

Human Development, the SDGs and Social Business in Ukraine

Annual Report
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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 provides a valuable review of the comparative performance of Poland and Ukraine in the spheres of agricultural production and healthcare over the course of the past four decades. This is an excellent backdrop against which to assess the activities being undertaken by the SDGs Corporation to reduce the shock to human well-being in Kishovata Agro, at a time where agricultural production is under severe threat on account of the war being waged in the country.

The social welfare activities: medical emergency services, massage for trauma relief, park for outdoor activity, and football for children, established by the company play a significant part in reducing the stress and mental ill-health generated by the war.

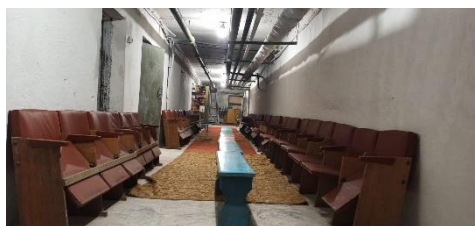
The recent introduction of a social media networking platform is likely to be a useful data base for identifying new concerns expressed by community members as well as providing early warning of potential sources of stress and ill-health. This could be of value in assisting the SDGs Corporation in future planning exercises.

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Preface

Ukraine has been in a state of hostilities since 2014, when the Crimean peninsula was invaded. Since 24 February 2022, however, people have suffered more acutely from anxiety due to potential attack in addition to their every-day difficulties in the villages. The situation began almost immediately after the restrictions of the Covid-19 pandemic had been eased. It is not difficult to imagine the villagers' mental exhaustion.

What is happening in Ukraine is beyond our control. Not only that: it is by no means easy for us to manage our ongoing activities, let alone to implement new projects. Once that is acknowledged, the villagers require all the more support from both within and beyond their boundaries at this difficult time, if they are to obtain daily essentials and to sustain their mental well-being and their aspirations. We have also worked hard to ensure their safety, which is the basic necessity during the current emergency.



Even so, we had to postpone a further round of the Survey that we conducted in each of the previous three years, as well as the blood testing and health education through which we had planned to encourage our Health Centre to specialise in preventive care. We intend to resume as soon as the situation allows us to do so.

The ongoing hostilities aside, the transparency of taxation in Ukraine turns out to be deteriorating in consequence of the recent administrative reform. As we highlight in Appendix B, we can no longer determine the agricultural tax paid to the village. This seems to run counter to the decentralisation that the government aims to pursue; it is even ironical, given that, as a candidate for joining the EU, Ukraine is supposed to make its governance more transparent.

This publication contains information collected during the project's fourth year.

Highlights

Ukraine's stagnant development attributed to institutional fragility

As featured in our previous Report, Ukraine has one of the worst development performances among the Eastern European countries, which was not the case at the time of its independence. Indeed, a comparative study with neighbouring countries, notably Poland (as one of the best performers, with the region's most rapid progress), highlights the extent both of Ukraine's stagnation and of its potential for development. In terms of human development, Ukraine used to perform at a level equivalent to, or even slightly better than, Poland. The current gaps are attributable mainly to institutional capacity for good governance. They correspond directly to trust, particularly to trust in institutions (and that, too, was featured in our previous Report). Building good governance by strengthening institutions is particularly relevant to Ukraine, both as a challenge to be satisfied by a candidate for EU admission and as an index of potential for future development. The significance of institutional characteristics is addressed through the lens of the agricultural medical sectors. [See pages 2-16]

Emergency services: Delivery of medicine and daily essentials

As part of the emergency services responding to the outbreak of hostilities, we had provided daily essentials (mostly medicines), which either could not be delivered because of petrol shortages or were unavailable in the district because the logistics of supply had been disrupted. Making the best of our electric car, we delivered medicine and daily necessities on request. In case some medical products were not available in the district, we ordered them from pharmacies in the eastern part of the country so as to fulfill the villagers' basic needs. Peaking in March, just after the introduction of the service, demand is now falling, which reflects a gradual recovery in the logistics of supply to the villages. [See pages 19-20]

Massage service as a way towards preventive care

In addition to the established curative care available at our Health Centre, massage therapy has been introduced to reduce villagers' mental stress at this difficult time, as well as to build up their immunity and physical strength. It has turned out to be very popular, attracting more patients than are attracted by curative care, as part of a programme in which we plan to shift from curative care to preventive care in the near future. This is partly because the government-managed Health Centre has started to function, thanks to the recent medical reform (making redundant the curative care that we offer), and partly because preventive care is more effective in tackling cardiovascular diseases, which are the health problems most frequently encountered by the villagers. [See pages 17-19]

Park renovation for social space

Renovation of the Park started last year and has been accelerated this year to provide a communal space in order to facilitate socialisation across generations. For this purpose, we worked together with the local voluntary group and helped to provide some play equipment. Such an environment seems particularly important to calm villagers' mental distress and worries caused by hostilities, in addition to its general usefulness. [See page 19]



Football: Physical exercise to raise aspirations

Focusing on children aged 6-10 years, we have kick-started football lessons to raise their aspirations. This physical activity has been selected to complement the cultural activity in the village (i.e. the Band). Currently, 21 students have enrolled for lessons, and each student typically receives 3 lessons (totalling 4.5 hours) a week. Ultimately, the children's positive energy is expected to boost villagers' morale in general. [See page 20]

Social media network: A tool for dissemination and exchange

As a way to approach villagers more directly and frequently, we have set up a social network group by means of social media (Facebook and Viber). This enables people to take part more actively in the process of development. While the Facebook group is used widely to disseminate our activities on a weekly basis, in addition to the concepts of human development and SDGs, the Viber group is used by stakeholders as a platform for expressing their views and exchanging their opinions. Those who do not access these network tools have been followed up as far as possible in a more conventional way (e.g. by telephone). This process not only enhances the transparency in our activities but also fosters the villagers' sense of ownership over the betterment of their own lives, both of which are vital for the initial step towards cultivating aspirations and trust in the villages. [See page 21]

Local authority taxes

The transparency of taxation in Ukraine has deteriorated in consequence of the recent administrative reform. Even though over the past two years we had examined the agricultural taxes paid to the village in order to assess the balance between landholdings and tax liabilities, we failed to do so this time round as the tax is now paid to a district council, not to a village council. It seems to have taken the opposite direction to the decentralisation that the government is pursuing. It is also ironical, given that Ukraine is supposed to make its governance more transparent as a condition of candidacy for admission to the EU. The policy reversal will also negatively affect people's perceptions of institutional trust and their liability to taxation, as it becomes even more difficult to assess the fair and equitable distribution of public funds. [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 fourth 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.

As an extension of the previous Report, this one sheds light on the progress of development in Ukraine. It focuses on two sectors: agriculture (as an aspect of the economy), and medicine. By comparing Ukraine’s development trajectory with Poland, a friendly neighbour especially at this difficult time, we can learn some lessons, particularly about the significance of institutional perspectives (including trust, which was covered in the previous Report). Highlighting this point is all the more important, now that Ukraine has been nominated as a candidate for membership of the EU. For this purpose, scholars from Ukraine, Poland and Russia are invited to take part in a collaborative enterprise.

Because of the ongoing hostilities, an annual survey and the planned intervention (i.e. blood testing followed by health education) had to be postponed. Even so, we have maintained our activities in support of the villagers by providing preventive services to tackle states of depression as well as the emergency services corresponding to people’s needs, as the Report will show.

The Report is in four parts:

The first part features Ukraine’s development trajectory after independence, focusing on the agricultural and medical sectors and with special reference to Poland. Given that the two countries had similar performances around 1990, this investigation seeks to identify factors causing the difference in performance over the past three decades.

The second part reports on the contributions made by Phoenix of Hope and Kivshovata Agro. In addition to ongoing activities, we offered emergency services at the outbreak of the hostilities by the delivery of daily essentials including medicine and the supply of safety items, while providing preventive services for the alleviation of depression through massage therapy and park renovation. In addition, football lessons have been kick-started to uplift children’s aspirations; they are expected to provide a general boost to villagers’ morale.

The last two parts, in the Appendix, use official data to cover the achievements of the SDGs at national, regional, district and village levels, and to follow up the balance of taxation in Kivshovata, about which we wrote in the previous two Reports.

This year we embarked on a new way of approaching the villagers by means of social media, both to disseminate the idea of the SDGs and human development, to keep people informed about our activities, and to get them actively involved in the process of development. While updating our vision, plans and activities, we encourage villagers to take part in the process of the bettering their own lives while building trust in the villages and enhancing people’s aspirations.

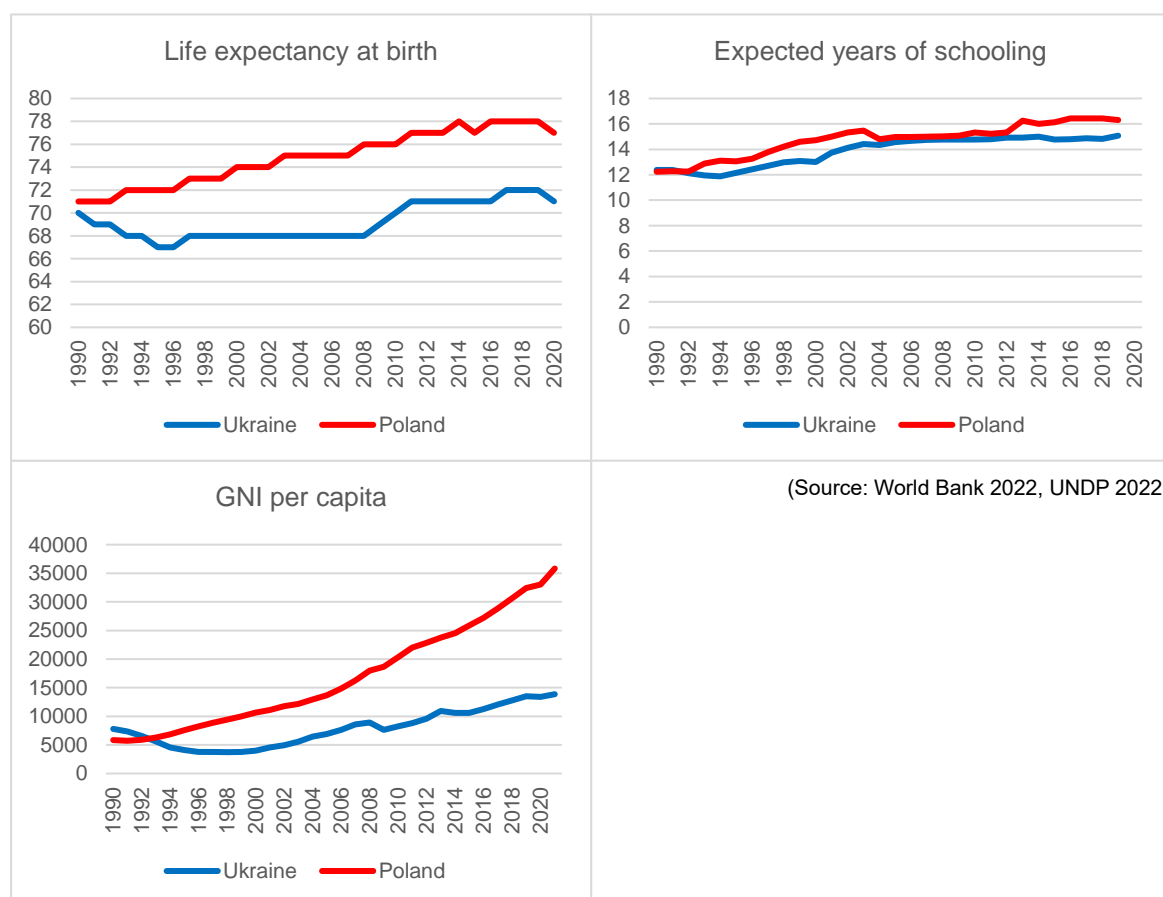
2. A comparative study of development in Ukraine and Poland

As we showed in our previous Report, Ukraine has one of the worst development records in Eastern Europe. Its stagnation since independence stands out clearly. In this Report, a comparative analysis is made with Poland, a neighbouring nation which is one of the best in the region in terms of performance and progress, in order to highlight the extent of the implications, most of all for the European Union.

It is always a delicate matter to make comparisons with neighbouring countries. But the relationship between Ukraine and Poland become favourable during Poland's sustained support for Ukraine's sovereignty during its independence in 1991, the Orange Revolution in 2004, the Maidan Uprising in 2014, and the ongoing Russian hostilities, in both military and humanitarian ways. Indeed, according to the survey conducted in Ukraine 5 years ago, more than a half of the respondents (58%) reported that they had a positive attitude towards Poland while only a few (4%) had a negative attitude (International Republican Institute (IRI) 2017). Most recently, most respondents (86%) reported that their opinion of Poland had gone up while fewer than 2% reported that it had gone down (IRI 2022). It would thus be informative for Ukraine to see how this friendly neighbour had experienced the shift in development over time.

The figure below (Figure 1) compares Ukrainian and Polish development trends in health, education and the economy, measured respectively by 'life expectancy at birth', 'expected years of schooling' and 'Gross National Income (GNI) per capita', since 1990.

Figure 1: Development trends in Ukraine and Poland since 1990



The first point we can highlight in the figure is that in 1990 there was little difference between the two countries on any of the three dimensions of development. On the contrary, Ukraine was performing slightly better than Poland in education (12.4 vis-à-vis 12.2 years of schooling) and the economy (7,790 vis-à-vis 5,860 USD).

Second, although this was overturned shortly afterwards, Ukraine has performed relatively well in education with the recent margin of 1.2 years (15.1 vis-à-vis 16.3 years of schooling in 2019).

Third, nevertheless Ukraine is stagnating in health. After the deterioration in the first half of the 1990s, average life expectancy rose slightly (from 70 years in 1990 to 71 years in 2020), in contrast to the steady improvement in Poland (from 71 years in 1990 to 77 years in 2020).

Fourth, more strikingly, Ukraine contrasts sharply with Poland in terms of economic progress. Despite its initial advantage, the performance of Ukraine had deteriorated during the 1990s, by comparison with the steady improvement in Poland. Even though the economy has recovered since the 2000s, progress has been tardy, ending up at less than 40% of the Polish level (13,860 vis-à-vis 35,830 USD per capita in 2021).

What follows is the examination of economic progress in agriculture and healthcare in the two countries, to identify the causes underlying these disparities.

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2.1 A comparative analysis of agricultural business between Ukraine and Poland: Current state and historical preconditions¹

The aim of this section is to define the preconditions and predispositions of the current state of agricultural sectors in two neighbouring countries: Ukraine and Poland. The research looks to detect the key drivers that influenced the paths of their development: through the era of communism (lasting until 1989 in Poland and 1991 in Ukraine) and along their transformation periods and the following changes within the past three decades. Ukraine and Poland are often compared by researchers (Heldak et al. 2018, Golysheva 2019, Nemish and Humeniuk 2022) due to their similar historical background, geopolitical, environmental and climatic conditions, socio-economic interconnections and cooperation.

Current state and selected development issues

Key points describing agricultural sectors (Figure 2) of both countries show the similarities and differences across the following indicators: share of agriculture in GDP (in %), output (crop and livestock combined, in current producer prices), shares of crop and livestock production (in % of the total output in current producer prices), utilised agricultural land (UAA), employment in agriculture (in % of the total employment), quantity and sizes (average and maximum) of farm entities (all types combined).

Figure 2: *Comparative data on the current state of agriculture in Poland and Ukraine*

Poland		Ukraine
GDP share of agriculture: 2.37% (2021)		GDP share: 10.63% (2021)
Output: EUR 25.86 billion (2020)		Output: EUR 28.25 billion (2019)*
Crop output: 49.3% (2020)		Crop output: 75.6% (2019)
Livestock output: 50.7% (2020)		Livestock output: 24.4% (2019)
UAA: 14.68 million ha (2020)		UAA: 41.3 million ha (2020)
Employment: 9.15% (2019)		Employment: 14.48% (2019)
Farming entities: 1.32 million (2020)		Farming entities: 4.02 million (2020)
Average UAA/entity: 11.04 ha (2020)		Average UAA/entity: 10.3 ha (2020)
Largest farm: 30 thousand ha (2020)		Largest farm: 570 thousand ha (2019)



¹ This section was drafted by Dr Vitaliy Krupin (Assistant Professor at the Department of Economic Modelling, Institute of Rural and Agricultural Development, Polish Academy of Sciences (IRWiR PAN), vkrupin@irwirpan.waw.pl) and Professor Katarzyna Zawalińska (Head of the Department of Economic Modelling, Institute of Rural and Agricultural Development, Polish Academy of Sciences (IRWiR PAN), kzawalinska@irwirpan.waw.pl).

* Calculated at the average exchange rate of the National Bank of Ukraine (NBU) for 2019 (29.2 UAH/EUR).

(Data source: Statista 2022a and 2022b (GDP shares), Eurostat 2022 (Poland's output), SSSU 2021 (Ukraine's output, UAA and farming entities), Statistics Poland 2022 (Poland's UAA and farming entities), The World Bank 2022 (employment), ARiMR 2022 (Poland's average UAA size per farm), CEO Magazyn Polska 2022 (Poland's largest farm), Landlord 2019 (Ukraine's largest farm))

(Image source: own modification of an open source image (CC BY-NC 2.0) from Wikipedia)

One of major reasons for frequent comparisons between Ukraine and Poland are the differences in their development across the past decades (starting with regaining of their independence from USSR/Russia) and the achieved results. Despite the same general direction of transformation (implementation of market economy fundamentals, privatisation of state property, development of private entrepreneurship), consistency and intensity of reforms resulted in quite different outcomes and economy structures, including the structure of agricultural sectors.

Despite the fact that Ukraine is currently indisputably holding its leading global positions in producing several key agricultural products (primarily wheat, corn and sunflower oil), these achievements don't typically extend into improvement of living conditions in rural areas (Borodina and Krupin 2017). While there are ca. 4 million individual farming households in Ukraine (SSSU 2021), they function in a rather informal sector of the economy and are not subject to social security system. It is mainly the remaining 34.5 thousand private farms and 10.4 thousand agricultural enterprises that have simplified direct access to market and produce marketable output, having broader possibilities of development and (limited as it is) state support. Yet from the midst of the agricultural enterprises another phenomenon arose in Ukraine within the past two decades – agriholdings, or extremely large corporations, each holding over 100 thousand ha, with 10 largest companies cultivating 2.85 million ha of agricultural area (Landlord 2019). Such polarisation, concentration and control over the agricultural markets and land by the largest holdings creates unbeneficial shifts in the sector and leads to unjust and non-transparent domestic business environment. Narrow specialisation in crop production on several most-profitable export-oriented crops led to extreme polarisation within the sector and is usually being achieved through environmentally-damaging monocultural approach. The livestock sector (excluding poultry) was led to gradual, yet swift decline, with solely the cattle population shrinking by ca. 90% between 1991 and 2020.

The same timeframe for Poland led to development of a rather balanced agricultural sector, which has also become a major agricultural supplier of global importance. As the data in Figure 2 indicate, slightly over 1.3 million of farming entities (including corporate farms and individual farming households) manage to produce outputs comparable to Ukraine in terms of value, utilising for this purpose 14.7 million ha, which is 2.8 times less than is being under cultivation in Ukraine. While the processes of farm size growth are continually undergoing in Poland, the most intense land consolidation takes place (Table 1) in groups of smallest farms (up to 5 ha), which allows producers to increase performance, yet

without excessive land concentration. While in Ukraine a moratorium on purchase and sale of agricultural land existed between 2001 and 2021, it has not stopped large agriholdings from controlling vast areas across country. In Poland, similar restrictions have been introduced in April 2016 (still being in place in 2022), limiting agricultural land trade and allowing its purchase only to individual farmers meeting numerous criteria². With the transparent land market until 2016 and strict, yet clear following restrictions, it was possible to maintain the balance between individual farmers and corporate entities within the agricultural sector, with the largest corporate farm utilising slightly over 30 thousand ha in 2020 (most of which was rented from the dedicated state agency and local farmers).

Table 1: Distribution of utilised agricultural land between farm groups according to their sizes in Poland

Farm groups according to UAA range, ha	Shares of farm groups in their total number, %		UAA, thousand ha		Shares of farm groups in UAA, %	
	2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020
up to 1	1.6	1.9	256.4	17.4	1.7	0.1
1.01 – 1.99	19.9	18.6	500.4	360.0	3.2	2.5
2 – 4.99	32.6	31.6	1688.5	1356.6	10.9	9.2
5 – 9.99	22.9	21.9	2503.1	2050.6	16.1	14.0
10 – 14.99	10.0	10.0	1849.5	1591.4	11.9	10.8
15 – 19.99	4.8	4.9	1244.6	1116.7	8.0	7.6
20 – 49.99	6.4	8.0	2836.3	3160.0	18.3	21.5
over 50	1.8	3.0	4624.3	5029.0	29.8	34.3

(Source: own calculations based on Statistics Poland 2012, Statistics Poland 2022)

Total factor productivity (TFP) analysis

An extended analysis of agriculture's development in Ukraine and Poland was conducted for the timeframe of 1961-2019 (Figure 3) in order to understand the performance of this sector across different historical periods shared by these two countries, including the communism, the transition (starting 1989 for Poland and 1991 for Ukraine), and the following periods. For Poland a new development stage started with obtainment of EU membership in 2004, which indeed reflects relatively mature market economy with necessary institutions and legal framework. For Ukraine selection of the transition's end is more difficult, as such could be questioned in general. Ukraine has been undergoing numerous reforms along the past 30 years, yet rarely they were carried out as planned or have been fully finalised.

² Key criteria for potential buyers of agricultural land in Poland introduced in April 2016 include: 300 ha of UAA ownership limit, agrarian education or relevant farming experience, at least five-year residence in the area of intended purchase and ownership of at least one agricultural land plot in the same area.

There were many crises along this path (1998, 2004, 2008-2009, 2013-2014 and the following aggression of Russia in 2014 and 2022). It was decided to set year 2014 as the cut-off year for the analysis, as this year has been indeed ground-breaking and revealed the ability of Ukraine, despite domestic problems and maturing institutional environment, to withstand not only economic pressure and tribulations, but even foreign military aggression and being able to maintain all crucial national functions.

Figure 3: Trends in agricultural outputs, agricultural inputs and TFP over the period 1961–2019 for Ukraine (a), Poland (b) and high-income countries (c) (1961=100)



(Source: own calculations based on USDA Economic Research Service database on international agricultural productivity)

Thus, the conducted analysis allows to define the following conclusions for Ukraine and Poland:

- During the communism period the agricultural output of analysed post-Soviet countries was driven by intensive growth of inputs. Therefore, the TFP in those countries was low and even declining most of the time. This was not sustainable situation to maintain for a long timeframe, but that was a part of centrally planned economy and policy. This also proves the opinion that key factor of USSR's failure was the economic inefficiency.
- The pattern of this phenomenon was quite similar in Ukraine and Poland. Increases in outputs and inputs were much higher in Ukraine compared to Poland. However, the highest loss in TFP (compared to 1961) for Poland happened in 1980 and 1981 respectively (so before transition, yet during the introduction of martial law), while for Ukraine it took place only in 1998 (or 7 years after beginning of transition).
- The moment of transition (1989 in Poland and 1991 for Ukraine and Russia) was characterised by sharp decline in agricultural outputs, that is because there was removal of government support and also inputs declined in these countries. However, in Poland the input decline was outreaching the output decline, while in Ukraine the output declined stronger than inputs, so in Poland there was an immediate effect of growth in TFP, while in Ukraine it was visible much later (since 2000).
- Time of transition brought increase in TFP both in Ukraine and Poland, where inputs intensity was declining while agricultural output kept growing. However, a big push in the right direction for Poland was joining the EU in 2004. Since then the growth of agricultural TFP was driven by technology and improvement in efficiency, not by input intensity. For Ukraine, the fall in inputs was also visible but due to war of 2014, so this kind of TFP growth could not be sustainable.
- It is important to notice that Poland's membership in the EU caused development in its agricultural TFP, which finally resembled the one in high-income countries (see part C of Figure 2). So the outputs and TFP was growing while the inputs were declining.
- Exactly that was the case with high-income countries. Over the past 60 years, the global agricultural output has grown by 2-2.5% annually. First, it was driven by input intensification, yet later there was a global shift toward TFP growth evident in the industrialized countries in the 1970s and in developing countries (incl. Brazil and China) in the 1990s and 2000s. Agricultural TFP growth has also been associated with changes in relative resource use, as technological change has typically been 'biased': labour-saving, sometimes land-saving, but also fertiliser and pesticide intensive.
- It seems that for Ukraine it is also the way, however it would require financial resources for technological changes and new policy for land use, land markets and structural changes in Ukrainian agriculture, which are possible only after the end of the current war.

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2.2 A comparative analysis of healthcare between Ukraine and Poland³

Healthcare system

Despite the ongoing reform of healthcare initiated in 2014, the healthcare system in Ukraine has remained virtually unchanged throughout the entire period following independence (Romaniuk and Semigina 2018).⁴ Although the process of decentralisation is ongoing, shifting responsibility for and ownership of healthcare facilities from central to local authorities, it is still superficial. It is also partial, because health facilities had been functionally subordinate to the Ministry of Health but managerially and financially answerable to the regional and local self-government, which both constrained the implementation of health policy and fragmented health financing. As a result, informal out-of-pocket payments by patients are widespread in the public healthcare services. At the same time, the private sector still has only a limited role (Romaniuk and Semigina 2018). It has yet to depart from the centralised Semashko model, which was the healthcare system under the Soviet regime, characterised by centralised financial management, a lack of effective solutions to the financing of medical services (with global budgeting of health units), a hierarchical organisational structure, and the dominance of the public sector (Lekhan et al. 2015). This contrasts with the healthcare system in Poland, which succeeded in a gradual public-sector devolution after the collapse of communism and thus replaced the Semashko model with a decentralised system of mandatory health insurance, complemented by financing from state and regional self-government budgets (Sagan et al. 2011).

Healthcare provision

Such differences in the healthcare system can have serious consequences for healthcare provision.

Expenditure

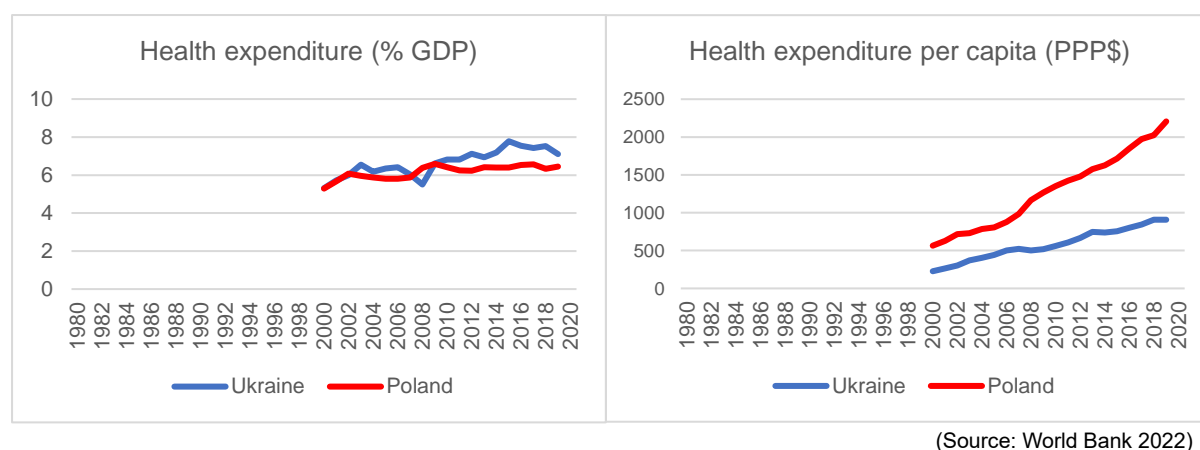
While the proportion of health expenditure to GDP has been equivalent in the two countries since 2000 (data prior to it are unavailable), Ukraine has mostly surpassed Poland (e.g. with 2019 expenditure at 7.10% in Ukraine and 6.45% in Poland) [Figure 4, left]. Because of the lower value of the Ukrainian GDP than that of the Polish GDP, however, this proportion translates into a very low level of per capita spending. Indeed, per capita spending in Ukraine has been around 2.5 times lower than in Poland over

³ This section was drafted by Dr Tadashi Hirai in collaboration with a Russian scholar on public health.

⁴ The main pillars of the reform are: (1) To shift the previously applied model from financing facilities to financing patients' needs (i.e. "money follows the patient"); (2) To introduce medical specialisation into the field of family medicine; (3) To clearly define the financial responsibility for healthcare between different services; (4) To provide physicians' services (i.e. primary care services) in accordance with current international standards (Romaniuk and Semigina 2018).

time (227 PPP\$ in Ukraine vis-à-vis 565 PPP\$ in Poland in 2000; 907 PPP\$ in Ukraine vis-à-vis 2,207 PPP\$ in Poland in 2019) [Figure 4, right].

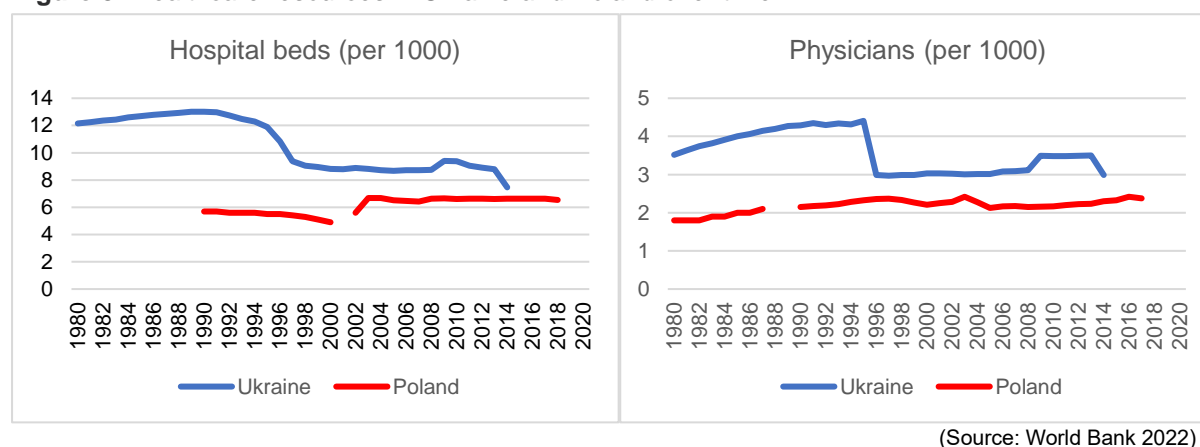
Figure 4: Healthcare expenditure in Ukraine and Poland over time



Hospital beds, physicians & medical equipment

Ukraine had 12.12 beds per 1,000 of population in 1980 and reduced the ratio by 40% to 7.46 per 1,000 in 2014 (the latest available data), while Poland used to have 5.60 beds per 1,000 in 1980 and increased the ratio by 30% to 7.46 per 1,000 in 2014 [Figure 5, left]. Overall, bed numbers in Ukraine dropped substantially in the 1990s, were stable in the 2000s, and dropped again in the beginning of the 2010s, while numbers in Poland increased right after 2000 and have been stable since then. Similarly, Ukraine had 3.52 physicians per 1,000 in 1980 and reduced the ratio by 15% to 2.99 in 2014 (the latest available data), with a marked drop in the late 1990s, while Poland had 1.80 per 1,000 in 1980 and gradually increased the ratio by 33% to 2.38 in 2017 [Figure 5, right]. Overall, Ukraine has a slowly declining trend (with the exception of the marked drop in the late 1990s), whereas Poland has a slowly increasing trend.

Figure 5: Healthcare resources in Ukraine and Poland over time



In numbers both of hospital beds and of physicians, Ukraine surpasses Poland (according to the latest available data, from 2014), which reflects the inefficiencies of healthcare provision in Ukraine. Indeed, a recent review of medical equipment in health facilities pointed out that much of the more complex equipment had been purchased before 1992. A number of facilities are still using equipment manufactured in the 1970s. More than half of the appliances are judged to be technically outdated (Lekhan et al. 2004). Nevertheless, Poland has faced its own difficulties. One is to maintain the number of physicians, who tend to go overseas in search of better remuneration, working conditions, and prospects of professional advancement (Sagan et al. 2011). Another is to maintain the condition of medical equipment, as is the case in Ukraine but with lesser severity. A 2010 NIK report found that as many as 88% of X-ray scanners in the audited hospitals were largely worn out; half of the hospitals inspected did not maintain their equipment in adequate technical condition; almost two-thirds of hospitals failed to check if the equipment was safe for use (Sagan et al. 2011)

Primary and secondary care

Ukraine makes no strict distinction between primary and secondary care as a continuation of the Soviet healthcare system, which requires patients to seek specialist care directly without formal referral from their physician (i.e. family doctor) (Lekhan et al. 2004). Indeed, fewer than 40% of the patients who visit the district polyclinics see their assigned family doctors while the rest go directly to specialists. The over-involvement of specialists as the first point of contact, whether deliberately or because of patient dissatisfaction with primary care, leads to depersonalisation of the doctor-patient relationship, a lower quality of care and misuse of the outpatient polyclinic potential. At the same time, the primary-level physician who bears responsibility for the health of the catchment population turns into a narrow “specialist for internal diseases”, who provides care only for patients with minor complaints. Direct access by patients to specialists thus causes a number of problems, including errors in diagnosis and treatment and low levels of disease detection (Lekhan et al. 2004). In Poland, however, primary care is supposed to be the entry-point to the healthcare service, steering patients to more complex care if necessary. A referral is normally needed for access to specialist care (Sagan et al. 2011).

Preventive care

When it comes to preventive care, whereas Poland has had a strong track record in vaccination programmes since the First World War together with a notification and publication system to monitor and control communicable diseases (Kuszeński and Gericke 2005), Ukraine has failed to promote the widespread dissemination of vaccination due to the lack of funds leading to a shortage of vaccines, disruption in vaccine supply, and poor vaccine quality, although it was successful before independence in scaling up its vaccination programmes. A rising rate of refusal to be vaccinated has been accelerated by physicians citing unsubstantiated medical contraindications. As a result, Ukraine has experienced a number of communicable but preventable diseases (Lekhan et al. 2004). Similarly, Ukraine has faced difficulty in providing preventive care for other than communicable diseases (e.g. CVD) because of the shortage of funds since the 1990s, leading to the closure of a number of prevention units within

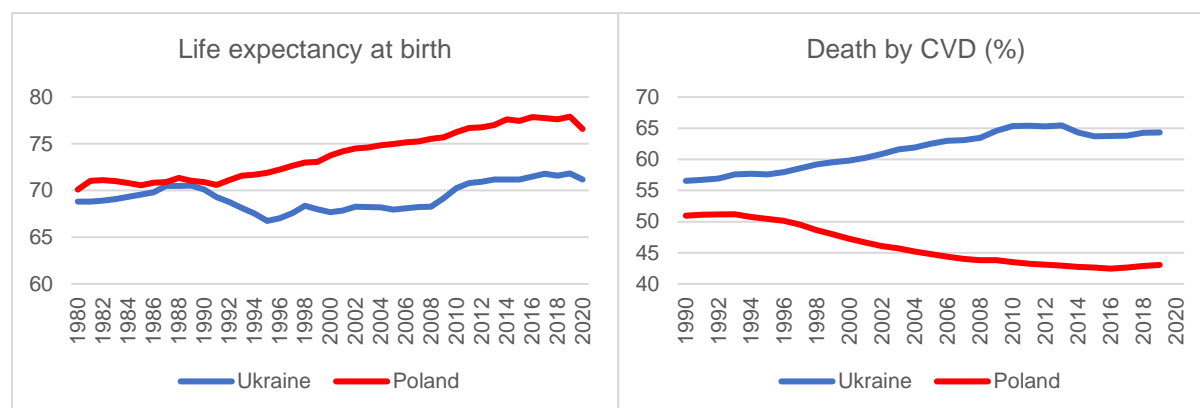
polyclinics (Lekhan et al. 2004), while Poland has advocated health promotion and health education as a continuation of the public health service developed in the 1950s and 1960s (Sagan et al. 2011).

Health outcome

Whereas Poland has steadily improved average life expectancy since the start of the 1990s (from 70.9 years in 1990 to 76.6 years in 2020), Ukraine has settled at the level around the time of independence (70.1 years in 1990 to 71.2 years in 2020) [Figure 6, left]. Indeed, this divergence between the two countries can reflect the mortality attributable to lifestyle diseases (i.e. CVD). Whereas in Poland mortality caused by CVD has gone down steadily since the second half of the 1990s (from 50.95% of all deaths in 1990 to 43.03% in 2019), it has gone the other way in Ukraine (from 56.55% of all deaths in 1990 to 64.33% in 2019) [Figure 6, right].

The decrease in cardiovascular mortality in Poland can be attributed primarily to the substantial change in diet as a result of market transformation, which allowed for a higher consumption of vegetable oil (Sagan et al. 2011). In contrast, Ukraine's health system is unprepared to tackle the increase in cardiovascular mortality due to the inclination to episodic care for acute illnesses rather than proactive care (World Bank 2011).

Figure 6: *Health outcome in Ukraine and Poland over time*



(Source: IHME 2022, World Bank 2022)

Lesson: Urgent necessity of preventive care

In view of the current emergency, there is unlikely to be an immediate increase in the healthcare budget in Ukraine. It will thus be necessary to make the most of available funds while seeking to achieve economic growth and to reduce the lack of financial transparency by tackling the shadow economy (as addressed in the previous annual Report).

Even so, Ukraine has experienced high levels of inefficiency in the use of healthcare resources (e.g. hospital beds, physicians, and medical equipment). More funds are surely required to maintain and

renew them. But by prioritising the limited funds for this purpose (even though they are far from adequate), less money has been available for preventive care, although it is known to be more cost-effective than curative care (e.g. CDC 2009, Levine et al. 2019) and is also the best way to tackle CVD (e.g. Mosca et al. 2005, WHO 2007, do Vale et al. 2021), which is the most frequent cause of mortality, particularly in Ukraine.

Unless by allocating more funds to preventive care, it will be impossible to escape a vicious circle on the medical front in Ukraine, namely insufficient funding for the maintenance of existing equipment, inadequate replacement of obsolete equipment, followed by increasing numbers of patients suffering from CVD. More needs to be done to tackle the causes of disease (i.e. through preventive care). It is thus an urgent necessity to provide health promotion and health education as a preventive element in primary care.

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3. Contribution to the villages

The SDGs Corporation made a pledge that part of its annual profit would be used to improve village life. Since the previous year, Phoenix of Hope has been responsible for non-profit activities in the villages. The mutual aid scheme, however, remains under the aegis of Kivshovata Agro, given that it is reserved exclusively for employees of Kivshovata Agro and landowners in contract with Kivshovata Agro.

3.1 Contribution by Phoenix of Hope

After the prolonged lockdown caused by Covid-19, activities have been interrupted once again, this time by the commencement of hostilities at the start of 2022. Nevertheless, we have helped villagers as much as we could to meet their basic needs and to maintain their mental wellbeing during this difficult time, and in five ways.

Health centre

Except for a week after the outbreak of hostilities, our health centre has remained open 5 days a week (23 hours). In addition to the existing services provided by the family doctor, internist and neurologist, we inaugurated a massage service by appointment as a form of preventive care. It corresponds to the high demand for physiotherapy. We anticipate that it will lead to improvements in both physical and mental health. Unlike the existing services, massage is offered on a chargeable basis, while a discount is given to stakeholders. Following their demands, a water cooler and background music have been set up at the reception area. The monthly running cost of the health centre as at August 2022 is 103,000 UAH (2,781 USD).⁵

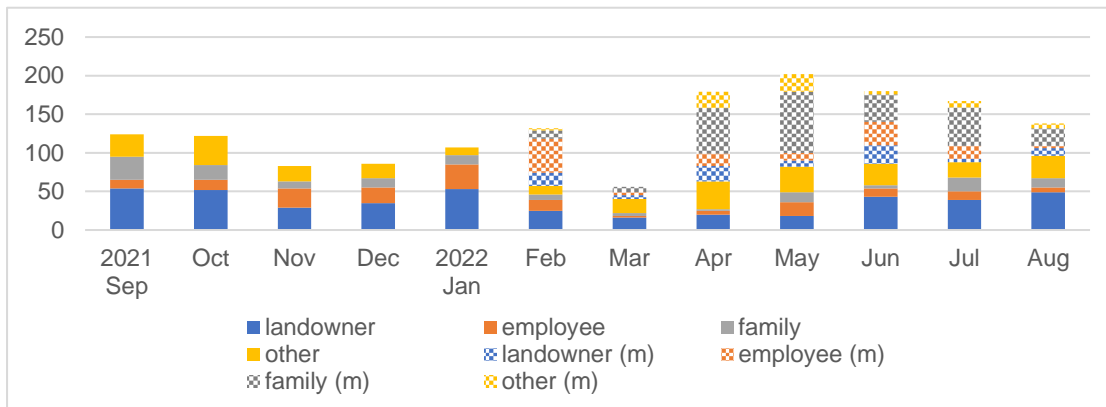


A total of 1,576 visits (485 people) to the health centre have been logged during the past year (September 2021 – August 2022), or 131 a month on average.⁶ As Figure 7 shows, monthly visits range from 56 (March 2021) to 202 (May 2022). The steep drop in March 2021 is due to people's staying indoors on account of the outbreak of hostilities, together with the temporary closure of the health centre for a week afterwards. Massage is becoming very popular, particularly among the family members of landowners and employees (as indicated with a checker-board pattern in the stacked columns).

⁵ 1 UAH = 0.027 USD (as of the 6th September 2022). This exchange rate will be applied throughout this report. Cash income (approx. 5,000 per month) is deducted from the total expense (approx. 108,000 per month) to amount to 103,000 UAH.

⁶ They include 12 people who used the out-of-hour service.

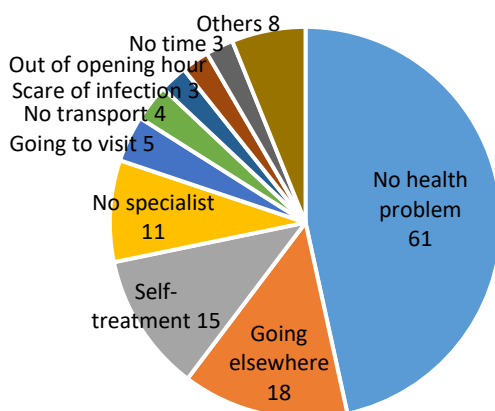
Figure 7: Health centre usage



According to the 428 patients who submitted a feedback form, the most common problems they suffer from are cardiovascular diseases (198), musculoskeletal and nervous disorders (97), and respiratory diseases (52). People aged 50-80 years made the highest demands (305 out of 428; 71%), and women and girls made twice as high a demand as that made by men and boys (284 vis-à-vis 144). All patients were satisfied with the doctors (399 out of 399), nurses (258 out of 258), and receptionists (428 out of 428) at the health centre. The top three requests to improve the health centre are to set up ultrasound diagnostic imaging (58), to provide physiotherapy (30) and to open daily (7).⁷ These findings are largely equivalent to those in our previous Report.

According to a supplementary telephone survey at the beginning of 2022, which targeted 275 stakeholders, about half (139, 50%) reported that they had visited the health centre. Among those who have visited the health centre, a majority (131, 94%) answered that their problems had been resolved. Among those who had not visited the health centre (136, 50%), most (131, 96%) said that they were

Chart 1: Reason for not visiting the health centre



aware of its existence. The reasons they had not visited the health centre are illustrated in the chart [Chart 1]. Overall, almost half (61, 47%) declared that they did not have health problems, while one third (44, 34%) answered that they either went elsewhere (18), treated themselves (15), or pointed out that the health centre had no specialist (11). To make our health centre attractive to more people, we intend it to function as an institution for preventive care. It also allows

⁷ Requests for physiotherapy were made prior to February 2022 when massage service started to be offered.

the health centre to be differentiated from the existing government-managed health centre for curative care. (Initially, our own health centre was set up to supplement the existing health centre which did not function properly. However, thanks to the recent medical reform, it began to function and thus the service we had offered became redundant.) One way to proceed is to conduct blood tests followed by occasional health education for a healthy lifestyle, which is known as the most effective way to tackle cardiovascular diseases, the commonest causes of morbidity in the villages. (This plan had to be postponed on account of the hostilities.)

Park

In addition to setting up benches and bin-boxes last year, we helped the local voluntary group to improve the park by providing play equipment (sand box and carousels) [12,925 UAH (349 USD)]. Carousels were funded partially by villagers which was then complemented by Phoenix of Hope, and set

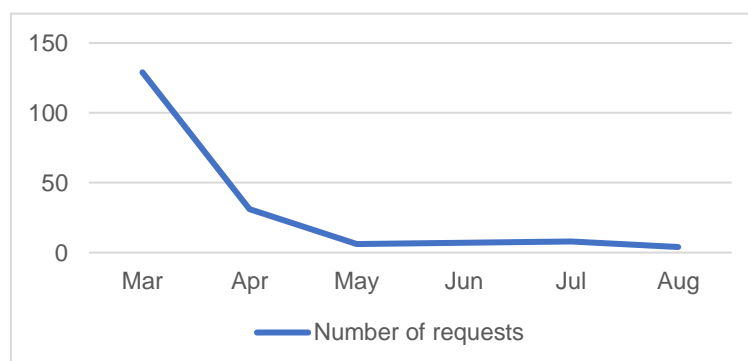


up by the local initiative. Now the park is used as a social space for people of all ages. Such a space seems particularly important to soothe the stresses and anxieties caused by the hostilities.

Emergency service

Since the outbreak of hostilities, the petrol supply has often run out in the district, making it difficult for some people to obtain daily essentials such as medicines. To overcome the problem, we have made the best use of our electric car, and purchased and delivered these essentials on their behalf. Moreover, in view of the unavailability of some pharmaceutical products in the district (even in Tarashcha and Bogslav), we established a network with pharmacies in Lutsk, on the western side of Ukraine, and arranged for medicines to be posted to the villages in order to meet people's needs. This emergency service was announced both by social media (Facebook and Viber) and by phone calls to elderly without children living in the villages. The transactions are shown as follows.

Graph 1: Delivery of essentials/medicines



Overall, we received 185 requests from 57 people for 6 months. As Graph 1 shows, the peak was at the beginning (129 requests in March), which led to a decreasing demand (4 requests in August). This indicates a gradual return to normal of the supply chain for daily essentials in the villages.



In addition, we provided first-aid kits for the volunteers who maintain street-level security [10,039 UAH (271 USD)], necessities for local defence volunteers (i.e. uniforms) [17,440 UAH (471 USD)] and necessities for the bomb shelter in Kivshovata (i.e. bio-toilets, thermos blankets and water) [9,353 UAH (253 USD)].⁸

Following a request by Kivshovata Agro, we also procured some medicines for use in case of chemical attack and stored them at our health centre in preparation for the worst eventuality [16,315 UAH (441 USD)].



Finally, we negotiated a one-off donation to the institution in Chernobyl from the company president, for the restoration of destroyed facilities there [290,000 UAH (7,830 USD)].⁹

Football

In summer 2022, we started to provide football lessons by one of the staff in SDGs Corporation, the former youth team member of Dynamo Kyiv. All children in the villages between the age of 6 and 10 have been invited to take part. As of September, we have 21 children in 2 groups (eight 6-7-year-olds and thirteen 8-10-year-olds), each of whom takes part in 3 lessons (4.5 hours in total) a week. Together with opportunities to join the village band, the children can now choose culture and sport as their extracurricular activities.



⁸ At the initial attempt, we asked the stakeholders' opinions directly by voting over Viber and over the phone to decide whether to support items for local defence and the bomb shelter. Out of 512 stakeholders living in the villages (453 landowners and 59 employees), 192 took part in the vote: 160 supported both proposals, 28 supported the provisions of items for local defence only; 3 supported the provisions of items for the bomb shelter only, and 1 supported neither proposal. The remaining stakeholders were either those who could not be reached (222), those who refused to participate (77) or those who had died (21).

⁹ The actual amount was 1,300,000 JPY which was exchanged to USD and then to UAH.

Social network

In order to promote our communication with villagers, we began to make use of online social networks such as Facebook and Viber. While Facebook is widely used to announce our activities/services and to promote human development and the SDGs on a weekly basis, Viber is used as a platform for stakeholders' opinions, and one that can serve as a reference for our future services.



As of September, 142 people are subscribed on the Phoenix of Hope Facebook page. For the Phoenix of Hope Viber group, we invited 298 stakeholders who live in the villages and have an account in Viber, among which 87 people have accepted and remained in the group. The remaining 214 stakeholders who live in the villages but do not have an account in Viber will be followed up by telephone as often as possible.

3.2 Contribution by Kivshovata Agro

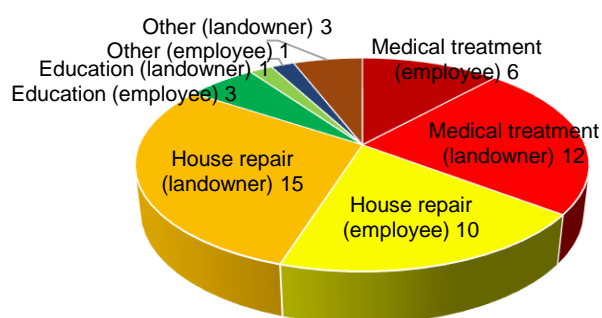
Mutual aid

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 (13,500 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 2021, interest-free loans had been newly taken out by 20 employees (amounting to 310,000 UAH (8,370 USD)) and by 31 landowners (amounting to 417,000 UAH (11,259 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 2020 was 83% (889,399 out of 1,073,500 UAH, 40 out of 62 cases) (as of August 2022)).

While the loans to employees range from 8,000 to 30,000 UAH (216 to 810 USD) per case for the purposes of medical treatment (6 cases), house repair (10 cases), education (3 cases) or other purposes (1 case), the loans to landowners range from 10,000 to 26,000 UAH (270 to 702 USD) per case for the purposes of medical treatment (12 cases), house repair (15 cases), education (1 cases) or other purposes (3 cases) [Chart 2]. House repair was the most frequent reason for seeking a loan (25 cases / 49%), followed by medical treatment (18 cases / 35%).

Chart 2: Purpose of interest-free loan



In 2022, interest-free loans were taken out by 8 employees (120,000 UAH (3,240 USD)) and 14 landowners (150,000 UAH (4,050 USD)) (as of July 2022).

As to grants-in-aid, one grant continues to be made to the family whose breadwinner had lost his life in a traffic accident in 2018. In 2021 the family received 34,583 UAH (934 USD) (28,259 UAH (763 USD)

after tax), and in 2022 (as of July), 20,559 UAH (555 USD) (16,961 UAH (458 USD) after tax).

Emergency service

To support the government at the beginning of the hostilities in 2022, Kivshovata Agro advanced a tax payment of 500,000 UAH (13,500 USD) and further donated 1,000,000 UAH (27,000 USD) to the Ukrainian army.

Progress analyses

- In addition to the ongoing medical provision at our health centre, Phoenix of Hope inaugurated the following new activities: provision of massage therapy (for physical & mental health/as a type of preventive care), support for park renovation (for mental health and social space), offer of football lessons (for raising aspirations), and building social platforms (for announcements and communication).
- As responses to the current emergency, Phoenix of Hope delivered daily essentials and medicines by electric car (because of the shortage of petrol in the area), provided necessities for the bomb shelter in Kivshovata, with essentials for self-defence, and procured medicines in case of chemical attack. Kivshovata Agro advanced a tax payment to support the government and gave further financial support to the Ukrainian army.
- The demands on the mutual fund went down both in terms of the amount disbursed and the number of applications in 2021. This indicates that the existence of the fund had become widely known throughout the stakeholding community and that it had already been used by those in need. Nevertheless, the repayment rate of the loan issued in 2020 has fallen to 83%, which is lower than the previous rates (94% in 2018, 94% in 2019).

Mutual fund

	2018		2019		2020		2021	
	Amount	Case	Amount	Case	Amount	Case	Amount	Case
Employee	202,000	18	457,045	30	547,500	29	310,000	20
Landowner	150,000	11	585,370	38	526,000	33	417,000	31
Total	352,000	29	1,042,415	68	1,073,500	62	727,000	51


[Unit: UAH]

- The demand for house repair funding has exceeded that for medical treatment for the first time (49% compared with 35% in 2021). Indeed, it represents almost half of the amount requested, as was the case for medical treatment during the first two years (48% in 2018 and 49% in 2019).

Recommendations

- To shift from curative care at the health centre to preventive care (e.g. by providing blood testing followed by health education, and by appointing a cardiologist)
- To follow up the deteriorating repayment rate of the mutual fund


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.	Tarashcha	Kivshovata	Kyslivka	Kiv&Kys
1.1. Reduce the poverty level by 75 percent, in particular through the elimination of its extreme forms	1.1.1. Share of the population whose average per capita equivalent total expenditure is lower than the actual (estimated) subsistence minimum, %	2015 - 58.5	2017	44.6	42.2	not available	not available	not available	
		2020 - 30.0	2018	43.2	43.2	not available	not available	not available	
		2025 - 20.0	2019	41.3	not available	not available	not available	not available	
		2030 - 15.0	2020	47.2	not available	not available	not available	not available	
			2021	39.1	not available	not available	not available	not available	
	1.1.2. Share of individuals whose daily consumption is below USD5.05 PPP, %	2015 - 2.2	2017	1.9	not available	not available	not available	not available	
		2020 - 0.5	2018	1.8	not available	not available	not available	not available	
		2025 - 0.0	2019	0.3	not available	not available	not available	not available	
		2030 - 0.0	2020	0.2	not available	not available	not available	not available	
			2021	0.4	not available	not available	not available	not available	
1.2. Increase the coverage of poor people with targeted social assistance programmes	1.2.1. Share of the poor population covered by state social support in the total number of poor people, %	2015 - 56.3	2017	61.0	not available	not available	not available	not available	
		2020 - 65.0	2018	70.9	not available	not available	not available	not available	
		2025 - 75.0	2019	57.4	not available	not available	not available	not available	
		2030 - 85.0	2020	55.5	not available	not available	not available	not available	
			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	2017	1.72	not available	not available	not available	not available	
		2020 - 1.60	2018	1.80	not available	not available	not available	not available	
		2025 - 1.40	2019	1.20	not available	not available	not available	not available	
		2030 - 1.27	2020	1.40	not available	not available	not available	not available	
			2021	1.20	not available	not available	not available	not available	
	1.3.2. Share of food expenditure in total household spending, %	2015 - 54.6	2017	49.6	52.1	not available	not available	not available	
		2020 - 50.0	2018	49.4	51.9	not available	not available	not available	
		2025 - 40.0	2019	48.5	54.8	not available	not available	not available	38.5
		2030 - 30.0	2020	49.2	not available	not available	not available	not available	35.7
			2021	47.1	not available	not available	not available	not available	39.8

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

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

1.1.1	Ukraine	State Statistics Service (SSS) [Ptoukha Inst. for Demog. & Social Studies (Ptoukha)]
	Kyiv Region	SSS [Ptoukha]
	Tarashcha	(Tarashcha District Administration)
	Kivshovata/Kyslivka	(Tarashcha District Administration)
1.1.2	Ukraine	SSS [Ptoukha]
	Kyiv Region	(Department of Statistics in Kyiv Region)
	Tarashcha	(Tarashcha District Administration)
	Kivshovata/Kyslivka	(Tarashcha District Administration)
1.2.1	Ukraine	SSS [Ptoukha]
	Kyiv Region	(Department of Statistics in Kyiv Region)
	Tarashcha	(Tarashcha District Administration)
	Kivshovata/Kyslivka	(Tarashcha District Administration)
1.3.1	Ukraine	SSS [Ptoukha]
	Kyiv Region	(Department of Statistics in Kyiv Region)
	Tarashcha	(Tarashcha District Administration)
	Kivshovata/Kyslivka	(Tarashcha District Administration)
1.3.2	Ukraine	SSS
	Kyiv Region	SSS
	Tarashcha	(Tarashcha District Administration)
	Kivshovata/Kyslivka	(Tarashcha District Administration)
2.1.1	Ukraine	SSS [Ministry of Agrarian Policy & Food]
	Kyiv Region	SSS [Ministry of Agrarian Policy & Food]
	Tarashcha	(Tarashcha District Administration)
	Kivshovata/Kyslivka	(Tarashcha District Administration)
2.1.2	Ukraine	SSS [Ministry of Agrarian Policy & Food]
	Kyiv Region	SSS [Ministry of Agrarian Policy & Food]
	Tarashcha	(Tarashcha District Administration)
	Kivshovata/Kyslivka	(Tarashcha District Administration)

Goal 2: End hunger, promote sustainable agriculture 									
Target	Indicator	Target values	Official data					Our survey	
				Ukraine	Kyiv R.	Tarashcha	Kivshovata	Kyslivka	Kiv&Kys
2.1. Ensure accessibility to balanced nutrition to the level of scientifically based standards for all population groups	2.1.1. Consumption of meat per capita, kg/year	2015 - 51	2017	52	64	not available	not available	not available	
		2020 - 61	2018	53	64	not available	not available	not available	
		2025 - 71	2019	54	65	not available	not available	not available	59
		2030 - 80	2020	54	61	not available	not available	not available	44
			2021						67
	2.1.2. Consumption of milk per capita, kg/year	2015 - 210	2017	232	205	not available	not available	not available	
		2020 - 270	2018	198	204	not available	not available	not available	
		2025 - 320	2019	201	211	not available	not available	not available	257
		2030 - 380	2020	202	209	not available	not available	not available	162

			2021						92
	2.1.3. Consumption of fruit per capita, kg/year	2015 - 51	2017	53	76	not available	not available	not available	
		2020 - 65	2018	58	83	not available	not available	not available	
		2025 - 78	2019	59	81	not available	not available	not available	80
		2030 - 90	2020	57	78	not available	not available	not available	158
			2021						171
2.2. Double agricultural productivity, primarily through innovative technologies	2.2.1. Labour productivity in agriculture, USD1,000s per employee	2015 - 8.7	2017	9.3	not available	not available	not available	not available	
		2020 - 10.0	2018	10.9	not available	not available	not available	not available	
		2025 - 12.5	2019	10.8	not available	not available	not available	not available	
		2030 - 15.0	2020	12.2	not available	not available	not available	not available	
			2021						
	2.2.2. The index of agricultural production, %	2015 - 95.2	2017	97.8	93.5	not available	not available	not available	
		2020 - 102.0	2018	108.1	123.8	not available	not available	not available	
		2025 - 102.0	2019	101.4	91.7	not available	not available	not available	
		2030 - 102.0	2020	89.9	80.5	not available	not available	not available	
			2021	116.4	116.3	not available	not available	not available	
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	2017	94.1	113.0	not available	not available	not available	
		2020 - 103.0	2018	98.5	111.6	not available	not available	not available	
		2025 - 103.0	2019	103.9	not available	not available	not available	not available	
		2030 - 103.0	2020	99.5	not available	not available	not available	not available	
			2021	94.1	not available	not available	not available	not available	
	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	2017	39.4	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺²⁾	
		2020 - 51.0	2018	39.4	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺²⁾	
		2025 - 57.0	2019	44.3	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	
		2030 - 65.0	2020	45.1	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	
			2021	40.7	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	
	2.3.3. Share of agricultural land under organic production in the total area of agricultural land, %	2015 - 1.0	2017	0.7	not available	0.2	not available	not available	
		2020 - 1.1	2018	0.7	not available	0	0	0	
		2025 - 1.3	2019	1.1	not available	not available	not available	not available	
		2030 - 1.7	2020	1.1	not available	not available	not available	not available	
			2021						
2.4.Reduce the volatility of food prices	2.4.1. The consumer price index for food (annual average), %	2015 - 144.4	2017	113.7	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺²⁾	
		2020 - 105.0	2018	111.5	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺²⁾	
		2025 - 105.0	2019	108.3	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺²⁾	
		2030 - 105.0	2020	102.9	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺²⁾	
			2021	111.3	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺²⁾	

2.1.3 Ukraine SSS [Ministry of Agrarian Policy & Food]
Kyiv Region SSS [Ministry of Agrarian Policy & Food]
Tarashcha (Tarashcha District Administration)
Kivshovata/Kyslivka (Tarashcha District Administration)

2.2.1 Ukraine SSS [Ministry of Agrarian Policy & Food]
Kyiv Region (SSS)
Tarashcha (Tarashcha District Administration)
Kivshovata/Kyslivka (Tarashcha District Administration)

2.2.2 Ukraine SSS
Kyiv Region SSS
Tarashcha (Tarashcha District Administration)
Kivshovata/Kyslivka (Tarashcha District Administration)

2.3.1 Ukraine SSS
Kyiv Region SSS
Tarashcha (Tarashcha District Administration)
Kivshovata/Kyslivka (Tarashcha District Administration)

2.3.2 Ukraine SSS [Ministry of Agrarian Policy & Food]
Kyiv Region N/A
Tarashcha N/A
Kivshovata/Kyslivka N/A

2.3.3 Ukraine Ministry of Agrarian Policy & Food
Kyiv Region (Ministry of Agrarian Policy & Food)
Tarashcha Tarashcha District Administration
Kivshovata/Kyslivka Tarashcha District Administration

2.4.1 Ukraine SSS
Kyiv Region N/A
Tarashcha N/A
Kivshovata/Kyslivka N/A

Goal 3: Healthy lives and well-being									
Target	Indicator	Target values	Official data					Our survey	
				Ukraine	Kyiv R.	Tarashcha	Kivshovata	Kyslivka	Kiv&Kys
3.1. Reduce maternal mortality	3.1.1. Number of cases of maternal mortality, per 100,000 lives births	2015 - 12.0	2017	9.1	0	0	0	0	*raw data
		2020 - 11.8	2018	12.5	5*	0	0	0	
		2025 - 11.4	2019	14.9	0	0	0	0	
		2030 - 11.2	2020	18.7	21.1	0	0	0	
			2021	42.6	39.6	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	2017	8.9	118*	not available	not available	not available	*raw data **73 out of 14,204 / 80 out of 12,630
		2020 - 8.5	2018	8.3	100*	not available	not available	not available	

3.1.1 Ukraine SSS [Ministry of Health]
Kyiv Region Department of Statistics in Kyiv Region
Tarashcha Department of Statistics in Kyiv Region
Kivshovata/Kyslivka Department of Statistics in Kyiv Region

3.2.1 Ukraine SSS [Ministry of Health]
Kyiv Region Department of Statistics in Kyiv Region

			2025 - 7.5	2019	8.2	90*	not available	0	0			Tarashcha	Tarashcha District Administration
			2030 - 6--7	2020	7.9	5.1**	1*	0	0			Kivshovata/Kyslivka	Tarashcha District Administration
				2021	8.3	6.3**	5*	0	0				
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	2017	43.1	57.5	not available	not available	not available		3.3.1	Ukraine	SSS [Ministry of Health]	
		2020 - 30.9	2018	42.8	47.2	not available	not available	not available			Kyiv Region	SSS [Ministry of Health]	
		2025 - 24.8	2019	42.6	44.3	not available	not available	not available			Tarashcha	Tarashcha District Administration	
		2030 - 20.6	2020	41.1	44.4	15.1	not available	not available			Kivshovata/Kyslivka	(Tarashcha District Administration)	
			2021	40.6	47.4	23.0	not available	not available					
	3.3.2. Number of patients diagnosed with active tuberculosis for the first time, per 100,000 persons	2015 - 56.0	2017	52.0	66.7	not available	not available	not available		3.3.2	Ukraine	SSS [Ministry of Health]	
		2020 - 51.7	2018	50.5	63.6	not available	not available	not available			Kyiv Region	SSS [Ministry of Health]	
		2025 - 45.4	2019	60.1	not available	not available	not available	not available			Tarashcha	Tarashcha District Administration	
		2030 - 32.9	2020	34.3	41.3	15.1	not available	not available			Kivshovata/Kyslivka	(Tarashcha District Administration)	
			2021	35.5	40.6	34.5	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	2015 - 64.0	2017	62.3	64.8	16*	not available	not available		*raw data (all ages & both genders)	3.4.1	Ukraine	SSS [Ministry of Health]
		2020 - 56.2	2018	62.1	69.0	4**	not available	not available		**raw data (men at the age of 30-59)		Kyiv Region	SSS [Ministry of Health]
		2025 - 50.1	2019	57.3	62.3	0*	not available	not available			Tarashcha	Department of Statistics in Kyiv Region	
		2030 - 45.0	2020	60.8	65.5	2**	not available	not available			Kivshovata/Kyslivka	(Tarashcha District Administration)	
			2021			1**	not available	not available					
	3.4.2. Number of deaths from cerebrovascular disease at the age of 30-59, per 100,000 women corresponding age	2015 - 28.9	2017	26.7	30.1	16*	not available	not available		*raw data (all ages & both genders)	3.4.2	Ukraine	SSS
		2020 - 25.5	2018	25.5	26.5	2**	not available	not available		**raw data (women at the age of 30-59)		Kyiv Region	SSS
		2025 - 23.1	2019	23.4	25.1	0*	not available	not available			Tarashcha	Department of Statistics in Kyiv Region	
		2030 - 22.0	2020	24.9	27.7	0**	not available	not available			Kivshovata/Kyslivka	(Tarashcha District Administration)	
			2021			1**	not available	not available					
	3.4.3. Number of deaths from malignant breast tumours at the age of 30-59, per 100,000 women of appropriate age	2015 - 26.3	2017	24.3	27.9	not available	not available	not available		*raw data	3.4.3	Ukraine	SSS [Ministry of Health]
		2020 - 23	2018	24.1	26.7	not available	not available	not available			Kyiv Region	SSS [Ministry of Health]	
		2025 - 20	2019	22.6	26.5	not available	not available	not available			Tarashcha	Tarashcha District Administration	
		2030 - 18.3	2020	22.1	26.1	1*	not available	not available			Kivshovata/Kyslivka	(Tarashcha District Administration)	
			2021										
	3.4.4. Number of deaths from malignant cervical tumours at the age of 30-59, per 100,000 women of appropriate age	2015 - 12.2	2017	12.0	12.0	not available	not available	not available		*raw data	3.4.4	Ukraine	SSS [Ministry of Health]
		2020 - 10.1	2018	11.5	15.2	not available	not available	not available			Kyiv Region	SSS [Ministry of Health]	
		2025 - 9.8	2019	11.7	13.5	not available	not available	not available			Tarashcha	Tarashcha District Administration	
		2030 - 9.5	2020	11.6	12.0	1*	not available	not available			Kivshovata/Kyslivka	(Tarashcha District Administration)	
			2021										
3.5. Reduce by a quarter premature mortality, including through the introduction of innovative approaches to diagnosing diseases	3.5.1. Probability of dying at the age of 20-64, men, per mille	2015 - 389	2017	375	not available	not available	not available	not available		3.5.1	Ukraine	SSS	
		2020 - 360	2018	387	not available	not available	not available	not available			Kyiv Region	(Department of Statistics in Kyiv Region)	
		2025 - 330	2019	381	not available	not available	not available	not available			Tarashcha	(Tarashcha District Administration)	
		2030 - 290	2020	391	not available	not available	not available	not available			Kivshovata/Kyslivka	(Tarashcha District Administration)	
			2021										
	3.5.2. Probability of dying at the age of 20-64, women, per mille	2015 - 155	2017	147	not available	not available	not available	not available		3.5.2	Ukraine	SSS	
		2020 - 150	2018	150	not available	not available	not available	not available			Kyiv Region	(Department of Statistics in Kyiv Region)	
		2025 - 140	2019	145	not available	not available	not available	not available			Tarashcha	(Tarashcha District Administration)	
		2030 - 130	2020	158	not available	not available	not available	not available			Kivshovata/Kyslivka	(Tarashcha District Administration)	
			2021										
3.6. Reduce serious injuries and deaths from road traffic accidents, including through innovative practices of resuscitation, treatment and rehabilitation after road traffic accidents	3.6.1. Number of deaths from road traffic accidents, per 100,000 persons	2015 - 12.6	2017	12.1	19.1	4*	not available	not available		*raw data	3.6.1	Ukraine	SSS [Ministry of Health]
		2020 - 11.0	2018	10.5	14.9	3*	not available	not available		**1 employee		Kyiv Region	SSS [Ministry of Health]
		2025 - 11 - 10	2019	10.9	not available	2*	not available	not available		**280 out of 1,781,044 / 244 out of 1,795,100		Tarashcha	Department of Statistics in Kyiv Region
		2030 - 10 - 9	2020	10.7	15.7***	3.8	not available	not available			Kivshovata/Kyslivka	(Tarashcha District Administration)	

			2021	13.6***	7.7	not available	not available	
	3.6.2. Number of serious injuries from transport accidents/road traffic accidents per 100,000 persons, % of 2015 level	2015 - 100	2017	105	64	not available	not available	
		2020 - 70	2018	99	not available	not available	not available	
		2025 - 60	2019	92	not available	not available	not available	
		2030 - 50	2020	97	not available	not available	not available	
			2021					
3.7. Ensure universal, quality immunization with innovative vaccines	3.7.1. Immunization coverage under the national immunization programme (as prescribed), %	2015 - 50	2017	63	72	not available	not available	not available
		2020 - 95	2018	73	not available	not available	not available	not available
		2025 - 95	2019	not available	not available	not available	not available	93
		2030 - 95 - 98	2020	not available	not available	76	not available	97
			2021	not available	not available	84	not available	97
3.8. Reduce the prevalence of smoking among the population through innovative media to inform about negative efforts of smoking	3.8.1. Share of women who smoke at the age of 16-29, %	2015 - 5.0	2017	5.2	not available	not available	not available	not available
		2020 - 4.5	2018	4.8	not available	not available	not available	not available
		2025 - 4.0	2019	7.5	not available	not available	not available	0
		2030 - 4.0	2020	5.6	not available	not available	not available	14.3
			2021	3.2	not available	not available	not available	22.2
	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	not available
		2020 - 27.0	2018	27.9	not available	not available	not available	not available
		2025 - 23.0	2019	29.3	not available	not available	not available	71.4
		2030 - 20.0	2020	25.1	not available	not available	not available	63.6
			2021	22.4	not available	not available	not available	50.0
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⁾
		2020 - 40.0	2018	48.2	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⁾
		2030 - 30.0	2020	46.38	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾
			2021					

3.6.2	Ukraine	SSS [Ministry of Infrastructure]
	Kyiv Region	SSS [Ministry of Infrastructure]
	Tarashcha	(Tarashcha District Administration)
	Kivshovata/Kyslivka	(Tarashcha District Administration)
3.7.1	Ukraine	SSS [Ministry of Health]
	Kyiv Region	SSS [Ministry of Health]
	Tarashcha	Tarashcha District Administration
	Kivshovata/Kyslivka	(Tarashcha District Administration)
3.8.1	Ukraine	SSS
	Kyiv Region	(Department of Statistics in Kyiv Region)
	Tarashcha	(Tarashcha District Administration)
	Kivshovata/Kyslivka	(Tarashcha District Administration)
3.8.2	Ukraine	SSS
	Kyiv Region	(Department of Statistics in Kyiv Region)
	Tarashcha	(Tarashcha District Administration)
	Kivshovata/Kyslivka	(Tarashcha District Administration)
3.9.1	Ukraine	Ministry of Health
	Kyiv Region	N/A
	Tarashcha	N/A
	Kivshovata/Kyslivka	N/A

Goal 4: Quality education									
Target	Indicator	Target values	Official data					Our survey	
				Ukraine	Kyiv R.	Tarashcha	Kivshovata	Kyslivka	Kiv&Kys
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 -	2017	new research					
		2020 -	2018						62.4
		2025 -	2019						82.5
		2030 -	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	74.8	82.3	100	100	100	100.0
			2021	73.4	81.4	100	100	100	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			not available	not available	not available	24.8
			2021	4.8	not available	not available	not available	not available	10.3
4.4. Improve the quality of tertiary education and ensure its place	4.4.1. Ukraine's position in the Global Competitiveness Report relative to the quality of higher education	2015 - 34	2017	33	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	

4.1.1	Ukraine	
	Kyiv Region	
	Tarascha	
	Kivshovata/Kyslivka	
4.2.1	Ukraine	SSS
	Kyiv Region	SSS
	Tarascha	Tarashcha District Administration
	Kivshovata/Kyslivka	Kivshovata/Kyslivka Village Council
4.3.1	Ukraine	SSS (updated once every 2 years)
	Kyiv Region	SSS (updated once every 2 years)
	Tarascha	(Tarashcha District Administration)
	Kivshovata/Kyslivka	(Tarashcha District Administration)
4.4.1	Ukraine	SSS [Ministry of Education & Science]

education and ensure its close relationship with science, and promote the establishment of towns of education and science in the country	Report rating by the quality of higher education	2020 -	2018	35	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾				Kyiv Region	N/A	
		2025 -	2019	not available	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾				Taraschcha	N/A	
		2030 -	2020	not available	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾				Kivshovata/Kyslivka	N/A	
			2021	not available	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾						
	4.4.2. Number of university towns, units	2015 - 7	2017	1*	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾			*members of the UNESCO Global Network	4.4.2	Ukraine	Ministry of Education & Science
		2020 - 10	2018	4*	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾					Kyiv Region	N/A
		2025 - 12	2019	4*	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾					Taraschcha	N/A
		2030 - 14	2020	3*	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾					Kivshovata/Kyslivka	N/A
			2021	3*	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾						
	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				4.5.1	Ukraine
		2020 - 10.0	2018	8.6	not available	not available	not available	not available					Kyiv Region	(Department of Statistics in Kyiv Region)
		2025 - 12.0	2019	8.0	not available	not available	not available	not available	3.0				Tarascha	(Taraschcha District Administration)
		2030 - 14.0	2020	8.2	not available	not available	not available	not available	8.5				Kivshovata/Kyslivka	(Taraschcha District Administration)
			2021						4.1					
4.5.2. Share of the population who reported using the Internet over the past 12 months, %		2015 - 48.9	2017	58.9	53.5	not available	not available	not available				4.5.2	Ukraine	SSS
		2020 - 59.0	2018	62.6	56.3	not available	not available	not available					Kyiv Region	SSS
		2025 - 70.0	2019	70.1	not available	not available	not available	not available	40.0				Tarascha	(Taraschcha District Administration)
		2030 - 80.0	2020	75.3	not available	not available	not available	not available	64.9				Kivshovata/Kyslivka	(Taraschcha District Administration)
			2021						72.7					
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				4.6.1	Ukraine	SSS [Ministry of Education & Science]
		2020 - 17.0	2018	13.4	13.2	21.0	18.0	N/A ⁽⁺⁴⁾					Kyiv Region	Institute of Educational Analysis
		2025 - 20.0	2019	13.0	not available	20.0	18.0	N/A ⁽⁺⁴⁾					Tarascha	Taraschcha District Administration
		2030 - 25.0	2020	12.9	12.7	20.0	18.0	N/A ⁽⁺⁴⁾					Kivshovata/Kyslivka	Kivshovata/Kyslivka Village Council
			2021	12.2	12.5	20.0	18.0	N/A ⁽⁺⁴⁾						
	4.7. Create a modern learning environment in schools, including inclusive education, through innovative approaches	4.7.1. Share of rural full-time secondary schools with Internet access, %	2015 - 81.6	2017	91.1	99.5	100	100	100				4.7.1	Ukraine
		2020 - 85.0	2018	91.5	99.1	100	100	N/A ⁽⁺⁴⁾					Kyiv Region	Institute of Educational Analysis
		2025 - 90.0	2019	95.2	100	100	100	N/A ⁽⁺⁴⁾					Tarascha	Taraschcha District Administration
		2030 - 95.0	2020	98.8	100	100	100	N/A ⁽⁺⁴⁾					Kivshovata/Kyslivka	Taraschcha District Administration
			2021	98.4	100	100	100	N/A ⁽⁺⁴⁾						
4.7.2. Share of rural full-time secondary schools with computer software training, %		2015 - 60.5	2017	96.6	75.4	100	100	100			*rural secondary school with computer	4.7.2	Ukraine	SSS [Ministry of Education & Science]
		2020 - 65.5	2018	98.2	95.5*	100	100	N/A ⁽⁺⁴⁾					Kyiv Region	Institute of Educational Analysis
		2025 - 70.0	2019	98.7	100	100	100	N/A ⁽⁺⁴⁾					Tarascha	Taraschcha District Administration
		2030 - 80.0	2020	99.3	100	100	100	N/A ⁽⁺⁴⁾					Kivshovata/Kyslivka	Taraschcha District Administration
			2021	99.5	100	100	100	N/A ⁽⁺⁴⁾						
4.7.3. Share of full-time secondary schools with inclusive education, %	4.7.3. Share of full-time secondary schools with inclusive education, %	2015 -	2017	16.7*	32.4*	35	100	0			*unofficial data	4.7.3	Ukraine	www.pedrada.com.ua/SSS [Ministry of Education & Science]
		2020 -	2018	24.5	35.0	52	100	N/A ⁽⁺⁴⁾					Kyiv Region	www.pedrada.com.ua/Department of Statistics in Kyiv Region
		2025 -	2019	35.1	56.5	52	100	N/A ⁽⁺⁴⁾					Tarascha	Taraschcha District Administration
		2030 -	2020	44.1	53.2	74	100	N/A ⁽⁺⁴⁾					Kivshovata/Kyslivka	Kivshovata/Kyslivka School
			2021	52.2	60.8	74	100	N/A ⁽⁺⁴⁾						

Goal 5: Gender equality													
Target	Indicator	Target values	Official data					Our survey					
				Ukraine	Kyiv R.	Tarascha	Kivshovata	Kyslivka	Kiv&Kys				
5.1. Create an environment for ending all forms of discrimination against women and girls	5.1.1. Number of normative acts which were revised or adopted to provide men and women with equal rights and opportunities and to prevent discrimination against women and girls	2015 - n/a	2017	12*	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾		*unit	5.1.1	Ukraine	SSS
		2020 - 3	2018	10*	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾				Kyiv Region	N/A
		2025 - 6	2019	13*	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾				Tarascha	N/A

		2030 - 9	2020	24*	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾			Kivshovata/Kyslivka	N/A	
5.2. Reduce the level of gender-based and domestic violence, and ensure efficient prevention of its manifestations and timely assistance to victims	5.2.1. Share of women aged 15-49 who have experienced at least one form of physical or sexual violence, %	2015 - 22	2017	new research*						*data available from 2021	5.2.1	Ukraine	
		2020 - 18	2018									Kyiv Region	
		2025 - 14	2019	0								Tarascha	Tarashcha District Administration
		2030 - 10	2020									Kivshovata/Kyslivka	
		2021											
	5.2.2. Number of complaints regarding domestic violence, thousands	2015 - 110.0 (0.26%)*	2017	110 (0.26%)*	not available	not available	not available	not available		*converted to % by population in 2015 (42,929,300) / **converted to % by population in 2018 (42,386,400) / ***converted to % by population in 2019 (31,309) / **** (2,048)	5.2.2	Ukraine	SSS [Ministry of Social Policy]
		2020 - 111.0 (0.26%)*	2018	111 (0.26%)*	not available	0.0095	0.0095	0.0095				Kyiv Region	(Department of Statistics in Kyiv Region)
		2025 - 131.0 (0.31%)*	2019	131 (0.31%)*	not available	0.0131	0.0131	0.0131				Tarascha	Tarashcha District Administration
		2030 - 211.0 (0.50%)*	2020	211 (0.50%)*	not available	0.0162	not available	not available				Kivshovata/Kyslivka	Kivshovata/Kyslivka Village Council
		2030 - 284.0 (0.67%)*	2021	284 (0.67%)*	not available	0.0157	not available	not available					
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 -	2017	new research						*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;	5.3.1	Ukraine	
		2020 -	2018									Kyiv Region	
		2025 -	2019						*			Tarascha	
		2030 -	2020						**			Kivshovata/Kyslivka	
		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	2017	12	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾		20.0% on men	5.4.1	Ukraine	SSS
		2020 - 30	2018	12	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾				Kyiv Region	N/A
		2025 - 30	2019	20	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾				Tarascha	N/A
		2030 - 30	2020	21	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾				Kivshovata/Kyslivka	N/A
		2021	20	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾						
	5.4.2. Share of women among the members of oblast councils and local councils of oblast significance, %	2015 - 14	2017	19	16	19	57	not available			5.4.2	Ukraine	SSS [Ministry of Social Policy]
		2020 - 20	2018	25	not available	19	46	100				Kyiv Region	Ministry of Social Policy
		2025 - 30	2019	25	26	not available	not available	not available				Tarascha	Tarashcha District Administration
		2030 - 30	2020	30	not available	not available	not available	not available				Kivshovata/Kyslivka	Kivshovata/Kyslivka Village Council
		2021		31	N/A ⁽⁺⁴⁾	N/A ⁽⁺⁶⁾							
	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⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾			5.4.3	Ukraine	Ministry of Social Policy
		2020 - 20.0	2018	not available	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	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⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾				Tarascha	N/A
		2030 - 30.0	2020	33.0	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾				Kivshovata/Kyslivka	N/A
		2021	28.0	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾						
5.5. Increase the population's access to family planning services and reduce teenage fertility	5.5.1. Level of current use of modern contraception by married and unmarried sexually active women aged 15-49, %	2015 - 47.8	2017	new research							5.5.1	Ukraine	
		2020 - 55.0	2018									Kyiv Region	
		2025 - 60.0	2019									Tarascha	
		2030 - 65.0	2020									Kivshovata/Kyslivka	
		2021											
	5.5.2. Fertility rate among women aged under 20, per 1,000 women aged 15-19	2015 - 27.3	2017	22.4	23.2	3.1%*	not available	not available		*raw data	5.5.2	Ukraine	SSS
		2020 - 20.0	2018	19.7	20.4	12.2%*	not available	not available				Kyiv Region	SSS
		2025 - 15.0	2019	16.9	14.5	not available	not available	not available				Tarascha	Tarashcha District Administration
		2030 - 10.0	2020	15.8	14.5	not available	not available	not available				Kivshovata/Kyslivka	(Tarashcha District Administration)
		2021											
5.6. Expand economic opportunities for women	5.6.1. Ratio of average wages for men and women, %	2015 - 74.9	2017	77.5	76.9	not available	not available	not available			5.6.1	Ukraine	SSS
		2020 - 80.0	2018	77.7	76.9	not available	not available	not available				Kyiv Region	SSS
		2025 - 83.0	2019	77.2	76.1	not available	not available	not available				Tarascha	(Tarashcha District Administration)
		2030 - 85.0	2020	79.6	78.8	not available	not available	not available				Kivshovata/Kyslivka	(Tarashcha District Administration)
		2021	81.4	82.1	not available	not available	not available						
	5.6.2. Average weighted entrepreneurship index for women (SME policy index), points	2015 - 2.0	2017	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available			5.6.2	Ukraine	(Ministry for Development of Economy, Trade & Agriculture)
		2020 - 2.2	2018	not available	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	not available	
		2030 - 3.0	2020	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available	
			2021						
	5.6.3. Employment rate of women aged 25-44 with children aged 3-5, %	2015 - 59	2017	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available	
		2020 - 63	2018	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available	
		2025 - 67	2019	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available	
		2030 - 70	2020	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available	
			2021						

Tarascha (Tarashcha District Administration)

Kivshovata/Kyslivka (Tarashcha District Administration)

5.6.3 Ukraine (Ptoukha)

Kyiv Region (Ptoukha)

Tarascha (Tarashcha District Administration)

Kivshovata/Kyslivka (Tarashcha District Administration)

Goal 6: Clean water and sanitation

Target	Indicator	Target values		Official data						Our survey
					Ukraine	Kyiv R.	Tarashcha	Kivshovata	Kyslivka	
6.1. Provide access to quality services of safe drinking water, and ensure the construction and reconstruction of centralized drinking water supply systems using the latest technologies and equipment	6.1.1. Share of the rural population with access to safe drinking water, %	2015 - 50	2017	51*	81**	not available	not available	not available		
		2020 - 70	2018	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available		
		2025 - 95	2019	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available	91	
		2030 - 100	2020	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available	95	
			2021						90	
	6.1.2. Share of the rural population with access to affordable drinking water of assured quality, %	2015 - 50	2017	51*	81**	not available	not available	not available		
		2020 - 70	2018	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available		
		2025 - 95	2019	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available	91	
		2030 - 100	2020	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available	95	
			2021						90	
	6.1.3. Share of the urban population with access to safe drinking water, %	2015 - 90	2017	93.8*	81.3**	not available	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)		
		2020 - 95	2018	not available	not available	not available	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)		
		2025 - 100	2019	not available	not available	not available	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)		
		2030 - 100	2020	not available	not available	not available	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)		
			2021							
	6.1.4. Share of the urban population with access to affordable drinking water of assured quality, %	2015 - 90	2017	93.8*	81.3**	not available	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)		
		2020 - 100	2018	not available	not available	not available	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)		
		2025 - 100	2019	not available	not available	not available	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)		
		2030 - 100	2020	not available	not available	not available	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)		
			2021							
	6.1.5. Share of the rural population with access to centralized water supply, %	2015 - 17.2	2017	30.0	30.1	not available	not available	not available		
		2020 - 20.0	2018	30.1	73.7	not available	not available	not available		
		2025 - 30.0	2019	26.0	73.7	not available	not available	not available		
		2030 - 50.0	2020	27.0	not available	not available	not available	not available		
			2021							
	6.1.6. Share of the urban population with access to centralized water supply, %	2015 - 89.8	2017	99.3	19.8*	46.0	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)		
		2020 - 90.0	2018	99.3	100	44.4	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)		
		2025 - 95.0	2019	89.5	100	44.4	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)		
		2030 - 100.0	2020	99.0	100	44.4	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)		
			2021							
6.2. Provide access to modern sanitation systems, and ensure the construction and reconstruction of water intake and sewage treatment facilities using the latest technologies and equipment	6.2.1. Share of the rural population with access to improved sanitation, %	2015 - 1.9	2017	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available		
		2020 - 20.0	2018	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available		
		2025 - 50.0	2019	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available	5.5	
		2030 - 80.0	2020	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available	42.1	
			2021						49.5	
	6.2.2. Share of the urban population with access to a	2015 - 87.1	2017	95.0	81.3*	14.1	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)		

*share of rural population with access to running water / **share of rural and urban population with access to running water

6.1.1 Ukraine Ministry of Regional Development

Kyiv Region Ministry of Regional Development

Tarascha (Tarashcha District Administration)

Kivshovata/Kyslivka (Tarashcha District Administration)

*share of rural population with access to running water / **share of rural and urban population with access to running water

6.1.2 Ukraine Ministry of Regional Development

Kyiv Region Ministry of Regional Development

Tarascha (Tarashcha District Administration)

Kivshovata/Kyslivka (Tarashcha District Administration)

*share of urban population with access to running water / **share of rural and urban population with access to running water

6.1.3 Ukraine Ministry of Regional Development

Kyiv Region Ministry of Regional Development

Tarascha (Tarashcha District Administration)

Kivshovata/Kyslivka N/A

*share of urban population with access to running water / **share of rural and urban population with access to running water

6.1.4 Ukraine Ministry of Regional Development

Kyiv Region Ministry of Regional Development

Tarascha (Tarashcha District Administration)

Kivshovata/Kyslivka N/A

6.1.5 Ukraine Ministry for Communities & Territories Development

Kyiv Region Ministry for Communities & Territories Development

Tarascha (Tarashcha District Administration)

Kivshovata/Kyslivka (Tarashcha District Administration)

*share of rural and urban population

6.1.6 Ukraine Ministry of Communities & Territories Development

Kyiv Region Ministry for Communities & Territories Development

Tarascha Tarashcha District Administration

Kivshovata/Kyslivka N/A

6.2.1 Ukraine (Ministry of Regional Development)


Kyiv Region (Ministry of Regional Development)

Tarascha (Tarashcha District Administration)

Kivshovata/Kyslivka (Tarashcha District Administration)

6.2.2 Ukraine Ministry of Communities & Territories Development

	centralized water drain, %	2020 - 90.0	2018	96.1	100	13.6	N/A ⁽⁺²⁾	N/A ⁽⁺²⁾		Kyiv Region	Ministry for Communities & Territories Development	
		2025 - 100.0	2019	77	100	13.6	N/A ⁽⁺²⁾	N/A ⁽⁺²⁾		Tarascha	Tarashcha District Administration	
		2030 - 100.0	2020	96.2	100	13.6	N/A ⁽⁺²⁾	N/A ⁽⁺²⁾		Kivshovata/Kyslivka	N/A	
			2021									
6.3. Reduce the discharge of untreated wastewater, primarily through innovative technologies of water purification at the national and individual levels	6.3.1. Volume of discharge of polluted (polluted without treatment or insufficiently treated) wastewater into water bodies, millions of cubic metres	2015 - 875	2017	997	1.96*	not available	not available	not available	*raw data	6.3.1	Ukraine	SSS [State Agency of Water Resources]
		2020 - 725	2018	952	2.32*	not available	not available	not available			Kyiv Region	State Agency of Water Resources
		2025 - 557	2019	737	2.28*	not available	not available	not available			Tarascha	(Tarashcha District Administration)
		2030 - 279	2020	518	not available	not available	not available	not available			Kivshovata/Kyslivka	(Tarashcha District Administration)
			2021	541	not available	not available	not available	not available				
	6.3.2. Share of discharge of polluted (polluted without treatment or insufficiently treated) wastewater into water bodies in total discharges, %	2015 - 15.7	2017	21.2	0.7	not available	not available	not available		6.3.2	Ukraine	SSS [State Agency of Water Resources]
		2020 - 13.0	2018	18.3	0.5	not available	not available	not available			Kyiv Region	State Agency of Water Resources
		2025 - 10.0	2019	13.7	0.5	not available	not available	not available			Tarascha	(Tarashcha District Administration)
		2030 - 5.0	2020	10.1	not available	not available	not available	not available			Kivshovata/Kyslivka	(Tarashcha District Administration)
			2021	11.6	not available	not available	not available	not available				
6.4. Increase the efficiency of water use	6.4.1. Water content of GDP, cubic metres of water used per UAH1,000 of GDP (actual prices)	2015 - 3.6	2017	15.3	not available	not available	not available	not available		6.4.1	Ukraine	SSS [State Agency of Water Resources]
		2020 - 3.2	2018	11.7	not available	not available	not available	not available			Kyiv Region	(State Agency of Water Resources)
		2025 - 2.9	2019	13.7	not available	not available	not available	not available			Tarascha	(Tarashcha District Administration)
		2030 - 2.5	2020	10.0	not available	not available	not available	not available			Kivshovata/Kyslivka	(Tarashcha District Administration)
			2021	7.3	not available	not available	not available	not available				
	6.4.2. Current water content of GDP to 2015 level, %	2015 - 100	2017	64	not available	not available	not available	not available		6.4.2	Ukraine	State Agency of Water Resources
		2020 - 90	2018	49	not available	not available	not available	not available			Kyiv Region	(State Agency of Water Resources)
		2025 - 80	2019	43	not available	not available	not available	not available			Tarascha	(Tarashcha District Administration)
		2030 - 70	2020	42	not available	not available	not available	not available			Kivshovata/Kyslivka	(Tarashcha District Administration)
			2021	31	not available	not available	not available	not available				
6.5. Implement integrated water resources management	6.5.1. Number of river basins with approved river basin management plans	2015 - n/a	2017	not available*	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	*According to the Cabinet of Ministers' decree (No. 336), the first river basin management plans will be submitted no sooner than the 1st August 2024.	6.5.1	Ukraine	(State Agency of Water Resources)
		2020 - 1	2018	not available*	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾			Kyiv Region	N/A
		2025 - 9	2019	not available*	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾			Tarascha	N/A
		2030 - 9	2020	not available*	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾			Kivshovata/Kyslivka	N/A
			2021	not available*	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾				

Goal 7: Affordable and clean energy 									
Target	Indicator	Target values	Official data					Our survey	
				Ukraine	Kyiv R.	Tarascha	Kivshovata	Kyslivka	Kiv&Kys
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	2017	135.1	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	
		2020 - 163.8	2018	159.3	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	
		2025 - 178.4	2019	154.0	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	
		2030 - 182.0	2020	148.9	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	
			2021						
	7.1.2. Electric power distribution losses, %	2015 - 11.5	2017	11.8	16.5	11.8	not available	not available	
		2020 - 11	2018	11.6	not available	not available	not available	not available	
		2025 - 10	2019	11.6	not available	not available	not available	not available	
		2030 - 9	2020	10.1	not available	not available	not available	not available	
			2021						
	7.1.3. Heat losses in heat networks, %	2015 - 20	2017	11	38	not available	not available	not available	
		2020 - 18	2018	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available	
		2025 - 14	2019	20	not available	not available	not available	not available	

		2030 - 12	2020	20	not available	not available	not available	not available	
			2021						
7.2. Ensure diversification of the supply of primary energy resources	7.2.1. Maximum share of imported primary energy (excluding nuclear fuel) from one country (company) in the total supply (imports), %	2015 - 40	2017	41	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	
		2020 - <15	2018	37	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	
		2025 - <12	2019	45	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	
		2030 - <12	2020						
			2021						
	7.2.2. Share of one supplier of the nuclear fuel market, %	2015 - >95	2017	59	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	
		2020 - <70	2018	61	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	
		2025 - <60	2019	55	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	
		2030 - <50	2020	54	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	
			2021	70	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	
7.3. Increase the share of renewable energy in the national energy balance, in particular through the introduction of additional capacities at facilities that produce energy from renewable sources	7.3.1. Share of energy produced from renewable sources in total final energy consumption, %	2015 - 4.9	2017	6.7	not available	not available	not available	not available	
		2020 - 11.0	2018	7.0	not available	not available	not available	not available	
		2025 - 14.2	2019	8.1	not available	not available	not available	not available	
		2030 - 17.1	2020	9.2	not available	not available	not available	not available	
			2021						
7.4. Increase the energy efficiency of the economy	7.4.1. Energy intensity of GDP (primary energy consumption per unit of GDP), kg of oil equivalent per USD1 by PPP 2011	2015 - 0.28	2017	0.18	not available	not available	not available	not available	
		2020 - 0.20	2018	0.18	not available	not available	not available	not available	
		2025 - 0.17	2019	0.17	not available	not available	not available	not available	
		2030 - 0.14	2020	0.16	not available	not available	not available	not available	
			2021						

	Kivshovata/Kyslivka	(Tarashcha District Administration)
7.2.1	Ukraine	SSS
	Kyiv Region	N/A
	Tarascha	N/A
	Kivshovata/Kyslivka	N/A
7.2.2	Ukraine	SSS
	Kyiv Region	N/A
	Tarascha	N/A
	Kivshovata/Kyslivka	N/A
7.3.1	Ukraine	State Agency on Energy Efficiency & Energy Saving
	Kyiv Region	(State Agency on Energy Efficiency & Energy Saving)
	Tarascha	(Tarashcha District Administration)
	Kivshovata/Kyslivka	(Tarashcha District Administration)
7.4.1	Ukraine	SSS
	Kyiv Region	(State Agency on Energy Efficiency & Energy Saving)
	Tarascha	(Tarashcha District Administration)
	Kivshovata/Kyslivka	(Tarashcha District Administration)

Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth									
Target	Indicator	Target values	Official data					Our survey	
				Ukraine	Kyiv R.	Tarashcha	Kivshovata	Kyslivka	Kiv&Kys
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*	2017	102.5	105.2	not available	not available	not available	*reference year: 2000
		2020 - 104.0	2018	103.4	106.5	not available	not available	not available	
		2025 - 106.0	2019	103.2	103.8	not available	not available	not available	
		2030 - 107.0	2020	96.2	96.7	not available	not available	not available	
			2021		99.5	not available	not available	not available	
	8.1.2. Share of gross fixed capital to GDP, %	2015 - 13.5	2017	15.8	not available	not available	not available	not available	
		2020 - 23.0	2018	17.2	not available	not available	not available	not available	
		2025 - 28.0	2019	17.6	not available	not available	not available	not available	
		2030 - 22.0	2020	13.4	not available	not available	not available	not available	
			2021						
	8.1.3. Share of exports of goods whose production uses technologies of high and medium high level in total exports of goods, % (groups 'Products of chemical and related industries', 'Polymers, plastics and articles thereof', 'Machinery, equipment and mechanisms, electrical equipment', 'Ground transportation, aircraft, floating craft', 90th subgroup of the group 'Optical and photographic devices and appliances' (UCGFEA))	2015 - 19.2	2017	16.8	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	
		2020 - 25.0	2018	17.0	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	
		2025 - 28.0	2019	16.4	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	
		2030 - 30.0	2020	16.4	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	
			2021	14.6	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	
	8.1.4. Ukraine's position as rated by the Global Innovation Index	2015 - 64	2017	50	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	
		2020 - 50	2018	43	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	
		2025 - 45	2019	47	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	
		2030 - 40	2020	45	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	

8.1.1	Ukraine	SSS
	Kyiv Region	SSS
	Tarascha	(Tarashcha District Administration)
	Kivshovata/Kyslivka	(Tarashcha District Administration)
8.1.2	Ukraine	SSS
	Kyiv Region	(Department of Statistics in Kyiv Region)
	Tarascha	(Tarashcha District Administration)
	Kivshovata/Kyslivka	(Tarashcha District Administration)
8.1.3	Ukraine	SSS
	Kyiv Region	N/A
	Tarascha	N/A
	Kivshovata/Kyslivka	N/A
8.1.4	Ukraine	SSS [Ministry for Development of Economy, Trade & Agriculture]
	Kyiv Region	N/A
	Tarascha	N/A
	Kivshovata/Kyslivka	N/A


[illegible]

		2030 - 80	2020	70	not available	not available	not available	not available	
			2021						
8.6.3. Share of SMEs with a loan or line of credit, in the total, %		2015 -	2017	new research					
		2020 -	2018						
		2025 -	2019						
		2030 -	2020						
			2021						
8.6.4. Ukraine's position in the rating of Doing Business		2015 - 81	2017	76	N/A ⁽⁺⁾	N/A ⁽⁺⁾	N/A ⁽⁺⁾	N/A ⁽⁺⁾	
		2020 - 30	2018	71	N/A ⁽⁺⁾	N/A ⁽⁺⁾	N/A ⁽⁺⁾	N/A ⁽⁺⁾	
		2025 - 25	2019	64	N/A ⁽⁺⁾	N/A ⁽⁺⁾	N/A ⁽⁺⁾	N/A ⁽⁺⁾	
		2030 - 20	2020	not available*	N/A ⁽⁺⁾	N/A ⁽⁺⁾	N/A ⁽⁺⁾	N/A ⁽⁺⁾	* stop reporting
			2021	not available*	N/A ⁽⁺⁾	N/A ⁽⁺⁾	N/A ⁽⁺⁾	N/A ⁽⁺⁾	

Kivshovata/Kyslivka (Tarashcha District Administration)

8.6.3 Ukraine
Kyiv Region
Tarascha
Kivshovata/Kyslivka

8.6.4 Ukraine SSS [Ministry for Development of Economy, Trade & Agriculture]
Kyiv Region N/A
Tarascha N/A
Kivshovata/Kyslivka N/A

Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure										
Target	Indicator	Target values	Official data						Our survey	
				Ukraine	Kyiv R.	Tarashtcha	Kivshovata	Kyslivka	Kiv&Kys	
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	2017	new research*						
		2020 - 3.0	2018							
		2025 - 1.5	2019							
		2030 - 0.5	2020	1.5	0					
		2021								
	9.1.2. Volume of transported goods, millions of tonnes	2015 - 1474	2017	1582	61.6*	0.011381*	not available	not available		
		2020 - 1650	2018	1643	56.3*	0.248*	not available	not available		
		2025 - 1750	2019	1579	54.9*	not available	not available	not available		
		2030 - 1900	2020	1641	84.4*	not available	not available	not available		
		2021								
	9.1.3. Number of passengers, millions	2015 - 5160	2017	4637	87*	0.125701*	not available	not available		
		2020 - 5200	2018	4487	84*	0.266*	not available	not available		
		2025 - 5500	2019	4262	126*	not available	not available	not available		
		2030 - 6000	2020	2570	70*	not available	not available	not available		
		2021	2655	not available	not available	not available	not available			
	9.1.4. Degree of depreciation of assets by ACE 'Transport, storage, post and courier services', %	2015 - 51.7	2017	47.6	not available	not available	not available	not available		
		2020 - 49.0	2018	62.9	not available	not available	not available	not available		
		2025 - 45.0	2019	54.1	not available	not available	not available	not available		
		2030 - 45.0	2020	48.1	not available	not available	not available	not available		
		2021								
9.2. Ensure increased use of electric transport and related network infrastructure	9.2.1. Share of electric transport in domestic traffic, %	2015 - 60.2	2017	not available	not available	0	0	0	*	
		2020 - 65.0	2018	62.6	not available	0	0	0		
		2025 - 70.0	2019	69.9	not available	0	0	0		
		2030 - 75.0	2020	63.2	not available	0	0	0		
		2021	63.7	not available	0	0	0			
9.3. Ensure access to road infrastructure based on the use of innovative technologies, in particular by expanding state participation in various infrastructure projects	9.3.1. Share of public transport adapted for the needs of people with disabilities, %	2015 - 15	2017	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available		
		2020 - 25	2018	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available		
		2025 - 35	2019	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available		
		2030 - 50	2020	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available		
		2021								

	9.3.2. Share of public roads of national importance with a hard surface that meets regulatory requirements, %	2015 - 10	2017	10	30	100	100	100	
		2020 - 20	2018	not available	not available	100	100	100	
		2025 - 30	2019	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available	
		2030 - 70	2020	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available	
			2021			100	100	100	
	9.3.3. Share of facilities of public and civil use, improvement, transport infrastructure and road service equipped to the needs of people with disabilities, %	2015 - 15	2017	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available	
		2020 - 50	2018	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available	
		2025 - 55	2019	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available	
		2030 - 60	2020	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available	
			2021						
9.4. Promote accelerated development of high- and medium-technological sectors and manufacturing industries which are formed based on the use of 'education-science-production' chains and a cluster approach by areas: development of an innovation ecosystem; development of ICT; use of ICT in agriculture, energy, transport and industry; high-technology mechanical engineering; creation of new materials; development of pharmaceutical and bioengineering industry	9.4.1. Share of value added against production costs of enterprises that belong to the high-tech sector of processing industry (in particular, manufacture of pharmaceutical products and preparations; computers, electronic and optical products; aircraft and spacecraft; related equipment according to CTEA) in the total value added against production cost, %	2015 - 1.9	2017	1.7	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	
		2020 -	2018	1.4	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	
		2025 -	2019	1.2	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	
		2030 -	2020	1.3	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	
			2021						
	9.4.2. Share of value added against production costs of enterprises that belong to the medium high-tech sector of processing industry (including production of chemical products; electrical equipment; machinery and equipment; motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers; other vehicles according to CTEA) in total value added against production cost, %	2015 - 5.8	2017	3.4	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	
		2020 - 7.5	2018	3.8	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	
		2025 - 9.6	2019	3.8	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	
		2030 - 11.8	2020	3.8	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	
			2021						
	9.4.3. Share of workers employed by enterprises that belong to the high- and medium high-tech sectors of processing industry (including production of pharmaceutical products and preparations; chemicals; mechanical engineering; computers, electronic and optical products; aircraft and spacecraft; related equipment according to CTEA) in the total number of workers employed in industry, %	2015 - 21	2017	23	24	0	N/A ⁽⁺⁴⁾	N/A ⁽⁺⁴⁾	
		2020 - 26	2018	22	16	0	N/A ⁽⁺⁴⁾	N/A ⁽⁺⁴⁾	
		2025 - 28	2019	22	not available	not available	N/A ⁽⁺⁴⁾	N/A ⁽⁺⁴⁾	
		2030 - 29	2020	21	not available	not available	N/A ⁽⁺⁴⁾	N/A ⁽⁺⁴⁾	
			2021						
9.5. Create financial and institutional systems (innovative infrastructure) that will ensure the development of scientific research and scientific and technical (experimental) development	9.5.1. Share of expenditure on scientific and technical work in GDP, %	2015 - 0.62	2017	0.45	not available	not available	not available	not available	
		2020 - 1.50	2018	0.47	not available	not available	not available	not available	
		2025 - 2.00	2019	0.43	not available	not available	not available	not available	
		2030 - 3.00	2020	0.41	not available	not available	not available	not available	
			2021						
	9.5.2. Share of sales of innovative products in total sales of industrial products, %	2015 - 1.4	2017	0.6	0.8	0	N/A ⁽⁺⁴⁾	N/A ⁽⁺⁴⁾	
		2020 - 5.0	2018	0.8	1.4	0	N/A ⁽⁺⁴⁾	N/A ⁽⁺⁴⁾	
		2025 - 10.0	2019	1.3	not available	not available	N/A ⁽⁺⁴⁾	N/A ⁽⁺⁴⁾	
		2030 - 15.0	2020	1.9	not available	not available	N/A ⁽⁺⁴⁾	N/A ⁽⁺⁴⁾	
			2021						
9.6. Ensure access to the Internet, especially in rural areas	9.6.1. Population coverage with Internet services, subscribers per 100 persons	2015 - 33	2017	56	59	not available	not available	not available	
		2020 - 50	2018	62	69	not available	not available	not available	
		2025 - 75	2019	46	69	not available	not available	not available	
		2030 - 100	2020	52	76	not available	not available	not available	
			2021						
9.7. Ensure increased youth participation in research	9.7.1. Share of persons under 40 among scientific workers and university professors with advanced degrees, %	2015 -	2017	35.6	37.6	not available	not available	not available	
		2020 -	2018	33.5	35.2	not available	not available	not available	
		2025 -	2019	32.0	33.3	not available	not available	not available	
		2030 -	2020	30.7	33.2	not available	not available	not available	
			2021						

9.3.2	Ukraine	SSS
	Kyiv Region	Department of Statistics in Kyiv Region
	Tarascha	Tarashcha District Administration
	Kivshovata/Kyslivka	Tarashcha District Administration
9.3.3	Ukraine	(Ministry of Infrastructure)
	Kyiv Region	(Ministry of Infrastructure)
	Tarascha	(Tarashcha District Administration)
	Kivshovata/Kyslivka	(Tarashcha District Administration)
9.4.1	Ukraine	SSS
	Kyiv Region	N/A
	Tarascha	N/A
	Kivshovata/Kyslivka	N/A
9.4.2	Ukraine	SSS
	Kyiv Region	N/A
	Tarascha	N/A
	Kivshovata/Kyslivka	N/A
9.4.3	Ukraine	SSS
	Kyiv Region	SSS
	Tarascha	Tarashcha District Administration
	Kivshovata/Kyslivka	N/A
9.5.1	Ukraine	SSS
	Kyiv Region	(SSS)
	Tarascha	(Tarashcha District Administration)
	Kivshovata/Kyslivka	(Tarashcha District Administration)
9.5.2	Ukraine	SSS
	Kyiv Region	SSS
	Tarascha	Tarashcha District Administration
	Kivshovata/Kyslivka	N/A
9.6.1	Ukraine	SSS [National Commission for the State Regulation of Communications & Info]
	Kyiv Region	SSS [National Commission for the State Regulation of Communications & Info]
	Tarascha	(Tarashcha District Administration)
	Kivshovata/Kyslivka	(Tarashcha District Administration)
9.7.1	Ukraine	SSS
	Kyiv Region	SSS
	Tarascha	(Tarashcha District Administration)
	Kivshovata/Kyslivka	(Tarashcha District Administration)

Goal 10: Reduce inequality									
Target	Indicator	Target values	Official data						Our survey
				Ukraine	Kyiv R.	Tarascha	Kivshovata	Kyslivka	Kiv&Kys
10.1. Ensure accelerated growth of income of the least well-off 40 percent of the population	10.1.1. Income ratio of most affluent 10 percent and least well-off 40 percent, times	2015 - 16.9	2017	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available	
		2020 - 15.0	2018	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available	
		2025 - 12.0	2019	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available	
		2030 - 10.0	2020	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available	
			2021						
	10.1.2. Income ratio of least well-off 40 percent and more affluent 60 percent, %	2015 - 15	2017	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available	
		2020 - 18	2018	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available	
		2025 - 20	2019	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available	
		2030 - 25	2020	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available	
			2021						
10.2 Prevent manifestations of discrimination in society	10.2.1. Share of people who reported that in the last 12 months they had personally faced discrimination or harrasment based on discrimination in total population, %	2015 - 9	2017	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available	
		2020 - 7	2018	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available	
		2025 - 5	2019	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available	
		2030 - 3	2020	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available	
			2021						
10.3. Ensure access to social services	10.3.1. Share of rural households who suffered from deprivation due to lack of access to ambulance services in the settlement, %	2015 - 39.9	2017	38.2	not available	not available	not available	not available	
		2020 - 30.0	2018		not available	not available	not available	not available	
		2025 - 20.0	2019	39.2	not available	not available	not available	not available	
		2030 - 15.0	2020		not available	not available	not available	not available	
			2021	33.7	not available	not available	not available	not available	
	10.3.2. Share of rural households who suffered from deprivation due to the lack of a medical facility near their home, %	2015 - 26.3	2017	27.8	not available	not available	not available	not available	
		2020 - 20.0	2018		not available	not available	not available	not available	
		2025 - 15.0	2019	29.6	not available	not available	not available	not available	
		2030 - 10.0	2020		not available	not available	not available	not available	
			2021	26.0	not available	not available	not available	not available	
	10.3.3. Share of rural households who suffered from deprivation due to the lack of regular daily transport to another settlement with developed infrastrucrure, %	2015 - 22.7	2017	22.5	not available	not available	not available	not available	
		2020 - 18.0	2018		not available	not available	not available	not available	
		2025 - 13.0	2019	24.4	not available	not available	not available	not available	
		2030 - 10.0	2020		not available	not available	not available	not available	
			2021	24.7	not available	not available	not available	not available	
10.4. Pursue remuneration policy based on equality and fairness	10.4.1. Ratio of the average wage (income) of 10th and first decile groups of workers (decile coefficient), times	2015 - 31.2	2017	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available	
		2020 - 23.0	2018	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available	
		2025 - 18.0	2019	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available	
		2030 - 15.0	2020	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available	
			2021						
10.5. Reform pension insurance based on fairness and transparency	10.5.1. Ratio of average pension to average wage in the economy (given 35 years of contribution), %	2015 - 31	2017	26	22	not available	not available	not available	
		2020 - 35	2018	36	not available	not available	not available	not available	
		2025 - 37	2019	33	not available	not available	not available	not available	
		2030 - 40	2020	34	not available	not available	not available	not available	
			2021						

10.1.1	Ukraine	(Ptoukha)
	Kyiv Region	(Ptoukha)
	Tarascha	(Tarashcha District Administration)
	Kivshovata/Kyslivka	(Tarashcha District Administration)
10.1.2	Ukraine	(Ptoukha)
	Kyiv Region	(Ptoukha)
	Tarascha	(Tarashcha District Administration)
	Kivshovata/Kyslivka	(Tarashcha District Administration)
10.2.1	Ukraine	(SSS)
	Kyiv Region	(SSS)
	Tarascha	(Tarashcha District Administration)
	Kivshovata/Kyslivka	(Tarashcha District Administration)
10.3.1	Ukraine	SSS (updated every 2 years)
	Kyiv Region	(Department of Statistics in Kyiv Region)
	Tarascha	(Tarashcha District Administration)
	Kivshovata/Kyslivka	(Tarashcha District Administration)
10.3.2	Ukraine	SSS (updated every 2 years)
	Kyiv Region	(Department of Statistics in Kyiv Region)
	Tarascha	(Tarashcha District Administration)
	Kivshovata/Kyslivka	(Tarashcha District Administration)
10.3.3	Ukraine	SSS (updated every 2 years)
	Kyiv Region	(Department of Statistics in Kyiv Region)
	Tarascha	(Tarashcha District Administration)
	Kivshovata/Kyslivka	(Tarashcha District Administration)
10.4.1	Ukraine	(SSS)
	Kyiv Region	(SSS)
	Tarascha	(Tarashcha District Administration)
	Kivshovata/Kyslivka	(Tarashcha District Administration)
10.5.1	Ukraine	SSS [Ministry of Social Policy]
	Kyiv Region	SSS
	Tarascha	(Tarashcha District Administration)
	Kivshovata/Kyslivka	(Tarashcha District Administration)

Goal 11: Sustainable development of cities and communities

Target	Indicator	Target values	Official data						Our survey
				Ukraine	Kyiv R.	Tarascha	Kivshovata	Kyslivka	Kiv&Kys
11.1. Ensure access to housing	11.1.1. Solvency ratio of the borrower (ratio of monthly payments of the borrower and his/her family on mortgage debt servicing to total monthly income)	2015 - 45	2017	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available	
		2020 - 40	2018	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available	
		2025 - 35	2019	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available	38
		2030 - 30	2020	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available	36
			2021						34
	11.1.2. Share of rejected mortgage requests in the total amount of loan requests with bad solvency ratio (>43 percent), %	2015 - 43	2017	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available	
		2020 - 37	2018	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available	
		2025 - 35	2019	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available	>37
		2030 - 25	2020	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available	<25
			2021						0
11.2. Ensure development of settlements and territories exclusively based on integrated planning and participatory management	11.2.1. Share of regions that have approved and implemented regional development strategies and action plans for their implementation developed with public participation, %	2015 - 80	2017	100	not available	not available	not available	not available	
		2020 - 100	2018	100	not available	not available	not available	not available	
		2025 - 100	2019	100	not available	not available	not available	not available	
		2030 - 100	2020	100	not available	not available	not available	not available	
			2021						
11.3. Ensure protection and safeguarding of the cultural and natural heritage, with involvement of the private sector	11.3.1. Number of cultural and natural heritage sites included in the UNESCO World Heritage List, units	2015 - 7	2017	7	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	
		2020 - 9	2018	7	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	
		2025 - 11	2019	7	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	
		2030 - 13	2020	7	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	
			2021	7	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	
	11.3.2. Number of monuments of national importance included in the State Monument List of Ukraine, units	2015 - 855	2017	907	38*	0*	0*	0*	*raw data
		2020 - 1005	2018	956	38*	0*	0*	0*	
		2025 - 1155	2019	995	not available	not available	not available	not available	
		2030 - 1305	2020	1167	not available	1*	not available	not available	
			2021	1174	not available	1*	not available	not available	
	11.3.3. Area of the nature reserve fund of national importance, % of the country area	2015 - 3.72	2017	4.10	10.30*	not available	not available	not available	*out of the regional area (0.42 of the country area)
		2020 - 5.14	2018	4.10	not available	not available	not available	not available	
		2025 - 7.38	2019	4.24	not available	not available	not available	not available	
		2030 - 8.85	2020	4.27	not available	not available	not available	not available	
			2021	4.27	not available	not available	not available	not available	
11.4. Ensure timely public alert about emergencies through innovative technologies	11.4.1. Level of reconstruction of the national centralized public alert system, %	2015 - n/a	2017	0.05	not available	0	0	0	
		2020 - 20	2018	0.1	not available	0	0	0	
		2025 - 40	2019	0.1	not available	0	0	0	
		2030 - 60	2020	4.8	not available	0	0	0	
			2021	6.3	not available	0	0	0	
11.5. Reduce the adverse impact of pollutants, including on the urban environment in particular, through innovative technologies	11.5.1. Ratio of air pollution emissions to 2015 level, %	2015 - 100	2017	90.5	61.2	not available	not available	not available	
		2020 -	2018	87.8	104.1	not available	not available	not available	
		2025 -	2019	86.1	108.1	not available	not available	not available	
		2030 -	2020	78.3	85.3	not available	not available	not available	
			2021						
	11.5.2. Total volume of air emissions of pollutants from stationary sources, conventionally reduced to carbon monoxide in view of the relative aggressiveness of main pollutants, % of 2015 level	2015 - 100 (48.28 conv. million	2017	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available	
		2020 - 95	2018	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available	
		2025 - 90	2019	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available	

11.1.1	Ukraine	(SSS)
	Kyiv Region	(Department of Statistics in Kyiv Region)
	Tarascha	(Tarascha District Administration)
	Kivshovata/Kyslivka	(Tarascha District Administration)
11.1.2	Ukraine	(Ministry of Regional Department)
	Kyiv Region	(Ministry of Regional Department)
	Tarascha	(Tarascha District Administration)
	Kivshovata/Kyslivka	(Tarascha District Administration)
11.2.1	Ukraine	SSS [Ministry of Communities & Territories Development]
	Kyiv Region	(Ministry of Regional Department)
	Tarascha	(Tarascha District Administration)
	Kivshovata/Kyslivka	(Tarascha District Administration)
11.3.1	Ukraine	SSS [Ministry of Culture]
	Kyiv Region	N/A
	Tarascha	N/A
	Kivshovata/Kyslivka	N/A
11.3.2	Ukraine	SSS [Ministry of Culture]
	Kyiv Region	Ministry of Culture
	Tarascha	Tarascha District Administration
	Kivshovata/Kyslivka	Tarascha District Administration
11.3.3	Ukraine	SSS [Ministry of Ecology & Environment Protection]
	Kyiv Region	Ministry of Energy & Environment Protection
	Tarascha	(Tarascha District Administration)
	Kivshovata/Kyslivka	(Tarascha District Administration)
11.4.1	Ukraine	SSS [State Emergency Service]
	Kyiv Region	(State Emergency Service of Ukraine)
	Tarascha	Tarascha District Administration
	Kivshovata/Kyslivka	Tarascha District Administration
11.5.1	Ukraine	SSS
	Kyiv Region	SSS
	Tarascha	(Tarascha District Administration)
	Kivshovata/Kyslivka	(Tarascha District Administration)
11.5.2	Ukraine	(SSS)
	Kyiv Region	(SSS)
	Tarascha	(Tarascha District Administration)

		2030 - 85	2020	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available	
			2021						
	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 <small>(14.09 conv. million)</small>	2017	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available	
		2020 - 95	2018	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available	
		2025 - 85	2019	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available	
		2030 - 70	2020	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available	
			2021						
	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	2017	34	not available	not available	N/A ⁽⁺²⁾	N/A ⁽⁺²⁾	
		2020 - 22	2018	35	not available	not available	N/A ⁽⁺²⁾	N/A ⁽⁺²⁾	
		2025 - 20	2019	36	not available	not available	N/A ⁽⁺²⁾	N/A ⁽⁺²⁾	
		2030 - 15	2020	35	not available	not available	N/A ⁽⁺²⁾	N/A ⁽⁺²⁾	
			2021	34	not available	not available	N/A ⁽⁺²⁾	N/A ⁽⁺²⁾	
11.6. Ensure the development and implementation of local development strategies aimed at economic growth, job creation, tourism, recreation and development of the local culture, and production of local products	11.6.1. Number of jobs in the tourism industry (average payroll of collective means of accommodation and subjects of touristic activity in Ukraine), thousands	2015 - 88	2017	59	not available	0	N/A ⁽⁺⁴⁾	N/A ⁽⁺⁴⁾	
		2020 - 100	2018	63	not available	0	N/A ⁽⁺⁴⁾	N/A ⁽⁺⁴⁾	
		2025 - 120	2019	67	not available	0	N/A ⁽⁺⁴⁾	N/A ⁽⁺⁴⁾	
		2030 - 150	2020	53	not available	0	N/A ⁽⁺⁴⁾	N/A ⁽⁺⁴⁾	
			2021						

	Kivshovata/Kyslivka	(Tarashcha District Administration)
11.5.3	Ukraine	(Ministry of Infrastructure)
	Kyiv Region	(Ministry of Infrastructure)
	Tarascha	(Tarashcha District Administration)
	Kivshovata/Kyslivka	(Tarashcha District Administration)
11.5.4	Ukraine	SSS
	Kyiv Region	(Ministry of Energy & Environment Protection)
	Tarascha	(Tarashcha District Administration)
	Kivshovata/Kyslivka	N/A
11.6.1	Ukraine	Ministry for Development of Economy, Trade & Agriculture
	Kyiv Region	(Ministry for Development of Economy, Trade & Agriculture)
	Tarascha	Tarashcha District Administration
	Kivshovata/Kyslivka	N/A

Goal 12: Sustainable consumption and production									
Target	Indicator	Target values	Official data						Our survey
				Ukraine	Kyiv R.	Tarashcha	Kivshovata	Kyslivka	Kiv&Kys
12.1. Reduce resource consumption of the economy	12.1.1. Resource consumption in GDP (share of natural resources per unit of GDP), % of 2015 level	2015 - 100	2017	95	not available	not available	not available	not available	
		2020 - 90	2018	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available	
		2025 - 80	2019	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available	
		2030 - 60	2020	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available	
			2021						
12.2. Reduce the loss of food along the production and marketing chains	12.2.1. Share of post-harvest losses in the total production of cereals, %	2015 - 2.2	2017	1.8	not available	not available	not available	not available	
		2020 - 1.8	2018	1.8	not available	not available	not available	not available	
		2025 - 1.0	2019	1.8	not available	not available	not available	not available	
		2030 - 0.5	2020	1.7	not available	not available	not available	not available	
			2021						
	12.2.2. Share of post-harvest losses in overall production of vegetables and melons, %	2015 - 12.3	2017	10.8	not available	N/A ⁽⁺³⁾	N/A ⁽⁺³⁾	N/A ⁽⁺³⁾	
		2020 - 10.0	2018	10.6	not available	N/A ⁽⁺³⁾	N/A ⁽⁺³⁾	N/A ⁽⁺³⁾	
		2025 - 7.0	2019	12.2	not available	N/A ⁽⁺³⁾	N/A ⁽⁺³⁾	N/A ⁽⁺³⁾	
		2030 - 5.0	2020	12.2	not available	N/A ⁽⁺³⁾	N/A ⁽⁺³⁾	N/A ⁽⁺³⁾	
			2021						
12.3. Ensure sustainable use of chemicals through innovative technologies and production	12.3.1. Number of enterprises that use hazardous chemicals which introduced a chemical substances management system in accordance with international standards, units	2015 -	2017	new research					
		2020 -	2018						
		2025 -	2019						
		2030 -	2020						
			2021						
	12.3.2. Share of enterprises which introduced a chemical substances management system in accordance with international standards, in total number of enterprises that use hazardous chemicals, %	2015 - n/a	2017	new research					
		2020 - 50	2018						
		2025 - 100	2019						
		2030 - 100	2020						
			2021						
12.4. Reduce the amount of waste generated and increase recycling and	12.4.1. Volume of waste generated by all economic activities except of GDP, less than USD 1,000 GDP in 2011	2015 - 977.4	2017	1,073.0	not available	not available	not available	not available	

12.1.1	Ukraine	SSS [Ministry for Development of Economy, Trade & Agriculture]
	Kyiv Region	(Ministry of Energy & Environment Protection)
	Tarascha	(Tarashcha District Administration)
	Kivshovata/Kyslivka	(Tarashcha District Administration)
12.2.1	Ukraine	SSS
	Kyiv Region	(Ministry of Agricultural Policy)
	Tarascha	(Tarashcha District Administration)
	Kivshovata/Kyslivka	(Tarashcha District Administration)
12.2.2	Ukraine	SSS
	Kyiv Region	(Ministry of Agricultural Policy)
	Tarascha	N/A
	Kivshovata/Kyslivka	N/A
12.3.1	Ukraine	
	Kyiv Region	
	Tarascha	
	Kivshovata/Kyslivka	
12.3.2	Ukraine	
	Kyiv Region	
	Tarascha	
	Kivshovata/Kyslivka	
12.4.1	Ukraine	SSS

generation, and increase recycling and reuse through innovative technologies and production	activities per unit of GDP*, kg per USD1,000 PPP in 2011	2020 - 950.0	2018	999.7	not available	not available	not available	not available	
		2025 - 880.0	2019	809.1	not available	not available	not available	not available	
		2030 - 800.0	2020	883.4	not available	not available	not available	not available	
			2021						
	12.4.2. Share of burned and recycled waste in the total waste generated, %	2015 - 30	2017	28	35	not available	not available	not available	
		2020 - 35	2018	30	not available	not available	not available	not available	
		2025 - 45	2019	25	not available	not available	not available	not available	
		2030 - 55	2020	22	not available	not available	not available	not available	
			2021						

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

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

Goal 13: Mitigate climate change impact									
Target	Indicator	Target values	Official data					Our survey	
				Ukraine	Kyiv R.	Tarascha	Kivshovata	Kyslivka	Kiv&Kys
13.1. Limit greenhouse gas emissions in the economy	13.1.1. Ratio of GHG emissions to 1990 level, %	2015 -	2017	34.3	not available	not available	not available	not available	
		2020 -	2018	36.1	not available	*	not available	not available	
		2025 -	2019	35.2	not available	not available	not available	not available	
		2030 -	2020		not available	not available	not available	not available	
			2021						

*Tarashcha in 2018: CO2-0.409 thousand tonnes, NO2-0.00025 thousand tonnes, N2O-0.00000078 thousand tonnes, CH4-0.0000076 thousand tonnes
13.1.1 Ukraine SSS [Ministry of Energy & Environment Protection]
Kyiv Region (Ministry of Energy & Environment Protection)
Tarascha (Tarashcha District Administration)
Kivshovata/Kyslivka (Tarashcha District Administration)

Goal 14: Conserve marine resources									
Target	Indicator	Target values	Official data					Our survey	
				Ukraine	Kyiv R.	Tarascha	Kivshovata	Kyslivka	Kiv&Kys
14.1. Reduce marine pollution	14.1.1. Share of discharges of polluted wastewater in total discharges in the marine environment, %	2015 - 15	2017	30	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	
		2020 - 11	2018	27	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	
		2025 - 9	2019	1	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	
		2030 - 5	2020	1	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	
			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	2017	not available	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	
		2020 - 80	2018	not available	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	
		2025 - 95	2019	not available	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	
		2030 - 100	2020	not available	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	
			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	2017	5.8	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	
		2020 - 7.0	2018	5.8	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	
		2025 - 8.0	2019	5.9	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	
		2030 - 10.0	2020	6.7	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	
			2021	6.7	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	
	14.2.3. Area of territories and objects of the natural reserve fund in the Black and Azov Seas, thousands of hectares	2015 - 612.8	2017	612.8	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	
		2020 - 650.0	2018	612.8	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	
		2025 - 700.0	2019	625.9	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	
		2030 - 752.5	2020	627.6	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	
			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	2017	42.5	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	
		2020 - 36.0	2018	30.0	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	

14.1.1 Ukraine SSS [Ministry of Energy & Environment Protection]
Kyiv Region N/A
Tarascha N/A
Kivshovata/Kyslivka N/A

14.2.1 Ukraine (Ministry of Regional Development)
Kyiv Region N/A
Tarascha N/A
Kivshovata/Kyslivka N/A

14.2.2 Ukraine SSS [Ministry of Energy & Environment Protection]
Kyiv Region N/A
Tarascha N/A
Kivshovata/Kyslivka N/A

14.2.3 Ukraine SSS
Kyiv Region N/A
Tarascha N/A
Kivshovata/Kyslivka N/A

14.3.1 Ukraine SSS
Kyiv Region N/A

		2025 - 38.0	2019	30.2	N/A ⁽⁺³⁾	N/A ⁽⁺³⁾	N/A ⁽⁺³⁾	N/A ⁽⁺³⁾	
		2030 - 40.0	2020	18.6	N/A ⁽⁺³⁾	N/A ⁽⁺³⁾	N/A ⁽⁺³⁾	N/A ⁽⁺³⁾	
			2021	11.7	N/A ⁽⁺³⁾	N/A ⁽⁺³⁾	N/A ⁽⁺³⁾	N/A ⁽⁺³⁾	

Tarascha N/A
Kivshovata/Kyslivka N/A

Goal 15: Protect and restore terrestrial ecosystems

Target	Indicator	Target values	Official data						Our survey
				Ukraine	Kyiv R.	Tarascha	Kivshovata	Kyslivka	
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 - 3803.1 (6.3%) 2020 - 4276.9 (6.4%) 2025 - 7546.4 (11.0%) 2030 - 9053.2 (15.0%)	2017	3985 (6.6%)*	not available	0.133 (0.18%)+ 0.371 (0.48%)+	not available	not available	*out of 60,354.9 thousand ha / **out of 75,766 thousand ha
			2018	3992 (6.6%)*	not available	not available	not available	not available	
			2019	4082 (6.8%)*	not available	not available	not available	not available	
			2020	4105 (6.8%)*	not available	not available	not available	not available	
			2021	4117 (6.8%)*	not available	not available	not available	not available	
	15.1.2. Share of area of territories and objects of the natural reserve fund in the total area of the country, %	2015 - 6.3	2017	6.6	not available	not available	not available	not available	15.1.2
		2020 - 10.4	2018	6.6	not available	not available	not available	not available	
		2025 - 12.5	2019	6.7	not available	not available	not available	not available	
		2030 - 15.0	2020	6.8	not available	not available	not available	not available	
			2021	6.8	not available	not available	not available	not available	
	15.1.3. Share of the area of the national environmental network in the total area of the country, %	2015 - 38.2	2017	38.2	not available	not available	not available	not available	15.1.3
		2020 - 39.0	2018	38.2	not available	not available	not available	not available	
		2025 - 40.0	2019	38.2	not available	not available	not available	not available	
		2030 - 41.0	2020	38.2	not available	not available	not available	not available	
			2021	38.2	not available	not available	not available	not available	
15.2. Promote sustainable forest management	15.2.1. Forested territory of the country, %	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 thansand ha
		2020 - 17.0	2018					not available	
		2025 - 18.5	2019					not available	
		2030 - 20.0	2020					not available	
			2021						
	15.2.2. Wood stock in forests, millions of cubic metres	2015 - 2102	2017	2102	152*	not available	not available	not available	*raw data
		2020 - 2200	2018		152*	not available	not available	not available	
		2025 - 2300	2019		152*	not available	not available	not available	
		2030 - 2400	2020		152*	not available	not available	not available	
			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	2015 -	2017	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available	15.3.1
		2020 -	2018	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available	
		2025 -	2019	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available	
		2030 -	2020	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available	
			2021						
	15.3.2. Amount of arable land, thousands of hectares	2015 - 32544.0 (53.9%)* 2020 - 31550.9 (53.9%)* 2025 - 26700.8 (46.3%)* 2030 - 28370.7 (46.3%)*	2017	32500 (53.9%)*	1353.7 (45.1%)+ 1303.4 (45.1%)+	50.3 (66.4%)+ 50.2 (66.4%)+	3.7 (75.5%)+ 3.9 (75.5%)+	1.2 (48.5%)+ 1.2 (48.5%)+	*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
			2018	32544.2 (53.9%)*	1353.7 (45.1%)+ 1303.4 (45.1%)+	50.3 (66.4%)+ 50.2 (66.4%)+	3.7 (75.5%)+ 3.9 (75.5%)+	1.2 (48.5%)+ 1.2 (48.5%)+	
			2019	32756 (54.3%)*	1353.7 (45.1%)+ 1303.4 (45.1%)+	50.3 (66.4%)+ 50.2 (66.4%)+	3.7 (75.5%)+ 3.9 (75.5%)+	1.2 (48.5%)+ 1.2 (48.5%)+	
			2020	14880 (24.7%)*	1353.7 (45.1%)+ 1303.4 (45.1%)+	50.3 (66.4%)+ 50.2 (66.4%)+	3.7 (75.5%)+ 3.9 (75.5%)+	1.2 (48.5%)+ 1.2 (48.5%)+	
			2021						
	15.3.3. Share of arable land in total area of the country, %	2015 - 53.9	2017	53.9	48.1	66.4	71.5	98.5	15.3.3
		2020 - 51.6	2018	53.9	46.9	66.3	80.5	98.5	
		2025 - 49.3	2019	54.3	46.9	66.3	not available	not available	
		2030 - 47.0	2020	24.7	46.9	66.3	not available	not available	
			2021						
	15.3.4. Area of organic production, thousands of hectares	2015 - 410.6 (0.68%)*	2017	289 (0.48%)*	7.9 (0.28%)*	0.1 (0.13%)+	not available	not available	15.3.4

Ukraine SSS

		2020 - 900.0 (0.83%) 2025 - 1,500.0 2030 - 3,000.0 (0.00%)	2018 2019 2020 2021	309 (0.51%)* 468 (0.78%)* 462 (0.77%)*	not available not available not available not available	0 (0%)* 0 (0.00%)***	not available not available not available not available	not available not available not available not available	2,816.2 thousand ha / ***out of /b./b6 thosand ha	Kyiv Region Tarascha Kivshovata/Kyslivka	SSS Tarashcha District Administration (Tarashcha District Administration)
	15.3.5. Area of agricultural land of extensive use (hayfields, pastures), thousands of hectares	2015 - 7,845.5 2020 - 8,389.3 2025 - 8,852.5 2030 - 9,536.0 (0.00%)	2017 2018 2019 2020 2021	7800 (12.9%)* 7821 (13.0%)* 7534 (12.5%)* 7362 (3.9%)*	not available not available not available not available not available	6.2 (8.2%)* 6.1 (8.1%)* 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	*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	15.3.5 Ukraine Kyiv Region Tarascha Kivshovata/Kyslivka	SSS [State Service for Geodesy, Cartography & Cadastre] SSS [State Service for Geodesy, Cartography & Cadastre] Tarashcha District Administration Kivshovata/Kyslivka Village Council
	15.3.6. Share of area of agricultural land of extensive use (hayfields, pastures) in total area of the country, %	2015 - 13.0 2020 - 13.9 2025 - 14.8 2030 - 15.8 2021	2017 2018 2019 2020 2021	7,800 (12.9%)* 13.0 12.5 3.9	not available not available not available not available not available	6.2 (8.2%)* 6.1 (8.1%)* 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	*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 Ukraine Kyiv Region Tarascha Kivshovata/Kyslivka	SSS [State Service for Geodesy, Cartography & Cadastre] SSS [State Service for Geodesy, Cartography & Cadastre] Tarashcha District Administration Kivshovata/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	2015 - 627.7 2020 - 905.3 2025 - 1207.1 2030 - 1533.0 2021	2017 2018 2019 2020 2021	658.8 659.2 683.8 717.2 766.2	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(*)		15.4.1 Ukraine Kyiv Region Tarascha Kivshovata/Kyslivka	SSS [Ministry of Energy & Environment Protection] N/A N/A N/A
	15.4.2. Share of the area of the nature reserve fund in mountainous regions in the total area of the country, %	2015 - 1.04 2020 - 1.50 2025 - 2.00 2030 - 2.54 2021	2017 2018 2019 2020 2021	1.09 1.09 1.13 1.26 1.27	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(*)		15.4.2 Ukraine Kyiv Region Tarascha Kivshovata/Kyslivka	SSS [Ministry of Energy & Environment Protection] N/A N/A N/A

Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions											
Target	Indicator	Target values	Official data						Our data		
				Ukraine	Kyiv R.	Tarascha	Kivshovata	Kyslivka	Kiv&Kys		
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	2017	17.2	not available	not available	not available	not available			
		2020 - 7.5	2018	18.2	not available	not available	not available	not available			
		2025 - 6.0	2019	17.8	not available	not available	not available	not available			
		2030 - 4.5	2020	13.4	not available	not available	not available	not available			
			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	2017	4095	not available	not available	not available	not available			
		2020 - 10.0	2018	3701	not available	not available	not available	not available			
		2025 - 7.0	2019	3249	not available	not available	not available	not available			
		2030 - 5.2	2020	3202	not available	not available	not available	not available			
			2021								
	16.1.3. Number of victims of sexual abuse in the last 12 months, persons	2015 - 459	2017	233	not available	not available	not available	not available			
		2020 - 450	2018	197	not available	not available	not available	not available			
		2025 - 420	2019	341	not available	not available	not available	not available			
		2030 - 375	2020	388	not available	not available	not available	not available			
			2021	391	not available	not available	not available	not available			
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 -	2017	309	not available	not available	not available	not available			
		2020 -	2018	231	not available	not available	not available	not available			
		2025 -	2019	262	not available	not available	not available	not available			
		2030 -	2020	152	not available	not available	not available	not available			

[illegible]

16.8. Recovery of conflict affected areas in eastern Ukraine	16.8.1. Share of the population satisfied with their experience of the use of infrastructure and the level of social services in key areas in Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts, %	2025 - 50	2019						42
		2030 - 80	2020						59
			2021						49
		2015 - n/a	2017	51	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	
		2020 - 70	2018	50	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	
		2025 - 80	2019	57	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	
		2030 - 100	2020						
			2021						
		2015 - n/a	2017	not available	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	
		2020 - 70	2018	62	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	
16.9. Strengthen social stability, and promote peacebuilding and community security	16.9.1. Index of social cohesion and reconciliation (SCORE)	2025 - 80	2019	64	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	
		2030 - 100	2020						
			2021						
		2015 -	2017	8036	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	
		2020 -	2018	5783	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	
		2025 -	2019	6148	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	
		2030 -	2020	2827	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	
			2021	2543	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	
		2015 -	2017	new research	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	
		2020 -	2018		N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	
16.9. Strengthen social stability, and promote peacebuilding and community security	16.9.1. Index of social cohesion and reconciliation (SCORE)	2025 -	2019		N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	
		2030 -	2020						
			2021						

	Tarascha	
	Kivshovata/Kyslivka	
16.8.1	Ukraine	Ministry for Reintegration of the Temporary Occupied Territories
	Kyiv Region	N/A
	Tarascha	N/A
	Kivshovata/Kyslivka	N/A
16.8.2	Ukraine	Ministry for Reintegration of the Temporary Occupied Territories
	Kyiv Region	N/A
	Tarascha	N/A
	Kivshovata/Kyslivka	N/A
16.8.3	Ukraine	SSS
	Kyiv Region	N/A
	Tarascha	N/A
	Kivshovata/Kyslivka	N/A
16.9.1	Ukraine	
	Kyiv Region	N/A
	Tarascha	N/A
	Kivshovata/Kyslivka	N/A

Goal 17: Partnership for sustainable development									
Target	Indicator	Target values	Official data					Our data	
				Ukraine	Kyiv R.	Tarascha	Kivshovata	Kyslivka	Kiv&Kys
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	2017	8.3	not available	not available	not available	not available	
		2020 - 6.0	2018	8.5	not available	not available	not available	not available	
		2025 - 6.0	2019	7.8	not available	not available	not available	not available	
		2030 - 6.0	2020	7.7	not available	not available	not available	not available	
			2021	7.0	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	2017	3.7	not available	0.001*	not available	not available	*raw data
		2020 - 10.0	2018	4.5	not available	not available	not available	not available	
		2025 - 16.0	2019	5.2	not available	not available	not available	not available	
		2030 - 17.5	2020	-0.95	not available	not available	not available	not available	
			2021						
17.2. Consistently reduce the debt burden on the economy	17.2.1. Ratio of gross external debt to exports of goods and services in annual terms	2015 - 28.2	2017	214.3	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	
		2020 - 18.0	2018	194.0	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	
		2025 - 11.0	2019	192.0	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	
		2030 - 7.0	2020	207.0	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	
			2021	158.6	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	
17.3. Develop a partnership between government and business to achieve the SDGs	17.3.1. Number of projects of public-private partnership, units	2015 - 5	2017	191*	13*	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	*raw data (agreed number of project)
		2020 - 15	2018	189*	19*	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	
		2025 - 30	2019	187*	15*	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	

17.1.1	Ukraine	National Bank
	Kyiv Region	(National Bank)
	Tarascha	(Tarascha District Administration)
	Kivshovata/Kyslivka	(Tarascha District Administration)
17.1.2	Ukraine	National Bank
	Kyiv Region	(National Bank)
	Tarascha	Tarascha District Administration
	Kivshovata/Kyslivka	(Tarascha District Administration)
17.2.1	Ukraine	SSS [National Bank]
	Kyiv Region	N/A
	Tarascha	N/A
	Kivshovata/Kyslivka	N/A
17.3.1	Ukraine	SSS [Ministry for Development of Economy, Trade & Agriculture]
	Kyiv Region	SSS [Ministry for Development of Economy, Trade & Agriculture]
	Tarascha	N/A

		2030 - 45	2020	192*	13*	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	
			2021	193*	13*	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	

Kivshovata/Kyslivka N/A

N/A^(c1): national level

N/A^(c2): city level

N/A^(c3): specific area

N/A^(c4): no institution in village

Appendix B: Taxation in the village of Kivshovata

For the past two years, the agricultural tax in the village had been reviewed in order to assess the balance between landholdings and tax liabilities. However, because of the recent administrative reform this activity cannot be pursued any longer. Whereas in the past the agricultural tax was paid to a village council (in this case, to Kivshovata Village Council), it is now paid to a district council (namely Tarashcha District Council). We sought to obtain the information but in vain. The correspondence with the authorities we contacted can be summarised as follows:

Kivshovata starostat (the former village council) [27th July]: They do not have the information we requested because power has now been centralised and all taxes are paid directly to the Tarashcha District Council.

Tarashcha District Council [8th August]: In connection with administrative reform and the formation of new district and regional authorities, business entities pay taxes into accounts of the communities to which they belong. According to Article 64 of the Ukrainian codex, such an accounts is designated as the community's general fund. According to the State Treasury of Ukraine (Tarashcha district), the Tarashcha District Council was granted 12,042,719.58 UAH of agricultural tax in 2021.

State Treasury of Ukraine [16th August]: According to article 22 of Ukrainian law, if an information manager does not own the information but can identify an owner, they are obliged to pass on a request to the actual information manager. We transferred the request to the State Tax Department for the Kyiv region.

State Tax Department for the Kyiv region [22nd August]: Record-keeping by tax bodies is performed by the State Tax Department using the codes for budget classification in regional communities. In accord with the Resolution of Verhovna Rada of Ukraine, "Concerning the creation of districts and their dissolution", it implemented the new administrative organisation in Ukraine, including the Kyiv region, upon which Kivshovata became a part of the Tarashcha district community comprising 24 towns and villages. In view of the above information, it is not possible to state the amount paid in taxes by Kivshovata alone.

As a result, the breakdown in tax liabilities can no longer be ascertained, which impairs the transparency of local taxation. The recent administrative reform was carried out as part of the process of decentralisation, which is expected to make public governance more transparent by transferring power to local authorities. However, it seems to make the situation worse. It will impair villagers' perceptions of institutional trust, because it is becoming even more difficult to trace whether the tax they have paid is used for their own village, and this in turn will lead them to evade payment of taxes that they are obliged by law to pay. More broadly, it appears to violate one of the most important criteria (i.e. transparent governance) for becoming a candidate for admission to the EU.