

Human Development, the SDGs and Social Business in Ukraine

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Foreword

This is the fifth report on the SDGs research project in the Ukraine. It provided a thorough review of the social investment undertaken by the organisation, that was initially located at the village of Kishovata, and subsequently bringing in the neighbouring village of Kyslivka. An innovative aspect of the research survey is its ability to compare the findings of trust and learning in these two villages in comparison to that in the village of Luka.

The study has also been enriched by the findings of the concluding workshop ‘Governing the Rural Commons’ that was held in Cambridge in June 2023 on the nature and mechanisms of trust that exist in rural and urban informal communities in Europe, Asia, and Africa. The presentation of theoretical framings and empirical evidence on (1) management of the commons in a post reform context, (2) effective participation in development and (3) the formation of trust in society, provide a valuable context against which to review the finding that well-being, human development, and progress towards the SDG goals continue in these communities despite the challenges of Covid-19, closely followed by the ongoing war in the country.

The increase in trust in these communities is, at least in part, due to the role played by the Phoenix of Hope and the small team, that provided the important services of running the health centre, the football club, and community taxi service to increase social networking and increase opportunities for interaction among the elderly residents. It is also noteworthy that the information of finance and the ongoing decentralisation reform provided by the SDGs social investment improved the ability of residents to manage their health and personal savings. All of these results are significant findings regarding how social investment projects can draw on community networks and learn to manage trust to maximise human development outcomes.

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Preface

The hostilities in Ukraine continue. Now that the export ban on Kivshovata Agro's grain means that this operation is no longer profitable, the SDGs Corporation, which has funded our research project, has decided to reduce its financial commitment. As part of it, the research project is to be suspended after this Report.

Since the spring of 2020 the research has twice been disrupted, first by the Covid-19 pandemic and subsequently by the outbreak of hostilities. In spite of these setbacks, we have done our best to carry out surveys and to adjust our planned implementation by reducing costs without unduly compromising the villagers' well-being. Although the surveys had to be cancelled in 2022 on account of the intensity of hostilities, it was possible to resume in 2023 after consultations with local government and local staff members. Just as we did during the Covid-19 pandemic, we conducted interviews by telephone.

As you will find as you read on, the villagers' well-being has been generally improved over the past five years. But there is still much to be done there. Research collaboration with the Tarashcha State Technical, Economic and Law College could not go ahead as intended. As soon as the situation permits, we will resume our planned interventions. However, a significant challenge is Ukraine's lack of transparency in taxation. It negatively affects people's trust in institutions, which in turn depresses both their current levels of economic and social activity and their aspirations.

To look on the bright side, our charitable organisation continues with its activities to maintain villagers' well-being both physically and mentally. Moreover, by making use of existing physical and human resources, we launched a community taxi service this year. Given current circumstances, the charity's activities have been necessarily low-key but remain critically important for the villagers' well-being.



To wrap up the current project and to consider our next steps, a workshop was held in Cambridge, welcoming specialists from home and abroad on agricultural business, collective action, and trust.

This is the fifth and final year of the research project, and so this report reviews our activities and the villagers' lives over the past five years. It includes the latest survey, which was conducted in 2023.

Highlights

Overall well-being improvement

Levels of both happiness and satisfaction have risen over time. Similarly, levels of aspiration have risen in both individual and collective contexts. Given the circumstances that villagers have faced during the hostilities, these findings might seem counter-intuitive. However, two implications can be considered. First, the improvement of overall well-being could be due to improvements in actual well-being (as will be examined below through the lens of human development and the SDGs). Then, it could be also due to an exercise of resilience/survival skills at this difficult time – or what scholars call ‘adaptive preferences’. From another angle, the composition of trust seems to be affected by state-level solidarity in the face of ongoing hostilities: trust in particular neighbours and political institutions has risen, whereas trust in people in general and in institutions in general has fallen. Further investigation would be required to identify actual factors of happiness, satisfaction, aspirations and trust. [See pages 17-24]

Advances in human development

Viewed through the lens of human development, the villagers’ well-being has been improved over time across three villages: Kivshovata, Kyslivka, and Luka (a neighbouring village of about the same size as Kivshovata, used as a reference point). But the rates of improvement are slightly higher in Kivshovata and Kyslivka than in Luka. They are due mainly to the marked improvement in knowledge: more people in these villages are interested in studying, which is naturally reflected in the proportions of correct answers to questions. The improvement in human development is also caused by positive lifestyle changes in these villages, although reported morbidity has risen (which is not necessarily a bad thing, as will explained in the main body of the report). These improvements are believed to be the result of our activities in making people aware of information relevant to their everyday lives and to healthy living. However, incomes in Kivshovata and Kyslivka are lower than those in Luka. [See pages 25-38]

SDG improvements at the household level

Through the lens of SDGs, villagers’ well-being has also been improved over time at the household level. Although Luka remains in the lead, both Kivshovata and Kyslivka have closed the gap, thanks to their faster rates of improvement. This is mainly due to the rapid improvements in water & sanitation (with more access to safe drinking water at home) and reductions in inequality (fewer concerns about the lack of access to ambulance services, medical facilities, and public transport). Although indirectly, these positive changes are also believed to have come about in part because of our activities (e.g. by means of providing a health centre and a community taxi service). The disparity between Kivshovata and Kyslivka observed in the first survey has also been resolved. [See pages 39-44, 52-54]

SDG improvements at the individual level

Through the SDG lens, villagers’ well-being has been also improved at the individual level in the villages. Kivshovata and Kyslivka have done better than Luka, due mainly to marked improvements in the dimensions of peace and justice (through satisfaction with public services), education (through increased use of the internet) and innovation (with more subscribers to the

internet service). While the spread of the internet across the generations is commendable, the recent surge in satisfaction with public services corresponds to the surge of trust in political institutions and thus might be short-lived unless fundamental problems of corruption and bribery can be addressed. On another front, increasing the consumption of milk and dairy produce is a challenge in all three villages. Indeed, it is likely that an unbalanced diet causes the two most prevalent chronic illnesses: health diseases and musculoskeletal/nervous disorders. [See pages 45-51, 55-58]

Lack of transparency in taxation and ongoing fly-tipping undermining institutional trust

After the administrative reform in 2021, it has no longer been possible to analyse tax liabilities at the village level, and so we have been unable to assess the balance between landholdings and tax liabilities. This means that we can no longer determine whether or not the taxes paid by villagers and corporate bodies are used to benefit their own village. This policy reversal will make people less willing to pay the taxes that they are obliged by law to pay, pitching them into a vicious cycle. This situation is ironical, given that administrative reform is supposed to be made for transparency through the process of decentralisation. As anticipated in our previous report, the villagers' ratings of institutional trust (except for political trust) have gone down. To tackle this problem, the want of transparency in local taxation urgently needs to be addressed, as does the fly-tipping that continues in the village. [See Appendix B]

Phoenix of Hope activities to date and forthcoming

Since its foundation in 2021, our charitable foundation Phoenix of Hope has established a Health Centre, a Football Club and a Community Taxi, and it has been running them to improve the villagers' well-being. Phoenix of Hope has also created social networks on Facebook and Viber as platforms to announce its activities, promote the ideas of human development and the SDGs, and create a forum for stakeholders' voices. In addition, it has worked in collaboration with local initiatives for park, school and local events. As an emergency service, it has provided necessities for local security and delivered daily essentials immediately after the acceleration of hostilities. As a result, the villagers' well-being has begun to improve, even at this difficult time. The main challenges are: to realign the health centre towards preventive care (e.g. by appointing a cardiologist) and to provide lifelong learning (e.g. by introducing keep-fit sessions), following the development plan set up in the 2020-21 Annual Report. [See pages 10-13, 33, 47-48, 49]

Kivshovata Agro activities past and future

Interest-free loans that, as a mutual aid society, Kivshovata Agro made available to its stakeholders were in high demand; they peaked in 2019 and 2020. They have been used mainly for medical treatment, housing repair and education, with most shifting over time from medical treatment to housing repair. The main challenges are now: to diversify industry by re-establishing livestock farming and embarking solar business. These activities will produce effects not only on job creation but also on balanced diets and clean energy, which will in their turn help villagers to escape unemployment, address heart diseases and musculoskeletal/ nervous disorders, as well as to avoid the use of expensive and environmentally unfriendly natural gas. [See pages 14-15, 34-35, 45, 57-58]

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1. Introduction

This is the fifth 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. Its purpose is to promote human development in Kivshovata, Kyslivka and neighbouring villages by reference to the United Nations’ Sustainable Development Goals and in collaboration with Kivshovata Agro, an agricultural enterprise in the villages and itself a subsidiary of the SDGs Corporation. As this year marks the completion of the research project, our Report will review activities and findings over the five-year period.

After analysing time series data, we have some interesting findings. On the whole, overall well-being, human development and progress towards the SDGs have improved, even after the experience of the Covid-19 pandemic and, most recently, the acceleration of hostilities. In addition, a remarkable change in trustfulness has been observed, precisely because of the current difficulties. The improvement in well-being may result in part from our activities, and this deserves celebration. Nevertheless, it is important to investigate the relationship between the villagers’ well-being, the project’s activities and the social situation over the longer term, for a better understanding of the main factors of well-being.

The Report is in seven parts:

The first part summarises the presentations made by scholars at the 2023 workshop in Cambridge, which was set up to consider future research based on the main challenges identified in the field thus far. It covers three topics: management of the commons in a post-reform context; effective participation in development; and the formation of trust in society.

The second part reports on the contributions made by the charitable foundation Phoenix of Hope and the agricultural company Kivshovata Agro. It charts the progress of their activities (e.g. the health centre, the football team, and mutual aid) and introduces a newly-established community taxi service.

The third part examines the progress in villagers’ well-being, from the perspectives of overall well-being, human development, and the SDGs. Data from Luka, a neighbouring village of about the same size as Kivshovata, are used for comparison. Following the first-year report, this part also includes composite indices of human development and the SDGs to create an overall picture of well-being improvement.

The last four parts are contained in the Appendix. The fourth and fifth parts use official data: to cover the achievements of the SDGs at national, regional, district and village levels; and to update the state of taxation in the village. The sixth part is the programme of the workshop featured at the beginning of this Report (Section 2), including participants’ names and affiliations, while the seventh part consists of supplemental information associated with surveys in Luka (i.e. response rate and demographic characteristics).

As readers will find in this Report, many challenges are yet to be tackled in the pursuit of a flourishing society: long-term aspirations and trust, health improvements by preventive care and a balanced diet, lifelong learning, job creation, recycling, and clean & affordable energy. The villagers' well-being has improved, but these matters still need to be addressed whenever circumstances permit by reference to the Development Plan announced in the *Annual Report 2020-21*.

2. Workshop – Bridging current and future research

To wrap up the research project over the first five years and to bridge it to the future, a workshop - 'Governing the Rural Commons' - was held in Cambridge in June 2023, with 11 scholars from eight different institutions. (Please refer to Appendix C for the workshop programme.)

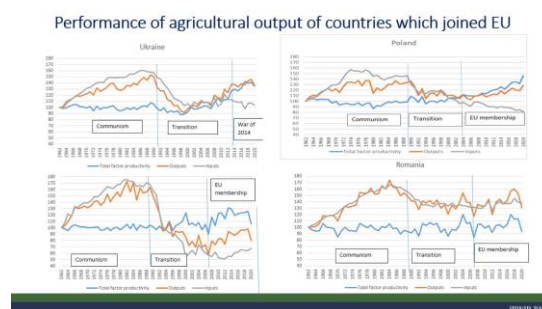
The workshop targeted the three main challenges to the pursuit of human development and the SDGs in the villages, as they have been identified through background research and a series of surveys: (1) management of the commons in a post-reform context; (2) effective participation in development; and (3) the formation of trust in society. By exploring each challenge, the workshop was intended to respond to them in possible collaborations during the next phase of the project.

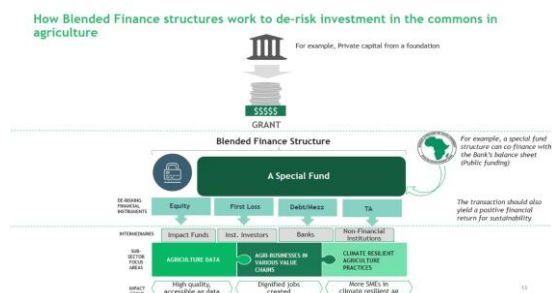


Management of the commons in a post-reform context

Ukraine faces the privatisation of agricultural land after lifting a moratorium. Indeed, the privatisation of common property resources (including agricultural land) is typically seen as part of a more general economic reform. The session thus re-assessed the commons for sustainable management in a post-reform context.

The session's first presentation, "A comparative analysis of agricultural business between Poland and Ukraine: Current state and historical preconditions" (by Dr Vitaliy Krupin and Professor Katarzyna Zawalińska), examined 'agricultural input', 'agricultural output' and 'total factor productivity' (i.e. the ratio of total output to total input) over time. It found that after the transition period Ukraine has a similar pattern to Poland and EU countries and is correspondingly unlike other post-Communist countries. However, it has yet to be seen how sustainable this situation will be, given that to continue along this path will require financial resources for technological change as well as substitution of capital and fertilisers for labour and land. In addition, institutional capacities need to be expanded in order to safeguard human rights and prevent corruption.





The second presentation in the session, “De-risking investments in African Agri-food SMEs using blended finance and regulatory reform processes” (by Dr Nungari Mwangi), explored innovative financing, favourable policy reform and capacity building to de-risk investment involving small and medium-sized African agricultural enterprises (SMEs). For this

purpose, it introduced the design of ‘blended finance structures’ which represents the use of catalytic capital from public or philanthropic sources to increase private sector investment in sustainable development, and which in turn helps to govern the deployment of resources to SMEs interacting with the agricultural commons (e.g. land use and natural resource management) to ensure development impact.

Effective participation in development

Participation is essential to the process of development, but it has to be handled with care. This is especially the case in a corrupt society, where participation can result not only in maintaining the status quo but also in exacerbating social ills. It is crucial to consider the context whenever participation is encouraged. The session thus explored an effective method of participation depending on context.

The first presentation in this session, “Are monetary payments effective in restoring native species trees? Findings from Uttara Kannada, India” (by Dr Thiagu Ranganathan), analysed the potential impacts of ‘payment for ecosystem services’ on forest conservation in an Indian region. It turned out that there is no particular evidence of the direct effectiveness of monetary payments *per se*. Nonetheless, they could be an important factor in relation to local power structures, given that local elites tend to respond strongly to monetary benefits. In addition, monetary payments can undermine an intrinsic type of motivation (i.e. motivation crowding).

FFEs - Experimenting with Experiments



The second presentation, “The role of civil society in the Egyptian water sector: Implementing policy reform for participation” (by Dr Noura Wahby), shed light on attempts to corporatise and standardise water resources by means of technocratic billing and calculation while disregarding the importance of community participation in water governance. It then

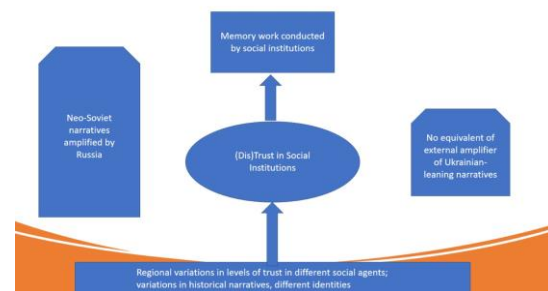
demonstrated how the versatility of those tools both shapes and is shaped by socio-technical relations

and residents' claim-making tactics, which in turn renders institutional frameworks and commodification practices as fragmented and as prone to distortion as the contexts they are used to standardise.

Formation of trust in society

Trust is vital for development in general and for participation in particular. It is because people are more likely to make decisions that prove beneficial in the long run both for themselves and for other people in a society where trust is high, whereas people are more likely to prefer short-term profits for themselves alone in a society where trust is low. This session thus explored the formation of trust by analysing the relationship between trust and the quality of participation and development.

The first presentation in the session, "Trauma, trust and survival in Ukraine" (by Dr Nataliya Rumyantseva), emphasised the significance of taking historical and cultural contexts into account when addressing social trust, particularly in Ukraine where people have suffered cultural trauma both past and present. Even so, collective memories differ across Ukrainian communities, which explains why the level of trust also differs across communities. The speaker pointed to the crucial influence of memory work by memory agents. Indeed, the role of memory agents seems enormous for the cultivation of social trust. Trust is thus learned, not innate.



RESULTS: REGRESSION ALL SAMPLE

Variable	Financial Decision Making Authority		
	Coefficients	Standard error	P> z
Financial literacy	0.0522	0.1847	0.7770
Self-efficacy	-0.1125	0.2445	0.6450
Self-control	-0.3458	0.3214	0.2820
General trust	0.4974	0.3123	0.1110
Cognitive ability	0.5452	0.1988	0.0080
Women	0.1193	0.0862	0.1660
Education	0.0445	0.0857	0.6040
Constant	-0.1690	0.2833	0.5510
N	2358		
Regression Method	Logistic regression		
Prob > chi-square	0.0570		
Pseudo R-squared	0.0042		
VIF	1.11		



The next presentation, "Trust and household financial decision-making authority" (by Dr Arief Wibisono Lubis), tested whether trust has a significant effect on financial decision-making in the household setting, taking into account other potential factors (e.g. financial literacy, cognitive ability and personality traits such as self-efficacy and self-control). It turned out that the result

varies across areas: trust has a significant and positive effect in a rural low-income area but a significant and negative effect in an urban high-income area. This means that socio-economic features determine the role of trust in financial decision-making.

The keynote address, “Digging for community: Reflections on the generation of trust through cultural heritage” (by Professor Simon Kaner), settled on the subject of heritage management in Japan and made a case for the significance of community trust for resilience to natural disasters through four case studies: “The Great East Japan Disaster of 2011 (disaster heritage)”, “Yamakoshi and The Chuetsu Earthquake of 2004 (reconstruction)”, “Echigo Tsumari Art Triennale (revisioning)” and “Winning Trust Through Twinning at Nagawa-Machi (recalibrating)”. These cases vividly demonstrated a significant role for cultural heritage and its management in improving community trust and well-being.



3. Contribution to the villages over a five-year period

The SDGs Corporation pledged that part of its annual profit would be used to improve village life. Since its foundation in 2021, 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 and exists exclusively for employees of Kivshovata Agro and landowners in contract with Kivshovata Agro.

Table 1 represents the grants made by the SDGs Corporation, Kivshovata Agro and Phoenix of Hope since 2018. While the grants were made directly to the village institutions at the beginning, they have shifted to Phoenix of Hope's own activities or to its collaboration with local initiatives since its establishment in 2021.

Table 1: Contribution to villages in 2018-2023

Year	Village	Beneficiary	Amount (UAH)	Purpose
2018	Kivshovata	Village council	5,000	Travel expense for band competition
		School	2,000	Equipment purchase and repair ("help for the last bell")
			2,000	Coating material and brushes for painting floor
			19,345	Classroom/office door replacement
		Medical centre	6,000	Petrol and material purchase for the vaccination programme, ambulance service and physiotherapy
		Church	10,000	Equipment and food purchase for the church festival
		Community centre	6,336	Room door replacement (for band room)
			59,640	Overcoat purchase (for members of the band)
	Kyslivka	Village council	5,000	Equipment and food purchase for the village festival
	Total		115,321	
2019	Kivshovata	Village council	5,000	Equipment and food for the village festival
			2,119	Travel expenses for the band competition (petrol for the journey to Kyiv)
			21,642	Musical equipment (drum kits)
	Kivshovata	School	2,000	Equipment purchase and repair ("help for the last bell")
		Medical centre	195,188	Medical equipment (haematology analyser, urine analyser, Sphygmomanometer)

		Community centre	11,336	Drum kit (for the band)
	Kyslivka	Village council	4,000	Equipment and food for the village festival
	Total		241,285	
2021	Kivshovata & Kyslivka	Phoenix of Hope (PH)	538,044	Running cost (Apr-) ¹
			10,700	Candy floss machine for various occasions
		PH health centre	2,444,783	Building cost
			842,636	Running cost (Apr-) ²
	Kivshovata	Village council	3,955	Gifts for vulnerable households at the village festival
		School	19,876	Support for outdoor classroom construction
		Community centre	13,390	Caps with a Phoenix of Hope badge
		Local initiative	28,045	Park renovation (benches and bin-boxes)
	Kyslivka	Village council	2,000	Gifts for vulnerable households at the village festival
	Total		3,903,429	
2022 ³	Kivshovata & Kyslivka	PH	647,840	Running cost ⁴
			10,039	First-aid kits for volunteers who maintain street-level security [emergency service]
			17,440	Necessities for local defence volunteers (uniforms) [emergency service]
			9,353	Necessities for the bomb shelter (bio-toilets, thermos blankets, water) [emergency service]
			13,890	Gifts for children on the Children's Day and New Year's Day
	PH health centre	1,233,490	Running cost ⁵	
		16,315	Medicines in case of chemical attack [emergency	

¹ This includes the research cost of 183,204 UAH.

² This excludes the revenue of 26,764 UAH from the total expense of 869,400 UAH.

³ In addition, 290,000 UAH was donated to the institution in Chernobyl by the company president through Phoenix of Hope, for the restoration of destroyed facilities.

⁴ This includes the research cost of 208,860 UAH.

⁵ This excludes the revenue of 77,550 UAH from the total expenses of 1,311,040 UAH.

			service]
		PH football team	37,987 Establishment of football team and running cost (Aug-)
	Kivshovata	Local initiative	12,925 Park renovation (play equipment: sand-box and carousels)
	Total		1,999,279
2023 (till Aug)⁶	Kivshovata & Kyslivka	PH	492,984 Running cost ⁷
			2,880 Gifts for children on the Children's Day
		PH health centre	701,320 Running cost ⁸
		PH football team	85,882 Running cost
		PH taxi service	49,815 Running cost
		Total	1,332,881 [equivalent to 35,988 USD] ⁹

Following the expense accounting rule set up in 2018, we purchased all items by ourselves instead of making cash grants to the sponsored bodies, in order to prevent corruption and bribery in the process of procurement, while asking beneficiaries to support the company in return for the promotion of the SDGs.

In addition to regular support for villagers, we provided essential items for local security and purchased medicines in case of chemical attack, as part of the emergency service after the acceleration of hostilities in 2022.

The recent contributions were mainly targeted to two vulnerable groups in the villages: the health centre and the community taxi for the elderly; and extra-curricular activities for young people. By doing so, we intended to strengthen their safety-net and raise their aspirations. In addition, the park renovation in collaboration with local initiatives aims to create social space across generations.

⁶ In addition, a drone (worth 54,589 UAH) was donated to the government for security purposes. The money was collected as a voluntary contribution from the THIRDWAVE Corporation and the SDGs Corporation in Japan.

⁷ This includes the research cost of 242,384 UAH.

⁸ This excludes the revenue of 65,980 UAH from the total expense of 767,300 UAH.

⁹ 1 UAH = 0.027 USD (as of the 6th September 2023). This exchange rate will be applied throughout the report.

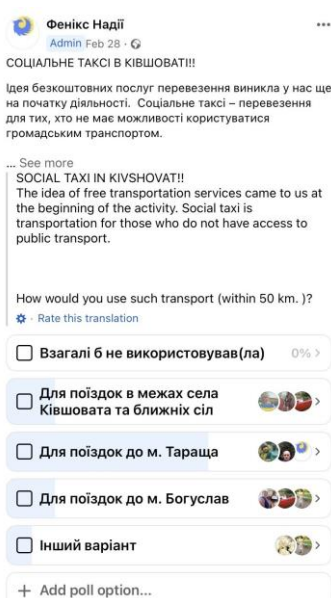
3.1 Contribution by Phoenix of Hope

Since its foundation in April 2021, Phoenix of Hope brings together the non-profit activities inaugurated by the SDGs Corporation and Kivshovata Agro, and develops them to enhance the lives of the villagers – irrespective of whether or not they are stakeholders of Kivshovata Agro, although some preferential services are offered to stakeholders to make up for their lower rents (please refer to *Annual Report 2020-21* (page12) for this justification).

Phoenix of Hope has explored staffing opportunities and currently consists of 6 members: a president, a vice-president, an accountant, a general assistant (who doubles as the health centre administrator), a driver, and a football coach. Legal advice and survey interviewing have been outsourced according to need so as to minimise costs. The president, vice-president and general administrator are directly involved in the research projects, with responsibilities for data collection, survey management, assessment and implementation. The main activities are to run the health centre, football club and community taxi service (as described below). In addition, Phoenix of Hope collaborates with local initiatives on various occasions to support local activities (e.g. seasonal events, park renovation).



At the outset of hostilities in 2022, when petrol was in short supply across the region, Phoenix of Hope made use of its electric vehicle to purchase and deliver daily essentials as part of the emergency service. Since some medicines were not available in the region, we established a network with pharmacies in Lutsk and arranged for the medicines to be posted to the villages.



Since October 2021, Phoenix of Hope has used social networks (Facebook, Viber) as platforms to announce its activities, promote human development and the SDGs, and as a stakeholders' forum. The image on the right is a poll in Facebook prior to the initiation of a community taxi service.

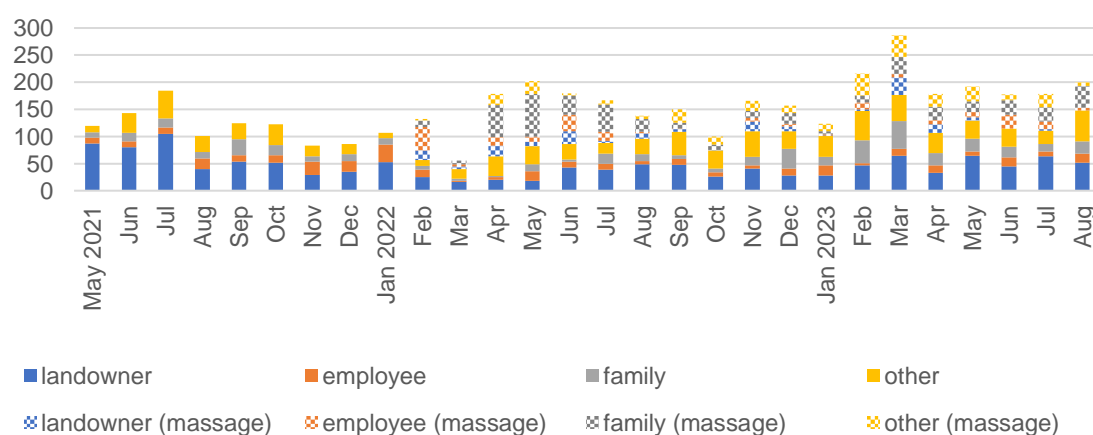
As of August 2023, Phoenix of Hope has 170 members on Facebook and 55 members on Viber. Given that it originally had 142 members on Facebook and 87 members on Viber, Facebook seems to be more accessible for the stakeholders. Nonetheless, important announcements (e.g. emergency services at the beginning of the outbreak of hostilities) are made by telephone to stakeholders who live in the villages but lack social network accounts.

Health centre

Since its foundation in May 2021, the health centre has explored better ways to respond to patients' demands, with the focus on accessibility, affordability and quality identified in the *Annual Report 2019-20* (page 34). It currently has three doctors (two family doctors and a neurologist), one masseur, one nurse and one receptionist. The opening times total 25-30 hours over 5 days a week. An out-of-hours service with on-site consultation is also available for up to 10 hours a month.

A total of 2,127 visits (768 people) have been logged at the health centre during the past year (September 2022 – August 2023), i.e. an average of 177 a month.¹⁰ The pattern of usage since the health centre was first established is shown below [Graph 1]. There is an increasing demand, with 137 visits a month in May – August 2021 and 131 visits a month in September 2021 – August 2022. The quality of service is represented by a certain demand from non-stakeholders who pay to enjoy the services (represented as yellow bars in the figure).

Graph 1: Health centre usage since the foundation



According to the 147 patients who submitted a feedback form, their most common ailments were musculoskeletal disorders (86), cardiovascular diseases (40) and respiratory diseases (6). People aged 50-80 years made the highest number of visits (111 out of 147; 76%), and women made more frequent visits than men (105 vis-à-vis 42). Almost all patients were satisfied with the doctors (80 out of 82), with the masseur (50 out of 50), with the nurse (58 out of 58), and with the receptionist (147 out of 147). The top three requests to improve the health centre called for the appointments of a cardiologist (11), an ophthalmologist (11) and a physiotherapist (8).

Compared to the previous years, more patients were visiting the health centre for musculoskeletal

¹⁰ They include 7 people who used the out-of-hours service.

disorders than for cardiovascular diseases. That is reasonable in view of our new massage service (massage patients indicated with a checker-board pattern in the stacked columns in Graph 1). Another difference is the changing trend from requests for medical equipment (e.g. ultrasound imaging) to specialists, although the nature of the problems remains the same (i.e. cardiovascular diseases and musculoskeletal disorders), apart from the new demand for an ophthalmic service.

The health centre plans to appoint a cardiologist to meet high demand. With the existing neurological consultations and the massage service, the centre will satisfy the two most frequent health problems experienced by the villagers (i.e. cardiovascular diseases and nerve pain). In this way, we plan to shift its service to preventive care and to provide health check-ups and follow-up advice for healthy lifestyles, which are the best way to tackle cardiovascular diseases, as examined in the *Annual Report 2021-22* (pages 14-15).

Football team: FC Fenix

Since the summer of 2022, Phoenix of Hope has organised football lessons for children in the villages between the age of 6 and 10, and established a team to enter competitions in the district.

Currently, we have 22 children in 2 groups, and each child takes part in 3 lessons (totalling 9 hours a week. In collaboration with the community centre, we are now allowed to use the gymnasium inside the building in the event of rain and out of season.



In addition to their regular enjoyment, children are motivated by the chance to take part in the tournaments occasionally held in the district. Indeed, they were placed 5th in the Children's Day competition.

This is beneficial for children as an extra-curricular activity, together with existing opportunities to join the village band at the community centre. Ultimately, their positive energy is expected to boost villagers'

morale in general.

Community taxi

Phoenix of Hope launched a community taxi service as a new project since April 2023. This service has been much needed by the villagers, according to the previous surveys. It is a complimentary service only for the stakeholders. Since August, it has been extended to internally displaced persons (IDPs) when the car is available.



202 trips (225 passengers) have been made during the five months April to August 2023. As shown in the figure below [Graph 2], the number of people using the service has increased incrementally. The most popular destination is Tarashcha (132; 63%), followed by villages (51; 24%) and Boguslav (28; 13%) [Chart 1].

Graph 2: Community taxi usage

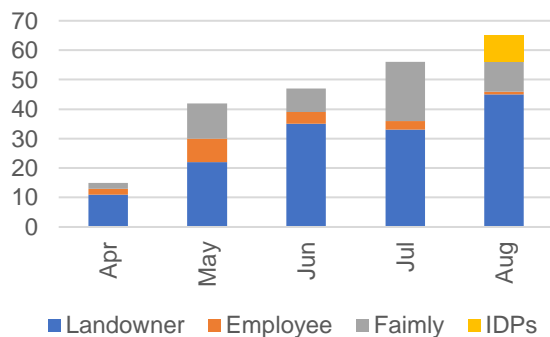
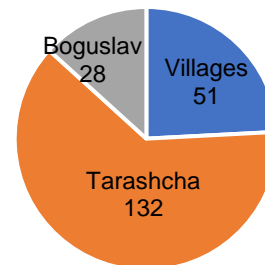


Chart 1: Community taxi destination



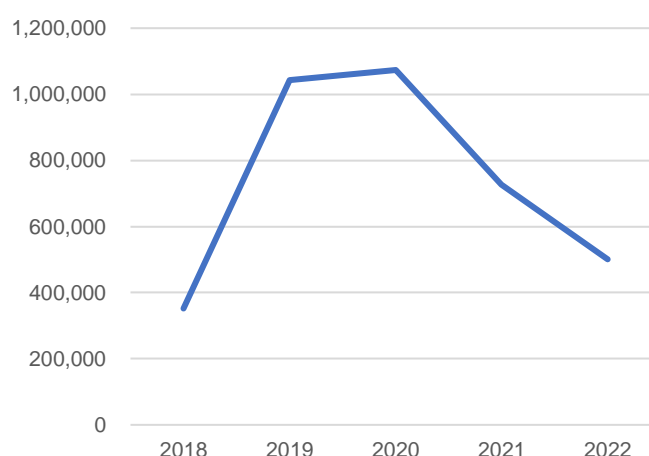
This service is highly appreciated, and all 223 people who offered feedback gave it the highest mark (5 out of 5). However, the electric car lacks sufficient battery power. It needs to be recharged frequently, which makes drivers stand idly by during the recharging time. Without a replacement, the service cannot help but be suspended, particularly during the winter when the battery runs down more quickly.

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 2022, interest-free loans had been newly taken out by 12 employees (amounting to 178,000 UAH (4,806 USD)) and by 26 landowners (amounting to 322,000 UAH (8,694 USD)). While the loans to employees ranged from 10,000 to 25,000 UAH (270 to 675 USD) per case for the purposes of house repair (6 cases), medical treatment (2 cases), education (2 cases) or other purposes (2 cases), the loans to landowners ranged from 6,000 to 26,000 UAH (162 to 702 USD) per case for the purposes of house repair (13 cases), medical treatment (4 cases), education (3 cases) or other purposes (6 cases). House repair was the most frequent reason for seeking a loan, accounting for half the demand (19 out of 38 cases) while all the other categories remained at around the same level of demand.

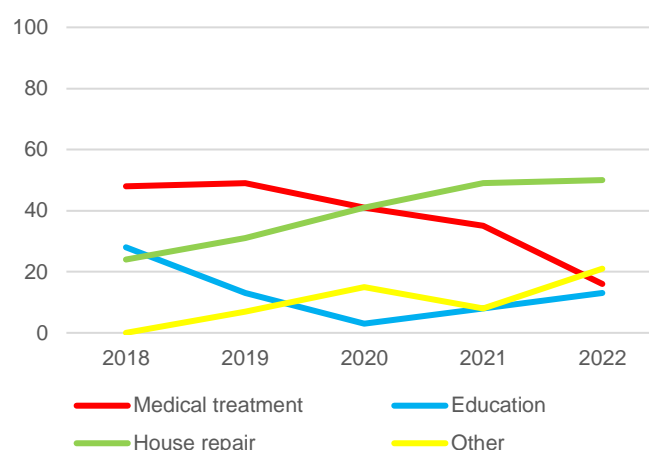
Graph 3: Amount of interest-free loan over time



Over time, the amount of interest-free loan went up in 2019 and 2020 (peaking over 1,000,000 UAH in total for employees and landowners) but since then it has been decreasing [Graph 3]. This indicates that the existence of the fund had become widely known throughout the stakeholding community and that it has already been used by those in need.

When it comes to the purpose of the loan over time, the demand for medical treatment has gone down while that for house repair has gone up [Graph 4]. This change could imply that more people have satisfied their most pressing demands on health issues and then turned their demands to domestic comfort. A gradually increasing demand in other respects might reflect the surge in utility costs, given that a majority of applications in this category have been made to finance the purchase of firewood.

Graph 4: Purpose of interest-free loan over time

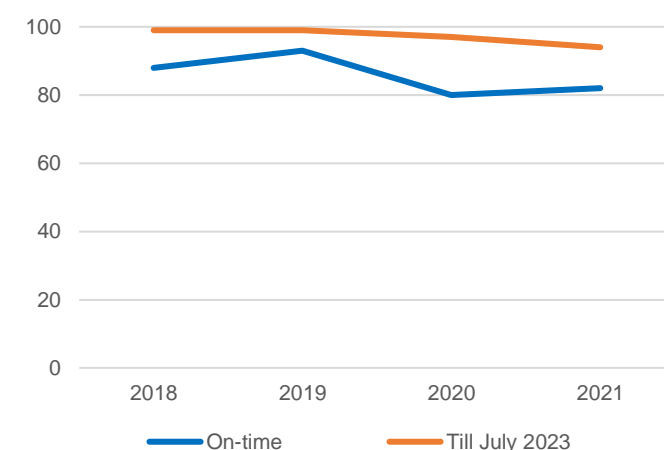


For both employees and landowners, the date of repayment was set in each case at the first anniversary of the loan.

The on-time repayment rates have declined over time: 88% for the loans issued in 2018, 93% in 2019, 80% in 2020 and 82% in 2021 [Graph 5].¹¹

Similarly, the rate of unrecoverable loans has increased: from 1% for the loans issued in 2018 to 6% for the loans issued in 2018 – 2021 (as of July 2023).

Graph 5: Repayment rate over time



In 2023, interest-free loans were taken out by 9 employees (185,000 UAH (4,995 USD)) and 7 landowners (91,600 UAH (2,473 USD)) totalling 276,600 UAH (7,468 USD) (as at July 2023).

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 2022 the family received 34,368 UAH (928 USD) (27,667 UAH (747 USD) after tax), and in 2023 (as of July), 19,831 UAH (535 USD) (15,964 UAH (431 USD) after tax).¹²

¹¹ The on-time repayment rate here is set generously at the end of subsequent year (for example 31st December 2019 for all the loans issued in 2018), to simplify the management and calculation.

¹² The family has stopped receiving the grant since August due to the termination of land contract with Kivshovata Agro.

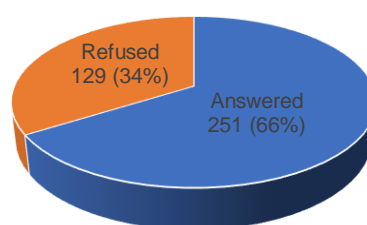
4. Assessment over five years

The fourth survey was undertaken in 2022-2023 (and is the fourth in five years because the 2021-2022 survey was cancelled). It sampled 251 households, around one in five in each village: 44 out of 184 in Kyslivka and 207 out of 1,050 in Kivshovata. The sample consisted of 487 people: 84 in Kyslivka and 403 in Kivshovata. For comparison, a sample was also taken in Luka, a neighbouring village with around the same size as Kivshovata. (Please refer to Appendix D for Luka's participation rate and demographic characteristics.) For reasons of safety during the ongoing hostilities, interviews were conducted by telephone instead of in person.

The survey covered issues of overall well-being, human development and the SDGs. In this section, past survey results are compared and analysed, together with the one obtained this year. [N.B. The survey sample in 2018-19 comprises landowners in contract with Kivshovata Agro, unlike subsequent surveys, which target villagers regardless of land ownership. However, both follow the same trend and thus present no particular problem for a time-series comparison.]

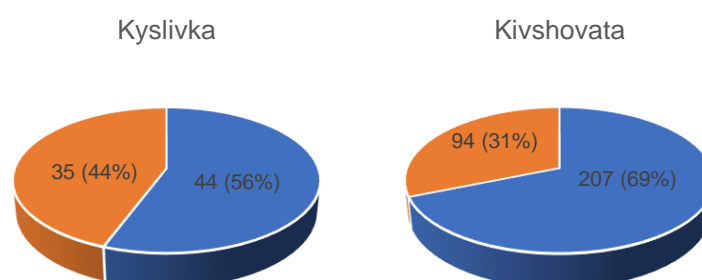
In the fourth survey, 251 households (66%) participated while 129 households (34%) refused to take part [Chart 2].

Chart 2: Questionnaire participation



The refusal rates vary by village: 44% in Kyslivka and 31% in Kivshovata [Chart 3]. They do not include conditions such as inaccessibility or inability to take part on account of ill health or mortality.

Chart 3: Questionnaire participation by village



The main reasons for refusal are: 'no time' (33), no change in village (29) and reluctance under the ongoing hostilities (11). The most frequent reason - 'no time' - could reflect their lack of interest due to either 'no change in village', 'reluctance under the ongoing hostilities', 'exhaustion from our repeated contacts', 'difficulties associated with telephone surveys', or a combination of reasons. Compared to previous surveys, the refusal rates increase both in Kyslivka (28% in 2018-19; 29% in 2019-20; 13% in 2020-21) and Kivshovata (7% in 2018-19; 17% in 2019-20; 12% in 2020-21).

4.1 Overall well-being¹³

Following the previous surveys, overall well-being was measured through the lens of (1) happiness and satisfaction, (2) aspirations, and (3) trust.

4.1.1 *Happiness and satisfaction*

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

Taking all things together, would you say you are:

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

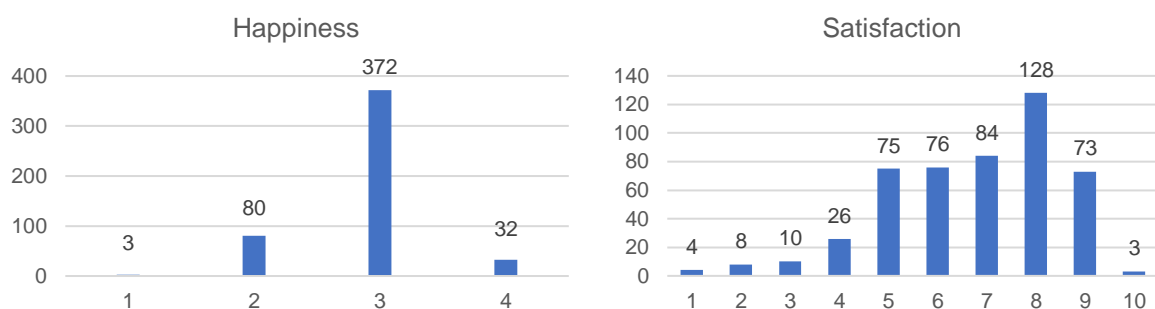
All things considered, how satisfied are you with your life as a whole these days:

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

As shown below [Graph 6], most villagers (372; 76%) selected 3: quite happy as their happiness level. The distribution is similar to those in previous years but more converged in 3, with markedly fewer villagers choosing 1: not at all happy (3; 1%) and 4: very happy (32; 7%). Regarding satisfaction, 8 was chosen most frequently (128; 26%), followed by 7 (84; 17%), 6 (76; 16%) and 5 (75; 15%). The distribution is also similar to those in previous surveys, but more responses converged in 8 while 5, 6, 7 and 9 were flattened.

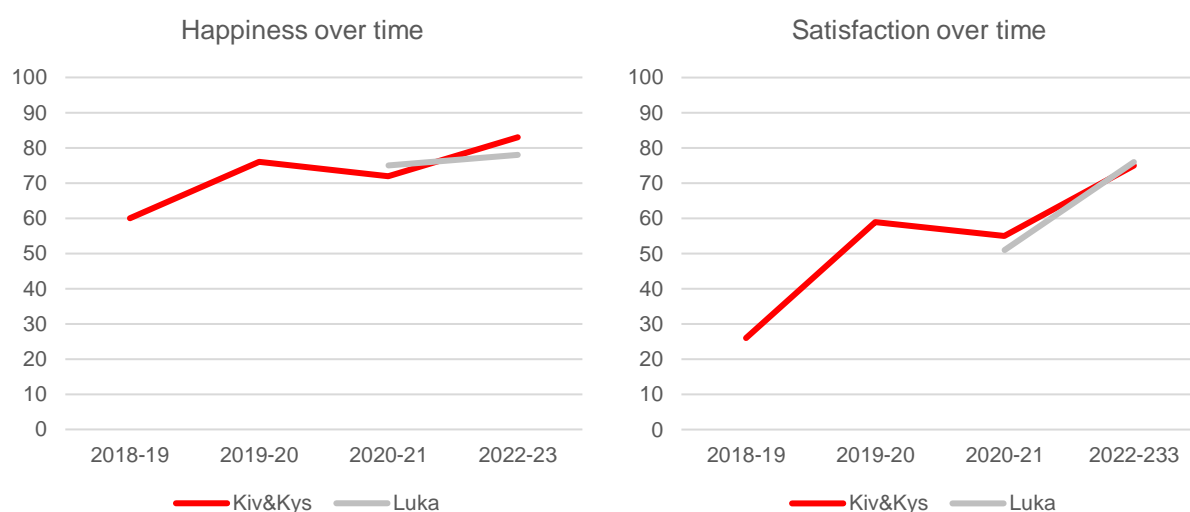
¹³ Demographic characteristics are omitted, as they are almost identical with those in the 2019-20 and 2020-21 surveys. For details, refer to the *Annual Report 2019-20* (pages 23-24).

Graph 6: Happiness and satisfaction



When the scales on each measure are dichotomised, 83% are happy (3 and 4) and 17% are unhappy (1 and 2), while 75% are satisfied (6 to 10) and 25% are dissatisfied (1 to 5). Both happiness and satisfaction have improved [Graph 7] after a slight fallback in 2020-21. The difference with Luka is marginal.

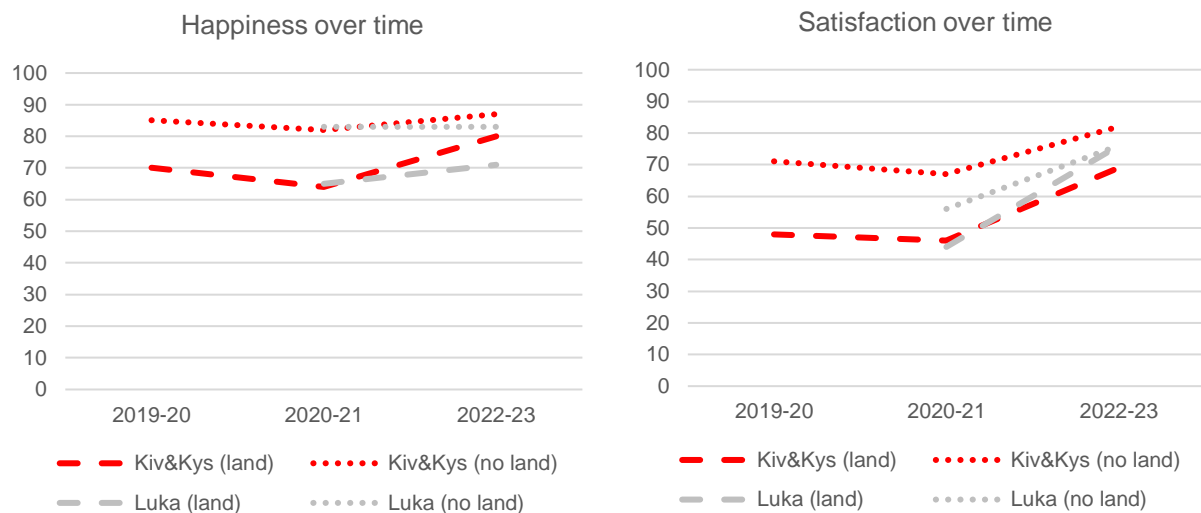
Graph 7: Happiness and satisfaction over time



On breaking down the finding by the possession of agricultural land, 80% of those with land are happy while 87% of those without land are happy, and 69% of those who with land are satisfied while 82% of those without land are satisfied [Graph 8]. This finding (i.e. landowners are less happy and less satisfied) corresponds to findings in previous surveys. The previous reports tentatively concluded that this disparity could be explained by the age difference (since the average age of landowners is 60 while that of non-landowners is 44). But the similar result in Luka, with a marginal age difference between the two groups (59 and 56 respectively) makes it less conclusive. This leads to another possible explanation of the difference: landowners have higher expectations (reference point) than non-landowners. They are

less happy and less satisfied, perhaps because higher expectations due to landownership have not been met. Indeed, this is even more likely given that landowners do not differ much from non-landowners in well-being related to human development and the SDGs.

Graph 8: Happiness and satisfaction over time in relation to land ownership



Overall, happiness and satisfaction were affected slightly negatively in 2020-21, probably by the prolonged restrictions on life resulting from the Covid-19 pandemic, but they have recovered and even improved in 2022-23, either by actual well-being improvement in terms of human development and the SDGs, by an exercise of resilience/survival skills at this difficult time, or by state-level solidarity in the face of accelerated hostilities.

4.1.2 Aspirations

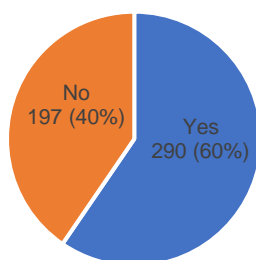
To reflect the level of aspirations, people were asked about improvements and prospects, both in their personal lives and in society more generally.

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

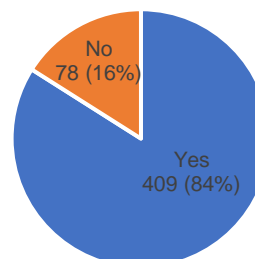
As Chart 4 shows, more than half of the participants reported that their own lives and other villagers' lives were improving (290; 60% and 247; 51% respectively). Moreover, more than four out of five expected that not only their own lives but also the other villagers' lives would improve in the future (409; 84% and 401; 82% respectively).

Chart 4: *Individual/collective life improvement so far/in future*

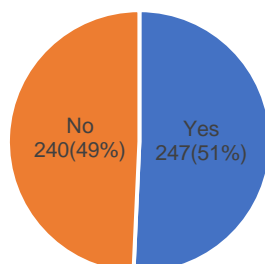
Individual life improvement so far



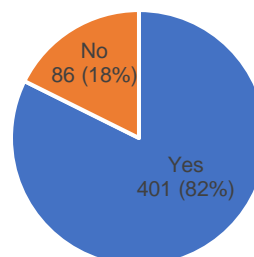
Individual life improvement in future



Collective life improvement so far

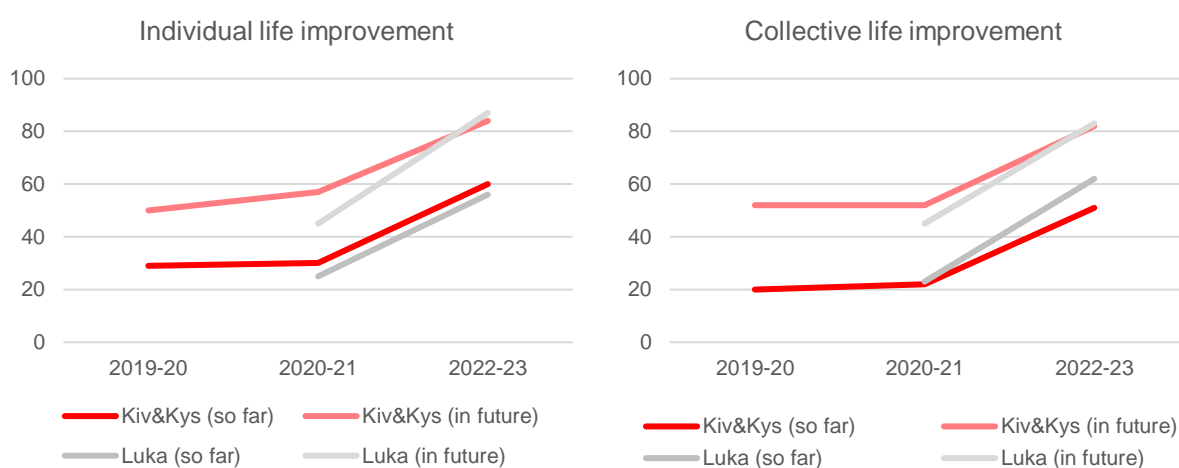


Collective life improvement in future



Over time, all four types of aspiration have gone up, with a marked increase in 2022-23 [Graph 9]. Given that well-being improvement in terms of human development and the SDGs is still marginal (as will be analysed later), this could be explained rather by an exercise of their resilience/survival skills at a difficult time, by the intensification of solidarity in coping with the national state of emergency under hostilities, or both. Indeed, the same trend was also observed in Luka. The current situation strengthens a tendency to report higher aspirations for the future (lines in lighter red and lighter grey below) rather than at present (lines in darker red and darker grey below), both individually and collectively.

Graph 9: Individual/collective life improvement so far/in future over time



Overall, these findings have the following three implications:

1. Both individual and collective life improvement indicate that life improvement has become a social phenomenon.
2. The greater level of future improvement (lines with lighter tints) than current improvement (lines with darker tones) over time indicates high expectations for lives after the end of the Covid-19 pandemic then and the hostilities now (cf. 'hope' studies by Krafft et al. (2023)).¹⁴
3. Current improvement (lines with darker tones) year by year reflects not only an actual improvement in people's well-being (as will be examined in human development and the SDGs) but also, given the rate of improvement, an exercise of their resilience/survival skills in this difficult time (cf. adaptive preference formation by Sen (1987) and Nussbaum (2000)) together with a sense of solidarity under the ongoing hostilities.¹⁵

¹⁴ Krafft, A. M. Guse, T. and Slezackova, A. (eds.) (2023) *Hope Across Cultures: Lessons from the international hope barometer*. Cham: Springer.

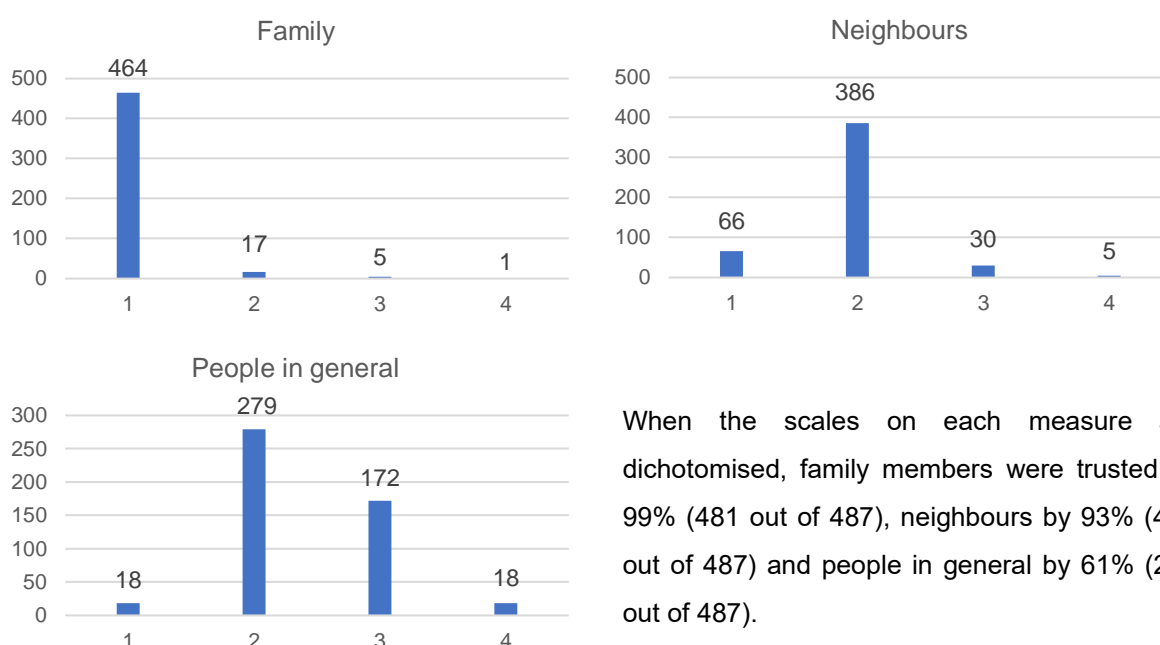
¹⁵ Sen, A. (1987) *On Ethics and Economics*. Oxford: Blackwell. Nussbaum, M. (2000) *Women and Human Development: The capabilities approach*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

4.1.3 Trust

Trust has a fundamental importance for development and a particular relevance to Ukraine, as examined in the *Annual Report 2020-21*.

It normally takes no small amount of time to change the level of trust, but this seems not to be the case in the current emergency. In terms of interpersonal trust [Graph 10], participants reported higher levels of trust than previously in family members (2 to 1) and neighbours (3 to 2) but lower levels of trust in other people generally (2 to 3).

Graph 10: Interpersonal trust

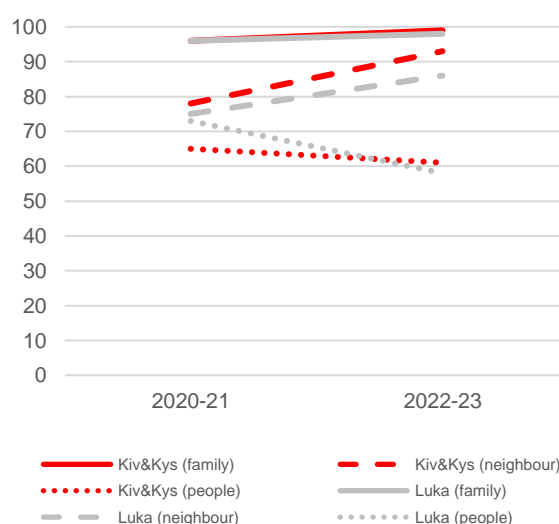


When the scales on each measure are dichotomised, family members were trusted by 99% (481 out of 487), neighbours by 93% (452 out of 487) and people in general by 61% (297 out of 487).

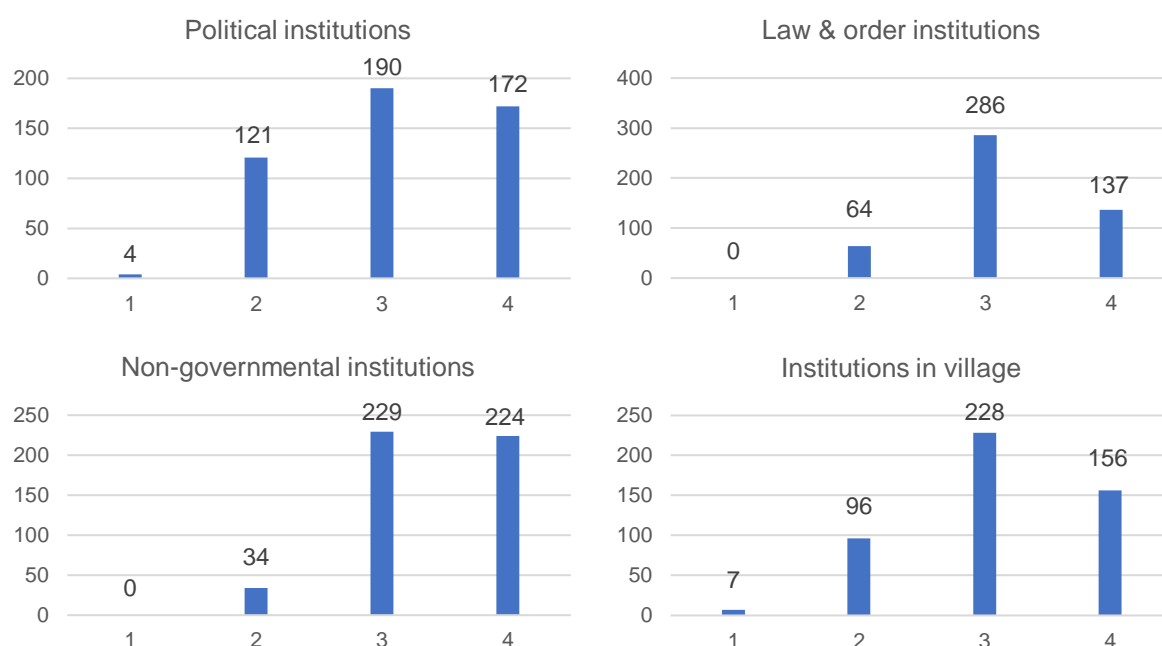
On comparing these findings with those in the previous survey in 2020-21 [Graph 11], notable differences were found: the level of trust in neighbours had gone up, whereas the level of trust to people in general had gone down. This tendency was also observed in Luka.

With respect to institutional trust [Graph 12], participants reported lower levels of distrust than previously towards political institutions (4 to 3 and 2) and law & order institutions (4 to 3), but higher levels of distrust towards non-governmental institutions (2 to 3 and 4) and institutions in the village (2 to 3).

Graph 11: Interpersonal trust over time



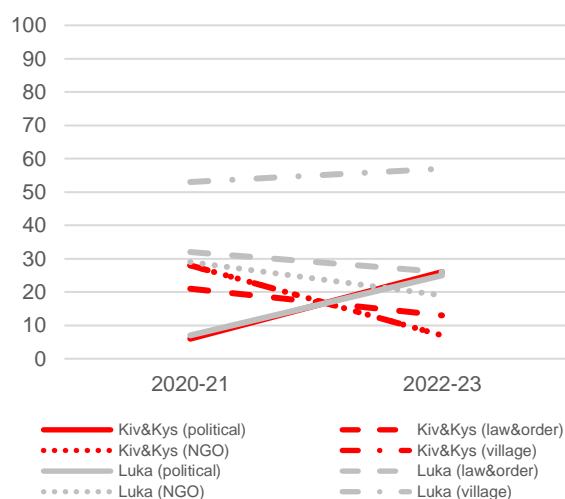
Graph 12: Institutional trust



When the scales on each measure were dichotomised, political institutions were trusted by 26% (125 out of 487), law & order institutions by 13% (64 out of 487), non-governmental institutions by 7% (34 out of 487) and institutions in the village by 21% (103 out of 487).

On comparing these findings with those in the previous survey in 2020-21 [Graph 13], notable differences were found: the level of trust in political institutions went up, whereas levels of trust in law & order institutions, NGOs and institutions in the village went down. This tendency was also observed in Luka, except for trust in village institutions, which is not only remarkably high but is also improving. This contrast is remarkable, and requires investigation.¹⁶

Graph 13: Institutional trust over time



¹⁶ Some local people point out that Luka used to be wealthier than other villages due to the existence of a large-scale sugar factory, in addition to agricultural enterprise. As a result, people in Luka tend to live more comfortably in their imagination.

Overall, these findings concerning interpersonal and institutional trust could be explained by a sense of solidarity under the recent hostilities (i.e. people cooperate with neighbours and rely on strong leadership by the government, while placing less trust in people who are unrelated to them and less trust in institutions around them).

4.2 Human Development

In line with the UN's Human Development Index (HDI), the conditions for human development were measured on three dimensions fundamental to people's lives: health, knowledge and employment.

4.2.1 Health

Eight items about health were included in the questionnaire, and they can be classified in two sub-categories: health conditions (four items) and lifestyles (four items).

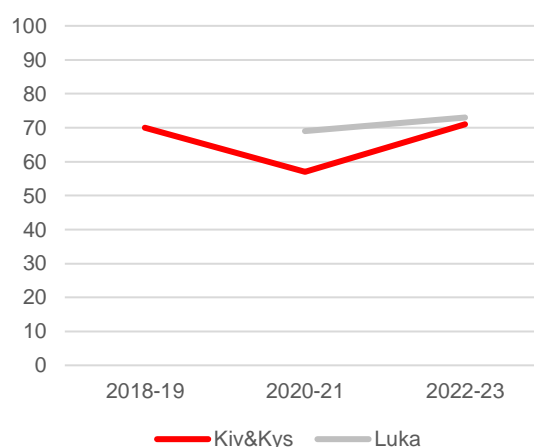
Health conditions

Health conditions were assessed in terms of (1) chronic illness, (2) body weight, (3) negative mood, and (4) positive mood.

Regarding *chronic illness*, around three in four respondents (345; 71%) reported themselves as suffering from chronic illness. The prevalence increases in proportion to age: 13% of the age-group below 20, 20% between in the 20s, 38% in the 30s, 67% in the 40s, 84% in the 50s, 92% in the 60s, 100% in the 70s and 80s. This corresponds to the finding in 2020-21 but contrasts with the finding in 2018-19 in which people of all generations suffered from chronic illness. This difference could be caused by two potential developments at our health centre: correct assessment of their own health conditions, and actual improvements in their lifestyle.

As shown in Graph 14, fewer people reported chronic ill health in Kivshovata and Kyslivka than in Luka, but their conditions had deteriorated since the previous survey in 2020-2021, after which our health centre opened. [N.B. The survey in 2018-19 targeted only landowners, who are older than villagers in general (60 vis-à-vis 52).] It is widely acknowledged that the accessibility of medical institutions makes people more aware of their own health. An increase in reported morbidity is thus not necessarily a bad thing.¹⁷ Indeed, this finding supports one of the two potential changes noted in the previous paragraph (i.e. proper assessment of their own health conditions).

Graph 14: Chronic illness over time



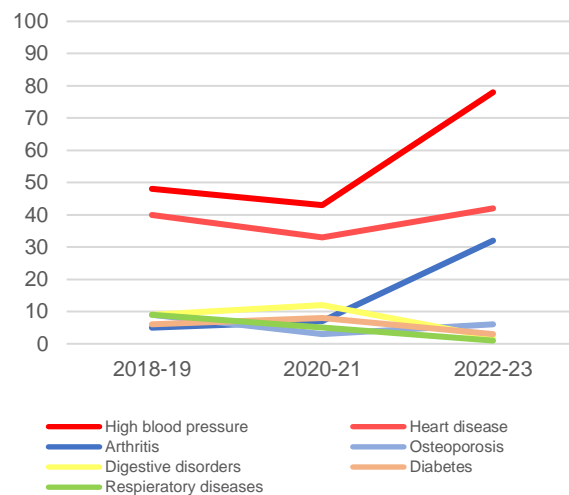
¹⁷ Sen, A. (2002) "Perception versus observation" *British Medical Journal*, 324: 860.

As to the types of illness, two largest categories found in the previous surveys (cardiovascular diseases such as high blood pressure and heart diseases, and skeletal/nervous disorders such as arthritis and osteoporosis) have increased in prevalence [Graph 15]. The increases in high blood pressure and arthritis are especially marked.

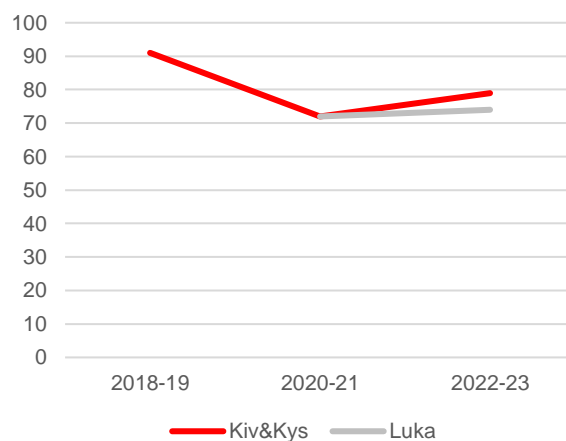
With respect to *body weight*, around four in five villagers claimed that they were not overweight (385; 79%), although some of them were in fact overweight: by 5-14 kg (86; 18%); by 14-22kg (14; 3%); and by 23 kg or more (2; 0%).

Comparing the findings over time and with the neighbouring village [Graph 16], a slightly larger proportion of people in Kivshovata and Kyslivka claimed that they were not overweight, compared to the survey in 2020-21 and with Luka, although the difference is marginal. [N.B. the finding in 2018-19 with landowners only, who are older than villagers in general.]

Graph 15: Type of illness over time



Graph 16: Body weight over time



Regarding affective states, which consist of *negative mood* and *positive mood*, more than four out of five respondents (426; 87%) claimed that they were not intense, aggressive and/or easily angered. Similarly, more than four out of five respondents (415; 85%) claimed to be easy-going and relaxed. Similar to the finding in the previous report in 2020-21, negative and positive moods are moderately related (correlation coefficient = 0.58).

On comparing the results over time [Graph 17], we found that a greater proportion of respondents reported less negative mood and more positive mood. Positive mood went up strongly (55% to 85%). This contrasts with the results in Luka where positive mood went down sharply (75% to 63%). The reason for this is unclear, and requires a follow-up investigation.

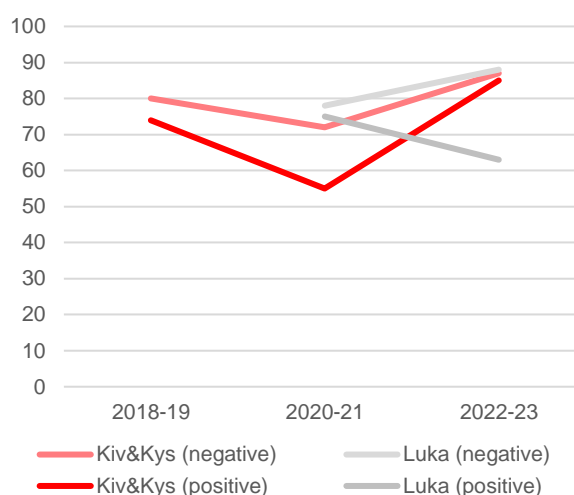
Lifestyles

Lifestyles were assessed by (1) physical exercise, (2) sleep duration, (3) smoking, and (4) alcohol consumption.

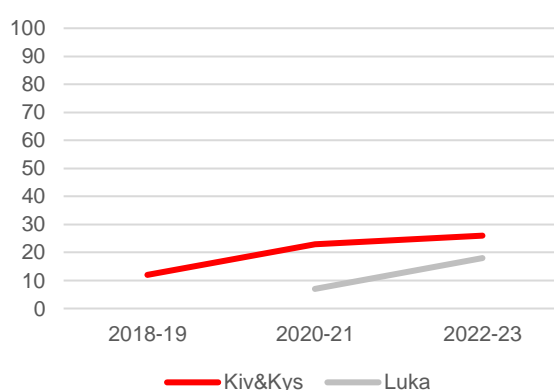
Regarding *physical exercise*, three out of four villagers (359; 74%) replied that they exercised less than twice a week, followed by 2-3 times and 5 times (124; 25%, 4; 1% respectively).

Focusing on those who exercise more than 2-3 times a week, the difference over time is marginal in Kivshovata and Kyslivka but more evident in Luka [Graph 18].

Graph 17: Affective states over time

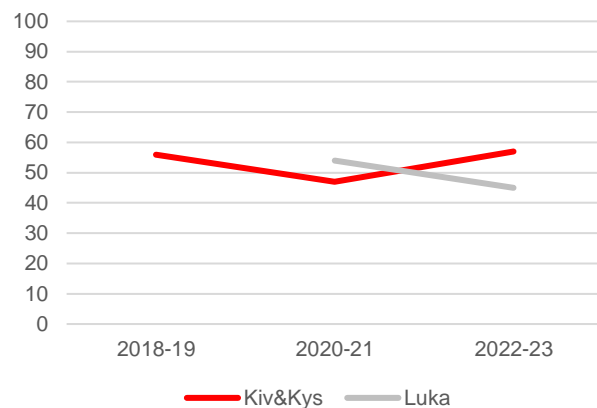


Graph 18: Physical exercise over time (over 2-3 times)



As to *sleep duration*, more than half of the respondents (278; 57%) reported that they slept more than 7 hours each night, the recommended duration [Graph 19]. Similar to the finding in the survey in 2018-19, those who were chronically unwell constituted 84% of those who slept less than 6 hours a night (176 out of 209), compared with 61 % of those who slept for 7 hours or more (169 out of 278). The finding that those who slept for 3 hours or less were all chronically unwell (8 out of 8) also corresponds to the finding in the 2018-19 survey.

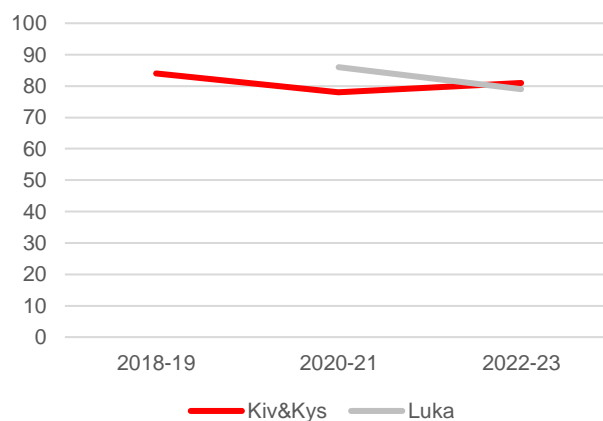
Graph 19: Sleep duration over time (over 7 hours)



When compared to the 2020-21 survey, the proportion of those who sleep more than 7 hours went up in Kivshovata and Kyslivka (from 47% to 57%), while the opposite was the case in Luka (from 54% to 45%).

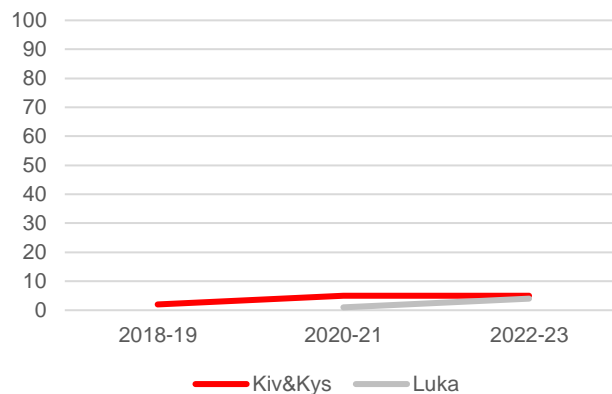
In terms of *smoking habits*, one in five (94; 19%) reported that they smoked: 86% of males (81) versus 14% of females (13) by gender bracket. This gender gap had also been observed in the previous surveys. Compared with the previous surveys, the proportion of non-smokers in Kivshovata and Kyslivka remained almost the same, while that in Luka had been trending downwards [Graph 20].

Graph 20: Non-smoker over time



With respect to *alcohol consumption*, only a minority of respondents (23; 5%) declared that they drank alcohol equivalent to more than 2 shots of hard liquor a day. That was on the same level as the previous survey in 2020-21. The likelihood that almost half of those who drank as much were also smokers (57%; 13 out of 23) had also been anticipated by the previous surveys. As shown in Graph 21 [right], a high level of alcohol consumption affects fewer than 5% of respondents in Kivshovata and Kyslivka, which is a slightly higher percentage than in Luka (1% in 2020-21 and 2% in 2022-23).

Graph 21: Alcohol consumption over time



Overall, health conditions are hard to change. Nevertheless, there have been improvements in many indicators over time. Moreover, the rates of improvement in Kivshovata and Kyslivka are generally higher than in Luka, where deterioration was observed in half of the indicators. An exception is reported morbidity (i.e. chronic illness) which went up in 2022-23. However, this is common in places where people can access medical institutions and gain more awareness of their own state of health. These changes could have been caused by the introduction of services at our health centre after the survey in 2020-21.

4.2.2 Knowledge

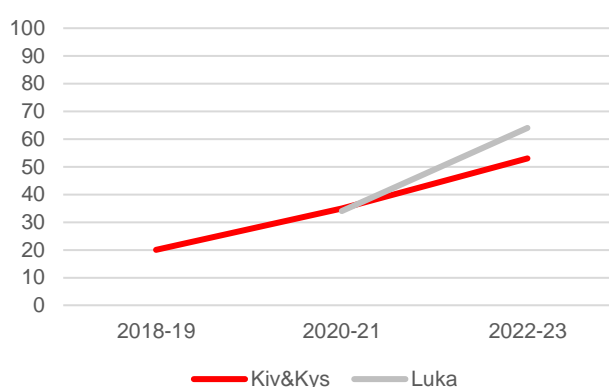
Eight items about knowledge were included in the questionnaire, which can be classified into three sub-categories: current affairs (four items), everyday arithmetic (two items), and the learning environment (two items).

Current affairs

Knowledge of current affairs was assessed in terms of (1) international politics, (2) domestic politics, (3) economics, and (4) topical matters.

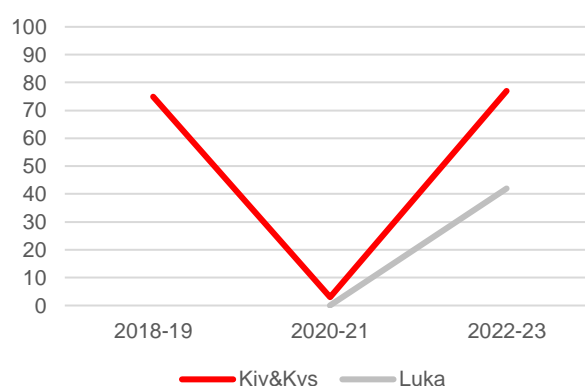
For an assessment of respondents' familiarity with *international politics*, they were asked to identify the country with the most vigorous trade war against the US. To this question more than half of the respondents (260; 53%) gave the correct answer: China [Graph 22]. The percentage of those who answered this question correctly has increased over time. Given that this was also the case in Luka, the shift could be explained by the tendency for villagers to follow the news in general to get up-to-date information during the Covid-19 pandemic in 2020-21 and the ongoing hostilities in 2022-23.

Graph 22: International politics over time (correct)



To assess their familiarity with *domestic politics*, respondents were asked about the year when the decentralisation reform was launched (replacing previous questions about “the month and year of the first round of the presidential election in Ukraine” in 2018-19 and “the final year of the ongoing state anticorruption programme” in 2020-21). To this question, three out of four respondents (375; 77%) gave the correct answer (i.e. 2014) [Graph 23]. A time-series comparison is not

Graph 23: Domestic politics over time (correct)

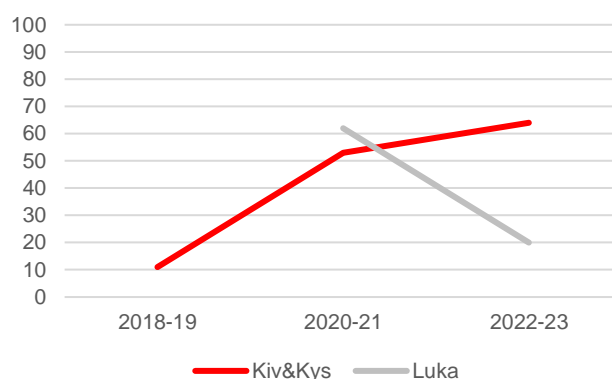


appropriate, given that the questions have changed over time. However, two assumptions can safely be made in relation to people's expectations: (1) the anticorruption programme was not known about, probably due to the low level of expectation, as was not the case with the presidential election or decentralisation reform; (2) the higher percentage of those who answered the question on

decentralisation reform in Kivshovata and Kyslivka corresponds to a higher level of expectation for this reform than was the case in Luka.

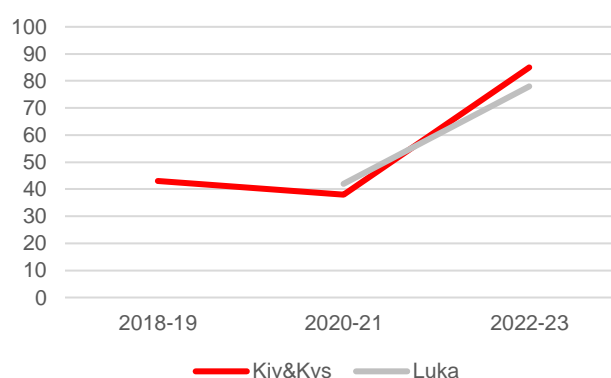
To test their knowledge of *economics*, respondents were asked about Ukraine's pension indexation (replacing the previous questions about the "current inflation rate in Ukraine" in 2018-19 and the "cost of gas for the current year in the new heating season in Ukraine" in 2020-21). To this question, three out of five respondents (310; 64%) offered an acceptable approximation (i.e. 18-22%) [Graph 24]. As with the previous question on domestic politics, a time-series comparison is not appropriate since the questions have changed over time. Nevertheless, the same assumption could be applied to this tendency (i.e. that the respondents' level of awareness was in proportion to their level of expectation).

Graph 24: Economics over time (correct)



For an assessment of respondents' familiarity with *topical matters*, they were asked about the news in the previous three days, excluding soap operas and sport. To this question, most villagers (414; 85%) answered correctly [Graph 25]. A recent increase of familiarity with topical issues across the villages can be explained by the tendency for villagers to follow the news more frequently during the ongoing hostilities since 2022. It is thus similar to the case with international politics but different in terms of frequency. People began to follow the news more frequently in order to keep their knowledge of the hostilities up to date, which would not have been the case during the Covid-19 pandemic.

Graph 25: Topical matters over time (correct)



Arithmetic

The villagers' everyday arithmetic ability was assessed by the following two questions:

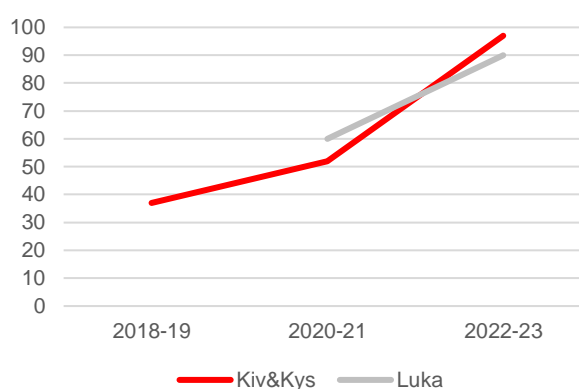
Q1 A product costs 70 UAH. If you have a 20% discount, how much is that?

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

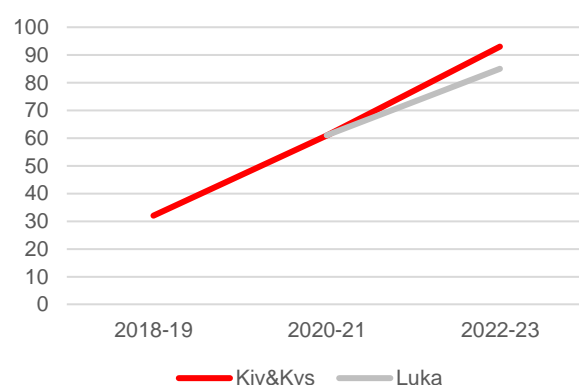
On the one hand, the first question tests villagers' arithmetic ability at *subtraction and multiplication* in the context of a discount sale. To this almost all respondents (473; 97%) gave the correct answer [Graph 26]. On the other hand, the second question tests their arithmetic ability at *addition and division* in the context of multiple purchases shared by friends and neighbours. This question was also answered correctly by most of the respondents (453; 93%) [Graph 27].

Over time, the percentage of people answering these questions correctly has steadily increased. The reason for this improvement is unknown. But given that this tendency was observed across the villages (not only in Kivshovata and Kyslivka but also in Luka), it might be caused by heightened awareness during the difficult times that people are experiencing. At the same time, their unimpressive accuracy rates in the previous surveys seem not to be explained satisfactorily by any want of arithmetic skill.

Graph 26: Discount over time (correct)



Graph 27: Average over time (correct)



Learning environment

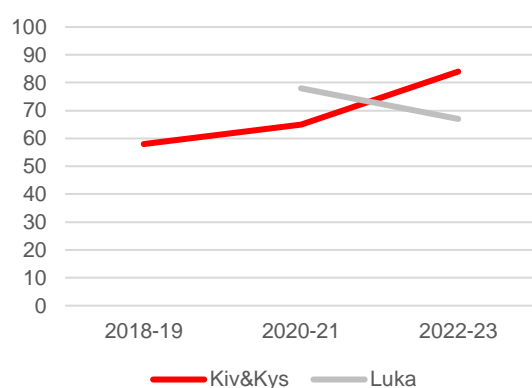
The villagers' learning environment was assessed by their level of *interest in studying* and the extent of their *freedom to express ideas*, with responses on a five-point scale.

Three out of five respondents selected the highest level for their interest in studying (286; 59%), followed by the second highest level (123; 25%). Four out of five selected the highest level for their freedom of

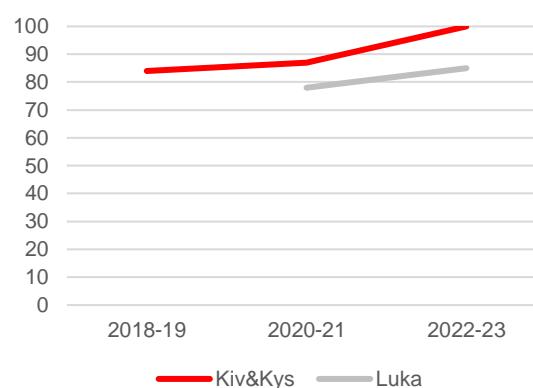
expression (389; 80%), with the second highest level chosen by one in four (96; 20%). This means that almost all chose the highest or the second highest level for their freedom of expression.

As shown below [Graph 28], the numbers of those who are interested in studying (i.e. those who selected options 5 and 4) have gradually increased in Kivshovata and Kyslivka. Similarly, the numbers of those who valued freedom of expression (i.e. those who selected options 5 and 4) have increased as well, at an extremely high level [Graph 29]. In contrast, despite being at a high level, the percentage of respondents who are interested in study has decreased in Luka. The percentage of those who value freedom of expression in Luka is also high but not so high as in Kivshovata and Kyslivka.

Graph 28: Interest in study over time



Graph 29: Freedom of expression over time



Overall, knowledge has been improved on most questions over time. Moreover, the rates of improvement in Kivshovata and Kyslivka are generally higher than in Luka. This is probably because our activities (e.g. health centre, anti-corruption campaign, social network, partnership with local initiatives) help to increase awareness about information directly linked to people's everyday lives (e.g. decentralisation reform, pension, calculation). Given that more and more people in Kivshovata and Kyslivka are interested in studying, it could be particularly effective to offer lifelong learning (including keep-fit sessions). It could also facilitate the social interaction that is particularly necessary to elderly people living alone.

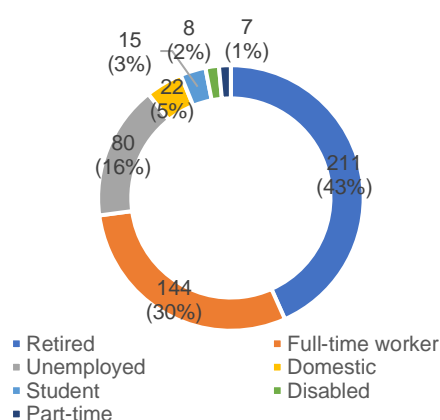
4.2.3 Employment

Two items about employment were included in the questionnaire: employment status and income level (individual, household).

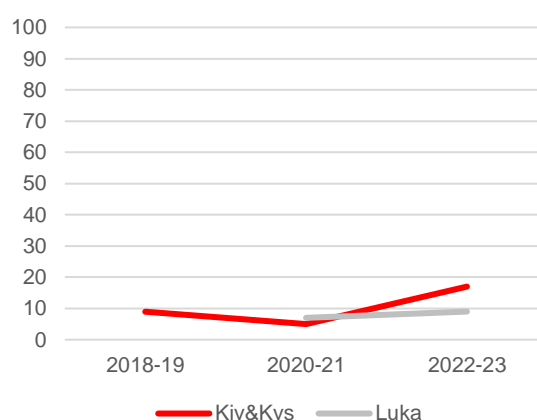
Regarding *employment status*, two out of five respondents (211; 43%) were retired, followed by smaller proportions of full-time workers (144; 30%) and unemployed (80; 16%) [Chart 5]. As in the previous surveys, given that a majority of those who self-declared as unemployed were living with someone else (73 out of 80), they could also be categorised as domestic workers.

Over time, the percentage of those who self-report as unemployed has increased across the villages [Graph 30]. This tendency is understandable on account of the increase in hostilities. In addition, the greater prevalence of unemployment in Kivshovata and Kyslivka can be explained by a higher percentage of retirees in Luka (43% in Kivshovata & Kyslivka vis-à-vis 57% in Luka).

Chart 5: Employment status

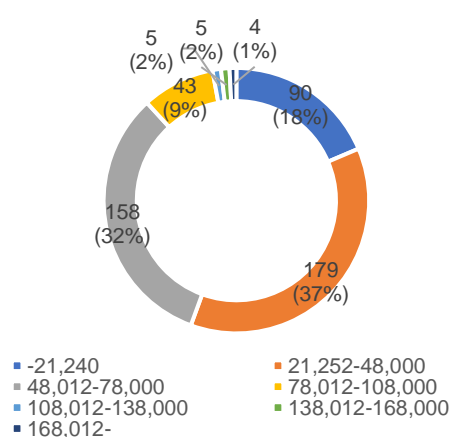


Graph 30: Unemployment over time



With reference to individual *income levels*, almost two out of five respondents (179; 37%) earned between 21,252-48,000 UAH (574-1,296 USD) per annum, and one in three (158; 32%) earned between 48,012-78,000 UAH (1,296-2,106 USD) [Chart 6]. These two income groups constituted 69% of the sample. The lowest income group (receiving less than 21,240 UAH (573 USD) a year) comprised almost one in five respondents (90; 18%). The threshold level of 21,240 UAH is based on the minimum pension of 1,769 UAH per month (Pension Fund of Ukraine, December 2020).

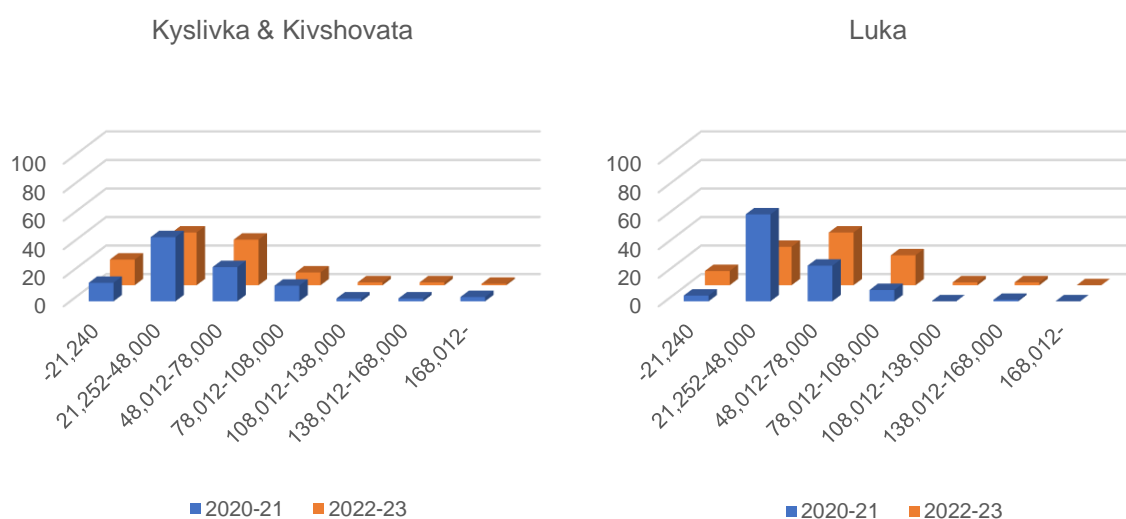
Chart 6: Individual income



Compared to Luka, the situation in Kivshovata and Kyslivka is less comfortable [Graph 31]. Indeed, more respondents are categorised in lower income groups (18% vis-à-vis 10% in the lowest; 37% vis-à-vis 27% in the second lowest), whereas fewer respondents are categorised in higher income groups (32% vis-à-vis 37% in the third lowest; 9% vis-à-vis 21% in the fourth lowest).

This gap can be explained mainly from two perspectives. From one, the proportion of unemployed people in Luka is 7% lower than in Kivshovata and Kyslivka. From the other, the proportion of retirees in Luka is 14% higher than in Kivshovata and Kyslivka and many of these people receive higher pensions: 21% (63 people) receiving 21,252-48,000 UAH (574-1,296 USD), 22% (68) receiving 48,012-78,000 UAH (1,296-2,106 USD) and 12% (38) receiving 78,012-108,000 UAH (2,106-2,916 USD) in Luka versus 27% (132) receiving 21,252-48,000 UAH, 13% (65) receiving 48,012-78,000 UAH and 2% (10) receiving 78,012-108,000 UAH in Kivshovata and Kyslivka. Higher pensions in Luka can be attributed in part to the existence of the nationally renowned sugar factory that existed until 2008. [N.B. The recent increases in rents and salaries at Kivshovata Agro are not reflected here because the 2022-23 survey had been conducted before they were implemented.]

Graph 31: Individual income over time



Over time [Graph 31], the lowest income group grew more numerous both in Kivshovata & Kyslivka (from 13% to 18%) and in Luka (from 4% to 10%). This is a serious problem, given the recent spike in inflation. Otherwise, the second lowest income group decreased slightly as people stepped onto higher income ladders, which is more obvious in Luka where there have been greater increases in the third and fourth lowest income-group numbers.

4.2.4 Composite index

Following the *Annual Report 2018-19*, the findings from each question were aggregated to make it possible to see the big picture.¹⁸ Note here (1) the sample in the 2018-19 survey is landowners only while samples in the 2020-21 and 2022-23 surveys comprise villagers in general (and the former are older than the latter), although they display the same overall trend and thus present no particular difficulty for a time-series comparison; (2) two of the questions in the assessment of knowledge (i.e. domestic politics, economics) are not necessarily suitable for a time-series comparison; (3) a longer timespan is required to show the trend in human development more accurately.

The indicators of each dimension are listed below [Table 2].

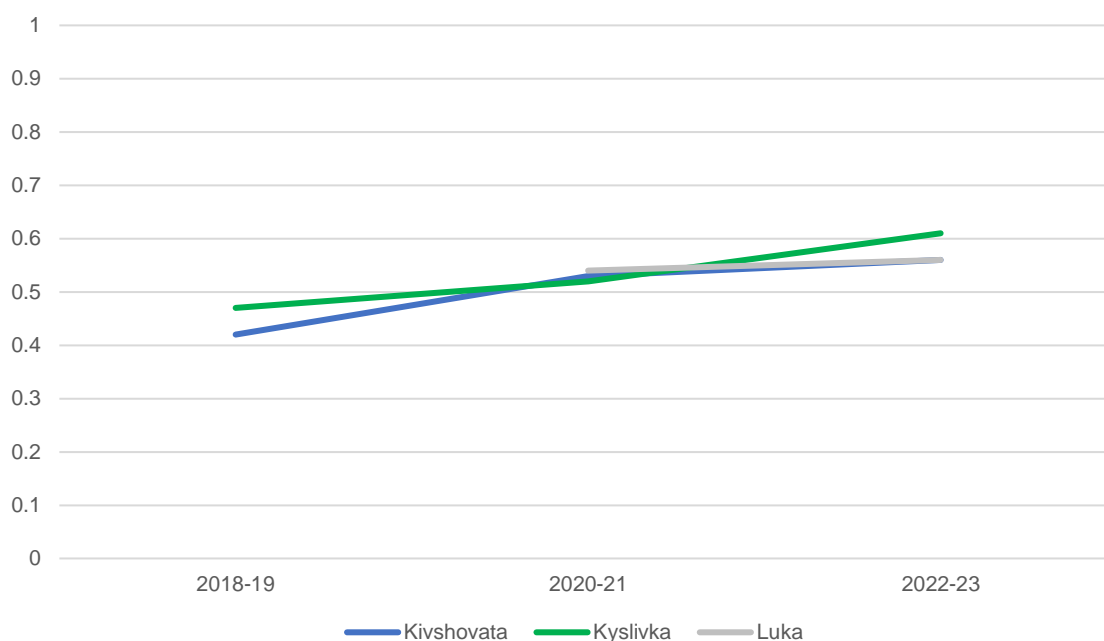
Table 2: HDI dimensions and indicators

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

¹⁸ For the procedure to compile a composite index, please refer to footnote 9 in the *Annual Report 2018-19* (page 43) and technical notes in *Human Development Indices and Indicators: 2018 statistical update*. Income is standardised using the national averages and exchange rates in corresponding year (i.e. 72,368 UAH based on 2,750 USD and 0.038 USD/UAH in 2018, 96,486 UAH based on 3,570 USD and 0.037 USD/UAH in 2020, 125,588 UAH based on 4,270 USD and 0.034 USD/UAH in 2022) (World Bank 2023).

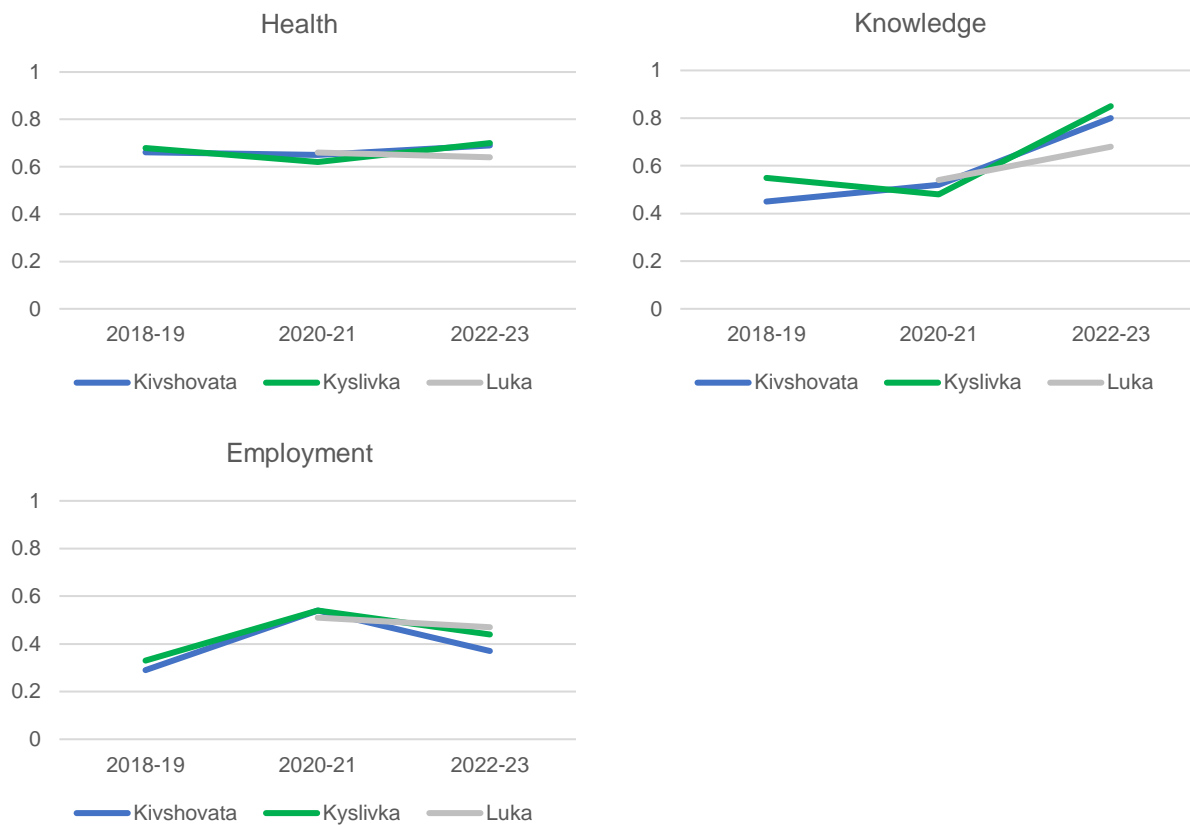
Overall, HDI goes up over time across three villages [Graph 32]. But the rates of improvement in Kivshovata and Kyslivka are slightly higher than in Luka (0.42 to 0.53 to 0.56 in Kivshovata and 0.47 to 0.52 to 0.61 in Kyslivka versus 0.54 to 0.56 in Luka).

Graph 32: HDI and its components over time



When the findings are broken down by dimension [Graph 33], knowledge has been improved markedly. Indeed, the rates of improvement in Kivshovata and Kyslivka are much higher than in Luka (0.45 to 0.52 to 0.80 in Kivshovata and 0.55 to 0.48 to 0.85 in Kyslivka versus 0.54 to 0.68 in Luka). It is because more people are interested in studying in Kivshovata and Kyslivka than in Luka, which is reflected in the percentage of correct answers to questions (particularly about domestic politics and economics). It could be that more people in Kivshovata and Kyslivka are interested in studying because our activities and repeated surveys encourage them to seek information useful in their everyday lives. Note here that an age difference seems not to matter, given that the average age in Luka (57) is almost the same as that in Kyslivka (56).

Graph 33: HDI's components over time



By contrast, employment measured by the level of income has declined (0.29 to 0.54 to 0.37 in Kivshovata; 0.33 to 0.54 to 0.44 in Kyslivka), and those rates of decline are higher than that in Luka (0.51 to 0.47). It might be that people who previously worked have lost their jobs or reduced their working hours on account of the ongoing hostilities. Note that a greater proportion of villagers in Kivshovata are of working age, while a greater proportion of villagers in Luka are old age pensioners.

Health has been improved marginally (0.66 to 0.65 to 0.69 in Kivshovata; 0.68 to 0.62 to 0.70 in Kyslivka), by contrast with Luka, where it has deteriorated (0.66 to 0.64). The overall improvement has been achieved as a consequence of positive lifestyle changes, even though the reported rate of morbidity (i.e. chronic illness) has risen. Both appear to result from the accessibility of our health centre.

4.3 SDGs

The SDGs investigated in this research project follow the Ukrainian version proposed in the *Sustainable Development Goals: Ukraine – 2017 National baseline Report* by the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of Ukraine.

The SDG indicators covered in the surveys can be categorised into two types: household and individual. In addition, the previous two surveys included two items from the global SDGs, namely clean energy (SDG 7.1.2) and food waste (SDG 12.4.1), which were not included in the Ukrainian version but are significant for sustainable development.

In what follows, we reflect progress over the past five years in Kyslivka & Kivshovata, including the data from the latest survey in 2022-2023. For reference, the performance in Luka for the past two surveys is also covered. An arrow by each indicator represents a trajectory to the goal in 2030 with target values in reference years. A star (★) and dots (●, ●, ●) indicate the achievements in Kyslivka & Kivshovata in the latest survey (2022-23) and in the previous surveys (2018-19, 2019-20 and 2020-21) respectively. Similarly, a grey star (★) and dot (●) indicate the achievements in Luka in the latest survey (2022-23) and the third survey (2020-21) respectively.

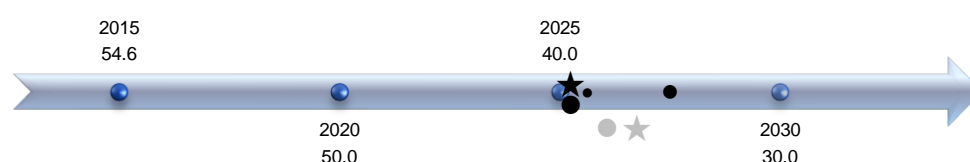
4.3.1 Household level

Thirteen indicators are covered here to reflect the SDGs at the household level: eleven from the Ukrainian version and two from the global version of the SDGs. The number of households participating in 2022-23 survey was 251 in Kivshovata and Kyslivka (207 in Kivshovata and 44 in Kyslivka) and 183 in Luka.

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

Above 50%: 47 / 50-41%: 58 / 40-31%: 94 / 30% and under: 52 [achievement level: 39.5%]

2018-19: 38.5%; 2019-20: 35.7%; 2020-21: 39.8% | 2020-21: 38.2%; 2022-23: 37.4% in Luka

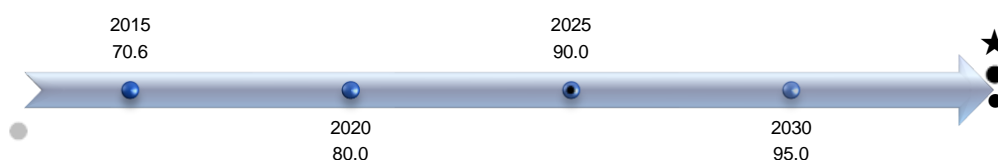


The latest allocation is above the target for 2025 but marks the lowest level over the past years. This is due to the stagnation in income, caused by inflation and a decline in job availability. The situation in Luka is slightly better and is due to a higher level of income.

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

Yes: 6 / no: 0 (actual attendance: yes: 6 / no: 0) [100%]

2018-19: 90%; 2019-20: 100%; 2020-21: 100% | 2020-21: 50%; 2022-23: n/a in Luka



All eligible children have been enrolled in kindergarten for the past three surveys, which is thus beyond the 2030 target. There was no applicable child in the latest survey in Luka.

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

Yes: 6 / no: 245 [2.4%]

2018-19: 13.0%; 2019-20: 24.8%; 2020-21: 10.3% | 2020-21: 7.7%; 2022-23: 4.9% in Luka



The latest proportion exceeds the target for 2030, following marked improvements in previous years. A similar trend can be found in Luka, which could be attributed to the lack of demand for vocational training, caused by the Covid-19 lockdown followed by the acceleration of hostilities, and thus should not be taken at face value.

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

0:100 – 5 / 25:75 – 2 / 50:50 – 160 / 75:25 – 12 / 100:0 – 2 / NA: 70 [88%]

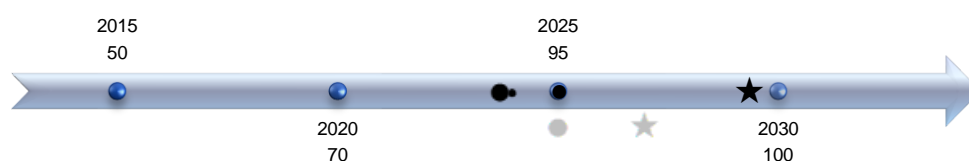
2018-19: 74%; 2019-20: 66%; 2020-21: 59% | 2020-21: 62%; 2022-23: 68% in Luka

The latest ratio indicates the best ever in Kivshovata and Kyslivka, and is far better than in Luka. While it is difficult to standardise the gender balance for domestic work because either partner might work outside the home, domestic work seems to be shared fairly between men and women. A comparison with national target values is not possible, as these are yet to be released.

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

At home: 249 / in the neighbourhood free of charge: 2 (≤ 5 mins: 0 / > 5 mins: 2) / by purchase: 0 [99% (100%)]

2018-19: 91% (98%); 2019-20: 95% (100%); 2020-21: 90% (100%) | 2020-21: 95% (100%); 2022-23: 97% (100%) in Luka

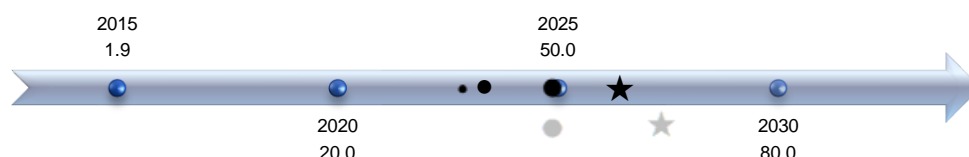


The latest reported percentage is the highest ever and just below the target of 2030. If 2 households with access in the neighbourhood are included, it reaches perfection. Affordable drinking water is thus widely available in Kivshovata and Kyslivka.

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

Flush lavatory: 142 / pit latrine: 109 [56.6%]

2018-19: 36.5%; 2019-20: 42.1%; 2020-21: 49.5% | 2020-21: 49.1%; 2022-23: 62.8% in Luka

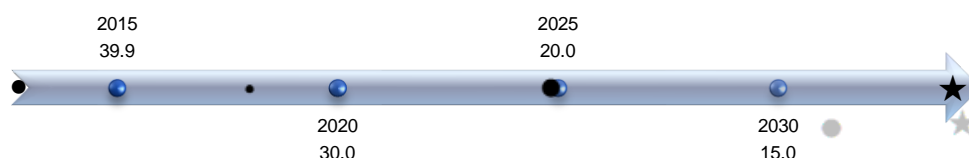


Gradual progress has been observed. The latest reported percentage is above the target for 2025 but slightly lower in Kivshovata and Kyslivka than in Luka. Some intervention could be considered (e.g. financial support or bulk discount), together with raising local awareness of the need for improved sanitation, given that more than 40% of households are still using pit latrines.

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

Yes: 17 / no: 234 [6.8%]

2018-19: 33.7%; 2019-20: 48.8%; 2020-21: 20.6% | 2020-21: 11.8%; 2022-23: 6.0% in Luka



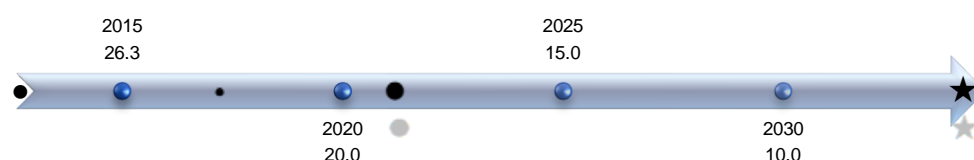
A marked improvement has been observed over the past three years. The latest reported percentage

goes beyond the target for 2030. It is due to the improvement of emergency services as part of the medical reform which began in 2018. Despite the initial disruption, the latest data show that ambulance services have now been implemented successfully.

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

Yes: 11 / no: 240 [4.4%]

2018-19: 24.0%; 2019-20: 76.2%; 2020-21: 19.2% | 2020-21: 18.9%; 2022-23: 4.4% in Luka

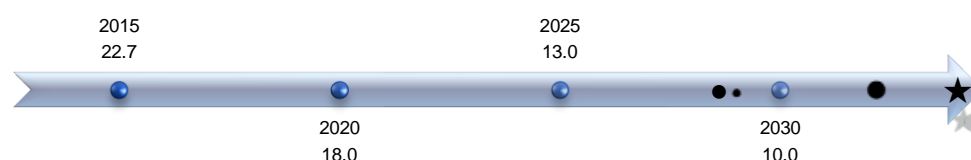


Corresponding to the trend in ambulance services, a marked improvement has been observed over the past three years, thanks to the uprating of the medical facility as part of the medical reform. The latest percentage exceeds the target for 2030. It is augmented by the availability of our health centre (N.B. Some of the patients at our health centre come from Luka).

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

Yes: 8 / no: 243 [3.2%]

2018-19: 10.5%; 2019-20: 10.7%; 2020-21: 7.9% | 2020-21: 1.8%; 2022-23: 2.7% in Luka



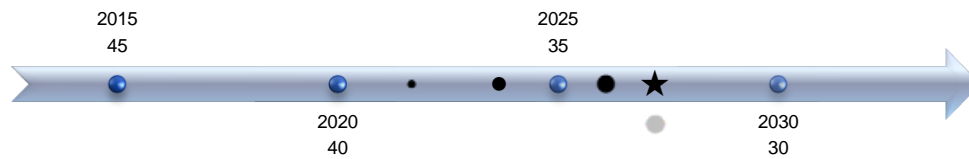
Over time, few villagers think about the lack of public transport. Even so, some progress has been achieved over the past three years, reaching the target for 2030. While it deserves celebration, the introduction of public transport to the villages would still benefit residents given their dependence on private motor cars, including vehicles belonging to neighbours or friends. In this context, we implemented a community taxi service (pages 12-13), in anticipation of consequential benefits (e.g. to health, learning, and socialisation).

- Solvency ratio of the borrower (ratio of monthly payments of the borrower and his/her family on

mortgage debt servicing to total monthly income) (Ukrainian SDG indicator: 11.1.1)

Above 40%: 0 / 40-36%: 1 / 35-31%: 0 / 30% and under: 1 [33%]

2018-19: 38%; 2019-20: 36%; 2020-21: 34% | 2020-21: 33%; 2022-23: n/a in Luka

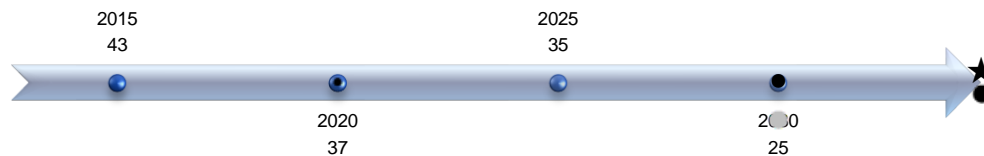


Gradual progress has been observed. The latest ratio is above the target for 2025. More importantly, the number of applicable households went up but then decreased: 6 out of 362 in 2018-19, 15 out of 303 in 2019-20, 21 out of 214, and 1 out of 251 in 2022-23. In Luka, no applicable households were found by the most recent survey.

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

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

2018-19: >37%; 2019-20: <25%; 2020-21: 0% | 2020-21: <25%; 2022-23: n/a in Luka



As with the solvency ratio, gradual progress has been observed. No household was rejected in the previous two surveys, while only one household was rejected in the first two surveys.

Two additional indicators included in the global SDGs but excluded in the Ukrainian SDGs:

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

Firewood: 207 / gas: 44 / electricity: 0 [82%]

2018-19: -; 2019-20: -; 2020-21: 81% | 2020-21: 66%; 2022-23: 67% in Luka

A higher proportion of households in Kivshovata and Kyslivka than in Luka primarily use firewood as the main source of energy for domestic heating. To meet the target, clean (renewable) energy needs to be introduced in the villages (e.g. solar energy, biomass). A comparison with national target values cannot be made, as this indicator is not part of the Ukrainian SDGs.

- Food waste (global SDG indicator: 12.3.1)

0 times: 250 / 1: 1 / 2: 0 / 3: 0 / 4: 0 / 5: 0 / 6: 0 / 7: 0 [0%]

2018-19: -; 2019-20: -; 2020-21: 4.2% | 2020-21: 1%; 2022-23: 0% in Luka

All households but one reported that they did not waste any food at all, while the remaining household reported that they wasted food only once a week. The situation has improved since the 2020-21 survey, in which more households reported food waste. Here, too, a comparison with national target values cannot be made, as this indicator is not part of the Ukrainian SDGs.

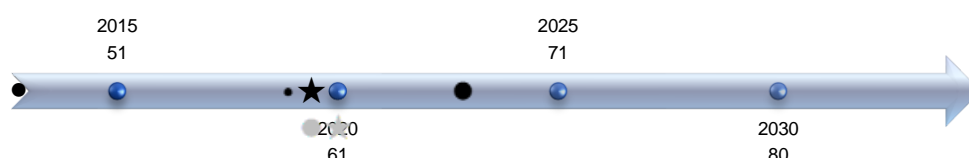
4.3.2 Individual level

Fifteen indicators are covered here to reflect SDGs at the individual level. All are from the Ukrainian version of the SDGs. As was the case with overall well-being and human development, the numbers of participants in this survey were 487 in Kivshovata and Kyslivka (403 in Kivshovata and 84 in Kyslivka) and 305 in Luka.

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

Under 167g: 313 / 167-192g: 29 / 195-216g: 34 / 219g and above: 111 [165g/60kg]

2018-19: 59kg; 2019-20: 44kg; 2020-21: 67kg | 2020-21: 60kg; 2022-23: 61kg in Luka



Meat consumption has fluctuated over time, and the latest data indicate a level just below the target for 2020. It is important to raise awareness of the need for a balanced diet, although the consumption level of meat varies according to the consumer's age and so these target values might not be directly applicable to all villagers. One possibility would be to re-establish livestock farming and to provide primary produce at an affordable price. [N.B. A different method of measurement had been employed in the 2018-19 survey and is thus for reference only.]

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

Under 740g: 480 / 740-874g: 7 / 877-1,038g: 0 / 1,041g and above: 0 [232g/85kg]

2018-19: 257kg; 2019-20: 162kg; 2020-21: 92kg | 2020-21: 103kg; 2022-23: 103kg in Luka

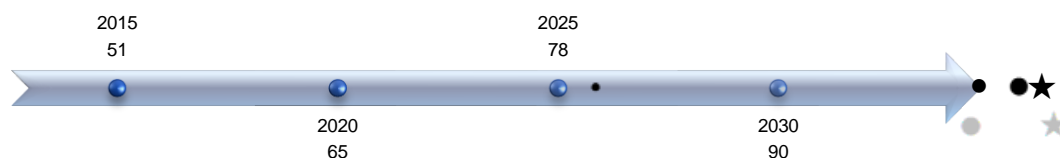


The milk consumption level has been far below the target for 2015 and was the lowest in the latest survey. As was the case with indicator 2.1.1, milk consumption varies according to age and so these target values might be inapplicable to all villagers. Nonetheless, it is important to raise awareness of the need for a balanced diet, possibly by re-establishing livestock farming in the villages. It is particularly important for those who suffer from heart diseases and musculoskeletal/nervous disorders. [N.B. A different method of measurement had been employed in the 2018-19 survey and is thus for reference only.]

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

Under 178g: 24 / 178-211g: 10 / 214-244g: 53 / 247g and above: 400 [496g/181kg]

2018-19: 80kg; 2019-20: 158kg; 2020-21: 171kg | 2020-21: 123kg; 2022-23: 195kg in Luka

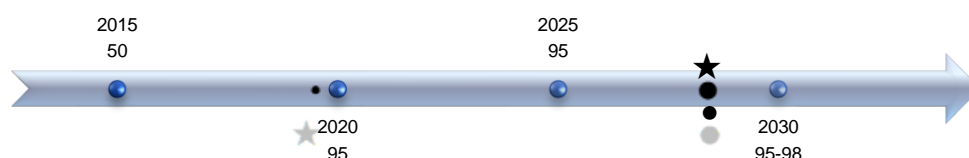


Fruit consumption has been high and was highest in the most recent survey, well above the target for 2030. Together with indicator 2.1.2, it turns out that the lack of dairy produce is offset by the abundance of fruit available from kitchen gardens. While it is healthy to consume fruit, it is equally important to affirm the importance of a balanced diet, considering the appropriate consumption level of each type of nutrition according to age. [N.B. A different method of measurement had been employed in the 2018-19 survey and is thus for reference only.]

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

Yes: 473 / no: 14 [97%]

2018-19: 93%; 2019-20: 97%; 2020-21: 97% | 2020-21: 97%; 2022-23: 92% in Luka

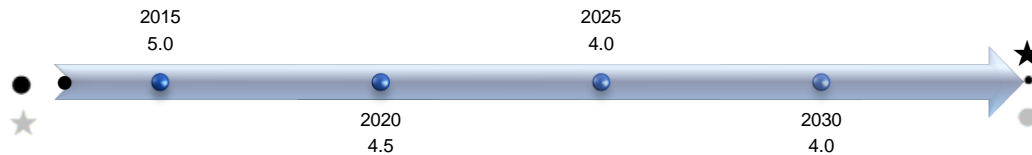


No progress was observed in the previous three surveys, but coverage is already close to the target for 2030. To reach perfection, we could continue to contact those who have not been immunised and encourage them to take part in the programme, although this could be difficult for personal reasons (e.g. allergy, religion) as identified in the *Annual Report 2019-20* (Appendix B4).

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

0 out of 23 [0%]

2018-19: 0%; 2019-20: 14.3%; 2020-21: 22.2% | 2020-21: 0%(0/2); 2022-23: 22.2%(2/9) in Luka



In the most recent survey, no female participants below the age of 30 declared that they were smokers. Although this appears to be the same as the finding from the 2018-19 survey, it is different because no one then met the eligibility criterion for this indicator (i.e. all female participants were over the age of 30 in the 2018-19 survey). Although it deserves celebration, the marked improvement in the latest survey could be due in part to the limited sample size (fewer than 30 people over time).

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

5 out of 30 [16.7%]

2018-19: 71.4%; 2019-20: 63.6%; 2020-21: 50.0% | 2020-21: 0%(0/1); 2022-23: 0%(0/2) in Luka



A marked improvement was observed in the most recent survey, jumping from the level below the target for 2015 to the level above the target for 2030. Although it deserves celebration, this improvement could be due in part to the limited sample size (fewer than 30 people over time), as was the case with indicator 3.8.1. This was especially so in Luka, where only one or two participants met the criterion for this indicator.

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

Yes: 452 / no: 35 [92.8%]

2018-19: 62.4%; 2019-20: 82.5%; 2020-21: 69.3% | 2020-21: 66.1%; 2022-23: 83.9% in Luka

Although progress was observed in the latest survey across the three villages, a higher proportion of villagers in Kivshovata and Kyslivka were satisfied with school services than was found in Luka. A comparison with national target values cannot be made, as the figures are yet to be released.

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

Yes: 27 / no: 460 [5.5%]

2018-19: 3.0%; 2019-20: 8.5%; 2020-21: 4.1% | 2020-21: 2.1%; 2022-23: 7.2% in Luka

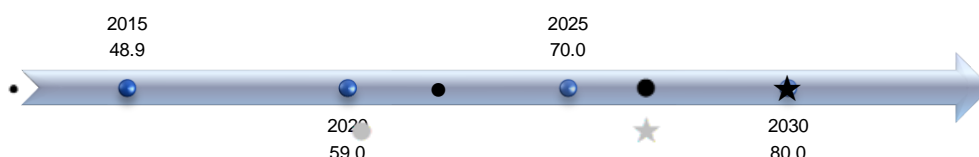


The enrolment rate has fluctuated over time, but always below the target for 2015. The recent deterioration could be caused by reduced demand on account of the Covid-19 lockdown, followed by the acceleration of hostilities. A possible way forward would be to offer lifelong learning in collaboration with the schools and community centres in the villages.

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

Yes: 389 / no: 98 [79.9%]

2018-19: 40.0%; 2019-20: 64.9%; 2020-21: 72.7% | 2020-21: 59.7%; 2022-23: 72.8% in Luka

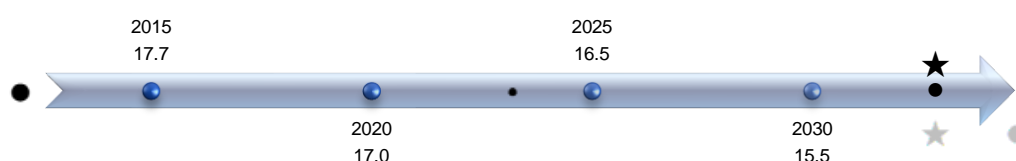


Steady progress was observed. The latest percentage meets the target for 2030. This means that not only the youngest generation but also the oldest generation now has access to internet. In the past two surveys, the situation in Kivshovata and Kyslivka is better than in Luka.

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

Yes: 1 / no: 8 [11.1%]

2018-19: 16.7%; 2019-20: 11.1%; 2020-21: 33.3% | 2020-21: 0%(0/2); 2022-23: 11.1%(1/9) in Luka



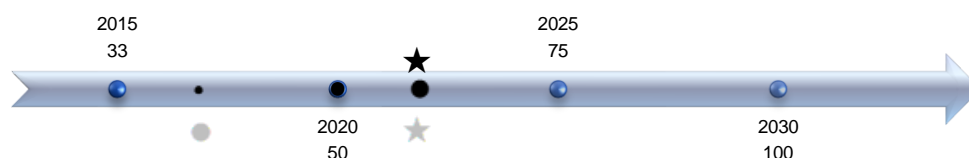
After moving up and down over time, the latest percentage of NEETs is the lowest that we have found,

which is better than the target for 2030. Although it deserves celebration, it could be due in part to the limited sample size (fewer than 9 people over time).

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

Yes: 284 / no: 203 [58 per 100 persons]

2018-19: 38; 2019-20: 50; 2020-21: 59 | 2020-21: 39; 2022-23: 57 in Luka

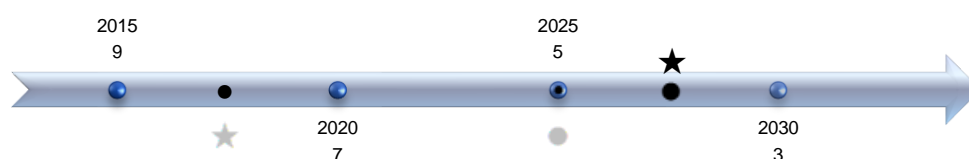


The latest data mark a level between the targets for 2020 and 2025, with some potential stagnation. The level is similar in Luka, although the rate of improvement there is greater. In order to speed progress, one possibility would be to set up computer terminals in the community centre and to provide instruction in their use as part of lifelong learning, particularly for the elderly who have more access to the internet (as represented in indicator 4.5.2).

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

Yes: 20 / no: 467 [4%]

2018-19: 5%; 2019-20: 8%; 2020-21: 4% | 2020-21: 5%; 2022-23: 8% in Luka

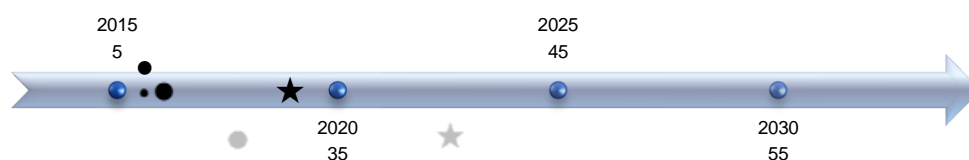


The situation has improved in the past two surveys, reaching a level between the targets for 2025 and 2030. This could be due to limited social disclosure caused by the Covid-19 lockdown, followed by the acceleration of hostilities. However, given that the situation has deteriorated in Luka over the same period, unfair discrimination is genuinely becoming unlikely in Kivshovata and Kyslivka. Nonetheless, it is important to follow up each case and take appropriate action depending on the seriousness of the complaint.

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

Yes: 139 / no: 348 [29%]

2018-19: 8%; 2019-20: 8%; 2020-21: 12% | 2020-21: 23%; 2022-23: 40% in Luka

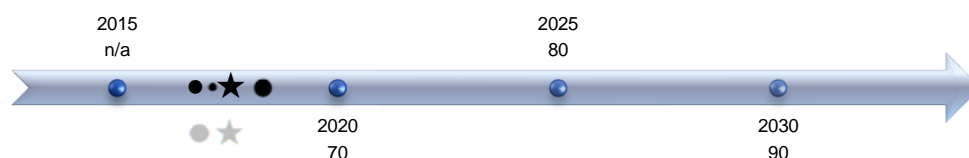


After two years of stagnation, an improvement in the level of public confidence was found in the latest survey. Even so, it still falls below the target for 2020, and Kivshovata and Kyslivka lag behind Luka. Nonetheless, the improvement is good news given that the level of trust in law-and-order institutions has not only been low and but also deteriorated (page 23). While any improvement in the quality of the courts is certainly beyond the control of this research project, a possible intervention would be to raise awareness of how the courts function.

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

Yes: 250 / no: 237 [51%]

2018-19: 48%; 2019-20: 44%; 2020-21: 59% | 2020-21: 45%; 2022-23: 50% in Luka

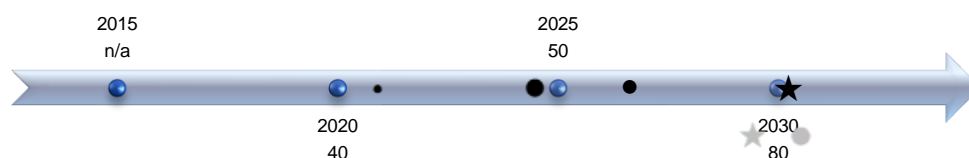


Over time, the level has fluctuated below the target for 2020. Although in our previous reports we assumed a potential connection between this indicator and public confidence in the courts (indicator 16.3.1), that turns out not to be supported, given that in the most recent survey the indicators have moved in contrary directions. Thus it is necessary to raise awareness of this particular right, in addition to explaining how the courts function.

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

Yes: 396 / no: 91 [81%]

2018-19: 42%; 2019-20: 59%; 2020-21: 49% | 2020-21: 83%; 2022-23: 77% in Luka



The percentage found in the most recent survey is the highest we have reported and reaches the target for 2030. This improvement could relate to a marked increase in trust in political institutions (pages 23-24). If that proves to be the case, this positive shift might be temporary. It remains vital to tackle the problems of corruption and bribery in order to ensure a lasting improvement.

4.3.3 Composite index

As with human development, the results from each question were aggregated to make it possible to see the big picture.¹⁹ Note here: (1) the sample in the 2018-19 survey was landowners only while that in the 2020-21 and 2022-23 survey was villagers in general although both display the same overall trend and thus have no particular problem for time-series comparison; (2) a longer span of time is required for the trend in the SDGs to be seen more accurately.

SDG household index

The SDG household index has four dimensions with seven indicators, as shown below [Table 3].²⁰

Table 3: SDG household index dimensions and indicators

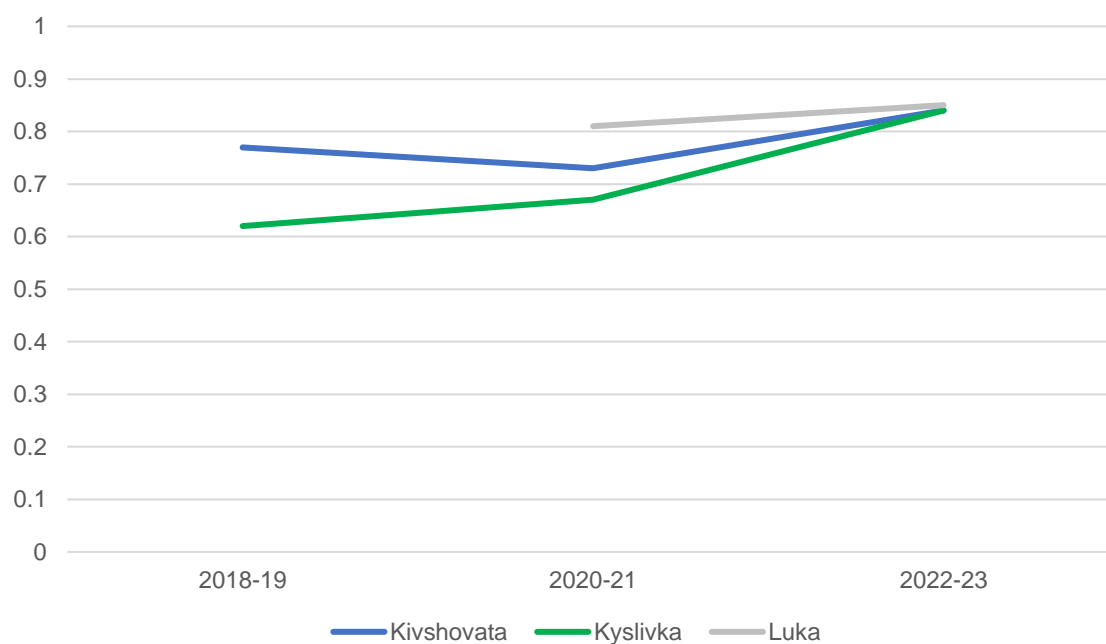
Dimension	Indicator
Poverty	Share of food expenditure in total household spending
Education	Inability to access vocational training due to a lack of money
Water & Sanitation	Access to safe drinking water
	Type of lavatory
Inequalities	Deprivation due to the lack of access to ambulance services
	Deprivation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

As in the HDI, the SDG household index goes up over time across the three villages [Graph 34]. But, unlike the HDI, the household index has the best performance in Luka both in 2020-21 (0.81) and 2022-23 (0.85). Nevertheless, Kivshovata and Kyslivka have caught up, thanks to their more rapid rates of improvement (0.77 to 0.73 to 0.84 and 0.62 to 0.67 to 0.84 respectively). In particular, Kyslivka has improved remarkably. This means that the disparity between Kivshovata and Kyslivka observed in the 2018-19 survey has been resolved.

¹⁹ For the procedure to make a composite index, refer to footnotes 9 and 11 in the *Annual Report 2018-19* (pages 43, 61) and technical notes in *Human Development Indices and Indicators: 2018 statistical update*.

²⁰ About the justification of indicator selection, refer to the *Annual Report 2018-19* (page 61).

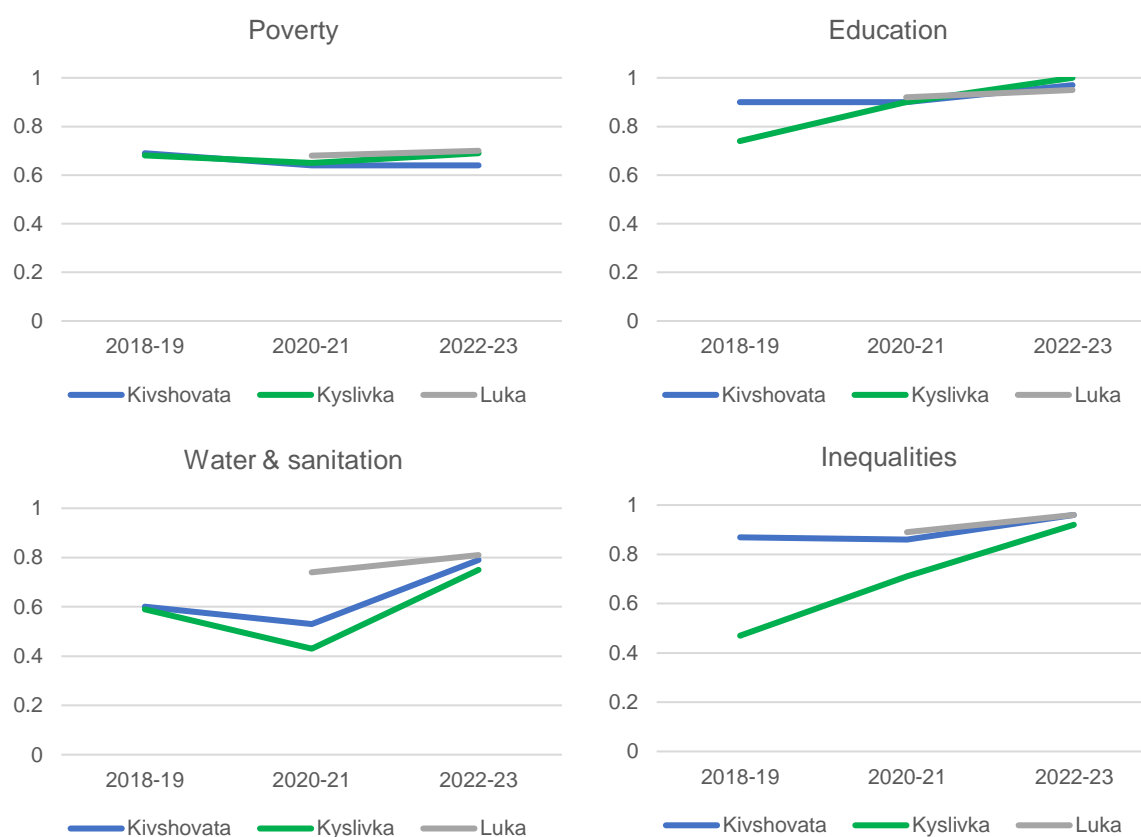
Graph 34: SDG household index over time



When the findings are broken down by dimension [Graph 35], a marked improvement can be observed in water & sanitation and the elimination of inequalities. Progress in water & sanitation derives from the fact that more respondents have access to safe drinking water at home and to improved sanitation, although Luka moves ahead on the access to improved sanitation (i.e. flush lavatories instead of pit latrines). All three villages have reached the target for 2025.

Progress along the dimension of inequalities is achieved by overcoming concerns about the lack of access to ambulance services, medical facilities, and public transport. It is partly because of people's proper understanding of the services available to them (e.g. all houses in the villages are situated within 3km of one of the medical centres) and partly because of our activities (e.g. health centre, community taxi). It is particularly the case in Kyslivka. All three villages have reached the target for 2030.

Graph 35: SDG household dimensional indices over time



The improvement in education (indicated by lower numbers of people reportedly unable to access vocational training because they are short of money) needs to be viewed with caution, because of its surge in the 2022-23 survey compared to the previous surveys (from the level lower than the 2015 target to the level above the 2030 target). It would be sensible thus to recognise that this progress is caused by the lack of opportunity due to the ongoing hostilities rather than by the fulfilment of financial need for vocational training.

Poverty (measured by the share of food expenditure in total household spending) remains much the same across the villages over time (between 0.64 to 0.70), although Luka remains slightly better off. This is understandable, given that income levels are higher in Luka, as analysed in the section of human development (page 35). Nonetheless, all three villages have reached the target for 2025.

SDG individual index

The SDG individual index has six dimensions with 11 indicators, as described below [Table 4].²¹

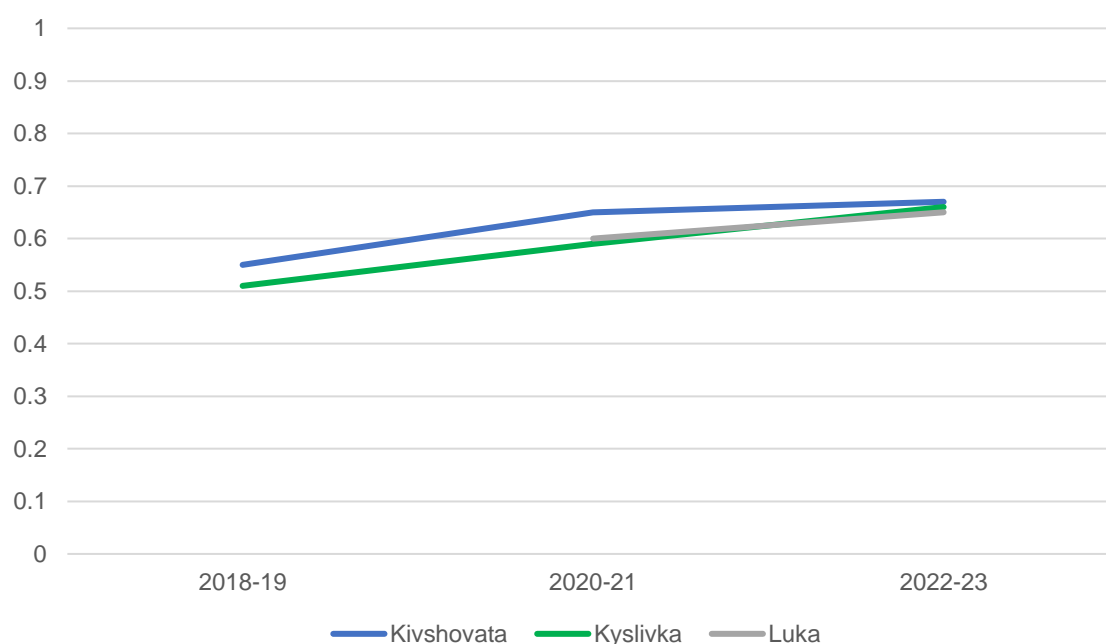
Table 4: *SDG individual index dimensions and indicators*

Dimension	Indicator
Hunger	Meat consumption
	Milk and dairy product consumption
	Fruit consumption
Health	Immunisation coverage
Education	Education/professional training enrolment
	Internet use
Innovation & Infrastructure	Internet service subscription
Inequalities	Discrimination or harassment based on discrimination
Peace & Justice	Confidence in the court
	Awareness of the right to free legal assistance
	Satisfaction with public services

Like the HDI and the SDG household index, the SDG individual index has gone up over time across all three villages [Graph 35]. In addition, like the HDI but unlike the SDG household index, the individual index shows better performance in Kivshovata and Kyslivka than in Luka (0.55 to 0.65 to 0.67 and 0.51 to 0.59 to 0.66 vis-à-vis 0.60 to 0.65). This indicates that (1) well-being at the individual level is better in Kivshovata and Kyslivka; (2) well-being at the household level is better in Luka, although the rates of improvement are higher in Kivshovata and Kyslivka.

²¹ About the justification of indicator selection, please refer to the *Annual Report 2018-19* (page 64).

Graph 35: SDG individual index over time

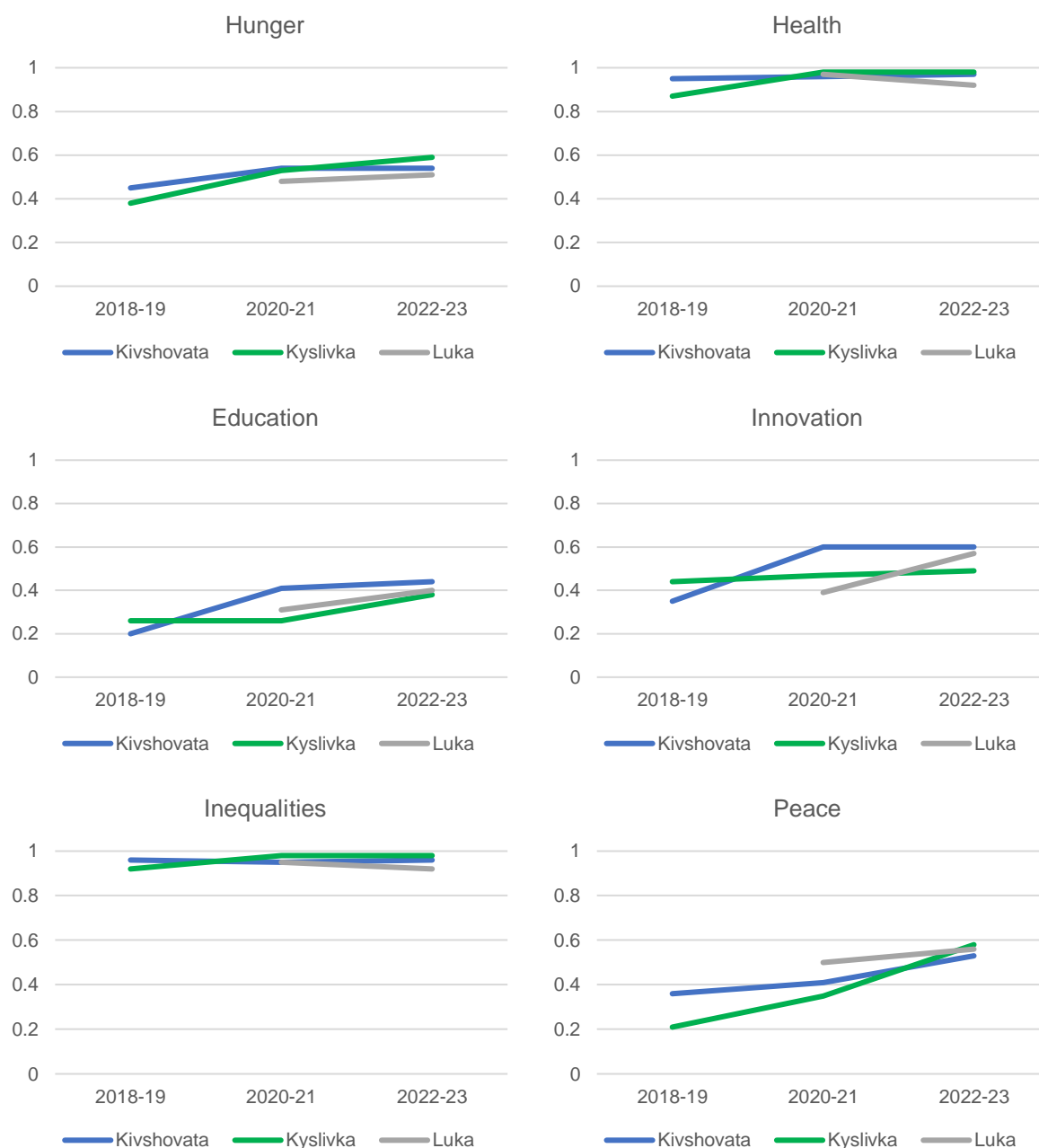


When the findings are broken down by dimension [Graph 36], marked improvements can be observed in the dimensions of peace & justice, education and innovation & infrastructure. Progress in peace & justice largely reflects the marked improvement in satisfaction with public services, which has reached the 2030 target. It corresponds to the recent surge of trust in political institutions (pages 21-22). However, as explained above, it seems to be a passing phenomenon brought about by solidarity in the face of a common enemy. This problem thus will not be solved without tackling corruption and bribery.

The improvement in education is largely due to the increase in internet use, which has reached the target set for 2030. This is remarkable, given the high proportion of elderly people in the villages. By contrast, enrolment rates for professional training still fall below the target set for 2015. Given the demographic characteristics of the villages, one way forward might be to replace this indicator by lifelong learning.

Innovation & infrastructure measured by internet service subscription has improved in Kivshovata and Luka while remaining stable in Kyslivka. This trend has a resemblance to education as measured partly by internet use. However, unlike internet use, the level of internet service subscription has remained between the targets set for 2020 and 2025. This seems to be a natural step, though, given that people normally need to familiarise themselves with internet use before contemplating an internet service subscription.

Graph 36: SDG individual dimensional indices over time




Health (measured by immunisation coverage) and inequalities (measured by unfair discrimination) in Kivshovata and Kyslivka remain at similar levels above the target set for 2025, whereas they have fallen slightly in Luka.

Hunger (measured by the consumption of meat, dairy produce, and fruit) has been alleviated a little in Kyslivka and Luka, while progress is at a standstill in Kivshovata. [N.B. The different method of measurement was employed in the 2018-19 survey, which is thus for reference only.] What matters here is that the imbalance in consumption persists across the villages: an excessive consumption of fruit (far above the 2030 target) and an insufficient intake of dairy produce (far below the 2015 target).

In other words, people strive to compensate for the absence of dairy produce from their diet with fruit harvested from their kitchen gardens. To overcome this situation, one possibility would be to bring back livestock farming to the villages and to supply meat and dairy produce at an affordable price. This also relates to people's health problems, given that dairy produce ameliorates heart diseases and musculoskeletal/nervous disorders, the two most prevalent chronic ailments in the villages (pages 11-12, 26).


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	
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	not available
		2020 - 30.0	2018	43.2	43.2	not available	not available	not available	not available
		2025 - 20.0	2019	41.3	not available	not available	not available	not available	0
		2030 - 15.0	2020	47.2	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available
			2021	39.1	not available	not available	not available	not available	0
			2022						not available
			2023						0
	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	not available
		2020 - 0.5	2018	1.8	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available
		2025 - 0.0	2019	0.3	not available	not available	not available	not available	0
		2030 - 0.0	2020	0.2	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available
			2021	0.4	not available	not available	not available	not available	0
			2022						not available
			2023						0
1.2. Increase the coverage of poor people with targeted social assistance programmes	1.2.1. Share of the poor population covered by state social support in the total number of poor people, %	2015 - 56.3	2017	61.0	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available
		2020 - 65.0	2018	70.9	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available
		2025 - 75.0	2019	57.4	not available	not available	not available	not available	100
		2030 - 85.0	2020	55.5	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available
			2021	53.7	not available	not available	not available	not available	100
			2022						not available
			2023						100
	1.3.1. Ratio of poverty levels of households with children and households without children, times	2015 - 1.77	2017	1.60	1.60	not available	not available	not available	not available
		2020 - 1.60	2018	1.50	1.50	not available	not available	not available	not available
		2025 - 1.40	2019	1.20	1.20	not available	not available	not available	0
		2030 - 1.27	2020	1.40	1.30	not available	not available	not available	not available
			2021	1.20	1.20	not available	not available	not available	0
			2022						not available
			2023						0
	1.3.2. Share of food expenditure in total household spending, %	2015 - 54.6	2017	49.6	48.7	not available	not available	not available	not available
		2020 - 50.0	2018	49.4	48.4	not available	not available	not available	not available
		2025 - 40.0	2019	48.5	47.1	not available	not available	not available	38.5
		2030 - 30.0	2020	49.2	47.4	not available	not available	not available	35.7
			2021	47.1	45.6	not available	not available	not available	39.8
			2022						not available
			2023						39.5

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	Institute of demography & Social Studies of the National Academy of Sciences
	Tarashcha	(Tarashcha District Administration)
	Kivshovata/Kyslivka	(Tarashcha District Administration)
1.3.2	Ukraine	SSS
	Kyiv Region	SSS
	Tarashcha	(Tarashcha District Administration)
	Kivshovata/Kyslivka	(Tarashcha District Administration)

Goal 2: End hunger, promote sustainable agriculture 									
Target	Indicator	Target values		Official data					Our survey
				Ukraine	Kyiv R.	Tarashcha	Kivshovata	Kyslivka	
2.1. Ensure accessibility to balanced	2.1.1. Consumption of meat per capita, kg/year	2015 - 51	2017	52	64	not available	not available	not available	not available

2.1.1	Ukraine	SSS [Ministry of Agrarian Policy & Food]
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nutrition to the level of scientifically based standards for all population groups		2020 - 61	2018	53	64	not available	not available	not available	not available	Kyiv Region Tarashcha Kivshovata/Kyslivka	SSS [Ministry of Agrarian Policy & Food] (Tarashcha District Administration)			
		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	53	61	not available	not available	not available	67					
			2022						not available					
			2023						60					
	2.1.2. Consumption of milk per capita, kg/year	2015 - 210	2017	232	205	not available	not available	not available	not available			2.1.2	Ukraine	SSS [Ministry of Agrarian Policy & Food]
		2020 - 270	2018	198	204	not available	not available	not available	not available				Kyiv Region	SSS [Ministry of Agrarian Policy & Food]
		2025 - 320	2019	201	211	not available	not available	not available	257				Tarashcha	(Tarashcha District Administration)
		2030 - 380	2020	202	209	not available	not available	not available	162				Kivshovata/Kyslivka	(Tarashcha District Administration)
			2021	202	212	not available	not available	not available	92					
			2022						not available					
			2023						85					
	2.1.3. Consumption of fruit per capita, kg/year	2015 - 51	2017	53	76	not available	not available	not available	not available			2.1.3	Ukraine	SSS [Ministry of Agrarian Policy & Food]
		2020 - 65	2018	58	83	not available	not available	not available	not available				Kyiv Region	SSS [Ministry of Agrarian Policy & Food]
		2025 - 78	2019	59	81	not available	not available	not available	80				Tarashcha	(Tarashcha District Administration)
		2030 - 90	2020	57	78	not available	not available	not available	158				Kivshovata/Kyslivka	(Tarashcha District Administration)
			2021	59	82	not available	not available	not available	171					
			2022						not available					
			2023						181					
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		2.2.1	Ukraine	SSS [Ministry of Agrarian Policy & Food]		
		2020 - 10.0	2018	10.9	not available	not available	not available	not available			Kyiv Region	(SSS)		
		2025 - 12.5	2019	10.8	not available	not available	not available	not available			Tarashcha	(Tarashcha District Administration)		
		2030 - 15.0	2020	12.2	not available	not available	not available	not available			Kivshovata/Kyslivka	(Tarashcha District Administration)		
			2021	18.6	not available	not available	not available	not available						
	2.2.2. The index of agricultural production, %	2015 - 95.2	2017	97.8	93.5	not available	not available	not available		2.2.2	Ukraine	SSS		
		2020 - 102.0	2018	108.1	123.8	not available	not available	not available			Kyiv Region	SSS		
		2025 - 102.0	2019	101.4	91.7	not available	not available	not available			Tarashcha	(Tarashcha District Administration)		
		2030 - 102.0	2020	89.9	80.5	not available	not available	not available			Kivshovata/Kyslivka	(Tarashcha District Administration)		
			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		2.3.1	Ukraine	SSS	
			2020 - 103.0	2018	98.5	111.6	not available	not available	not available			Kyiv Region	SSS	
			2025 - 103.0	2019	103.9	not available	not available	not available	not available			Tarashcha	(Tarashcha District Administration)	
			2030 - 103.0	2020	99.5	not available	not available	not available	not available			Kivshovata/Kyslivka	(Tarashcha District Administration)	
			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⁾		2.3.2	Ukraine	SSS [Ministry of Agrarian Policy & Food]		
		2020 - 51.0	2018	39.4	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺²⁾			Kyiv Region	N/A		
		2025 - 57.0	2019	44.3	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾			Tarashcha	N/A		
		2030 - 65.0	2020	45.1	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾			Kivshovata/Kyslivka	N/A		
			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		2.3.3	Ukraine	Ministry of Agrarian Policy & Food		
		2020 - 1.1	2018	0.7	not available	0	0	0			Kyiv Region	(Ministry of Agrarian Policy & Food)		
		2025 - 1.3	2019	1.1	not available	not available	not available	not available			Tarashcha	Tarashcha District Administration		
		2030 - 1.7	2020	1.1	not available	not available	not available	not available			Kivshovata/Kyslivka	Tarashcha District Administration		
		2021	1.0	not available	not available	not available	not available							
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⁾		2.4.1	Ukraine	SSS		
		2020 - 105.0	2018	111.5	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺²⁾			Kyiv Region	N/A		
		2025 - 105.0	2019	108.3	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺²⁾			Tarashcha	N/A		
		2030 - 105.0	2020	102.9	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺²⁾			Kivshovata/Kyslivka	N/A		
			2021	111.3	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺²⁾						

Goal 3: Healthy lives and well-being									
Target	Indicator	Target values		Official data					
					Ukraine	Kyiv R.	Tarashcha	Kivshovata	Kyslivka
3.1. Reduce maternal mortality	3.1.1. Number of cases of maternal mortality, per 100,000 live births	2015 - 12.0	2017	9.1	6.3	0	0	0	
		2020 - 11.8	2018	12.5	13.2	0	0	0	
		2025 - 11.4	2019	14.9	15.3	0	0	0	
		2030 - 11.2	2020	18.7	16.4	0	0	0	
			2021	42.6	39.9	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	8.1	not available	not available	not available	*73 out of 14,204 / 80 out of 12,630
		2020 - 8.5	2018	8.3	7.8	not available	not available	not available	
		2025 - 7.5	2019	8.2	7.4	not available	0	0	
		2030 - 6--7	2020	7.9	7.4	1*	0	0	
			2021	8.3	8.0	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
		2020 - 30.9	2018	42.8	47.2	8.8	54.0	not available	
		2025 - 24.8	2019	42.6	44.3	26.9	not available	not available	
		2030 - 20.6	2020	41.1	44.4	27.9	not available	not available	
			2021	40.6	47.4	18.3	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
		2020 - 51.7	2018	50.5	63.6	52.8	not available	not available	
		2025 - 45.4	2019	49.2	not available	44.9	55.2	not available	
		2030 - 32.9	2020	34.3	41.3	45.7	58.5	not available	
			2021	35.5	40.6	42.4	62.6	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)
		2020 - 56.2	2018	62.1	69.0	38.3	not available	not available	
		2025 - 50.1	2019	57.3	62.3	38.7	not available	not available	
		2030 - 45.0	2020	60.8	65.5	40.8	not available	not available	
			2021	64.5	68.2	42.4	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)
		2020 - 25.5	2018	25.5	26.5	35.8	not available	not available	
		2025 - 23.1	2019	23.4	25.1	0*	not available	not available	
		2030 - 22.0	2020	24.9	27.7	0**	not available	not available	
			2021	11.1	25.7	39.4	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
		2020 - 23	2018	24.1	26.7	107.5	not available	not available	
		2025 - 20	2019	22.6	26.5	not available	not available	not available	
		2030 - 18.3	2020	22.1	26.1	1*	not available	not available	
			2021	20.4	22.0	78.8	not available	not available	
	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
		2020 - 10.1	2018	11.5	15.2	not available	not available	not available	
		2025 - 9.8	2019	11.7	13.5	not available	not available	not available	
		2030 - 9.5	2020	11.6	12.0	1*	not available	not available	
			2021	11.1	11.0	not available	not available	not available	
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
		2020 - 360	2018	387	not available	not available	not available	not available	
		2025 - 330	2019	381	not available	not available	not available	not available	
		2030 - 290	2020	391	not available	not available	not available	not available	

Ukraine	SSS [Ministry of Health]	
Kyiv Region	SSS [Ministry of Health]	
Tarashcha	Department of Statistics in Kyiv Region	
Kivshovata/Kyslivka	Department of Statistics in Kyiv Region	
Ukraine	SSS [Ministry of Health]	
Kyiv Region	SSS [Ministry of Health]	
Tarashcha	Tarashcha District Administration	
Kivshovata/Kyslivka	Tarashcha District Administration	
Ukraine	SSS [Ministry of Health]	
Kyiv Region	SSS [Ministry of Health]	
Tarashcha	Tarashcha City Hospital	
Kivshovata/Kyslivka	Tarashcha City Hospital	
Ukraine	SSS [Ministry of Health]	
Kyiv Region	SSS [Ministry of Health]	
Tarashcha	Tarashcha City Hospital	
Kivshovata/Kyslivka	Tarashcha City Hospital	
Ukraine	SSS [Ministry of Health]	
Kyiv Region	SSS [Ministry of Health]	
Tarashcha	Tarashcha District Administration/Tarashcha City Hospital	
Kivshovata/Kyslivka	(Tarashcha District Administration)	
Ukraine	SSS	
Kyiv Region	SSS	
Tarashcha	Tarashcha District Administration/Tarashcha City Hospital	
Kivshovata/Kyslivka	(Tarashcha District Administration)	
Ukraine	SSS [Ministry of Health]	
Kyiv Region	SSS [Ministry of Health]	
Tarashcha	Tarashcha District Administration/Tarashcha City Hospital	
Kivshovata/Kyslivka	(Tarashcha District Administration)	
Ukraine	SSS [Ministry of Health]	
Kyiv Region	SSS [Ministry of Health]	
Tarashcha	Tarashcha District Administration	
Kivshovata/Kyslivka	(Tarashcha District Administration)	
Ukraine	SSS	
Kyiv Region	SSS	
Tarashcha	(Tarashcha District Administration)	
Kivshovata/Kyslivka	(Tarashcha District Administration)	

Target	Indicator	Target values	Official data						Our survey
				Ukraine	Kyiv R.	Tarashcha	Kivshovata	Kyslivka	Kiv&Kys
4.1. Ensure access to quality school	4.1.1. Share of the population satisfied with the access to	2015 -	2017	new research					not available

Education for all children and adolescents	and quality of schooling services, %	2020 -	2018						not available
		2025 -	2019						62.4
		2030 -	2020						82.5
			2021						69.3
			2022						not available
			2023						92.8
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	not available
		2020 - 80.0	2018	69.1	83.1	100	100	100	not available
		2025 - 90.0	2019	70.5	82.9	100	100	100	90
		2030 - 95.0	2020	74.8	82.3	100	100	100	100
			2021	73.4	81.4	100	100	100	100
			2022						not available
			2023						100
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	not available
		2020 - 7.0	2018			not available	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
			2022						not available
			2023						2.4
4.4. Improve the quality of tertiary education and ensure its close relationship with science, and promote the establishment of towns of education and science in the country	4.4.1. Ukraine's position in the Global Competitiveness Report rating by the quality of higher education	2015 - 34	2017	33	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	
		2020 -	2018	35	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	
		2025 -	2019	not available	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	
		2030 -	2020	not available	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	
			2021	not available	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	
	4.4.2. Number of university towns, units	2015 - 7	2017	1*	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	
		2020 - 10	2018	4*	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	
		2025 - 12	2019	4*	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	
		2030 - 14	2020	3*	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	
			2021	3*	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	
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	not available
		2020 - 10.0	2018	8.6	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available
		2025 - 12.0	2019	8.0	not available	not available	not available	not available	3.0
		2030 - 14.0	2020	8.2	not available	not available	not available	not available	8.5
			2021	8.5	not available	not available	not available	not available	4.1
			2022						not available
			2023						5.5
	4.5.2. Share of the population who reported using the Internet over the past 12 months, %	2015 - 48.9	2017	58.9	67.7	not available	not available	not available	not available
		2020 - 59.0	2018	62.6	70.1	not available	not available	not available	not available
		2025 - 70.0	2019	70.1	77.4	not available	not available	not available	40.0
2030 - 80.0		2020	75.3	81.0	not available	not available	not available	64.9	
		2021	79.4	83.4	not available	not available	not available	72.7	
		2022						not available	
		2023						79.9	
4.6. Eliminate gender disparities among school teachers	4.6.1. Share of men among school teachers, %	2015 - 14.7	2017	14.3	13.0	21.0	13.5	16.0	
		2020 - 17.0	2018	13.4	13.2	21.0	18.0	N/A ^(c4)	
		2025 - 20.0	2019	13.0	not available	20.0	18.0	N/A ^(c4)	
		2030 - 25.0	2020	12.9	12.7	20.0	18.0	N/A ^(c4)	
			2021	12.2	12.5	20.0	18.0	N/A ^(c4)	

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]
Kyiv Region N/A
Tarashcha N/A
Kivshovata/Kyslivka N/A

4.4.2 Ukraine Ministry of Education & Science
Kyiv Region N/A
Tarashcha N/A
Kivshovata/Kyslivka N/A

4.5.1 Ukraine SSS
Kyiv Region (Department of Statistics in Kyiv Region)
Tarascha (Tarashcha District Administration)
Kivshovata/Kyslivka (Tarashcha District Administration)


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

4.6.1 Ukraine SSS [Ministry of Education & Science]
Kyiv Region Institute of Educational Analysis
Tarascha Tarashcha District Administration
Kivshovata/Kyslivka Kivshovata/Kyslivka Village Council

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	
		2020 - 85.0	2018	91.5	99.1	100	100	N/A ^(c4)	
		2025 - 90.0	2019	95.2	100	100	100	N/A ^(c4)	
		2030 - 95.0	2020	98.8	100	100	100	N/A ^(c4)	
			2021	98.4	100	100	100	N/A ^(c4)	
	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
		2020 - 65.5	2018	98.2	95.5*	100	100	N/A ^(c4)	
		2025 - 70.0	2019	98.7	100	100	100	N/A ^(c4)	
		2030 - 80.0	2020	99.3	100	100	100	N/A ^(c4)	
			2021	99.5	100	100	100	N/A ^(c4)	
	4.7.3. Share of full-time secondary schools with inclusive education, %	2015 -	2017	16.7*	32.4*	35	100	0	*unofficial data
		2020 -	2018	24.5	35.0	52	100	N/A ^(c4)	
		2025 -	2019	35.1	56.5	52	100	N/A ^(c4)	
		2030 -	2020	44.1	53.2	74	100	N/A ^(c4)	
			2021	52.2	60.8	74	100	N/A ^(c4)	


4.7.1	Ukraine	SSS [Ministry of Education & Science]
	Kyiv Region	Institute of Educational Analysis
	Tarascha	Tarashcha District Administration
	Kivshovata/Kyslivka	Tarashcha District Administration
4.7.2	Ukraine	SSS [Ministry of Education & Science]
	Kyiv Region	Institute of Educational Analysis
	Tarascha	Tarashcha District Administration
	Kivshovata/Kyslivka	Tarashcha District Administration
4.7.3	Ukraine	www.pedrada.com.ua/SSS [Ministry of Education & Science]
	Kyiv Region	www.pedrada.com.ua/Department of Statistics in Kyiv Region
	Tarascha	Tarashcha District Administration
	Kivshovata/Kyslivka	Kivshovata/Kyslivka School

Goal 5: Gender equality



Target	Indicator	Target values	Official data						Our survey	
				Ukraine	Kyiv R.	Tarashtcha	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 ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)		
		2020 - 3**	2018	10*	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)		
		2025 - 6	2019	13*	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)		
		2030 - 9	2020	24*	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)		
		2021	75*	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)			
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*						
		2020 - 18	2018							
		2025 - 14	2019	0						
		2030 - 10	2020							
		2021								
	5.2.2. Number of complaints regarding domestic violence, thousands	2015 - 2015 - 0.00% (0.00% / 0.00% /								

		2025 - 30	2019	25	25	not available	not available	not available			Tarascha	Tarashcha District Administration	
		2030 - 30	2020	30	30	not available	not available	not available			Kivshovata/Kyslivka	Kivshovata/Kyslivka Village Council	
			2021	30	30	31	N/A ^(c4)	N/A ^(c4)					
	5.4.3. Share of women in senior positions of public service (Category A positions), %	2015 - 16.7	2017	27.8	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)		5.4.3	Ukraine	Ministry of Social Policy	
		2020 - 20.0	2018	not available	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)			Kyiv Region	N/A	
		2025 - 25.0	2019	29.0	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)			Tarascha	N/A	
		2030 - 30.0	2020	33.0	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)			Kivshovata/Kyslivka	N/A	
		2021	28.0	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)						
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	13.8	not available	not available	not available	not available						
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				Tarascha	(Tarashcha District Administration)
		2030 - 3.0	2020	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available				Kivshovata/Kyslivka	(Tarashcha District Administration)
			2021	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available					
	5.6.3. Employment rate of women aged 25-44 with children aged 3-5, %	2015 - 59	2017	53	not available	not available	not available	not available			5.6.3	Ukraine	SSS
		2020 - 63	2018	57	not available	not available	not available	not available				Kyiv Region	(Ptoukha)
		2025 - 67	2019	58	not available	not available	not available	not available				Tarascha	(Tarashcha District Administration)
	2030 - 70	2020	52	not available	not available	not available	not available				Kivshovata/Kyslivka	(Tarashcha District Administration)	
		2021	48	not available	not available	not available	not available						


Goal 6: Clean water and sanitation													
Target	Indicator	Target values	Official data						Our survey				
				Ukraine	Kyiv R.	Tarashcha	Kivshovata	Kyslivka	Kiv&Kys				
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	11	81*	not available	not available	not available	not available	*share of rural and urban population with access to running water	6.1.1	Ukraine Kyiv Region Tarascha Kivshovata/Kyslivka	SSS Ministry of Regional Development (Tarashcha District Administration) (Tarashcha District Administration)
		2020 - 70	2018	12	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available				
		2025 - 95	2019	11	not available	not available	not available	not available	91				
		2030 - 100	2020	14	not available	not available	not available	not available	95				
			2021	12	not available	not available	not available	not available	90				
			2022						not available				
			2023						99				
	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	not available	*share of rural population with access to running water / **share of rural and urban population with access to running water	6.1.2	Ukraine Kyiv Region Tarascha Kivshovata/Kyslivka	Ministry of Regional Development Ministry of Regional Development (Tarashcha District Administration) (Tarashcha District Administration)
		2020 - 70	2018	not available	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	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available	90				
			2022						not available				
			2023						99				
	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(±2)	N/A(±2)		*share of urban population with access to running water / **share of rural and urban population with access to running water	6.1.3	Ukraine Kyiv Region Tarascha Kivshovata/Kyslivka	Ministry of Regional Development Ministry of Regional Development (Tarashcha District Administration) N/A
		2020 - 95	2018	not available	not available	not available	N/A(±2)	N/A(±2)					
		2025 - 100	2019	not available	not available	not available	N/A(±2)	N/A(±2)					
		2030 - 100	2020	not available	not available	not available	N/A(±2)	N/A(±2)					
			2021	not available	not available	not available	N/A(±2)	N/A(±2)					
	6.1.4. Share of the urban population with access to affordable drinking water of assured quality, %	2015 - 90	2017	93.8*	81.3**	not available	N/A(±2)	N/A(±2)		*share of urban population with access to running water / **share of rural and urban population with access to running water	6.1.4	Ukraine Kyiv Region Tarascha Kivshovata/Kyslivka	Ministry of Regional Development Ministry of Regional Development (Tarashcha District Administration) N/A
		2020 - 100	2018	not available	not available	not available	N/A(±2)	N/A(±2)					
		2025 - 100	2019	not available	not available	not available	N/A(±2)	N/A(±2)					
		2030 - 100	2020	not available	not available	not available	N/A(±2)	N/A(±2)					
			2021	not available	not available	not available	N/A(±2)	N/A(±2)					
	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			6.1.5	Ukraine Kyiv Region Tarascha Kivshovata/Kyslivka	Ministry for Communities & Territories Development Ministry for Communities & Territories Development (Tarashcha District Administration) (Tarashcha District Administration)
		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	23.0	not available	not available	not available	not available					
	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(±2)	N/A(±2)		*share of rural and urban population	6.1.6	Ukraine Kyiv Region Tarascha Kivshovata/Kyslivka	Ministry of Communities & Territories Development Ministry for Communities & Territories Development Tarashcha District Administration N/A
		2020 - 90.0	2018	99.3	100	44.4	N/A(±2)	N/A(±2)					
		2025 - 95.0	2019	89.5	100	44.4	N/A(±2)	N/A(±2)					
		2030 - 100.0	2020	99.0	100	44.4	N/A(±2)	N/A(±2)					
			2021	98.0	not available	not available	N/A(±2)	N/A(±2)					
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	not available		6.2.1	Ukraine Kyiv Region Tarascha Kivshovata/Kyslivka	(Ministry of Regional Development) (Ministry of Regional Development) (Tarashcha District Administration) (Tarashcha District Administration)
		2020 - 20.0	2018	not available	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	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available	49.5				
			2022						not available				
		2023							56.6				
	6.2.2. Share of the urban population with access to a centralized water drain, %	2015 - 87.1	2017	95.0	81.3*	14.1	N/A(±2)	N/A(±2)		*share of rural and urban population	6.2.2	Ukraine Kyiv Region Tarascha Kivshovata/Kyslivka	Ministry of Communities & Territories Development Ministry for Communities & Territories Development Tarashcha District Administration N/A
		2020 - 90.0	2018	96.1	100	13.6	N/A(±2)	N/A(±2)					
		2025 - 100.0	2019	77.0	100	13.6	N/A(±2)	N/A(±2)					
		2030 - 100.0	2020	96.2	100	13.6	N/A(±2)	N/A(±2)					
			2021	95.8	not available	not available	N/A(±2)	N/A(±2)					
6.3. Reduce the discharge of untreated wastewater, primarily through innovative technologies of water purification at the national and individual levels	6.3.1. Volume of discharge of polluted (polluted without treatment or insufficiently treated) wastewater into water bodies, millions of cubic metres	2015 - 875	2017	997	1.96*	not available	not available	not available		*raw data	6.3.1	Ukraine Kyiv Region Tarascha Kivshovata/Kyslivka	SSS [State Agency of Water Resources] State Agency of Water Resources (Tarashcha District Administration) (Tarashcha District Administration)
		2020 - 725	2018	952	2.32*	not available	not available	not available					
		2025 - 557	2019	737	2.28*	not available	not available	not available					
		2030 - 279	2020	518	not available	not available	not available	not available					
			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 Kyiv Region Tarascha Kivshovata/Kyslivka	SSS [State Agency of Water Resources] State Agency of Water Resources (Tarashcha District Administration) (Tarashcha District Administration)
		2020 - 13.0	2018	18.3	0.5	not available	not available	not available					
		2025 - 10.0	2019	13.7	0.5	not available	not available	not available					
		2030 - 5.0	2020	10.1	not available	not available	not available	not available					
			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 Kyiv Region Tarascha Kivshovata/Kyslivka	SSS [State Agency of Water Resources] (State Agency of Water Resources) (Tarashcha District Administration) (Tarashcha District Administration)
		2020 - 3.2	2018	11.7	not available	not available	not available	not available					
		2025 - 2.9	2019	13.7	not available	not available	not available	not available					
		2030 - 2.5	2020	10.0	not available	not available	not available	not available					
			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	
		2025 - 80	2019	43	not available	not available	not available	not available	
		2030 - 70	2020	42	not available	not available	not available	not available	
			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 ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	
		2020 - 1	2018	not available*	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	
		2025 - 9	2019	not available*	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	
		2030 - 9	2020	not available*	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	
			2021	not available*	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	

*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.

Kyiv Region	(State Agency of Water Resources)
Tarascha	(Tarashcha District Administration)
Kivshovata/Kyslivka	(Tarashcha District Administration)
Ukraine	(State Agency of Water Resources)
Kyiv Region	N/A
Tarascha	N/A
Kivshovata/Kyslivka	N/A

Goal 7: Affordable and clean energy 									
Target	Indicator	Target values	Official data						Our survey
				Ukraine	Kyiv R.	Tarashcha	Kiyshovata	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 ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	
		2020 - 163.8	2018	159.3	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	
		2025 - 178.4	2019	154.0	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	
		2030 - 182.0	2020	148.9	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	
			2021	156.6	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	
	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	11.3	not available	not available	not available	not available	
			2021	11.3	not available	not available	not available	not available	
	7.1.3. Heat losses in heat networks, %	2015 - 20	2017	11	38	not available	not available	not available	
		2020 - 18	2018	19	not available	not available	not available	not available	
		2025 - 14	2019	19	not available	not available	not available	not available	
		2030 - 12	2020	20	not available	not available	not available	not available	
			2021	21	not available	not available	not available	not available	
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	67	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	
		2020 - <15	2018	70	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	
		2025 - <12	2019	69	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	
		2030 - <12	2020	70	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	
			2021	68	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	
	7.2.2. Share of one supplier of the nuclear fuel market, %	2015 - >95	2017	59	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	
		2020 - <70	2018	61	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	
		2025 - <60	2019	55	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	
		2030 - <50	2020	54	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	
			2021	70	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	
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	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available	
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	0.17	not available	not available	not available	not available	
			2021	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available	


7.1.1	Ukraine	SSS [Ministry of Energy & Coal Industry]
	Kyiv Region	N/A
	Tarascha	N/A
	Kivshovata/Kyslivka	N/A
7.1.2	Ukraine	SSS [Ministry of Energy & Coal Industry]
	Kyiv Region	Department of Statistics in Kyiv Region
	Tarascha	Tarashcha District Administration
	Kivshovata/Kyslivka	(Tarashcha District Administration)
7.1.3	Ukraine	SSS [Ministry of Communities & Territories Development]
	Kyiv Region	SSS [Ministry of Communities & Territories Development]
	Tarascha	(Tarashcha District Administration)
	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.	Tarashtcha	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	8.1.1	Ukraine	SSS
		2020 - 104.0	2018	103.4	106.5	not available	not available	not available			Kyiv Region	SSS
		2025 - 106.0	2019	103.2	103.8	not available	not available	not available			Tarascha	(Tarashtcha District Administration)
		2030 - 107.0	2020	96.2	96.7	not available	not available	not available			Kivshovata/Kyslivka	(Tarashtcha District Administration)
			2021	103.4	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		8.1.2	Ukraine	SSS
		2020 - 23.0	2018	17.2	not available	not available	not available	not available			Kyiv Region	(Department of Statistics in Kyiv Region)
		2025 - 28.0	2019	17.6	not available	not available	not available	not available			Tarascha	(Tarashtcha District Administration)
		2030 - 22.0	2020	13.4	not available	not available	not available	not available			Kivshovata/Kyslivka	(Tarashtcha District Administration)
			2021	13.2	not available	not available	not available	not available				
	8.1.3. Share of exports of goods whose production uses technologies of high and medium high level in total exports of goods, % (groups 'Products of chemical and related industries', 'Polymers, plastics and articles thereof', 'Machinery, equipment and mechanisms, electrical equipment', 'Ground transportation, aircraft, floating craft', 90th subgroup of the group 'Optical and photographic devices and appliances' (UCGFEA))	2015 - 19.2	2017	16.8	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)		8.1.3	Ukraine	SSS
		2020 - 25.0	2018	17.0	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)			Kyiv Region	N/A
		2025 - 28.0	2019	16.4	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)			Tarascha	N/A
		2030 - 30.0	2020	16.4	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)			Kivshovata/Kyslivka	N/A
			2021	14.6	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)				
	8.1.4. Ukraine's position as rated by the Global Innovation Index	2015 - 64	2017	50	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)		8.1.4	Ukraine	SSS [Ministry for Development of Economy, Trade & Agriculture]
		2020 - 50	2018	43	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)			Kyiv Region	N/A
		2025 - 45	2019	47	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)			Tarascha	N/A
		2030 - 40	2020	45	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)			Kivshovata/Kyslivka	N/A
			2021	49	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)				
8.2. Increase the efficiency of production based on sustainable development and the development of compaitive high-tech industries	8.2.1. The return on assets	2015 - 0.23	2017	0.12	not available	not available	not available	not available		8.2.1	Ukraine	SSS [Ministry for Development of Economy, Trade & Agriculture]
		2020 - 0.26	2018	0.12	not available	not available	not available	not available			Kyiv Region	(Ministry for Development of Economy, Trade & Agriculture)
		2025 - 0.35	2019	0.12	not available	not available	not available	not available			Tarascha	(Tarashtcha District Administration)
		2030 - 0.45	2020	0.12	not available	not available	not available	not available			Kivshovata/Kyslivka	(Tarashtcha District Administration)
			2021	0.12	not available	not available	not available	not available				
	8.2.2. Productivity growth rate, %	2015 - 99.1*	2017	103.3	104.5	not available	not available	not available	*reference year: 2000	8.2.2	Ukraine	SSS [Ministry for Development of Economy, Trade & Agriculture]
		2020 - 104.0	2018	102.0	104.4	not available	not available	not available			Kyiv Region	Ministry for Development of Economy, Trade & Agriculture
		2025 - 103.6	2019	101.9	100	not available	not available	not available			Tarascha	(Tarashtcha District Administration)
		2030 - 105.8	2020	102.0	98.7	not available	not available	not available			Kivshovata/Kyslivka	(Tarashtcha District Administration)
			2021	105.5	not available	not available	not available	not available				
	8.2.3. Material content of GDP (ratio of intermediate costs from the tables 'input-output' of activities that produce material products to total GDP)	2015 - 0.88	2017	0.86	not available	not available	not available	not available		8.2.3	Ukraine	Ministry for Development of Economy, Trade & Agriculture
		2020 - 0.87	2018	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available			Kyiv Region	(Ministry for Development of Economy, Trade & Agriculture)
		2025 - 0.82	2019	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available			Tarascha	(Tarashtcha District Administration)
		2030 - 0.77	2020	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available			Kivshovata/Kyslivka	(Tarashtcha District Administration)
			2021	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available				
8.3. Increase employment	8.3.1. Employment rate among those aged 20-64, %	2015 - 64.4	2017	64.2	65.1	58.2**	47.2**	47.9**	*among those aged 15-70 **among those in working age	8.3.1	Ukraine	SSS
		2020 - 66.0	2018	65.6	58.5*	not available	not available	not available			Kyiv Region	SSS
		2025 - 68.0	2019	66.9	68.1	58.5**	53.1**	60.3**			Tarascha	Tarashtcha District Administration
		2030 - 70.0	2020	65.2	66.5	60.6**	46.5**	56.6**			Kivshovata/Kyslivka	Tarashtcha District Administration
			2021	64.8	66.1	60.8**	46.4**	56.9**				
			2022									
			2023									
8.4. Reduce the share of youth not in employment, education or professional training	8.4.1. Share of youth not in employment, education or professional training in the total number of those aged 15-24, %	2015 - 17.7	2017	16.5	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available	8.4.1	Ukraine	SSS
		2020 - 17.0	2018	14.5	not available	not available	not available	not available			Kyiv Region	(Department of Statistics in Kyiv Region)

				2025 - 16.5	2019	15.6	not available	not available	not available	not available	16.7			Tarascha	(Tarascha District Administration)
				2030 - 15.5	2020	15.5	not available	not available	not available	not available	11.1			Kivshovata/Kyslivka	(Tarascha District Administration)
					2021	14.3	not available	not available	not available	not available	33.3				
					2022						not available				
					2023						11.1				
8.5. Promote a safe and secure working environment for all workers, including through the application of innovative technologies in terms of health and safety	8.5.1. Number of victims of accidents at work that led to disability of 1 day or more, % of 2015 level	2015 - 100	2017	101	60	not available	not available	not available			8.5.1	Ukraine	SSS [State Labour Service]		
		2020 - 75	2018	97	50	not available	not available	not available				Kyiv Region	SSS [State Labour Service]		
		2025 - 60	2019	91	61	not available	not available	not available				Tarascha	(Tarascha District Administration)		
		2030 - 55	2020	85	101	not available	not available	not available				Kivshovata/Kyslivka	(Tarascha District Administration)		
			2021	80	64	not available	not available	not available							
	8.5.2. Number of workers killed in accidents at work, % of 2015 level	2015 - 100	2017	98	87	1*	not available	not available	not available		*raw data (0 in 2015)	8.5.2	Ukraine	SSS [State Labour Service]	
		2020 - 70	2018	109	83	0*	not available	not available	not available				Kyiv Region	SSS [State Labour Service]	
		2025 - 50	2019	113	57	not available	not available	not available				Tarascha	Tarashcha District Administration		
		2030 - 45	2020	101	61	not available	not available	not available				Kivshovata/Kyslivka	(Tarascha District Administration)		
			2021	103	96	not available	not available	not available							
	8.5.3. Share of workers employed in jobs with hazardous working conditions in the total full-time payroll, %	2015 - 26	2017	28	24	not available	not available	not available	not available			8.5.3	Ukraine	SSS (updated every 2 years)	
		2020 - 22	2018	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available				Kyiv Region	SSS (updated every 2 years)	
		2025 - 17	2019	30	38	not available	not available	not available	not available				Tarascha	(Tarascha District Administration)	
		2030 - 12	2020	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available				Kivshovata/Kyslivka	(Tarascha District Administration)	
			2021	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available						
	8.6. Create institutional and financial capacities for the self-realization of the potential of the economically active population and the development of the creative economy	8.6.1. Number of persons employed by SMEs, millions of persons	2015 - 6.5	2017	8.1 (19.2%)*	0.4	0.001919	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 2018 (1,761,112) / ****converted to % by population in 2018 (31,309)	8.6.1	Ukraine	SSS	
			2020 - 8.3	2018	7.0 (16.5%)*	0.5	0.00227	not available	not available				Kyiv Region	SSS	
			2025 - 9.5	2019	7.4 (17.5%)*	not available	not available	not available	not available				Tarascha	Tarashcha District Administration	
			2030 - 10.5	2020	7.4 (17.5%)*	not available	not available	not available	not available				Kivshovata/Kyslivka	(Tarascha District Administration)	
				2021	7.3 (17.2%)*	not available	not available	not available	not available						
8.6.2. Share of value added against production costs of SMEs, % of total value added against production costs		2015 - 59	2017	63	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available			8.6.2	Ukraine	SSS	
		2020 - 70	2018	64	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available				Kyiv Region	(SSS)	
		2025 - 75	2019	66	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available				Tarascha	(Tarascha District Administration)	
		2030 - 80	2020	70	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available				Kivshovata/Kyslivka	(Tarascha District Administration)	
			2021	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available						
8.6.3. Share of SMEs with a loan or line of credit, in the total, %		2015 -	2017	new research							8.6.3	Ukraine			
		2020 -	2018									Kyiv Region			
		2025 -	2019									Tarascha			
		2030 -	2020									Kivshovata/Kyslivka			
			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 ⁽⁺⁾		* stop reporting	8.6.4	Ukraine	SSS [Ministry for Development of Economy, Trade & Agriculture]		
		2020 - 30	2018	71	N/A ⁽⁺⁾	N/A ⁽⁺⁾	N/A ⁽⁺⁾	N/A ⁽⁺⁾				Kyiv Region	N/A		
		2025 - 25	2019	64	N/A ⁽⁺⁾	N/A ⁽⁺⁾	N/A ⁽⁺⁾	N/A ⁽⁺⁾				Tarascha	N/A		
		2030 - 20	2020	not available*	N/A ⁽⁺⁾	N/A ⁽⁺⁾	N/A ⁽⁺⁾	N/A ⁽⁺⁾				Kivshovata/Kyslivka	N/A		
			2021	not available*	N/A ⁽⁺⁾	N/A ⁽⁺⁾	N/A ⁽⁺⁾	N/A ⁽⁺⁾							

Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure										
Target	Indicator	Target values	Official data						Our survey	
				Ukraine	Kyiv R.	Tarashcha	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					

[illegible]

	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, %	2025 - 28 2030 - 29	2019 2020 2021	22 21 20	not available not available not available	not available not available not available	N/A ^(c4) N/A ^(c4) N/A ^(c4)	N/A ^(c4) N/A ^(c4) N/A ^(c4)	
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	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available	
	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 ^(c4)	N/A ^(c4)	
		2020 - 5.0	2018	0.8	1.4	0	N/A ^(c4)	N/A ^(c4)	
		2025 - 10.0	2019	1.3	not available	not available	N/A ^(c4)	N/A ^(c4)	
		2030 - 15.0	2020	1.9	not available	not available	N/A ^(c4)	N/A ^(c4)	
			2021	not available	not available	not available	N/A ^(c4)	N/A ^(c4)	
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	not available
		2020 - 50	2018	62	69	not available	not available	not available	not available
		2025 - 75	2019	46	69	not available	not available	not available	38
		2030 - 100	2020	52	76	not available	not available	not available	50
			2021	54	not available	not available	not available	not available	59
			2022						not available
			2023						58
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	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available	

	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.	Tarashcha	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	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available	
	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	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available	
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 harassment based on discrimination in total population, %	2015 - 9	2017	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available
		2020 - 7	2018	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available
		2025 - 5	2019	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available	5
		2030 - 3	2020	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available	8
			2021	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available	4
			2022						not available
			2023						4
10.3. Ensure access to social services	10.3.1. Share of rural households who suffered from discrimination due to lack of access to ambulances, road to	2015 - 39.9	2017	38.2	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available

	deprivation due to lack of access to ambulance services in the settlement, %	2020 - 30.0	2018		not available	not available	not available	not available	not available
		2025 - 20.0	2019	39.2	not available	not available	not available	not available	33.7
		2030 - 15.0	2020		not available	not available	not available	not available	48.8
			2021	33.7	not available	not available	not available	not available	20.6
			2022						not available
			2023						6.8
	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	not available
		2020 - 20.0	2018		not available	not available	not available	not available	not available
		2025 - 15.0	2019	29.6	not available	not available	not available	not available	24.0
		2030 - 10.0	2020		not available	not available	not available	not available	76.2
			2021	26.0	not available	not available	not available	not available	19.2
			2022						not available
			2023						4.4
	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	not available
		2020 - 18.0	2018		not available	not available	not available	not available	not available
		2025 - 13.0	2019	24.4	not available	not available	not available	not available	10.5
		2030 - 10.0	2020		not available	not available	not available	not available	10.7
			2021	24.7	not available	not available	not available	not available	7.9
			2022						not available
			2023						3.2
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	24.7	20.5	not available	not available	not available	
		2020 - 23.0	2018	29.6	23.6	not available	not available	not available	
		2025 - 18.0	2019	45.8	33.6	not available	not available	not available	
		2030 - 15.0	2020	70.2	45.0	not available	not available	not available	
			2021	158.2	98.1	not available	not available	not available	
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	
		2025 - 37	2019	33		not available	not available	not available	
		2030 - 40	2020	34		not available	not available	not available	
			2021	32		not available	not available	not available	

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 Institute of Demography & Social Research
Kyiv Region Institute of Demography & Social Research
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.	Tarashcha	Kivshovata	Kyslivka	
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	28	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available
		2020 - 40	2018	23	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available
		2025 - 35	2019	19	not available	not available	not available	not available	38
		2030 - 30	2020	34	not available	not available	not available	not available	36
			2021	30	not available	not available	not available	not available	34
			2022						not available
			2023						33
	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	not available
		2020 - 37	2018	not available	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	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available	0
			2022						not available

11.1.1 Ukraine Ministry of Infrastructure
Kyiv Region (Department of Statistics in Kyiv Region)
Tarascha (Tarashcha District Administration)
Kivshovata/Kyslivka (Tarashcha District Administration)

11.1.2 Ukraine (Ministry of Regional Department)
Kyiv Region (Ministry of Regional Department)
Tarascha (Tarashcha District Administration)
Kivshovata/Kyslivka (Tarashcha District Administration)

			2023					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	100	not available	not available	not available	not available		
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 ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	
		2020 - 9	2018	7	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	
		2025 - 11	2019	7	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	
		2030 - 13	2020	7	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	
		2021	7	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾	N/A ⁽⁺¹⁾		
	11.3.2. Number of monuments of national importance included in the State Monument List of Ukraine, units	2015 - 855	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	11.5.1
		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	78.5	not available	not available	not available	not available		
	11.5.2. Total volume of air emissions of pollutants from stationary sources, conventionally reduced to carbon monoxide in view of the relative aggressiveness of main pollutants, % of 2015 level	2015 - 100 (48.28 conv. million)	2017	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available	11.5.2
		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	
		2030 - 85	2020	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available	
		2021	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available		
	11.5.3. Total volume of air emissions of pollutants from mobile sources, conventionally reduced to carbon monoxide in view of the relative aggressiveness of main pollutants, % of 2015 level	2015 - 100 (14.09 conv. million)	2017	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available	11.5.3
		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	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available		
	11.5.4. Number of cities in Ukraine where the average daily concentration of main air pollutants exceeds the average daily maximum permissible concentration, units	2015 - 23	2017	34	not available	not available	N/A ⁽⁺²⁾	N/A ⁽⁺²⁾	11.5.4
		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	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⁾	11.6.1
		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⁾	

production of local products			2021	53	not available	not available	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	
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Goal 12: Sustainable consumption and production									
Target	Indicator	Target values	Official data					Our survey	
				Ukraine	Kyiv R.	Tarascha	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	95	not available	not available	not available	not available	
		2025 - 80	2019	89	not available	not available	not available	not available	
		2030 - 60	2020	89	not available	not available	not available	not available	
			2021	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available	
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	1.7	not available	not available	not available	not available	
	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 ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	
		2020 - 10.0	2018	10.6	not available	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	
		2025 - 7.0	2019	12.2	not available	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	
		2030 - 5.0	2020	12.2	not available	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	
			2021	12.5	not available	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	
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 generation, and increase recycling and reuse through innovative technologies and production	12.4.1. Volume of waste generated by all economic activities per unit of GDP, kg per USD1,000 PPP in 2011	2015 - 977.4	2017	1,073.0	not available	not available	not available	not available	
		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	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available	
	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	not available	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	(Tarascha District Administration)
	Kivshovata/Kyslivka	(Tarascha District Administration)
12.2.1	Ukraine	SSS
	Kyiv Region	(Ministry of Agricultural Policy)
	Tarascha	(Tarascha District Administration)
	Kivshovata/Kyslivka	(Tarascha 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
	Kyiv Region	(SSS)
	Tarascha	(Tarascha District Administration)
	Kivshovata/Kyslivka	(Tarascha District Administration)
12.4.2	Ukraine	SSS
	Kyiv Region	SSS
	Tarascha	(Tarascha District Administration)
	Kivshovata/Kyslivka	(Tarascha 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 atmosphere	13.1.1. Ratio of GHG emissions to 1990 level, %	2015 -	2017	34.3	not available	not available	not available	not available	

*Tarascha in 2018: CO2-0.409 thousand tonnes, NO2-0.00026 thousand tonnes

the economy	2020 -	2018	36.1	not available	*	not available	not available	tonnes, CO ₂ -equivalent, CH ₄ -N ₂ O-0.00000078 thousand tonnes, CH ₄ -0.00000076 thousand tonnes	Kyiv Region	(Ministry of Energy & Environment Protection)
	2025 -	2019	35.2	not available	not available	not available	not available		Tarascha	(Tarascha District Administration)
	2030 -	2020	34.7	not available	not available	not available	not available		Kivshovata/Kyslivka	(Tarascha District Administration)
		2021	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available			

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	2	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	
14.2. Ensure the sustainable management and protection of marine and coastal ecosystems, and improve their resilience and recovery through innovative technologies	14.2.1. Share of administrative units (districts) which introduced integrated management of coastal areas, %	2015 - 0	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	not available	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	
	14.2.2. Area of territories and objects of the natural reserve fund of coastal regions, % of the territory of coastal areas	2015 - 5.8	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	627.6	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	
14.3. Implement effective regulation of extraction of marine resources	14.3.1. Volumes of legal extraction of marine bio-resources in the exclusive maritime zone of Ukraine, thousands of tonnes	2015 - 34.2	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 ^(*)	
		2025 - 38.0	2019	30.2	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	
		2030 - 40.0	2020	18.6	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	
			2021	11.7	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
	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	Kiv&Kys
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 2025 - 7046.4 2030 - 9063.2 (15.0%)	2017	3985 (6.6%)*	not available	0 333 3 (0 195 1)*** 0 371 (0 425 0)***	not available	not available	
			2018	3992 (6.6%)*	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	
		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	

*out of 60,354.9 thousand ha / **out of 75,766 thosand ha	15.1.1	Ukraine	SSS [Ministry of Energy & Environment Protection]
		Kyiv Region	(Ministry of Energy & Environment Protection)
		Tarascha	Tarascha District Administration
		Kivshovata/Kyslivka	(Tarascha District Administration)
	15.1.2	Ukraine	SSS [Ministry of Energy & Environment Protection]
		Kyiv Region	(Ministry of Energy & Environment Protection)
		Tarascha	(Tarascha District Administration)
		Kivshovata/Kyslivka	(Tarascha District Administration)

[illegible]

		2025 - 2.00	2019	1.13	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	
		2030 - 2.54	2020	1.26	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	
			2021	1.27	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	

Tarascha N/A
Kivshovata/Kyslivka N/A

Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions 									
Target	Indicator	Target values	Official data						Our data
				Ukraine	Kyiv R.	Taraschcha	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	12.0	not available	not available	not available	not available	
	16.1.2. Number of victims of physical violence in the last 12 months (murder and assassination attempt, rape and attempted rape, serious injuries), per 100,000 persons	2015 - 14.0	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	3661	not available	not available	not available	not available	
	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	
			2021	163	not available	not available	not available	not available	
	16.2.2. Number of street children, thousands of persons	2015 -	2017	new research		0	0	0	
		2020 -	2018			0	0	0	
		2025 -	2019			0	0	0	
		2030 -	2020			0	0	0	
			2021			0	0	0	
	16.2.3. Number of victims of sexual exploitation, thousands of persons	2015 -	2017	new research					
		2020 -	2018						
		2025 -	2019						
		2030 -	2020						
			2021						
16.3. Increase confidence in courts and ensure equal access to justice	16.3.1. Level of public confidence in the court, %*	2015 - 5	2017	38	not available	not available	not available	not available	*responded by experts (attorneys, lawyers)
		2020 - 35	2018	41	not available	not available	not available	not available	
		2025 - 45	2019	44	not available	not available	not available	not available	
		2030 - 55	2020	27	not available	not available	not available	not available	
			2021	27	not available	not available	not available	not available	
			2022						
			2023						
	16.3.2. Level of public awareness of the right to free legal assistance, %	2015 - n/a	2017	393228*	not available	not available	not available	not available	*raw data
		2020 - 70	2018	400478*	not available	not available	not available	not available	
		2025 - 80	2019	404030*	not available	not available	not available	not available	
		2030 - 90	2020	354018*	not available	not available	not available	not available	

16.1.1 Ukraine SSS [Prosecutor General's Office]
Kyiv Region (Prosecutor General's Office)
Tarascha (Tarashcha District Administration)
Kivshovata/Kyslivka (Tarashcha District Administration)

16.1.2 Ukraine SSS [Prosecutor General's Office]
Kyiv Region (Prosecutor General's Office)
Tarascha (Tarashcha District Administration)
Kivshovata/Kyslivka (Tarashcha District Administration)

16.1.3 Ukraine SSS [Prosecutor General's Office]
Kyiv Region (Prosecutor General's Office)
Tarascha (Tarashcha District Administration)
Kivshovata/Kyslivka (Tarashcha District Administration)

16.2.1 Ukraine SSS [Prosecutor General's Office]
Kyiv Region (Prosecutor General's Office)
Tarascha (Tarashcha District Administration)
Kivshovata/Kyslivka (Tarashcha District Administration)

16.2.2 Ukraine
Kyiv Region
Tarascha Tarashcha District Administration
Kivshovata/Kyslivka Kivshovata/Kyslivka Village Council

16.2.3 Ukraine
Kyiv Region
Tarascha
Kivshovata/Kyslivka

16.3.1 Ukraine SSS [State Judicial Administration]
Kyiv Region (State Judicial Administration)
Tarascha (Tarashcha District Administration)
Kivshovata/Kyslivka (Tarashcha District Administration)

16.3.2 Ukraine Ministry of Justice
Kyiv Region
Tarascha
Kivshovata/Kyslivka

			2021	426459*	not available	not available	not available	not available	59			
			2022						not available			
			2023						51			
16.4. Strengthen the system for preventing and counteracting the legalization of illegal incomes, the financing of terrorism and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction	16.4.1. Share of high-level risks in the overall national aggregate of risks in the system for preventing and counteracting the legalization of illegal incomes, the financing of terrorism and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, %	2015 - n/a	2017	24	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)		16.4.1	Ukraine	SSS [State Financial Monitoring Service] (updated every 3 years)
		2020 - 21	2018	24	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)			Kyiv Region	N/A
		2025 - 17	2019	25	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)			Tarascha	N/A
		2030 - 13	2020	25	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)			Kivshovata/Kyslivka	N/A
			2021	25	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)				
16.5. Reduce illicit trafficking of weapons, ammunition and explosive materials	16.5.1. Number of weapons seized from individuals, organized groups and criminal organizations, units	2015 - 1890	2017	3292	not available	not available	not available	not available		16.5.1	Ukraine	SSS [Prosecutor General's Office]
		2020 - 2000	2018	2985	not available	not available	not available	not available			Kyiv Region	(Prosecutor General's Office)
		2025 - 2250	2019	2630	not available	not available	not available	not available			Tarascha	(Tarashcha District Administration)
		2030 - 2500	2020	2332	not available	not available	not available	not available			Kivshovata/Kyslivka	(Tarashcha District Administration)
			2021	2319	not available	not available	not available	not available				
	16.5.2. Amount of ammunition seized from individuals, organized groups and criminal organizations, units	2015 - 2803	2017	280276	32340	not available	not available	not available		16.5.2	Ukraine	SSS [Prosecutor General's Office]
		2020 - 3000	2018	273167	5467	not available	not available	not available			Kyiv Region	SSS [Prosecutor General's Office]
		2025 - 3250	2019	206918	6608	not available	not available	not available			Tarascha	(Tarashcha District Administration)
		2030 - 3500	2020	180562	3945	not available	not available	not available			Kivshovata/Kyslivka	(Tarashcha District Administration)
			2021	135152	2838	not available	not available	not available				
	16.5.3. Number of criminal offences under Article 263 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine (illegal handling of weapons, ammunition or explosives), units	2015 - 6307	2017	8002	not available	not available	not available	not available		16.5.3	Ukraine	SSS [Prosecutor General's Office]
		2020 - 6360	2018	7466	not available	not available	not available	not available			Kyiv Region	(Prosecutor General's Office)
		2025 - 6400	2019	6204	not available	not available	not available	not available			Tarascha	(Tarashcha District Administration)
		2030 - 6430	2020	5116	not available	not available	not available	not available			Kivshovata/Kyslivka	(Tarashcha District Administration)
			2021	4067	not available	not available	not available	not available				
16.6. Reduce the scale of corruption	16.6.1. Index of perception of corruption in the public sector by the business community and experts	2015 - 27	2017	131 th (27)*	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)		16.6.1	Ukraine	SSS [Ministry for Development of Economy, Trade & Agriculture]
		2020 - 40	2018	120 th (33)*	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)			Kyiv Region	N/A
		2025 - 50	2019	126 th (30)*	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)			Tarascha	N/A
		2030 - 60	2020	117 th (35)*	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)			Kivshovata/Kyslivka	N/A
			2021	122 th (32)*	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)				
		2022							**			
		2023							***			

16.7. Increase the efficiency of government bodies and local self-government	16.7.1. Share of the population satisfied with their recent experience of the use of public services, %	2015 - n/a	2017	new research					not available	16.7.1	Ukraine	
		2020 - 40	2018						not available		Kyiv Region	
		2025 - 50	2019						42		Tarascha	
		2030 - 80	2020						59		Kivshovata/Kyslivka	
			2021						49			
			2022						not available			
		2023							81			
16.8. Recovery of conflict affected areas in eastern Ukraine	16.8.1. Share of the population satisfied with their experience of the use of infrastructure and the level of social services in key areas in Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts, %	2015 - n/a	2017	51	N/A ^(c3)	N/A ^(c3)	N/A ^(c3)	N/A ^(c3)		16.8.1	Ukraine	Ministry for Reintegration of the Temporary Occupied Territories
		2020 - 70	2018	50	N/A ^(c3)	N/A ^(c3)	N/A ^(c3)	N/A ^(c3)			Kyiv Region	N/A
		2025 - 80	2019	57	N/A ^(c3)	N/A ^(c3)	N/A ^(c3)	N/A ^(c3)			Tarascha	N/A
		2030 - 100	2020	not available	N/A ^(c3)	N/A ^(c3)	N/A ^(c3)	N/A ^(c3)			Kivshovata/Kyslivka	N/A
			2021	not available	N/A ^(c3)	N/A ^(c3)	N/A ^(c3)	N/A ^(c3)				
	16.8.2. Share of the population satisfied with the level of administrative governance services in Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts, %	2015 - n/a	2017	not available	N/A ^(c3)	N/A ^(c3)	N/A ^(c3)	N/A ^(c3)		16.8.2	Ukraine	Ministry for Reintegration of the Temporary Occupied Territories
		2020 - 70	2018	62	N/A ^(c3)	N/A ^(c3)	N/A ^(c3)	N/A ^(c3)			Kyiv Region	N/A
		2025 - 80	2019	64	N/A ^(c3)	N/A ^(c3)	N/A ^(c3)	N/A ^(c3)			Tarascha	N/A
		2030 - 100	2020	not available	N/A ^(c3)	N/A ^(c3)	N/A ^(c3)	N/A ^(c3)			Kivshovata/Kyslivka	N/A
			2021	not available	N/A ^(c3)	N/A ^(c3)	N/A ^(c3)	N/A ^(c3)				
	16.8.3. Demined area in Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts, hectares	2015 -	2017	8036	N/A ^(c3)	N/A ^(c3)	N/A ^(c3)	N/A ^(c3)		16.8.3	Ukraine	SSS
		2020 -	2018	5783	N/A ^(c3)	N/A ^(c3)	N/A ^(c3)	N/A ^(c3)			Kyiv Region	N/A

		2025 -	2019	6148	N/A ^(c3)	N/A ^(c3)	N/A ^(c3)	N/A ^(c3)	
		2030 -	2020	2827	N/A ^(c3)	N/A ^(c3)	N/A ^(c3)	N/A ^(c3)	
			2021	2543	N/A ^(c3)	N/A ^(c3)	N/A ^(c3)	N/A ^(c3)	
16.9. Strengthen social stability, and promote peacebuilding and community security	16.9.1. Index of social cohesion and reconciliation (SCORE)	2015 -	2017	new research	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	
		2020 -	2018		N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	
		2025 -	2019		N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	
		2030 -	2020		N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	
			2021		N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	

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	3.4	not available	0.001*	not available	not available	*raw data
		2020 - 10.0	2018	4.9	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	-0.1	not available	not available	not available	not available	
			2021	7.5	not available	not available	not available	not available	
17.2. Consistently reduce the debt burden on the economy	17.2.1. Ratio of gross external debt to exports of goods and services in annual terms	2015 - 28.2	2017	214.3	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	
		2020 - 18.0	2018	194.0	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	
		2025 - 11.0	2019	192.0	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	
		2030 - 7.0	2020	207.0	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	
			2021	158.6	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	
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 ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	*raw data (agreed number of project)
		2020 - 15	2018	189*	19*	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	
		2025 - 30	2019	187*	15*	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	N/A ^(c1)	
		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)	

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
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

New indicators

Goal 2: End hunger, promote sustainable agriculture 								
Target	Indicator	Target values	Official data					
				Ukraine	Kyiv R.	Tarashcha	Kivshovata	Kyslivka
2.1. Ensure accessibility to balanced nutrition to the level of scientifically based standards for all population groups	2.1.3. Fish consumption per person, kg/year	2015 -	2017	10.1	15.1	not available	not available	not available
		2020 -	2018	11.8	16.3	not available	not available	not available
		2025 -	2019	12.5	16.8	not available	not available	not available
		2030 -	2020	12.4	16.1	not available	not available	not available
			2021	13.2	19.1	not available	not available	not available
	2.1.4. Consumption of vegetables per person, kg/year	2015 -	2017	159.7	174.1	not available	not available	not available
		2020 -	2018	163.9	181.2	not available	not available	not available
		2025 -	2019	164.7	181.9	not available	not available	not available
		2030 -	2020	164.0	173.3	not available	not available	not available
			2021	165.9	172.9	not available	not available	not available

Ukraine SSS

Kyiv Region SSS

Tarashcha (Tarashcha District Administration)


Kivshovata/Kyslivka (Tarashcha District Administration)

Ukraine SSS

Kyiv Region SSS

Tarashcha (Tarashcha District Administration)

Kivshovata/Kyslivka (Tarashcha District Administration)

Goal 4: Quality education 								
Target	Indicator	Target values	Official data					
				Ukraine	Kyiv R.	Tarashcha	Kivshovata	Kyslivka
4.1. Ensure access to quality school education for all children and adolescents	4.1.2. The number of students of full-time general secondary education institutions per teacher, at the beginning of the academic year, persons	2015 -	2017	8.9	not available	not available	not available	not available
		2020 -	2018	9.2	not available	not available	not available	not available
		2025 -	2019	9.4	not available	not available	not available	not available
		2030 -	2020	9.6	not available	not available	not available	not available
			2021	9.7	not available	not available	not available	not available
4.4. Improve the quality of tertiary education and ensure its close relationship with science, and promote the establishment of towns of education and science in the country	4.4.3. Expenses for specialist training, hryvnias	2015 -	2017	174,587	not available	not available	not available	not available
		2020 -	2018	265,327	not available	not available	not available	not available
		2025 -	2019	306,540	not available	not available	not available	not available
		2030 -	2020	223,476	not available	not available	not available	not available
			2021	275,521	not available	not available	not available	not available
	4.4.4. Expenses of institutions of higher education for carrying out scientific, hryvnias	2015 -	2017	1,003	not available	not available	not available	not available
		2020 -	2018	1,147	not available	not available	not available	not available
		2025 -	2019	1,157	not available	not available	not available	not available
		2030 -	2020	1,260	not available	not available	not available	not available
			2021	1,703	not available	not available	not available	not available

Ukraine Ministry of Education and Science

Kyiv Region (Ministry of Education and Science)

Tarashcha (Tarashcha District Administration)

Kivshovata/Kyslivka (Tarashcha District Administration)

Ukraine Ministry of Education and Science

Kyiv Region (Ministry of Education and Science)

Tarashcha (Tarashcha District Administration)


Kivshovata/Kyslivka (Tarashcha District Administration)

Ukraine Ministry of Education and Science

Kyiv Region (Ministry of Education and Science)

Tarashcha (Tarashcha District Administration)

Kivshovata/Kyslivka (Tarashcha District Administration)


Goal 5: Gender equality 								
Target	Indicator	Target values	Official data					
				Ukraine	Kyiv R.	Tarashcha	Kivshovata	Kyslivka
5.2. Reduce the level of gender-based and	5.2.3. Number of created specialized support services for	2015 -	2017	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available

5.2.1 Ukraine Ministry of Social Policy

domestic violence, and ensure efficient prevention of its manifestations and timely assistance to victims	victims of domestic violence, persons	2020 -	2018	160	not available	not available	not available	not available	Kyiv Region Tarascha Kivshovata/Kyslivka	(Ministry of Social Policy) (Tarashcha District Administration) (Tarashcha District Administration)	
		2025 -	2019	553	not available	not available	not available	not available			
		2030 -	2020	384	not available	not available	not available	not available			
			2021	659	not available	not available	not available	not available			
	5.2.4. The number of children affected by cruel treatment, persons	2015 - 2020 - 2025 - 2030 -	2017	1,869	not available	not available	not available	not available	5.2.2	Ukraine Kyiv Region Tarascha Kivshovata/Kyslivka	Ministry of Social Policy (Ministry of Social Policy) (Tarashcha District Administration) (Tarashcha District Administration)
			2018	2,244	not available	not available	not available	not available			
			2019	2,122	not available	not available	not available	not available			
			2020	2,981	not available	not available	not available	not available			
			2021	2,829	not available	not available	not available	not available			
	5.2.5. Number of persons who have completed programs for offenders	2015 - 2020 - 2025 - 2030 -	2017	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available	5.3.1	Ukraine Kyiv Region Tarascha Kivshovata/Kyslivka	Ministry of Social Policy (Ministry of Social Policy) (Tarashcha District Administration) (Tarashcha District Administration)
			2018	588	not available	not available	not available	not available			
			2019	312	not available	not available	not available	not available			
			2020	599	not available	not available	not available	not available			
			2021	290	not available	not available	not available	not available			
	5.2.6. The number of specialists who have received training on the prevention and counteraction of domestic violence, persons	2015 - 2020 - 2025 - 2030 -	2017	250	not available	not available	not available	not available	5.4.1	Ukraine Kyiv Region Tarascha Kivshovata/Kyslivka	Ministry of Social Policy (Ministry of Social Policy) (Tarashcha District Administration) (Tarashcha District Administration)
			2018	300	not available	not available	not available	not available			
			2019	8,337	not available	not available	not available	not available			
			2020	6,526	not available	not available	not available	not available			
			2021	320	not available	not available	not available	not available			
	5.2.7. The number of specialists who have received training on the issues of preventing and combating discrimination against women	2015 - 2020 - 2025 - 2030 -	2017	560	not available	not available	not available	not available	5.4.2	Ukraine Kyiv Region Tarascha Kivshovata/Kyslivka	Ministry of Social Policy (Ministry of Social Policy) (Tarashcha District Administration) (Tarashcha District Administration)
			2018	496	not available	not available	not available	not available			
			2019	1,703	not available	not available	not available	not available			
			2020	2,525	not available	not available	not available	not available			
			2021	620	not available	not available	not available	not available			
	5.2.8. Number of provided social services in accordance with the needs of persons who applied for domestic violence	2015 - 2020 - 2025 - 2030 -	2017	17,406	not available	not available	not available	not available	5.4.3	Ukraine Kyiv Region Tarascha Kivshovata/Kyslivka	Ministry of Social Policy (Ministry of Social Policy) (Tarashcha District Administration) (Tarashcha District Administration)
			2018	17,178	not available	not available	not available	not available			
			2019	24,035	not available	not available	not available	not available			
			2020	23,972	not available	not available	not available	not available			
			2021	175,937	not available	not available	not available	not available			
	5.2.9. Number of conducted information campaigns on combating domestic violence	2015 - 2020 - 2025 - 2030 -	2017	6,575	not available	not available	not available	not available	5.5.1	Ukraine Kyiv Region Tarascha Kivshovata/Kyslivka	Ministry of Social Policy (Ministry of Social Policy) (Tarashcha District Administration) (Tarashcha District Administration)
			2018	6,964	not available	not available	not available	not available			
			2019	8,059	not available	not available	not available	not available			
			2020	11,401	not available	not available	not available	not available			
			2021	13,299	not available	not available	not available	not available			
	5.2.10. The number of persons who were reached by information campaigns on combating domestic violence	2015 - 2020 - 2025 - 2030 -	2017	8,000	not available	not available	not available	not available	5.5.2	Ukraine Kyiv Region Tarascha Kivshovata/Kyslivka	Ministry of Social Policy (Ministry of Social Policy) (Tarashcha District Administration) (Tarashcha District Administration)
			2018	10,000	not available	not available	not available	not available			
			2019	70,000	not available	not available	not available	not available			
			2020	114,010	not available	not available	not available	not available			
			2021	132,990	not available	not available	not available	not available			
	5.2.11. Percentage of growth of zero tolerance to all manifestations of violence among the population of Ukraine, %	2015 - 2020 - 2025 - 2030 -	2017	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available	5.6.1	Ukraine Kyiv Region Tarascha Kivshovata/Kyslivka	Ministry of Social Policy (Ministry of Social Policy) (Tarashcha District Administration) (Tarashcha District Administration)
			2018	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available			
			2019	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available			
			2020	62	not available	not available	not available	not available			
			2021	34	not available	not available	not available	not available			
	5.2.12. The percentage of financial support of regional	2015 -	2017	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available	5.6.2	Ukraine	Ministry of Social Policy

	programs to counter the domestic population, at the expense of the relevant local budgets, %	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	100	not available	not available	not available	not available

Kyiv Region (Ministry of Social Policy)
Tarascha (Tarashcha District Administration)
Kivshovata/Kyslivka (Tarashcha District Administration)

Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions 								
Target	Indicator	Target values	Official data					
				Ukraine	Kyiv R.	Tarashcha	Kivshovata	Kyslivka
16.2. Increase detection of victims of human trafficking and all forms of exploitation	16.2.4. The number of conducted information campaigns on combating human trafficking	2015 -	2017	4	not available	not available	not available	not available
		2020 -	2018	4	not available	not available	not available	not available
		2025 -	2019	4	not available	not available	not available	not available
		2030 -	2020	3	not available	not available	not available	not available
			2021	4	not available	not available	not available	not available
	16.2.5. The number of persons who were reached by information campaigns on combating human trafficking. Personal	2015 -	2017	101,320	not available	not available	not available	not available
		2020 -	2018	214,116	not available	not available	not available	not available
		2025 -	2019	183,624	not available	not available	not available	not available
		2030 -	2020	180,000	not available	not available	not available	not available
			2021	200,000	not available	not available	not available	not available
	16.2.6. The percentage of financial security of regional programs to combat human trafficking, at the expense of the relevant local budgets, %	2015 -	2017	100	not available	not available	not available	not available
		2020 -	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	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available
			2021	not available	not available	not available	not available	not available
	16.2.7. The number of persons who have been established as victims of human trafficking	2015 -	2017	198	not available	not available	not available	not available
		2020 -	2018	221	not available	not available	not available	not available
		2025 -	2019	185	not available	not available	not available	not available
		2030 -	2020	136	not available	not available	not available	not available
			2021	64	not available	not available	not available	not available
16.8. Recovery of conflict affected areas in eastern Ukraine	16.8.3. The number of communities in the territories of Donetsk and Luhansk regions, in which mine action measures have been implemented, units	2015 -	2017	167	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)
		2020 -	2018	112	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)
		2025 -	2019	10	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)
		2030 -	2020	41	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)
			2021	32	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)
	16.8.5. Number of cases of detection of explosive objects (operational component), units	2015 -	2017	7,252	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)
		2020 -	2018	4,600	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)
		2025 -	2019	3,579	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)
		2030 -	2020	4,392	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)
			2021	4,646	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)	N/A ^(*)

Ukraine Ministry for Reintegration of the Temporary Occupied Territories
Kyiv Region N/A
Tarascha N/A
Kivshovata/Kyslivka N/A

Ukraine Ministry of Internal Affairs
Kyiv Region N/A
Tarascha N/A
Kivshovata/Kyslivka N/A

N/A^(*): specific area

Appendix B: Taxation in the village of Kivshovata

Taxation in the village lacks transparency. Although the balance between landholdings and tax liabilities could be investigated at the village level in 2019 and 2020, since then it has been impossible because of the administrative reform in which the recipients of payments were switched from village councils to district councils. Following the investigation in our previous report we continued to press for information, but in vain. The correspondence with the authorities we contacted can be summarised as follows:

Kivshovata starostat (the former village council) [3rd September]: Owing to the termination of the activities of the Kivshovata Village Council and the transfer of powers to the Tarashcha District Council on December 11, 2020, it is impossible to provide information on taxes at the village level. In order to obtain this information, please contact the Tarascha District Council.

Tarashcha District Council [5th September]: According to the State Treasury of Ukraine (Tarashcha district), Tarashcha district community received a single tax from agricultural producers, in which the share of agricultural production for the previous tax year is equal to or exceeds 75 percent for 2021 in the amount of 12,042,719.58 UAH, namely 11,887,197.98 UAH for 2022.

State Treasury of Ukraine [1st 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 [7th August]: According to article 907-IX of Ukrainian law (September 17, 2020) "On amendments to the budget code of Ukraine" which came into force on January 1, 2021, the budgets of local self-government are the budgets of territorial communities. Taking this into account, the village of Kivshovata became part of the Tarashcha district community of the Kyiv region. In this connection, we would like to inform you that the single tax revenues of the 4th group (agricultural producers) in the Tarashcha district community of the Kyiv region for 2021 amount to 12,042,719.58 UAH.

Overall, the responses are almost identical to those we received in the previous year. This means that the agricultural taxes collected in districts cannot then be disaggregated by village. Local taxation has thus been less transparent since the administrative reform. This is ironic, given that administrative reform was supposedly undertaken for transparency in decentralisation. As a result, it is no longer possible to determine whether the taxes paid by the villagers are used for their own village, and this uncertainty will lead them to be less willing to pay the taxes that they are obliged by law to pay, thereby creating a vicious cycle.

Together with the fly-tipping still ongoing in the village (as highlighted in the Annual Report 2018-19 (page 9) and the Annual Report 2019-20 (Appendix B)), the transparency of local taxation needs to be addressed in order to strengthen the villagers' trust and aspirations.

Appendix C: Workshop programme

Governing the Rural Commons

Date: 26th June 2023

Venue: S2, Alison Richard Building, Cambridge

This workshop is situated as part of the research project “Human Development, the SDGs and Social Business in Ukraine”. Sponsored by SDGs Corporation, a Japanese enterprise which has operated an agricultural company in Ukraine, this research aims to enhance local people’s well-being effectively with reference to human development and the SDGs. Through background research and a series of surveys, the following three issues are highlighted as the main challenges to pursue that goal in the villages in operation: (1) management of the commons in a post-reform context, (2) effective participation in development and (3) formation of trust in society. By delving into these topics, this workshop intends to reflect them with potential collaboration in the next phase of the research project.

10:00-10:30 Introduction

Dr Tadashi Hirai, Professor Shailaja Fennell (Centre of Development Studies, University of Cambridge)

10:30-12:00 Session 1: Redefining the commons in a post-reform context

The commons are subject to privatisation as part of economic reform. This often happens by undervaluing social norms and environment capacity. This session reconsiders common property resources for sustainable management in a post-reform context.

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

Dr Vitaliy Krupin, Professor Katarzyna Zawalińska (Institute of Rural and Agricultural Development, Polish Academy of Sciences)

De-risking investments in African Agri-food SMEs using blended finance and regulatory reform processes

Dr Nungari Mwangi (Agri-SME Innovative Financing and Development, African Development Bank)

Discussant: Dr Liliana Janik (Department of Archaeology, University of Cambridge)

12:00-13:30 Lunch

13:30-15:00 Session 2: Participation and collective action

Participation is vital to the process of development, but its application is not straightforward. In a corrupt society, participation would not only maintain the status

quo but also aggravate social ills. This session explores an effective way of participation depending on contexts.

Are monetary payments effective in restoring native species trees? Findings from Uttara Kannada, India

Dr Thiagu Ranganathan (Centre for Development Studies)

The role of civil society in the Egyptian water sector: Implementing policy reform for participation

Dr Noura Wahby (Department of Public Policy and Administration, American University in Cairo)

Discussant: Dr Rekha Bhangaonkar (Department of Land Economy, University of Cambridge)

15:00-15:30 Break

15:30-17:00 Section 3: Managing trust

In a society where trust is high, people are more likely to make decisions that prove beneficial in the long term, both for themselves and for other people. In contrast, in a society where trust is low, people are more likely to prefer short-term profits for themselves alone. This section analyses how trust affects the quality of participation and development, and further strategises trust formation.

Trauma, trust and survival in Ukraine

Dr Nataliya Rumyantseva (Faculty of Business, University of Greenwich)

Trust and household financial decision-making authority

Dr Arief Wibisono Lubis (Department of Management, University of Indonesia)

Discussant: Dr Tadashi Hirai (Centre of Development Studies, University of Cambridge)

17:00-17:30 Break

17:30-18:30 Keynote

Digging for community: reflections on the generation of trust through cultural heritage

Professor Simon Kaner (Sainsbury Institute for the Study of Japanese Arts and Cultures, University of East Anglia)

18:30-18:45 Closing remark

Professor Shailaja Fennell, Dr Tadashi Hirai (Centre of Development Studies, University of Cambridge)

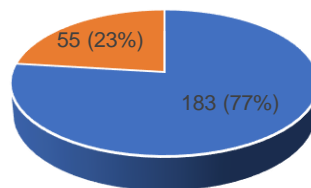
19:00-21:00 Dinner at Hotel du Vin

Appendix D: The survey in Luka – Participation rate and demographic characteristics

A survey was undertaken in Luka during 2020-21 and 2022-23 for the purpose of comparison. What follows are the participation rate and demographic characteristics of the 2022-23 survey. Those from 2020-21 are omitted because they are almost identical to those in the 2022-23 survey. The survey methods were the same as those we employed in Kyslivka and Kivshovata.

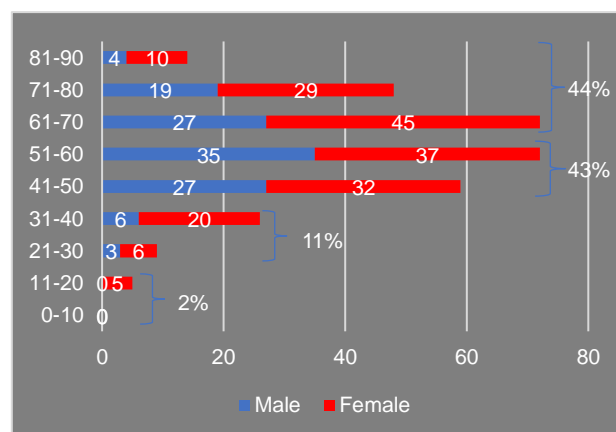
The survey sampled 183 out of 721 households with 305 people [Chart D1]. The non-response rate was 23%, which was lower than the rates of 44% in Kyslivka and 31% in Kivshovata. The main reasons for non-response were: 'no time' (7) and reluctance during the ongoing hostilities (4).

Chart D1: Questionnaire participation in Luka



The participants were 184 women and 121 men [Graph D1]. The average age was 57 years (cf. the average age of 52 years in Kyslivka & Kivshovata).¹ The average age of the landowners was 59 years, while that of those without land was 56 years, and thus the gap is minor, unlike in Kyslivka and Kivshovata (60 and 44 years respectively).

Graph D2: Age & gender distribution in Luka



¹ For demographic data in Kyslivka and Kivshovata, refer to the *Annual Report 2019-20* (pages 23-24).

In terms of family size [Chart D2], almost one in three participants (58; 32%) was living alone, as in Kyslivka and Kivshovata (33%). Among them, three out of four were elderly (43 in 58; 74%), a higher proportion than in Kyslivka and Kivshovata (62%).

With respect to education, just over half of the participants (167; 55%) had completed college or university, a lower rate than in Kyslivka and Kivshovata (67%). The reason

for this gap is unclear, apart from the age gap (52 versus 57 years). With respect to religion, all but one of the participants were Orthodox (304; 99.7%). Similarly, all but one (304; 99.7%) were Ukrainians. The villagers are thus extremely homogeneous.

Chart D2: Family size

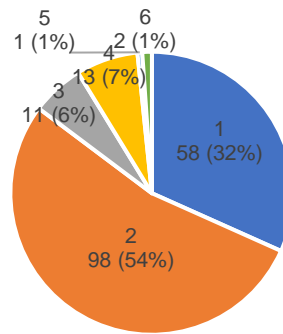
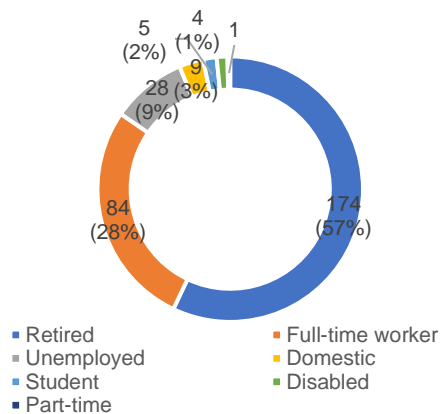
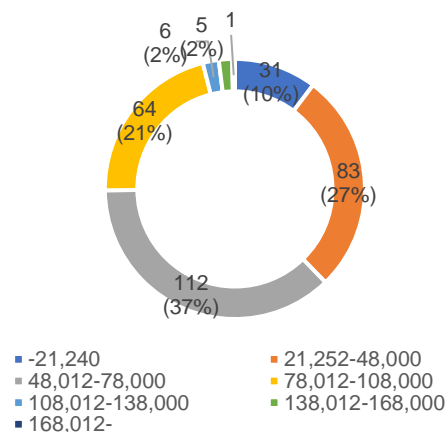


Chart D3: Employment status



Regarding employment status [Chart D3], more than half the participants (174; 57%) were retired, followed by full-time workers (84; 28%) and unemployed (28; 9%). This means that in Luka a higher percentage of people were retired and a lower percentage of people were unemployed in comparison to Kivshovata and Kyslivka (57% versus 43% and 9% versus 16% respectively).

Chart D4: Individual income



With reference to individual income levels [Chart D4], almost two out of five participants (112; 37%) earned between 48,000-78,000 UAH (1,296-2,106 USD) per annum, and one in three (83; 27%) earned between 21,252-48,000 UAH (574-1,296 USD). These two income groups constituted 64% of the sample. The lowest income group (less than 21,240 UAH (573 USD)) comprised one in ten of the participants (31; 10%). Luka is thus more preferable to Kivshovata and Kyslivka, where there were 18% in the lowest income group.