

Human Development, the SDGs and Social Business in Ukraine

Annual Report
(2020-2021)

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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.

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Foreword

The report highlights the consequences of the low level of institutional trust evident among residents surveyed in local villages, and the implications of this organisational feature for managing the health and personal aspirations of tenants of SDGs Corporation as well as other residents in these villages.

The report also shows that there has been some improvement in payment of taxes as well as increased expectation regarding future outcomes. In this context, the report makes the case that the health clinic, the first initiative of the charity Phoenix of Hope, needs to ensure that it is seen to be fair in its provision of services to all village residents, and thereby increase trust.

The potential for this first charity initiative of SDGs Corporation to build community trust can be enhanced by providing high quality services which will make it evident to all residents that the clinic is working to improve their health. Focussing on this dimension of human development will be the first step to measurable results that SDGs Corporation is improving the human development of the community as well as improving the livelihoods of villagers in the region.

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Preface

Since the early spring of 2020, our lives have been dramatically affected by the Covid-19 pandemic. Without exception, this has restrained both the villagers' activities and our own activities in the field. According to our latest survey, as at July 2021, 59 out of 362 respondents (16%) have been infected by Covid-19, while only 67 respondents (19%) have been vaccinated. Two hundred and thirty-four respondents (65%) are still concerned about the virus.

Nonetheless, since our previous report progress has been made in three fundamental ways: a charitable organisation has been founded, a health centre has been opened, and a research contract with the local college has been formalised.

- The charity is expected to take over the non-profit activities undertaken so far by Kivshovata Agro and SDGs Corporation, and to expand them further for the enhancement of villagers' lives and improvements to their communities.
- The health centre, as the charity's first project, is intended to tackle the most pressing difficulties faced by most villagers, in terms of accessibility, affordability and quality.
- The research contract with the Tarashcha State Technical, Economic and Law College is expected to make the use of local knowledge and networks, and then to promote our findings and activities throughout the region.



Notwithstanding these positive moves, however, a number of challenges remain in the villages. Among them is tax evasion, as we highlighted in last year's report. As we show in Appendix B to the present report the situation has improved, but it needs to be monitored while further efforts are applied to resolve the imbalance. This, in its turn, will ensure fair competition in business and enhance the villagers' trust in their institutions. Accordingly, we will monitor it as a reminder, for unless the tax problem is solved society will continue to be afflicted by low levels of trust and aspiration and will never flourish. (For a more detailed account of the relationship between trust and development, please refer to Section 2 of this report.)

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



Highlights

Stagnant development in Ukraine caused by the combination of low trust and high participation

Since independence three decades ago, Ukraine has had one of the worst performances in development in Eastern Europe. This can be attributed to the combination of a low level of trust and a high level of social participation. In a society where trust is high, people are more likely to make decisions that have long-term benefits, both for themselves and for others. In contrast, in a society where trust is low, people are more likely to prefer short-term benefits for themselves alone. Although participation is important, if the environment is fragile it will not only maintain an unwarrantable status quo but it might also reinforce it. Trust is thus essential for development in general and for participation in particular. For its cultivation, an institutional process is required to incentivise people to make the free choice of a fairer society. [See pages 3-7.]

Low trust in the villages

A marked contrast can be observed between interpersonal trust and institutional trust: the villagers trust people but do not trust institutions. This is not surprising, given that a high degree of unfairness prevails in society, as exemplified by the ongoing tax evasion. By providing support for the villagers in a fair manner over time, through the activities undertaken by Phoenix of Hope and its collaboration with the villagers, a greater degree of institutional trust is expected to be established in the villages while interpersonal trust is expected to improve among the people who live in them, and this in turn should raise their aspirations. [See pages 26-27.]

Low levels of knowledge but high levels of freedom of expression in the villages

Many villagers lack the knowledge that could have a direct bearing on their lives: daily news on the one hand, and mathematical skills on the other, although both are essential for reasoned discussion. On the other hand, many of them enjoy a high level of freedom of expression. While it is good that they feel free to express their own views, such circumstances make it difficult for them to escape the status quo even if participation and public debate are promoted in the process of development. In a corrupt society, one possible outcome is a vicious cycle. Indeed, this situation reflects a finding from data analysis at national level. Yet aspirations enhanced by the building of trust would make it easier for people to learn how to sustain reasoned discussions towards a flourishing society. [See pages 33-35, 3-7.]

Development planning

To implement development policy in the villages in an effective and localised manner, five criteria have been adopted: gap in performance; size of beneficiary; knock-on effect; safety net; and sociality.

- Narrowing gaps in performance: targeting the least satisfactory performances among the SDGs;
- Expanding the number of beneficiaries: reflecting the extent to which people are affected by implementation;
- Increasing knock-on effects: assessing the extent to which the improvement of one goal, target or indicator affects others;
- Strengthening safety nets: protecting the vulnerable outside the SDGs;

- Expanding sociality: promoting social connections.

While the first three are based on the SDGs, the latter two are supplemented on the basis of the vision of human development. Applying these criteria, all but one of the SDGs could be covered by the forthcoming development plan in the villages. [See pages 9-11.]

Charitable organisation: Phoenix of Hope

The charity Phoenix of Hope was established in the spring of 2021, with the aim of enhancing the villagers' well-being in line with human development goals and SDGs. It brings together the non-profit activities pursued to date by the SDGs Corporation and Kivshovata Agro, and seeks to expand them. It works both independently and in collaboration with local initiatives. Its intention is to work for the village and for the villagers in general. Nevertheless, a distinction is required for the time being between the stakeholders of Kivshovata Agro and the non-stakeholders; the former will receive some preferential services in order to justify the lower rent paid by Kivshovata Agro than the rents paid by other enterprises. In spite of this, given that some villagers (and particularly pensioners) have no agricultural land, some of our services will be offered to everyone without discrimination. Ultimately, the remaining distinction is expected to be lifted when greater fairness prevails in the villages. [See page 12.]

The health centre

The health centre was founded in the spring of 2021 as the first project by Phoenix of Hope, in order to tackle what according to the previous surveys were the most pressing difficulties facing the villagers. It started with three doctors (two general practitioners and one specialist in internal medicine), two nurses and two receptionists. So far, both demand and satisfaction levels are high. The most prevalent conditions from which villagers suffer, according to the feedback forms, are cardiovascular disease, nervous debility, and musculoskeletal disorders. To respond to their demands, a neurologist has also been engaged, while a cardiologist has yet to be appointed. In addition to curative care, the health centre is intended to offer preventive care (e.g. through health checkups and follow-up advice for healthy life-styles) in order to accelerate the impact on villagers' health. [See pages 13-16.]

Lower happiness/satisfaction with high aspirations during the Covid-19 pandemic

The levels of happiness and satisfaction have both fallen by comparison with pre-Covid times. Nonetheless, overall levels of aspiration have gone up. This is a clear indication of people's positive perspectives on the improvements in village life now and in the future, even during such difficult times. [See pages 22-25.]

A sign of improvement in some SDGs and human development

While the situation of some SDGs have worsened because of the Covid-19 lockdown, others have got improved. For example, the sense of deprivation from lack of health-care has declined dramatically (from 76% to 19%), probably because of our newly-opened health centre (NB 93% of the survey participants were aware that our health centre had opened). In addition, people's awareness of the availability of legal aid has risen substantially (from 44% to 59%) possibly because of our repeated surveys. This improvement coincides with an improvement in the percentage of questions answered correctly on the dimension of knowledge (international politics, mathematical calculations) in human development. [See pages 43, 47, 49, 33-34, 40.]



Local authority taxes: another sign of improvement

In 2020, Kivshovata Agro covered 58.8% of the tax liabilities for 49.1% of the agricultural land in the village of Kivshovata, while other agencies covered 41.2% of the liabilities for 50.9% of the land. The balance of tax liabilities was improved in comparison to what it had been in 2019, when Kivshovata Agro had covered 71.9% of the tax liabilities for 50.4% of the agricultural land while other agencies had covered only 28.1% of the liabilities for 49.6% of the land. The improvement in 2020 is encouraging, but it is important to continue monitoring change until the imbalance is resolved. [See Appendix B.]

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Appendix A: SDGs in national, regional, district and village levels

Appendix B: Taxation in the village of Kivshovata

1. Introduction

This is the third annual report 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.

The latest report highlights the significance of trust in society. The positive impact of trust on development is widely acknowledged but it needs to be re-emphasised in the context of Ukraine, a country stricken by corruption (as exemplified by widespread tax evasion and shadow economy). The lack of trust naturally constitutes a hindrance to the furtherance of the United Nations’ human development aims and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and has a devastating impact on people’s aspirations. Accordingly, this year’s survey begins to measure the level of trust as a key driver of development, along with villagers’ aspirations, in addition to its measurements of human development and the SDGs.

The report is in seven parts.

The first part features the stagnation of development in Ukraine more than three decades after independence, proposes a possible reason for it, and argues for the need to build trust in society.

The second part introduces five criteria for implementing a development policy in an effective and localised manner, in line with the SDGs and human development. This part then shows how they can be applied to our activities in the villages.

The third part reports on the foundation of a charitable organisation and a health centre and charts their progress; it also proposes a mode of operation.

The fourth part reports on the contributions made by the charity and Kivshovata Agro.

The fifth part updates the progress in villagers’ lives from the perspectives of overall well-being, human development, and the SDGs. (As in the second survey, the target group for the third survey comprised villagers in general, by contrast with the first survey, which targeted landowners in contract with Kivshovata Agro. As the part dealing with human development in the first survey was replaced in the second survey but reinstated in the present survey, some detailed explanation of the performance by villagers in general remains for this part. It differs from the part of the SDGs, on which the performance by villagers in general was explained in detail in the second report.)

The last two parts, in the Appendix, use official data to cover the achievements of the SDGs at national, regional, district and village levels. They also use data from our survey to record achievements in the villages of Kivshovata and Kyslivka, and to follow up the balance of taxation in Kivshovata, on which we reported a year ago.

The aim of this project is to promote human development and the SDGs in Kivshovata, Kyslivka and the neighbouring villages, by building trust and raising aspirations through various activities initiated by the newly-founded charity and in collaboration with local initiatives. Public participation is of intrinsic importance but it cannot be justified unreservedly in societies where the level of trust is low, because

people in these circumstances are more likely to pursue short-term advantage on their own while deceiving one another. Tax evasion by individuals, for example, is a logical choice as a survival skill in such a situation. However, it naturally leads into a vicious circle, ending in self-destruction with little hope for the future. It seems that this is exactly the case in Ukraine. To make society and people flourish, trust needs to be taken more seriously. It sounds like a pipe-dream, but unless trust-building is addressed, Ukraine will continue to fail, as largely has been the case since independence (Section 2).

2. Development in Ukraine after independence¹

Stagnation along economic and social dimensions

This year marks the thirtieth anniversary of Ukrainian independence from the Soviet Union. However, the country is in crisis in multiple ways. Indeed, both the current rate of development and progress since independence are among the worst in Eastern Europe, as shown below.

To examine economic conditions, five indicators have been selected: income (GDP per capita), labour productivity (GDP per person employed), the unemployment rate, the consumer price index, and the size of the shadow economy [Table 1].

Table 1: Economic indicators in Eastern Europe after independence



¹ This section is based on the research paper, T. Hirai (2020) "The Impact of Trust on the Quality of Participation in Development: The case of Ukraine" published in the *International Journal of Social Quality* 10(2): 72-92.

In the region, Ukraine has shown the worst performance on all five indicators, both in terms of their current levels and in terms of their change over time. On the one hand, income and labour productivity are about half of the regional averages (US\$13.3k against US\$27.8k; US\$29.2k against US\$57.1k). Progress in labour productivity is even lower, at only 90% of its level in 1991. On the other hand, the unemployment rate and the consumer price index are around twice as high as the regional average (8.9% against 4.5%; 281.7 against 148.3). The hike in unemployment is particularly worth noting, since many countries in the region have succeeded in bringing unemployment down. Given that Ukraine was performing moderately well in terms of income (US\$7.3k against US\$7.1k) and labour productivity (US\$30.9k against US\$32.0k), and far better in unemployment (1.9% against 6.5%) in the region around the time of independence, the current deterioration is remarkable. With this in mind, the data all need to be interpreted with caution, given that the size of the shadow economy in Ukraine is around half of its official GDP (44.80% on average in 1991-2015), which makes it the highest in the region.

To examine social conditions, seven indicators have been selected: the Human Development Index (HDI) and its components (life expectancy, mean years of schooling, and expected years of schooling), government expenditure on health and on education, and income inequality [Table 2]. Unlike the economic performance, the social conditions in Ukraine are mixed. On the one hand, Ukraine has the second lowest performances in the region on the HDI and longevity (one of the components of the HDI) (0.750 against 0.820; 72.0 years against 75.3 years), and its rates of improvement from 1990 to 2018 are the lowest in the region (6.4% against 16.2%; 2.2% against 5.3%, respectively). Nevertheless, another component of the HDI (i.e., knowledge measured by mean and expected years of schooling) performs around the same as the regional average (11.3 against 12.0; 15.1 against 15.0). Government expenditure on health and on education is similarly equivalent to the regional average (6.7% against 6.9%; 5.0% against 4.8%). While the relatively good performance in the field of education is encouraging news, the discrepancy between government expenditure on health and the population's actual state of health is worrying, as it implies inefficiency in the field of health care (although life expectancy is not an ideal indicator for time sensitivity). Moreover, when it comes to income inequality (measured by the Atkinson's inequality index), Ukraine has performed best in the region over a decade (10.4% against 13.8% in 2010; 8.5% against 14.8% in 2018). Here again, though, this finding needs to be considered with caution in relation to the size of the shadow economy, as is the case with the analysis of economic conditions.

Table 2: Social indicators in Eastern Europe after independence

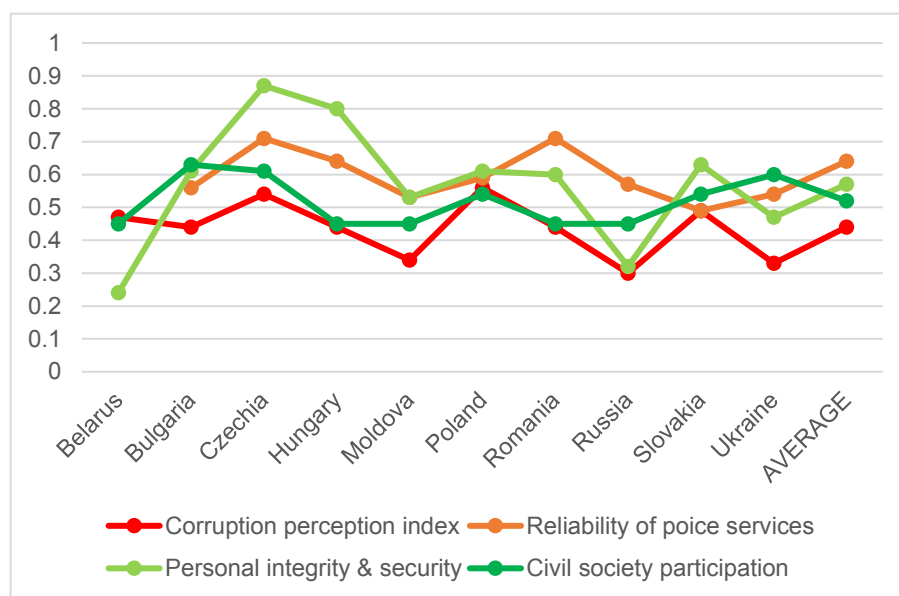


High level of participation despite a low level of trust

While participation is intrinsically important for empowering people through the process of development, it is also instrumentally important for making development efficient. But if participation does not function well, it will not only render development inefficient but also maintain or even aggravate unacceptable

conditions. This is especially the case if intrinsic importance is prioritised over instrumental importance whenever the conditions are not right. For analysis, the data relevant to participation and institutional trust in Eastern Europe are shown in Graph 1.

Graph 1: Institutional trust and participation in Eastern Europe



(Data source: IDEA 2020, TI 2020, WEF 2019)

Institutional trust can be categorised into two ways according to its drivers: trust in intention (e.g. integrity, openness, fairness) and trust in competence (e.g. responsibility, reliability) (OECD 2017). These are represented respectively by the ‘corruption perception index’, which measures perceived levels of public sector corruption, and the ‘reliability of police services’ index, which measures the extent to which police services can be relied upon to enforce law and order. Ukraine demonstrates poor performance on both indexes: the second-lowest corruption perception index (0.33 against 0.44) and the third-lowest reliability of police services index (0.54 against 0.64) in the region.

In turn, participation can be analysed by its environment and its state. A participatory environment is represented by ‘personal integrity and security’, measuring the extent to which civil rights and liberties including the freedoms of expression, association, religion and movement are respected, while a participatory state is represented by ‘civil society participation’, measuring the extent to which organised, voluntary, self-generating and autonomous social life is dense and vibrant. Ukraine has the third lowest measure of personal integrity and security (0.47 against 0.57) but the third highest civil society participation (0.60 against 0.52).

Overall, the unfavourable participatory environment is understandable given the low level of institutional trust in terms of both intention and competence. People consider their safety in participating and expressing their own opinions. In such a context, the high level of participation in Ukraine cannot

necessarily be celebrated, since participation in a society with a low level of trust is likely to maintain the status quo rather than overturn it for the betterment of people's lives. This could be a reason why Ukraine has stagnated over three decades.

Trust building is important if participation is to work

The above findings point to the probability of a naïve application of participation in Ukraine: participation occurs even though its conditions are fragile, implying either that people will not express their personal opinions for fear of the existing power hierarchy or that they will express opinions in conformity with that hierarchy. In such a context, participation maintains an unwarrantable position or even reinforces it. Tax avoidance, for example, is instanced as a sign of adaptive preference in the societies where it prevails. People might understand the reasons for paying taxes but will nevertheless avoid paying them, in order to survive in a corrupt society. A naïve application of participation will thus not only be ineffective; it will also be harmful.

In a society where trust is high, people are more likely to make decisions that prove beneficial in the longer term, both for themselves and for others. By contrast, in a society where trust is low, people are more likely to prefer short-term advantages for themselves alone. This means that participation will never properly function in societies lacking in trust, since their members will often deceive one another. Trust is thus essential for development in general and for participation in particular. For its cultivation, an institutional process is required to incentivise people to choose, of their own accord, a fairer society.

To make this happen, instead of relying exclusively on participation, intervention is required at an institutional level, and this can be represented as a “nudge” in such a way as to change people's behaviour predictably and favourably, without prohibiting any options or changing any economic incentives (Thaler and Sunstein 2009). For example, a tax-paying enterprise can give stakeholders preferential access to welfare facilities such as medical and learning services (which are high in quality and stable over time), so that non-stakeholders who had previously avoided paying taxes will have an incentive to join the enterprise in order to gain those benefits while paying taxes. In reality, apart from participation and public discussion, tangible benefits are required to change behaviours in a society where tax avoidance is prevalent, so as to demonstrate that those who live fairly will benefit in the long run and thus help to enhance trust in society. This is all the more important in view of the ongoing decentralisation reform in Ukraine, after which people will have more opportunity to take part in public life. It is high time to take seriously an institutional intervention, possibly one made by an external enterprise.

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3. Development planning

The SDGs comprise seventeen goals, with numerous targets and indicators. It would be unrealistic to expect to achieve all of them simultaneously. Moreover, SDGs will fail to resolve some of the problems that are important for the improvement of villagers' well-being in line with human development. With these points in mind, five criteria have been established to shape development policy in the villages in an effective and localised manner [Chart 1].

Chart 1: 5 selection criteria



Two of the three criteria in green boxes (i.e. 'gaps in performance' and 'knock-on effects') correspond to criteria for priority-setting in the implementation of the SDGs (namely 'level of urgency' determined by a baseline assessment of indicators and 'systemic impact' determined by an interaction assessment between targets) proposed by Allen et al. (2019)². The other criterion in green ('size of beneficiary') is added to reflect the potential scale of benefit in terms of headcount. Taken together, the 'gaps in performance' criterion targets the worst performances among the SDGs (vertical impact) and the 'size of beneficiary' criterion reflects the coverage of people affected by implementation (horizontal impact); meanwhile, the knock-on effects assess the extent to which the improvement of one goal, target and indicator affects others (crossover impact). Furthermore, the two criteria in blue boxes ('safety net' and 'sociality') have been added to supplement the missing elements in the SDGs from the perspective of human development, namely to protect the needy outside the SDGs and to promote social connections. By following these five criteria, a development plan is expected to be more effective and more localised. While 'gaps in performance', 'size of beneficiary' and 'knock-on effects' are top-down in line with the

² Allen, C., Metternicht, G., & Wiedmann, T. (2019) "Prioritising SDG Targets: Assessing baselines, gaps and interlinkages" *Sustainability Science* 14: 421-438.

SDGs that have been determined in advance, ‘safety net’ and ‘social connection’ are bottom-up in that they encourage villagers to become actively involved in the process of determining who most needs to be protected and how sociality should be developed in line with human development.

The following table [Table 3] illustrates the selection of SDG goals and targets by applying these criteria to the survey results over the past three years, with possible ways of tackling them.

Table 3: SDG goals & targets focused based on five selection criteria and strategies

Goal	Target	Selection criteria					How?
		Gap in performance	Size of beneficiary	Knock-on effect	Safety net	Sociality	
1. End poverty	(Overall)				○		Hotline
2. Zero hunger	2.1 Ensure accessibility to balance nutrition to the level of scientifically based standards for all population groups	○	○	○			Health awareness raising Grocery shop + delivery service
	2.3 Ensure the development of sustainable food production systems that help maintain ecosystems and gradually improve the quality of land and soil, primarily through innovative technologies	○	○				Organic product in KA
3. Good health & well-being	(Overall)	○	○	○			Health check & awareness raising
4. Quality education	4.3 Ensure access to vocational education	○		○			Mutual fund
	4.5 Increase the prevalence of knowledge and skills required for decent jobs and entrepreneurship among the population	○	○	○			Lifelong learning Computer & internet + support
5. Gender equality	(Overall)				○		Hotline
6. Clean water & sanitation	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		○	○			Hygiene upgrade + awareness raising
7. Affordable & clean energy	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	○	○				Solar energy [related to industry diversification in KA]
8. Decent work & economic growth	8.3 Increase employment	○		○			Industry diversification in KA
9. Industry, innovation & infrastructure	9.2 Ensure increased use of electric transport and related network infrastructure	○	○				Public taxi by electric car
	9.4 Ensure access to the internet, especially in rural areas		○	○		○	Internet
10. Reduce inequality	10.2 Prevent manifestations of discrimination in society				○		Hotline
	10.3 Ensure access to social services	○	○	○			Medical clinic Public taxi by electric car
11. Sustainable cities & communities	11.2 Ensure development of settlements and territories exclusively based on integrated planning and participatory management		○	○		○	Public meeting

Goal	Target	Selection criteria					How?
		Gap in performance	Size of beneficiary	Knock-on effect	Safety net	Sociality	
12. Sustainable consumption & production	12.4 Reduce the amount of waste generation, and increase recycling and reuse through innovative technologies and production	○	○				Recycling
13. Climate action	13.1 Limit greenhouse gas emissions in the economy		○				Solar energy Public taxi by electric car
15. Life on land	15.3 Restore degraded lands and soils through innovative technology	○	○				Organic product in KA Diversification in KA
16. Peace, justice & strong institutions	(Overall)				○		Hotline
	16.3 Increase confidence in courts and ensure equal access to justice	○	○	○			Lifelong learning
17. Partnerships for the goals	17.1 Mobilize additional financial resources by promoting foreign and domestic investment		○	○			Investment in KA
	17.3 Develop a partnership between government and business to achieve the SDGs		○	○			Collaboration with local government

As shown above, all but goal 14 (Life below water) could be covered in the forthcoming development plan in the villages. Note here that two criteria in line with human development (i.e. ‘safety net’ and ‘sociality’) have not been reflected centrally in the list of SDGs (for obvious reasons) and thus need to be addressed by additional support.

4. Foundation of the charitable organisation and health centre

In April 2021 the SDGs Corporation established a charitable organisation to improve villagers' well-being in line with human development and the SDGs. As a first step, a health centre was established to address the most pressing difficulties faced by the villagers, which were noted in our previous reports.

4.1 Charity: Phoenix of Hope

The charity Phoenix of Hope brings together the non-profit activities inaugurated by the SDGs Corporation and Kivshovata Agro, and develops them to enhance the lives of the villagers – irrespective of whether they are stakeholders of Kivshovata Agro or not.



Prior to the foundation, SDGs Corporation put out a call for a name for the organisation, targeting the employees of SDGs Corporation and Kivshovata Agro. From fourteen suggestions, the selection committee (i.e. the SDGs Corporation research team) chose 'Phoenix of Hope', on the grounds of (1) its consistency with the idea of our project in line with sustainability and aspiration, and (2) its accessibility across languages by including a universal term (i.e. 'phoenix').

The founding members consist of six workers. In addition to the President, who concurrently serves as Director of SDGs Corporation, five workers were transferred either from SDGs Corporation or Kivshovata Agro. Phoenix of Hope established a base on the ground floor of the Kivshovata Agro headquarters.

The charity's intention is to work for the village and for the villagers in general. However, a distinction is made between the stakeholders of Kivshovata Agro and others. The stakeholders receive some preferential services because their lower rents need to be compensated. (N.B. The charity's funding derives from the corporate profits of SDGs Corporation, including Kivshovata Agro). Otherwise, non-stakeholders (i.e. stakeholders in other companies) would benefit from our services while receiving higher rents, becoming, in effect, 'free riders'. However, the distinction between stakeholders and non-stakeholders needs to be made with care, taking into account those who have no agricultural land (especially those who are pensioners). For this purpose, some of our services will be made available to all, regardless of their status as stakeholders or non-stakeholders, while others will be made available according to status. Ultimately, the remaining distinction will be lifted when fairness prevails in the villages.



Phoenix of Hope thus works independently but in collaboration with local initiatives, on the quest for a fairer society in which trust and aspirations thrive.

4.2 Health centre

A health centre was open in April and went into full-scale operation in May after establishing a base on the ground floor of the Kivshovata Agro headquarters. As of August 2021, the health centre consists of four doctors (two family doctors, an internist, and a neurologist), two nurses, and two receptionists. The opening times total 47 hours over seven days a week. In addition, an out-of-hours service (with on-site consultation) is available for up to 10 hours a month.

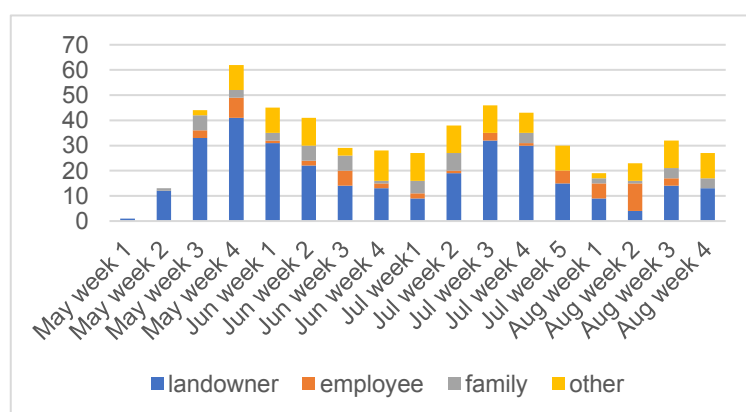


The health centre is open to everyone. But, as explained above, fairness requires that its services differ in availability between the stakeholders of Kivshovata Agro and others. For this purpose, the consultation fee differed as follows:³

- Consultations are free of charge for stakeholders (i.e. landowners who have contracts with Kivshovata Agro, employees of Kivshovata Agro and Phoenix of Hope and their family members who do not hold agricultural land in the neighbouring villages)
- For all others, the standard consultation fee is 70UAH (and is subject to increase due to inflation)⁴

A total of 548 visits (185 people) have been counted to the health centre during the past four months.⁵ As Table 4 shows, the weekly patient attendance peaked at 62 during the fourth week of May, nearly a month after the opening. After that, attendance ranged between 19 and 46 patients a week, with an average of 32. Month by month, there were 120 consultations in May, 149 in June, 178 in July, and 101 in August. This means that the overall use is going up, except for August when people are busy

Table 4: Health centre usage



harvesting in their own gardens or travelling away from the village, and except for times when the health centre was opening less frequently than usual because the doctors were on leave. The most frequent users are the landowners contracted with Kivshovata Agro (308, or 18 a week), followed by others (128, or 8 a week), employees (54, or 3 a week) and family members (53, or 3 a week).

³ This initial consultation fee was revised in September, after reviewing demand and supply (as explained later).

⁴ 1 UAH = 0.037 USD (as of the 7th September 2021). This exchange rate will be applied throughout this report.

⁵ They include 5 people who used the out-of-hours service.

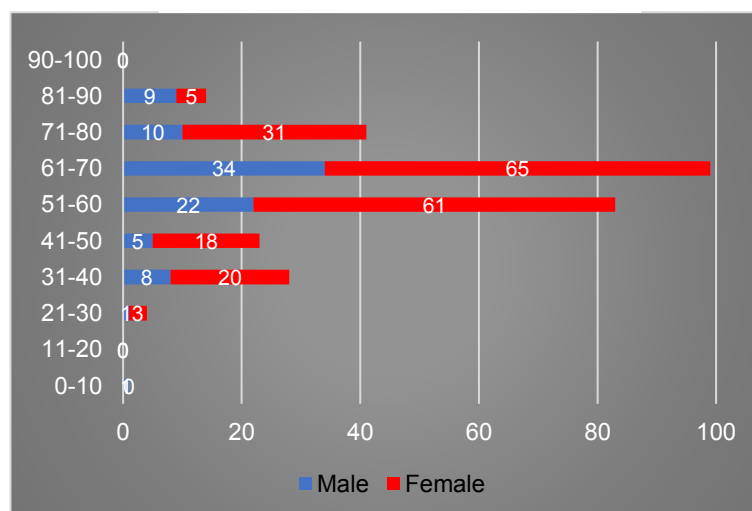
According to 293 patients who submitted a feedback form, the top five conditions they have suffered from are as follows:

1. Cardiovascular disease (120)
2. Nerve pain (56)
3. Bone disease (18)
4. Digestive disorder (16)
5. Respiratory disease (8)

The figures correspond to the results of the past and present surveys (i.e. type of chronic illness). To respond, a neurologist has been hired since July to treat nervous disorders and bone diseases (e.g. arthritis and osteoporosis). But a cardiovascular specialist has yet to be recruited to meet the most frequent need.

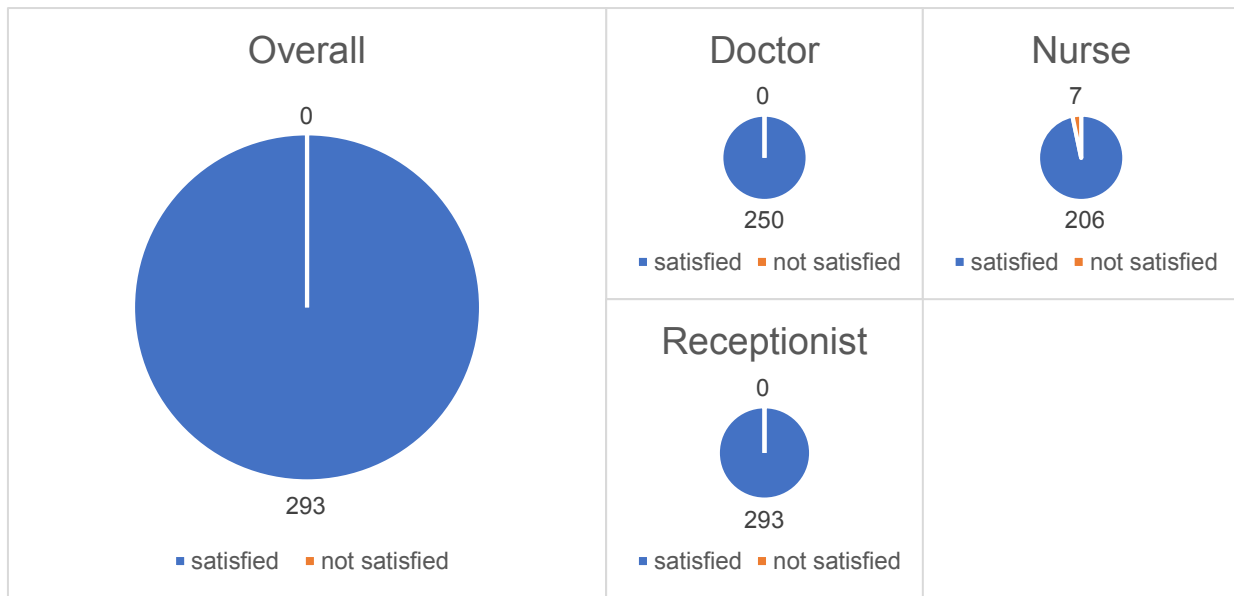
People aged in their 50s to 70s made the highest demands on healthcare (223 out of 293; 76%), and females made twice as high a demand as males did (203 vis-à-vis 90), as shown below [Graph 2].

Graph 2: Age and gender of patients



To summarise all patients were satisfied with the health centre. Breaking down the services, all were satisfied with doctors and receptionists, but that was not the case with nurses, as seven patients registered dissatisfaction [Chart 2]. This was due to repeated attempts by one of the nurses to find a blood vessel when administering injections in the first two months. Following a discussion with the nurse, no complaints have been raised subsequently. In this way, we continue to be intent on improving our services.

Chart 2: Patients' satisfaction with the health centre



Finally, patients were asked what should be done to improve our services. Their responses can be categorised under two heads: requests for specialists or special equipment, and requests for general amenities. The top three items under each head are as follows:

<p><u>Specialists / special equipment</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ultrasound diagnostic imaging (72) 2. Physiotherapy (64) 3. Dentistry (18) 	<p><u>General amenities</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Water cooler (6) 2. TV/BGM (5) 3. Transport (2)
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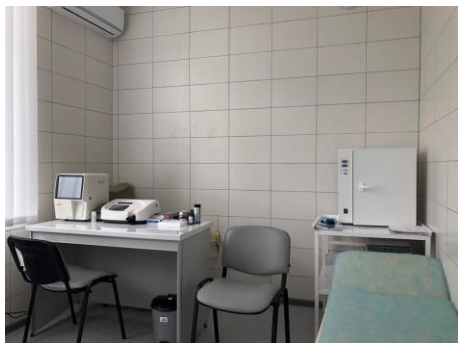
The ultrasound diagnostic system cannot be considered, at least for now, given the limited budget and the current scale of the health centre, but a privately-run dental surgery is due to open soon next to the pharmacy. One possibility would be to offer the stakeholders financial assistance to access the dental surgery. Otherwise, all specialist physiotherapy and the water cooler, TV/BGM and transport for general amenities can be considered as auxiliary services.



Four months after opening, we reviewed demand and supply, and have made (or plan to make) some adjustments:

1. The consultation fee for all non-stakeholders increased to 300UAH in September 2021, with the exception of pensioners who have no agricultural land and whose fee will remain at 70UAH (implemented in September 2021).
2. The appointment service is now prioritised for stakeholders (implemented in September 2021).
3. The out-of-hours service is available only for stakeholders (implemented in September 2021).
4. The opening hours will be reduced to 32 hours over 5 days a week, given the cost and demand (implementation expected in November 2021).

The health centre has already been widely acknowledged in the village. In the survey conducted in July 2021, 93% of villagers (338/362) were aware of its opening.



5. Contribution to the villages

The SDGs Corporation pledged that part of the annual profit would be used to improve village life. Beginning in 2021, Phoenix of Hope has taken on the contribution (i.e. non-profit activities) to the villages previously made by the SDGs Corporation and Kivshovata Agro. An exception is the mutual aid reserved for employees of Kivshovata Agro and landowners in contract with Kivshovata Agro, which remains under the operation of Kivshovata Agro.

5.1 Contribution by Phoenix of Hope

In 2020, activities had to be suspended during the prolonged lockdown caused by Covid-19. Meanwhile, we used the time to open a health centre, which began operations in the spring of 2021. The total building cost was 2,444,783 UAH (90,457 USD) and its monthly running cost as of August 2021 is 132,649 UAH (4,908 USD).⁶ It offers complimentary access (i.e. waived consultation fee and free basic treatment) with additional benefits (appointment and out-of-hours services) to the employees of Kivshovata Agro and Phoenix of Hope and their family members, as well as to the landowners who have land contracts with Kivshovata Agro and their family members (the stakeholders).⁷ This distinction is required to offset the lower rents paid by Kivshovata Agro, and this service will be expanded in the years to come.

At the same time, however, our contribution to the village as a whole is vital in the long term, particularly bearing in mind those people who have no agricultural land and thus do not have an opportunity to enter into a contract with Kivshovata Agro. In this light, the following activities were supported regardless of stakeholder status:

- Donation of caps with a Phoenix of Hope badge to the village band [13,390 UAH (495 USD)]
- Gifts for 36 vulnerable households made at the village festivals in Kivshovata and Kyslivka [5,955 UAH (220 USD)]



⁶ The monthly running cost will be reduced from November 2021 onwards by reducing its opening hours (as explained in the previous section).

⁷ To be precise, family members are eligible only if they have no agricultural land in the neighbouring villages, to ensure that nobody enjoys our preferential services while having a land contract with another organisation.

In addition, the following activities were or will be supported in 2021, by using the one-off budget allocated to the launching ceremony of Phoenix of Hope [3,000 USD (81,081 UAH)]. (This decision was made both because of the remaining restrictions caused by the Covid-19 pandemic and to establish collaboration with existing projects organised by volunteers in the villages.)

- Purchase of a candy floss machine for various occasions including village festivals [10,700 UAH]
- Presentation of benches & bin-boxes to the park in Kivshovata (part of extensive renovations) [28,045 UAH]
- Support for the construction of an outdoor classroom at the school in Kivshovata [up to 20,000 UAH]
- Presentation of essential equipment to sponsor a newly-established football team [up to 23,000 UAH]

The candy floss machine is expected to be used at various occasions in Kivshovata, Kyslivka and the neighbouring villages for promotional purposes and also to be hired out to raise additional income for charity. At the village festivals in Kivshovata and Kyslivka, it was very popular with children and their parents, selling candy floss to over 300 customers.



The provision of benches is part of an extensive renovation programme in the park initiated by a voluntary group in Kivshovata. It provides villagers with space for sociality. Our plan is to collaborate with them and facilitate the expansion of such projects to get villagers involved in the process of development.

The outdoor classroom for a relaxing study environment was initiated by the school in Kivshovata and sponsored partly by parents, teachers, and employees of Kivshovata Agro. The sponsorship by Phoenix of Hope is complementary to the ongoing project and seeks to regain the trust of the school, which was adversely affected by the postponement of the cloakroom renovation.



Finally, the launch of a football team has been initiated by an SDGs Corporation employee who used to



play for one of the leading clubs in Ukraine. The sponsorship is thought of as part of the aspirational uplift in the village, in parallel with the existing village band.

Following the rule previously agreed, all items were or will be purchased by ourselves instead of making donations to the sponsored bodies in cash, to prevent corruption and bribery in the process of procurement.

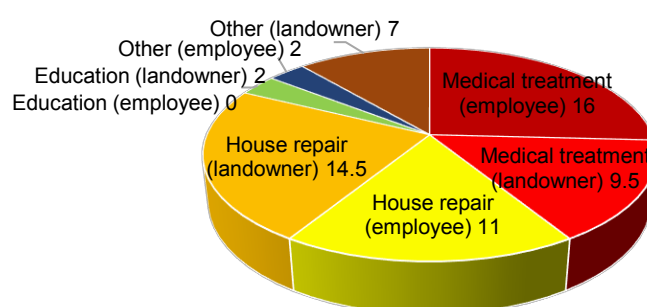
5.2 Contribution by Kivshovata Agro: Mutual aid

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 matters, 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 circumstances, 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 people's interests, their monitoring and ultimately their control, and their active engagement is thus recommended.

In 2020, interest-free loans had been newly taken out by 29 employees (amounting to 547,500 UAH (20,258 USD)) and by 33 landowners (amounting to 526,000 UAH (19,462 USD)). For both employees and landowners, the date of repayment was set in each case at the first anniversary of the loan. (The repayment rate for the loans taken out in 2019 was 94% (981,699 out of 1,042,415 UAH, 58 out of 68 cases) (as of August 2021).

While the loans to employees range from 10,000 to 50,000 UAH (370 to 1,850 USD) per case for the purposes of medical treatment (16 cases), house repair (11 cases), education (0 case) or other purposes (2 cases), the loans to landowners range from 5,000 to 50,000 UAH (185 to 1,850 USD) per case for the purposes of medical treatment (9.5 cases), house repair (14.5 cases), education (2 cases) or other purposes (7 cases) [Chart 3]. Medical treatment and house repair were the most frequent reason for seeking a loan (25.5 cases respectively).

Chart 3: Purpose of interest-free loan



In 2021, interest-free loans were taken out by 9 employees (147,950 UAH (5,474 USD)) and 16 landowners (204,000 UAH (7,548 USD)) (as of June 2021).

As to grants-in-aid, one grant continues to be made for the family whose breadwinner had lost his life in a traffic accident in 2018. In 2020 the family received 26,616 UAH (985 USD) (21,426 UAH (793 USD) after tax), and in 2021 (as of August), 16,154 UAH (598 USD) (20,067 UAH (742 USD) after tax).

Progress analyses

- Although no contribution was made in 2019 because of the Covid-19 lockdown, Phoenix of Hope has so far contributed to the villages in 2021, by means of (1) opening a health centre, (2) providing caps for the band, (3) making gifts to needy people at the village festivals, (4) purchasing a candy floss machine for use on various occasions, and (5) donating benches and bin-boxes in the park. It further expects (1) to support the construction of an outdoor classroom at the school and (2) to sponsor a newly-established football team.
- After a spike in 2019, the landowners' demands to the mutual fund went down slightly while demands by employees continued to go up. Overall, the level of demand is still rising, and the repayment rate remains high (94% in 2018, 94% in 2019, as of August 2021).

Mutual fund

	2018		2019		2020	
	Amount	Case	Amount	Case	Amount	Case
Employee	202,000	18	457,045	30	547,500	29
Landowner	150,000	11	585,370	38	526,000	33
Total	352,000	29	1,042,415	68	1,073,500	62

[Unit: UAH]

- Over the past three years, calls on the mutual fund for medical treatment are still dominant but have gone down slightly (48% in 2018, 49% in 2019, 41% in 2020). Meanwhile, the demand for house repair continues to rise (24% in 2018, 31% in 2019, 41% in 2020), while the demand for education has gone down markedly (28% in 2018, 13% in 2019, 3% in 2020).

Recommendations

- To continue to provide support on the basis of the development plan (Section 3), both independently and in collaboration with local initiatives, aiming to achieve a fair balance between stakeholders and non-stakeholders
- To hire a cardiologist, the highest demand at the health centre, while considering the provision of physiotherapy
- To consider an increase to the mutual fund's budget in response to growing demand

6. Assessment

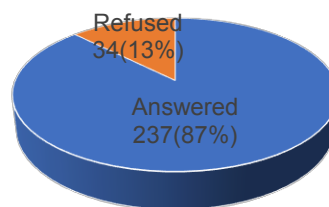
To assess people's living conditions a survey was undertaken, sampling 237 households, or around one in five households in each village (34 out of 184 in Kyslivka and 203 out of 1,050 in Kivshovata). The sample consisted of 362 people in total (50 in Kyslivka and 312 in Kivshovata). For



reasons of safety during the Covid-19 pandemic, it was conducted by telephone instead of in person. It targeted the same informants as the previous survey because up-to-date contact information was unavailable.⁸ The survey covered issues of overall well-being, human development and the SDGs.

Two hundred and thirty-seven households (87%) in the target sample took part [Chart 4]. The refusal rate does not include inaccessibility (31), or inability to take part on account of ill health or mortality (9).

Chart 4: Questionnaire participation



In Kyslivka, 34 (87%) households took part, while 203 (88%) took part in Kivshovata [Chart 5].

Chart 5: Questionnaire participation by village



Unlike the previous two surveys, this one found no disparity in participation between the villages. This is explained by the fact that we targeted participants in the previous survey only, namely those who already understood the survey's purpose and were willing to express their views. Nonetheless, the villages had about the same refusal rate, which was possibly due to exhaustion from our repeated contacts or to difficulties associated with telephone surveys.

⁸ The telephone survey and the same target sample as the previous survey led to a reduction in the number of participants, which was down from 311 households in the second survey.

6.1 Overall well-being⁹

While the survey items relating to happiness and satisfaction are identical with those in the previous two surveys, those relating to aspirations are extended to the whole sample (from covering only Kivshovata in the second survey) while those relating to trust are included in this survey for the first time.

6.1.1 Happiness and satisfaction

To provide a picture of overall well-being, informants' levels of happiness (щасливий) and satisfaction (Задоволення) were assessed with the following conventional measures:

Taking all things together, would you say you are:

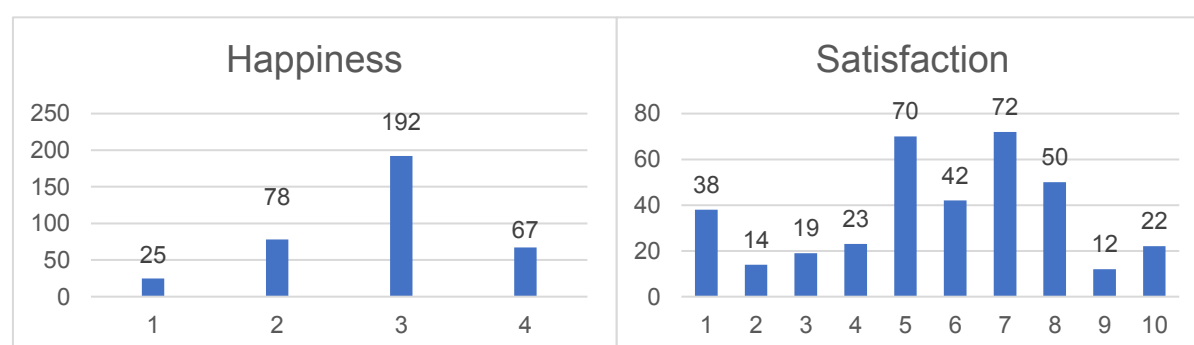
1	2	3	4
(not at all happy)	(not very happy)	(quite happy)	(very happy)

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 in Graph 2, most villagers (192; 53%) selected 3: *quite happy* as their happiness level followed by those who chose 2: *not very happy* (78; 22%). With respect to satisfaction, 7 was chosen most frequently (72; 20%), followed by 5 (70; 19%) and 8 (50; 14%). When the scales on each measure are dichotomised, 72% are happy (3 and 4) and 28% are unhappy (1 and 2), while 55% are satisfied (6 to 10) and 45% are dissatisfied (1 to 5).

Graph 2: Happiness and satisfaction



⁹ Demographic characteristics are omitted, as they are almost identical with those in the 2019-2020 survey.

On breaking down the findings according to the possession of agricultural land, 64.2% of those with land are happy while 82.0% of those without land are happy, and 46.2% of those with land are satisfied while 66.7% of those without land are satisfied [Table 5]. As explained in the previous report, 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). The average age of those with land is 59 while that of those without land is 44.

Table 5: Happiness and satisfaction in relation to land ownership

	happiness	satisfaction
Landowners	64.2%	46.2%
(previous year)	(70.3%)	(48.3%)
Those without land	82.0%	66.7%
(previous year)	(85.0%)	(71.4%)

Compared to the previous survey, levels of happiness and satisfaction have both gone down regardless of landownership (In 2019-2020, 70.3% of landowners and 85.0% of those without land were happy while 48.3% of landowners and 71.4% by those without land were satisfied). This finding is likely to be attributable to the prolonged restrictions on life resulting from the Covid-19 pandemic.

6.1.2 Aspirations

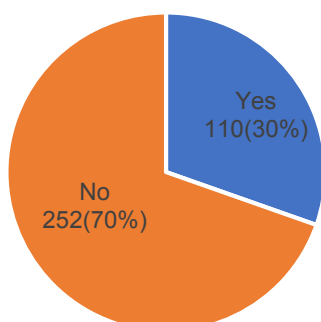
Following the initial use of this question in Kivshovata during the second survey, people in both villages were asked about improvements and prospects, both in their personal lives and in society more generally.

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

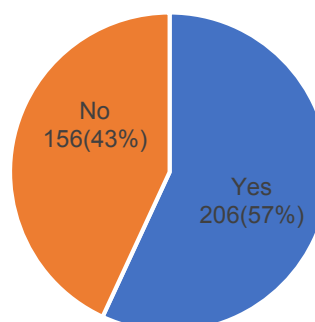
As Chart 6 shows, around one in three of the participants reported that their own lives were improving (110; 30%) and around one in five thought that villagers' lives were getting better on the whole (79; 22%). Moreover, more than a half of the participants expected that not only their own lives but also the other villagers' lives would improve in the future (206; 57% and 187; 52% respectively). These findings are equivalent to, or slightly better than, the previous ones (29%, 20%, 50% and 52% respectively in 2019-2020).

Chart 6: *Individual/collective life improvement so far/in future*

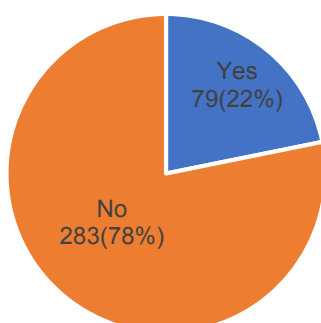
Individual life improvement so far



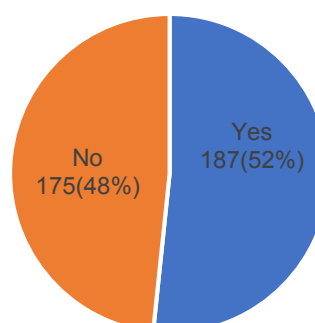
Individual life improvement in future



Collective life improvement so far



Collective life improvement in future



When the findings are broken down according to the possession of agricultural land [Table 6], landowners were less likely to report both individual and collective life improvements than were people without land but they expected both their individual and their collective quality of life to improve in the future, regardless of landownership.

Table 6: *Individual/collective life improvement so far/in future in relation to land ownership*

	Individual life improvement		Collective life improvement	
	Now	Future	Now	Future
Landowners (previous year)	23% (19%)	48% (40%)	17% (15%)	47% (43%)
Those without land (previous year)	41% (36%)	69% (59%)	28% (24%)	58% (60%)

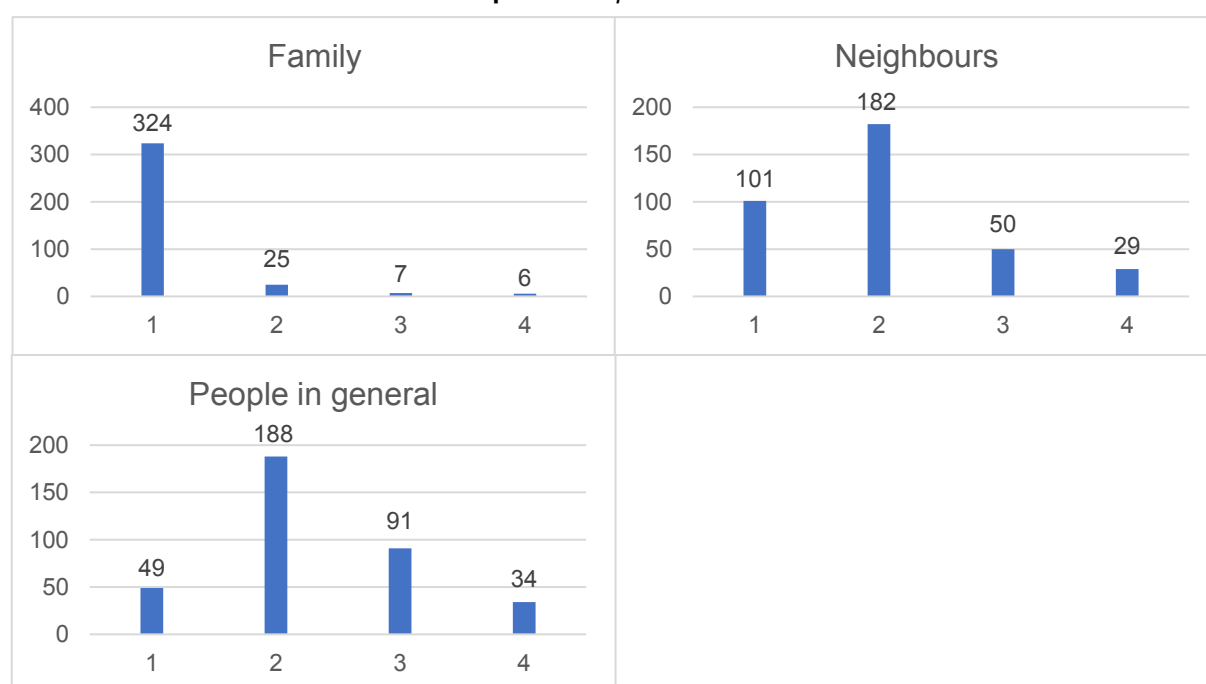
These findings are equivalent to those in the previous survey. But what is new is that all items but one represent an improvement on the previous year. Given that one exception is marginal (a 2% difference from 60% to 58% reported by those without land about collective life improvement in the future) while the others are by no means marginal (with up to 10% difference), there are clear signs of aspiration for the improvement in village life even during the Covid-19 pandemic.

6.1.3 Trust

New to the present survey are items about trust, which has a fundamental importance for development and a particular relevance to Ukraine, as we discussed earlier (Chapter 2). Trust can be categorised as either of two types: interpersonal trust and institutional trust.

Interpersonal trust is measured in three contexts: family, neighbours and people in general [Graph 2]. On the four-point Likert scale, the highest level of trust (1) was chosen most frequently for family members (324 out of 362; 90%), while the second highest level of trust (2) was chosen most frequently for neighbours and people in general (182; 50% and 188; 52% respectively). When the scales on each measure are dichotomised, family members are trusted by 349 people (96%), neighbours by 283 (78%) and people in general by 237 (65%).

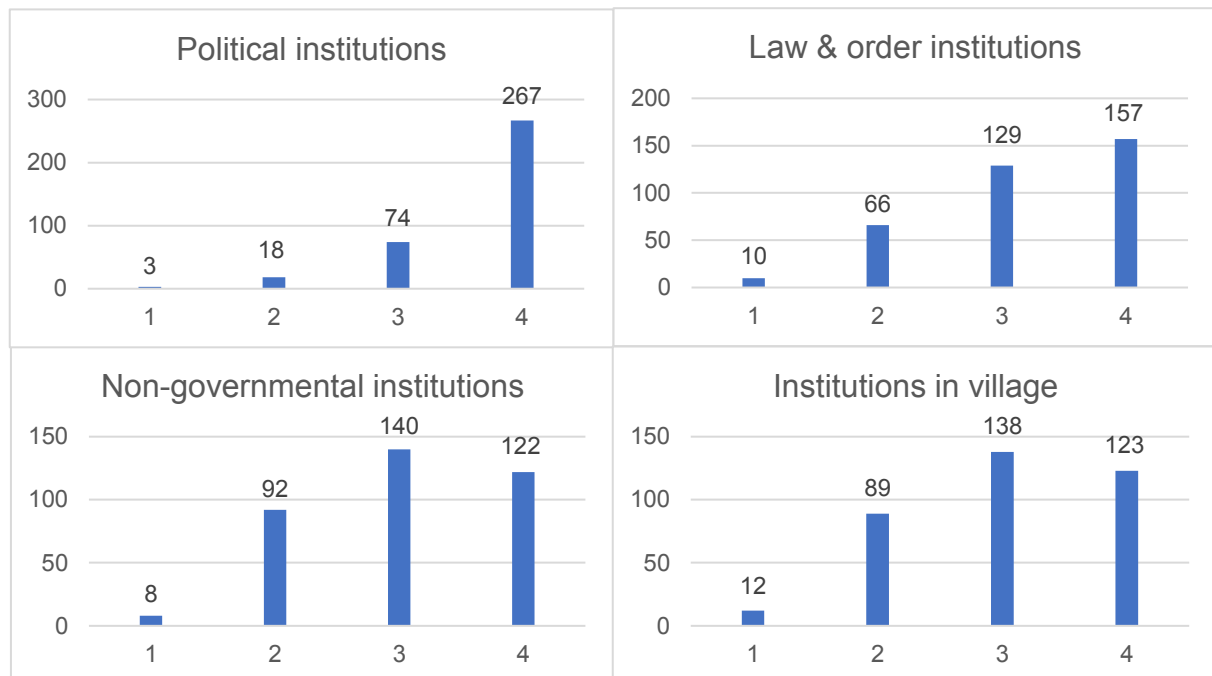
Graph 2: Interpersonal trust



In turn, institutional trust is measured in four contexts: political institutions, law & order institutions, non-governmental institutions and institutions in the village [Graph 3]. The lowest level of trust (4) was chosen most frequently for political institutions (267 out of 362; 74%) and law & order institutions (157; 43%), while the second lowest level of trust (3) was chosen most frequently for non-governmental institutions (140; 39%) and institutions in the village (138; 38%). When the scales on each measure are dichotomised, political institutions are trusted by 6% (21 out of 362), law & order institutions by 21% (76 out of 362), non-governmental institutions and institutions in village by 28% (100 and 101 out of 362 respectively). These results indicate that the distribution of distrust in both political and law & order institutions is respectively exponential and stepwise, while the distribution of distrust in non-

governmental institutions and institutions in the village is very similar, with the modal response at the second lowest level of trust.

Graph 3: Institutional trust



Overall, a clear contrast is observed in comparing interpersonal trust with institutional trust: the villagers trust people but do not trust institutions. It is beyond our control to improve the level of trust in political institutions or law & order institutions. Instead, what can be pursued is, by means of the activities of Phoenix of Hope and its collaboration with villagers, the improvement of trust in non-governmental institutions and institutions in the village, as well as further improvements to trust in neighbours and in other people generally.

6.2 Human development

Following the first survey in 2018-2019, the conditions for human development were measured on three dimensions fundamental to people's lives - health, knowledge and employment - in line with the UN's Human Development Index (HDI). Apart from two questions that needed to be updated regarding knowledge, all are equivalent to those used in the first survey.

Even so, a degree of caution is required when making comparisons because of the difference between target groups (i.e. landowners in contract with Kivshovata Agro in the first survey; villagers in general in the present survey). The difference between the outcomes may be thus caused by the difference in the mean age of the participants (59 years in the first survey; 52 years in the present survey) and in other demographic and socioeconomic backgrounds associated with landownership, in addition to actual changes in society. The substantial difference found between the two surveys is collated at the end of this section in the Progress analyses. Given that our project intends to improve the quality of villagers' lives in general, the findings from this survey are used as a reference for future research.

6.2.1 *Health*

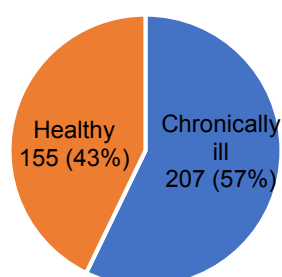
The questionnaire included eight enquiries about health, which can be further classified as four questions about health conditions and four questions about lifestyle.

Health conditions

Health conditions were assessed by the following four items: chronic illness, body weight, negative mood, and positive mood.

Regarding chronic illness, more than half of the participants (207; 57%) reported themselves as chronically ill, as shown below [Chart 7].

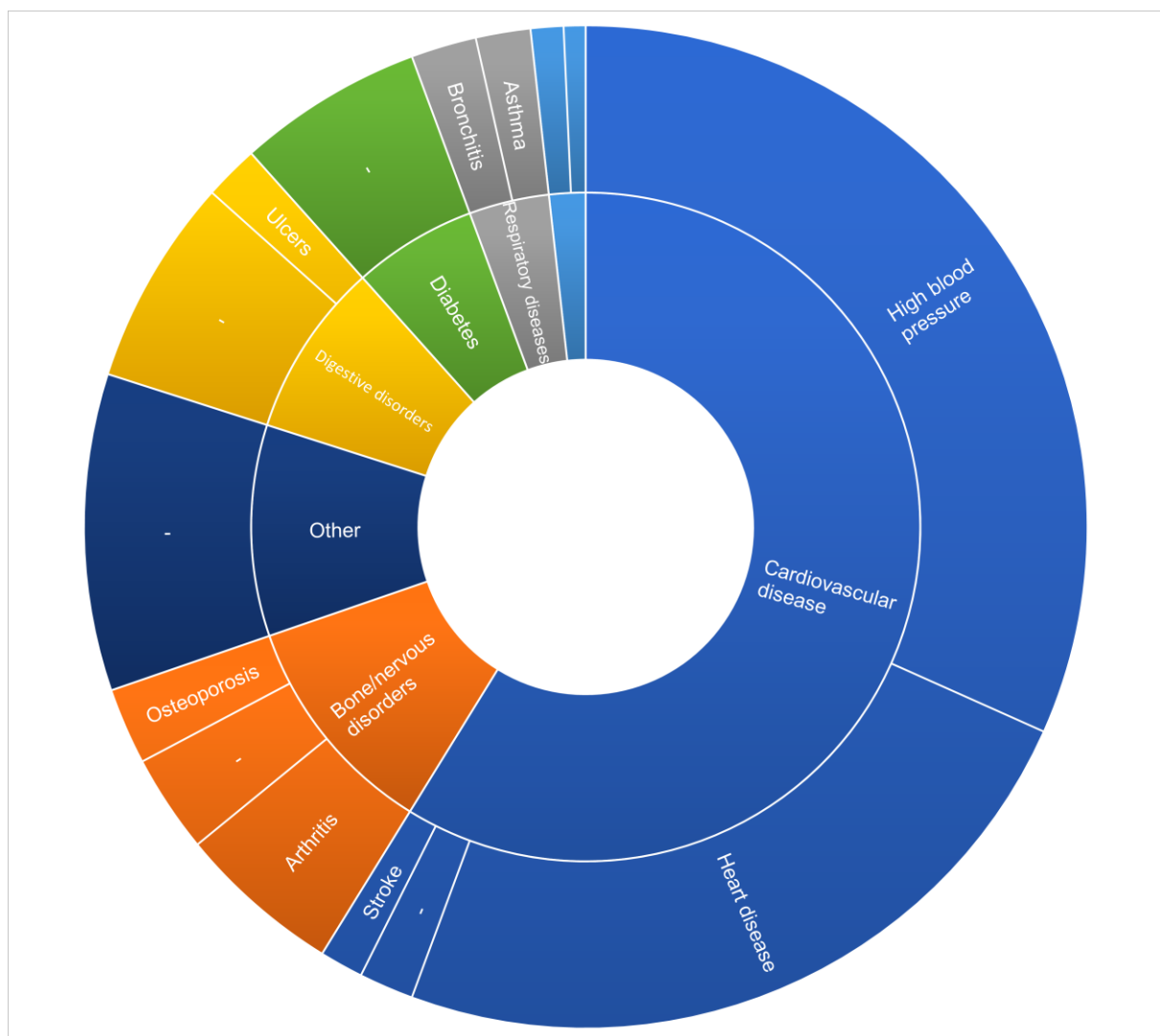
Chart 7: Chronic illness



The percentage of chronically ill people goes up in parallel with age, except for the age group below 20 years (whose sample size is only 3): 67% of the age-group below 20 years; 30% between 21 and 30 years; 44% between 31 and 40 years; 46% between 41 and 50 years; 59% between 51 and 60 years; 73% between 61 and 70 years; 81% between 71 and 80 years; 85% between 81 and 90 years.

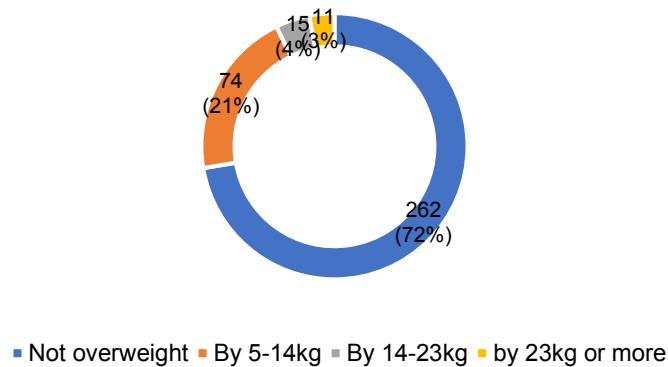
As to the types of chronic illness [Chart 8], the largest category was cardiovascular disease (167 respondents; 81% of those with chronic illnesses), which includes two major problems: high blood pressure and heart disease (90; 43% and 68; 33% respectively). The next most common diseases were related to bone and nervous disorders (31; 15%), such as arthritis and osteoporosis. (N.B. The proportions of diseases in the pie-chart do not reflect the proportion of each disease reported in the survey, because many people reported comorbidities.)

Chart 8: Type of illness



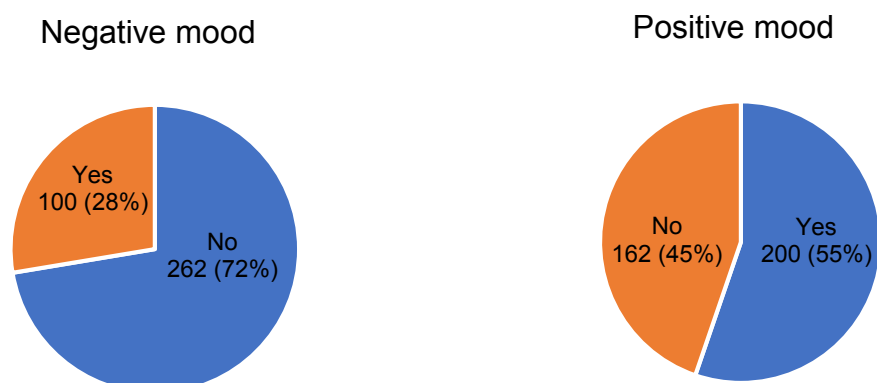
With respect to body weight, around three out of four villagers reported that they were not overweight (262; 72%), although some of them were actually overweight: by 5-14kg (74; 21%); by 14-23kg (15; 4%); and by 23kg or more (11; 3%) [Chart 9].

Chart 9: Body weight



Affective states can be measured by negative mood (intensity, aggressiveness and anger) and positive mood (easy-goingness and relaxed mood) [Chart 10]. Around three out of four respondents (262; 72%) reported that they were not intense, aggressive and/or easily angered, whereas more than one in two (200; 55%) reported that they were easy-going and relaxed. This finding indicates that negative and positive moods are moderately related (correlation coefficient = 0.36), unlike the finding in the first survey (correlation coefficient = 0.75).

Chart 10: Affective states



Lifestyles

Lifestyles were assessed by the following four items: physical exercise, sleep duration, smoking, and alcohol consumption [Chart 11].

For physical exercise, respondents were asked how often they exercised (e.g. by cycling or running) for at least half an hour a week. To this question, more than three out of four respondents replied that they exercised less than twice a week (278; 77%); followed by 5 times and 2-3 times (45; 12%, 35; 11%, respectively).

As to sleep duration, medical researchers (e.g. the Mayo Clinic) recommend more than 7 hours each night.¹⁰ To this question, around half of the respondents (171; 47%) reported that they slept more than 7 hours each night, the recommended duration. There is no relation between hours of sleep and chronic illness; those who were chronically ill constituted 59% of those who slept less than 6 hours and 55% of those who slept for 7 hours or more. That differs from what was found by the first survey, in which those who were chronically ill constituted 82% of those who slept less than 6 hours and 67% of those who slept for 7 hours or more.

In terms of smoking habits, more than one in five of the respondents (80; 22%) reported that they smoked. What was notable was the breakdown by gender: 69% of males versus 31% of females. Indeed, those who smoked 1-2 packs a day were all males.

With respect to alcohol consumption, only a minority of respondents (17; 5%) declared that they drank alcohol equivalent to more than 2 shots of hard liquor a day.¹¹ It is higher than the national average of alcohol dependence, namely 2.2% (World Health Organization 2016).¹² What merits attention here is that almost half of those who drank as much also smoked (47%; 8 out of 17).

¹⁰ Mayo Clinic, *Healthy Lifestyle, Adult health*

(Retrieved from www.mayoclinic.org/healthy-lifestyle/adult-health/in-depth/sleep/art-20048379, accessed on the 31st August 2021)

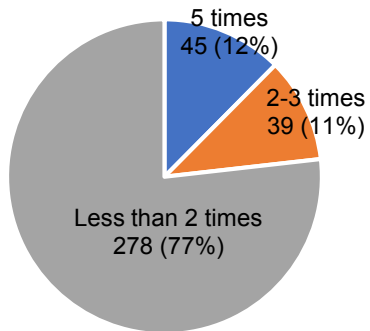
¹¹ Unlike the first survey, in which respondents were asked about their alcohol consumption on a single criterion of “more than 2 shots of hard liquor”, people in the present survey were asked with more references equivalent to the criterion “two measures of hard liquor = 50ml of vodka, 150ml of wine, or 487ml of beer” to evaluate their consumption more accurately.

¹² World Health Organization (2016), *Alcohol Consumption: Levels and patterns*

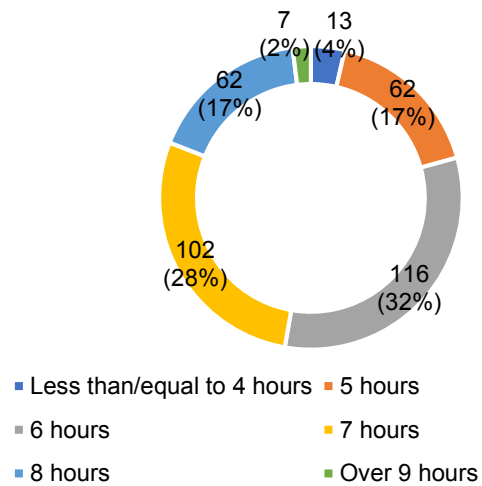
(Retrieved from https://www.who.int/substance_abuse/publications/global_alcohol_report/profiles/ukr.pdf?ua=1, accessed on the 31st August 2021)

Chart 11: Lifestyles

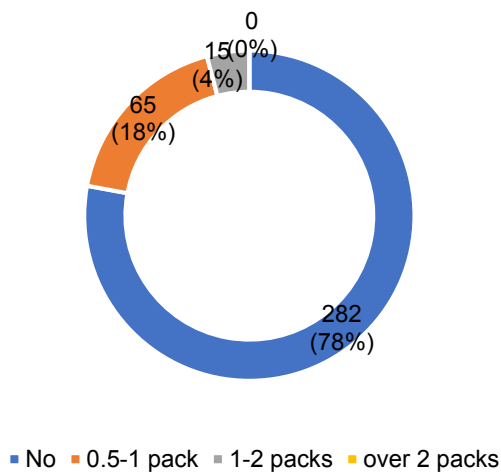
Physical exercise



Sleep duration

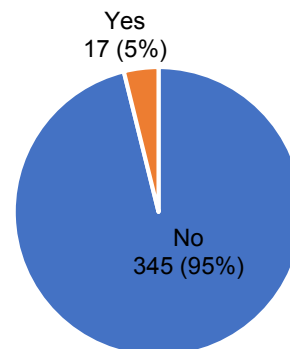


Smoking



Alcohol consumption

(more than 2 shots of hard liquor a day)



Although the deterioration in health is inevitable in accordance with age, it is important to have healthy lifestyles (i.e. preventive care) as well as having effective medical treatment (curative care). In addition, self-report data as above need to be tested with objective data by means of health checks (e.g. blood tests).

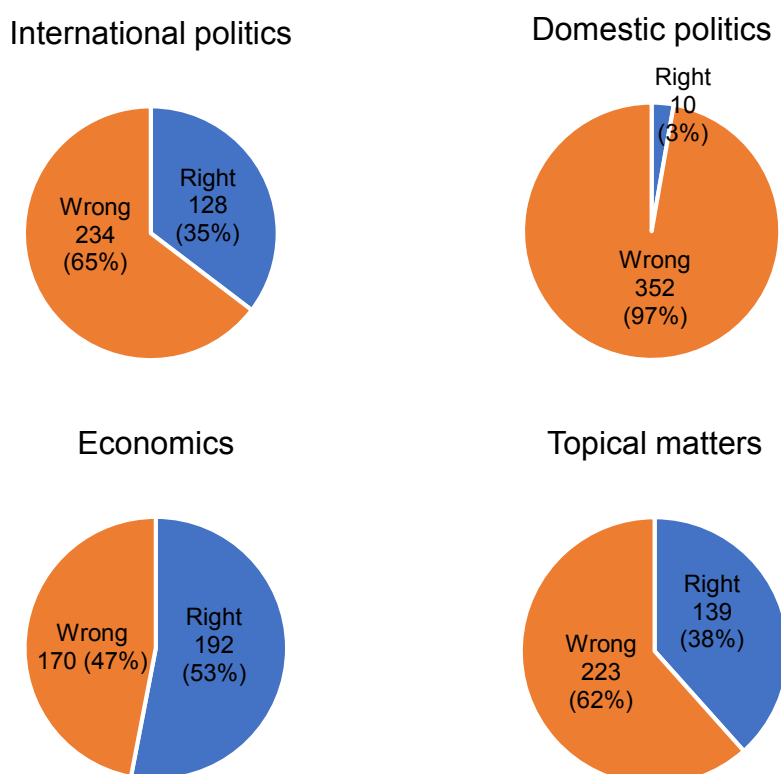
6.2.2 Knowledge

As with health, the survey included eight questions about general knowledge, which can be further classified as four questions about current affairs, two questions about everyday arithmetic, and two questions about the learning environment.

Current affairs

The questions about current affairs covered international politics, domestic politics, economics and topical matters [Chart 12]. For an assessment of respondents' familiarity with international politics, they were asked to identify the country with the most vigorous trade war against the US. To this question one in three respondents (128 villagers; 35%) gave the correct answer: China. To assess their familiarity with domestic politics, respondents were asked about the final year of the ongoing state anticorruption programme (replacing the month and year of the first round of the presidential election in Ukraine in the first survey). To this only a minority of respondents (10; 3%) gave the correct answer (i.e. 2022). To test their knowledge of economics, respondents were asked about Ukraine's cost of gas for the current year in the new heating season (replacing the former inflation rate), about which more than half (192; 53%) offered an acceptable approximation (i.e. 8-12UAH/m³). The final question was an open question about the news in the previous three days, excluding soap operas and sport. To this question, two in five respondents (139; 38%) answered correctly.

Chart 12: Current affairs



All of the questions were elementary and should have been easy to answer if respondents had familiarised themselves with current affairs. Above all, the questions about the anticorruption programme and the cost of gas affect their lives directly. On the one hand, the very low percentage of correct answers regarding the anticorruption programme is a sign of the lack of expectation that matters can be improved. On the other hand, many villagers pointed out the increase in utility costs (*cf* page 33, 36 and 44 in the annual report 2019-20), but barely half of them answered correctly. Overall, these results reveal the lack of interest in current affairs on the part of many of the villagers. This situation ought to be tackled to facilitate reasoned discussions and complaints.

Arithmetic

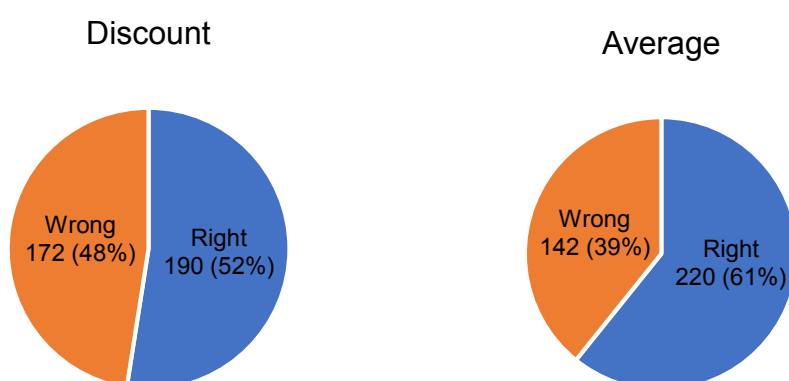
To assess their everyday arithmetic ability, respondents were invited to answer the following two questions.

Q1 A product costs 70 UAH. If you have a 20% discount, how much is that?

Q2 What is the average of 1,200 UAH, 800 UAH and 700 UAH?

The first question requires simple arithmetic involving subtraction and multiplication associated with a percentage in the context of a discount sale, and the second question requires a simple arithmetic procedure of addition and division in the context of multiple purchases shared by friends. As shown below [Chart 13], the first question was answered correctly by about half of the respondents (190; 52%) and the second question by three in five (220; 61%).

Chart 13: Arithmetic

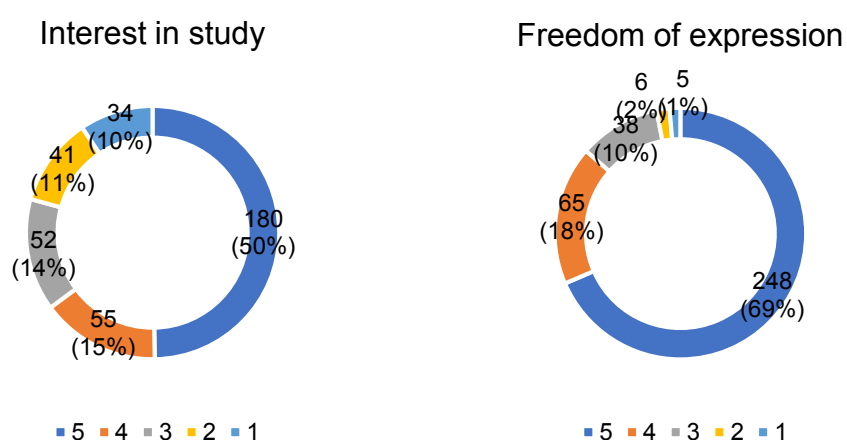


These calculations are also fundamental and important for household money management. But their accuracy rates are unimpressive. Together with the information update on current affairs, mathematical skills need to be reviewed (NB more than half of the participants have college or university degrees).

Learning environment

To get a picture of their learning environment, the survey asked villagers about their levels of interest in studying and the extent of their freedom to express ideas, with responses on a five-point scale [Chart 14]. Half of the respondents selected the highest level for their interest in studying (180; 50%), followed by the second highest level (55; 15%). By contrast, seven in ten informants selected the highest level for their freedom of expression (248; 69%), with the second highest chosen by one in five (65; 18%).

Chart 14: Learning environment



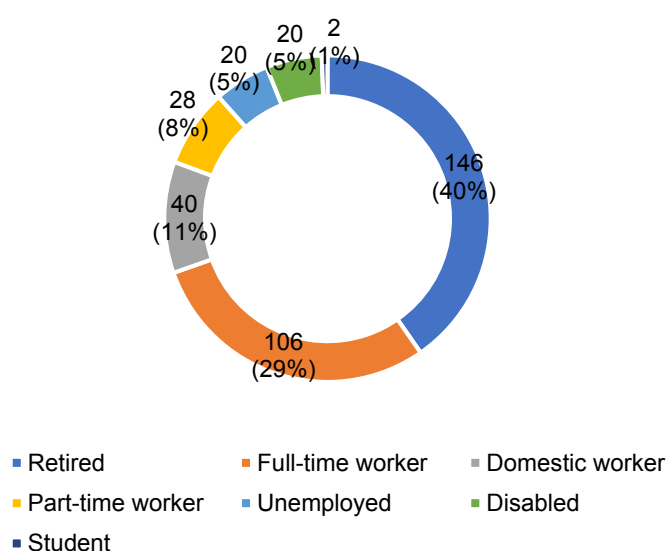
While a high interest in study and a high perception of freedom of expression are good news, this information should be used cautiously in the process of development, especially in a society with a low level of trust, as was discussed earlier in this report (Section 2).

6.2.3 Employment

The survey included questions about employment status and income level. First, respondents were asked to select from the following options: full-time worker, part-time worker, domestic worker, apprentice/intern, student, in compulsory military/community service, permanently disabled, unemployed, and retired.

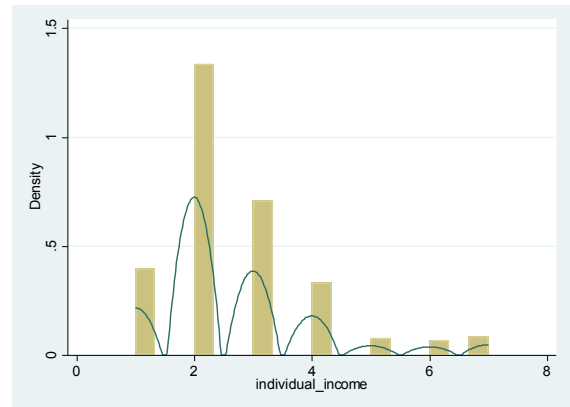
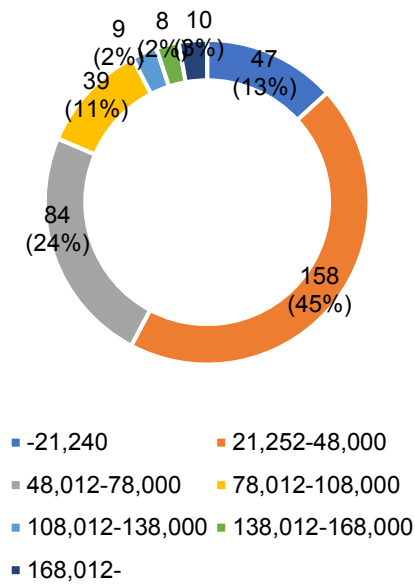
Regarding employment status, two in five respondents were retired (146; 40%), with a lesser percentage of full-time workers (106; 29%) and others, as reported below [Chart 15]. Given that all who self-declared as unemployed (20; 5%) were living with someone, they could also be categorised as domestic workers.

Chart 15: Employment status



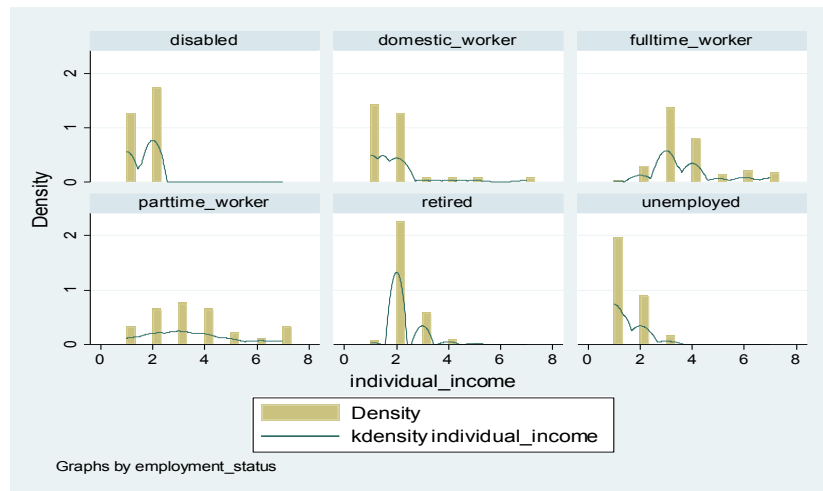
With reference to individual income levels, about half of the respondents (158; 45%) earned between 21,252 and 48,000 UAH (786-1,776 USD) per annum, and one in four earned between 48,012 and 78,000 UAH (1,776-2,886 USD) (84; 24%) [Chart 16]. The lowest income group (less than 21,240 UAH (786 USD)) comprised more than one in ten of the respondents (447; 13%). The threshold level of 21,240 UAH is based on the minimum pension of 1,769 UAH per month (Pension Fund of Ukraine, December 2020).

Chart 16: Individual income level



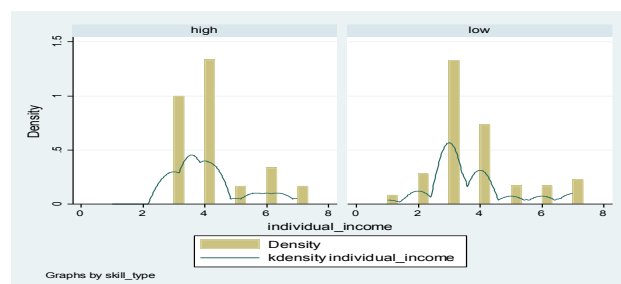
With regard to income distribution by employment status [Chart 17], three patterns can be found. The first pattern is observed in the disabled, domestic workers and the unemployed, who were all concentrated in the first and the second (i.e. the two lowest) income levels (below 21,240 UAH and 21,253-48,000 UAH). It is worth noting that substantial numbers of them have incomes below the minimum pension level set up by the government. The second pattern is observed in the retired people, who were concentrated in the second and the third income levels (21,253-48,000 UAH and 48,012-78,000 UAH). This indicates that most people in the second category have incomes above the minimum pension level, unlike those in the first category (i.e. the disabled, domestic workers and the unemployed). The third pattern is observed among full-time and part-time workers, both having the highest density at the third income level (48,012-78,000 UAH), but with a wide dispersion from the first (lowest) to the seventh (highest) income levels (below 21,240 UAH and above 168,012 UAH).

Chart 17: Income distribution by employment status



When income levels were cross-tabulated with skill levels [Chart 18], the dispersal of highly-skilled workers begins at the third income level, reaching its highest concentration among the fourth income level, while low-skilled workers were found to be more widely dispersed between the first (lowest) and the seventh (highest) income levels, with the highest density at the third income level.

Chart 18: Income distribution by skill type



Progress analyses

- Compared to the previous year, levels of both happiness and satisfaction have gone down regardless of landownership, probably due to the prolonged restrictions in daily life caused by the Covid-19 pandemic.
- Nonetheless, overall levels of aspiration have gone up regardless of landownership. This is a clear sign of aspiration for the improvement of village life, even during the Covid-19 pandemic.
- A clear contrast could be observed between interpersonal trust and institutional trust: villagers trust people but do not trust institutions.
- The prevalence of chronic illness is in proportion to age. Cardiovascular disease is at the top of the ladder, followed by bone/nervous disorders and digestive disorders.
- Lack of knowledge – of current affairs and of everyday arithmetic – was observed among the villagers, although that knowledge is essential for reasoned discussions and complaints.
- Interest in study and perceived freedom of expression are high, but the findings need to be interpreted with caution in a society in which levels of trust and knowledge directly relevant to villagers' lives are both low.
- The proportion of retired people approximates to that of the full-time and part-time working population in the village (40% and 37% respectively).

The list below consists of indicators for which we found a substantial gap between 2018-19 and 2020-21.

HD indicator		2018-19	2020-21	Trend	Remarks	
Health	Chronic illness	70%	57%	Improved		Comparison to be conditional because of difference in target group (landowners in 2018-19, villagers in general in 2020-21). Age difference (59 in the 1 st survey; 52 in this survey) would be a major factor.
	Body weight (not overweight)	91%	72%	Worsened		
	Positive mood	74%	55%	Worsened		
	Physical exercise (more than twice)	12%	23%	Improved		
	Alcohol consumption	2%	5%	Worsened	Difference partly due to the different method of measurement (refer to footnote 11)	

Knowledge	International politics	20%	35%	Improved	Difference possibly due to repeated surveys	
	Discount	37%	52%	Improved		
	Average	32%	61%	Improved		
Employment	Employment status (retired)	59%	40%	-		

Recommendations

- To continue to provide support for the villagers fairly through the activities of Phoenix of Hope and in its collaboration with the villagers, to continue to raise their aspirations and to establish trust in the villages
- To offer preventive care with health check-ups and follow-up advice for healthy lifestyles in addition to curative care at the health centre
- To offer lifelong learning in collaboration with local authorities (e.g. the village school, regional college, and cultural centre) to facilitate reasoned discussion as well as to raise aspirations in the villages
- To establish a safety-net for people in need while promoting employment, particularly for the elderly

6.3 SDGs

As in our previous reports, the SDGs that were investigated in the 2021 survey follow the Ukrainian version proposed in *Sustainable Development Goals: Ukraine – 2017 National Baseline Report* by the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of Ukraine. Those covered in the survey were of two kinds: household and individual. In addition, the survey covers two additional items – clean energy and food waste – which are part of the global SDGs (SDG 7.1.2 and SDG 12.4.1 respectively) but were not included in the Ukrainian version, in view of their significance for sustainable development. As detailed analyses of the villagers' performance were made in the second report, this section notes only the data (except for two additional items).

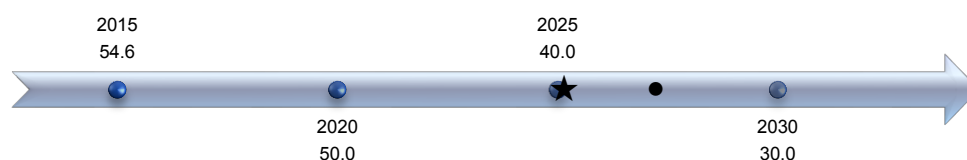
An arrow by each indicator represents a trajectory to the goal in 2030 with target values in reference years, while star (★) and dot (●) indicate the achievements of the current year and the previous year respectively. Significant differences from the second survey's (previous year's) findings are noted at the end of this section, in Progress analyses.

6.3.1 Household level

Thirteen indicators are covered here to reflect the SDGs at the household level: eleven from the Ukrainian version and two from the global version of the SDGs. The number of owner-occupiers taking part in this survey was 214, of whom 30 were in Kyslivka and 184 in Kivshovata.

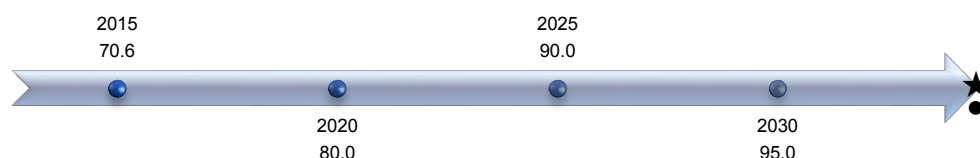
- Share of food expenditure in total household spending (Ukrainian SDG indicator: 1.3.2)

Above 50%: 61 / 50-41%: 42 / 40-31%: 38 / 30% and under: 73 [achievement level: 39.8%]



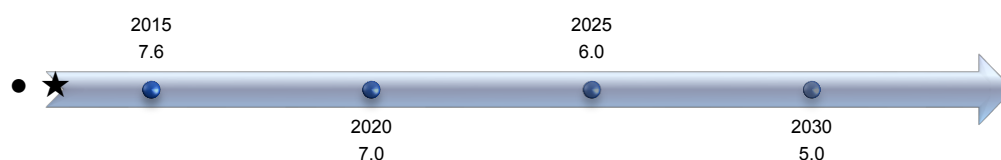
- Net pre-primary enrolment rate for children aged 5 (Ukrainian SDG indicator: 4.2.1)

Yes: 17 / no: 0 (actual attendance: yes: 16 / no: 1) [100%]



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

Yes: 22 / no: 192 [10.3%]

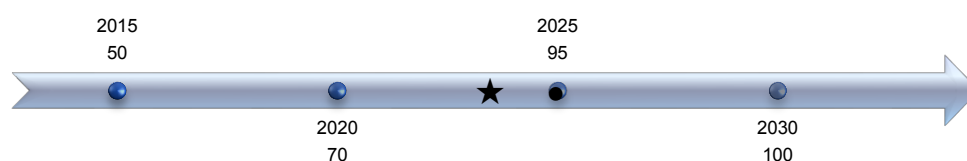


- Ratio of duration of unpaid domestic work (housekeeping, care for children and other family members etc.) between men and women (Ukrainian SDG indicator: 5.3.1)

0:100 – 9 / 25:75 – 19 / 50:50 – 80 / 75:25 – 22 / 100:0 – 5 / NA: 79

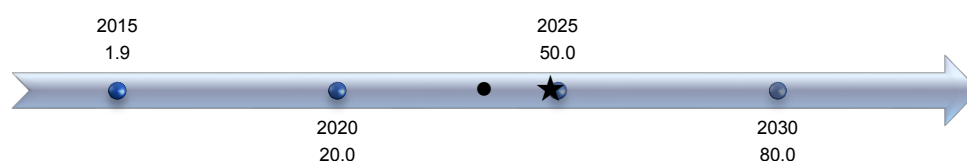
- Share of the rural population with access to safe drinking water (Ukrainian SDG indicator: 6.1.1) / Share of the rural population with access to affordable drinking water of assured quality (Ukrainian SDG indicator: 6.1.2)

At home: 192 / in the neighbourhood free of charge: 21 (≤ 5 mins: 14 / > 5 mins: 7) / by purchase: 1 [90% (100%)]



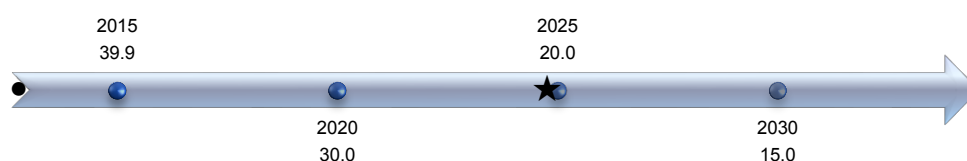
- Share of the rural population with access to improved sanitation (Ukrainian SDG indicator: 6.2.1)

Flush lavatory: 106 / pour flush lavatory: 2 / composting: 2 / latrine to piped sewerage system: 2 / pit latrine with slab: 1 / pit latrine: 99 / no improved sanitation 2 [49.5%]



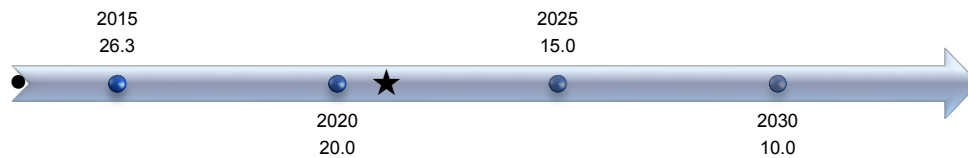
- Share of rural households who suffered from deprivation due to lack of access to ambulance services in the settlement (Ukrainian SDG indicator: 10.3.1)

Yes: 44 / no: 170 [20.6%]



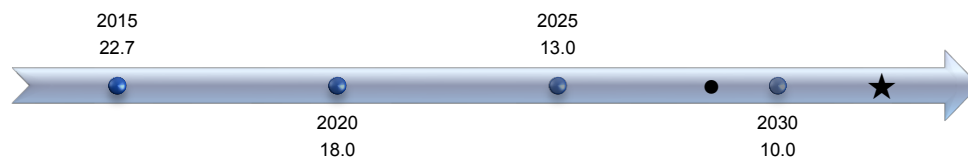
- Share of rural households who suffered from deprivation due to the lack of a medical facility near their home (Ukrainian SDG indicator: 10.3.2)

Yes: 41 / no: 173 [19.2%]



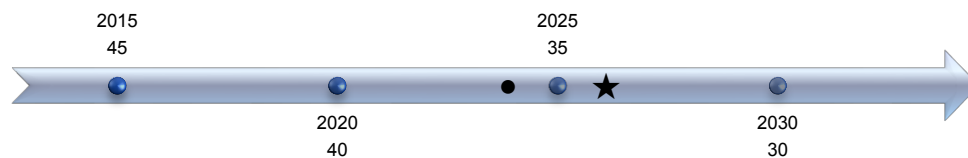
- Share of rural households who suffered from deprivation due to the lack of regular daily transport to another settlement with developed infrastructure (Ukrainian SDG indicator: 10.3.3)

Yes: 17 / no: 197 [7.9%]



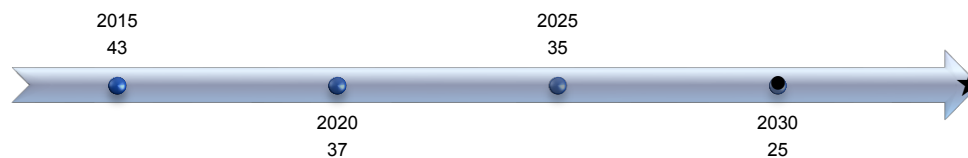
- Solvency ratio of the borrower (ratio of monthly payments of the borrower and his/her family on mortgage debt servicing to total monthly income) (Ukrainian SDG indicator: 11.1.1)

Above 40%: 5 / 40-36%: 6 / 35-31%: 0 / 30% and under: 10 [34%]



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

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



Two additional indicators included the global SDGs but were not included in the Ukrainian SDGs:

- Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels/technology (global SDG indicator: 7.1.2)

Firewood: 172 / gas: 42 / electricity: 0

To the question “What is the main source of energy for heating at home?”, 179 out of 221 households (81%) reported that they primarily use firewood, while the remaining 42 households (19%) reported that they primarily use gas. This result reflects the hike of the recent utility cost. To achieve this goal, clean (renewable) energy needs to be introduced in the villages (e.g. solar energy, biomass).

- Food waste (global SDG indicator: 12.3.1)

0 times: 186 / 1: 8 / 2: 14 / 3: 3 / 4: 1 / 5: 0 / 6: 0 / 7: 2 [4.2%]

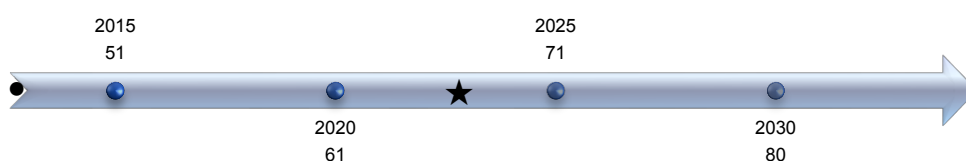
To the question “On average, how often did you let any kind of food go bad and have to dispose of it in a week?”, 186 out of 214 (87%) reported that they do not waste food at all, while the remaining 28 households (13%) reported that they do waste food. The highest frequency among them is twice a week by 14 households, followed by once a week by 8 households. Two households reported that food waste is a daily occurrence. The value of 4.2% is calculated by dividing the frequency of wasting food per week by the total number of households (214) multiplied by 7 days (i.e. 63 divided by 1498). The goal is to halve the value by 2030.

6.3.2 Individual level

In the Ukrainian version of the SDGs, fifteen indicators are applicable at the individual level and so are covered here. As was the case with overall well-being and human development, they were answered by 362 people (50 in Kyslivka; 312 in Kivshovata).

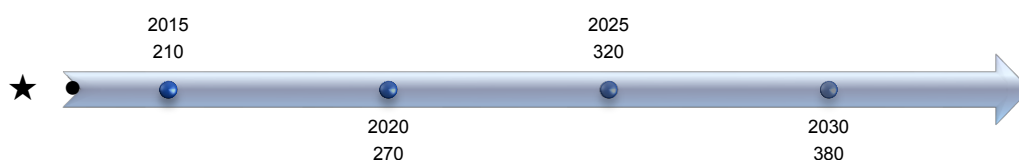
- Consumption of meat per capita, kg/year (SDG indicator: 2.1.1)

Under 167g: 208 / 167-192g: 20 / 195-216g: 25 / 219g and above: 97 [184g/67kg]



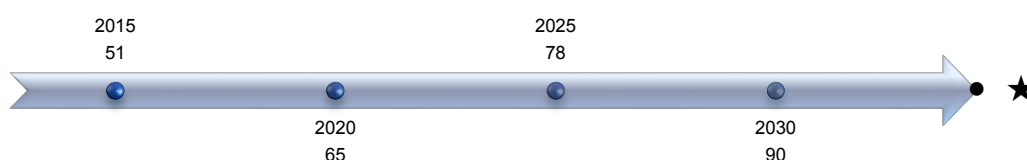
- Consumption of milk per capita, kg/year (SDG indicator: 2.1.2)

Under 740g: 332 / 740-874g: 9 / 877-1,038g: 1 / 1,041g and above: 4 [253g/92kg]



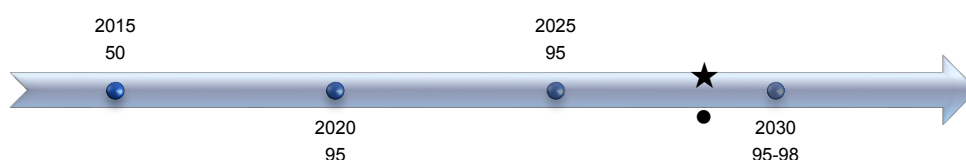
- Consumption of fruit per capita, kg/year (SDG indicator: 2.1.3)

Under 178g: 55 / 178-211g: 21 / 214-244g: 17 / 247g and above: 257 [468g/171kg]



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

Yes: 350 / no: 12 [97%]



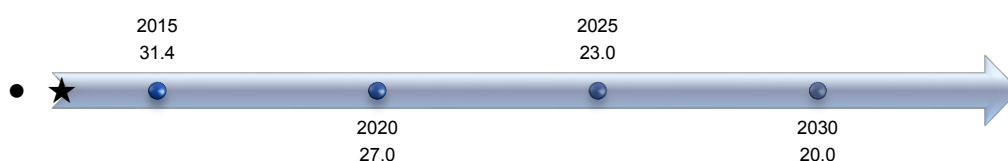
- Share of women who smoke at the age of 16-29 (SDG indicator: 3.8.1)

4 out of 18 [22.2%]



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

6 out of 12 [50.0%]



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

Yes: 251 / no: 111 [69.3%]

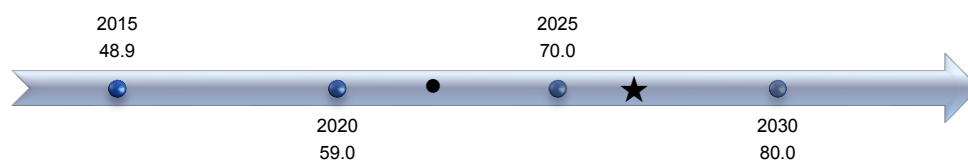
- Enrolment rate of adults and youth in formal and informal forms of education and professional training in the last 4 weeks, % of population aged 15-70 (SDG indicator: 4.5.1)

Yes: 15 / no: 347 [4.1%]



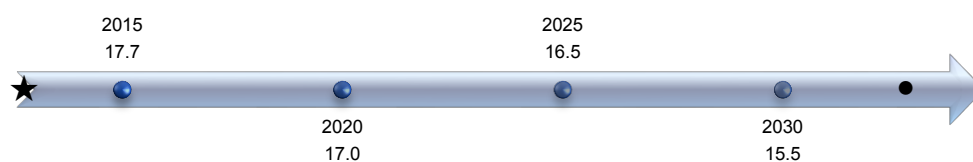
- Share of the population who reported using the Internet over the past 12 months (SDG indicator: 4.5.2)

Yes: 263 / no: 99 [72.7%]



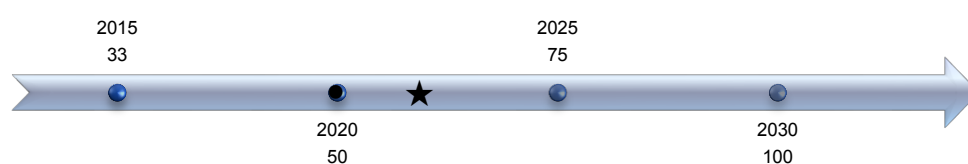
- Share of youth not in employment, education or professional training in the total number of those aged 15-24 (SDG indicator: 8.4.1)

Yes: 2 / no: 4 [33.3%]



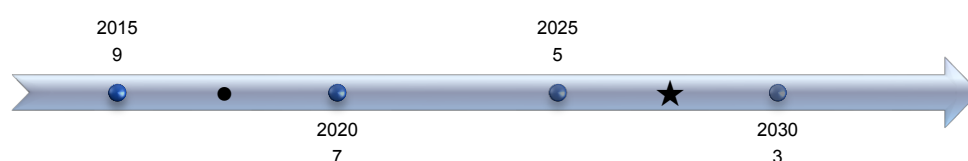
- Population coverage with Internet services, subscribers per 100 persons (SDG indicator: 9.6.1)

Yes: 212 / no: 150 [59 per 100 persons]



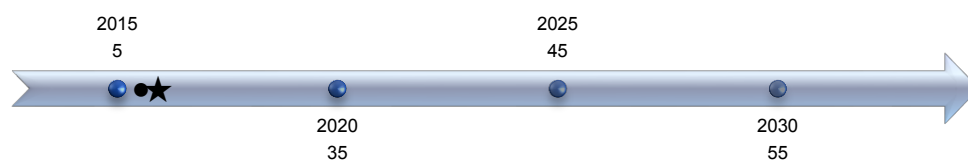
- Share of people who reported that in the last 12 months they had personally faced discrimination or harassment based on discrimination in total population (SDG indicator: 10.2.1)

Yes: 15 / no: 347 [4%]



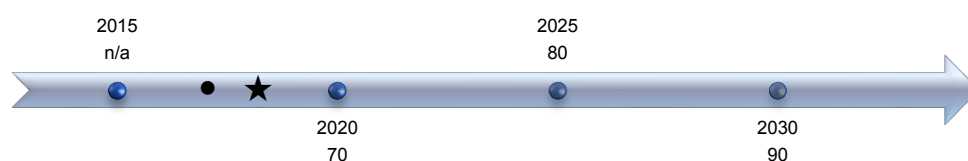
- Level of public confidence in the court (SDG indicator: 16.3.1)

Yes: 45 / no: 317 [12%]



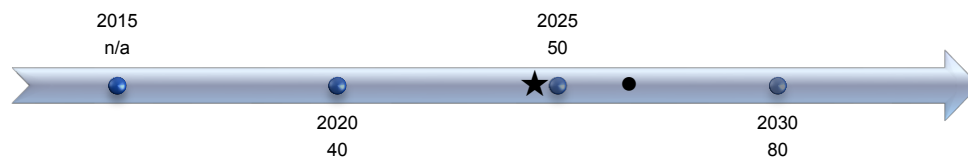
- Level of public awareness of the right to free legal assistance (SDG indicator: 16.3.2)

Yes: 213 / no: 149 [59%]



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

Yes: 177 / no: 185 [49%]



Progress analyses

The list below consists of indicators which (1) have a substantial gap between 2019-20 and 2020-21 and (2) fail to meet the 2020 target value in either or both of the survey years.

SDG indicator		2019-20	2020-21	Trend	Remarks
Household	Inability to receive vocational training due to lack of money (4.3.1)	24.8%	10.3%	Improved	Reduced demand due to the Covid-19 lockdown
	Sense of deprivation from ambulance services (10.3.1)	48.8%	20.6%	Improved	Actual improvement of emergency services in the medical reform
	Sense of deprivation from medical facilities (10.3.2)	76.2%	19.2%	Improved	Possibly due to opening our health centre
Individual	Meat consumption per year (2.1.1)	44kg	67kg	Improved	Reason unknown
	Milk consumption per year (2.1.2)	162kg	92kg	Worsened	Reason unknown
	Female smoker at the age of 16-29 (3.8.1)	14.3%	22.2%	Worsened	Limited sample size (18)
	Male smoker at the age of 16-29 (3.8.2)	63.6%	50.0%	Improved	Limited sample size (12)
	Enrolment in formal/informal forms of education and professional training (4.5.1)	8.5%	4.1%	Worsened	Reduced demand due to the Covid-19 lockdown
	Share of NEET (8.4.1)	11.1%	33.3%	Worsened	Limited sample size (6)
	Discrimination (10.2.1)	8%	4%	Improved	Limited social exposure due to the Covid-19 lockdown
	Awareness of legal assistance (16.3.2)	44%	59%	Improved	Learning by repeated survey

- While villagers feel less deprived of ambulance services thanks to the recent medical reform, they also feel less deprived of medical facilities in general, possibly due to our newly-opened health centre.
- Awareness could be improved by repeated surveys. This corresponds to the higher percentage of correct answers to some of the questions regarding knowledge in human development.
- Other changes are due either to limited sample size or to life-changes following the Covid-19 lockdown.

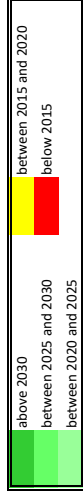
Recommendations

- To establish a solar farm for renewable energy as well as for employment in the villages (global SDG indicator 7.1.2)
- To make vocational training more accessible by means of a mutual fund and/or in collaboration with a local college (Ukrainian SDG indicators 4.3.1; 4.5.1; 8.4.1)
- To encourage a balanced diet as part of a healthy lifestyles policy while providing healthy ingredients at affordable prices in the shop (Ukrainian SDG indicator 2.1.2)
- To enhance awareness of the health hazards of smoking in collaboration with a local school and college (Ukrainian SDG indicators 3.7.1; 3.8.1)

Appendix A: SDGs in national, regional, district and village levels

Goal 1: End poverty

Target	Indicator	Target values	Official data					Our survey
			Ukraine	Kyiv R.	Tarascha	Kivshovata	Kyivlika	
1.1. Reduce the poverty level by 75 percent, in particular through the elimination of its extreme forms	1.1.1. Share of the population whose average per capita equivalent total expenditure is lower than the actual (estimated)subsistence minimum, %	2015 - 58.5	44.6	42.2	not available	not available	not available	Kivshovata
		2020 - 30.0	43.2	43.2	not available	not available	not available	
		2018 - 20.0	41.3	not available	not available	not available	not available	
		2020 - 15.0						
		2021						
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	1.9	not available	not available	not available	not available	Kivshovata
		2020 - 0.5	1.8	not available	not available	not available	not available	
		2025 - 0.0	0.3	not available	not available	not available	not available	
		2030 - 0.0						
		2021						
1.3. Increase the resilience of socially vulnerable groups of the population	1.2.1. Share of the poor population covered by state social support in the total number of poor people, %	2015 - 56.3	61.0	not available	not available	not available	not available	Kivshovata
		2020 - 65.0	70.9	not available	not available	not available	not available	
		2025 - 75.0	57.4	not available	not available	not available	not available	
		2030 - 85.0						
		2021						
1.3. Increase the resilience of socially vulnerable groups of the population	1.3.1. Ratio of poverty levels of households with children and households without children, times	2015 - 1.77	1.72	not available	not available	not available	not available	Kivshovata
		2020 - 1.60	1.80	not available	not available	not available	not available	
		2025 - 1.40	1.20	not available	not available	not available	not available	
		2030 - 1.27						
		2021						
1.3. Increase the resilience of socially vulnerable groups of the population	1.3.2. Share of food expenditure in total household spending, %	2015 - 54.6	49.6	52.1	not available	not available	not available	Kivshovata
		2020 - 50.0	49.4	51.9	not available	not available	not available	
		2025 - 40.0	48.5	54.8	not available	not available	not available	
		2030 - 30.0						
		2021						



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

1.1.1. State Statistics Service (SSS) [Proukha inst. for Demog. & Social Studies (Proukha)]

Ukraine SSS [Proukha]

Kyiv Region SSS [Proukha]

Tarascha Tarascha District Administration

Kivshovata/Kyivlika Tarascha District Administration

1.1.2. SSS [Proukha]

Kyiv Region (Department of Statistics in Kyiv Region)

Tarascha Tarascha District Administration

Kivshovata/Kyivlika Tarascha District Administration

1.2.1. SSS [Proukha]

Kyiv Region (Department of Statistics in Kyiv Region)

Tarascha Tarascha District Administration

Kivshovata/Kyivlika Tarascha District Administration

1.3.1. SSS [Proukha]

Kyiv Region (Department of Statistics in Kyiv Region)

Tarascha Tarascha District Administration

Kivshovata/Kyivlika Tarascha District Administration

1.3.2. SSS

Kyiv Region SSS

Tarascha Tarascha District Administration

Kivshovata/Kyivlika Tarascha District Administration

Goal 2: End hunger, promote sustainable agriculture

Target	Indicator	Target values	Official data					Our survey
			Ukraine	Kyiv R.	Tarascha	Kivshovata	Kyivlika	
2.1. Ensure accessibility to balanced nutrition to the level of scientifically based standards for all population groups	2.1.1. Consumption of meat per capita, kg/year	2015 - 51	52	64	not available	not available	not available	Kivshovata
		2020 - 61	53	64	not available	not available	not available	
		2025 - 71	54	65	not available	not available	not available	
		2030 - 80						
		2021						
2.1. Ensure accessibility to balanced nutrition to the level of scientifically based standards for all population groups	2.1.2. Consumption of milk per capita, kg/year	2015 - 210	232	205	not available	not available	not available	Kivshovata
		2020 - 270	196	204	not available	not available	not available	
		2025 - 320	201	211	not available	not available	not available	
		2030 - 380						
		2021						
2.1. Ensure accessibility to balanced nutrition to the level of scientifically based standards for all population groups	2.1.3. Consumption of fruit per capita, kg/year	2015 - 51	53	76	not available	not available	not available	Kivshovata
		2020 - 65	58	83	not available	not available	not available	
		2025 - 78	59	81	not available	not available	not available	
		2030 - 90						
		2021						



2.2. Double agricultural productivity, primarily through innovative technologies	2.2.1. Labour productivity in agriculture, USD 1,000s per employee	2015 - 8.7 2020 - 10.0 2025 - 12.5 2030 - 15.0	2017 2018 2019 2020 2021	9.3 10.9 10.8	not available not available not available not available	not available not available not available not available	not available not available not available not available	not available not available not available not available	2.2.1	Ukraine Kyiv Region Tarascha Kvchovata/Kyisluka	SSS [Ministry of Agrarian Policy & Food] (SSS) (Tarascha District Administration) (Tarascha District Administration)
	2.2.2. The index of agricultural production, %	2015 - 95.2 2020 - 102.0 2025 - 102.0 2030 - 102.0	2017 2018 2019 2020 2021	97.8 108.1 101.4 91.7	93.5 123.8 91.7	not available not available not available not available	not available not available not available not available	not available not available not available not available	2.2.2	Ukraine Kyiv Region Tarascha Kvchovata/Kyisluka	SSS SSS (Tarascha District Administration) (Tarascha District Administration)
	2.3. Ensure the development of sustainable food production systems that help maintain ecosystems and gradually improve the quality of land and soil, primarily through innovative technologies	2.3.1. The index of food production, %	2015 - 87.2 2020 - 103.0 2025 - 103.0 2030 - 103.0	2017 2018 2019 2020 2021	94.1 98.5 103.9	113.0 111.6 not available	not available not available not available	not available not available not available	2.3.1	Ukraine Kyiv Region Tarascha Kvchovata/Kyisluka	SSS SSS (Tarascha District Administration) (Tarascha District Administration)
	2.3.2. Share of food industry and agricultural raw materials processing production in exports of Ukrainian Classifier of Goods for Foreign Economic Activity groups 1-24, %	2015 - 38.3 2020 - 51.0 2025 - 57.0 2030 - 65.0	2017 2018 2019 2020 2021	39.4 39.4 44.3	N/A ⁽⁺⁾ N/A ⁽⁺⁾ N/A ⁽⁺⁾	N/A ⁽⁺⁾ N/A ⁽⁺⁾ N/A ⁽⁺⁾	N/A ⁽⁺⁾ N/A ⁽⁺⁾ N/A ⁽⁺⁾	N/A ⁽⁺⁾ N/A ⁽⁺⁾ N/A ⁽⁺⁾	2.3.2	Ukraine Kyiv Region Tarascha Kvchovata/Kyisluka	SSS [Ministry of Agrarian Policy & Food] N/A N/A N/A
	2.3.3. Share of agricultural land under organic production in the total area of agricultural land, %	2015 - 1.0 2020 - 1.1 2025 - 1.3 2030 - 1.7	2017 2018 2019 2020 2021	0.7 0.7 1.1	not available not available not available	0.2 0 not available	not available not available not available	not available not available not available	2.3.3	Ukraine Kyiv Region Tarascha Kvchovata/Kyisluka	Ministry of Agrarian Policy & Food (Ministry of Agrarian Policy & Food) Tarascha District Administration Tarascha District Administration
2.4. Reduce the volatility of food prices	2.4.1. The consumer price index for food (annual average), %	2015 - 144.4 2020 - 105.0 2025 - 105.0 2030 - 105.0	2017 2018 2019 2020 2021	113.7 111.5 108.3	N/A ⁽⁺⁾ N/A ⁽⁺⁾ N/A ⁽⁺⁾	N/A ⁽⁺⁾ N/A ⁽⁺⁾ N/A ⁽⁺⁾	N/A ⁽⁺⁾ N/A ⁽⁺⁾ N/A ⁽⁺⁾	N/A ⁽⁺⁾ N/A ⁽⁺⁾ N/A ⁽⁺⁾	2.4.1	Ukraine Kyiv Region Tarascha Kvchovata/Kyisluka	SSS N/A N/A N/A

Goal 3: Healthy lives and well-being									
Target	Indicator	Target values	Official data				Our survey		
			Ukraine	Kyiv R.	Tarascha	Kvchovata	Kyisluka	Kvskys	
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	*raw data	
		2020 - 11.8	12.5	5*	0	0	0		
		2025 - 11.4	14.9	0	0	0	0		
		2030 - 11.2	21.1	0	0	0	0		
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	*raw data	
		2020 - 8.5	8.3	100*	not available	not available	not available		
		2025 - 7.5	8.2	90*	not available	0	0		
		2030 - 6-7			5				
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	*raw data	
		2020 - 30.9	42.8	47.2	not available	not available	not available		
		2025 - 24.8	42.6	44.3	not available	not available	not available		
		2030 - 20.6			3*				
	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	*raw data	
		2020 - 51.7	50.5	63.6	not available	not available	not available		
		2025 - 45.4	60.1		not available	not available	not available		

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	2030 - 32.9	2020	7*				Kivchovat/Kyslička (Tarascha District Administration)
		2015 - 64.0	2021					
		2017	62.3	64.8	16*	not available	not available	Ukraine
		2018	62.1	69.0	4**	not available	not available	SSS [Ministry of Health]
		2019	57.3	62.3	0*	not available	not available	SSS [Ministry of Health]
		2020						Department of Statistics in Kyiv Region
		2030 - 45.0	2020					Tarascha (Tarascha District Administration)
		2021						Kivchovat/Kyslička
		2017	26.7	30.1	16*	not available	not available	SSS
		2018	25.5	26.5	2**	not available	not available	SSS
3.6. Reduce serious injuries and deaths from road traffic accidents, including through innovative practices of resuscitation, treatment and rehabilitation after road traffic accidents	3.4.2. Number of deaths from cerebrovascular disease at the age of 30-59, per 100,000 women corresponding age	2025 - 23.1	2019	23.4	25.1	0*	not available	Ukraine
		2030 - 22.0	2020					Kyiv Region
		2021						Tarascha
		2017	24.3	27.9	not available	not available	not available	Department of Statistics in Kyiv Region
		2018	24.1	26.7	not available	not available	not available	(Tarascha District Administration)
		2019	22.6	26.5	1*	not available	not available	Kivchovat/Kyslička
		2020						SSS [Ministry of Health]
		2030 - 18.3	2020					SSS [Ministry of Health]
		2021						Tarascha District Administration
		2017	12.0	12.0	not available	not available	not available	Kivchovat/Kyslička (Tarascha District Administration)
3.5. Reduce by a quarter premature mortality, including through the introduction of innovative approaches to diagnosing diseases	3.4.3. Number of deaths from malignant breast tumours at the age of 30-59, per 100,000 women of appropriate age	2025 - 10.1	2018	11.5	15.2	not available	not available	Ukraine
		2030 - 9.5	2019	11.7	13.5	not available	not available	Kyiv Region
		2020						SSS [Ministry of Health]
		2021						SSS [Ministry of Health]
		2017	375	not available	not available	not available	not available	Tarascha
		2018	387	not available	not available	not available	not available	Kivchovat/Kyslička
		2019	381	not available	not available	not available	not available	SSS
		2020						(Department of Statistics in Kyiv Region)
		2030 - 290	2020					Tarascha District Administration
		2021						Kivchovat/Kyslička
3.6. Reduce serious injuries and deaths from road traffic accidents, including through innovative practices of resuscitation, treatment and rehabilitation after road traffic accidents	3.5.1. Probability of dying at the age of 20-64, men, per mille	2015 - 155	2017	147	not available	not available	not available	Ukraine
		2020 - 150	2018	150	not available	not available	not available	Kyiv Region
		2025 - 140	2019	145	not available	not available	not available	SSS
		2030 - 130	2020					(Department of Statistics in Kyiv Region)
		2021						Tarascha District Administration
		2017	375	not available	not available	not available	not available	Kivchovat/Kyslička
		2018	387	not available	not available	not available	not available	SSS
		2019	381	not available	not available	not available	not available	(Department of Statistics in Kyiv Region)
		2020						Tarascha District Administration
		2030 - 290	2020					Kivchovat/Kyslička
3.7. Ensure universal, quality immunization with innovative vaccines	3.6.1. Number of deaths from road traffic accidents, per 100,000 persons	2015 - 12.6	2017	12.1	19.1	4*	not available	Ukraine
		2020 - 11.0	2018	10.5	14.9	2*	not available	Kyiv Region
		2025 - 11-10	2019	10.9	not available	3*	not available	SSS [Ministry of Health]
		2030 - 10-9	2020					SSS [Ministry of Health]
		2021						Department of Statistics in Kyiv Region
		2017	105	64	not available	not available	not available	Kivchovat/Kyslička
		2018	99	not available	not available	not available	not available	SSS [Ministry of Infrastructure]
		2019	92	not available	not available	not available	not available	SSS [Ministry of Infrastructure]
		2020						Tarascha District Administration
		2030 - 50	2020					Kivchovat/Kyslička
3.8. Reduce the prevalence of smoking among the population through innovative media to inform about negative efforts of smoking	3.7.1. Immunization coverage under the national immunization programme (as prescribed), %	2015 - 50	2017	63	72	not available	not available	Ukraine
		2020 - 95	2018	73	not available	not available	not available	Kyiv Region
		2025 - 95	2019	not available	not available	not available	not available	SSS [Ministry of Health]
		2030 - 95-98	2020					Tarascha
		2021						Kivchovat/Kyslička
		2017	5.2	not available	not available	not available	not available	SSS
		2018	4.8	not available	not available	not available	not available	(Department of Statistics in Kyiv Region)
		2019	7.5	not available	not available	not available	not available	Tarascha District Administration
		2020						Kivchovat/Kyslička
		2030 - 4.0	2020					SSS
3.8.2. Share of men who smoke at the age of 16-29, %	3.8.1. Share of women who smoke at the age of 16-29, %	2015 - 31.4	2017	28.9	not available	not available	not available	Ukraine
		2020 - 31.4	2018					Kyiv Region
		2025 - 31.4	2019					(Department of Statistics in Kyiv Region)
		2030 - 31.4	2020					Tarascha District Administration
		2021						Kivchovat/Kyslička
		2017	93	not available	not available	not available	not available	SSS
		2018	97	not available	not available	not available	not available	(Department of Statistics in Kyiv Region)
		2019	97	not available	not available	not available	not available	Tarascha District Administration
		2020						Kivchovat/Kyslička
		2030 - 4.0	2020					SSS
3.8.2. Share of men who smoke at the age of 16-29, %	3.8.2. Share of men who smoke at the age of 16-29, %	2015 - 31.4	2017	28.9	not available	not available	not available	Ukraine
		2020 - 31.4	2018					Kyiv Region
		2025 - 31.4	2019					(Department of Statistics in Kyiv Region)
		2030 - 31.4	2020					Tarascha District Administration
		2021						Kivchovat/Kyslička
		2017	93	not available	not available	not available	not available	SSS
		2018	97	not available	not available	not available	not available	(Department of Statistics in Kyiv Region)
		2019	97	not available	not available	not available	not available	Tarascha District Administration
		2020						Kivchovat/Kyslička
		2030 - 4.0	2020					SSS

		2020 - 27.0	2018	27.9	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available	71.4
		2025 - 23.0	2019	29.3	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available	63.6
		2030 - 20.0	2020								50.0
			2021								
3.9. Reform health care financing	3.9.1. Share of expenditures of the population in general spending on health, %	2015 - 45.3	2017	47.5	N/A ⁽⁻¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁻¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁻¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁻¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁻¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁻¹⁾	
		2020 - 40.0	2018	48.2	N/A ⁽⁻¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁻¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁻¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁻¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁻¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁻¹⁾	
		2025 - 35.0	2019	49.2	N/A ⁽⁻¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁻¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁻¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁻¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁻¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁻¹⁾	
		2030 - 30.0	2020								
			2021								

Kyiv Region (Department of Statistics in Kyiv Region)
Tarascha (Tarascha District Administration)
Kichovata/Kyslika (Tarascha District Administration)

Ukraine Ministry of Health
Kyiv Region N/A
Tarascha N/A
Kichovata/Kyslika N/A

Goal 4: Quality education											
Target	Indicator	Target values	Official data				Our survey				
			Ukraine	Kyiv R.	Tarascha	Kichovata	Kyslika	Kivkys			
4.1. Ensure access to quality school education for all children and adolescents	4.1.1. Share of the population satisfied with the access to and quality of schooling services, %	2015 - 2020 - 2025 - 2030 -	2017 new research								
			2018								62.4
			2019								82.5
			2020								69.3
			2021								
4.2. Ensure access to quality pre-primary development for all children	4.2.1. Net pre-primary enrolment rate for children aged 5, %	2015 - 70.6	2017	69.5	88.6	100	100	100			
		2020 - 80.0	2018	69.1	83.1	100	100	100			
		2025 - 90.0	2019	70.5	82.9	100	100	100			90.0
		2030 - 95.0	2020								100.0
			2021								100.0
4.3. Ensure access to vocational education	4.3.1. Share of households whose members suffer from a lack of money to enable any member of the household to receive vocational training, %	2015 - 7.6	2017	8.3	6.6	not available	not available	not available			
		2020 - 7.0	2018			not available	not available	not available			
		2025 - 6.0	2019	4.5	6.7	not available	not available	not available			13.0
		2030 - 5.0	2020								24.8
			2021								10.3
4.4. Improve the quality of tertiary education and ensure its close relationship with science, and promote the establishment of towns of education and science in the country	4.4.1. Ukraine's position in the Global Competitiveness Report rating by the quality of higher education	2015 - 34	2017	33	N/A ⁽⁻¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁻¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁻¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁻¹⁾			
		2020 -	2018	35	N/A ⁽⁻¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁻¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁻¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁻¹⁾			
		2025 -	2019	not available	N/A ⁽⁻¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁻¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁻¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁻¹⁾			
		2030 -	2020								
			2021								
			2017	1*	N/A ⁽⁻¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁻¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁻¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁻¹⁾			
			2018	4*	N/A ⁽⁻¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁻¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁻¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁻¹⁾			
			2019	4*	N/A ⁽⁻¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁻¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁻¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁻¹⁾			
			2020	3*	N/A ⁽⁻¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁻¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁻¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁻¹⁾			
			2021								
4.5. Increase the prevalence of knowledge and skills required for decent jobs and entrepreneurship among the population	4.5.1. Enrolment rate of adults and youth in formal and informal forms of education and professional training in the last 4 weeks, % of population aged 15-70	2015 - 9.2	2017	8.7	not available	not available	not available	not available			
		2020 - 10.0	2018	8.6	not available	not available	not available	not available			
		2025 - 12.0	2019	8.0	not available	not available	not available	not available			3.0
		2030 - 14.0	2020								8.5
			2021								4.1
			2017	58.9	53.5	not available	not available	not available			
			2018	62.6	56.3	not available	not available	not available			
			2019	70.1	not available	not available	not available	not available			40.0
			2020								64.9
			2021								72.7
4.5.2. Share of the population who reported using the internet over the past 12 months, %		2015 - 48.9	2017			not available	not available	not available			
		2020 - 59.0	2018			not available	not available	not available			
		2025 - 70.0	2019			not available	not available	not available			
		2030 - 80.0	2020								
			2021								
4.6. Eliminate gender disparities among school teachers	4.6.1. Share of men among school teachers, %	2015 - 14.7	2017	14.3	13.0	21.0	13.5	16.0			
		2020 - 17.0	2018	13.4	13.2	21.0	18.0	N/A ⁽⁻⁴⁾			
		2025 - 20.0	2019	13.0	not available	20.0	18.0	N/A ⁽⁻⁴⁾			

*members of the UNESCO Global Network 4.4.2

Ukraine Ministry of Education & Science
Kyiv Region N/A
Tarascha N/A
Kichovata/Kyslika N/A

Ukraine SSS
Kyiv Region (Department of Statistics in Kyiv Region)
Tarascha (Tarascha District Administration)
Kichovata/Kyslika (Tarascha District Administration)

Ukraine SSS
Kyiv Region SSS
Tarascha (Tarascha District Administration)
Kichovata/Kyslika (Tarascha District Administration)

Ukraine SSS (Ministry of Education & Science)
Kyiv Region Institute of Educational Analysis
Tarascha Tarascha District Administration

	Target	Indicator	Target values	Official data					Our survey
				Ukraine	Kyiv R.	Tarascha	Kivshovata	Kysilka	
4.7. Create a modern learning environment in schools, including inclusive education, through innovative approaches	4.7.1. Share of rural full-time secondary schools with internet access, %		2030 - 25.0	2020					Kivshovata/Kysilka Village Council
			2015 - 81.6	2017	88.6	99.5	100	100	100
			2020 - 85.0	2018	91.5	99.1	100	100	N/A ⁽⁺⁾
			2025 - 90.0	2019	95.2	100	100	100	N/A ⁽⁺⁾
			2030 - 95.0	2020					
4.7.2. Share of rural full-time secondary schools with computer software training. %	4.7.2		2015 - 60.5	2017	60.1	75.4	100	100	100
			2020 - 65.5	2018	98.2*	95.5**	100	100	N/A ⁽⁺⁾
			2025 - 70.0	2019	98.7	100	100	100	N/A ⁽⁺⁾
			2030 - 80.0	2020					
				2021					
4.7.3. Share of full-time secondary schools with inclusive education, %	4.7.3		2015 -	2017	16.7*	32.4*	35	100	0
			2020 -	2018	24.5	35.0	52	100	N/A ⁽⁺⁾
			2025 -	2019	35.1	56.5	52	100	N/A ⁽⁺⁾
			2030 -	2020					
				2021					

*unofficial data

*both urban and rural secondary school with computer training

**rural secondary school with computer

www.pedrada.com.ua/SSS [Ministry of Education & Science]

www.pedrada.com.ua/Department of Statistics in Kyiv Region

Tarascha District Administration

Kivshovata/Kysilka School

Goal 5: Gender equality

Target	Indicator	Target values	Official data					Our survey
			Ukraine	Kyiv R.	Tarashtcha	Kyivshovata	Kysilka	
5.1.1. Create an environment for ending all forms of discrimination against women and girls	5.1.1. Number of normative acts which were revised or adopted to provide men and women with equal rights and opportunities and to prevent discrimination against women and girls	2015 - n/a	new research	N/A ⁽⁺⁾	N/A ⁽⁺⁾	N/A ⁽⁺⁾	N/A ⁽⁺⁾	N/A ⁽⁺⁾
		2020 - 3	4	N/A ⁽⁺⁾	N/A ⁽⁺⁾	N/A ⁽⁺⁾	N/A ⁽⁺⁾	
		2025 - 6	5	N/A ⁽⁺⁾	N/A ⁽⁺⁾	N/A ⁽⁺⁾	N/A ⁽⁺⁾	
		2030 - 9						
		2021						
5.2. Reduce the level of gender-based and domestic violence, and ensure efficient prevention of its manifestations and timely assistance to victims	5.2.1. Share of women aged 15-49 who have experienced at least one form of physical or sexual violence, %	2015 - 22	new research*					
		2020 - 18			0			
		2025 - 14						
		2030 - 10						
		2021						
5.2.2. Number of complaints regarding domestic violence, thousands	5.2.2	2015 - 10,110.26m ¹	110	not available	not available	not available	not available	
		2020 - 10,062.26m ¹	(0.21%)**	not available	0.999	0.004	0 (0%)	
		2025 - 10,000.26m ¹	(0.26%)**	not available	(0.13%)***	(0.26%)***	not available	
		2030 - 9,937.77m ¹	131	not available	0.131	not available	not available	
		2021	(0.31%)**	not available	(0.42%)***			
5.3. Encourage shared responsibility for housekeeping and child-rearing	5.3.1. Ratio of duration of unpaid domestic work (housekeeping, care for children and other family members etc.) between men and women, %	2015 -	new research					
		2020 -						
		2025 -						
		2030 -						
		2021						
5.4. Ensure equal opportunities for representation at all levels of decision-making in political and public life	5.4.1. Share of women among the Members of Parliament of Ukraine, %	2015 - 12	12	N/A ⁽⁺⁾	N/A ⁽⁺⁾	N/A ⁽⁺⁾	N/A ⁽⁺⁾	N/A ⁽⁺⁾
		2020 - 30	12	N/A ⁽⁺⁾	N/A ⁽⁺⁾	N/A ⁽⁺⁾	N/A ⁽⁺⁾	
		2025 - 30	20	N/A ⁽⁺⁾	N/A ⁽⁺⁾	N/A ⁽⁺⁾	N/A ⁽⁺⁾	
		2030 - 30						
		2021						
5.4.2. Share of women among the members of oblast councils and local councils of oblast significance, %	5.4.2	2015 - 14	19	16	19	57	not available	not available
		2020 - 20	25	not available	19	46	100	
		2025 - 30	25	26	not available	not available	not available	not available
		2030 - 30						
		2021						

*converted to % by population in 2015 (42,939,300) / **converted to % by population in 2018 (42,386,400) / ***converted to % by population in 2019 (31,309) / **** (2,048)

*74% with equal balance; 16.9% with a disproportionate burden on women; 9.1% on men / **65.9% with equal balance; 15.9% with a disproportionate burden on women; 18.3 on men / ***59.3% with equal balance; 20.7% with a disproportionate burden on women; 20.0% on men

SSS [Ministry of Social Policy]

Department of Statistics in Kyiv Region

Tarascha District Administration

Kivshovata/Kysilka Village Council

SSS [Ministry of Education & Science]

Institute of Educational Analysis

Tarascha District Administration

Tarascha District Administration

SSS [Ministry of Social Policy]

Ministry of Social Policy

Tarascha District Administration

Kivshovata/Kysilka Village Council

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⁾	Ukraine	Ministry of Social Policy	5.4.3
	2020 - 20.0	2018	not available	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	Kyiv Region	N/A	
	2025 - 25.0	2019	29.0	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	Tarascha	N/A	
	2030 - 30.0	2020		N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	Kvchovata/Kyislvka	N/A	
5.5. Increase the population's access to family planning services and reduce teenage fertility		2021							5.5.1
	2015 - 47.8	2017	new research				Ukraine		
	2020 - 55.0	2018					Kyiv Region		
	2025 - 60.0	2019					Tarascha		
5.5.2. Fertility rate among women aged under 20, per 1,000 women aged 15-19	2020 - 65.0	2020					Kvchovata/Kyislvka		5.5.2
	2015 - 27.3	2017	22.4	23.2	3.1%*	not available	Ukraine	SSS	
	2020 - 20.0	2018	19.7	20.4	12.2%*	not available	Kyiv Region	SSS	
	2025 - 15.0	2019	16.9	14.5	not available	not available	Tarascha	Tarascha District Administration	
5.6. Expand economic opportunities for women	2030 - 10.0	2020					Kvchovata/Kyislvka	(Tarascha District Administration)	5.6.1
	2015 - 74.9	2017	77.5	76.9	not available	not available	Ukraine	SSS	
	2020 - 80.0	2018	77.7	76.9	not available	not available	Kyiv Region	SSS	
	2025 - 83.0	2019	77.2	76.1	not available	not available	Tarascha	(Tarascha District Administration)	
5.6.1. Ratio of average wages for men and women, %	2030 - 85.0	2020		78.8			Kvchovata/Kyislvka	(Tarascha District Administration)	5.6.2
	2015 - 2.0	2017	not available	not available	not available	not available	Ukraine	(Ministry for Development of Economy, Trade & Agriculture)	
	2020 - 2.2	2018	not available	not available	not available	not available	Kyiv Region	(Ministry for Development of Economy, Trade & Agriculture)	
	2025 - 2.5	2019	not available	not available	not available	not available	Tarascha	(Tarascha District Administration)	
5.6.2. Average weighted entrepreneurship index for women (SME policy index), points	2030 - 3.0	2020					Kvchovata/Kyislvka	(Tarascha District Administration)	5.6.3
	2015 - 59	2017	not available	not available	not available	not available	Ukraine	(Proukha)	
	2020 - 63	2018	not available	not available	not available	not available	Kyiv Region	(Proukha)	
	2025 - 67	2019	not available	not available	not available	not available	Tarascha	(Tarascha District Administration)	
5.6.3. Employment rate of women aged 25-44 with children aged 3-5, %	2030 - 70	2020					Kvchovata/Kyislvka	(Tarascha District Administration)	6.1.1
	2015 - 50	2017	51*	81**	not available	not available	Ukraine	Ministry of Regional Development	
	2020 - 70	2018	not available	not available	not available	not available	Kyiv Region	Ministry of Regional Development	
	2025 - 95	2019	not available	not available	not available	not available	Tarascha	(Tarascha District Administration)	
6.1.2. Share of the rural population with access to affordable drinking water of assured quality, %	2030 - 100	2020					Kvchovata/Kyislvka	(Tarascha District Administration)	6.1.2
	2015 - 50	2017	51*	81**	not available	not available	Ukraine	Ministry of Regional Development	
	2020 - 70	2018	not available	not available	not available	not available	Kyiv Region	Ministry of Regional Development	
	2025 - 95	2019	not available	not available	not available	not available	Tarascha	(Tarascha District Administration)	
6.1.3. Share of the urban population with access to safe drinking water, %	2030 - 100	2020					Kvchovata/Kyislvka	(Tarascha District Administration)	6.1.3
	2015 - 90	2017	93.8*	81.3**	not available	N/A ⁽⁺²⁾	Ukraine	Ministry of Regional Development	
	2020 - 95	2018	not available	not available	not available	N/A ⁽⁺²⁾	Kyiv Region	Ministry of Regional Development	
	2025 - 100	2019	not available	not available	not available	N/A ⁽⁺²⁾	Tarascha	(Tarascha District Administration)	
6.1.4. Share of the urban population with access to affordable drinking water of assured quality, %	2030 - 100	2020					Kvchovata/Kyislvka	N/A	6.1.4
	2015 - 90	2017	93.8*	81.3**	not available	N/A ⁽⁺²⁾	Ukraine	Ministry of Regional Development	
	2020 - 100	2018	not available	not available	not available	N/A ⁽⁺²⁾	Kyiv Region	Ministry of Regional Development	
		2019	not available	not available	not available	N/A ⁽⁺²⁾	Tarascha	(Tarascha District Administration)	

Goal 6: Clean water and sanitation									
Target	Indicator	Target values	Official data				Our survey		
			Ukraine	Kyiv R.	Tarascha	Kvchovata	Kyislvka	Kyiv&Kys	
6.1.1. 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	95
		2020 - 70	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available		
		2025 - 95	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available		
		2030 - 100	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available		
	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	95
		2020 - 70	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available		
		2025 - 95	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available		
		2030 - 100	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available		
	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⁾	90	90
		2020 - 95	not available	not available	not available	N/A ⁽⁺²⁾	N/A ⁽⁺²⁾		
		2025 - 100	not available	not available	not available	N/A ⁽⁺²⁾	N/A ⁽⁺²⁾		
		2030 - 100	not available	not available	not available	N/A ⁽⁺²⁾	N/A ⁽⁺²⁾		
	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⁾	90	90
		2020 - 100	not available	not available	not available	N/A ⁽⁺²⁾	N/A ⁽⁺²⁾		

Target	Indicator	Target values	Official data					Our survey
			Ukraine	Kyiv R.	Tarascha	Kyivohvata	Kyivlika	
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 ⁽⁺⁾	N/A ⁽⁺⁾	N/A ⁽⁺⁾	N/A ⁽⁺⁾	Kyiv Region Tarascha Kyivohvata/Kyivlika
		2020 - 163.8	159.3	N/A ⁽⁺⁾	N/A ⁽⁺⁾	N/A ⁽⁺⁾	N/A ⁽⁺⁾	
		2025 - 178.4	154.0	N/A ⁽⁺⁾	N/A ⁽⁺⁾	N/A ⁽⁺⁾	N/A ⁽⁺⁾	
		2030 - 182.0						
		2021						
7.2. Ensure diversification of the supply of primary energy resources	7.1.2. Electric power distribution losses, %	2015 - 11.5	11.8	16.5	11.8	not available	not available	Kyiv Region Tarascha Kyivohvata/Kyivlika
		2020 - 11	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available	
		2025 - 10	11.6	not available	not available	not available	not available	
		2030 - 9	11.6	not available	not available	not available	not available	
		2021						
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	7.1.3. Heat losses in heat networks, %	2015 - 20	11	38	not available	not available	not available	Kyiv Region Tarascha Kyivohvata/Kyivlika
		2020 - 18	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available	
		2025 - 14	20	not available	not available	not available	not available	
		2030 - 12						
		2021						
7.4. Increase the energy efficiency of the economy	7.2.1. Maximum share of imported primary energy (excluding nuclear fuel) from one country (company) in the total supply (imports), %	2015 - 40	41	N/A ⁽⁺⁾	N/A ⁽⁺⁾	N/A ⁽⁺⁾	N/A ⁽⁺⁾	Kyiv Region Tarascha Kyivohvata/Kyivlika
		2020 - 415	37	N/A ⁽⁺⁾	N/A ⁽⁺⁾	N/A ⁽⁺⁾	N/A ⁽⁺⁾	
		2025 - 412	45	N/A ⁽⁺⁾	N/A ⁽⁺⁾	N/A ⁽⁺⁾	N/A ⁽⁺⁾	
		2030 - 412						
		2021						
7.4.1. Energy intensity of GDP (primary energy consumption per unit of GDP), kg of oil equivalent per USD1 by PPP 2011	7.2.2. Share of one supplier of the nuclear fuel market, %	2015 - 49	59	N/A ⁽⁺⁾	N/A ⁽⁺⁾	N/A ⁽⁺⁾	N/A ⁽⁺⁾	Kyiv Region Tarascha Kyivohvata/Kyivlika
		2020 - 570	61	N/A ⁽⁺⁾	N/A ⁽⁺⁾	N/A ⁽⁺⁾	N/A ⁽⁺⁾	
		2025 - 60	55	N/A ⁽⁺⁾	N/A ⁽⁺⁾	N/A ⁽⁺⁾	N/A ⁽⁺⁾	
		2030 - 60						
		2021						
7.4.1. Energy intensity of GDP (primary energy consumption per unit of GDP), kg of oil equivalent per USD1 by PPP 2011	7.3.1. Share of energy produced from renewable sources in total final energy consumption, %	2015 - 4.9	6.7	not available	not available	not available	not available	Kyiv Region Tarascha Kyivohvata/Kyivlika
		2020 - 11.0	7.0	not available	not available	not available	not available	
		2025 - 14.2	8.1	not available	not available	not available	not available	
		2030 - 17.1						
		2021						
7.4.1. Energy intensity of GDP (primary energy consumption per unit of GDP), kg of oil equivalent per USD1 by PPP 2011	7.4.1. Energy intensity of GDP (primary energy consumption per unit of GDP), kg of oil equivalent per USD1 by PPP 2011	2015 - 0.28	0.18	not available	not available	not available	not available	Kyiv Region Tarascha Kyivohvata/Kyivlika
		2020 - 0.20	0.18	not available	not available	not available	not available	
		2025 - 0.17	0.17	not available	not available	not available	not available	
		2030 - 0.14						
		2021						

*reference year: 2000

Target	Indicator	Target values	Official data					Our survey
			Ukraine	Kyiv R.	Tarascha	Kyivohvata	Kyivlika	
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*	102.5	105.2	not available	not available	not available	Kyiv Region Tarascha Kyivohvata/Kyivlika
		2020 - 104.0	103.4	106.5	not available	not available	not available	
		2025 - 106.0	103.2	103.8	not available	not available	not available	
		2030 - 107.0						
		2021						
8.1.2. Share of gross fixed capital to GDP, %	8.1.2. Share of gross fixed capital to GDP, %	2015 - 13.5	15.8	not available	not available	not available	not available	Kyiv Region Tarascha Kyivohvata/Kyivlika
		2020 - 23.0	17.2	not available	not available	not available	not available	
		2025 - 28.0	17.6	not available	not available	not available	not available	
		2030 - 22.0						
		2021						
8.1.3. Share of exports of goods whose production uses	8.1.3. Share of exports of goods whose production uses	2015 - 19.2	16.8	N/A ⁽⁺⁾	N/A ⁽⁺⁾	N/A ⁽⁺⁾	N/A ⁽⁺⁾	Kyiv Region Tarascha Kyivohvata/Kyivlika

Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth



	Technologies or nign and medium nigh 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))	2020 - 25.0 2025 - 28.0 2030 - 30.0	2018 2019 2020 2021	17.0 16.4	N/A ⁽⁺⁾ N/A ⁽⁺⁾ N/A ⁽⁺⁾ N/A ⁽⁺⁾	N/A ⁽⁺⁾ N/A ⁽⁺⁾ N/A ⁽⁺⁾ N/A ⁽⁺⁾	N/A ⁽⁺⁾ N/A ⁽⁺⁾ N/A ⁽⁺⁾ N/A ⁽⁺⁾	N/A ⁽⁺⁾ N/A ⁽⁺⁾ N/A ⁽⁺⁾ N/A ⁽⁺⁾	N/A ⁽⁺⁾ N/A ⁽⁺⁾ N/A ⁽⁺⁾ N/A ⁽⁺⁾	Kyiv Region Tarascha Kvchovata/Kyslika	N/A N/A N/A
8.2. Increase the efficiency of production based on sustainable development and the development of compative high-tech industries	8.2.4. Ukraine's position as rated by the Global Innovation Index	2015 - 64 2020 - 50 2025 - 45 2030 - 40	2017 2018 2019 2020 2021	50 43 47	N/A ⁽⁺⁾ N/A ⁽⁺⁾ N/A ⁽⁺⁾ N/A ⁽⁺⁾ N/A ⁽⁺⁾	N/A ⁽⁺⁾ N/A ⁽⁺⁾ N/A ⁽⁺⁾ N/A ⁽⁺⁾ N/A ⁽⁺⁾	N/A ⁽⁺⁾ N/A ⁽⁺⁾ N/A ⁽⁺⁾ N/A ⁽⁺⁾ N/A ⁽⁺⁾	N/A ⁽⁺⁾ N/A ⁽⁺⁾ N/A ⁽⁺⁾ N/A ⁽⁺⁾ N/A ⁽⁺⁾	N/A ⁽⁺⁾ N/A ⁽⁺⁾ N/A ⁽⁺⁾ N/A ⁽⁺⁾ N/A ⁽⁺⁾	Ukraine Kyiv Region Tarascha Kvchovata/Kyslika	SSS [Ministry for Development of Economy, Trade & Agriculture] N/A N/A N/A
	8.2.1. The return on assets	2015 - 0.23 2020 - 0.26 2025 - 0.35 2030 - 0.45	2017 2018 2019 2020 2021	0.12 0.12 0.12	not available not available not available	not available not available not available	not available not available not available	not available not available not available	not available not available not available	Ukraine Kyiv Region Tarascha Kvchovata/Kyslika	SSS [Ministry for Development of Economy, Trade & Agriculture] (Ministry for Development of Economy, Trade & Agriculture) (Tarascha District Administration) (Tarascha District Administration)
	8.2.2. Productivity growth rate, %	2015 - 99.1* 2020 - 104.0 2025 - 103.6 2030 - 105.8	2017 2018 2019 2020 2021	103.3 102.0 101.9 102.0	104.5 104.4 100 98.7	not available not available not available not available	not available not available not available not available	not available not available not available not available	not available not available not available not available	Ukraine Kyiv Region Tarascha Kvchovata/Kyslika	SSS [Ministry for Development of Economy, Trade & Agriculture] (Ministry for Development of Economy, Trade & Agriculture) (Tarascha District Administration) (Tarascha District Administration)
	8.2.3. Material content of GDP (ratio of intermediate costs from the tables 'input-output of activities that produce material products to total GDP)	2015 - 0.88 2020 - 0.87 2025 - 0.82 2030 - 0.77	2017 2018 2019 2020 2021	0.86 not available not available not available	not available not available not available not available	not available not available not available not available	not available not available not available not available	not available not available not available not available	not available not available not available not available	Ukraine Kyiv Region Tarascha Kvchovata/Kyslika	Ministry for Development of Economy, Trade & Agriculture (Ministry for Development of Economy, Trade & Agriculture) (Tarascha District Administration) (Tarascha District Administration)
	8.3.1. Employment rate among those aged 20-64, %	2015 - 64.4 2020 - 66.0 2025 - 68.0 2030 - 70.0	2017 2018 2019 2020 2021	64.2 65.6 66.9	66.1 58.5* not available	58.2** not available 58.5**	47.2** not available 53.1**	47.9** not available 60.3**	not available not available not available	Ukraine Kyiv Region Tarascha Kvchovata/Kyslika	SSS SSS Tarascha District Administration Tarascha District Administration
8.4. Reduce the share of youth not in employment, education or professional training	8.4.1. Share of youth not in employment, education or professional training in the total number of those aged 15-24, %	2015 - 17.7 2020 - 17.0 2025 - 16.5 2030 - 15.5	2017 2018 2019 2020 2021	16.5 14.5 15.6	not available not available not available	not available not available not available	not available not available not available	not available not available not available	not available not available not available	Ukraine Kyiv Region Tarascha Kvchovata/Kyslika	SSS (Department of Statistics in Kyiv Region) (Tarascha District Administration) (Tarascha District Administration)
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 2021	101 97 91	60 50 61	not available not available not available	not available not available not available	not available not available not available	not available not available not available	Ukraine Kyiv Region Tarascha Kvchovata/Kyslika	SSS [State Labour Service] SSS [State Labour Service] (Tarascha District Administration) (Tarascha 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 2021	98 109 113	87 83 57	1* 0* not available	not available not available not available	not available not available not available	not available not available not available	Ukraine Kyiv Region Tarascha Kvchovata/Kyslika	SSS [State Labour Service] SSS [State Labour Service] (Tarascha District Administration) (Tarascha 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 2021	28 30 38	24 38	not available not available not available	not available not available not available	not available not available not available	not available not available not available	not available not available not available	Ukraine Kyiv Region Tarascha Kvchovata/Kyslika	SSS (updated every 2 years) SSS (updated every 2 years) (Tarascha District Administration) (Tarascha District Administration)
8.6. Create institutional and financial capacities for the self-realization of the potential of the economically active	8.6.1. Number of persons employed by SMEs, millions of persons	2015 - 45.15.3M* 2020 - 43.110.9M*	2017 2018	8.1 (19.2%)* 7.0 (16.5%)*	0.4 123.8M*** 0.3	100.193M* (6.13M)*** 110.4M***	not available not available not available	not available not available not available	not available not available not available	Ukraine Kyiv Region	SSS SSS

*reference year: 2000

*among those aged 15-70

**among those in working age

*converted to % by population in 2015 (42,923,000) / **converted to % by population in 2018 (42,386,400) /

Population and the development of the creative economy	Indicator	2025 - 4.4 (12.5%)*				***converted to % by population in 2018 (1761,112) / ****converted to % by population in 2018 (31,309)				Tarascha Kvchovata/Kyslika	Tarashcha District Administration (Tarascha District Administration)
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2017	2018	2019	2020		
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	63	64	66	8.6.2	Ukraine	SSS
		2017	2018	2019	2020	not available	not available	not available		Kyiv Region	(SSS)
		2020	2021	2022	2023	not available	not available	not available		Tarascha	(Tarascha District Administration)
		2024	2025	2026	2027	not available	not available	not available		Kvchovata/Kyslika	(Tarascha District Administration)
8.6.3. Share of SMEs with a loan or line of credit, in the total, %		2015 -	2020 -	2025 -	2030 -	new research			8.6.3	Ukraine	
		2017	2018	2019	2020					Kyiv Region	
		2020	2021	2022	2023					Tarascha	
		2024	2025	2026	2027					Kvchovata/Kyslika	
8.6.4. Ukraine's position in the rating of Doing Business		2015 - 81	2020 - 30	2025 - 25	2030 - 20	76	71	64	8.6.4	Ukraine	SSS [Ministry for Development of Economy, Trade & Agriculture] 2018
		2017	2018	2019	2020	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)		Kyiv Region	N/A
		2020	2021	2022	2023	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)		Tarascha	N/A
		2024	2025	2026	2027	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)		Kvchovata/Kyslika	N/A

Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure

Target	Indicator	Target values				Official data				Our survey	
		2017	2018	2019	2020	Ukraine	Kyiv R.	Tarascha	Kvchovata	Kyslika	Kvchovata/Kyslika
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	new research*					
		2017	2018	2019	2020						
		2021	2022	2023	2024						
		2025	2030	2035	2040						
9.1.2. Volume of transported goods, millions of tonnes		2015 - 1474	2020 - 1650	2025 - 1750	2030 - 1900	1,582	61.6*	0.011381*	not available	not available	
		2017	2018	2019	2020	1,643	56.3*	0.248*	not available	not available	
		2021	2022	2023	2024	1,579	54.9*	not available	not available	not available	
		2025	2030	2035	2040						
9.1.3. Number of passengers, millions		2015 - 5160	2020 - 5200	2025 - 5500	2030 - 6000	4,637	87*	0.125701*	not available	not available	
		2017	2018	2019	2020	4,487	84*	0.266*	not available	not available	
		2021	2022	2023	2024	4,262	125.8*	not available	not available	not available	
		2025	2030	2035	2040						
9.1.4. Degree of depreciation of assets by ACE 'Transport, storage, post and courier services', %		2015 - 51.7	2020 - 49.0	2025 - 45.0	2030 - 45.0	47.6	not available	not available	not available	not available	
		2017	2018	2019	2020	62.9	not available	not available	not available	not available	
		2021	2022	2023	2024	54.1	not available	not available	not available	not available	
		2025	2030	2035	2040						
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	2020 - 65.0	2025 - 70.0	2030 - 75.0	not available	not available	0	0	0	
		2017	2018	2019	2020	62.6	not available	0	0	0	
		2021	2022	2023	2024	69.9	not available	0	0	0	
		2025	2030	2035	2040						
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	2020 - 25	2025 - 35	2030 - 50	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available	
		2017	2018	2019	2020	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available	
		2021	2022	2023	2024	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available	
		2025	2030	2035	2040						

9.3.2. Share of public roads of national importance with a hard surface that meets regulatory requirements, %	2015 - 10 2020 - 20 2025 - 30 2030 - 70	2017 2018 2019 2020 2021	10 not available not available not available not available	30 not available not available not available not available	100 100 100 100 100	100 100 100 100 100	9.3.2	Ukraine Kyiv Region Tarascha Kvchovata/Kyisluka	SSS Department of Statistics in Kyiv Region Tarascha District Administration Tarascha District Administration
	2015 - 15 2020 - 50 2025 - 55 2030 - 60	2017 2018 2019 2020 2021	not available not available not available not available not available	not available not available not available not available not available	not available not available not available not available not available	not available not available not available not available not available	9.3.3	Ukraine Kyiv Region Tarascha Kvchovata/Kyisluka	(Ministry of Infrastructure) (Ministry of Infrastructure) (Tarascha District Administration) (Tarascha District Administration)
	2015 - 19 2020 - 5 2025 - 2030 -	2017 2018 2019 2020 2021	1.7 1.4 1.2	N/A ⁽⁺⁾ N/A ⁽⁺⁾ N/A ⁽⁺⁾	N/A ⁽⁺⁾ N/A ⁽⁺⁾ N/A ⁽⁺⁾	N/A ⁽⁺⁾ N/A ⁽⁺⁾ N/A ⁽⁺⁾	9.4.1	Ukraine Kyiv Region Tarascha Kvchovata/Kyisluka	SSS N/A N/A N/A
	2015 - 5.8 2020 - 7.5 2025 - 9.6 2030 - 11.8	2017 2018 2019 2020 2021	3.4 3.8 3.8	N/A ⁽⁺⁾ N/A ⁽⁺⁾ N/A ⁽⁺⁾	N/A ⁽⁺⁾ N/A ⁽⁺⁾ N/A ⁽⁺⁾	N/A ⁽⁺⁾ N/A ⁽⁺⁾ N/A ⁽⁺⁾	9.4.2	Ukraine Kyiv Region Tarascha Kvchovata/Kyisluka	SSS N/A N/A N/A
	2015 - 21 2020 - 26 2025 - 28 2030 - 29	2017 2018 2019 2020 2021	23.4 21.6 21.5	23.7 16.2 not available	0 0 not available	N/A ⁽⁺⁾ N/A ⁽⁺⁾ N/A ⁽⁺⁾	9.4.3	Ukraine Kyiv Region Tarascha Kvchovata/Kyisluka	SSS SSS Tarascha District Administration Kvchovata/Kyisluka
9.5. Create financial and institutional systems (innovative infrastructure) that will ensure the development of scientific research and scientific and technical (experimental) development	2015 - 0.62 2020 - 1.50 2025 - 2.00 2030 - 3.00	2017 2018 2019 2020 2021	0.45 0.47 0.43	not available not available not available	not available not available not available	not available not available not available	9.5.1	Ukraine Kyiv Region Tarascha Kvchovata/Kyisluka	SSS (SSS) (Tarascha District Administration) (Tarascha District Administration)
	2015 - 1.4 2020 - 5.0 2025 - 10.0 2030 - 15.0	2017 2018 2019 2020 2021	0.6 0.8 1.3	0.8 1.4 not available	0 0 not available	N/A ⁽⁺⁾ N/A ⁽⁺⁾ N/A ⁽⁺⁾	9.5.2	Ukraine Kyiv Region Tarascha Kvchovata/Kyisluka	SSS SSS Tarascha District Administration N/A
	2015 - 33 2020 - 50 2025 - 75 2030 - 100	2017 2018 2019 2020 2021	56 62 46	59 69 69	not available not available not available	not available not available not available	9.6.1	Ukraine Kyiv Region Tarascha Kvchovata/Kyisluka	SSS (National Commission for the State Regulation of Communications & Info) SSS (National Commission for the State Regulation of Communications & Info) (Tarascha District Administration) (Tarascha District Administration)
	2015 - 2020 - 2025 - 2030 -	2017 2018 2019 2020 2021	35.6 33.5 32.0	37.6 35.2 33.3	not available not available not available	not available not available not available	9.7.1	Ukraine Kyiv Region Tarascha Kvchovata/Kyisluka	SSS SSS (Tarascha District Administration) (Tarascha District Administration)
	2015 - 33 2020 - 50 2025 - 75 2030 - 100	2017 2018 2019 2020 2021	56 62 46	59 69 69	not available not available not available	not available not available not available	38 50 59		

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 - 43 2020 - 37 2025 - 35 2030 - 25	2017 2018 2019 2020 2021	not available not available not available not available not available	not available not available not available not available not available	not available not available not available not available not available	not available not available not available not available not available	not available not available not available not available not available	not available not available not available not available not available	11.1.2	Ukraine Kyiv Region Tarascha Kvchovata/Kyslika	(Ministry of Regional Department) (Ministry of Regional Department) (Tarascha District Administration) (Tarascha District Administration)
	11.2.2. Share of regions that have approved and implemented regional development strategies and action plans for their implementation developed with public participation, %	2015 - 80 2020 - 100 2025 - 100 2030 - 100	2017 2018 2019 2020 2021	100 100 100 not available not available	not available not available not available not available not available	not available not available not available not available not available	not available not available not available not available not available	not available not available not available not available not available	not available not available not available not available not available	11.2.1	Ukraine Kyiv Region Tarascha Kvchovata/Kyslika	SSS (Ministry of Communities & Territories Development) (Ministry of Regional Department) (Tarascha District Administration) (Tarascha District Administration)
	11.3. Ensure protection and safeguarding of the cultural and natural heritage, with involvement of the private sector	2015 - 7 2020 - 9 2025 - 11 2030 - 13	2017 2018 2019 2020 2021	7 7 7 not available 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⁾ 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⁾ N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾ N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾ N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾ N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾ N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾ N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	11.3.1	Ukraine Kyiv Region Tarascha Kvchovata/Kyslika	SSS (Ministry of Culture) N/A N/A N/A
	11.3.1. Number of cultural and natural heritage sites included in the UNESCO World Heritage List, units	2015 - 855 2020 - 1005 2025 - 1155 2030 - 1305	2017 2018 2019 2020 2021	907 956 995 not available not available	38* 38* not available not available not available	0* 0* not available not available not available	0* 0* not available not available not available	0* 0* not available not available not available	0* 0* not available not available not available	11.3.2	Ukraine Kyiv Region Tarascha Kvchovata/Kyslika	SSS (Ministry of Culture) Ministry of Culture Tarascha District Administration Tarascha District Administration
	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 2021	907 956 995 not available not available	38* 38* not available not available not available	0* 0* not available not available not available	0* 0* not available not available not available	0* 0* not available not available not available	0* 0* not available not available not available	11.3.3	Ukraine Kyiv Region Tarascha Kvchovata/Kyslika	SSS (Ministry of Culture) Ministry of Culture Tarascha District Administration Tarascha District Administration
	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 2021	4.10 4.10 4.24 not available not available	10.30* not available not available not available not available	not available not available not available not available not available	not available not available not available not available not available	not available not available not available not available not available	not available not available not available not available not available	11.3.4	Ukraine Kyiv Region Tarascha Kvchovata/Kyslika	SSS (Ministry of Ecology & Environment Protection) Ministry of Ecology & Environment Protection (Tarascha District Administration) (Tarascha District Administration)
	11.4. Ensure timely public alert about emergencies through innovative technologies	2015 - n/a 2020 - 20 2025 - 40 2030 - 60	2017 2018 2019 2020 2021	0.05 0.1 0.1 not available not available	not available not available not available not available not available	0 0 0 not available not available	0 0 0 not available not available	0 0 0 not available not available	0 0 0 not available not available	11.4.1	Ukraine Kyiv Region Tarascha Kvchovata/Kyslika	SSS (State Emergency Service) (State Emergency Service of Ukraine) Tarascha District Administration Tarascha District Administration
	11.5. Reduce the adverse impact of pollutants, including on the urban environment in particular, through innovative technologies	2015 - 100 2020 - 95 2025 - 90 2030 - 85	2017 2018 2019 2020 2021	90.5 87.8 86.1 not available not available	61.2 104.1 108.1 not available not available	not available not available not available not available not available	not available not available not available not available not available	not available not available not available not available not available	not available not available not available not available not available	11.5.1	Ukraine Kyiv Region Tarascha Kvchovata/Kyslika	SSS SSS (Tarascha District Administration) (Tarascha District Administration)
	11.5.1. Ratio of air pollution emissions to 2015 level, %	2015 - 100 2020 - 95 2025 - 90 2030 - 85	2017 2018 2019 2020 2021	90.5 87.8 86.1 not available not available	61.2 104.1 108.1 not available not available	not available not available not available not available not available	not available not available not available not available not available	not available not available not available not available not available	not available not available not available not available not available	11.5.2	Ukraine Kyiv Region Tarascha Kvchovata/Kyslika	SSS SSS (Tarascha District Administration) (Tarascha District Administration)
	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 (44.25 conv. carbon monoxide) 2020 - 95 2025 - 90 2030 - 85	2017 2018 2019 2020 2021	not available not available not available not available not available	not available not available not available not available not available	not available not available not available not available not available	not available not available not available not available not available	not available not available not available not available not available	not available not available not available not available not available	11.5.3	Ukraine Kyiv Region Tarascha Kvchovata/Kyslika	(Ministry of Infrastructure) (Ministry of Infrastructure) (Tarascha District Administration) (Tarascha District Administration)
	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 (14.05 conv. carbon monoxide) 2020 - 95 2025 - 85 2030 - 70	2017 2018 2019 2020 2021	not available not available not available not available not available	not available not available not available not available not available	not available not available not available not available not available	not available not available not available not available not available	not available not available not available not available not available	not available not available not available not available not available	11.5.4	Ukraine Kyiv Region Tarascha Kvchovata/Kyslika	SSS (Ministry of Energy & Environment Protection) (Tarascha District Administration) (Tarascha District Administration)
	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 2021	34* 35* 36* not available not available	not available not available not available not available not available	N/A ⁽⁺²⁾ N/A ⁽⁺²⁾ N/A ⁽⁺²⁾ N/A ⁽⁺²⁾ N/A ⁽⁺²⁾	N/A ⁽⁺²⁾ N/A ⁽⁺²⁾ N/A ⁽⁺²⁾ N/A ⁽⁺²⁾ N/A ⁽⁺²⁾	N/A ⁽⁺²⁾ N/A ⁽⁺²⁾ N/A ⁽⁺²⁾ N/A ⁽⁺²⁾ N/A ⁽⁺²⁾	N/A ⁽⁺²⁾ N/A ⁽⁺²⁾ N/A ⁽⁺²⁾ N/A ⁽⁺²⁾ N/A ⁽⁺²⁾	11.5.5	Ukraine Kyiv Region Tarascha Kvchovata/Kyslika	SSS (Ministry of Energy & Environment Protection) (Tarascha District Administration) (Tarascha District Administration)
	11.6. Ensure the development and	2015 - 88	2017	59	not available	0	N/A ⁽⁺⁴⁾	N/A ⁽⁺⁴⁾	N/A ⁽⁺⁴⁾	11.6.1	Ukraine	Ministry for Development of Economy, Trade & Agriculture

		2019 2020 2021	36.1	not available	not available	not available	not available	10.0000076 thousand tonnes	Tarascha Kyiv Region Tarascha District Administration Kyivovata/Kyivlika	(Tarascha District Administration) (Tarascha District Administration)
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Goal 14: Conserve marine resources

Target	Indicator	Target values	Official data				Our survey
			Ukraine	Kyiv R.	Tarascha	Kyivovata	Kyivlika
14.1. Reduce marine pollution	14.1.1. Share of discharges of polluted wastewater in total discharges in the marine environment, %	2015 - 15	30	N/A ⁽⁺³⁾	N/A ⁽⁺³⁾	N/A ⁽⁺³⁾	N/A ⁽⁺³⁾
		2020 - 11	27	N/A ⁽⁺³⁾	N/A ⁽⁺³⁾	N/A ⁽⁺³⁾	N/A ⁽⁺³⁾
		2025 - 9	1	N/A ⁽⁺³⁾	N/A ⁽⁺³⁾	N/A ⁽⁺³⁾	N/A ⁽⁺³⁾
		2030 - 5					
		2021					
14.2. Ensure the sustainable management and protection of marine and coastal ecosystems, and improve their resilience and recovery through innovative technologies	14.2.1. Share of administrative units (districts) which introduced integrated management of coastal areas, %	2015 - 0	not available	N/A ⁽⁺³⁾	N/A ⁽⁺³⁾	N/A ⁽⁺³⁾	N/A ⁽⁺³⁾
		2020 - 80	not available	N/A ⁽⁺³⁾	N/A ⁽⁺³⁾	N/A ⁽⁺³⁾	N/A ⁽⁺³⁾
		2025 - 95	not available	N/A ⁽⁺³⁾	N/A ⁽⁺³⁾	N/A ⁽⁺³⁾	N/A ⁽⁺³⁾
		2030 - 100					
		2021					
	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	5.8	N/A ⁽⁺³⁾	N/A ⁽⁺³⁾	N/A ⁽⁺³⁾	N/A ⁽⁺³⁾
		2020 - 7.0	5.8	N/A ⁽⁺³⁾	N/A ⁽⁺³⁾	N/A ⁽⁺³⁾	N/A ⁽⁺³⁾
		2025 - 8.0	5.9	N/A ⁽⁺³⁾	N/A ⁽⁺³⁾	N/A ⁽⁺³⁾	N/A ⁽⁺³⁾
		2030 - 10.0					
		2021					
	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	612.8	N/A ⁽⁺³⁾	N/A ⁽⁺³⁾	N/A ⁽⁺³⁾	N/A ⁽⁺³⁾
		2020 - 650.0	612.8	N/A ⁽⁺³⁾	N/A ⁽⁺³⁾	N/A ⁽⁺³⁾	N/A ⁽⁺³⁾
		2025 - 700.0	625.9	N/A ⁽⁺³⁾	N/A ⁽⁺³⁾	N/A ⁽⁺³⁾	N/A ⁽⁺³⁾
		2030 - 752.5					
		2021					
14.3. Implement effective regulation of extraction of marine resources	14.3.1. Volumes of legal extraction of marine bio-resources in the exclusive maritime zone of Ukraine, thousands of tonnes	2015 - 34.2	42.5	N/A ⁽⁺³⁾	N/A ⁽⁺³⁾	N/A ⁽⁺³⁾	N/A ⁽⁺³⁾
		2020 - 36.0	30.0	N/A ⁽⁺³⁾	N/A ⁽⁺³⁾	N/A ⁽⁺³⁾	N/A ⁽⁺³⁾
		2025 - 38.0	30.2	N/A ⁽⁺³⁾	N/A ⁽⁺³⁾	N/A ⁽⁺³⁾	N/A ⁽⁺³⁾
		2030 - 40.0					
		2021					

Goal 15: Protect and restore terrestrial ecosystems

Target	Indicator	Target values	Official data				Our survey
			Ukraine	Kyiv R.	Tarascha	Kyivovata	Kyivlika
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 - 140.03307	3,985 (6.6%) [*]	not available	10.33 ^{***}	not available	not available
		2020 - 129.8	3,992 (6.6%) [*]	not available	10.37 ^{***}	not available	not available
		2025 - 156.4	4,082 (6.8%) [*]	not available	11.454 ^{***}	not available	not available
		2030 - 165.07					
		2021					
	15.1.2. Share of area of territories and objects of the natural reserve fund in the total area of the country, %	2015 - 6.3	6.6	not available	not available	not available	not available
		2020 - 10.4	6.6	not available	not available	not available	not available
		2025 - 12.5	6.7	not available	not available	not available	not available
		2030 - 15.0					
		2021					
15.1.3. Share of the area of the national environmental network in the total area of the country, %		2015 - 38.2	38.2	not available	not available	not available	not available
		2020 - 39.0	38.2	not available	not available	not available	not available
		2025 - 40.0	38.2	not available	not available	not available	not available

*out of 60,354.9 thousand ha / **out of 75,768 thousand ha

SSS [Ministry of Energy & Environment Protection]
(Ministry of Energy & Environment Protection)

Tarascha District Administration
(Tarascha District Administration)

SSS [Ministry of Energy & Environment Protection]
(Ministry of Energy & Environment Protection)

Tarascha District Administration
(Tarascha District Administration)

15.3. Restore degraded lands and soils through innovative technology	15.2. Promote sustainable forest management	15.2.1. Forested territory of the country, %	2030 - 41.0	2020						Kivchovat/Kyslivka (Tarascha District Administration)	
			2015 - 15.9	2017	15.9	20.4*	14.8**	2.9**	not available	*out of 2,816.2 thousand ha / **out of 75,766 thousand ha / ***out of 4,8925 thousand ha	15.2.1
			2020 - 17.0	2018			14.8**	not available	not available	SSS [State Forest Resources Agency] (updated once every 5 years)	
			2025 - 18.5	2019				14.8	not available	Tarascha District Administration	
			2030 - 20.0	2020					not available	Tarascha District Administration	
				2021						Kivchovat/Kyslivka	
			2015 - 2,102	2017	2,102	152*	not available	not available	not available	SSS [State Forest Resources Agency] (updated once every 5 years)	15.2.2
			2020 - 2,200	2018			152*	not available	not available	SSS [State Forest Resources Agency] (updated once every 5 years)	
			2025 - 2,300	2019			152*	not available	not available	Tarascha (Tarascha District Administration)	
			2030 - 2,400	2020						Kivchovat/Kyslivka (Tarascha District Administration)	
				2021							
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	15.3.2. Amount of arable land, thousands of hectares	2015 - 3,044.0	2017	3,250*	1,353.7	50.3	3.5	1.2	*out of 60,354.9 thousand ha / **out of 2,816.2 thousand ha / ***out of 75,766 thousand ha / ****out of 4,8925 thousand ha / *****out of 1,218 thousand ha	15.3.2
			2020 - 3,103.9	2018	153,904*	49,370**	171,530***	68,570****	108,570****	SSS [State Service for Geodesy, Cartography & Cadastre]	
			2025 - 3,160.8	2019	153,904*	44,690**	166,501***	100,501****	108,570****	SSS [State Service for Geodesy, Cartography & Cadastre]	
			2030 - 3,160.8	2020	154,380*	not available	not available	not available	not available	Tarascha District Administration	
				2021						Kivchovat/Kyslivka Village Council	
			2015 - 53.9	2017	53.9	48.1	66.4	71.5	98.5	SSS [State Service for Geodesy, Cartography & Cadastre]	15.3.3
			2020 - 51.6	2018	53.9	46.9	66.3	80.5	98.5	SSS [State Service for Geodesy, Cartography & Cadastre]	
			2025 - 49.3	2019	54.3	not available	66.3	not available	not available	Tarascha District Administration	
			2030 - 47.0	2020						Kivchovat/Kyslivka	
				2021							
15.4. Ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems	15.4.1. Area of the nature reserve fund in mountainous regions, thousands of hectares	15.4.2. Share of the area of the nature reserve fund in mountainous regions in the total area of the country, %	2015 - 100.0 (0.00%)	2017	289 (0.46%)	779 (0.28%)	0.1 (0.13%)	not available	not available	*out of 60,354.9 thousand ha / **out of 2,816.2 thousand ha / ***out of 75,766 thousand ha	15.3.4
			2020 - 100.0 (0.00%)	2018	309 (0.51%)	not available	0 (0%)	not available	not available		
			2025 - 1,000	2019	468 (0.78%)*	not available	6.1	not available	not available		
			2030 - 1,000 (0.00%)	2020							
				2021							
			2015 - 748.9	2017	780*	251.7	6.2 (8.2%)	not available	not available	SSS [State Service for Geodesy, Cartography & Cadastre]	15.3.5
			2020 - 1,000.3	2018	13,201*	19,870**	6.1 (8.1%)	not available	not available	SSS [State Service for Geodesy, Cartography & Cadastre]	
			2025 - 1,003.5	2019	113,103*	17,720**	6.1 (8.1%)	not available	not available	SSS [State Service for Geodesy, Cartography & Cadastre]	
			2030 - 1,003.5	2020	780*	not available	not available	not available	not available	Tarascha District Administration	
				2021						Kivchovat/Kyslivka Village Council	
15.4. Ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems	15.4.1. Area of the nature reserve fund in mountainous regions, thousands of hectares	15.4.2. Share of the area of the nature reserve fund in mountainous regions in the total area of the country, %	2015 - 13.0	2017	780*	251.7	6.2 (8.2%)	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 4,8925 thousand ha / *****out of 1,218 thousand ha	15.3.6
			2020 - 13.9	2018	14,346*	19,870**	6.1 (8.1%)	not available	not available	SSS [State Service for Geodesy, Cartography & Cadastre]	
			2025 - 14.8	2019	13,0	217 (7.7%)	6.1 (8.1%)	0.39	0.02	SSS [State Service for Geodesy, Cartography & Cadastre]	
			2030 - 15.8	2020	12.5	not available	not available	not available	not available	Tarascha District Administration	
				2021						Kivchovat/Kyslivka Village Council	
			2015 - 627.7	2017	658.8	N/A(-3)	N/A(-3)	N/A(-3)	N/A(-3)	SSS [Ministry of Energy & Environment Protection]	15.4.1
			2020 - 905.3	2018	659.2	N/A(-3)	N/A(-3)	N/A(-3)	N/A(-3)	N/A	
			2025 - 1,207.1	2019	683.8	N/A(-3)	N/A(-3)	N/A(-3)	N/A(-3)	N/A	
			2030 - 1,533.0	2020						N/A	
				2021						N/A	
15.4. Ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems	15.4.1. Area of the nature reserve fund in mountainous regions, thousands of hectares	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	2017	1.09	N/A(-3)	N/A(-3)	N/A(-3)	N/A(-3)	SSS [Ministry of Energy & Environment Protection]	15.4.2
			2020 - 1.50	2018	1.09	N/A(-3)	N/A(-3)	N/A(-3)	N/A(-3)	N/A	
			2025 - 2.00	2019	1.13	N/A(-3)	N/A(-3)	N/A(-3)	N/A(-3)	N/A	
			2030 - 2.54	2020						N/A	
				2021						N/A	
			2015 - 104.0	2017	104.0	104.0	104.0	104.0	104.0	SSS [State Service for Geodesy, Cartography & Cadastre]	
			2020 - 104.0	2018	104.0	104.0	104.0	104.0	104.0	SSS [State Service for Geodesy, Cartography & Cadastre]	
			2025 - 104.0	2019	104.0	104.0	104.0	104.0	104.0	Tarascha District Administration	
			2030 - 104.0	2020	104.0	104.0	104.0	104.0	104.0	Kivchovat/Kyslivka	
				2021							

Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions											
Target	Indicator	Target values	Official data					Our data			
			Ukraine	Kyiv R.	Tarascha	Kyivovata	Kyivlika	Kyivskys			
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	17.2	0.31*	not available	not available	not available	not available			
		2020 - 7.5	18.2	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available			
		2025 - 6.0	17.8	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available			
		2030 - 4.5									
		2021									
	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	895.4	0.0022*	not available	not available	not available	not available			
		2020 - 10.0	823.2	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available			
		2025 - 7.0	720.3	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available			
		2030 - 5.2									
		2021									
	16.1.3. Number of victims of sexual abuse in the last 12 months, persons	2015 - 459	233	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available			
		2020 - 450	197	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available			
		2025 - 420	341	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available			
		2030 - 375									
		2021									
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 -	309	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available			
		2020 -	231	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available			
		2025 -	262	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available			
		2030 -									
		2021									
	16.2.2. Number of street children, thousands of persons	2015 -	new research	0	0	0	0	0			
		2020 -		0	0	0	0	0			
		2025 -									
		2030 -									
		2021									
	16.2.3. Number of victims of sexual exploitation, thousands of persons	2015 -	new research								
		2020 -									
		2025 -									
		2030 -									
		2021									
16.3. Increase confidence in courts and ensure equal access to justice	16.3.1. Level of public confidence in the court, %	2015 - 5	12	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available			
		2020 - 35	16	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available			
		2025 - 45	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available			
		2030 - 55									
		2021									
	16.3.2. Level of public awareness of the right to free legal assistance, %	2015 - n/a	new research								
		2020 - 70									
		2025 - 80									
		2030 - 90									
		2021									
	16.4.1. Share of high-level risks in the overall national aggregate of risks in the system for preventing and counteracting the legalization of illegal incomes, the financing of terrorism and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, %	2015 - n/a	24	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾			
		2020 - 21		N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾			
		2025 - 17		N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾			
		2030 - 13									
		2021									
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	3,292	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available			
		2020 - 2,000	2,985	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available			
		2025 - 2,250	2,630	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available			

		2030 - 2,500	2020			
		2015 - 2,803	2017	280,276	32,340	not available
16.5.2. Amount of ammunition seized from individuals, organized groups and criminal organizations, units		2020 - 3,000	2018	273,167	5,467	not available
		2025 - 3,250	2019	206,918	6,608	not available
		2030 - 3,500	2020			not available
			2021			
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	2017	8,002	not available	not available
		2020 - 6,360	2018	7,466	not available	not available
		2025 - 6,400	2019	6,548	not available	not available
		2030 - 6,430	2020			not available
			2021			
16.6. Reduce the scale of corruption		2015 - 27	2017	131.1n (27)*	N/A ⁽⁺⁾	N/A ⁽⁺⁾
		2020 - 40	2018	120n (33)*	N/A ⁽⁺⁾	N/A ⁽⁺⁾
		2025 - 50	2019	126n (30)*	N/A ⁽⁺⁾	N/A ⁽⁺⁾
		2030 - 60	2020			
			2021			
16.7. Increase the efficiency of government bodies and local self-government		2015 - n/a	2017	new research		
		2020 - 40	2018			
		2025 - 50	2019			
		2030 - 80	2020			
			2021			
16.8. Recovery of conflict affected areas in eastern Ukraine		2015 - n/a	2017	new research	N/A ⁽⁺⁾	N/A ⁽⁺⁾
		2020 - 70	2018		N/A ⁽⁺⁾	N/A ⁽⁺⁾
		2025 - 80	2019		N/A ⁽⁺⁾	N/A ⁽⁺⁾
		2030 - 100	2020			
			2021			
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	2017	new research	N/A ⁽⁺⁾	N/A ⁽⁺⁾
		2020 - 70	2018		N/A ⁽⁺⁾	N/A ⁽⁺⁾
		2025 - 80	2019		N/A ⁽⁺⁾	N/A ⁽⁺⁾
		2030 - 100	2020			
			2021			
16.8.2. Share of the population satisfied with the level of administrative governance services in Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts, %		2015 - n/a	2017	new research	N/A ⁽⁺⁾	N/A ⁽⁺⁾
		2020 - 70	2018		N/A ⁽⁺⁾	N/A ⁽⁺⁾
		2025 - 80	2019		N/A ⁽⁺⁾	N/A ⁽⁺⁾
		2030 - 100	2020			
			2021			
16.8.3. Demined area in Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts, hectares		2015 -	2017	8,036	N/A ⁽⁺⁾	N/A ⁽⁺⁾
		2020 -	2018	5,783	N/A ⁽⁺⁾	N/A ⁽⁺⁾
		2025 -	2019	not available	N/A ⁽⁺⁾	N/A ⁽⁺⁾
		2030 -	2020			
			2021			
16.9.1. Index of social cohesion and reconciliation (SCORE)		2015 -	2017	new research	N/A ⁽⁺⁾	N/A ⁽⁺⁾
		2020 -	2018		N/A ⁽⁺⁾	N/A ⁽⁺⁾
		2025 -	2019		N/A ⁽⁺⁾	N/A ⁽⁺⁾
		2030 -	2020			
			2021			

*out of 180 countries

16.5.2	Ukraine	SSS (Prosecutor General's Office)	Kvchovata/Kyslika	(Tarascha District Administration)
	Kyiv Region	SSS (Prosecutor General's Office)		
	Tarascha	(Tarascha District Administration)		
	Kvchovata/Kyslika	(Tarascha District Administration)		
16.5.3	Ukraine	SSS (Prosecutor General's Office)		
	Kyiv Region	(Prosecutor General's Office)		
	Tarascha	(Tarascha District Administration)		
	Kvchovata/Kyslika	(Tarascha District Administration)		
16.6.1	Ukraine	SSS (Ministry for Development of Economy, Trade & Agriculture)		
	Kyiv Region	N/A		
	Tarascha	N/A		
	Kvchovata/Kyslika	N/A		
16.7.1	Ukraine			
	Kyiv Region			
	Tarascha			
	Kvchovata/Kyslika			
16.8.1	Ukraine			
	Kyiv Region	N/A		
	Tarascha	N/A		
	Kvchovata/Kyslika	N/A		
16.8.2	Ukraine			
	Kyiv Region	N/A		
	Tarascha	N/A		
	Kvchovata/Kyslika	N/A		
16.8.3	Ukraine	SSS		
	Kyiv Region	N/A		
	Tarascha	N/A		
	Kvchovata/Kyslika	N/A		
16.9.1	Ukraine			
	Kyiv Region	N/A		
	Tarascha	N/A		
	Kvchovata/Kyslika	N/A		
17.1.1	Ukraine	National Bank		
	Kyiv Region	(National Bank)		
	Tarascha	(Tarascha District Administration)		
	Kvchovata/Kyslika	(Tarascha District Administration)		

Goal 17: Partnership for sustainable development						
Target	Indicator	Target values	Official data			
			Ukraine	Kyiv R.	Tarascha	Kvchovata
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	8.3 8.5 7.8	not available not available not available	not available not available not available	not available not available not available



17.1.2. Net foreign direct investment (according to the balance of payments), USD billions	2015 - 3.0 2020 - 10.0 2025 - 16.0 2030 - 17.5	2017 2018 2019 2020 2021	2.6 2.4 2.4	not available not available not available	0.001* not available not available	not available not available not available	not available not available not available	17.1.2	Ukraine Kyiv Region Tarascha Kvichovata/Kyislivka (Tarascha District Administration)	National Bank (National Bank) Tarascha District Administration (Tarascha District Administration)
	17.2. Consistently reduce the debt burden on the economy	2015 - 28.2 2020 - 18.0 2025 - 11.0 2030 - 7.0	2017 2018 2019 2020 2021	214.3 194.0 192.0	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⁾	17.2.1	Ukraine Kyiv Region Tarascha Kvichovata/Kyislivka	SSS (National Bank) N/A N/A N/A
	17.3. Develop a partnership between government and business to achieve the SDGs	2015 - 5 2020 - 15 2025 - 30 2030 - 45	2017 2018 2019 2020 2021	191* 189* not available	13* 19* not available	N/A ⁽⁻¹⁾ N/A ⁽⁻¹⁾ N/A ⁽⁻¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁻¹⁾ N/A ⁽⁻¹⁾ N/A ⁽⁻¹⁾	17.3.1	Ukraine Kyiv Region Tarascha Kvichovata/Kyislivka	SSS [Ministry for Development of Economy, Trade & Agriculture] SSS [Ministry for Development of Economy, Trade & Agriculture] N/A N/A

N/A⁽⁻¹⁾: national level

N/A⁽⁻²⁾: city level

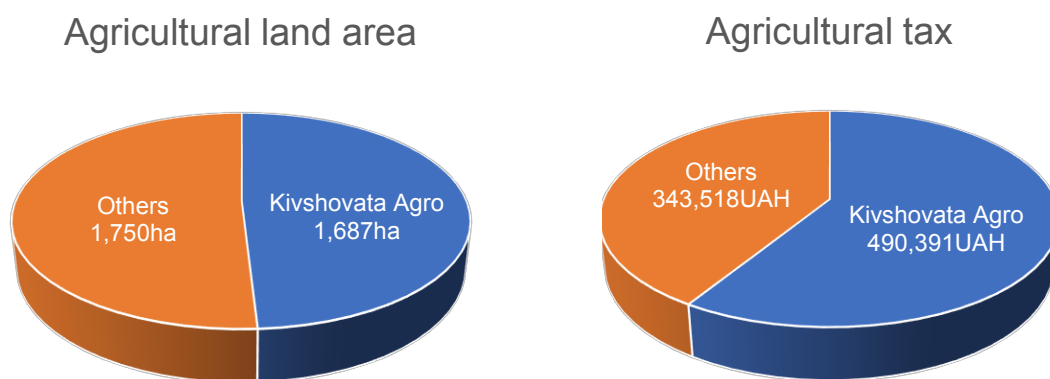
N/A⁽⁻³⁾: specific area

N/A⁽⁻⁴⁾: no institution in village

Appendix B: Taxation in the village of Kivshovata

In Ukraine, the agricultural tax is calculated according to the area under cultivation. In 2020, Kivshovata Agro had 1,687 hectares in the village of Kivshovata and paid 490,391UAH (18,144USD) in tax. Given that the village of Kivshovata as a whole had 3,437 hectares of agricultural land and received the agricultural tax of 833,909UAH (30,855USD), the village received 343,518UAH (12,710USD) from the additional agricultural land of 1,750 hectares held by others [Chart B1].

Chart B1: *Agricultural land area & agricultural tax in Kivshovata*



[Data source: Kivshovata Village Council 2020, Kivshovata Agro 2020]

The imbalance between landholdings and tax liabilities still exists: Kivshovata Agro covered 58.8% of the tax liabilities for 49.1% of the agricultural land, while others covered only 41.2% of the liabilities for 50.9% of the land. However, the imbalance has been reduced in comparison with the situation in 2019 when Kivshovata Agro covered 71.9% of the tax liabilities for 50.4% of the agricultural land, while others covered only 28.1% of the liabilities for 49.6% of the land.

The imbalance in tax liabilities must continue to be addressed if business is to be conducted fairly. A fair allocation of liabilities will not only add to the public purse, so as to generate additional finance for the village, but it will also enhance villagers' perceptions of institutional trust. Once the money collected by taxation begins to be used for the village, villagers will appreciate the need to pay their taxes scrupulously. The improvement in 2020 is a welcome sign, but it is imperative to keep monitoring this move until the imbalance has been resolved.