



JOINT SDG FUND



UNITED NATIONS
UKRAINE



INTEGRATION OF THE SDG 2030 AGENDA INTO THE STRATEGIC PLANNING OF DONETSK AND KHERSON OBLASTS

ANALYTICAL REPORT



Analytical Report was prepared by Dmytro Lyvch, UNDP National Consultant, within the framework of the Joint Programme 'Promoting Strategic Planning and Financing for Sustainable Development at the National and Regional Levels in Ukraine'



Analytical Report was prepared by Dmytro Lyvch, UNDP National Consultant, within the framework of the Joint Programme 'Promoting Strategic Planning and Financing for Sustainable Development at the National and Regional Levels in Ukraine'. The opinions, conclusions or recommendations expressed herein are those of the authors or compilers of the publication and do not necessarily reflect the views of the United Nations Development Programme or other UN agencies.

CONTENTS

ACRONYMS	4
INTRODUCTION	5
Section I. EXISTING SDG INTEGRATION AND AWARENESS	7
Chapter 1.	
ANALYSIS OF SDG INTEGRATION INTO REGIONAL STRATEGIC PRIORITIES	8
1.1. Methodology of the analysis	8
1.2. Description of the strategies	10
1.3. Results of the analysis of SDG integration into strategic goals and tasks.....	12
1.4. Results of the analysis of SDG integration into monitoring of strategic development	19
Chapter 2.	
ANALYSIS OF AWARENESS OF REGIONAL DECISION MAKERS REGARDING SDG 2030 AGENDA	30
2.1. Preparation of the questionnaire	30
2.3. Analysis of the responses	31
Chapter 3:	
FURTHER STEPS	38
Section II. OPPORTUNITIES FOR FURTHER INTEGRATION	39
Chapter 1:	
STRATEGIC PLANNING	40
1.1. Strategic planning at the regional level in Ukraine	40
1.2. Models of SDG integration into the process of subnational strategic planning in the world	43
1.3. Recommendations for the SDG integration into Donetsk and Kherson oblasts' strategic planning	47
Chapter 2:	
INDICATORS FOR MONITORING OF THE SDG ACHIEVEMENT	49
2.1. Models of SDG achievement monitoring in the world	49
2.2. SDG monitoring in Ukraine	53
2.3. Recommended indicators for Donetsk and Kherson oblasts' SDG monitoring.....	58
CONCLUSION	60
ANNEXES	61
Annex A. SUMMARY NOTES	62
Annex B. ACTION PLAN	63
Annex C. KHERSON OBLAST RESPONDENTS	64
Annex D. DONETSK OBLAST RESPONDENTS	65
Annex E1. GUIDELINES FOR THE OBLAST LEVEL OF SDG PLANNING	69
Annex E2. EXAMPLE OF NECESSARY CHANGES TO THE LEGISLATURE	70
Annex F1. INTERVIEWEES' WHO GAVE INDICATOR RECOMMENDATIONS	71
Annex F2. GUIDELINES FOR THE OBLAST LEVEL OF SDG MONITORING	75
Annex F3. SYSTEMS OF SDG INDICATORS IN DIFFERENT PLACES WORLDWIDE	76



ACRONYMS

ACE	Adjusted Current Earnings
BSDG	Budgeting Sustainable Development Goals
COE	Community Owned Enterprise
CSO	Civil Society Organizations
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HIV / AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus / Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ILO	International Labour Organization
KWh	Kilowatt hours
OSA	Oblast State Administration
PPP	Purchasing Power Parity
RLA	Regulatory Legal Acts
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SME	Small and Medium-sized Enterprises
SSSU	State Statistical Service of Ukraine
UCGFEA	Ukrainian Classification of Goods for Foreign Economic Activity
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
TOR	Terms of reference
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WHO	World Health Organization



INTRODUCTION

Ukraine is committed to achieving the SDGs. Since 2015 a series of reforms have been launched in Ukraine, aiming to implement socio-economic transformations and strengthen its democratic system. The SDGs are integrated into the state policy following the principles of the SDG 2030 Agenda.

An inclusive process of the SDGs adaptation, which was tailored to the national development context, resulted in a national SDGs system consisting of 86 national targets with 183 national-level monitoring indicators. The Government established the Inter-Agency Working Group on SDGs. Responsibilities of the ministries for the SDG targets were defined, the President of Ukraine issued a Decree setting the SDGs as a benchmark for programming and forecasting documents, the SDGs monitoring system was developed, the assessment of mainstreaming the SDGs into national and subnational planning was produced. The SDG targets have been incorporated in 162 Governmental regulatory legal acts (4,300 planned actions)¹. In March 2020, the new Cabinet of Ministers adopted its Programme, reaffirming the commitment to the SDGs.

Following the 2020 call of the UN Joint SDG Fund, more specifically its Component 1: Reinforce the SDGs financing architecture, UNDP Ukraine as the lead agency, together with the resident country agencies WHO and UNICEF, and the non-resident agency UNECE, are implementing the initiative Promoting strategic planning and financing for sustainable development on national and regional level

in Ukraine. This Joint Programme outlines an integrated response to the need of the Ukrainian government to optimize resource allocation towards national development ambitions and their alignment with the SDGs agenda. It builds on two outcomes, which individually frame engagement and outputs at national and sub-national level: Outcome 1: Ukraine's national SDGs planning and financing architecture is improved; and Outcome 2: Decentralized SDGs development planning and financing architecture is improved at regional level. In order to address the last one, UNDP has initiated the analysis of the effectiveness of local budgets' expenditures on achieving SDGs in Donetsk and Kherson oblasts.

During 2021 the UNDP National Consultant performed an exercise that allowed the budget tagging with SDGs which increased accountability and revealed the progress of a country towards the SDGs by assessing the respective government's performance. The proposed BSDG framework was used in the analysis to define the SDG-related budget programs and align the deliverables of different projects under the project "Promoting strategic planning and financing for sustainable development on national and subnational level in Ukraine".

In close collaboration with the National consultant on identification of correlations between subnational expenditures and oblast's dynamics in achieving SDGs, the action plan was developed with concrete timeframe and next

¹ RIA of budget programs of the Ministry of Regional development.



steps for achieving tasks identified in TORs: “Integration of the SDG financing approach into regional development policies” and “Identification of correlations between subnational expenditures and oblast’s dynamics in achieving SDGs” (Annex A, B).

The **objectives of the first section** of this Analytical Report are as follows:

- Analyse regional development strategies till 2027 in Donetsk and Kherson oblasts regarding the inclusion of SDG targets and indicators.
- Conduct interviews & round tables with regional decision makers (at least 10 interviews conducted and 40 respondents from oblasts’ administrations and authorities in hromadas involved) on their awareness and priorities regarding the financing of achieving SDGs.

This section together with Annexes A-D represents the first Deliverable under the UNDP project “Promoting strategic planning and financing for sustainable development on national and subnational level in Ukraine” concerning the identification of correlations between subnational expenditures and oblast’s dynamics in achieving SDGs. The report contains the following components: (1) Chapter 1. Analysis of SDG integration into regional strategic priorities; (2) Chapter 2. Analysis of awareness of regional decision makers regarding SDG 2030 Agenda; (3) Further Steps; (4) Annexes with the Action Plan.

The second part of the report contains recommendations for strategic planning and incorporation of Sustainable Development Goals (hereinafter – **SDGs**) on the local level in Ukraine. As acknowledged by the UNDP and other partner organizations, the realization of the 2030 Agenda will only be possible with the recognition and support to enable the full potential of regional administrative bodies’ contribution.

As the increase in powers (financial, fiscal, authoritative, etc.) at the local level as a result of decentralization processes in many different countries has been the subject of numerous studies, which confirm the connection between the type of strategic planning and the country’s economic, social and innovative development, the second study went more into the terms of practical policy-making in order to analyse and provide visual examples for SDG integration into the system of strategic planning and monitoring.

The report consists of the following two sections: Section A. “Strategic planning”; Section B. “Indicators for monitoring of the SDG achievement”. The former gives a brief overview of the existing structure of Strategic planning in Ukraine and provides recommendations for its improvement based on international experience. The latter provides a detailed description of the foreign best practices in the scope of SDG monitoring and tracking

The **objectives of the second section** of this Analytical Report are as follows:

- Analyse existing system of SDG planning in Ukraine, International experience of strategic SDG planning and monitoring
- Devise a list of recommendations on SDG integration into the system of strategic planning and monitoring for regional decision makers

This section together with Annexes E, F represents the second Deliverable under the UNDP project “Promoting strategic planning and financing for sustainable development on national and subnational level in Ukraine” concerning the Integration of the SDG 2030 Agenda into the strategic planning of Donetsk and Kherson oblasts. The report contains the following components: (1) Chapter 1. Aspects of strategic planning; (2) Chapter 2. Indicators for monitoring of the SDG achievement; (3) Further Steps; (4) Annexes with the Action Plan.



Section I.
**EXISTING SDG INTEGRATION
AND AWARENESS**



Chapter 1.

ANALYSIS OF SDG INTEGRATION INTO REGIONAL STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

The assessment of the level of integration of the SDGs into the regional strategic priorities is conducted by assessing the declared strategic agendas on the presence of SDG framework in three components: (1) Methodology of

the analysis; (2) Description of the strategies; (3) Results of the analysis of SDG integration into strategic goals and tasks; (4) Results of the analysis of SDG integration into monitoring of the strategic development.

1.1. Methodology of the analysis

The main long-term strategic document that outlines goals for the regional development in Ukraine is The State Strategy of Regional Development for the period of 2021-2027. The development of the Strategy was initiated by the President's of Ukraine Decree № 713 "On Urgent Measures to Ensure Economic Growth, Stimulate Regional Development and to Prevent Corruption" in 2019.

The principles and the development procedures of the main regional development strategy are regulated by the law of Ukraine "On the Principles of State Regional Policy" and the Strategy itself is the main planning document for the implementation of sectoral development strategies, coordination of public policy in various areas, achieving efficient use of public resources in local communities and regions.

The Strategy outlines three strategic goals, cascaded into operational goals and section tasks. The three strategic goals include formation of a cohesive state in the social, humanitarian, economic, environmental, security and

spatial dimensions; increasing the level of competitiveness of regions; building effective multilevel governance.

Each of 24 Oblast State Administrations (as well as Autonomous Republic of Crimea, Kyiv and Sevastopol – cities with the special status) are obliged to develop their own oblast strategies with accordance to the Law of Ukraine "On Stimulating the Development of Regions", the Law Of Ukraine "On the principles of state regional policy", the State Strategy of Regional Development, and Sustainable Development Goals of Ukraine (SDG).

Overall, regional development strategies could have various levels of SDG integration into strategic goals, objectives, tasks. The most mature level of SDG integration would mean that every strategic goal or objective is aligned with the respective SDG, while the least mature integration would not correlate with SDGs at all. The proposed approach of assessing the level of integration of SDGs into the strategic planning in Ukraine is presented as a maturity matrix at Figure 1.



Figure 1. Maturity matrix of the SDG 2030 Agenda integration into the strategic planning.



Maturity matrix of the SDG 2030 Agenda integration into the strategic planning for subnational authorities in Ukraine has 3 main levels:

- 1. No ties with SDG 2030 Agenda** | If Oblast Development Strategy is adopted and outlines particular strategic goals, as the integration of the SDG Agenda to the strategic planning has to have an already existing system.
- 2. Subjective correlation with SDG 2030 Agenda** | If the strategic goals of the Oblast Development Strategy were formed in the manner of correspondence with the SDG 2030 Agenda.
- 3. Objective relationship with SDG 2030 Agenda** | The strategy of the oblast is considered aligned with the SDG framework if each strategic goal of the Oblast Development Strategy is tied to respective SDG. In this case, the region sees its development within an unified global ecosystem and is able to coordinate its activities accordingly.

The process of identification of the SDG integration level into strategies consists of following stages:

- 1. Data gathering** | The regional strategies of Donetsk and Kherson are publicly available at the official web-portals. Lists of SDGs, SDG Targets and indicators already exist in the UNDP Budget tagging framework materials. The overview of the strategy is discussed to

2. Development of the scoring methodology |

In order to define an integrated score and evaluate the alignment of the Strategies with the SDG 2030 Agenda, the categorization of the alignment levels needs to be introduced (*discussed in Section 1.1.2.*).

- 3. Manual alignment exercise of the strategic tasks and indicators** | Each SDG Target needs to be aligned with the operational tasks of the Strategy. Each SDG Target indicator needs to be aligned with the indicators of the Strategy.

1.1.2. Development of the scoring methodology

The scoring methodology is based on the best international practice by defining Tasks in terms of 3 mutually exclusive categories:

- 1. Not highlighted in the strategy** – there are no tasks that correlate or partially correlate with the respective SDG;
- 2. Partially correlates** – only part of the task corresponds to the respective SDG or the task covers only a part of the respective SDG;
- 3. Correlates** – the task corresponds to the respective SDG fully or to a high degree (however, there could be differences in the wording).



The Indicators are defined in terms of following 4 mutually exclusive categories:

1. “-” – there are no respective strategy’s indicator that corresponds to SDGs’ one;
2. “-” & “(Indicator)” – there are no respective strategy’s indicator that corresponds to SDGs’ one, however, there is an alternative indicator option used in the strategy;
3. “+/-” & “Indicator” – strategy’s indicator addresses the respective SDG’s indicator to some extent or partly (or in some instances uses completely different measurement scale);
4. “Indicator” – strategy’s indicator corresponds to the respective SDG’s indicator (however, indicators might differ wording wise).

1.2. Description of the strategies

Donetsk Oblast Development Strategy | Donetsk Oblast Development Strategy for the period until 2027 was adopted on 17th of February 2020 by the Head of the Donetsk state administration. The Strategy was developed by the Donetsk Oblast State Administration with the organizational and methodological support of the UN Recovery and Peacebuilding Programme implemented by the following United Nations agencies: UNDP, UN Women, UNFPA as well as FAO.

The Strategy is developed according to the three main principles that are respect for the priority of human rights and freedoms, promotion of inclusiveness and gender equality in the system of public services, introduction of approaches to sustainable and balanced development. The Strategy is also based on the smart specialization, which provides innovations and narrow specialization in priority areas of the regional economy.

The Strategy outlines four strategic objectives, which are:

- Modernized, competitive economy;
- Quality of life and human development;
- Effective management and security in the context of external and internal challenges;
- Environmental safety and sustainable natural resource management.

Strategic objectives are divided into operational objectives and respective tasks. Operational objectives are:

- 1.1. Skilled staff, productive employment and decent work

- 1.2. Reasonable knowledge and innovation-based specialization
- 1.3. Transport accessibility and spatial connection
- 2.1. Comprehensive development of children and young girls and boys
- 2.2. Public health care
- 2.3. Harmonious physical and spiritual human development
- 3.1. Security of the population and territories
- 3.2. Equal access of the population to basic social, administrative and utility services
- 3.3. Effective management of territorial development
- 3.4. Informatization and digitalization of public services
- 4.1. Safe state of the environment
- 4.2. Sustainable management of waste and hazardous chemicals
- 4.3. Energy security and development of alternative energy

According to the strategic document itself, operational goals and objectives set out in the Strategy are aimed at achieving the Sustainable Development Goals of Ukraine by 2030. The alignment with SDG goals as represented in the Strategy is provided at Table 1.

**Table 1. Alignment of the Donetsk Oblast Development Strategy provisions with SDG of Ukraine by 2030.**

 SDG of Ukraine / Donetsk oblast operational objectives	1.1	1.2	1.3	2.1	2.2	2.3	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	4.1	4.2	4.3
1. End poverty	+	+							+				
2. End hunger, promote sustainable agriculture													
3. Healthy lives and well-being				+	+	+							
4. Quality education	+	+		+		+							
5. Gender equality				+			+	+					
6. Clean water and sanitation								+			+		
7. Affordable and clean energy													+
8. Decent work and economic growth	+	+											
9. Industry, innovation and infrastructure	+	+	+							+			
10. Reduce inequality	+			+			+	+		+			
11. Sustainable development of cities and communities		+	+				+	+	+	+			
12. Sustainable consumption and production		+									+	+	+
13. Mitigate climate change impact											+	+	+
14. Conserve marine resources											+		
15. Protect and restore terrestrial ecosystems											+	+	
16. Peace, justice and strong institutions				+			+		+				
17. Partnership for sustainable development		+							+				

Note: "+" – alignment with SDGs (unlike the Kherson Oblast Development Strategy, which differentiates strong and indirect link).

Kherson Oblast Development Strategy | Kherson Oblast Development Strategy for the 2021-2027 period was adopted on 20th of December 2019 by the Kherson oblast state administration. In total, the work group and the thematic subgroup consisted of more than 180 people, including 52% of government officials and 48% of the public representatives. During the development of the Strategy, the principles of smart specialization of the region were laid down for the first time. The development of the Strategy also took into account the gender component and Ukraine's international obligations to implement gender policy in the country.

The Strategy outlines four strategic objectives:

- Regional economic development taking into account digitalization and innovation and investment processes;
- Demographic and spatial development;
- Environmental security and resource conservation;

- Strengthening the competitive advantages of the region on the basis of smart specialization.

Same as with the Donetsk Oblast Development Strategy, Kherson's Oblast Development Strategy objectives are broken down into the system of operational objectives and respective tasks.

According to the strategic document itself, the Strategy was developed taking into account the Sustainable Development Goals of Ukraine by 2030. The alignment of strategic goals with SDG as presented in the Strategy is provided in the following Table 2

Despite both regional development strategies (Donetsk and Kherson) state the alignment with SDGs, such alignment is provided at the high-level strategic objectives / goals. Donetsk Oblast Regional Development Strategy highlights the correlation at the operational objectives-Sustainable Development Goals level, while such correlation is based on the strategic goals-Sustainable Development Goals level for Kherson



Oblast Development Strategy. Hence, in order to determine the correlation more precisely, there is a need to compare strategic goals with

respective SDGs at a lower level of goals hierarchy – strategic tasks with SDG targets as well as strategic indicators with SDG indicators.

Table 2. Relationship between the SDG and the goals of the Kherson Oblast Development Strategy for the period 2021-2027.

 SDG of Ukraine / Kherson oblast strategic goals	Regional economic development taking into account digitalization and innovation and investment processes	Demographic and spatial development	Environmental security and resource conservation	Strengthening the competitive advantages of the region on the basis of smart specialization
1. End poverty	+	++		
2. End hunger, promote sustainable agriculture	++		++	++
3. Healthy lives and well-being		++	++	+
4. Quality education	+	++		+
5. Gender equality		++	+	
6. Clean water and sanitation		++	++	
7. Affordable and clean energy		++	++	+
8. Decent work and economic growth	++	+		++
9. Industry, innovation and infrastructure	++	++	+	++
10. Reduce inequality	+	++		+
11. Sustainable development of cities and communities	++	+		+
12. Sustainable consumption and production	+	+	++	+
13. Mitigate climate change impact		++	++	+
14. Conserve marine resources	++	+	++	
15. Protect and restore terrestrial ecosystems	+	+	++	
16. Peace, justice and strong institutions		++		
17. Partnership for sustainable development	++	++	+	+

Note: “++” – strong link; “+” – indirect link.

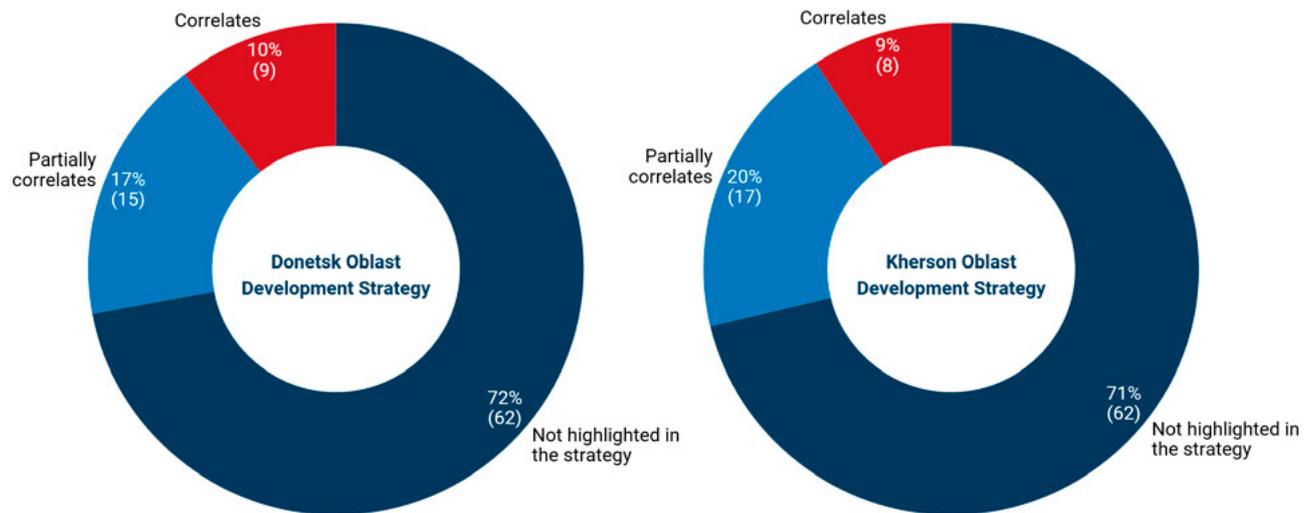
1.3. Results of the analysis of SDG integration into strategic goals and tasks

The comparison analysis reveals that only a small proportion of both oblasts’ development strategies tasks correlate (fully or to a high extent) with the respective SDGs – 10% for Donetsk oblast and 9% for Kherson oblast. Taking into account the partial correlation of some tasks, the share of some or full correlation rises to

more than a quarter for both oblasts’ development strategies – 27% for Donetsk oblast and 29% for Kherson oblast. This leaves almost $\frac{3}{4}$ of SDGs targets unaddressed for both oblast development strategies. The executive summary of the analysis is presented at Figure 2. The descriptive analysis is presented in Table 3.



Figure 2. SDGs' targets correspondence to the tasks of Donetsk and Kherson Oblasts Development Strategies².



Targets-tasks comparison | First of all, the analysis of both strategies alignment with SDG is based strictly on the comparison of SDG targets with operational tasks outlined in both Donetsk and Kherson Oblasts Development Strategies. The formulation of a task is taken as the main criteria for the comparison. The comparison reveals that many tasks in both strategies have a relatively wide formulation, while SDGs' targets are more specific. For instance, Kherson Oblast Development Strategy has an indicator for the child mortality rate that is perfectly aligned with the respective SDG indicator. However, the strategic task, under which such indicator is outlined is "Kherson region is a territory of healthy living". Hence, such formulation is too broad

to be considered as correlated with the initial SDG target formulated as "Minimize preventable mortality among children under 5 years of age". Another example is related to "Double agricultural productivity, primarily through the use of innovative technologies" SDG target. There are no close formulation for mentioned target in Kherson's strategy. However, there is a respective indicator that perfectly aligns with SDGs' one: "Double agricultural productivity, primarily through the use of innovative technologies". The respective strategic task that is compared to SDGs' target is "Development of irrigation, organic agricultural production, fisheries" which is too broad to include it as "correlates" according to the comparison methodology".

Table 3. Comparison of the Donetsk and Kherson Oblasts Development Strategies tasks' alignment with SDGs' targets.

 SDG targets	Donetsk Oblast Development Strategy tasks	Kherson Oblast Development Strategy tasks
Goal 1. End poverty		
1.1. Reduce poverty by 4 times, in particular by eliminating its extreme forms	Not highlighted in the strategy	Not highlighted in the strategy
1.2. Increase the coverage of the poor with targeted social support programs	Not highlighted in the strategy	Partially correlates with Task 2.3.4. Ensure social security and gender equality
1.3. To increase the viability of socially vulnerable segments of the population	Not highlighted in the strategy	Partially correlates with Task 2.3.4. Ensure social security and gender equality
Goal 2. End hunger, promote sustainable agriculture		
2.1. Ensure the availability of a balanced diet at the level of scientifically sound standards for all segments of the population	Not highlighted in the strategy	Not highlighted in the strategy

² Numbers might not sum up to 100% due to rounding



 SDG targets	Donetsk Oblast Development Strategy tasks	Kherson Oblast Development Strategy tasks
2.2. Double agricultural productivity, primarily through the use of innovative technologies	Not highlighted in the strategy	Not highlighted in the strategy
2.3. Ensure the creation of sustainable food production systems that contribute to the conservation of ecosystems and gradually improve the quality of land and soil, primarily through the use of innovative technologies	Not highlighted in the strategy (Land fertility mentioned in Task 4.1.5. Preservation of biological and landscape diversity, land fertility)	Not highlighted in the strategy
2.4. Reduce food price volatility	Not highlighted in the strategy	Not highlighted in the strategy
Goal 3. Healthy lives and well-being		
3.1. Reduce maternal mortality	Not highlighted in the strategy	Not highlighted in the strategy
3.2. Minimize preventable mortality among children under 5 years of age	Not highlighted in the strategy	Not highlighted in the strategy
3.3. Stop the epidemics of HIV / AIDS and tuberculosis, including through the use of innovative practices and treatments	Not highlighted in the strategy	Not highlighted in the strategy
3.4. Reduce premature mortality from non-communicable diseases	Not highlighted in the strategy	Not highlighted in the strategy
3.5. Reduce by a quarter the premature mortality of the population, including through the introduction of innovative approaches to disease diagnosis	Partially correlates with Task 2.2.3. Strengthening of preventive measures to prevent morbidity of the population	Not highlighted in the strategy
3.6. Reduce the rate of serious injuries and death due to road accidents, including through the use of innovative practices of resuscitation, treatment and rehabilitation of road accident victims	Not highlighted in the strategy	Not highlighted in the strategy
3.7. Provide general high-quality immunization of the population with the use of innovative drugs	Not highlighted in the strategy	Not highlighted in the strategy
3.8. Reduce the prevalence of smoking among the population	Not highlighted in the strategy	Not highlighted in the strategy
3.9. Reform health care financing	Not highlighted in the strategy	Partially correlates with Task 2.1.3. Ensure the development of the public health system at the regional level
Goal 4. Quality education		
4.1. Ensure access to quality school education for all children and adolescents	Correlates with Task 2.1.1. Improvement of the quality and accessibility of preschool and basic secondary education	Not highlighted in the strategy
4.2. Ensure the availability of quality preschool development for all children	Correlates with Task 2.1.1. Improvement of the quality and accessibility of preschool and basic secondary education	Correlates with Task 2.2.1. Ensure access to preschool education
4.3. Ensure access to vocational education	Not highlighted in the strategy	Not highlighted in the strategy
4.4. Improve the quality of higher education and ensure its close connection with science, promote the formation of cities of education and science in the country	Not highlighted in the strategy	Partially correlates with Task 2.2.4. Ensure innovative development of universities as research and educational centers for the needs of the labor market
4.5. Increase the prevalence of knowledge and skills needed for decent work and entrepreneurship	Not highlighted in the strategy	Partially correlates with Task 2.2.5. Ensure the training of qualified personnel for the needs of the labor market
4.6. Eliminate gender inequality among school teachers	Not highlighted in the strategy	Not highlighted in the strategy



 SDG targets	Donetsk Oblast Development Strategy tasks	Kherson Oblast Development Strategy tasks
4.7. Create modern learning conditions in schools, including inclusive, based on innovative approaches	Partially correlates with Task 2.1.2. Provision of educational services to children with special educational needs	Partially correlates with Task 2.2.2. Optimization of the network of general secondary education institutions aimed at ensuring quality accessible education
Goal 5. Gender equality		
5.1. Create conditions for the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women and girls	Not highlighted in the strategy	Partially correlates with Task 2.3.4. Ensure social security and gender equality
5.2. Reduce the level of gender-based and domestic violence, ensure effective prevention of its manifestations and timely assistance to victims	Partially correlates with Task 3.1.3. Ensuring of the personal safety of women and men in public and private spaces	Not highlighted in the strategy
5.3. Encourage shared responsibility in housekeeping and child rearing	Not highlighted in the strategy	Not highlighted in the strategy
5.4. Ensure equal opportunities for representation at higher levels of decision-making in political and social life	Not highlighted in the strategy	Not highlighted in the strategy
5.5. Increase public access to family planning services and reduce adolescent birth rates	Not highlighted in the strategy	Not highlighted in the strategy
5.6. Expand women's economic opportunities	Not highlighted in the strategy	Partially correlates with Task 2.3.4. Ensure social security and gender equality
Goal 6. Clean water and sanitation		
6.1. Ensure the availability of quality services for the supply of safe drinking water, construction and reconstruction of centralized drinking water supply systems using the latest technologies and equipment	Partially correlates with Task 3.2.2. Provision of water supply and disposal services	Partially correlates with Task 2.3.1. Build a network of life support facilities in the region
6.2. Ensure the availability of modern drainage systems, construction and reconstruction of water intake and sewerage treatment facilities using the latest technologies and equipment	Partially correlates with Task 3.2.2. Provision of water supply and disposal services	Partially correlates with Task 2.3.1. Build a network of life support facilities in the region
6.3. Reduce discharges of untreated wastewater, primarily through the use of innovative water treatment technologies, at the state and individual levels	Not highlighted in the strategy	Not highlighted in the strategy
6.4. Increase water efficiency	Not highlighted in the strategy	Not highlighted in the strategy
6.5. Ensure the implementation of integrated water resources management	Not highlighted in the strategy	Partially correlates with Task 3.1.4. Establish and ensure the functioning of the system of monitoring the condition of water bodies and coastlines
Goal 7. Affordable and clean energy		
7.1. Expand infrastructure and modernize networks to ensure reliable and sustainable energy supply through the introduction of innovative technologies	Partially correlates with Task 4.3.1. Improvement of the efficiency of traditional energy resources management	Not highlighted in the strategy
7.2. Ensure diversification of primary energy resources supply	Not highlighted in the strategy	Not highlighted in the strategy
7.3. Increase the share of energy from renewable sources in the national energy balance, in particular through the introduction of additional capacity of facilities producing energy from renewable sources	Correlates with Task 4.3.2. Development of alternative energy	Correlates with Task 3.3.2. Ensure the development and modernization of the region's energy infrastructure to increase production capacity and conserve energy from renewable sources



SDG targets	Donetsk Oblast Development Strategy tasks	Kherson Oblast Development Strategy tasks
7.4. Increase the energy efficiency of the economy	Correlates with Task 4.3.1. Improvement of the efficiency of traditional energy resources management	Not highlighted in the strategy
Goal 8. Decent work and economic growth		
8.1 Provide sustainable GDP growth based on modernization of production, innovation development, increase in exports potential, output on foreign markets for products from high proportion added value	Partially correlates with Task 1.2.3. Support of industries with economic and innovative potential for development	Not highlighted in the strategy
8.2. To increase the efficiency of production on the basis of sustainable development and the development of high-tech competitive industries	Not highlighted in the strategy	Not highlighted in the strategy
8.3. Increase employment	Correlates with Task 1.1.1. Reduction of imbalances between workforce supply and demand	Not highlighted in the strategy
8.4. Reduce the proportion of young people who do not work, study or acquire professional skills	Correlates with Task 2.1.3. Creation of conditions for self realization of young girls and boys	Not highlighted in the strategy
8.5. Promote the provision of reliable and safe working conditions for all workers, in particular through the use of innovative technologies in the field of labor protection and industrial safety	Not highlighted in the strategy	Not highlighted in the strategy
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	Not highlighted in the strategy	Not highlighted in the strategy
Goal 9. Industry, innovation and infrastructure		
9.1. Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and accessible infrastructure based on the use of innovation technologies, including ecologically clean means of transport	Partially correlates with Task 3.2.1. Improvement of the quality and accessibility of administrative and social services for all segments of the population	Not highlighted in the strategy
9.2. Ensure increased use of electric transport and related network infrastructure	Not highlighted in the strategy	Not highlighted in the strategy
9.3. Ensure access to road infrastructure based on the use of innovative technologies, in particular by expanding state participation in various infrastructure projects	Not highlighted in the strategy	Correlates with Task 1.5.2. Improve road accessibility
9.4. Promote accelerated development of high and medium-technological sectors and manufacturing industries which are formed based on the use of 'education–science–production' chains and a cluster approach by areas: development of an innovation ecosystem; development of ICT; use of ICT in agriculture, energy, transport and industry; high-technology mechanical engineering; creation of new materials; development of pharmaceutical and bioengineering industry	Not highlighted in the strategy	Not highlighted in the strategy
9.5. Create financial and institutional systems (innovative infrastructure) that will ensure the development of scientific research and scientific and technical (experimental) development	Partially correlates with Task 1.2.1. Development and effective use of scientific and innovative potential	Partially correlates with Task 1.1.4. Provide support for the commercialization of science, development of creative industries



 SDG targets	Donetsk Oblast Development Strategy tasks	Kherson Oblast Development Strategy tasks
9.6. Ensure access to the Internet, especially in rural areas	Not highlighted in the strategy	Not highlighted in the strategy
9.7. Ensure increased youth participation in research	Not highlighted in the strategy	Not highlighted in the strategy
Goal 10. Reduce inequality		
10.1. Ensure accelerated growth of income of the least well-off 40 percent of the population	Not highlighted in the strategy	Not highlighted in the strategy
10.2. Prevent manifestations of discrimination in society	Not highlighted in the strategy	Not highlighted in the strategy
10.3. Ensure access to social services	Not highlighted in the strategy	Not highlighted in the strategy
10.4. Pursue remuneration policy based on equality and fairness	Not highlighted in the strategy	Not highlighted in the strategy
10.5. Reform pension insurance based on fairness and transparency	Not highlighted in the strategy	Not highlighted in the strategy
Goal 11. Sustainable development of cities and communities		
11.1. Ensure access to housing	Not highlighted in the strategy	Not highlighted in the strategy
11.2. Ensure development of settlements and territories exclusively based on integrated planning and participatory management	Partially correlates with Task 3.4.2. Development of a spatial planning system using electronic resources	Correlates with Task 2.3.3. Improve the efficiency of spatial planning in the region
11.3. Ensure protection and safeguarding of the cultural and natural heritage, with involvement of the private sector	Partially correlates with Task 2.3.2. Encouragement of effective and complex use of tourist, resort and recreational potential	Correlates with Task 2.4.3. Ensure the preservation of cultural heritage, including the museification of archeological monuments and the creation of historical and cultural reserves
11.4. Ensure timely public alert about emergencies through innovative technologies	Correlates with Task 3.1.1. Increasing of the region's capacity to prevent, respond to and address consequences of emergencies	Correlates with Task 2.3.2. Ensure the region's ability to prevent, respond to, eliminate the consequences of emergencies and military threats
11.5. Reduce the adverse impact of pollutants, including on the urban environment in particular, through innovative technologies	Partially correlates with Task 4.1.4. Reduction of the load on the atmosphere	Partially correlates with Task 3.1.1. Ensure compliance with international standards of environmental management in the Kherson region
11.6. Ensure the development and implementation of local development strategies aimed at economic growth, job creation, tourism, recreation and development of the local culture, and production of local products	Not highlighted in the strategy	Not highlighted in the strategy
Goal 12. Sustainable consumption and production		
12.1. Reduce resource consumption of the economy	Not highlighted in the strategy	Not highlighted in the strategy
12.2. Reduce the loss of food along the production and marketing chains	Not highlighted in the strategy	Not highlighted in the strategy
12.3. Ensure sustainable use of chemicals through innovative technologies and production	Not highlighted in the strategy	Not highlighted in the strategy
12.4. Reduce the amount of waste generation, and increase recycling and reuse through innovative technologies and production	Partially correlates with Tasks 4.2.2. Helping to reduce the generation of solid household waste; and 4.2.3. Improvement of the industrial waste management system	Partially correlates with Task 3.2.1. Improve the waste collection and disposal system



SDG targets	Donetsk Oblast Development Strategy tasks	Kherson Oblast Development Strategy tasks
Goal 13. Mitigate climate change impact		
13.1. Limit greenhouse gas emissions in the economy	Correlates with Task 4.1.4. Reduction of the load on the atmosphere	Partially correlates with Task 3.1.1. Ensure compliance with international standards of environmental management in the Kherson region
Goal 14. Conserve marine resources		
14.1. Reduce marine pollution	Not highlighted in the strategy	Correlates with Task 3.1.5. Ensure wastewater treatment in the Dniro basin, the Azov and Black Seas
14.2. Ensure the sustainable management and protection of marine and coastal ecosystems, and improve their resilience and recovery through innovative technologies	Not highlighted in the strategy	Not highlighted in the strategy
14.3. Implement effective regulation of extraction of marine resources	Not highlighted in the strategy	Not highlighted in the strategy
Goal 15. Protect and restore terrestrial ecosystems		
15.1. Ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems	Correlates with Task 4.1.3. Protection of water resources from depletion and pollution	Partially correlates with Tasks 3.1.5. Ensure wastewater treatment in the Dnieper basin, the Azov and Black Seas; and 3.1.4. Establish and ensure the functioning of the system of monitoring the condition of water bodies and coastlines
15.2. Promote sustainable forest management	Not highlighted in the strategy	Correlates with Task 3.1.3. Preservation and reproduction of the forest ecosystem of the region
15.3. Restore degraded lands and soils through innovative technologies	Partially correlates with Task 4.1.5. Preservation of biological and landscape diversity, land fertility	Not highlighted in the strategy
15.4. Ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems	Not highlighted in the strategy	Not highlighted in the strategy
Goal 16. Peace, justice and strong institutions		
16.1. Reduce the prevalence of violence	Not highlighted in the strategy	Not highlighted in the strategy
16.2. Increase detection of victims of human trafficking and all forms of exploitation	Not highlighted in the strategy	Not highlighted in the strategy
16.3. Increase confidence in courts and ensure equal access to justice	Not highlighted in the strategy	Not highlighted in the strategy
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	Not highlighted in the strategy	Not highlighted in the strategy
16.5. Reduce illicit trafficking of weapons, ammunition and explosive materials	Not highlighted in the strategy	Not highlighted in the strategy
16.6. Reduce the scale of corruption	Not highlighted in the strategy	Not highlighted in the strategy
16.7. Increase the efficiency of government bodies and local self government	Not highlighted in the strategy	Not highlighted in the strategy
16.8. Recovery of conflict affected areas in eastern Ukraine (Donbas)	Partially correlates with Task 3.3.3. Elimination of consequences of the armed conflict in settlements that are close to the "contact line"	Not highlighted in the strategy



SDG targets	Donetsk Oblast Development Strategy tasks	Kherson Oblast Development Strategy tasks
16.9. Strengthen social stability, and promote peacebuilding and community security (conflict and post-conflict settlement)	Not highlighted in the strategy	Not highlighted in the strategy
Goal 17. Partnership for sustainable development		
17.1. Mobilize additional financial resources by promoting foreign and domestic investment	Not highlighted in the strategy	Partially correlates with Task 1.1.1. Ensure the formation of a portfolio of investment proposals in the region and their promotion in investment markets
17.2. Consistently reduce the debt burden on the economy	Not highlighted in the strategy	Not highlighted in the strategy
17.3. Develop a partnership between government and business to achieve the SDGs	Not highlighted in the strategy	Not highlighted in the strategy

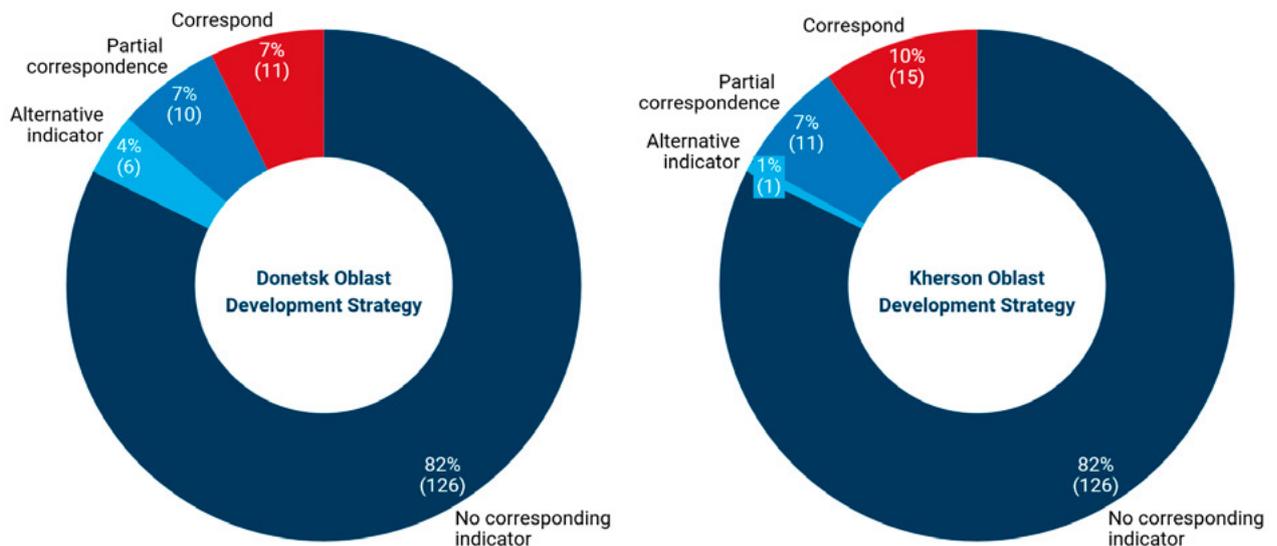
Note: “Not highlighted in the strategy” – there are no tasks that correlate or partially correlate with the respective SDG; “Partially correlates” – only part of the task corresponds to the respective SDG or the task covers only a part of the respective SDG; “Correlates” – the task corresponds to the respective SDG fully or to a high degree (however, there could be differences in the wording).

14. Results of the analysis of SDG integration into monitoring of strategic development

The similar result could be observed when it comes to the indicators comparison. More than 80% of SDGs’ indicators do not have respective (or partially corresponding) indicators in oblast development strategies. Only 7% of Donetsk’s

and 10% of Kherson’s Development Strategy indicators fully correspond to SDGs’ indicators. The executive summary of the analysis is presented at Figure 3. The descriptive analysis is presented in Table 4.

Figure 3. SDGs’ indicators correspondence to the indicators of Donetsk and Kherson Oblasts Development Strategies³.



³ Numbers might not sum up to 100% due to rounding



Indicators comparison | Secondly, it is important to compare the alignment of SDGs' indicators with the respective indicators of both oblasts'

development strategies. Such comparison evaluates the correspondence of SDGs to oblast development strategies at a more detailed level.

Table 4. Comparison of the Donetsk and Kherson Oblasts Development Strategies indicators' alignment with SDGs' indicators.

 SDG indicator	Donetsk Oblast Development Strategy indicator	Kherson Oblast Development Strategy indicator
Goal 1. End poverty		
1.1.1. Share of the population whose average per capita equivalent total expenditure is lower than the actual (estimated) subsistence minimum, %	-	-
1.1.2. Share of individuals whose daily consumption is below USD 5.05 PPP, %	-	-
1.2.1. Share of the poor population covered by state social support in the total number of poor people, %	-	-
1.3.1. Ratio of poverty levels of households with children and households without children, times	-	-
1.3.2. Share of food expenditure in total household spending, %	-	-
Goal 2. End hunger, promote sustainable agriculture		
2.1.1. Consumption of meat per capita, kg/year	-	-
2.1.2. Consumption of milk and dairy products per capita, kg/year	-	-
2.1.5. Consumption of fruit per capita, kg/year	-	-
2.2.1. Labour productivity in agriculture, USD 1,000s per employee	-	Labor productivity at agricultural enterprises, thousand UAH per 1 employee in agricultural production
2.2.2. The index of agricultural production, %	- (Share of food, beverages and tobacco production in the total volume of sold industrial products of the region, % Share of the receipt of grain, legumes and oilseeds by enterprises engaged in their storage and processing in the total production of these crops, %)	Index of agricultural production to the previous year, %
2.3.1. The index of food production, %	-	Food production index, %
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, %	-	-
2.3.3. Share of agricultural land under organic production in the total area of agricultural land, %	-	-
2.4.1. The consumer price index for food, %	-	-
Goal 3. Healthy lives and well-being		
3.1.1. Number of cases of maternal mortality, per 100,000 live births	Perinatal mortality (per 100 thousand live and dead births), cases	-
3.2.1. Mortality of children under 5, cases per 1,000 live births	Neonatal mortality (per 1 thousand live births), cases	Infant mortality rate, ‰



 SDG indicator	Donetsk Oblast Development Strategy indicator	Kherson Oblast Development Strategy indicator
3.3.1. Number of patients diagnosed with HIV for the first time, per 100,000 persons	Number of people diagnosed with HIV per 100 thousand population, per 100,000 persons	-
3.3.2. Number of patients diagnosed with active tuberculosis for the first time, per 100,000 persons	Number of patients with firstly diagnosed active tuberculosis per 100 thousand population, per 100,000 persons	-
3.4.1. Number of deaths from cerebrovascular disease at the age of 30–59, per 100,000 men of corresponding age	-	-
3.4.2. Number of deaths from cerebrovascular disease at the age of 30–59, per 100,000 women of corresponding age	-	-
3.4.3. Number of deaths from malignant breast tumours at the age of 30–59, per 100,000 women of appropriate age	-	-
3.4.4. Number of deaths from malignant cervical tumours at the age of 30–59, per 100,000 women of appropriate age	-	-
3.5.1. Probability of dying at the age of 20–64, men	-	-
3.5.2. Probability of dying at the age of 20–64, women	-	-
3.6.1. Number of deaths from road traffic accidents, per 100,000 persons	-	-
3.7.1. Immunization rate of population according to the Preventive Vaccination Calendar by designated six age groups for prevention of ten infectious diseases, %	-	-
3.8.1. Share of women who smoke at the age of 16–29, %	-	-
3.8.2. Share of men who smoke at the age of 16–29, %	-	-
3.9.1. Share of expenditures of the population in general spending on health, %	-	-
Goal 4. Quality education		
4.1.1. Proportion of graduates of general secondary education institutions of the current year who have reached certain levels of academic achievement in the Ukrainian language	Share of graduates of general education institutions who received 160 or more points as a result of external independent testing – 28.9% of the total number of students	Effectiveness of external evaluation (not less than 160 points) among graduates of rural secondary schools, %
4.1.2. Number of full-time secondary school students per teacher at the beginning of the school year	-	Number of people who studied in educational institutions (I-IV levels) per 10 thousand population
4.2.1. Coverage of children aged 5 years by pre-school education institutions and structural units of public and private legal entities, %	Level of coverage of older preschool children (5 years) by preschool education institutions, % of the number of children of the corresponding age	The rate of coverage of children aged 4 – 6 years with preschool education, including in rural areas, %
4.3.1. The ratio of the number of entrants to vocational education institutions to the total number of places in vocational education institutions financed from state and local budgets	Proportion of graduates of general secondary education institutions who entered vocational (vocational technical) education institutions, %	-



 SDG indicator	Donetsk Oblast Development Strategy indicator	Kherson Oblast Development Strategy indicator
4.4.1. Number of Ukrainian cities that are members of the UNESCO Global Network of Learning Cities	-	-
4.4.2. Population by level of education and sex, %	+/- Population decline and growth ratio, times	-
4.4.3. The cost of training a student, mln UAH	-	-
4.4.4. Expenditures of higher education institutions for scientific activities, mln UAH	-	-
4.5.1. Level of participation of the population in formal and informal forms of education and vocational training, %	- (Proportion of graduates of general secondary education institutions who entered vocational (vocational technical) education institutions, %)	
4.5.2. Share of the population who reported using the Internet over the past 12 months, %	-	-
4.6.1. Share of men among pedagogical staff, %	-	-
4.7.1. Share of rural full-time secondary schools with Internet access, %	-	-
4.7.2. Share of rural full-time secondary schools, where computers are used in the educational process, %	-	-
4.7.3. Share of full-time general secondary education institutions, in which inclusive education is organized, %	- (Share of children with special educational needs who attend education institutions at different levels of education, %)	+/- Number of classes with inclusive form of education, units
Goal 5. Gender equality		
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, units	-	-
5.2.2. Number of complaints regarding domestic violence, thousands	+/- Share of persons registered for domestic violence, % of the total number of complaints about domestic violence	-
5.3.1. The ratio of the duration of unpaid domestic work (housekeeping, care for children and other relatives, etc.) of women and men, %	-	-
5.4.1. Share of women among the Members of Parliament of Ukraine, %	-	-
5.4.2. Share of women among the members of regional councils and local councils of regional significance, %	-	-
5.5.1. Birth rate under the age of 20, per 1,000 women aged 15-19	-	+/- Total fertility rate (per 1 woman)
5.6.1. Ratio of average wages for men and women, %	-	Wage ratio of women and men, %



 SDG indicator	Donetsk Oblast Development Strategy indicator	Kherson Oblast Development Strategy indicator
Goal 6. Clean water and sanitation		
6.1.4. Share of the rural population with access to centralized water supply, %	+/- Share of the population that is provided with round-the-clock water supply, % of the total population	-
6.1.5. Share of the urban population with access to centralized water supply, %	+/- Share of the population that is provided with round-the-clock water supply, % of the total population	+/- Level of coverage of settlements of the region by centralized drinking water supply and centralized drainage, %
6.2.2. Share of the urban population with access to a centralized water drain, %	-	+/- Level of coverage of settlements of the region by centralized drinking water supply and centralized drainage, %
6.3.1. Volume of discharge of polluted (polluted without treatment or insufficiently treated) wastewater into water bodies, millions of cubic metres	-	-
6.3.2. Share of discharge of polluted (polluted without treatment or insufficiently treated) wastewater into water bodies in total discharges, %	-	Share of discharged polluted return waters in surface water bodies of the region in the total amount of discharges of return waters of the region, %
6.4.1. Water content of GDP, cubic metres of water used per UAH 1,000 of GDP (actual prices)	-	Reservoir of gross regional product, cub. m of used water per 1000 UAH of GRP (in actual prices)
6.4.2. Current water content of GDP to 2015 level, %	-	-
6.5.1. Number of river basins for which management plans have been approved, units	-	-
Goal 7. Affordable and clean energy		
7.1.1. Generation of power, billions of KWh	-	-
7.1.2. Electric power distribution losses, %	-	-
7.2.1. Maximum share of imported primary energy (excluding nuclear fuel) from one country (company) in the total supply (imports), %	-	-
7.2.2. Share of one supplier of the nuclear fuel market, %	-	-
7.3.1. Share of energy produced from renewable sources in total final energy consumption, %	+/- Share of alternative and renewable energy sources in the total volume of electricity supply, %	Share of use of renewable energy sources from total energy consumption in the region, %
7.4.1. Energy intensity of GDP (primary energy consumption per unit of GDP), kg of oil equivalent per USD 1 by PPP 2011	-	-
Goal 8. Decent work and economic growth		
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))	-	-



 SDG indicator	Donetsk Oblast Development Strategy indicator	Kherson Oblast Development Strategy indicator
8.1.4. Ukraine's position as rated by the Global Innovation Index	-	-
8.2.1. The return on assets	-	-
8.3.1. Employment rate among those aged 20–64, %	+/- Unemployment rate according to the ILO methodology, %	+/- Employment rate of the population aged 15 – 70 (according to the ILO methodology), %
8.4.1. Share of youth not in employment, education or professional training in the total number of those aged 15–24, %	+/- Level of participation of persons aged 15-34 in the workforce (level of economic activity), %	-
8.5.1. Number of victims of accidents at work that led to disability of 1 day or more, % of 2015 level	-	-
8.5.2. Number of workers killed in accidents at work, % of 2015 level	-	-
8.5.3. Share of workers employed in jobs with hazardous working conditions in the total full-time payroll, %	-	-
8.6.1. Number of persons employed by SMEs, millions of persons	-	-
8.6.2. Share of value added against production costs of SMEs, % of total value added against production costs	-	-
8.6.3. Ukraine's position in the rating of Doing Business	-	-
Goal 9. Industry, innovation and infrastructure		
9.1.2. Volume of transported goods, millions of tonnes	-	-
9.1.3. Number of passengers, millions	-	+/- Share of cargo, passengers transported by air, water transport, %
9.1.4. Degree of depreciation of assets by ACE "Transport, storage, post and courier services", %	-	-
9.2.1. Share of electric transport in domestic traffic, %	-	-
9.3.2. Share of facilities of public and civil use, improvement equipped to the needs of people with disabilities, %	-	+/- Number of facilities equipped with special and aids for people with disabilities, units
9.4.2. Share of value added against production costs of enterprises that belong to the medium high-tech sector of processing industry (including production of chemical products; electrical equipment; machinery and equipment; motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers; other vehicles according to CTEA) in total value added against production cost, %	-	-
9.4.3. Share of workers employed by enterprises that belong to the high- and medium hightech sectors of processing industry (including production of pharmaceutical products and preparations; chemicals; mechanical engineering; computers, electronic and optical products; aircraft and spacecraft; related equipment according to CTEA) in the total number of workers employed in industry, %	-	-



 SDG indicator	Donetsk Oblast Development Strategy indicator	Kherson Oblast Development Strategy indicator
9.5.1. Share of expenditure on scientific research and development in GDP, %	- (Number of researchers involved in the performance of R&D, per 10,000 employed persons)	The share of costs for scientific and technical work in GRP, %
9.5.2. Share of sales of innovative products in total sales of industrial products, %	-	-
9.6.1. Population coverage with Internet services, subscribers per 100 persons	-	-
9.7.1. Share of researchers under 40 in the total number of researchers	-	-
Goal 10. Reduce inequality		
10.1.1. Ratio of growth rate of the average per capita total income of the least well off 40% to the whole population, %	-	-
10.1.2. Share of total income of the least well off 40% in the total income of population, %	-	-
10.2.1. Share of persons who reported that in the past 12 months they personally experienced gender-based discrimination in the total number of requests to expert councils on gender-based discrimination, %	-	-
10.3.1. Share of rural households who suffered from deprivation due to lack of access to ambulance services in the settlement, %	-	-
10.3.2. Share of rural households who suffered from deprivation due to the lack of a medical facility near their home, %	-	-
10.3.3. Share of rural households who suffered from deprivation due to the lack of regular daily transport to another settlement with developed infrastructure, %	-	-
10.4.1. Ratio of the average wage (income) of 10th and first decile groups of workers (decile coefficient), times	-	-
10.5.1. Ratio of average pension to average wage in the economy (with 35 years of insurance experience), %	-	-
Goal 11. Sustainable development of cities and communities		
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)	-	-
11.2.1. Share of regions that have approved and implemented regional development strategies and action plans for their implementation developed with public participation, %	-	-
11.3.1. Number of cultural and natural heritage sites included in the UNESCO World Heritage List, units	-	-
11.3.2. Number of monuments of national importance included in the State Monument List of Ukraine, units	-	-
11.3.3. Area of the nature reserve fund of national importance, % of the country area	Area of nature preserve fund of the region, % of the region area	- (Number of territories and objects of the nature reserve fund of the region, units)



 SDG indicator	Donetsk Oblast Development Strategy indicator	Kherson Oblast Development Strategy indicator
11.4.1. Status of implementation (development, modernization, improvement) of local automated centralized public alert systems, %	+/- Share of the population covered by the centralized alert system, % of the population of the region	-
11.5.1. Emissions of air pollutants from stationary sources,% to 2015 level	+/- Rate of growth (reduction) of emissions of pollutants and carbon dioxide into the atmosphere by stationary sources of contamination (cumulative total to emissions in the reference year),%	+/- Volume of emissions of pollutants into the atmosphere from stationary sources of pollution, t per sq km of area
11.5.2. Number of cities in which the average annual concentrations of major pollutants in the atmospheric air exceed the average daily maximum permissible concentrations, units	-	-
11.6.1. Number of workers employed in tourism business entities (CEA code-2010 – 55.1, 55.2, 55.3, 79.11, 79.12), persons	-	-
Goal 12. Sustainable consumption and production		
12.1.1. Resource intensity of GDP (ratio of consumed volumes of natural resources, waste generated and pollutant emissions to GDP), % to 2015 level	-	-
12.2.1. Share of post-harvest losses in the total production of cereals, %	-	-
12.2.2. Share of post-harvest losses in overall production of vegetables and melons, %	-	-
12.3.1. Share of enterprises that implemented chemical management systems in accordance with international standards in the total number of enterprises using hazardous chemicals, %	-	-
12.4.1. Volume of waste generated by all economic activities per unit of GDP, kg per USD 1,000 PPP in 2011	-	+/- Volume of waste generated per unit of GRP, kg per 1000 UAH at actual prices
12.4.2. Share of burned and recycled waste in the total waste generated, %	Share of recycled or utilized industrial waste, % of total waste generation	-
Goal 13. Mitigate climate change impact		
13.1.1. Ratio of GHG emissions to 1990 level, %	-	-
Goal 14. Conserve marine resources		
14.1.1. Share of discharges of polluted wastewater in total discharges in the marine environment, %	-	Share of discharged polluted return waters in surface water bodies of the region in the total amount of discharges of return waters of the region, %
14.2.1. Area of territories and objects of the natural reserve fund of coastal regions, % of the territory of coastal areas	-	-
14.2.2. Area of territories and objects of the natural reserve fund in the Black and Azov Seas, thousands of hectares	-	-



 SDG indicator	Donetsk Oblast Development Strategy indicator	Kherson Oblast Development Strategy indicator
14.3.1. Volumes of extraction of aquatic bioresources in the exclusive (maritime) economic zone of Ukraine, thousands of tonnes	-	-
Goal 15. Protect and restore terrestrial ecosystems		
15.1.1. Area of territories and objects of the natural reserve fund, thousands of hectares	+/- Area of nature preserve fund of the region, % of the region area	+/- Number of territories and objects of the nature reserve fund of the region, units
15.1.2. Share of area of territories and objects of the natural reserve fund in the total area of the country, %	Area of nature preserve fund of the region, % of the region area	The share of the nature reserve fund in the total area of the region, %
15.1.3. Share of the area of the national environmental network in the total area of the country, %	-	-
15.2.1. Forested territory of the country, %	Forest cover of the region, % of the region area	Level of forest cover of the region, %
15.2.2. Wood stock in forests, millions of cubic metres	-	-
15.3.2. Amount of arable land, thousands of hectares	-	-
15.3.3. Share of arable land in total area of the country, %	-	-
15.3.4. Area of land used for organic production, thousands of hectares	-	-
15.3.5. Area of agricultural land of extensive use (hayfields, pastures), thousands of hectares	-	-
15.3.6. Share of area of agricultural land of extensive use (hayfields, pastures) in total area of the country, %	-	-
15.4.1. Area of the nature reserve fund in mountainous regions, thousands of hectares	-	-
15.4.2. Share of the area of the nature reserve fund in mountainous regions in the total area of the country, %	-	-
Goal 16. Peace, justice and strong institutions		
16.1.1. Number of criminal offenses under Articles 115–118, 121 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine (evident intentional homicide, intentional grievous bodily harm) reported in the past 12 months per 100,000 persons	- (Rate of growth (reduction) of the number of registered criminal offences (cumulative total from the reference year), %)	-
16.1.2. Number of victims of crimes related to physical violence (intentional homicide (and relevant attempts), rape (and relevant attempts), grievous bodily harm), reported over the past 12 months, per 100,000 persons	- (Rate of growth (reduction) of the number of registered criminal offences (cumulative total from the reference year), %)	-
16.1.3. Number of victims of rape in the past 12 months, persons	-	-
16.2.1. Number of victims of human trafficking or other illicit transactions involving the transfer of human beings reported in the past 12 months, persons	-	-



 SDG indicator	Donetsk Oblast Development Strategy indicator	Kherson Oblast Development Strategy indicator
16.2.2. Number of specialists trained in combating human trafficking	-	-
16.2.3. Number of social services provided to meet the needs of victims of human trafficking	-	-
16.2.4. Number of counter-trafficking information campaigns conducted	-	-
16.2.5. Number of persons covered by counter-trafficking information campaigns	-	-
16.2.6. Percentage of funding of regional counter-trafficking programs from relevant local budgets	-	-
16.3.1. Level of public confidence in the court, %	-	-
16.3.2. Number of persons seeking free legal aid, persons	-	-
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, %	-	-
16.5.1. Number of weapons seized (criminal proceedings with completed pre-trial investigation for the past 12 months, units)	-	-
16.5.2. Number of ammunition seized (criminal proceedings with completed pre-trial investigation for the past 12 months, units)	-	-
16.5.3. Number of criminal offenses related to illicit arms trafficking reported in the past 12 months, units	-	-
16.6.1. Index of perception of corruption in the public sector by the business community and experts	-	-
16.7.1. Ukraine's ranking in the Global Competitiveness Report by sub-index 'Institutions (government and public institutions)'	-	-
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 regions, %	-	-
16.8.2. Share of the population satisfied with the level of administrative governance services in Donetsk and Luhansk regions, %	-	-
16.8.3. Number of communities in the Donetsk and Luhansk regions that implemented mine action, units	-	-
16.8.4. Demined area in Donetsk and Luhansk regions, hectares	-	-
16.8.5. Number of cases of detection of explosive objects (operative component), units	-	-
16.9.1. Index of social cohesion and reconciliation	-	-
Goal 17. Partnership for sustainable development		
17.1.1. Ratio of private remittances from abroad to GDP, %	-	-



 SDG indicator	Donetsk Oblast Development Strategy indicator	Kherson Oblast Development Strategy indicator
17.1.2. Net foreign direct investment (according to the balance of payments), USD billions	-	+/- The volume of foreign direct investment per capita in% to the total in Ukraine
17.2.1. Ratio of gross external debt to exports of goods and services in annual terms, %	-	-
17.3.1. Number of projects of public-private partnership, units	-	-

Note: “-” – there are no respective strategy’s indicator that corresponds to SDGs’ one;

“-” & “(Indicator)” – there are no respective strategy’s indicator that corresponds to SDGs’ one, however, there is an alternative indicator option used in the strategy;

+/-” & “Indicator” – strategy’s indicator addresses the respective SDG’s indicator to some extent or partly (or in some instances uses completely different measurement scale);

“Indicator” – strategy’s indicator corresponds to the respective SDG’s indicator (however, indicators might differ wording wise).

Overall, strategies are similar in terms of the level of alignment of SDGs’ targets and indicators with tasks and indicators of Donetsk and Kherson Oblasts Development Strategies.

Both strategies correspond to the subjective correlation with SDGs on the maturity matrix of the SDG 2030 Agenda integration into the strategic planning.



Chapter 2.

ANALYSIS OF AWARENESS OF REGIONAL DECISION MAKERS REGARDING SDG 2030 AGENDA

The assessment of the level of awareness of regional decision makers regarding financing SDGs in Donetsk and Kherson oblasts has two components: (1) Preparation of the questionnaire; (2) Analysis of the responses.

The list of respondents is presented as ANNEX C for Kherson oblast and ANNEX D for Donetsk oblast.

2.1. Preparation of the questionnaire

The process of the questionnaire preparation was conducted in close cooperation with the National consultant on identification of correlations between subnational expenditures and oblast's dynamics in achieving SDGs, acknowledging the scope of 2 assignments, future deliverables and the overall project outcomes. The main issues that were at focus of the questionnaire were the following: (1) the overall

level of SDGs awareness among respondents (including the answer distribution by institution and position), (2) the level of SDGs incorporation into strategic and budgetary planning performed by respondents, and (3) the sources from where respondents gained their knowledge regarding the SDG 2030 Agenda. Therefore the set of following structure of questions was formed, presented at Table 5.

Table 5. Set of questions for the local authorities in Donetsk and Kherson oblasts, regarding awareness about the SDG Agenda 2030.

Questions	Expected goal
Full name	Make the person answer more truthfully and focused, as each respondent's answers now have the identity of the respondent.
Position and place of work	Upon further analysis, it provides an understanding of the difference (if any) between the different classifications of the respondents.
E-mail	Provides an opportunity to contact the respondent during and after the survey for further cooperation.
Please rate how familiar you are with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2030 Agenda	Includes answers from 1 (lowest rating) to 10 (highest rating). The answer to the question gives an understanding of how much the respondent thinks he / she knows what the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2030 Agenda is about.



Questions	Expected goal
How did you find out about the 2030 SDG Agenda?	Gives an understanding of how proactive the respondent is in this case, as well as his attitude towards 2030 SDG Agenda.
Please rate how familiar you are with the Monitoring Materials on Ukraine's Achievement of the SDG 2030	Includes answers from 1 (lowest rating) to 10 (highest rating). This question helps to understand whether the respondent is following the achievements of SDG 2030, which makes it possible to also make adjustments to the answer to the question of how familiar the respondent is with SDG 2030.
Please rate how much you consider SDG in strategic planning	Includes answers from 1 (lowest rating) to 10 (highest rating). Gives an understanding to what extent the structure of the organization in which the respondent works includes SDG in strategic planning.
Please rate how much you consider SDG when planning program expenses	Includes answers from 1 (lowest rating) to 10 (highest rating). This question is one of the clarifying ones and gives a deeper understanding of the organization's budget planning, namely in expenses planning.
Please rate how much you take into account the SDG when evaluating the effectiveness of program expenses	Includes answers from 1 (lowest rating) to 10 (highest rating). This question provides an answer to the extent to which the respondent considers the costs of the program to be effective, taking into account the SDG.
Describe which SDGs and SDG Goals are priorities in your work	Gives an understanding of which of the SDG goals for the respondent are priority at work.
What metrics can be used to determine the progress in achieving the SDG in your work field?	Gives an understanding of the increase / decrease of which indicators, according to the respondent, will mean changes in the progress of achieving the SDG goals.
Have you been trained on the 2030 SDG Agenda?	Gives an understanding of how much the respondent, or his / her organization cares about understanding the 2030 SDG Agenda by employees.
Do you need training on integrating SDGs into strategic and budget planning in your work?	If the respondent is of low / medium competence, the question gives an additional understanding of the respondent's proactivity in the implementation of SDG goals, as well as the respondent's desire to develop in this direction. And further understanding of the need of providing training courses..

2.3. Analysis of the responses

As a result of conducted interviews, 150 responses from different stakeholders were collected in total. All of the interviewed respondents are representatives of either communities, oblast state administrations (OSA) or

community owned enterprises (COE) that hold either managerial or administrative and specialist positions. The number of respondents broken down by institution or organisation and position is summarized in Table 8.

Table 8. Number of respondents by institution or organisation and position

Institution / organization	Managerial position		Administrative and specialist positions		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Communities	7	22	4	66	99
Oblast state administrations	4	8	1	4	17
Community owned enterprises	7	12	1	14	35
Total	18	42	6	84	150

As a result, all analyzed institutions and organizations have more female employees, than male. Most female employee

work in communities' organization, with 22 respondents in managerial position and 66 respondents in administrative and specialists



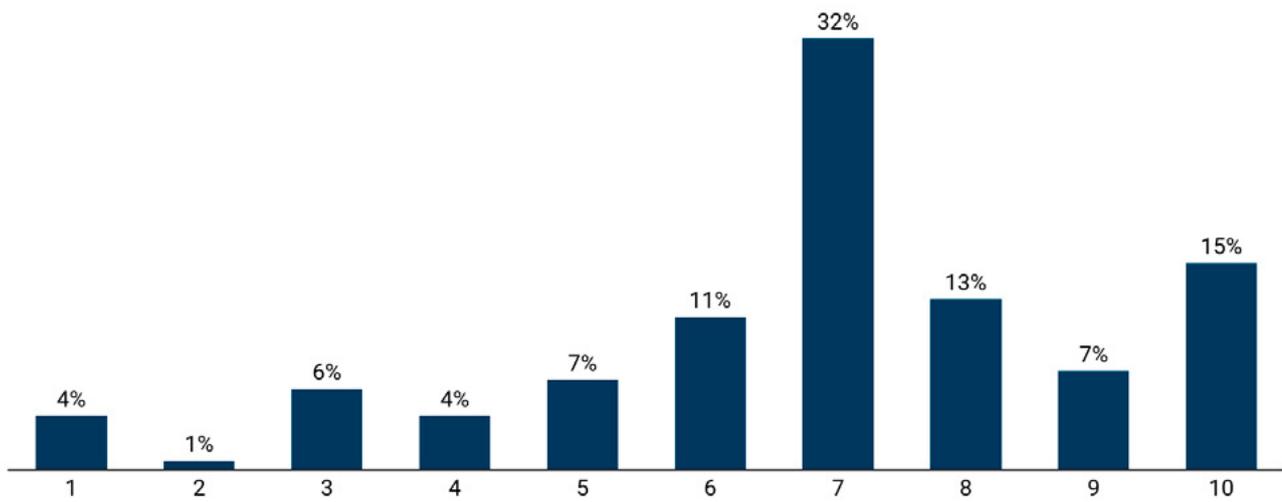
position. Also, most male respondents are employees on the managerial positions, rather than administrative and specialists' positions. All these clarifications are amended in the text.

The analysis of the responses presented in this section is divided into 3 sections, concerning the following categories:

2.3.1. General awareness about the SDGs 2030 Agenda

The average level of awareness about SDGs Agenda among all respondents amounts to 6.9. At the same time, more than 2/3 of respondents ranked their overall level of awareness as 7 or higher.

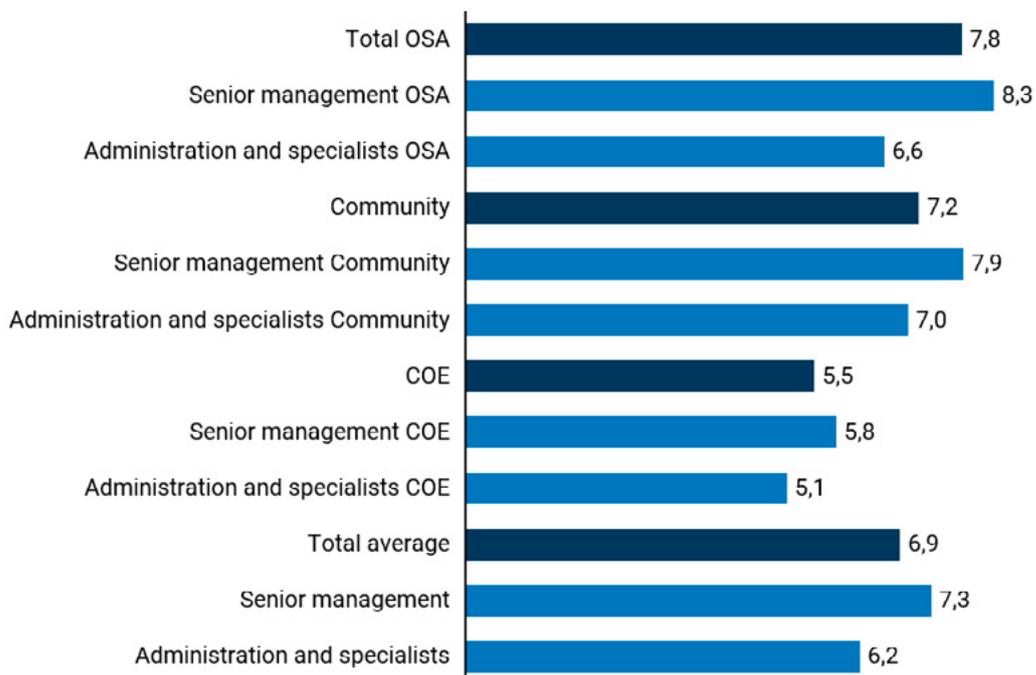
Figure 3. Overall level of awareness (1-10 scale) regarding SDG 2030 Agenda, %



The highest average level of awareness among responding institutions is observed in oblast state administrations (7.8), followed by communities (7.2) and community owned enterprises (5.5).

In terms of the awareness level by respondents' positions, senior management shows higher levels of awareness compared to administrative and specialist positions among all institutions.

Figure 4. Average level of awareness about SDG 2030 Agenda in terms of institutions (OSA, community, COE, total) and positions (senior management, administration and specialists), 1-10 scale

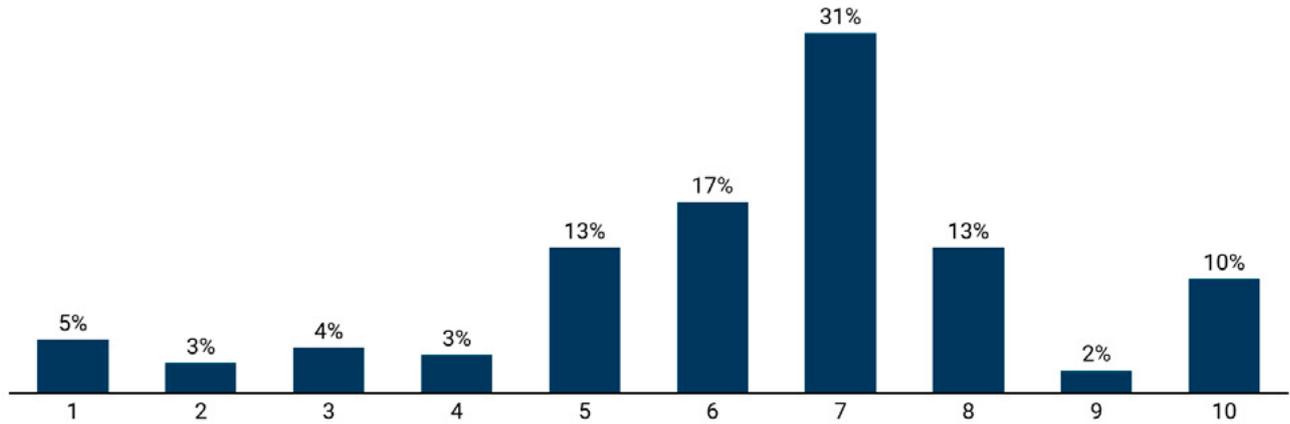




The overall average level of awareness of the monitoring materials regarding SDGs is 6.4 among all respondents. At the same time, 56% of respondents rated their monitoring materials

awareness level as 7 or higher, which is 11 p.p. lower compared to the respective parameter of the overall level of awareness regarding SDGs in general.

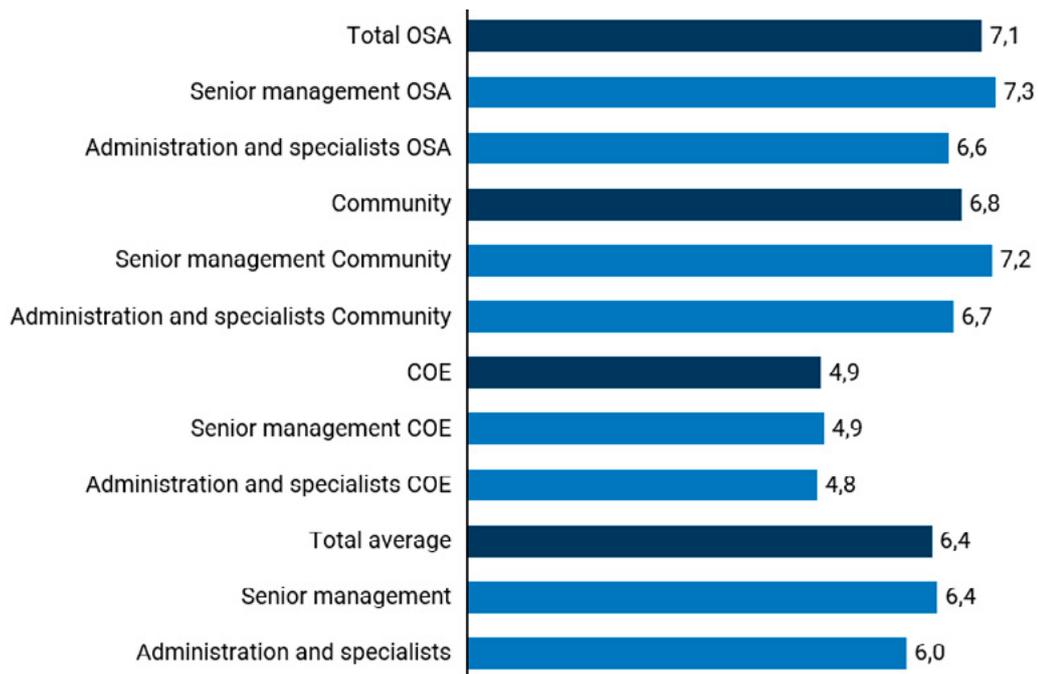
Figure 5. Overall level of awareness (1-10 scale) of the monitoring materials regarding the SDGs of Ukraine progress, %



Same as in the general level of awareness, OSAs' representatives ranked their monitoring materials level of awareness (7.1) higher compared to that of communities' (6.9) and COEs' (4.9) representatives. Also, the awareness level among managerial positions is higher

compared to administrative or specialist level positions. Notably, the difference in awareness levels among mentioned positions is negligible (0.1) among COEs representatives, while the difference for OSA and community representatives is 0.7 and 0.5 respectively.

Figure 6. Average level of awareness regarding monitoring materials of SDGs in terms of institutions (OSA, community, COE, total) and positions (senior management, administration and specialists), 1-10 scale



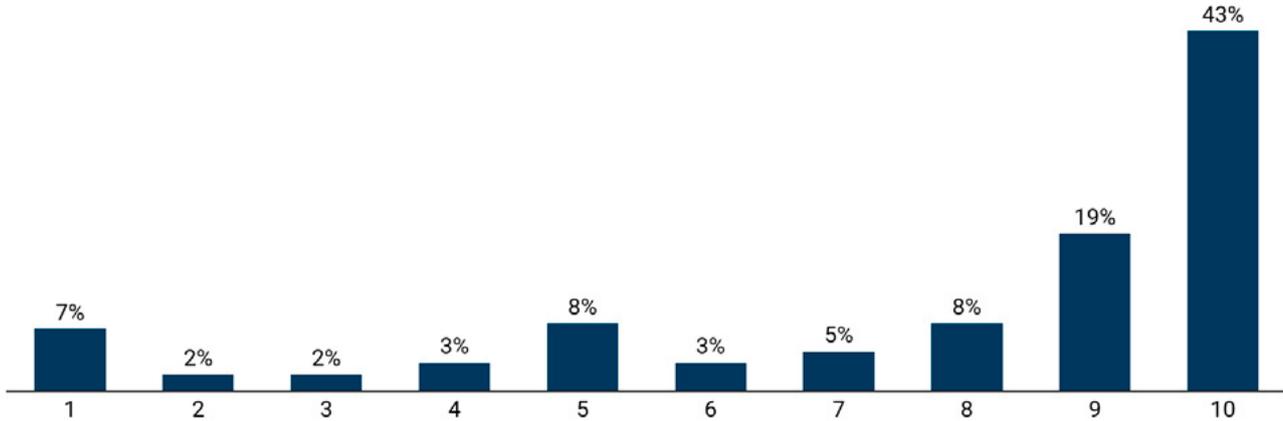


2.3.2. Incorporation of the SDG 2030 Agenda into strategic planning and budgetary planning

respondents, almost half (43%) stated the highest ranking 10. At the same time, the average response among all respondents amounts to 7.8.

In terms of the SDG Agenda incorporation into strategic planning performed by the

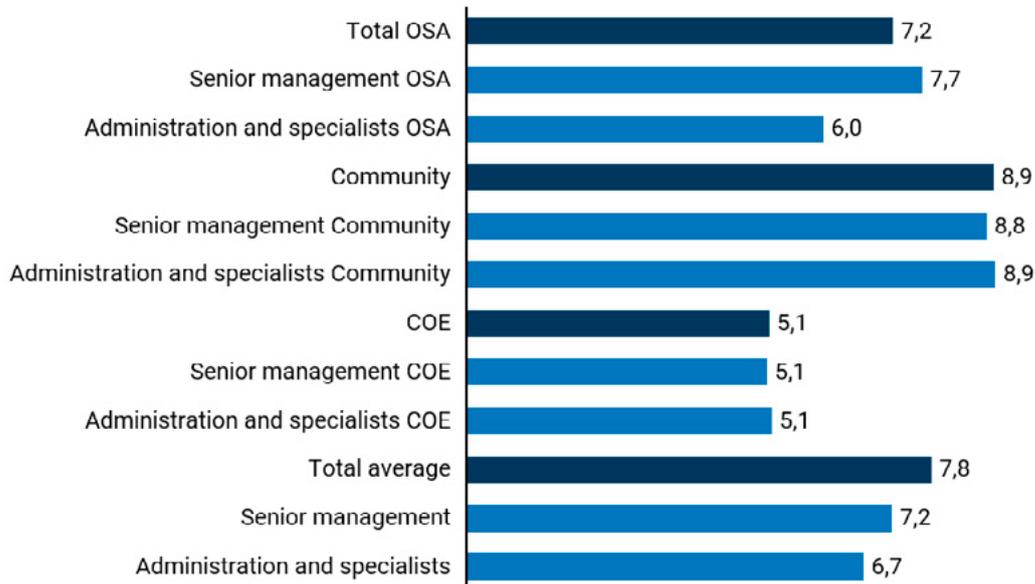
Figure 7. Overall level of incorporation (1-10 scale) of SDGs in the strategic planning, %



The distribution of responses by institutions and positions regarding the SDGs incorporation into strategic planning differs from what is observed regarding the overall awareness levels. Thus, communities placed the highest ranking (8.9 average) to the examined awareness level, followed by OSAs' (7.2 average)

and COEs' (5.1 average) respondents. Notably, there is almost no difference in the average awareness level among positions in communities as well as in COEs. On the other hand, the difference in awareness levels among managerial and other positions is significant among OSAs responses and amounts to 1.7.

Figure 8. Average level of awareness about SDG 2030 Agenda in strategic planning in terms of institutions (OSA, community, COE, total) and positions (senior management, administration and specialists), 1-10 scale

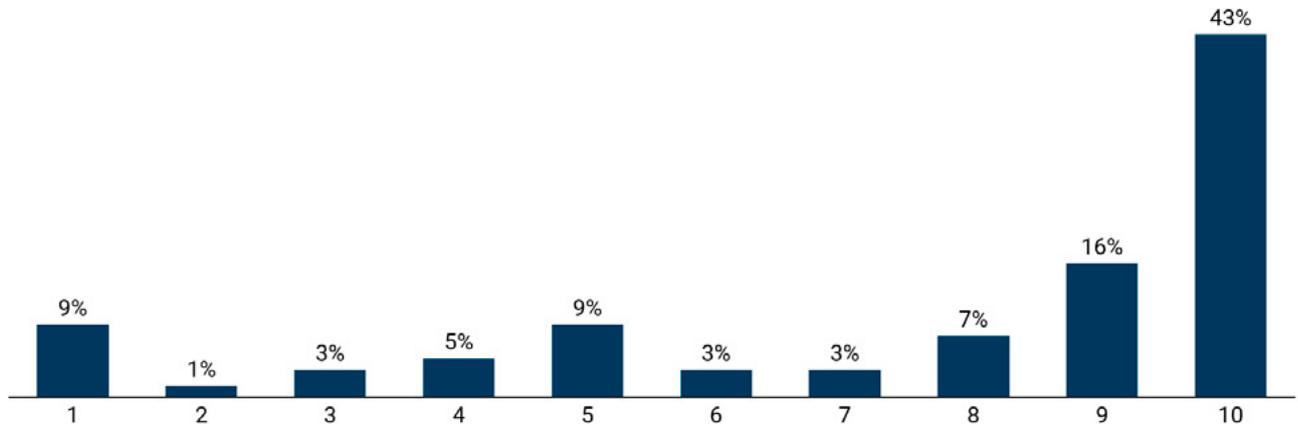




In terms of the SDGs incorporation in the program expenditures, the responses are almost identical

to the strategic planning incorporation – almost half of respondents placed the highest (10) rank.

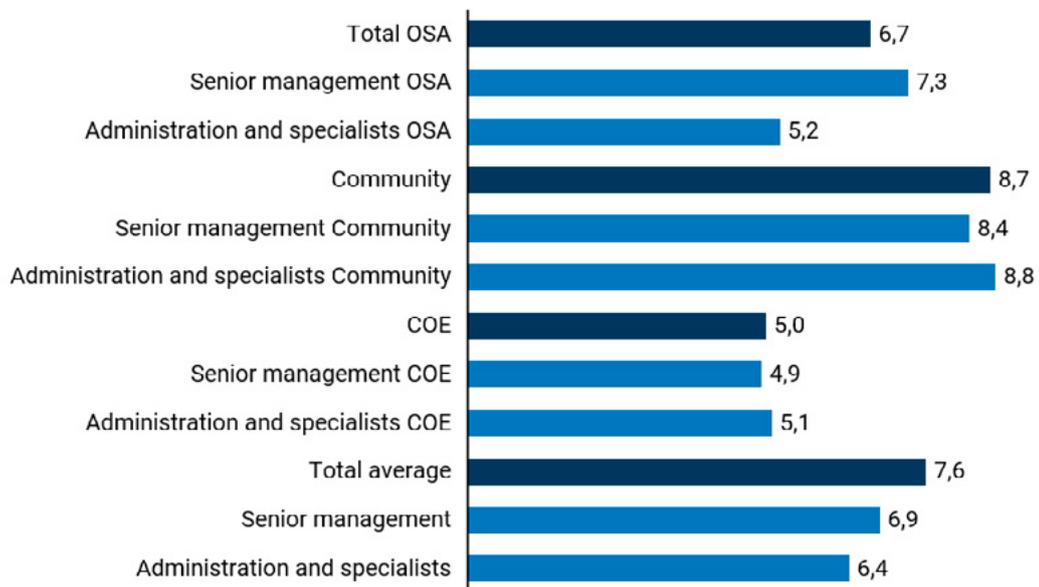
Figure 9. Overall level of incorporation (1-10 scale) of SDGs in the program expenditures, %



Same as with the strategic planning awareness case, the distribution of answers by institutions and positions shows that communities are the most aware (8.7) with this regard, followed by OSAs (6.7) and COE (5).

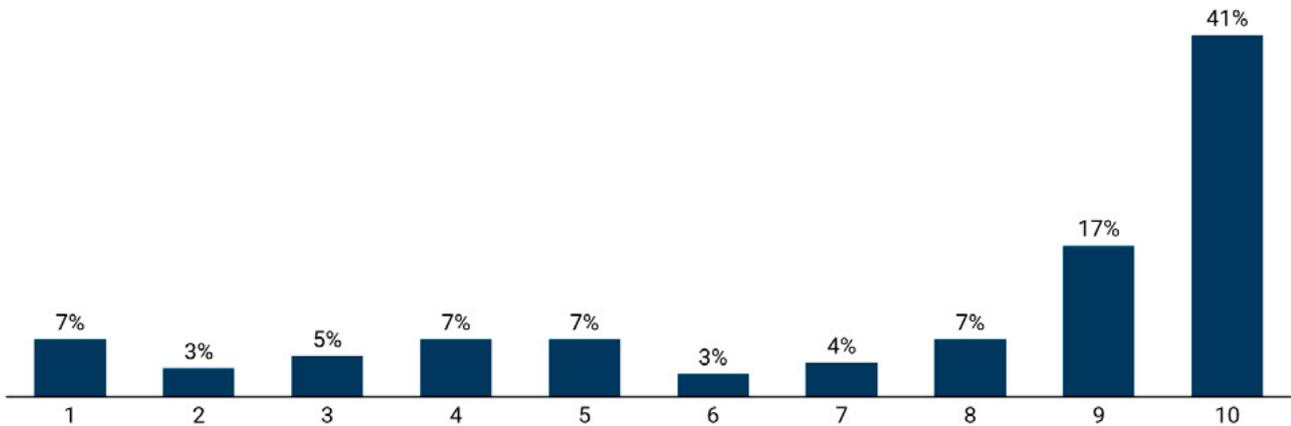
Also, the difference in awareness levels is the greatest among OSA positions – senior management’s awareness is higher by 1.1 point compared to that of administrative and specialist positions.

Figure 10. Average level of awareness about SDG 2030 Agenda in program expenditures planning in terms of institutions (OSA, community, COE, total) and positions (senior management, administration and specialists), 1-10 scale



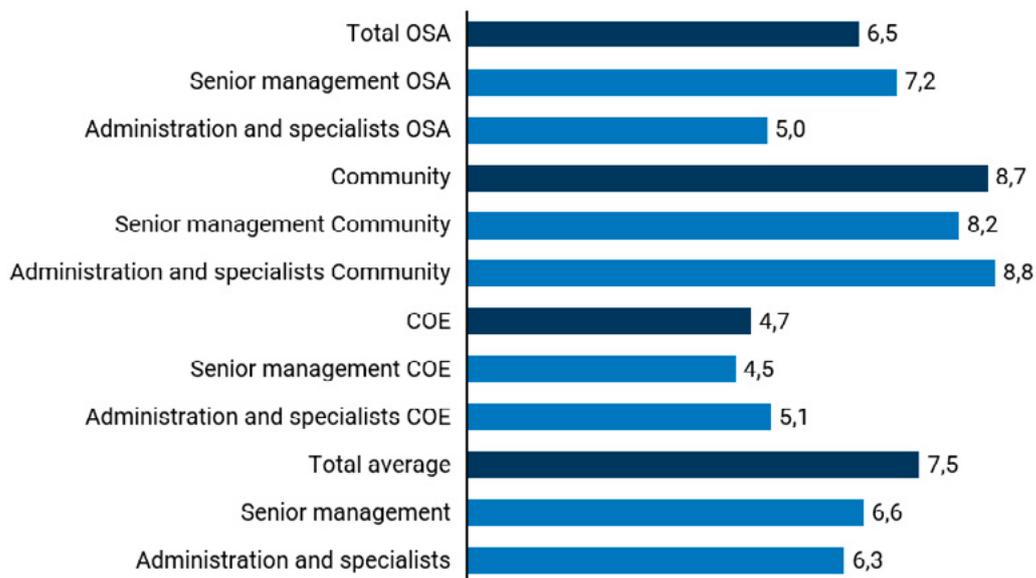
The response distribution regarding the overall level of SDGs incorporation in program expenditures assessment is similar to incorporation

in strategic and program expenditure planning – 41% of respondents placed the highest (10) rank to examined parameter.


Figure 11. Overall level of incorporation (1-10 scale) of SDGs in assessing program expenditures, %


The same applies to the level of awareness in assessing program expenditures by institutions and positions. Communities are the most aware (8.7) with this regard, followed by OSAs (6.5) and COE (4.7). The difference in

awareness levels is the greatest among OSA positions – senior management’s awareness is higher by 2.2 points compared to that of administrative and specialist positions.

Figure 12. Average level of awareness about SDG 2030 Agenda in assessing program expenditures in terms of institutions (OSA, community, COE, total) and positions (senior management, administration and specialists), 1-10 scale


2.3.3. Source of awareness

More than a half of respondents gained knowledge about SDGs Agenda independently. At the same time, another half of respondents gained such knowledge from sources that are either related to their work or from a third party.

In terms of the knowledge gained by type of institution, communities’ and COEs’

representatives learned about SDGs independently with a similar response distribution – 55% and 56% respectively. On the other hand, OSAs representatives gained the most knowledge from their management (41%) and only 18% of them gained such knowledge independently. Also, international organizations contributed to OSAs representatives’ expertise expansion to a great extent and account for almost a quarter of the respective responses.



Figure 13. Source of knowledge about SDG 2030 Agenda, %⁴

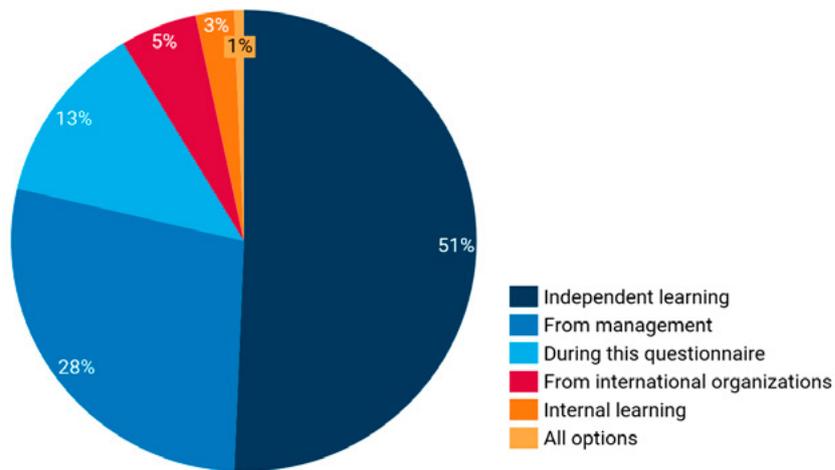
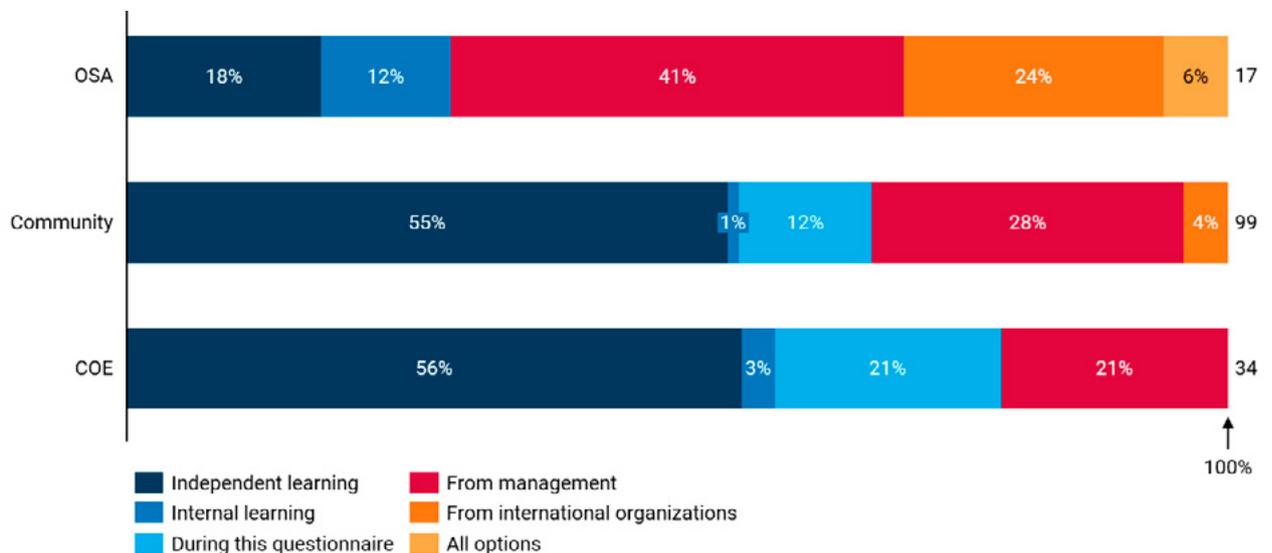


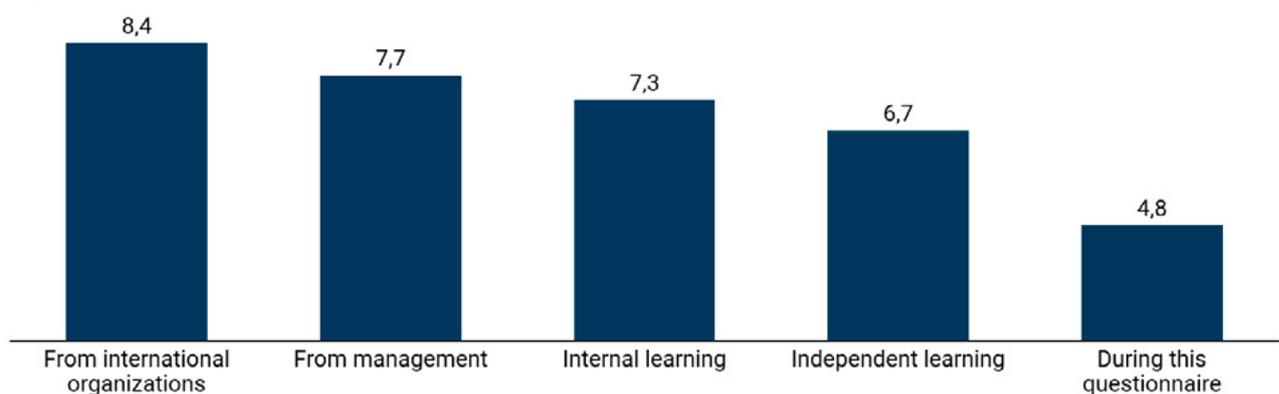
Figure 14. Share of source of knowledge in terms of type of institutions (OSA, community, COE), %



Finally, the distribution of responses regarding the overall level of awareness combined with the source of knowledge regarding SDGs reveals that despite half of the respondents gained SDGs knowledge independently, such

source is ranked only 4th when it comes to the overall level of awareness. Thus, the highest awareness levels are observed among respondents who gained SDGs knowledge from international organizations.

Figure 15. Average level of awareness about SDG 2030 Agenda by source of knowledge, 1-10 scale



⁴ Number might not sum up to 100% due to



Chapter 3: FURTHER STEPS

The assignment will be continued to further 2 stages, each of them will be finished in the outlined in the TOR timeline with the following deliverables:

- **Regional SDG indicators for Donetsk and Kherson oblasts** identification taking into account analysis made for Deliverable 1 and information given by National consultant (*till February 28, 2022*).
- Providing **amendments to the regional development strategies of the current and future periods to include all SDGs that can be influenced at the regional level** that are based on the analysis made for Analytical report in Deliverable 1 including the data and information provided by National consultant on identification of correlations between subnational expenditures and oblast's dynamics in achieving SDGs (*till February 28, 2022*).
- Development of the **draft strategies on SDG implementation in Donetsk and Kherson oblasts** that will complement new amendments to the regional development strategies with local peculiarities (*till February 28, 2022*).
- **Organized and developed public event** with invitation of all relevant stakeholders, including government agencies, business associations, civil society organizations, international donors, with the agenda, list of participants, drafted invitation and presentation of the developed deliverables for further feedback (*till March 31, 2022*).
- Final report on the project with the final version of developed materials (*till April 15, 2020*).

A person's hand is pointing at a document. The document features a table with columns for 'Country', 'Sector', and 'Value'. To the right of the table is a 3D pie chart. Above the hand, there are several circular diagrams and flowcharts, some with numerical values like '5.78' and '124'. The entire image has a blue tint.

Section II.
**OPPORTUNITIES FOR
FURTHER INTEGRATION**



Chapter 1:

STRATEGIC PLANNING

Strategic planning for SDG implementation is an important part of the 2030 UNDP Agenda. Strategies and plans can assure the translation of the political promises into specific development objectives and tangible results. They give an overall framework for development (use of resources, services, corresponding financial needs, etc.) and aim to coordinate the work of local and other spheres of government.

Localizing the SDGs can provide a framework for local development policy. The integration of SDGs within sub-national level planning is a crucial step in landing the new agenda in regions and cities. Therefore, the main objective of part A of this report is to develop a framework for SDG planning in the regions of Ukraine regarding the local legal and institutional environment.

1.1. Strategic planning at the regional level in Ukraine

The main long-term strategic document that outlines goals for the regional development in Ukraine is The State Strategy of Regional Development for the period of 2021-2027.⁵ The development of the Strategy was initiated by the President's of Ukraine Decree № 713 "On Urgent Measures to Ensure Economic Growth, Stimulate Regional Development and to Prevent Corruption" in 2019.⁶

The principles and the development procedures of the main regional development strategy are regulated by the law of Ukraine "On the Principles of State Regional Policy"⁴ and the Strategy itself is the main planning document for the implementation of sectoral development strategies, coordination of public policy in various areas, achievement of efficient

distribution and use of public resources in local communities and regions.

The Strategy outlines **three** strategic goals, cascaded into operational goals and section tasks: (1) formation of a cohesive state in the social, humanitarian, economic, environmental, security, and spatial dimensions; (2) increasing the level of competitiveness of regions; (3) building effective multilevel governance.

As Ukraine consists of 24 oblast, the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, and 2 special administrative regions: the city of Kyiv and the city of Sevastopol, every region, excluding the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol, has adopted a Strategic development strategy for the period 2021-2027 in accordance to the Law of Ukraine "On Stimulating

⁵ VRU, the «State Strategy for Regional Development for 2021-2027», 2020 <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/695-2020-%D0%BF#n11>

⁶ President' Office, Decree of the President of Ukraine «On Sustainable Development Goals of Ukraine until 2030». <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/722/2019#Text>



the Development of Regions, 2005”⁷, the Law Of Ukraine “On the principles of state regional policy, 2015”⁸, the State Strategy of Regional Development¹, and Sustainable Development Goals of Ukraine (SDG).

Aforementioned regional developments strategies for the period of 2016-2020 have been developed in accordance with the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine № 932 “On approval of the Procedure for developing regional development strategies and action plans for their implementation, as well as monitoring and evaluation of the effectiveness of the implementation of these regional strategies and action plans”⁹, dated 11.11.2015. The development of the Strategies began within a period of **15 months** since the date of publication (as well as 15 months before the end of the previous strategy term in future). The Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, oblast, Kyiv and Sevastopol city Regional Administrations shall submit reports on monitoring results and performance evaluation reports to the Verkhovna Rada of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, oblast, Kyiv and Kyiv oblasts **every year before the 25th of February** in accordance with paragraph 19. All strategies have to comply with Article 43 of the Law of Ukraine “On Local Self-Government in Ukraine” 1997 (2021)¹⁰, Articles 10, 14 of the Law of Ukraine “On Principles of State Regional Policy”¹¹ as well as the “Procedure for developing regional development strategies and action plans for their implementation, strategies and action plans” approved by the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine⁵ dated 11.11.2015 № 932 as well as appropriate resolutions of the respective regional councils.

A follow-up in the form of a detailed methodology in the decree “On Methodology for development, monitoring and evaluation of the effectiveness of the implementation of regional development strategies and action plans for their implementation”¹² has been published

by the Ministry of Territories and Communities Development of Ukraine (Minregion) on the 31st of March 2015. According to the Procedure regional development strategies can have various levels of SDG integration into strategic goals, objectives, tasks. Detailed recommended methodology for the development of regional strategies stipulated in the attachment to aforementioned “Procedure for development of regional development strategies and action plans for their implementation, as well as monitoring and evaluation of the effectiveness of the implementation of these regional strategies and action plans”. In particular, it defines the mechanism for developing regional development strategies (hereinafter – regional strategies) and action plans for their implementation (hereinafter – action plans), as well as monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of these regional strategies and action plans, in particular on the basis of smart specialization. The procedure itself consists of **3 parts**, namely I. General provisions, II. Development of regional strategies and action plans (with 26 sub-paragraphs) and III. Monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of the implementation of regional strategies and action plans (14 sub-paragraphs).

The procedure also contains an approximate action plan of necessary measures for regional strategy development. In this Procedure, the terms are used in the following meaning:

“Innovation potential of the region” – a set of available in the region intellectual, labor, technological, research and production resources with appropriate infrastructure, which, provided their effective use (combination) contribute to the adoption and implementation of new technological solutions.

“Smart specialization” – an approach that provides a reasoned definition of regional development actors in the regional strategy of certain strategic goals and objectives for the development of economic activities that have

⁷ VRU, the Law of Ukraine «On Stimulating the Development of Regions», 2005. <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2850-15#Text>

⁸ VRU, the Law of Ukraine “On Principles of State Regional Policy”, 2015 <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/156-19#Text>

⁹ Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, Resolution “On approval of the Procedure for developing regional development strategies and action plans for their implementation, as well as monitoring and evaluation of the effectiveness of the implementation of these regional strategies and action plans”, 2015. <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/932-2015-%D0%BF#n1>

¹⁰ VRU, Law of Ukraine «On Local Self-Government in Ukraine», 1997 <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/280/97-%D0%B2%D1%80#Text>

¹¹ VRU, Law of Ukraine “On Principles of State Regional Policy”, 2015 <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/156-19#Text>

¹² Ministry of Regional Development, a decree “On approval of the Methodology for developing, monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of the implementation of regional development strategies and action plans for their implementation”, 2016 <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/z0632-16#Text>



innovative potential, taking into account the competitive advantages of the region and contribute to the transformation of economic sectors more efficient.

“Strategic vision of the region’s development” – the prospect of socio-economic and innovative development of the region in the long run, taking into account its unique features.

“Subjects of regional development” – central and local executive bodies, local self-government bodies, their officials, regional development agencies, associations of local self-government bodies, representatives of business entities, higher education institutions, research institutions.

“SWOT analysis of regional development” – the process of establishing a link between internal (strengths and weaknesses) and external (opportunities and challenges) factors that are of strategic importance for the development of the region. The results of the SWOT analysis are used to identify and select strategic and operational development goals of the region.

The most mature level of SDG integration would mean that every strategic goal or objective is aligned with the respective SDG, while the least mature integration would not correlate with SDGs at all.

The introduction of smart specialization in the strategic planning of regional development is carried out in order to:

- ensure sustainable development of the region;
- improve the management of innovation processes in the region;
- create a favorable environment for innovation;
- increase the level of innovation and investment activity in the region.

According to the procedure, each of the regional strategies should contain:

- A detailed description of trends and main problems of socio-economic development of the region, including the results of SWOT-analysis of regional development and assessment of its natural resources,

production, labor, scientific, financial, and innovation potential, identified on the basis of smart specialization, external trends of innovation development for the development of the region;

- Strategic goals, priorities of the region's development, in particular those determined on the basis of smart specialization, in accordance with the strategic vision of the region's development;
- Operational goals to ensure the achievement of strategic goals;
- Main tasks, stages, and mechanisms of their implementation;
- System of monitoring and evaluation of the effectiveness of the regional strategy, which provides quantitative and qualitative indicators of achievement of the goals set by the regional strategy, forecast of economic development of the region for the period of strategy implementation.

The structure and details for the development of new regional strategies were complemented by the Decree № 695 of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine “On approval of the State Strategy for Regional Development for 2021-2027”¹³ dated 05.08.2020. As outlined in the Operational objective 2 “Formation of horizontal and vertical coordination of state sectoral policies and state regional policy” of the Strategic goal III. “Building effective multilevel governance”, the regional administrative bodies are obliged to develop their new oblast strategies for the period 2021-2027 within a **6-month** period as well as a detailed action plan for the period 2021-2023 within a **3-month period**.

The implementation of state regional policy for the period up to 2027 is based on an integrated territorial approach, which assumes that the object of regional policy is the territory, which is characterized by a specific set of social, spatial, environmental, and economic characteristics. Measures to implement state regional policy will be aimed at supporting potential centers of economic growth that spread their positive impact on the development of neighboring territories and affect the development of the region as a whole, as well as support

¹³ VRU, the “State Strategy for Regional Development for 2021-2027», 2020. <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/695-2020-%D0%BF#n11>



integrated development projects with special development problems, such as interregional and intraregional asymmetry in the development of territorial communities and the quality of human life.

Each strategy should consist of the following **5** chapters:

- I. Description of the main trends and problems of socio-economic development of the region
- II. The main factors and scenarios of the regional development
- III. Strategic vision and mission
- IV. Strategic goals (priorities), operational goals and objectives
- V. Monitoring and details of strategy implementation

A table detailing the correlation between the Strategic goals stated in the chapter III and SDGs is provided in the Chapter V on monitoring and details of strategy implementation in every Regional development strategy.

As of **14.02.22**, 24 Regional Strategies for Development for the period of 2021-2027 as well as the Strategy for the development of the city of Kyiv for the period up to 2025 have been submitted to by the Oblast State Administrations. The Administrations of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol have not yet developed their regional development strategies as a result of their current annexation by the Russian Federation.

The United Nations' 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda mentions local governments as key players in actively evolving towards higher sustainability. Based on all aforementioned legal documentation, Ukrainian regions shall incorporate SDGs into their system of strategic planning in order to insure gradual economic recovery, environmental and social protection with the solid perspectives for long-term growth. Therefore, we re-emphasize the importance of improvements in strategic development and planning for subnational regions as well as advise them to establish clarified targets and indicators for inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable development.

1.2. Models of SDG integration into the process of subnational strategic planning in the world

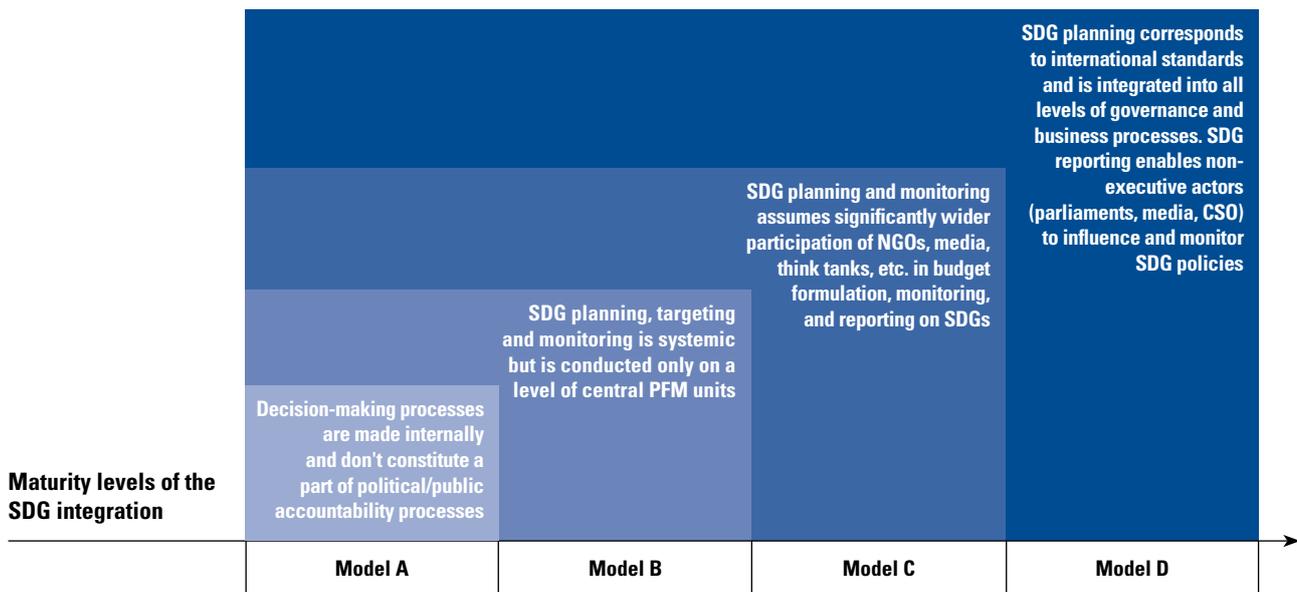
When adopting the 2030 Agenda, United Nations member States committed to working closely with local and regional governments on the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Since 2015, metropolises, small cities, regions and their associations alike have been actively localizing the 2030 Agenda, bringing the SDGs closer to the people they serve and using the framework as a tool for planning and execution.

International community, led by UNDP, outlines **4 main models** of strategic planning and budgeting for SDGs, namely "Base Model", "Efficiency model", "Accountability model", and "Best practice model". They are not prescriptive in their nature: all are indicative of the various dimensions that need to be considered while designing an optimal SDG integration

strategy for a given country. However, they are essential for framing the discussion around the strategic planning process within a country context¹⁴.

Proposed models are designed for government insiders (MOF, line ministry professional staff, etc.) or 'external' actors (NGOs) depending on the institutional capacity and structure of each state. Therefore, it's advised to implement each model with respect to specific regional conditions and design budget planning and monitoring accordingly. However, within the context of strategic planning one has to consider the possibility of transition for the country towards a higher level of civic participation within. Such a case is especially relevant to Ukraine, where there's a clear tendency for transition from A-B towards C-D model types.

¹⁴ UNDP, Budgeting for the Sustainable Development Goals, 2020: https://sdgfinance.undp.org/sites/default/files/UNDP%20Budgeting%20for%20the%20SDGs%20-%20Guidebook_Nov%202020.pdf


Figure 16: Maturity matrix for SDG integration into the system of strategic planning


For the purpose of our research, we have attributed the following models to the continuous Strategic planning process. Similar to the SDG budgeting process, types of strategic planning depend on the level of state centralization and state capacity in different countries. As the more developed communities tend to have more inclusive democratic and public SDG, target mechanisms in these states are inclined towards broad stakeholder participation and media communication. Consequently, we define SDG planning maturity as transition from A type model to D type model.

As part of its follow-up and review mechanisms, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development encourages member States to “conduct regular and inclusive reviews of progress at the national and sub-national levels, which are country-led and country-driven” (paragraph 79). Paragraph 89 of the 2030 Agenda calls on major groups and other stakeholders, including local authorities, to report on their contribution to the implementation of the Agenda.

In this spirit, local and regional governments are increasingly engaging in such sub-national reviews of SDG implementation, also called Voluntary Local Reviews (VLRs). While the VLRs hold no official status, the process of undertaking these sub-national reviews is providing multiple benefits to the entities engaging

in them and to SDG implementation at large. These VLRs can also help to reinforce vertical coherence and complement and contribute to the national Voluntary National Reviews of SDG implementation.

By the end of 2021, local governments from **23 different countries have submitted 67 VLRs** to the UNDP. According to the World Bank classification, **2** of them are considered to be lower-middle income countries (Bolivia and Philippines), **7** belong to upper-middle income countries (Malaysia, Brazil, Mexico, Peru, China, Argentina, Albania) and **14** are high-income countries (Norway, Finland, Belgium, United States, Denmark, Japan, Sweden, Spain, Germany, Uruguay, Greece, United Kingdom, Korea, Rep., Australia). So far, no reports have been submitted by lower-income countries as well as from countries defined as transition economies¹⁵ according to older IMF and WB classifications.

Our research has undertaken a deeper study of VNRs and SNRs submitted by national and regional administrations of cities and provinces to UNDP or collected by several other international NGOs. Our research covers each respective case in order to identify best practices in strategic planning and SDG monitoring with respect to specific conditions and structures of each state¹⁶.

¹⁵ According to 2000 IMF and 2004 World Bank classification with exception of China

¹⁶ UNDP: Voluntary Local Reviews: <https://sdgs.un.org/topics/voluntary-local-reviews>



Here are the following “best practices” from international community that can facilitate improvements in the strategic SDG planning mechanism:

Short information about regional economic and demographic capacity, brief overview of the recent trends and proposed SDG implementation framework

CASES:

- **City of Espoo and city of Turku, Finland:** provide key facts about the region in bullet points, express their focus on social and cultural sustainability. The end of the strategy also details conclusions and next steps for future strategic planning.
- **Shimokawa, Japan:** have a separate “Highlights section” where they detail relevant information pertaining to the process of strategic planning.
- **Kitakyushu, Japan:** have a separate “Vision and Framework” section where they explain the underlying reasons for the development of their own SDG strategy

Providing detailed examples of the existing or planned projects of private-public cooperation:

CASES:

- **The city of Bristol, UK:** local authorities across England have faced a period of fiscal austerity over the past decade. Against this backdrop of insufficient local autonomy and a shifting fiscal landscape, responsibility for localizing the SDGs has necessarily been distributed across a range of actors in the public, private and non-profit sectors
- **Suwon City Government, South Korea:** development and launched the Suwon Council for Sustainable Development, an organization with a private-public governance structure, created a separate think tank to study SDGs (Suwon Research Institute (SRI)) and adopted its own 10 Sustainable Development Goals through a private-public partnership, which is localized and optimized version of UN SDGs.
- **The city of Kitakyushu, Japan:** the city has a separate chapter devoted to expanding overseas water business through public-private partnership. Report also details availability of private-public cooperation on every other SDG-related strategic goal.

General stakeholder cooperation and involvement of state-level and local organizations to achieve synergy effect:

CASES:

- **The city of Sao Paulo, Brazil:** SDG report publication was made possible thanks to the Call for Technical Cooperation Projects of the Union of Ibero-American Cities and Capitals (UCCI), in its 2020-2021 edition, under the project “Strategies for monitoring and evaluating the SDGs in local governments”.
- **The city of Subang Jaya, Malaysia:** detailed stakeholder engagement represented by sector of the economy;
- **The city of Bonn, Germany:** as one of the first municipalities in Germany, Bonn established project partnerships with cities in emerging and developing countries as far back as the 1990s. By doing so, Bonn made a strong contribution to the successful emergence of development cooperation between cities.

Detailed description of the timeline for plan implementation and projects’ development:

CASES:

- **The city of Sao Paulo, Brazil:** institutional construction of the 2030 agenda in the city of São Paulo is described in stages where the entire process of SDG incorporation is shown on a diagram.
- **The city of Malmo, Sweden:** Integration of the SDGs into steering and management systems, each gives the details about project criteria and timelines
- **Municipal Autonomous Government of La Paz, Bolivia:** Detailed timeline for methodology development is provided in the first part of SDG integration strategy.



Employing SDGs to market your community and promote it on national and international level

CASES:

- **Norway, Asker municipality and Viken municipality:** created multiple additional NFP centers, such as Idea bank for sustainable daycare centers and regional center for community marine protection.
- **Valencia, Spain:** actively promote their strategy through the “Alliance of Cities” in order to market the region based on high SDG implementation results.
- **Buenos Aires, Argentina:** promoted the city through the “Buenos Aires” in numbers” dashboard and highlighted great progress in most of the SDGs.

Using SDGs to demonstrate the commitments of regional governments and their leaders for the successful implementation of SDG agenda

CASES:

- **The City of New York, USA:** in the introductory part of the report leaders express their commitment to the preparation of the Review and willingness to continue with monitoring and evaluation.
- **The State of Para, Brazil:** The governor’s message proves that the State Government reiterates its commitment to advance institutional and governance efforts to improve the living conditions of its population¹⁷
- **The city of Helsinki, Finland:** the local government puts effort to inspire other cities to get involved in the SDG efforts and to share its solutions openly so that others can benefit from them. Helsinki also wants to learn from others

Introduction of new Institutional mechanisms for sustainable governance

CASES:

- **Asker and Viken provinces, Norway:** Asker municipality decided to build its own planning system and business management on the SDGs based on the unique political institutions of the city (detailed charts are provided in the report).
- **Mexico City, Mexico:** Provide the description of the Political Constitution of Mexico City, which also contains the reference to global and state-level agendas (such as Agenda 21 for Culture, New Urban Agenda, Sendai Framework and Aichi Biodiversity Targets)
- **The State of Parana, Brazil:** committed to planning and budgeting for SDG indicators in cooperation with 399 local municipalities, details its cooperation with other states and international organizations like OECD.

Description of existing institutional issues or limitations:

CASES:

- **The city of City Yokohama, Japan:** in the description of structural issues and existing Institutional Mechanisms the strategy authors detail existing structural issues and methodology application directed to identify and resolve the problem¹⁸.
- **Asker province, Norway:** Asker municipality decided to develop its own planning and process management system on the SDGs based on the unique political institutions of the city (the report provides detailed charts of cross-institutional relations).
- **The city of Mannheim, Germany:** The city council decided to build Mannheim’s SDG strategy around the vision of residents – instead of assuming what residents want, the city asked them¹⁹.

¹⁷ The state of Para, VLR 2021: https://sdgs.un.org/sites/default/files/vlrs/2021-09/2nd_vlr_state_of_para_brazil.pdf

¹⁸ Yokohama, 2021 SDG Voluntary Local Review: https://sdgs.un.org/sites/default/files/vlrs/2021-12/vlr_2021_yokohama_for-web2.pdf

¹⁹ Building Mannheim’s SDG strategy around the vision of residents, 2021: https://www.brookings.edu/wp-content/uploads/2021/07/City-playbook_Mannheim.pdf



Introduce case-studies and practical examples to the report

CASES:

- **The city of Stockholm, Sweden:** Report has a separate section for good practices in the implementation of the SDGs in Stockholm.
- **The city of Malmo, Sweden:** the report uses several relevant case studies based on recent city projects, each of which is consistently linked with specific SDG goals: “System of Public food – ten years of Policy for Sustainable Development” , “ Green and social bonds for sustainable financing” , “The Social Innovation Summit – strengthening social innovation as a force in society”, etc.
- **The city of Ghent, Belgium:** introduced a project-based approach by changing the structure of the report in order to guide the readers through various sustainable partnerships and projects in Ghent with a focus on the first 5 SDGs.

Description of the ways that COVID-19 pandemic has gaged or transformed SDG planning process

CASES:

- **The State of Para, Brazil:** In 2020, the year in which Health was a priority for the entire world in view of the Covid 19 Pandemic, an even greater effort was necessary, so the State Government expanded investments in medical-hospital supplies and professionals, in the entire state, to ensure coverage and service capacity more adequate to meet the demands.
- **The city of Subang Jaya, Malaysia:** Have added a separate chapter on the general progress towards SDGs where they detailed the COVID-19-caused deviations in plans
- **Barcelona, Spain:** The process of creating Barcelona’s 2030 Agenda has mostly been carried out in the era and context of the pandemic, with the municipal administration focused on deploying prevention, assistance and support measures for the most affected people and sectors. The report has several chapters dedicated to the issue.

1.3. Recommendations for the SDG integration into Donetsk and Kherson oblasts’ strategic planning

This chapter details recommendations for the incorporation of strategic planning for SDGs on the regional level in the Kherson and Donetsk oblast. The recommendations are provided based on international experience and best practices from leading countries in the field of SDGs’ implementation. All proposals are adjusted to the existing Ukrainian legal ecosystem and institutional structure. The recommendations are aligned with the B4SDG integration strategy and are focused on the regulatory level based on an array of commitments pre-determined by the existing Regional development strategies of Kherson and Donetsk oblast.

In order to establish SDG planning as a permanent component of the strategic decision-making process, the conducted research suggests

that strategic SDGs planning should be based on several components:

- **Managerial approach** behind the proposed conceptual framework that contributes to effective localization of the SDGs in multilevel government settings and integrates the concept of sustainability as a guiding principle into organizational routines.
- **Incorporation of the concept of sustainability into the vision statement** or an overarching theme of the regional development plan needs to be seen as a sign of political commitment
- **Introduction of mandatory requirements to policy-makers** to publicly report certain levels of commitment or targets.



- **Public alignment one or more SDGs to local issues** with the follow-up publicity campaign

The crucial component of SDGs incorporation into the practice of strategic planning is **identification of the relevant SDG goals and targets**. In our view, public opinion should be taken into account on initial levels of strategic planning, and therefore the development of the strategic vision should be assisted by such tools of opinion measurement as public polls or consultations with local think-tanks. Hence the resulting strategy should become aligned with public interests and best recommendations from the regional experts.

Therefore, we strongly advise the regional administrations to go through the list of steps provided in the **Annex E.1.** in order to ensure comprehensive implementation of SDGs into their strategic planning system.

Furthermore, we recommend to check the absence of contradictions between the national agenda of sustainable development and pre-selected local SDG commitment, introduce charter management (lists grants of authority or rights, stating that the granter formally recognizes the prerogative of the recipient to exercise the rights specified, i.e. explaining, what the council can do and what it can't). Alignment of the SDG agenda between the State and local level can be ensured by implementing the following measures:

- Implementation of SDGs as a framework to enhance strategic alignment between state-level and regional sustainable development strategies and enhance interaction with stakeholders, taking advantage of the common language and shared goals of the framework.
- Ensuring more interaction between advisory councils at different levels of government. Continuing to support cities and municipalities to implement the 2030 Agenda holistically, organizing awareness-raising efforts.
- Utilizing SDGs as a useful framework for convening stakeholders from different policy domains around financial decisions and could help to show accountability for the agenda.

The management issues is an important component of strategic planning that is related to how SDG targets relevant to the region are selected according to its mandate, priorities and capacities. In order to avoid shortcomings, we recommend to:

- Train innovative professionals with a systemic view of the territory, who are capable of promoting participatory planning processes and cooperation, as well as leading the articulation between the different actors in the territory.
- Apply updated knowledge and tools to activate cooperation processes aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals, based on a participatory planning and project design approach.

Alternatively, SDGs might be used as a reference framework during the internal planning process to map how existing city goals and strategies align with wider sustainability goals. This mapping exercise provides an overview of which SDG targets are relevant to the region and helps assess how local strategies link with global goals.

The resulting regional SDG strategy with developed guidelines should serve as a tool to:

- Assist in integrating SDGs and SDG Targets into the detailed planning processes in relevant decrees and legal documents;
- Assist in developing ad hoc monitoring and expenditure effectiveness analyses on priority SDG targets to improve decision-making procedures and make strategic planning interlinked with result-assessment criteria;
- Assist in the implementation of functional and institutional reforms to ensure regional administrations are well-placed and equipped with budget scrutiny and oversight toolkit before, during and after strategic plans are approved.
- Support the basis for the analysis of the impact of public investments on SDG achievement to ensure the transfer of know-how of impact assessment practices in relation to SDG progress the from planning stage to the stage of monitoring and evaluation.



Chapter 2:

INDICATORS FOR MONITORING OF THE SDG ACHIEVEMENT

International experience suggests that SDGs need to stand the test of so-called “SMART rules”: be specific, measurable, attainable, relevant, and time-based. Annual monitoring report documents need to specify the targets by providing indicators and scoring methodologies for reaching the SDGs targets.

The regional parliaments and administrations should evaluate their capacities for

monitoring and reporting SDGs as only within resilient accountability long-term sustainability and sustainable development can be achieved.

The selection process for SDG indicators should be based on international experience and therefore includes best practices from regional administrations and local governments of various countries around the world.

2.1. Models of SDG achievement monitoring in the world

The process of targeting and monitoring of the Sustainable Development Goals is essential and indispensable from their implementation. However, it can exist in various forms and formats: Local governments across the world have different approaches to SDG targeting and tracking.

SDG targeting is usually carried out by local administrations through voluntary annual reports and SDG strategies, where regional administrative bodies specify the desired % or numerical increase in selected indicators. Some reports, as the one of the state of Odisha, India²⁰, tend to be more broad and oriented towards local populace and the general

development, while smaller ones like the city of Ghent²¹ prefer to choose a more precise project-based approach. In these cases, the project completion means successful implementation of the desired SDGs in the current period, while the desired statistical goals can be only observed later. Most of the models include alignment dashboards that correlate existing strategic planning objectives with corresponding SDGs.

SDG tracking is an important form of monitoring the process of attainment of sustainable development goals as well as measuring the efficiency of their targeting. We outline two main forms of SDG tracking: the former means the

²⁰ The State of Odisha: SDG indicator framework, 2019: https://pc.odisha.gov.in/sites/default/files/2020-12/Odisha_SDG_Indicator_Framework_0.pdf

²¹ UNDP, the Ghent Sustainability report, 2021: https://sdgs.un.org/sites/default/files/vlrs/2021-09/ghent_sustainability_report_2021_-_focus_on_people_-_voluntary_local_review.pdf



creation of an online open-end database with a public website, where local statistical bodies regularly publish and update collected data. The latter means a more conservative approach of regular report publishing (commonly in pdf format without open-end databases, although sometimes data can be additionally provided in excel or csv format).

SDG tracking on the regional level takes national indicators as the basis for the regional indicators. In the case that regional disaggregation of national indicators is impossible, for example in case of lack of data or statistical observation, a relevant indicator is used as a substitute and the number of such indicator is marked by (a) letter. According to the UNDP analytical study on Tracking Progress on Sustainable Developments Goals for regions of Ukraine²², the general requirements for the substitute indicators and general dimensions of statistical quality are widely agreed to have such characteristics as: **relevance** – the indicator meets the needs of users and stakeholders and remains as close as possible to

measuring the progress in selected targets; **feasibility** – data must be available in good quality and for all regions; **suitability** – the indicator should be multifaceted and have a close conceptual fit with a Goal. The indicators²³ should be measurable, whereas it is easy to quantify and expressed in a clear unit of measurement, clear, whereas it is understandable to what the indicator intends to measure and demonstrative of actual progress in achieving a goal, and timely, whereas it is collected and updated frequently and able to demonstrate development over time.

As a result of the mentioned UNDP analytical study²⁴, for Ukraine 167 region level indicators unified for all regions and maximally approximated to the national ones were identified, including the preservation of the nationally established corresponding numbering. The baseline level was set as of the end of 2015. The results are present in Table 1, with the definition of the numbers of the relevant regional indicators and their comparison with the national level.

Table 9. The national and regional SDGs indicators according to the IAEG-SDG classification

Levels of the indicators, approximated to the IAEG-SDG classification	National level	Regional level
Level I: the indicator is conceptually clear, methodology and standards are available, and data is produced and published at a regular basis	124	86
Level II: the indicator is conceptually clear, a methodology and standards are available, but data is produced and published at a non-regular basis	26	68
Level III: the indicator has no defined methodology or standards so far	22	13
Total indicators	172	167

The following indicators are further classified into subcategories depending on their calculation method and contribution to the result. The indicators that often begin with the words “share”, “ratio” belong to the **relative indicator** subcategory, while those that begin with the words “number”, “area” belong to the **absolute indicator** subcategory. There are also stimulator and de-stimulator indicators, where **stimulator indicator** means the greater the value of the indicator is, the better the result is, while **de-stimulator** – on the contrary, the greater the

value of the indicator is, the worse the result is. There are two approaches to determine the impact of each region on the level of the SDG achievement. **The method of horizontal benchmarking**²⁵ is applied to analyze each indicator by finding a deviation, absolute or relative, from the value of the baseline level of the national indicator in absolute terms. The results are interpreted in tabular form. **The method of multidimensional comparisons**²⁶ is used to compare the baseline rates of the indicators for each goal by region. For comparative analysis and graphical

²² Tracking progress on Sustainable Development Goals for the regions of Ukraine: choosing indicators and setting baselines. – Kyiv, 2019. – 270 P.

²³ Tracking progress on Sustainable Development Goals for the regions of Ukraine: choosing indicators and setting baselines. – Kyiv, 2019. – 270 P.

²⁴ Ibid.

²⁵ Ibid.

²⁶ Ibid.



interpretation of data obtained and the comparative characterization of the baseline level of the SDGs achievement, one 'leading indicator' for each target is selected by analogy with the calculation of the World's First SDG Index.

Various countries and regional governments around the world have already implemented various forms of SDG tracking and monitoring. Some of the best practices from different countries around the world include:

Gladsaxe, Denmark: is among the front runners on the 2030 Agenda in Denmark and in the Nordic Countries and has cooperated with other municipalities on translating the global goals to action at the local level. We have contributed to the Danish Government's national action plan for the global goals 2021 as well as the Nordic Council of Minister's publication and networks on the 2030 Agenda at the local level.

Provides detailed trends of the city development, visualize performance with a special category of symbols (↘ ↗), created 2 dashboards on 2 selected indicators

Tracks and targets such indicators as:

- The proportion of persons in sheltered employment
- Recycling rate for waste collected by citizens and in recycling bins
- Young children's language development
- Young people with qualifying grades for vocational education
- Complete planned construction activities
- CO₂ emissions

The total number of special monitored indicators in the 2021 report amounted to 29. Furthermore, the Municipality planned to increase the number of monitored indicators in the nearest future²⁷.

Bristol, UK: limited in funds, Bristol introduced a comprehensive "One city plan" that managed to involve multiple stakeholders while providing comprehensive information on project advancement and the general SDG implementation.

Provides explanation of trends, detailed information in the data annex and a verbal summary in the report itself.

Tracks and targets such indicators as:

- Key trends in achieving quality education (proportion of girls and boys that achieve tertiary education)
- Percentage of children achieving a good key stage 1 level of development by ethnicity
- Indicators of gender equality (gender pay gap, domestic abuse rate)
- Average liters of water used per person per day
- Trends in energy consumption, efficiency and renewables (% of renewable energy generation)
- Trends in key economic indicators (local GDP, unemployment)
- Percentage of 16-17 year olds Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET)
- Local economic development trends (Energy production, manufacturing and internet access)
- Trends in income inequality and racial discrimination
- Trends in housing affordability, public transport use and air pollution (public transport per capita, average income)
- Trends in waste and recycling (waste per capita)²⁸

²⁷ Gladsaxe, Denmark: Voluntary Subnational Review Report: <https://sdgs.un.org/sites/default/files/vlrs/2021-06/GladsaxeReport-VLR.pdf>

²⁸ Bristol, UK: Voluntary Subnational Review Report: <https://sdgs.un.org/sites/default/files/2020-09/BRISTOL%20AND%20THE%20SDGs.pdf>



Flanders city SDG index: The Flanders cities SDG index is meant to guide policymakers in the region of Flanders to those areas where improvement is most needed while keeping a broader overview of the overall SDG performance. Furthermore, for each SDG and indicator, they point to those Flemish municipalities that can offer up best-practices.

Provides a detailed overview SDG-progress in the region with a help of statistical data and visual elements.

Tracks such indicators as:

- People with excessive debt
- Fiscal income below critical threshold
- Road traffic injuries and deaths
- Fraction population with the status of a chronic illness
- Satisfaction with school infrastructure
- Satisfaction with quality day-care
- % inhabitants whose house has access to sewerage and water treatment systems
- Disconnections from electricity grid
- Youth unemployment rate
- Long-term unemployment rate
- Sufficient number of bike lines
- City-surface devoted to green infrastructure of any size
- Total energy consumption of households for heating²⁹

Barcelona, Spain: tracks various SDGs under the 2030 Agenda, which are confirmed in 139 of 169 targets that define the goals to be achieved by 2030 in the matters pertaining to each SDG. define a 'Barcelona target' for each of the 139 localizable targets

Provides "Operational targets" linked with SDGs. Each operational target is linked to "key indicators": targeted numerical data with pre-selected general direction of change (increase or decrease). Each chapter dedicated to different SDG in the strategy also lists municipal strategies and plans considered for the localization.

Tracks such indicators as:

- The number of people over the age of 15 who smoke every day compared to the total population in this age group. (SDG 3)
- Graduation rate broken down by district, the percentage difference between the best and worst performing districts for graduation rate (SDG 4)
- Resources of the municipal Global Justice programme, allocated to the objective of improving education (SDG 4)
- The number of women murdered, victims of gender violence (SDG 5)
- Network water consumed by municipal services and households(en m3) (SDG 6)
- Proportion of households who cannot maintain their homes at an adequate temperature (SDG 7)
- GDP of the social economy over total GDP (SDG 8)
- Greenhouse gas emissions generated by the commerce sector
- Specialist personnel in member cities involved in specialist exchange programmes concerning infrastructure development (SDG 9)
- Ecomobility (proportion of journey stages made using public and/or non-motorised transport) (SDG 11)³⁰

²⁹ Flanders City SDG Index Report: <https://cris.unu.edu/flanders-city-sdg-index-feasibility-study>

³⁰ Barcelona, Spain: Voluntary Subnational Review Report: https://sdgs.un.org/sites/default/files/vlrs/2021-06/Barcelona_Agenda2030Targets_KeyIndicators_English.pdf



The state of Odisha, India: developed a Sustainable indicator framework (OSIF) that administers overall co-ordination of SDGs in the State with support of all stakeholders including Government Departments, District/ Block level institutions, experts and other institutions. The OSIF has identified 367 Indicators across all Goals: 100 Outcome indicators, 143 Output indicators and 124 Process indicators

Provides a special framework that captures both goals and targets, corresponding indicators and schemes. The tracking framework is closely aligned with the budgeting process and therefore details the amount of taxpayers' money spent per each goal in addition to tracking the "response" indicators.

Tracks such indicators as:

- Proportion of population living below the National / State poverty line (SDG1)
- Percentage of households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (SDG 3)
- Number of households provided financial support for enhancing credit worthiness (SDG 1)
- Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection) (SDG 2, 3, 4)
- Proportion of degraded land to net sown area (SDG 2)
- Percentage of population relying on public health facility (SDG 3)
- Percentage of adults having an account at a formal financial institution (SDG 5)
- Percentage of population using an improved drinking water source (SDG 6)
- Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP (SDG 7)
- Improvement in (a) Road density (b) Rail density (SDG 9)
- Gini coefficient of household expenditure / Palma ratio based on household expenditure in rural /urban (SDG 10)
- Proportion of companies publishing sustainability reports (SDG 12)
- Number of Judges (all levels) per lakh population (SDG 16)³¹

2.2. SDG monitoring in Ukraine

Ukraine is committed to the values and goals set out in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Since 2015, a number of reforms have been launched in Ukraine aimed at implementing socio-economic transformations and strengthening the democratic system. In September 2019, the President of Ukraine signed a Decree № 722 on the Sustainable Development Goals of Ukraine until 2030³². The Decree refers to ensuring Ukraine's national interests in sustainable development of the economy, civil society and the state in order to achieve an increase in the level and quality of life of the population, respect for constitutional rights and freedoms of man and citizen. The President decided to ensure compliance with the Sustainable Development Goals of Ukraine until 2030, supporting the global goals of sustainable development until 2030 proclaimed by the UN General Assembly Resolution No. 70/1³³ of September 25, 2015 and the results

of their adaptation to the specifics of Ukraine's development, which are set out in the National Baseline Report "Sustainable Development Goals: Ukraine."³⁴

Currently, the Government has approved the methodology for data collection and identified the responsible ministries in terms of tasks. The SDGs are integrated into public policy on the basis of "no one left behind". The identified areas of modernization of the country are directly related to the tasks of the SDGs. Over the next decade, actions taken are constantly aligned with the objectives of the SDGs and the public demands.

The following chapter is aimed at in-depth analysis of SDG monitoring strategy implementation in Ukraine, which consists of UNDP research analysis, field research analysis and budget programs analysis.

³¹ The state of Odisha, India: SDG framework: https://pc.odisha.gov.in/sites/default/files/2020-12/Odisha_SDG_Indicator_Framework_0.pdf

³² "The directive of the President of Ukraine" №722/2019." Official online website of the President of Ukraine, <https://www.president.gov.ua/documents/7222019-29825>

³³ Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 25 September 2015 70/1. Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development https://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/migration/generalassembly/docs/globalcompact/A_RES_58_208.pdf.

³⁴ Sustainable Development Goals: Ukraine. 2017 National Baseline Report. – Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of Ukraine, 2017. – 168 P.



Analytical study

The UNDP Office in Ukraine along with the expert coordinator have conducted an analytical study “Tracking progress on Sustainable Development Goals for the regions of Ukraine: choosing indicators and setting baselines”. The research³⁵ suggests a more detailed analysis of the baseline level of regional indicators of the SDGs in terms of goals and regions, using the initial data of each SDG indicator. The baseline data for this study originates from the official sources of information and is available for all users and is highly commended by the international organizations. Data on Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts is available only for the government-controlled territories, except for data on population size which is given with the account of occupied territories.

The study³⁶ has found that indicators are regionally disaggregated in official Ukrainian statistics and are as close as possible to officially set national indicators for Ukraine. The indicators differentiate in the dimension of regions. Some regions emerge to have mostly better or worse starting points compared to other regions. The most common is the situation when the regions keep certain leading positions but keep lagging behind other positions. Likewise, some SDGs imply a bigger or lesser variety of indicators for different regions.

In particular, the most aligned goals, or those that demonstrate positive readings in the majority of regions, in Ukraine are: reaching environmentally sustainable development (Goals 12 and 13), lowering energy intensity (7) and water intensity (6) of production. This tendency proves that resource-intense production is limited to particular regions and does not characterize a common pattern in the Ukrainian economy.

Otherwise, only some regions have high ratings in the SDGs 17 and 9, which are associated with foreign direct investment attraction and implementation of innovative technologies. The received estimates allow to evaluate the level and geographical dimension of basic level differentiation for each of the goals. Thus,

it allows to define strategic development priorities of specific regions of Ukraine aimed at strengthening its sustainability and reaching necessary progress at national level.

However, the difference between regional levels of indicators might have various causes, like better/worse achievements in region in this direction compared to national average index; lower/higher indices due to initial factors of economic, demographic, natural resources and other potentials of region; peculiarities of unified statistical approaches’ application in this region; errors and omissions of statistical measurement. It is also important to keep in mind the impact of extremum indices in a range of indicators for the highly urbanized city of Kyiv and, for obvious reasons, for Donetsk and Luhansk regions.

The in-depth analysis of regional deviations from national indicators shall precede the approval of management decisions (in particular, strategic planning of SDGs achievement). Such analysis shall lay the ground for defining specific target values of the SDG indicators for each particular region which will differ from national ones.

Field research questionnaire

The field research was conducted in the form of a questionnaire. The purpose of the questionnaire was to figure out the level of awareness of SDG 2030 Agenda and monitoring methodology amongst Donetsk and Kherson regions’ government officials and workers. The questionnaire has received responses from 17 people working in Donetsk and Kherson rayon state administrations, 99 people working in local self-governments (hromadas) and 34 people working in housing and communal services. Most people hold top management positions, less – administrative and specialist.

Other than that, the questionnaire has shown that most of the responders learned about SDGs themselves, using independent means and resources – 76 people, only 4 out 180 underwent internal training organized by their

³⁵ Tracking progress on Sustainable Development Goals for the regions of Ukraine: choosing indicators and setting baselines. – Kyiv, 2019. – 270 P.

³⁶ Tracking progress on Sustainable Development Goals for the regions of Ukraine: choosing indicators and setting baselines. – Kyiv, 2019. – 270 P.



institution. The most effective way to learn about SDGs, according to the responders, was the information provided by international organizations, where the average level of awareness was the highest – 8,38 out of 10.

The most important information found, in particular, the suggestions for new indicators that would determine the progress of SDGs in the local level, are described in the table 2 below:

Table 10. Suggestions for new indicators provided by Donetsk and Kherson officials

Goal	Proposed data indicators
Goal 1. End poverty	
Goal 2. End hunger, promote sustainable agriculture	
Goal 3. Healthy lives and well-being	The number of patients connected to electronic platform, units Mortality of children under 1, cases per 1,000 live births Number of patients diagnosed with socially dangerous diseases, per year per 100,000 persons
Goal 4. Quality education	The number of renovated buildings of educational institutions, % The share of children covered by out-of-classroom education, % The ratio of enrollment of students in vocational education institutions in the most popular specialities in the urban labor market, % The share of population satisfied with accessibility and quality of school education services, % The share of children under 5 in pre-school education institutions, % The average level of External Independent Evaluation exam results per different administrative unit, units The school ranking level, units The number of prizes in local educational competitions, units
Goal 5. Gender equality	
Goal 6. Clean water and sanitation	The coefficient of total hardness of water, %
Goal 7. Affordable and clean energy	The share of energy consumption by state institutions, % The share of energy consumption for outdoor lightning of the locality, %
Goal 8. Decent work and economic growth	The average check in store, currency
Goal 9. Industry, innovation and infrastructure	The number of IT-hubs, units The number of labor disputes, units
Goal 10. Reduce inequality	The average wage per locality per year, currency
Goal 11. Sustainable development of cities and communities	The assessment of residents of locality on the provision of housing and communal services, % Income tax per capita per locality, units The availability of a local development strategy with relevant indicators and public involvement, units The share of residents who have access to locality's electronic services, % The share of resident who feel that they are in physical safety in their residence, % The number of new apartments commissioned, units The share of residents who are satisfied with public spaces, % The area of reconstructed green zones, km ² The number of persons from other regions or countries who visited the locality, units The number of fires, units The accessibility and coverage with personal protection equipment, % The number of projects implemented by the business-community-local government, units



Goal	Proposed data indicators
Goal 12. Sustainable consumption and production	The amount of waste generated, unit
Goal 13. Mitigate climate change impact	
Goal 14. Conserve marine resources	
Goal 15. Protect and restore terrestrial ecosystems	The share of implemented environmental measures of industrial enterprises, % The amount of funding allocated towards implementation of the environmental measures, units
Goal 16. Peace, justice and strong institutions	The quality of social services by area of distribution, % The number of families in difficult life circumstances, units The level of the living standards of citizens targeted by social protection programs, units The number of crimes per 10,000, units
Goal 17. Partnership for sustainable development	The amount of distributed grant funding, units The number of active partnerships between Ukrainian and foreign localities, units

Budget programs

Not only existing or created SGD indicators, but also constant indicators that are gathered by local governments in the budget programs can be aligned and used to monitor SDG progress and achievement. Each budget program passport is approved every year by the order of the relevant ministry. In the passport of the program the following is defined: entity or institution responsible for execution, the amount of funds allocated, goal and task of the program, destination of allocation

of funds, and indicators to measure the results of the program, along with relevant units of measurement and source of data. The following indicators and data provided for the budgetary programs can be aligned with the SDG indicators per region and used for both purposes.

The table 3 below shows relevant budgetary programs continuously used and effectively reported by both Donetsk and Kherson regions, simultaneously aligned with relevant SDG Goals:

Table 11. Budgetary programs and its indicators, Donetsk and Kherson regions

SDG Goal	Program code	Program Name	Indicators
Donetsk region			
3	2090	Specialized outpatient care	Number of staff, units
			Number of medical visits, thousands
			Number of medical visits / number of staff, units
4	1020	Providing general secondary education at the expense of the local budget	Average annual number of students receiving scholarships, persons
			Average annual number of students receiving financial aid, persons
			Number of establishments where there will be renovated
	1040	Provision of general secondary education at the expense of the balance of funds under the educational subvention, which are earmarked, allocated in accordance with the decisions of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine in the previous budget period	Number of regional communal property institutions
			Average annual number of classes
			Average annual number of rates / full-time employees
	1070	Provision of out-of-school education by out-of-school educational institutions, extracurricular activities with children	Average annual number of students
			Number of regional communal property institutions
			Average annual number of rates / full-time employees
			Average annual number of students



	1090	Training by vocational (technical) education institutions and other educational institutions	Average annual number of rates / full-time employees Average annual number of children receiving extracurricular education Number of children who will receive awards
	1110	Professional education	Number of institutions Average annual number of rates / full-time employees Average annual number of students
	1120	Advanced training, retraining by postgraduate education institutions	Average annual number of students Average annual number of students, that receive scholarships Number of alumni
	1150	Ensuring the activities of inclusive resource centers	Number of copies of educational documents to be delivered
11	7370	Implementation of other measures for socio-economic development of territories	Number of events
15	8330	Other activities in the field of ecology and protection of natural resources	Number of protection of natural resources measures
Kherson region			
4	1040	Government subsidies for special education conditions	Expenditures for financial support Number of school days Number of classes Annual average number of students
	1140	Other programs, institutions and activities in the field of education	Annual average number of students/course participants
	1120	Advanced training and retraining provided by postgraduate education institutions	Annual average number of students
	1090	Training by vocational (technical) education institutions and other educational institutions	Annual average number of students
	1070	Provision of general secondary education for children with a need for help with physical and (or) mental development by boarding schools, schools and other educational institutions	Annual average number of students
	1150	Ensuring the activities of inclusive resource centers	Average number of events
11	7330	Implementation of other measures for socio-economic development of territories	The level of implementation of the budget passport objective(s) Planning and construction of socially-important objects (% of planned)
	7693	Other measures related to economic activity	Number of participants
16	180	Other activities in the field of public administration	Actual cost of services / planned maintenance of the hotel-hotel official delegations Actual cost of operational services / planned for the maintenance of the hotel-hotel of official delegations The level of readiness of the existing administrative utilities after repair works

Local governments can use the resources for the purpose of both monitoring SDG achievement and conducting budget programs.



2.3. Recommended indicators for Donetsk and Kherson oblasts' SDG monitoring

As it was mentioned before, 'internal models' (A, B) of SDG integration into local systems of planning and monitoring seem to be more applicable for countries with less political dialogue and heavily centralized executive governments, described in the **chapter 2**. Therefore, this option is considered to be less applicable in the case of SDG implementation in Ukraine. Here 'external' actors (NGOs) are more vocal in the domestic political agenda: therefore, as SDGs become an integral component for the domestic politics, 'external' characteristics of the models C and D of SDGs planning and monitoring will be more suitable for SDG monitoring and tracking in Ukraine.

The conducted research suggests that SDG-tracking models for the regions of Ukraine should include several best-practices of UN member states. Firstly, to implement an SDG monitoring and targeting framework based on existing UNDP principles we strongly recommend choosing relevant **context-specific targets and indicators** to demonstrate their contribution to global goals. To achieve the necessary level of commitment we advise to:

- Promote the use of common indicators and targets (where feasible) to measure progress towards the SDGs locally.
- Create an open data platform where civil society can be involved in monitoring progress towards the SDGs. Through this open data platform, reporting on progress by all levels of governments can be made transparent, allowing citizens to provide their inputs and feedback.
- Use the SDGs as a budgeting tool to ensure implementation of the government's regional development strategy.
- Ensure uptake of good practices related to sustainable public procurement, using it as a tool to leverage private sector contribution to the SDGs.

- Implement project-based approach into the reposting system: practical examples of SDG implementation should be promoted across the region, including through the government's multi-stakeholder media platforms.

Localization of the SDGs and their implementation into regional development programs could be ensured through the implementations of a few steps. The regional administrations are encouraged by this report to go through the list of steps provided in the **Annex F2**, to ensure comprehensive implementation of SDGs monitoring framework.

In addition to the B4SDGs model, developed previously, it would be also advisable to use multiple SDG-tracking tools, such as cumulative dashboards for tracking the combined results of state and local programs in given regions, as demonstrated in the **Annex F3**.

Regional administrations and their leaders might also use the SDGs as a management tool for strategic planning by providing a "goal-planning structure" through resource-based management (RBM) systems for driving goal formulation from the beginning to the end of the planning process. The resulting strategic plan should mirror the structure of the 2030 Agenda, and each SDG is deployed through regional strategic objectives and results, against which progress and achievement are measured.

In the case of Ukraine the creation of an online tracking system for SDG monitoring and budgeting is strongly recommended. The platform should demonstrate the progress on pre-selected and SDG-aligned goals of strategic planning by tracking several indicators, of which we strongly recommend to include aforementioned best practices.

Furthermore, the financial part of the plan should be aligned with SDGs so that it would be possible to directly determine the amount of money allocated to each SDG goal. This



approach also strengthens accountability because citizens and other stakeholders can be engaged and involved in translating the SDGs into local priorities.

Regional administrations are also advised to ensure the accountability of the local statistical

bodies to the central State Statistics Service of Ukraine in order to facilitate the process of data collection and assessment in future. All the reports and datasets need to be published in time with criteria specified at the stage of strategic planning and contain the collected data on all specified indicators.



CONCLUSION

SDG planning and monitoring is an indispensable part of the 2030 UNDP Agenda. Consequently, their implementation is crucially dependent on the quality of the initial quality of the strategic planning as well as on the existing frameworks responsible for the organization of operational (manual) monitoring and tracking tasks.

Regional administrations of the Donetsk and Kherson region should carry out a comprehensive analysis of all existing local and regional SDG opportunities, revise and restructure strategic and program documents in terms of their compliance with the SDGs and develop tracking methodologies to establish a measurable and continuous framework of SDG-reporting. This will allow to assess the state of the local authorities' and local self-government' policies and ensure compliance of the latter with the SDGs and progress made by local authorities in promotion of the sustainable development of the region or community in the context of global trends;

Throughout the report we highlight the importance of ensuring compatibility of local SDG targets with general national goals. The region can and must have its own specific goals and targets, but a system of indicators should be implemented to compare regional and national indicators within certain range of rates;

Local executive authorities should be granted all necessary powers to achieve the goals set. The traditional mistake of many programs is incurrance of liabilities the authorities have only indirect influence on – local administrations have to ensure consensus on goals and indicators between local authorities, the public and entrepreneurs. This will require a series of joint discussions with the participation of all necessary stakeholders;

The administrations should also improve the general quality of SDG reporting and project implementation. Planning divisions of Donetsk and Kherson regions should prevent duplication of goals and implementation measures in different development programs. The bodies should be able to provide sources of funding for the goals' achievement, with a clear indication of these sources and funding amounts for each of the planned activities. It is necessary to indicate a clear link between local budgets expenditures and the SDG measures to be implemented;

What is more, the regional administrations have to ensure the availability of information sources to monitor the goals set. Both statistical and administrative sources of information should be considered. It is also possible to use 'big data' and online-tracking tools, given its consistency. In the absence of sources, it is possible to implement appropriate administrative reporting³⁷.

³⁷ UNDP, Tracking progress on Sustainable Development Goals for the regions of Ukraine: choosing indicators and setting baselines, 2018: <https://www.ua.undp.org/content/ukraine/en/home/library/sustainable-development-report/tracking-progress-on-SDGs-for-the-regions-of-Ukraine.html>



ANNEXES



Annex A.

SUMMARY NOTES

The summary notes of the alignment meeting between Mr. Dmytro Lyvch, National Consultant on integration of the SDG financing approach into regional development policies (Nov. 2021 – present); and on SDG Budget

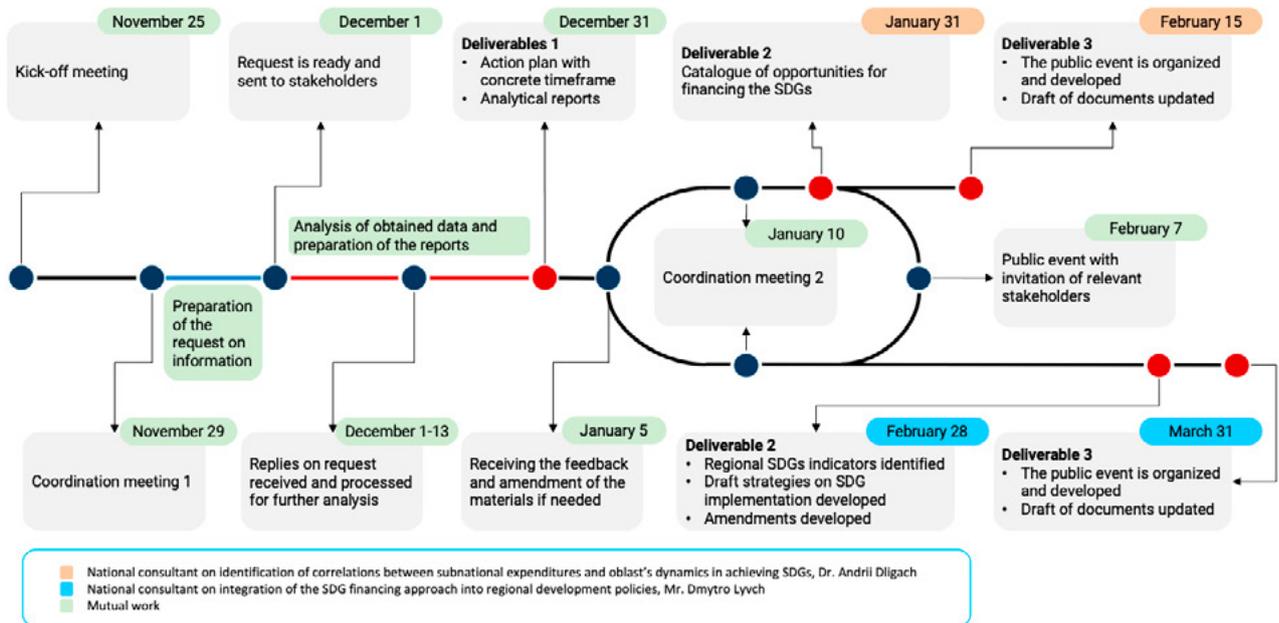
Tagging (May 2021 – September 2021); Dr. Andrii Dligach, the National Consultant on identification of correlations between subnational expenditures and oblast's dynamics in achieving SDGs, are presented in Table A1.

Table A1. Summary notes of the alignment meeting.

Topic of the discussion	Main outcomes of the discussion
Methodological approach of the analysis of regional SDG-related expenses and strategies, common work and data-management.	<p>National Consultants have agreed on the methodology of work:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All the assignments will be conducted in an unbiased form, relying solely on the quantitative and qualitative analysis; 2. The engagement of the Kherson and Donetsk Regional State Administration on each stage of the project to ensure the inclusivity and the transparency of the process; 3. Communication with the administrations and other external stakeholders is to be conducted complexly aligning two assignments in an one-voice project to ensure the consistency of data and communication results; 4. Mr. Lyvch will be responsible for the communication with the stakeholders for the 1st Deliverable. 5. Program coding of the expenses is analyzed on the basis of the Local Budget SDG tagging exercise.
Structure of the Deliverables	All the deliverables of the assignments will be presented in one format, having the following outline: (1) common unified Introduction, (2) Methodology of the task and limitations, (3) Results, (4) Further steps.
Exchange of the materials	National Consultants have agreed on the constant exchange of the materials every Tuesday to align the deliverables into a complex system of analytical information regarding the SDGs integration in Kherson and Donetsk oblasts.
Development of the action plan	Both assignments will follow the common timeline with stages, defined by the detailed action plan presented as ANNEX B.



Annex B. ACTION PLAN





Annex C.

KHERSON OBLAST RESPONDENTS

Name	Management level	Sphere of competences	E-mail
Logvinova Natalia	Head of Department	Infrastructure	rogachikekonomika@ukr.net
Gazhur Marina	Chief Specialist	Infrastructure	marigazhur@gmail.com
Khlystova Daria	Head of Department	Digital services	uit.vcp@gmail.com
Klishchevsky Sergey	Local chairman	N/A	gr-rada@chapl.gov.ua
Shcherban Olga	Deputy Head of Department	Agriculture	guapr@ukr.net
Bobrov Victor	Chief Specialist	Police	pravoooh@ukr.net
Mykhailychenko Olena	Chief Specialist	Finance and economics	kherson.zed@ukr.net
Ivanchenko Alexander	Head of Department	Environmental Protection	dpekology.khoda@gmail.com
Lemikh Alexander	Head of Department	Finance and economics	lemikh-san@ukr.net
Gontar Anatoliy	Chief Specialist	Finance and economics	dagavine@gmail.com
Kikot Irina	Deputy Head of Department	Finance and economics	dp-soczah@khoda.gov.ua
Malyh Oksana	Deputy Head of Department	Finance and economics	malyh.oksana2017@ukr.net
Dymchenko Natalia	Deputy Head of Department	Territorial development	dym4enko@ukr.net
Shapar Natalia	Chief Specialist	Infrastructure	bux_dbri@ukr.net
Khakhalev Andrey	Secretary	N/A	tavrivikonkom@i.ua
Lutsenko Anna	Chief Specialist	Finance and economics	lykoana@gmail.com
Pulyaeva Lily	Project Management Specialist	Finance and economics	pullil131313@gmail.com
Balakirska Natalia	Secretary	N/A	cperekop@ukr.net
Nemerets Vitaliy	Local chairman	N/A	mv@kakhovka-rada.gov.ua
Semenets Olena	Chief Specialist	The social protection	nivina.elena05101998@gmail.com
Butrey Oleg	Deputy Head of Department	Territorial development	butreioleg@gmail.com
Kremenar Halyna	Head of Department	Territorial development	economyomr@gmail.com
Chursinov Leonid	Deputy local chairman	N/A	nkmv@kakhovka.net
Opytsko Olena	Chief Specialist	Socio-cultural sphere	vsksvlep@ukr.net
Chernyak Nadiya	Chief Specialist	Finance and economics	gusti-n@ukr.net
Grishko Olga	Dean of sector	Finance and economics	drv-kalan@i.ua
Sevastianova Olga	Head of Department	Finance and economics	sevka27121985@gmail.com



Annex D.

DONETSK OBLAST RESPONDENTS

Name	Management level	Sphere of competences	E-mail
Bondarenko Olga	Deputy Head of Department	The social protection	00470@dn.gov.ua
Soltanovska Natalia	Deputy Mayor	N/A	ntek1@i.ua
Morgunova Taisiya	Deputy Head of Department	Finance and economics	morgunovatay@ukr.net
Kalinovsky Eugene	Head of Department	Finance and economics	evgeniy.kalinovskiy@mariupolrada.gov.ua
OMELYUKH Vasil	Head of Department	Home maintenance	v.g.omeliukh@gmail.com
Karagicheva Angela	Chief Specialist	Finance and economics	a0665552343@gmail.com
Taranenko Tetyana	Chief Specialist	Infrastructure	uvpoda1@gmail.com
Tkachenko Alexey	Deputy Director of the Department	Finance and economics	alextk77@ua.fm
Anishchenko Natalia	Head of Department	Finance and economics	AnsshenkoNA@gmail.com
Danilenko Sergey	Chief Specialist	Finance and economics	SVDanilenko@ukr.net
Rassokha Valentina	Chief Specialist	Finance and economics	Balya320@ukr.net
Vasiliev Denis	Chief Specialist	Finance and economics	konstfnotdel@ukr.net
Dubovik Natalia	Accountant	Home maintenance	kpsez.sez@gmail.com
Shchelkunova Tatiana	Director	Home maintenance	kpsez.sez@gmail.com
Pykhtin Anatoliy	Head of the Station	Home maintenance	kpsez.sez@gmail.com
Pshenychna Olga	Chief Engineer	Home maintenance	kpsez.sez@gmail.com
Kostak Yana	Accountant	Education	YKostak0106@gmail.com
Lystopad Lyudmila	Accountant	Home maintenance	-
Korsun Natalia	Personnel Inspector	Socio-cultural sphere	2736100528@ukr.net
Lukashenko Alla	Accountant	Socio-cultural sphere	supera1974@ukr.net
Ahrensburg Eugenia	Head of Department	Education	konstgoruo_econom@i.ua
Cherevatenko Iryna	Head of Subscriber Department	Home maintenance	kpsezreestr@gmail.com
Sheiko Olena	Accountant	Socio-cultural sphere	elena.sheyko97@gmail.com
Zakharova Inessa	Accountant	Home maintenance	inessazaharova054@gmail.com
Bataron Svetlana	Accountant	Fire protection	mpk2003@ukr.net
Herbreder Lyudmila	Economist	Home maintenance	kpsez.sez@gmail.com
Chernova Nadiya	Accountant	Home maintenance	cernovanadezda27@gmail.com
Klochko Natalia	Deputy Head of Department	The social protection	pchelkamaia1978@gmail.com
Yaremchuk Anastasia	Medical director	The social protection	Nastyia.yarem4uk251188@gmail.com



Name	Management level	Sphere of competences	E-mail
Maksakova Inna	Chief Specialist	Socio-cultural sphere	maksakova85@i.ua
Rezanova Elena	Head of the Farm	The social protection	elenarezanova77777@gmail.com
Bobrov Igor	Head of Traumatology department	The social protection	travmatolog_90@ukr.net
Prokopenko Eugene	Head of Cardiology Department	The social protection	evg.prokopenko@gmail.com
Vodzinska Kristina	Leading Specialist	The social protection	unona28@ukr.net
Malnev Valentin	Head of Surgical Department	The social protection	luma2019@ukr.net
Fefilova Svetlana	Head of the Department of Eye Microsurgery and ENT	The social protection	lor.fefilova@gmail.com
Shevchuk Kateryna	Leading Specialist	The social protection	katya.shev999@ukr.net
Chubareva Natalia	Chief Specialist	The social protection	natalyeldoo@gmeil.com
Malyshevskaya Olga	Head of Department	Socio-cultural sphere	olgamal31@ukr.net
Blazhevskaya Julia	Chief Specialist	The social protection	yuliyablaz1403@gmail.com
Alyabieva Natalia	Chief Specialist	The social protection	alabevanatala4@gmail.com
Tkachenko Yana	Leading Specialist	The social protection	yanochka010ukr.net
Lutsenko Lyudmila	Leading Specialist	The social protection	lucenkoludmila@ukr.net
Goncharova Natalia	Medical statistician	The social protection	crb_konst@ukr.net
Lobas Olga	Medical director	The social protection	polik.crb@ukr.net
Pevnikov Konstantin	Accountant	Socio-cultural sphere	neokaix@gmail.com
Yurinok Natalia	Head of Pediatric Department	The social protection	natali.yurinok.61@gmail.com
Fishchenko Natalia	Head of the maternity department	The social protection	natasha.fishchenko2@gmail.com
Alikhanova Elena	Head of Women's Consultation	The social protection	kurdzievanana@gmail.com
Hannochka Eugene	Head of Therapeutic Department	The social protection	evgenijgannochka@ukr.net
Saliga Tetyana	Head of the Gynecology Department	The social protection	tatjanasalyga@gmail.com
Shevchenko Tetyana	Leading Specialist	Socio-cultural sphere	tvlav.77@gmail.com
Ershova Iryna	Chief Specialist	Socio-cultural sphere	ershovairina134@gmail.com
Kharchenko Natalia	Deputy Head of Department	Socio-cultural sphere	natalya.harchenko.1979@gmail.com
Sirobaba Alexander	Head of Surgical Department	The social protection	vezaliy@i.ua
Zhandarov Roman	Deputy Head of Department	The social protection	fullhog122@gmsil.com
Shulepova Julia	Deputy Head of Department	The social protection	dguliu39chulepova@gmail.com
Sazhneva Victoria	Chief Specialist	Socio-cultural sphere	sazhvica@gmail.com
Chugai Natalia	Leading Specialist	The social protection	03051960natali@gmail.com
Zenkina Alla	Medical statistician	The social protection	crb_konst@ukr.net
Simchuk Julia	Chief Specialist	Socio-cultural sphere	yuli4kasimo4ka@gmail.com
Mas Valentina	Leading Specialist	The social protection	valyaprotsenko21041993@gmail.com
Dilina Olena	Leading Specialist	Socio-cultural sphere	alenedilina82@gmail.com
Prydatchenko Yevheniia	Leading Specialist	Socio-cultural sphere	evgenya150481@gmail.com
Slabenck Tetyana	Leading Specialist	The social protection	tatasv129@ukr.net
Trubchaninova Valentina	Head of Department	The social protection	vtrubchaninova@gmail.com
Shekhovtsova Elena	Leading Specialist	The social protection	elenaushkvarok30@gmail.com
Stepanova Anna	Deputy Head of Department	The social protection	shrusher0412@gmail.com
Trushina Olga	Leading Specialist	The social protection	olgatrushina08@gmail.com



Name	Management level	Sphere of competences	E-mail
Skirda Olga	Deputy Head of Department	The social protection	mogilevska1982@gmail.com
Akopova Elina	Chief Specialist	The social protection	elinaakopova30@gmail.com
Gulenko Olga	Chief Specialist	The social protection	gulenko.goga@ukr.net
Yermakova Olena	Chief Specialist	Socio-cultural sphere	leno4kae@i.ua
Chernyakhovich Maryna	Chief Specialist	The social protection	bragamarina025@gmail.com
Ageykina-Lavrova Tatiana	Leading Specialist	The social protection	Lavrova78@i.ua
Filippova Elena	Medical director	The social protection	helen550@ukr.net
Koshman Alina	Leading Specialist	The social protection	alinakosman24@gmail.com
Shkuro Yana	Chief Specialist	The social protection	yanochka061182@gmail.com
Gapich Inna	Leading Specialist	The social protection	thedog80001970@gmail.com
Pyrkova Khrystyna	Deputy Head of Department	The social protection	kricticcc@gmail.com
Nosikova Olga	Chief Specialist	The social protection	nosikovaolga2gmail.com
Ageeva Natalia	Chief Specialist	The social protection	natalochkaageva@gmail.com
Razumova Olga	Chief Specialist	The social protection	razumovaolya1976@gmail.com
Chertkova Irina	Leading Specialist	N/A	socinspectora07@gmail.com
Shelekhova Svetlana	Chief Specialist	The social protection	shelehovasveta9@gmail.com
Yushkina Tatiana	Leading Specialist	The social protection	tanishaushkina@gmail.com
Danilenko Anastasia	Chief Specialist	The social protection	anastasiyakulikov@ukr.net
Zakharova Irina	Deputy Head of Department	The social protection	zaharovai.283@gmail.com
Leonova Lyubov	Leading Specialist	The social protection	lubaleonova@i.ua
Pyatigor Yuliya	Chief Specialist	The social protection	pytigor1997@gmail.com
Vorobyova Elena	Chief Specialist	Socio-cultural sphere	alenvorobeava694@gmail.com
Novikova Tetyana	Leading Specialist	The social protection	tiananovikova@gmail.com
Shevchenko Inna	Chief Specialist	The social protection	inna380994846820@gmail.com
Kholodova Ella	Head of Department	The social protection	holodovaella@gmail.com
Senichkina Anna	Leading Specialist	The social protection	annaseniichkina1986@gmail.com
Kuzmenko Svitlana	Chief Specialist	The social protection	kuzmenkosvetlana378@gmail.com
Demidyukova Tetyana	Leading Specialist	The social protection	82sonet@gmail.com
Sinovitskaya O.	Chief Specialist	The social protection	Sinov.olga@gmail.com
Kizimova Anna	Chief Specialist	The social protection	kizimvaanna@gmail.com
Zabolotna Anna	Chief Specialist	The social protection	zabolotikanna1983@gmail.com
Usenko Marina	Accountant	Socio-cultural sphere	kultkonst@meta.ua
Orlova Svetlana	Accountant	Socio-cultural sphere	Sara726999@gmail.ua
Rozhkova Tatiana	Leading Specialist	The social protection	tatiana.miorre@gmail.com
Fishchuk Olga	Accountant	Socio-cultural sphere	olkamal25@gmail.com
Znayko Irina	Chief Specialist	The social protection	ie921876@gmail.com
Mokhno Natalia	Chief Specialist	The social protection	natal.mohno@i.ua
Smirnova Anna	Deputy Head of Department	The social protection	smirnova.anna4@gmail.com
Lugovkina Julia	Chief Specialist	The social protection	yulialopatkina1985@gmail.com
Vladykina Olena	Chief Specialist	The social protection	elenavladykina78@gmail.com
Miller Oksana	Chief Specialist	The social protection	millerksusha35@gmail.com

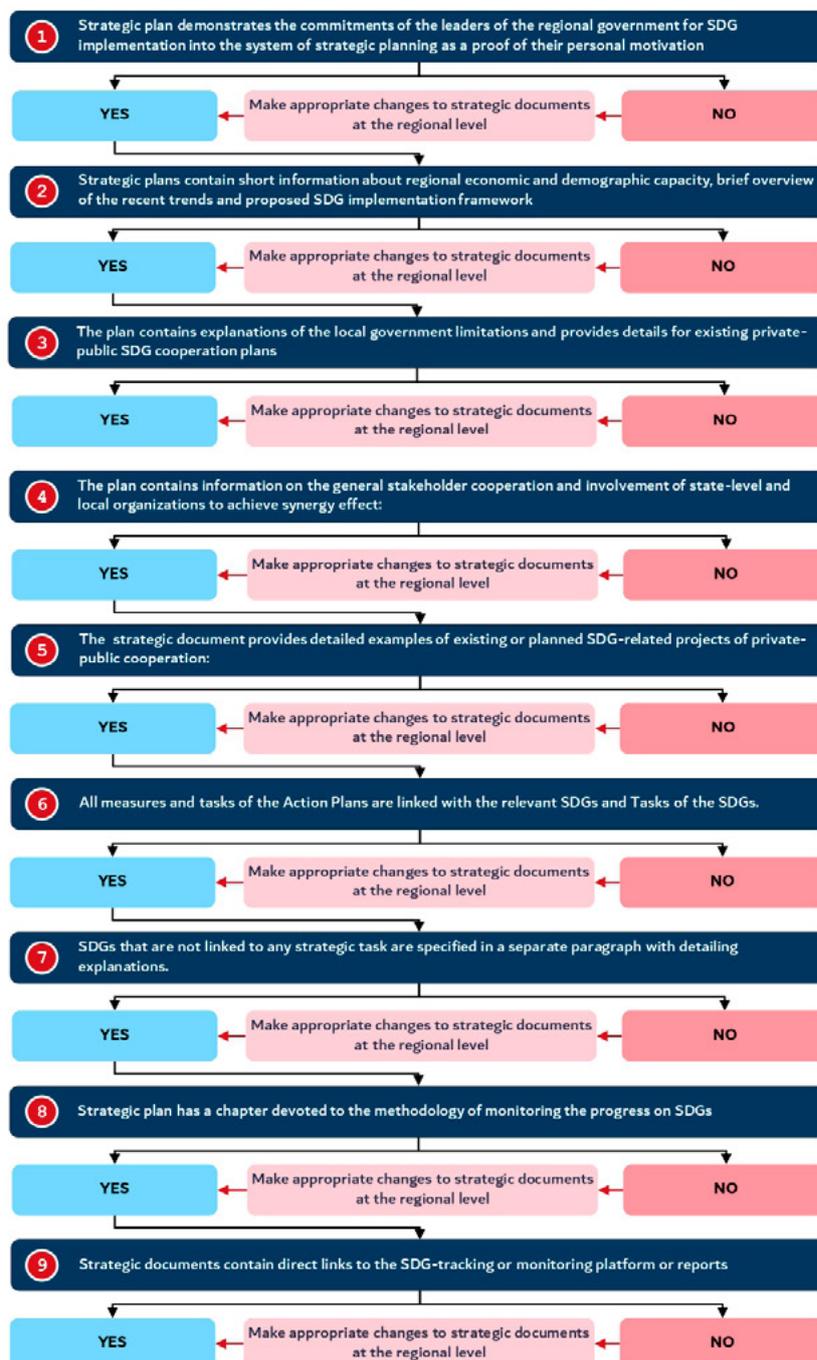


Name	Management level	Sphere of competences	E-mail
Dirdina Olena	Leading Specialist	The social protection	dyrdina97@gmail.com
Bardychevska Halyna	Head of Department	The social protection	galik80@ukr.net
Zemlyakova Alla	Leading Specialist	The social protection	alla2550506@gmail.com
Slavutska Oksana	Chief Specialist	The social protection	oksanaslavuti4@gmail.com
Knyhina Inna	Head of Department	The social protection	inna.knigina@my.com
Yavtushenko Anastasia	Chief Specialist	Finance and economics	terroz@ukr.net
Parshikov Eugene	Deputy director	Socio-cultural sphere	zombipipez@gmail.com
Tkachenko Elena	Accountant	The social protection	21986784@mail.gov.ua
Bilozub Iryna	Head of Department	The social protection	ira07021978@ukr.net
Yagmurova Inna	Director	Socio-cultural sphere	kpopik2013@ukr.net
Kiyas Olena	Head of Department	Agriculture	o.kiyas@agro.dn.gov.ua
Dyakova Yana	Deputy Director of the Department	Environmental Protection	yaecozam@gmail.com
Sernyak Olga	Deputy Director of the Department	Finance and economics	00131@dn.gov.ua



Annex E1.

GUIDELINES FOR THE OBLAST LEVEL OF SDG PLANNING





Annex E2.

EXAMPLE OF NECESSARY CHANGES TO THE LEGISLATURE

A) Changes to the development strategy of the Kherson region until 2027 on the integration of the SDGs³⁸

- 1) *Extend the definition (page.4) by adding a detailed description of each of the relevant goals for the Kherson oblast. (1-17)*
- 2) *Rewrite Annex VII (page. 215) "Alignment with sustainable development goals" by creating a new classification with a clear indication of alignment between strategic, operational goals, tasks, and the SDGs. Selected indicators and targeted values per each goal can be specified under the name of each program, as well as the total amount of funds that are directed towards the goal. An example of a similar structure is provided in Annex F3.*
- 3) In Chapter VI (page 211) provide more information on stakeholder and cross-departmental corporations. List and provide contacts of organizations that contributed to the strategic planning of regional development strategies as well as government agencies or departments of regional administration that will take part in the monitoring process.
- 4) Create a separate chapter that specifies the timeline for SDG monitoring and provides a link to the domain where such reports will be published.

B) Changes to the development strategy of the Donetsk region until 2027 on the integration of the SDGs³⁹

- 1) *Extend the definition of SDGs (page.6) by adding a detailed description of each of the relevant goals for the Donetsk oblast. (1-17)*
- 2) *Rewrite the SDG alignment section of the report (page. 67 – 69) by creating a new classification with a clear indication of alignment between strategic, operational goals, tasks, and the SDGs. Selected indicators and targeted values per each goal can be specified under the name of each program, as well as the total amount of funds which are directed towards the goal. An example of a similar structure is provided in the Annex F3.*
- 3) In the introductory chapter (page 7) provide more information on stakeholder and cross-departmental corporations. Provide contacts of organizations that contributed to the strategic planning of regional development strategies as well as government agencies or departments of regional administration that will take part in the monitoring process.
- 4) Create a separate chapter that specifies the timeline for SDG monitoring and provides a link to the domain where such reports will be published.

³⁸ Strategy of development of Kherson region for the period 2021 – 2027 <https://www.minregion.gov.ua/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/strategiya-rozvytku-hersonskoyi-oblasti-na-period-2021-2027-rokiv.pdf>

³⁹ Development strategy of Donetsk region for the period up to 2027 <https://dn.gov.ua/projects/strategiya-rozvytku-doneckoyi-oblasti-na-period-do-2027-roku>



Annex F1.

INTERVIEWEES' WHO GAVE INDICATOR RECOMMENDATIONS

Full name	Institution	Position	Focus area
Lemikh Alexander Anatolyevich	Hromada	Head of Department	Economic development
Gontar Anatoliy Anatoliyovich	Hromada	Chief Specialist	Economic development
Kalinovsky Eugene Grigoryevich	Hromada	Head of Department	Economic development
Gazhur Marina Georgievna	Hromada	Chief Specialist	Energy and infrastructure
Omelyukh Vasil Grigorovich	RSA	Head of Department	Municipal services
Ivanchenko Alexander Anatolyevich	RSA	Head of Department	Environmental protection
Dyakova Yana Yuriyivna	RSA	Deputy Director of the Department	Environmental protection
Mykhailychenko Olena Viktorivna	RSA	Chief Specialist	Investments and export
Lutsenko Anna Sergeevna	RSA	Chief Specialist	Investments and export
Olga Sernyak	RSA	Deputy Director of the Department	Investments and export
Korsun Natalia Georgievna	CS	Head of personnel	Culture
Lukashenko Alla Alimovna	CS	Accountant	Culture
Sheiko Olena Anatoliivna	CS	Accountant	Culture
Ignatieva Victoria Anatoliyivna	CS	Accountant assistant	Culture
Andryushin Mykola Mykolayvych	CS	Administrative staff	Culture
Goncharov Sergey Viktorovich	CS	Administrative staff	Culture
Grigorieva Natalia Leonidovna	CS	Administrative staff	Culture
Eminov Shamil Abdugamidovich	CS	Administrative staff	Culture
Parshikov Eugene	CS	Deputy Director of the Department	Culture
Yagmurova Inna Ivanivna	CS	Director	Culture
Melnyk Oleksandr Serhiiovych	CS	Teacher	Education
Yaremchuk Anastasia Mikhailovna	CS	Director of medical unit	Healthcare
Rezanova Elena Nikolaevna	CS	Manager	Healthcare
Bobrov Igor Vladimirovich	CS	Manager	Healthcare
Prokopenko Eugene Viktorovich	CS	Manager	Healthcare



Full name	Institution	Position	Focus area
Malnev Valentin Alexandrovich	CS	Manager	Healthcare
Fefilova Svetlana Konstantinovna	CS	Manager	Healthcare
Goncharova Natalia Grigorivna	CS	Statistics specialist	Healthcare
Lobas Olga Nikolaevna	CS	Director of medical unit	Healthcare
Yurinok Natalia Viktorivna	CS	Manager	Healthcare
Fishchenko Natalia Petrovna	CS	Manager	Healthcare
Alikhanova Elena Ivanovna	CS	Manager	Healthcare
Hannochka Eugene Alexandrovich	CS	Manager	Healthcare
Saliga Tetyana Ivanivna	CS	Manager	Healthcare
Sirobaba Alexander Vladimirovich	CS	Manager	Healthcare
Zenkina Alla Fedorovna	CS	Statistics specialist	Healthcare
Shchogol Dmitry Vladimirovich	CS	Doctor	Healthcare
Scherbak Gennady Semenovich	CS	Doctor	Healthcare
Shary Victor Ivanovich	CS	Doctor	Healthcare
Andrey Yevgenyevich Strelyaev	CS	Doctor	Healthcare
Goncharov Sergey Nikolaevich	CS	Doctor	Healthcare
Filippova Elena Mikhailovna	CS	Director of medical unit	Healthcare
Bataron Svetlana Nikolaevna	Hromada	Accountant	Fire department
Bobrov Victor Vladimirovich	RSA	Chief Specialist	Police
Shcherban Olga Yuriyivna	RSA	Deputy Head of the Department	Agriculture
Chertkova Irina Ivanovna	Hromada	Chief Specialist	Social services
Olga Bondarenko	RSA	Deputy Head of the Department	Social services
Klochko Natalia Valerievna	Hromada	Deputy Head of the Department	Social services
Vodzinska Kristina Andreevna	Hromada	Chief Specialist	Social services
Shevchuk Kateryna Oleksandrivna	Hromada	Chief Specialist	Social services
Chubareva Natalia Mykhaylivna	Hromada	Chief Specialist	Social services
Blazhevskaya Julia Gennadievna	Hromada	Chief Specialist	Social services
Alyabieva Natalia Leonidovna	Hromada	Chief Specialist	Social services
Tkachenko Yana Sergeevna	Hromada	Chief Specialist	Social services
Lutsenko Lyudmila Vladimirovna	Hromada	Chief Specialist	Social services
Zhandarov Roman Borisovich	Hromada	Deputy Director of the Department	Social services
Shulepova Julia Sergeevna	Hromada	Deputy Director of the Department	Social services
Chugai Natalia Pavlovna	Hromada	Chief Specialist	Social services
Mas Valentina Alexandrovna	Hromada	Chief Specialist	Social services
Slabenchk Tetyana Volodymyrivna	Hromada	Chief Specialist	Social services
Trubchaninova Valentina Vasylivna	Hromada	Head of Department	Social services
Shekhovtsova Elena Anatoliyivna	Hromada	Chief Specialist	Social services
Stepanova Anna Vadimovna	Hromada	Deputy Head of the Department	Social services



Full name	Institution	Position	Focus area
Trushina Olga Sergeevna	Hromada	Chief Specialist	Social services
Skirda Olga Yuriyivna	Hromada	Deputy Head of the Department	Social services
Akopova Elina Igorivna	Hromada	Chief Specialist	Social services
Gulenko Olga Vasylivna	Hromada	Chief Specialist	Social services
Chernyakhovich Maryna Oleksandrivna	Hromada	Chief Specialist	Social services
Ageykina-Lavrova Tatiana Petrovna	Hromada	Chief Specialist	Social services
Gapich Inna Viktorivna	Hromada	Chief Specialist	Social services
Pyrkova Khrystyna Oleksandrivna	Hromada	Deputy Head of the Department	Social services
Shelekhova Svetlana Vladimirovna	Hromada	Chief Specialist	Social services
Yushkina Tatiana Nikolaevna	Hromada	Chief Specialist	Social services
Danilenko Anastasia Sergeevna	Hromada	Chief Specialist	Social services
Leonova Lyubov Sergeevna	Hromada	Chief Specialist	Social services
Novikova Tetyana Volodymyrivna	Hromada	Chief Specialist	Social services
Shevchenko Inna Alexandrovna	Hromada	Chief Specialist	Social services
Kholodova Ella Gennadievna	Hromada	Head of Department	Social services
Senichkina Anna Sergeevna	Hromada	Chief Specialist	Social services
Kuzmenko Svitlana Volodymyrivna	Hromada	Chief Specialist	Social services
Demidyukova Tetyana Oleksiivna	Hromada	Chief Specialist	Social services
Synovytskaya O.K.	Hromada	Chief Specialist	Social services
Kizimova Anna Viktorivna	Hromada	Chief Specialist	Social services
Zabolotna Anna Viktorivna	Hromada	Chief Specialist	Social services
Rozhkova Tatiana Vladimirovna	Hromada	Chief Specialist	Social services
Mokhno Natalia Ivanovna	Hromada	Chief Specialist	Social services
Smirnova Anna Valerievna	Hromada	Deputy Head of the Department	Social services
Lugovkina Julia Vladimirovna	Hromada	Chief Specialist	Social services
Vladykina Olena Ivanivna	Hromada	Chief Specialist	Social services
Miller Oksana Vitalievna	Hromada	Chief Specialist	Social services
Dirdina Olena Yuriyivna	Hromada	Chief Specialist	Social services
Bardychevska Halyna Yuriyivna	Hromada	Head of Department	Social services
Zemlyakova Alla Ihorivna	Hromada	Chief Specialist	Social services
Oksana Anatoliyivna Slavutska	Hromada	Chief Specialist	Social services
Book by Inna Valeriyivna	Hromada	Head of Department	Social services
Bilozub Iryna Ivanivna	Hromada	Head of Department	Social services
Maksakova Inna Yevgenivna	Hromada	Chief Specialist	Labor and workforce
Malyshevska Olga Vasylivna	Hromada	Head of Department	Labor and workforce
Shevchenko Tetyana Vasylivna	Hromada	Chief Specialist	Labor and workforce
Ershova Iryna Olehivna	Hromada	Chief Specialist	Labor and workforce
Kharchenko Natalia Valerievna	Hromada	Deputy Head of the Department	Labor and workforce

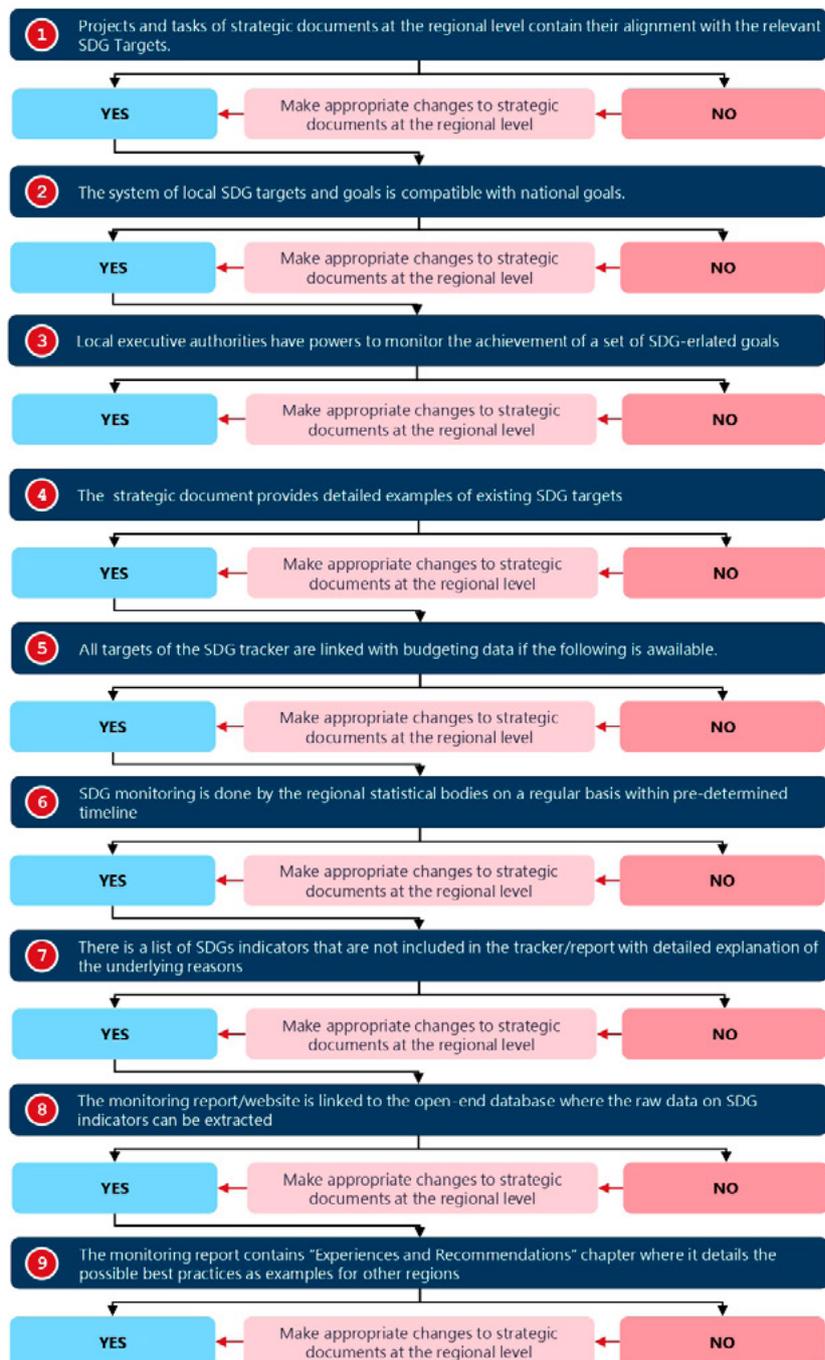


Full name	Institution	Position	Focus area
Sazhneva Victoria Sergeevna	Hromada	Chief Specialist	Labor and workforce
Simchuk Julia Alexandrovna	CS	Chief Specialist	Labor and workforce
Dilina Olena Serhiivna	Hromada	Chief Specialist	Labor and workforce
Prydatchenko Yevheniia Viktorivna	Hromada	Chief Specialist	Labor and workforce
Yermakova Olena Leonidivna	Hromada	Chief Specialist	Labor and workforce
Vorobyova Elena Nikolaevna	Hromada	Chief Specialist	Labor and workforce
Small Oksana Vladimirovna	RSA	Deputy Head of the Department	Finance
Klishchevsky Sergey Alexandrovich	Hromada	Head of hromada	Administration



Annex F2.

GUIDELINES FOR THE OBLAST LEVEL OF SDG MONITORING





Annex F3.

SYSTEMS OF SDG INDICATORS IN DIFFERENT PLACES WORLDWIDE

The city of Mannheim, Germany

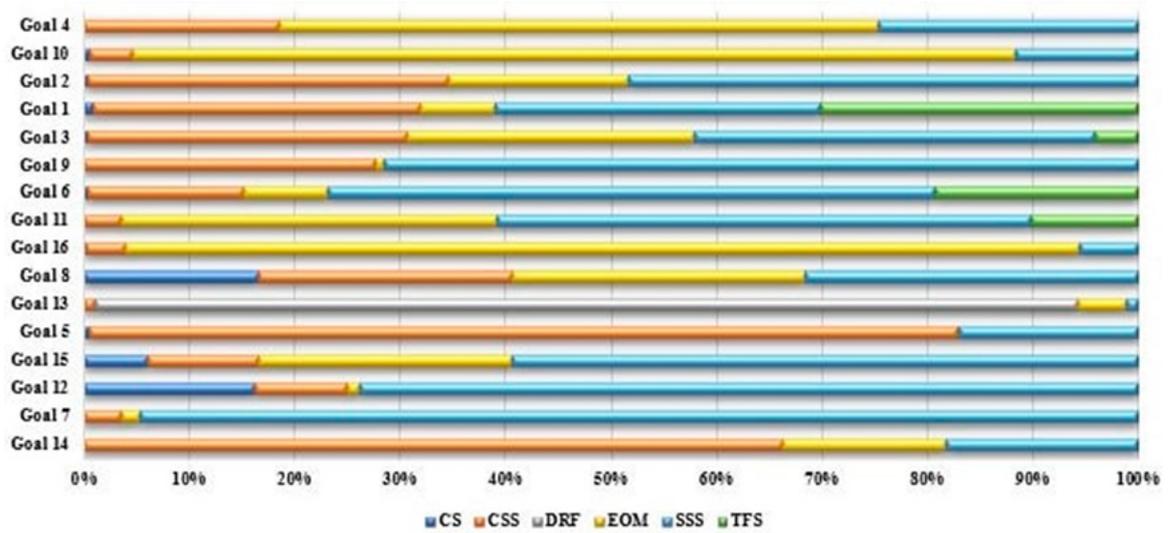
- Specifies general change in indicators with trend signs

SDG	No.	Indicator	Definition	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	
	1	SGB II/SGB XII rate (%)	What percentage of the population receives services according to SGB II and SGB XII?	11.5	11.8	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.2	→
	2a	Child Poverty (%)	What is the percentage of children under the age of 15 who (directly or indirectly) receive income support according to SGB II?	20.7	21.2	22.2	22.0	21.7	21.1	→
	2b	Youth poverty (%)	What is the percentage of young people between 15 and 17 who receive income support according to SGB II?	17.4	17.5	18.4	18.3	18.8	18.4	→
	2c	Old-age poverty (%)	What is the percentage of people over 65 who receive services for old-age provision according to SGB II?	4.7	5.1	5.4	5.5	5.3	5.5	→
	3	Nitrogen surplus (kg/ha)	What is the nitrogen surplus per hectare of agricultural land?	41.2	44.9	31.8	53.9	44.3		↗
	4	Overweight children (%)	Source: Statistical Office of the Federal State of Baden-Wuerttemberg	10.3	9.5	10.1	9.4	10.6	9.9	→
	5	Ecological agriculture (%)	No data available yet							
	6	Premature mortality (deaths per 1,000 inhabitants)	How many cases of premature mortality were there per 1,000 inhabitants?	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.7	↗
	7	Number of doctors (general practitioners per 100,000 inhabitants)	How many general practitioners are there per 100,000 inhabitants?	45.5	44.2	42.7				→
	8	Air quality (air pollutants in µg/m3)	Average concentration of NO ₂ at measuring point Mannheim-Nord; Source: State Office for the Environment, Measurements and Nature Conservation of the Federal State of Baden-Württemberg (LUBW)	28	26	27	28	26	24	↗
	9	School dropouts without basic secondary school certificate – overall (%)	What is the percentage of school leavers who have left school without a certificate?	4.4	4.0	5.1	4.3	5.1	6.1	↘
	10a	Under 3 year olds in daycare facilities (%)	What is the percentage of children under 3 years who are looked after in daycare facilities?	17.2	18.6	21.1	22.7	22.5	22.4	→
	10b	3 – 5 year olds in daycare facilities (%)	What is the percentage of children between 3 and 6 years who are looked after in kindergartens?	92.2	90.7	90.6	92.6	89.2	89.7	→
	11	Exclusion rate (%)	What is the percentage of students who attend a special school?	5.7	5.9	5.9	4.7	4.7	4.4	→
	12	Employment rate ratio of women and men (%)	What is the percentage of working women, measured by the proportion of working men?	84.8	85.9	86.5	88.1	87.4	87.1	→



The state of Odisha, India

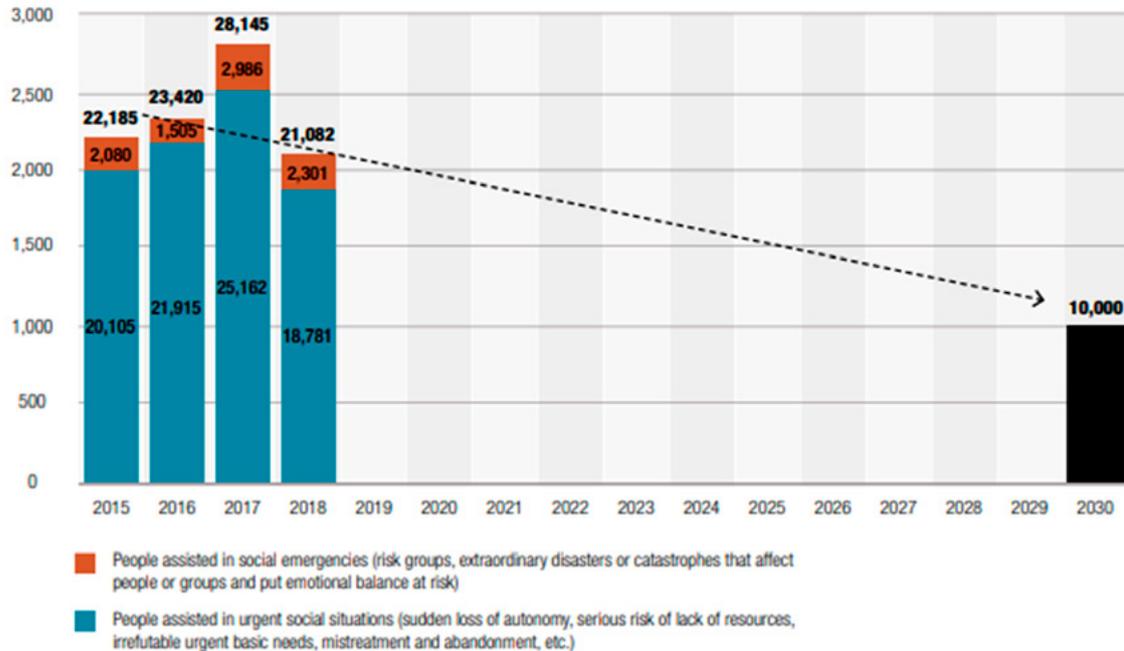
- Provides a cumulative dashboard for state and local programs



Barcelona, Spain:

- Provides a combination of SDG-tracking and targeting

Number of people assisted by the Social Emergencies Centre





Lombardia, Italy:

- Provides comparison with different countries other than with Italian regions



6 Acqua pulita

2 - Acqua prelevata per uso potabile in metri cubi per abitante

Quantità di acqua captata o derivata ad uso potabile da corpi idrici* attraverso specifiche opere di presa

Anno 2012 (Italia), per gli altri stati l'anno è l'ultimo disponibile. Fonte: Istat Nis Italia (su dati Istat ed Eurostat)



*acque sotterranee, corsi d'acqua superficiali, laghi, bacini artificiali, acque marine o salmastre



Il volume pro-capite dei prelievi di acqua per uso potabile sul territorio dipende da vari fattori, tra cui le abitudini di consumo della popolazione da servire, la dispersione di rete e le caratteristiche idrogeologiche locali. Infatti la ricchezza non è uniformemente distribuita e possono pertanto essere necessari sistemi infrastrutturali complessi per il trasporto di ingenti volumi di acqua per lunghe distanze. In Italia e in Lombardia il prelievo di acqua è particolarmente ingente rispetto ad altri Paesi UE21 e la Lombardia è la regione italiana in cui si preleva il maggior volume di acqua per uso potabile, il 10% del totale italiano. Questo indicatore non consente un'immediata e univoca interpretazione per i diversi Paesi in rapporto ai target previsti dall'Agenda ONU per l'obiettivo "Acque pulite". La sua inclusione nell'analisi di posizionamento risponde unicamente all'esigenza di esporre dati statistici confrontabili con gli altri 21 Paesi UE appartenenti all'OCSE. Non sono pertanto raffigurate le graduatorie con i primi e gli ultimi tre Paesi e il confronto con la mediana UE21.



INTEGRATION OF THE SDG 2030 AGENDA INTO THE STRATEGIC PLANNING OF DONETSK AND KHERSON OBLASTS

ANALYTICAL REPORT

ANALYTICAL REPORT WAS PREPARED BY DMYTRO LYVCH, UNDP NATIONAL CONSULTANT, WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE JOINT PROGRAMME 'PROMOTING STRATEGIC PLANNING AND FINANCING FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AT THE NATIONAL AND REGIONAL LEVELS IN UKRAINE'