
		2025 - 1.3							
		2030 - 1.7							
2.4.Reduce the volatility of food prices	2017	113.7	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺²⁾			
	2018	111.5	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺²⁾			
	2019								
	2020								

Goal 3: Healthy lives and well-being

Target	Indicator	Target values	Ukraine	Kyiv R.	Tarashtcha	Kivshovata	Kyslivka	Kiv Agro
3.1. Reduce maternal mortality	3.1.1. Number of cases of maternal mortality, per 100,000 live births	2015 - 12.0	9.1	0	0	0	0	
		2020 - 11.8	12.5	5*	0	0	0	
		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	8.9	118*	not available	not available	not available	
		2020 - 8.5	8.3	100*	not available	not available	not available	
		2025 - 7.5						
		2030 - 6-7						
3.3. End the epidemics of HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis, including through innovative 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	not available	
		2020 - 30.9	42.8	47.2	not available	not available	not available	
		2025 - 24.8						
		2030 - 20.6						
3.4. Reduce premature mortality from non-communicable diseases	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	not available	
		2020 - 51.7	50.5	63.6	not available	not available	not available	
		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	62.3	64.8	16*	not available	not available	
		2020 - 56.2	62.1	69.0	4**	not available	not available	
		2025 - 50.1						
		2030 - 45.0						
3.4. Reduce premature mortality from non-communicable diseases	3.4.2. Number of deaths from cerebrovascular disease at the age of 30-59, per 100,000 women corresponding age	2015 - 28.9	26.7	30.1	16*	not available	not available	
		2020 - 25.5	25.5	26.5	2**	not available	not available	
		2025 - 23.1						
		2030 - 22.0						
3.4. Reduce premature mortality from non-communicable diseases	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	24.3	27.9	not available	not available	not available	
		2020 - 23	24.1	26.7	not available	not available	not available	
		2025 - 20						
		2030 - 18.3						
3.4. Reduce premature mortality from non-communicable diseases	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	12.0	12.0	not available	not available	not available	
		2020 - 10.1	11.5	15.2	not available	not available	not available	
		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	not available	
		2020 - 360	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available	
		2025 - 330						

		2025 - 30	2019					
		2030 - 30	2020					
5.5. Increase the population's access to family planning services and reduce teenage fertility	5.4.3. Share of women in senior positions of public service (Category A positions), %	2015 - 16.7	2017	27.8	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾ N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾ N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾			
		2020 - 20.0	2018	not available	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾ N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾ N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾			
		2025 - 25.0	2019					
		2030 - 30.0	2020					
	5.5.1. Level of current use of modern contraception by married and unmarried sexually active women aged 15-49, %	2015 - 47.8	2017	new research				
		2020 - 55.0	2018					
		2025 - 60.0	2019					
5.6. Expand economic opportunities for women	5.5.2. Fertility rate among women aged under 20, per 1,000 women aged 15-19	2015 - 27.3	2017	22.4	23.2	3.1%*	not available	not available
		2020 - 20.0	2018	19.7	20.4	12.2%*	not available	not available
		2025 - 15.0	2019					
		2030 - 10.0	2020					
	5.6.1. Ratio of average wages for men and women, %	2015 - 74.9	2017	77.5	76.9	not available	not available	not available
		2020 - 80.0	2018	77.7	76.9	not available	not available	not available
		2025 - 83.0	2019					
	5.6.2. Average weighted entrepreneurship index for women (SME policy index), points	2015 - 2.0	2017	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available
		2020 - 2.2	2018	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available
		2025 - 2.5	2019					
		2030 - 3.0	2020					
	5.6.3. Employment rate of women aged 25-44 with children aged 3-5, %	2015 - 59	2017	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available
		2020 - 63	2018	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available
		2025 - 67	2019					
	2030 - 70	2020						

Goal 6: Clean water and sanitation



Target	Indicator	Target values	Ukraine	Kyiv R.	Tarashcha	Kivshovata	Kyslyvka	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	51*	81**	not available	not available	not available	91
		2020 - 70	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available	95
		2025 - 95						
		2030 - 100						
	6.1.2. Share of the rural population with access to affordable drinking water of assured quality, %	2015 - 50	51*	81**	not available	not available	not available	91
		2020 - 70	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available	95
		2025 - 95						
		2030 - 100						
	6.1.3. Share of the urban population with access to safe drinking water, %	2015 - 90	93.8*	81.3**	not available	N/A ⁽⁺²⁾	N/A ⁽⁺²⁾	
		2020 - 95	not available	not available	not available	N/A ⁽⁺²⁾	N/A ⁽⁺²⁾	
		2025 - 100						
		2030 - 100						
	6.1.4. Share of the urban population with access to affordable drinking water of assured quality, %	2015 - 90	93.8*	81.3**	not available	N/A ⁽⁺²⁾	N/A ⁽⁺²⁾	
		2020 - 100	not available	not available	not available	N/A ⁽⁺²⁾	N/A ⁽⁺²⁾	
		2025 - 100						
		2030 - 100						
6.1.5. Share of the rural population with access to centralized water supply, %	2015 - 17.2	30.0	30.1	not available	not available	not available		
	2020 - 20.0	30.1	73.7		not available	not available		
	2025 - 30.0							
	2030 - 50.0							
6.1.6. Share of the urban population with access to centralized water supply, %	2015 - 89.8	99.3	19.8*	46.0	N/A ⁽⁺²⁾	N/A ⁽⁺²⁾		
	2020 - 90.0	99.3	100	44.4	N/A ⁽⁺²⁾	N/A ⁽⁺²⁾		

		2025 - 95.0 2030 - 100.0	2019 2020							
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, %			not available	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available	5.5
				not available	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available	42.1
6.3. Reduce the discharge of untreated wastewater, primarily through innovative technologies of water purification at the national and individual levels	6.2.2. Share of the urban population with access to a centralized water drain, %			95.0	81.3*	14.1	N/A ⁽⁺²⁾	N/A ⁽⁺²⁾	N/A ⁽⁺²⁾	*share of rural and urban population
				96.1	100	13.6	N/A ⁽⁺²⁾	N/A ⁽⁺²⁾	N/A ⁽⁺²⁾	
6.3. Reduce the discharge of untreated wastewater, primarily through innovative technologies 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			997	1.96*	not available	not available	not available	not available	*raw data
				952	2.32*	not available	not available	not available	not available	
6.3. Reduce the discharge of untreated wastewater, primarily through innovative technologies of water purification at the national and individual levels	6.3.2. Share of discharge of polluted (polluted without treatment or insufficiently treated) wastewater into water bodies in total discharges, %			21.2	0.7	not available	not available	not available	not available	6.3.2
				18.3	0.5	not available	not available	not available	not available	
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)			15.3	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available	6.4.1
				11.7	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available	
6.4. Increase the efficiency of water use	6.4.2. Current water content of GDP to 2015 level, %			64	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available	6.4.2
				43	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available	
6.5. Implement integrated water resources management	6.5.1. Number of river basins with approved river basin management plans			not available*	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	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.
				not available*	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	

Goal 7: Affordable and clean energy										
Target	Indicator	Target values	Ukraine	Kyiv R.	Taraschcha	Kivshovata	Kyslivka	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	135.1	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾		7.1.1	SSS [Ministry of Energy & Coal Industry]
		2020 - 163.8	159.3	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾			N/A
		2025 - 178.4								N/A
		2030 - 182.0								N/A
	7.1.2. Electric power distribution losses, %	2015 - 11.5	11.5	16.5	11.8	not available	not available		7.1.2	SSS [Ministry of Energy & Coal Industry]
		2020 - 11	11.8	not available	not available	not available	not available			Department of Statistics in Kyiv Region
		2025 - 10								Taraschcha District Administration
		2030 - 9								(Tarashchcha District Administration)
	7.1.3. Heat losses in heat networks, %	2015 - 20	11	38	not available	not available	not available		7.1.3	SSS [Ministry of Communities & Territories Development]
		2020 - 18	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available			SSS [Ministry of Communities & Territories Development]
		2025 - 14								(Tarashchcha District Administration)
		2030 - 12								(Tarashchcha District Administration)
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	29	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾		7.2.1	SSS
		2020 - <15	37	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾			N/A
		2025 - <12								N/A
		2030 - <12								N/A
	7.2.2. Share of one supplier of the nuclear fuel market, %	2015 - >95	<60	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾		7.2.2	SSS
		2020 - <70	61	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾			N/A

			2019			
			2020			
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, %		2017	6.7	not available	not available
			2018	7.0	not available	not available
			2019		not available	not available
			2020			
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		2017	0.25	not available	not available
			2018	0.27	not available	not available
			2019		not available	not available
			2020			
			2025 - <60			
			2030 - <50			
			2015 - 4.9			
			2020 - 11.0			
			2025 - 14.2			
			2030 - 17.1			
			2015 - 0.28			
			2020 - 0.20			
			2025 - 0.17			
			2030 - 0.14			

Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth

Target	Indicator	Target values	Ukraine	Kyiv R.	Tarashcha	Kivshovata	Kyslivka	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	102.1 103.3	105.2 106.5	not available not available	not available not available	not available not available	
	8.1.2. Share of gross fixed capital to GDP, %	2017 2020 - 13.5 2020 - 23.0 2025 - 28.0 2030 - 22.0	15.8 17.2	not available not available	not available not available	not available not available	not available not available	
	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))	2017 2018 2019 2020	16.8 17.0	N/A ⁽⁺⁾ N/A ⁽⁺⁾	N/A ⁽⁺⁾ N/A ⁽⁺⁾	N/A ⁽⁺⁾ N/A ⁽⁺⁾	N/A ⁽⁺⁾ N/A ⁽⁺⁾	
	8.1.4. Ukraine's position as rated by the Global Innovation Index	2017 2018 2019 2020	50 43	N/A ⁽⁺⁾ N/A ⁽⁺⁾	N/A ⁽⁺⁾ N/A ⁽⁺⁾	N/A ⁽⁺⁾ 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 0.12	not available not available	not available not available	not available not available	not available not available	
	8.2.2. Productivity growth rate, %	2015 - 99.1* 2020 - 104.0 2025 - 103.6 2030 - 105.8	103.3 102.0	104.5 104.4	not available not available	not available not available	not available not available	
	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)	2017 2018 2019 2020	0.86 not available	not available not available	not available not available	not available not available	not available not available	
	8.3.1. Employment rate among those aged 20-64, %	2015 - 64.4 2020 - 66.0 2025 - 68.0 2030 - 70.0	64.2 65.6	66.1 58.5*	58.2** not available	47.2** not available	47.9** not available	
8.3. Increase employment								
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, %	2017 2018 2019 2020	16.5 14.5	not available not available	not available not available	not available not available	not available not available	16.7 11.1

		2025 - 16.5 2030 - 15.5	2019 2020		
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 2020 - 75 2025 - 60 2030 - 55	2017 2018 2019 2020	not available not available not available not available	(Tarashcha District Administration) (Tarashcha District Administration) SSS [State Labour Service] SSS [State Labour Service] (Tarashcha District Administration) (Tarashcha District Administration) SSS [State Labour Service] SSS [State Labour Service] Tarashcha District Administration (Tarashcha District Administration) SSS (updated every 2 years) SSS (updated every 2 years) (Tarashcha District Administration) (Tarashcha District Administration)
	8.5.2. Number of workers killed in accidents at work, % of 2015 level	2015 - 100 2020 - 70 2025 - 50 2030 - 45	2017 2018 2019 2020	1* 0* not available not available	*raw data (0 in 2015) SSS Tarashcha District Administration (Tarashcha District Administration) SSS [State Labour Service] SSS [State Labour Service] Tarashcha District Administration (Tarashcha District Administration) SSS (updated every 2 years) SSS (updated every 2 years) (Tarashcha District Administration) (Tarashcha District Administration)
	8.5.3. Share of workers employed in jobs with hazardous working conditions in the total full-time payroll, %	2015 - 26 2020 - 22 2025 - 17 2030 - 12	2017 2018 2019 2020	not available not available not available not available	SSS SSS (updated every 2 years) SSS (updated every 2 years) (Tarashcha District Administration) (Tarashcha District Administration)
	8.6.1. Number of persons employed by SMEs, millions of persons	2015 - 6.5 (15.1%)* 2020 - 8.3 (19.3%)* 2025 - 9.5 (22.1%)* 2030 - 10.5 (24.5%)*	2017 2018 2019 2020	not available not available not available not available	SSS SSS Tarashcha District Administration (Tarashcha District Administration)
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	8.6.2. Share of value added against production costs of SMEs, % of total value added against production costs	2015 - 59 2020 - 70 2025 - 75 2030 - 80	2017 2018 2019 2020	not available not available not available not available	SSS SSS (SSS) (Tarashcha District Administration) (Tarashcha District Administration)
	8.6.3. Share of SMEs with a loan or line of credit, in the total, %	2015 - 2020 - 2025 - 2030 -	2017 2018 2019 2020	new research not available not available not available	Ukraine Kyiv Region Tarashcha (Tarashcha District Administration) (Tarashcha District Administration)
	8.6.4. Ukraine's position in the rating of Doing Business	2015 - 81 2020 - 30 2025 - 25 2030 - 20	2017 2018 2019 2020	N/A ⁽⁺⁾ N/A ⁽⁺⁾ N/A ⁽⁺⁾ N/A ⁽⁺⁾	SSS [Ministry for Development of Economy, Trade & Agriculture] 2018 N/A N/A N/A

Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure						
Target	Indicator	Target values	Ukraine	Kyiv R.	Tarashcha	Kiv Agro
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 paved roads, %	2015 - 5.2 2020 - 3.0 2025 - 1.5 2030 - 0.5	2017 2018 2019 2020			
		2015 - 1474 2020 - 1650 2025 - 1750 2030 - 1900	1,582 1,643	61.6*	0.011381*	
		2015 - 5160 2020 - 5200 2025 - 5500 2030 - 6000	4,637 4,487	87*	0.125701*	
		2015 - 51.7 2020 - 49.0 2025 - 45.0 2030 - 45.0	47.6 62.9	not available not available	not available not available	

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	2017	not available	not available	0	0	0	9.2.1	Ukraine	SSS
		2020 - 65.0	2018	62.6	not available	0	0	0		Kyiv Region	(Ministry of Infrastructure)
		2025 - 70.0	2019							Tarascha	Tarascha District Administration
		2030 - 75.0	2020							Kivshovata/Kyslivka	Tarascha District Administration
9.3. Ensure access to road infrastructure based on the use of innovative technologies, 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	2017	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available	9.3.1	Ukraine	(Ministry of Infrastructure)
		2020 - 25	2018	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available		Kyiv Region	(Ministry of Infrastructure)
		2025 - 35	2019							Tarascha	(Tarashcha District Administration)
		2030 - 50	2020							Kivshovata/Kyslivka	(Tarashcha District Administration)
	9.3.2. Share of public roads of national importance with a hard surface that meets regulatory requirements, %	2015 - 10	2017	10	30	100	100	100	9.3.2	Ukraine	SSS
		2020 - 20	2018	not available	not available	100	100	100		Kyiv Region	Department of Statistics in Kyiv Region
		2025 - 30	2019							Tarascha	Tarascha District Administration
		2030 - 70	2020							Kivshovata/Kyslivka	Tarascha District Administration
	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	2017	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available	9.3.3	Ukraine	(Ministry of Infrastructure)
		2020 - 50	2018	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available		Kyiv Region	(Ministry of Infrastructure)
		2025 - 55	2019							Tarascha	(Tarashcha District Administration)
		2030 - 60	2020							Kivshovata/Kyslivka	(Tarashcha District Administration)
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	2017	1.7	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	9.4.1	Ukraine	SSS
		2020 -	2018	1.4	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾		Kyiv Region	N/A
		2025 -	2019							Tarascha	N/A
		2030 -	2020							Kivshovata/Kyslivka	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	2017	3.4	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	9.4.2	Ukraine	SSS
		2020 - 7.5	2018	3.8	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾		Kyiv Region	N/A
		2025 - 9.6	2019							Tarascha	N/A
		2030 - 11.8	2020							Kivshovata/Kyslivka	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	2017	23.4	23.7	0	N/A ⁽⁺⁴⁾	N/A ⁽⁺⁴⁾	9.4.3	Ukraine	SSS
		2020 - 26	2018	21.6	16.2	0	N/A ⁽⁺⁴⁾	N/A ⁽⁺⁴⁾		Kyiv Region	SSS
		2025 - 28	2019							Tarascha	Tarascha District Administration
		2030 - 29	2020							Kivshovata/Kyslivka	N/A
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	2017	0.45	not available	not available	not available	not available	9.5.1	Ukraine	SSS
		2020 - 1.50	2018	0.47						Kyiv Region	(SSS)
		2025 - 2.00	2019							Tarascha	(Tarashcha District Administration)
		2030 - 3.00	2020							Kivshovata/Kyslivka	(Tarashcha District Administration)
	9.5.2. Share of sales of innovative products in total sales of industrial products, %	2015 - 1.4	2017	0.6	0.8	0	N/A ⁽⁺⁴⁾	N/A ⁽⁺⁴⁾	9.5.2	Ukraine	SSS
		2020 - 5.0	2018	0.8	1.4	0	N/A ⁽⁺⁴⁾	N/A ⁽⁺⁴⁾		Kyiv Region	SSS
		2025 - 10.0	2019							Tarascha	Tarascha District Administration
		2030 - 15.0	2020							Kivshovata/Kyslivka	N/A
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	2017	56	59	not available	not available	not available	9.6.1	Ukraine	SSS (National Commission for the State Regulation of Communications & Info)
		2020 - 50	2018	62	69	not available	not available	not available		Kyiv Region	SSS (National Commission for the State Regulation of Communications & Info)
		2025 - 75	2019							Tarascha	(Tarashcha District Administration)
		2030 - 100	2020							Kivshovata/Kyslivka	(Tarashcha District Administration)
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 -	2017	35.6	37.6	not available	not available	not available	9.7.1	Ukraine	SSS
		2020 -	2018	33.5	35.2	not available	not available	not available		Kyiv Region	SSS
		2025 -	2019							Tarascha	(Tarashcha District Administration)
		2030 -	2020							Kivshovata/Kyslivka	(Tarashcha District Administration)

Goal 10: Reduce inequality

Target	Indicator	Target values	Ukraine	Kyiv R.	Tarashcha	Kivshovata	Kyslivka	Kiv Agro
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	2017 not available	not available	not available	not available	not available	
		2020 - 15.0	2018 not available	not available	not available	not available	not available	
		2025 - 12.0	2019					
		2030 - 10.0	2020					
10.2. Prevent manifestations of discrimination in society	10.1.2. Income ratio of least well-off 40 percent and more affluent 60 percent, %	2015 - 15	2017 not available	not available	not available	not available	not available	
		2020 - 18	2018 not available	not available	not available	not available	not available	
		2025 - 20	2019					
		2030 - 25	2020					
10.3. Ensure access to social services	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	2017 not available	not available	not available	not available	not available	5
		2020 - 7	2018 not available	not available	not available	not available	not available	8
		2025 - 5	2019					
		2030 - 3	2020					
	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	2017 38.2	not available	not available	not available	not available	33.7
		2020 - 30.0	2018	not available	not available	not available	not available	48.8
		2025 - 20.0	2019					
		2030 - 15.0	2020					
	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	2017 27.8	not available	not available	not available	not available	24.0
		2020 - 20.0	2018	not available	not available	not available	not available	76.2
		2025 - 15.0	2019					
		2030 - 10.0	2020					
10.4. Pursue remuneration policy based on equality and fairness	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	2017 22.5	not available	not available	not available	not available	10.5
		2020 - 18.0	2018	not available	not available	not available	not available	10.7
		2025 - 13.0	2019					
		2030 - 10.0	2020					
	10.4.1. Ratio of the average wage (income) of 10th and first decile groups of workers (decile coefficient), times	2015 - 31.2	2017 not available	not available	not available	not available	not available	
		2020 - 23.0	2018 not available	not available	not available	not available	not available	
		2025 - 18.0	2019					
		2030 - 15.0	2020					
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	2017 26	22	not available	not available	not available	
		2020 - 35	2018 36	not available	not available	not available	not available	
		2025 - 37	2019					
		2030 - 40	2020					
	10.4.1. Ratio of the average wage (income) of 10th and first decile groups of workers (decile coefficient), times	2015 - 31.2	2017 not available	not available	not available	not available	not available	
		2020 - 23.0	2018 not available	not available	not available	not available	not available	
		2025 - 18.0	2019					
		2030 - 15.0	2020					
	10.5.1. Ratio of average pension to average wage in the economy (given 35 years of contribution), %	2015 - 31	2017 26	22	not available	not available	not available	
		2020 - 35	2018 36	not available	not available	not available	not available	
		2025 - 37	2019					
		2030 - 40	2020					

Target	Indicator	Target values	Ukraine	Kyiv R.	Tarashcha	Kivshovata	Kyslivka	Kiv Agro
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	2017 not available	not available	not available	not available	not available	38
		2020 - 40	2018 not available	not available	not available	not available	not available	36
		2025 - 35	2019					
		2030 - 30	2020					
	11.1.2. Share of rejected mortgage requests in the total amount of loan requests with bad solvency ratio (>43 percent), %	2015 - 43	2017 not available	not available	not available	not available	not available	>37
		2020 - 37	2018 not available	not available	not available	not available	not available	<25
		2025 - 35	2019					
		2030 - 25	2020					
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	2017 not available	not available	not available	not available	not available	
		2020 - 100	2018 100	not available	not available	not available	not available	
		2025 - 100	2019					
		2030 - 100	2020					
11.3. Ensure protection and safeguarding of cultural and natural heritage sites	11.3.1. Number of cultural and natural heritage sites	2015 - 7	2017 7	N/A ⁽⁺⁾	N/A ⁽⁺⁾	N/A ⁽⁺⁾	N/A ⁽⁺⁾	

the cultural and natural heritage, with involvement of the private sector	Included in the UNESCO world Heritage List, units	2020 - 9 2025 - 11 2030 - 13	2018 2019 2020	7	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	
	11.3.2. Number of monuments of national importance included in the State Monument List of Ukraine, units	2015 - 855 2020 - 1005 2025 - 1155 2030 - 1305	2017 2018 2019 2020	907 956	38* 38*	0* 0*	0* 0*	0* 0*	*raw data
	11.3.3. Area of the nature reserve fund of national importance, % of the country area	2015 - 3.72 2020 - 5.14 2025 - 7.38 2030 - 8.85	2017 2018 2019 2020	4.10 4.10	10.30*	not available not available	not available not available	not available not available	*out of the regional area (0.42 of the country area)
	11.4. Ensure timely public alert about emergencies through innovative technologies	2015 - n/a 2020 - 20 2025 - 40 2030 - 60	2017 2018 2019 2020	0.05 0.1	not available not available	0 0	0 0	0 0	
	11.5. Reduce the adverse impact of pollutants, including on the urban environment in particular, through innovative technologies	2015 - 2020 - 2025 - 2030 -	2017 2018 2019 2020	90.5 87.8	not available 104	not available not available	not available not available	not available not available	
	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) 2020 - 95 2025 - 90 2030 - 85	2017 2018 2019 2020	not available not available	not available not available	not available not available	not available not available	not available not available	
	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) 2020 - 95 2025 - 85 2030 - 70	2017 2018 2019 2020	not available not available	not available not available	not available not available	not available not available	not available not available	
	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 2020 - 22 2025 - 20 2030 - 15	2017 2018 2019 2020	71* 74*	not available not available	not available not available	N/A ⁽⁺²⁾ N/A ⁽⁺²⁾	N/A ⁽⁺²⁾ N/A ⁽⁺²⁾	*average yearly
	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 2020 - 100 2025 - 120 2030 - 150	2017 2018 2019 2020	not available not available	not available not available	0 0	N/A ⁽⁺⁴⁾ N/A ⁽⁺⁴⁾	N/A ⁽⁺⁴⁾ N/A ⁽⁺⁴⁾	
	11.6. Ensure the development and implementation of local development strategies aimed at economic growth, job creation, tourism, recreation and development of the local culture, and production of local products								

Goal 12: Sustainable consumption and production									
Target	Indicator	Target values	Ukraine	Kyiv R.	Taraschcha	Kivshovata	Kyslivka	Kiv Agro	
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	95.1	not available	not available	not available	not available		
		2020 - 90	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available		
		2025 - 80							
		2030 - 60							
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	1.8	not available	not available	not available	not available		
		2020 - 1.8	1.8	not available	not available	not available	not available		
		2025 - 1.0							
		2030 - 0.5							
	12.2.2. Share of post-harvest losses in overall production of vegetables and melons, %	2015 - 12.3	10.8	not available	N/A ⁽⁺³⁾	N/A ⁽⁺³⁾	N/A ⁽⁺³⁾		
		2020 - 10.0	10.6	not available	N/A ⁽⁺³⁾	N/A ⁽⁺³⁾	N/A ⁽⁺³⁾		
		2025 - 7.0							

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	2030 - 5.0	2020	new research	
		2015 -	2017	2018	
		2020 -	2019		
		2025 -	2020		
		2030 -			
12.4. Reduce the amount of waste generation, and increase recycling and resuse through innovative technologies and production	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	2017	new research	
		2020 - 50	2018		
		2025 - 100	2019		
		2030 - 100	2020		
	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	2017	1,089.9	not available
		2020 - 950.0	2018	1,015.7	not available
		2025 - 880.0	2019		not available
		2030 - 800.0	2020		
	12.4.2. Share of burned and recycled waste in the total waste generated, %	2015 - 30	2017	28	not available
		2020 - 35	2018	30	not available
		2025 - 45	2019		not available
		2030 - 55	2020		

Goal 13: Mitigate climate change impact

Target	Indicator	Target values	Ukraine	Kyiv R.	Tarascha	Kivshovata	Kyslivka	Kiv Agro
13.1. Limit greenhouse gas emissions in the economy	13.1.1. Ratio of GHG emissions to 1990 level, %	2015 -	2017	not available	not available	not available	not available	
		2020 -	2018	not available	not available	not available	not available	
		2025 -	2019	not available	not available*	not available	not available	
		2030 -	2020					

*Tarascha in 2018: CO2-0.409 thousand tonnes, NO2-0.00025 thousand tonnes, N2O-0.0000078 thousand tonnes, CH4-0.0000076 thousand tonnes

Ukraine SSS [Ministry of Energy & Environment Protection]
Kyiv Region (Ministry of Energy & Environment Protection)
Tarascha (Taraschcha District Administration)
Kivshovata/Kyslivka (Taraschcha District Administration)

Goal 14: Conserve marine resources

Target	Indicator	Target values	Ukraine	Kyiv R.	Tarascha	Kivshovata	Kyslivka	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	2017	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	
		2020 - 11	2018	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	
		2025 - 9	2019					
		2030 - 5	2020					
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	2017	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	
		2020 - 80	2018	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	
		2025 - 95	2019					
		2030 - 100	2020					
	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	2017	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	
		2020 - 7.0	2018	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	
		2025 - 8.0	2019					
		2030 - 10.0	2020					
	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	2017	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	
		2020 - 650.0	2018	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	
		2025 - 700.0	2019					
		2030 - 752.5	2020					
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	2017	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	
		2020 - 36.0	2018	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	
		2025 - 38.0	2019					
		2030 - 40.0	2020					

Kivshovata/Kyslivka N/A
Ukraine
Kyiv Region
Tarascha
Kivshovata/Kyslivka
Ukraine
Kyiv Region
Tarascha
Kivshovata/Kyslivka
Ukraine SSS
Kyiv Region (SSS)
Tarascha (Tarashcha District Administration)
Kivshovata/Kyslivka (Tarashcha District Administration)
Ukraine SSS
Kyiv Region SSS
Tarascha (Tarashcha District Administration)
Kivshovata/Kyslivka (Tarashcha District Administration)

Goal 15: Protect and restore terrestrial ecosystems									
Target	Indicator	Target values		Ukraine	Kyiv R.	Tarascha	Kivshovata	Kyslivka	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 - 3,880.1 (6.3%) ¹	2017	3,985 (6.6%) ¹	not available	1,133 (0.18%) ¹	not available	not available	*out of 60,354.9 thousand ha / **out of 75,766 thousand ha
		2020 - 6,278.9 (10.4%) ¹	2018	3,992 (6.6%) ¹	not available	1,371 (0.49%) ¹	not available	not available	
		2025 - 7,546.4 (12.5%) ¹	2019						
		2030 - 9,083.2 (15.0%) ¹	2020						
	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	2017	6.6	not available	not available	not available	not available	15.1.1
		2020 - 10.4	2018	6.6	not available	not available	not available	not available	
		2025 - 12.5	2019						
		2030 - 15.0	2020						
	15.1.3. Share of the area of the national environmental network in the total area of the country, %	2015 - 38.2	2017	38.2	not available	not available	not available	not available	15.1.2
		2020 - 39.0	2018	38.2	not available	not available	not available	not available	
		2025 - 40.0	2019						
		2030 - 41.0	2020						
15.2. Promote sustainable forest management	15.2.1. Forested territory of the country, %	2015 - 15.9	2017	15.9	20.4 ¹	14.8 ¹	2.9 ¹	not available	*out of 2,816.2 thousand ha / **out of 75,766 thousand ha / ***out of 4,8925 thansand ha
		2020 - 17.0	2018			14.8 ¹	not available	not available	
		2025 - 18.5	2019						
		2030 - 20.0	2020						
	15.2.2. Wood stock in forests, millions of cubic metres	2015 - 2,102	2017	2,100	152 ¹	not available	not available	not available	15.2.1
		2020 - 2,200	2018			not available	not available	not available	
		2025 - 2,300	2019						
		2030 - 2,400	2020						
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 -	2017	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available	15.2.2
		2020 -	2018	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available	
		2025 -	2019						
		2030 -	2020						
	15.3.2. Amount of arable land, thousands of hectares	2015 - 32,541.0 (53.9%) ¹	2017	32,500 (53.9%) ¹	1,353.7 (48.7%) ¹	50.3 (66.4%) ¹	3.5 (71.5%) ¹	1,208.5% ¹	*out of 60,354.9 thousand ha / **out of 2,816.2 thousand ha / ***out of 75,766 thousand ha / ****out of 1,218 thousand ha
		2020 - 31,150.9 (51.6%) ¹	2018	32,544.2 (53.9%) ¹	1,330.4 (46.5%) ¹	50.2 (66.3%) ¹	3.9 (80.5%) ¹	1,208.5% ¹	
		2025 - 28,760.8 (49.3%) ¹	2019						
		2030 - 28,370.7 (47.0%) ¹	2020						
	15.3.3. Share of arable land in total area of the country, %	2015 - 53.9	2017	53.9	48.1	66.4	71.5	not available	15.3.2
		2020 - 51.6	2018	53.9	46.9	66.3	80.5	not available	
		2025 - 49.3	2019						
		2030 - 47.0	2020						
	15.3.4. Area of organic production, thousands of hectares	2015 - 440.6 (0.88%) ¹	2017	289 (0.48%) ¹	7.9 (0.28%) ¹	0.1 (0.13%) ¹	not available	not available	*out of 60,354.9 thousand ha / **out of 2,816.2 thousand ha / ***out of 75,766 thousand ha
		2020 - 500.0 (0.88%) ¹	2018	not available	not available	0 (0%)	not available	not available	
		2025 - 1,580.0 (2.49%) ¹	2019						
		2030 - 3,080.0 (5.06%) ¹	2020						
	15.3.5. Area of agricultural land of extensive use (hayfields, pastures), thousands of hectares	2015 - 7,840.5 (13.0%) ¹	2017	7,800 (12.9%) ¹	251.7 (8.9%) ¹	6.2 (8.2%) ¹	not available	not available	*out of 60,354.9 thousand ha / **out of 2,816.2 thousand ha / ***out of 75,766 thousand ha / ****out of 1,218 thousand ha
		2020 - 8,389.3 (13.9%) ¹	2018	7,820.8 (13.0%) ¹	217.0 (7.7%) ¹	6.1 (8.1%) ¹	0.19 (3.9%) ¹	0.02 (1.6%) ¹	
		2025 - 8,932.5 (14.8%) ¹	2019						
		2030 - 9,586.0 (15.8%) ¹	2020						
	15.3.6. Share of area of agricultural land of extensive use (hayfields, pastures) in total area of the country, %	2015 - 13.0	2017	7,800 (12.9%) ¹	251.7 (8.9%) ¹	6.2 (8.2%) ¹	not available	not available	15.3.4
		2020 - 13.9	2018	13.0	217 (7.7%) ¹	6.1 (8.1%) ¹	0.19 (3.9%) ¹	0.02 (1.6%) ¹	
		2025 - 14.8	2019						
		2030 - 15.8	2020						
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	2017	658.8	N/A ⁽⁺³⁾	N/A ⁽⁺³⁾	N/A ⁽⁺³⁾	N/A ⁽⁺³⁾	15.4.1
		2020 - 905.3	2018	659.2	N/A ⁽⁺³⁾	N/A ⁽⁺³⁾	N/A ⁽⁺³⁾	N/A ⁽⁺³⁾	
		2025 - 1,207.1	2019						

		2030 - 1,533.0	2020		
	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 2020 - 1.50 2025 - 2.00 2030 - 2.54	2017 2018 2019 2020	N/A ⁽⁺³⁾ N/A ⁽⁺³⁾ N/A ⁽⁺³⁾ N/A ⁽⁺³⁾	N/A ⁽⁺³⁾ N/A ⁽⁺³⁾ N/A ⁽⁺³⁾ N/A ⁽⁺³⁾

Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions								
Target	Indicator	Target values	Ukraine	Kyiv R.	Tarasycha	Kivshovata	Kyslivka	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 2020 - 7.5 2025 - 6.0 2030 - 4.5	2017 17.2 2018 18.2 2019 2020	0.31* not available	not available not available	not available not available	not available not available	
	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 2020 - 10.0 2025 - 7.0 2030 - 5.2	2017 895.4 2018 823.2 2019 2020	0.0022* not available	not available not available	not available not available	not available not available	0 -
	16.1.3. Number of victims of sexual abuse in the last 12 months, persons	2015 - 459 2020 - 450 2025 - 420 2030 - 375	2017 233 2018 306 2019 2020	not available not available	not available not available	not available not available	not available not available	0 -
	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 - 2020 - 2025 - 2030 -	2017 309 2018 231 2019 2020	not available not available	not available not available	not available not available	not available not available
16.3. Increase confidence in courts and ensure equal access to justice	16.2.2. Number of street children, thousands of persons	2015 - 2020 - 2025 - 2030 -	2017 new research 2018 2019 2020	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	
	16.2.3. Number of victims of sexual exploitation, thousands of persons	2015 - 2020 - 2025 - 2030 -	2017 new research 2018 2019 2020					
	16.3.1. Level of public confidence in the court, %	2015 - 5 2020 - 35 2025 - 45 2030 - 55	2017 12 2018 16 2019 2020	not available not available	not available not available	not available not available	not available not available	8 8
	16.3.2. Level of public awareness of the right to free legal assistance, %	2015 - n/a 2020 - 70 2025 - 80 2030 - 90	2017 new research 2018 2019 2020					48 44
16.4. Strengthen the system for preventing and countering 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 countering the legalization of illegal incomes, the financing of terrorism and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, %	2015 - n/a 2020 - 21 2025 - 17 2030 - 13	2017 24 2018 2019 2020	N/A(+1) N/A(+1)	N/A(+1) N/A(+1)	N/A(+1) N/A(+1)	N/A(+1) N/A(+1)	
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 2020 - 2,000 2025 - 2,250 2030 - 2,500	2017 2,400 2018 2,985 2019 2020	not available not available	not available not available	not available not available	not available not available	
	16.5.2. Amount of ammunition seized from individuals,	2015 - 2,803	2017 280,276	32,340*	not available	not available	not available	not available

*raw data

	organized groups and criminal organizations, units	2020 - 3,000 2025 - 3,250 2030 - 3,500	2018 2019 2020	273,167	5,467*	not available	not available	not available	not available	
		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 2020 - 6,360 2025 - 6,400 2030 - 6,430	2017 2018 2019 2020	8,002 7,466	not available not available	not available not available	not available not available	not available not available	16.5.3
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 2020 - 40 2025 - 50 2030 - 60	2017 2018 2019 2020	131th(27)* 120th(33)*	N/A(-1) N/A(-1)	N/A(-1) N/A(-1)	N/A(-1) N/A(-1)	N/A(-1) N/A(-1)	N/A(-1) N/A(-1)	16.6.1
		2015 - n/a 2020 - 40 2025 - 50 2030 - 80	2017 2018 2019 2020	new research						16.7.1
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 2020 - 40 2025 - 50 2030 - 80	2017 2018 2019 2020	42 59						
		2015 - n/a 2020 - 70 2025 - 80 2030 - 100	2017 2018 2019 2020	new research	N/A(-3) N/A(-3)	N/A(-3) N/A(-3)	N/A(-3) N/A(-3)	N/A(-3) N/A(-3)	N/A(-3) N/A(-3)	16.8.1
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 infrastructure and the level of social services in key areas in Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts, %	2015 - n/a 2020 - 70 2025 - 80 2030 - 100	2017 2018 2019 2020	new research	N/A(-3) N/A(-3)	N/A(-3) N/A(-3)	N/A(-3) N/A(-3)	N/A(-3) N/A(-3)	N/A(-3) N/A(-3)	16.8.2
		2015 - n/a 2020 - 70 2025 - 80 2030 - 100	2017 2018 2019 2020	new research	N/A(-3) N/A(-3)	N/A(-3) N/A(-3)	N/A(-3) N/A(-3)	N/A(-3) N/A(-3)	N/A(-3) N/A(-3)	16.8.3
16.9. Strengthen social stability, and promote peacebuilding and community security	16.9.1. Index of social cohesion and reconciliation (SCORE)	2015 - 5 2020 - 15 2025 - 30 2030 - 45	2017 2018 2019 2020	2.6 2.4	0.001*	not available not available	not available not available	not available not available	not available not available	17.1.1
		2015 - 3.0 2020 - 10.0 2025 - 16.0 2030 - 17.5	2017 2018 2019 2020	8.3 8.5	not available not available	not available not available	not available not available	not available not available	not available not available	17.1.2
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 2020 - 18.0 2025 - 11.0 2030 - 7.0	2017 2018 2019 2020	214.3 194.0	N/A(-1) N/A(-1)	N/A(-1) N/A(-1)	N/A(-1) N/A(-1)	N/A(-1) N/A(-1)	N/A(-1) N/A(-1)	17.2.1
		2015 - 5 2020 - 15 2025 - 30 2030 - 45	2017 2018 2019 2020	not available*	**	N/A(-1) N/A(-1)	N/A(-1) N/A(-1)	N/A(-1) N/A(-1)	N/A(-1) N/A(-1)	17.3.1

*out of 180 countries

*agreed: 19.1 in 2017 and 189 in 2018

**agreed: 13 in 2017 and 19 in 2018

Goal 17: Partnership for sustainable development									
Target	Indicator	Target values	Ukraine	Kyiv R.	Taraschcha	Kivshovata	Kyslivka	Kiv Agro	
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 2020 - 6.0 2025 - 6.0 2030 - 6.0	2017 2018 2019 2020	not available not available	not available not available	not available not available	not available not available		
		2015 - 3.0 2020 - 10.0 2025 - 16.0 2030 - 17.5	2017 2018 2019 2020	not available not available	not available not available	not available not available	not available not available		
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 2020 - 18.0 2025 - 11.0 2030 - 7.0	2017 2018 2019 2020	214.3 194.0	N/A(-1) N/A(-1)	N/A(-1) N/A(-1)	N/A(-1) N/A(-1)		
		2015 - 5 2020 - 15 2025 - 30 2030 - 45	2017 2018 2019 2020	not available*	**	N/A(-1) N/A(-1)	N/A(-1) N/A(-1)		
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 2020 - 15 2025 - 30 2030 - 45	2017 2018 2019 2020	not available*	**	N/A(-1) N/A(-1)	N/A(-1) N/A(-1)		

*agreed: 19.1 in 2017 and 189 in 2018

**agreed: 13 in 2017 and 19 in 2018

N/A₁₋₃: national level
N/A₁₋₂: city level
N/A₁₋₃: specific area
N/A₁₋₄: no institution in village

Appendix B: Following up the previous report

1. Soil investigation at the unauthorised dumping site (page 9 in the previous report)

Soil at the unauthorised dumping site was investigated by Central Bio Lab in March 2020.

Overall contamination was not detected. Indeed all elements but zinc were within the standard value range, as described in the Table below. Although zinc is higher than the standard for agricultural land, it is still below the standard value for other purposes (set at 400 by the Finnish Ministry of Environment).¹ Having said that, however, this does not justify the continuation of fly-tipping. Proper waste management needs to be addressed lest contamination occurs.



Soil conditions at the unauthorised dumping site

Element	Unit of measure	Result	Standard value (agricultural land)
Arsenic	mg/kg	< 0.01	5 ^{*1}
Barium		94.54	750 ^{*2}
Cadmium		< 0.01	1 ^{*1}
Cobalt		< 0.01	20 ^{*1}
Chrome		23.4	100 ^{*1}
Copper		19.31	100 ^{*1}
Lead		< 0.01	60 ^{*1}
Mercury		< 0.01	0.5 ^{*1}
Nickel		16.3	50 ^{*1}
Zinc		297.93	200 ^{*1}

[Source: Central Bio Lab for result, Ministry of Environment of Finland (^{*1}), Government of Alberta (Canada) for standard value (^{*2}).]²

¹ Tóth, G., Hermann, T., Da Silva, M.R. & Montanarella, L. (2016) "Heavy metals in agricultural soils of the European Union with implications for food safety" *Environment International* 88: 299-309.

² Ministry of Environment of Finland (2007) *Government Decree on the Assessment of Soil Contamination*

2. Roof investigation at the main village institutions (page10-16 in the previous report)

Roof investigation was undertaken by Imbut at the medical centre, school and community centre in August 2019. The following are the findings and recommendations:

[Medical centre] (430m²)

Findings:

- significant damage to the asbestos-cement sheets (cracks, chips, missing parts)
- considerably worn-out wooden load-bearing elements (rafters, lattices, struts, braces) [emergency repairs required in some parts]
- leaking in places
- large quantity of construction waste in the attic

Recommendations:

- full replacement of wooden structure and roofing
- repair of pointing
- repair or re-installation of drainage system



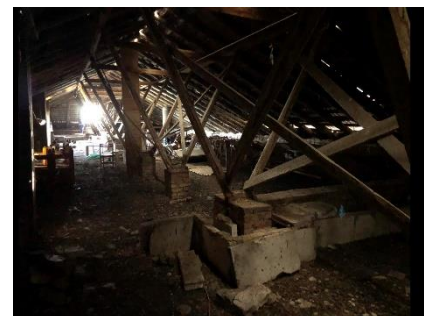
[School] (1,150m²)

Findings:

- significant damage to the asbestos-cement sheets (cracks, chips, missing parts)
- considerably worn-out wooden load-bearing elements (rafters, lattices, struts, braces) [emergency repairs required in some parts]
- leaking in places
- severely dilapidated ventilation shafts and brick constructions
- large quantity of construction waste and damaged furniture in the attic

Recommendations:

- full replacement of wooden structure and roofing
- renewal of pointing and ventilation shafts
- repair or re-installation of drainage system



[Community centre] (2,765m²)

Findings:

- significant damage to the coating of the roofing overlay
- damage to the concrete parapet slabs
- damage to metal gutters and joints
- destruction of the walls and places on the vertical walls that are adjacent to the roof
- leaking in places

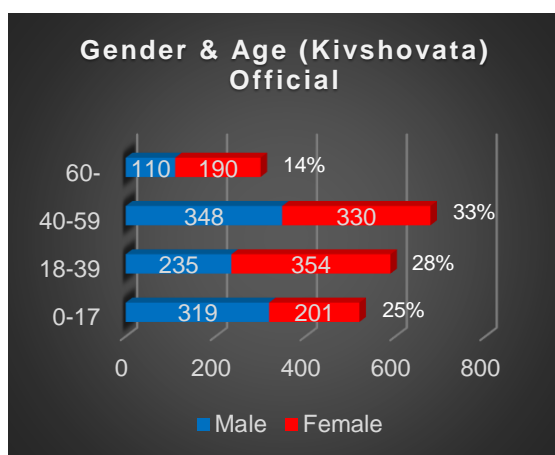
Recommendations:

- full replacement of roof overlay (possibly with concrete-sand screed)
- renovation/replacement of metal joints and drains
- repair or replacement of concrete parapet slabs
- repairs to the walls
- installation of drainage system at the roof intersections

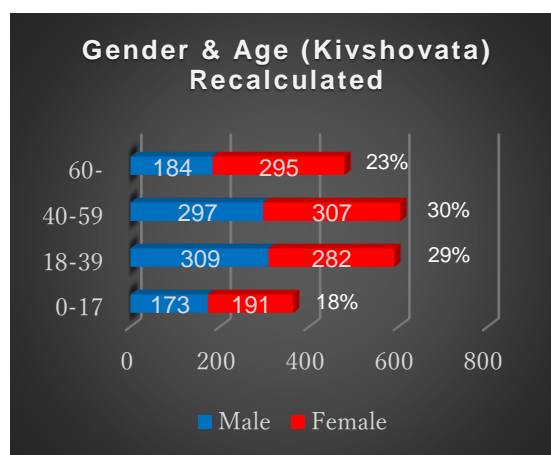


3. Demography (page 4 in the previous report)

Although an accurate comparison cannot be made because of differences between reference years, it would be fair to claim that the official data do not reflect the figures recalculated on the basis of the register of inhabitants. First, the raw numbers and percentages of elderly and young people differ substantially, with those in the recalculation similar to those of neighbouring villages. Second, the gender ratio among young people appears more in line with expectations in the recalculation. This can overcome the doubts posed in the previous report, in which the anomaly can be attributed to a data input error. Nevertheless, it does not undermine the observation that healthcare services in the village are poor. Far from it: improved services are urgently required, particularly by the elderly, who account for a substantial percentage of the village population. In addition, it is essential to have accurate demographic data, not only to recalculate the register of inhabitants but also to update the register per se, since several people on the current register are apparently over 110 years of age.



[Source: Tarashcha Passport 2019]



[Source: Kivshovata Village Council 2020]

4. Lack of vaccination [SDG indicator 3.7.1] (page 55 in the previous report)

In the previous survey, 29 people reported that they had not been vaccinated. Apart from one who answered incorrectly, they had not taken part in the national immunisation programme, for the following reasons:

- Lack of information (8 people)
- Allergic reaction (6 people)
- Lack of facilities (6 people)
- Mistrust (5 people)
- Religious reasons (2 people)
- Missed opportunity (1 person)

These findings were shared with the medical centre, to be followed up where possible.

5. Pre-primary enrolment [SDG indicator 4.2.1] (page 49 in the previous report)

In the previous survey, 1 person reported that their child aged 5 had not been enrolled to pre-primary education while another person reported that their child was enrolled but had not actually attended school. The reason for the former was lack of transportation, while the latter was due to a house move.

6. Unfair discrimination [SDGs indicator 10.2.1] (page 58-59 in the previous report)

In the previous survey, 22 people reported that they had been discriminated against in the previous 12 months. Apart from 12 who made false reports and 1 who was inaccessible, the context in which people faced discrimination is either the work environment (income: 2, age: 1) or welfare support (social support: 3, childcare: 1, health care: 1, pension: 1). They were informed of the hotline number for reporting such cases. While 8 people received the number, 1 person acknowledged the service but declined to contact it.

7. Sleep disorder (page 35-36 in the previous report)

In the previous survey, 51 people had reported that they slept for 4 hours or less each night. The reason for their lack of sleep was either their health condition (35 people) or their work schedule (16 people). By ill-health, they meant high blood pressure (11 people), headaches (9 people), heart pain (7 people), anxiety (7 people) and/or chronic pain (5 people). (The total number is higher than 35 because some people reported multiple conditions.)

8. Disability (page 5 and 40 in the previous report)

In the previous report, it was pointed out that 6 children in Kivshovata had disabilities and 1 was an orphan, according to Tarashcha passport 2017. On consulting the school's head teacher, it was possible to identify 4 of the children. While the orphan graduated without difficulty, three students with disabilities received support from a personal classroom assistant and were fortunate to have committed parents. However, one is the child of a single parent, and thus it is important to monitor their progress.

In addition, on information from the head of Kivshovata Agro, 8 employees were identified as likely to have special burdens of care: 3 employees with disabilities, 1 who was a single parent, and 4 with more than 4 dependents were identified. In collaboration with the company, follow-up measures will be taken when needed.