

TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATION

Ukraine is a unitary republic with three tiers of subnational government. Its regions are further divided into districts in urban and rural areas and cities of regional importance. Small cities, townships or settlements are the last tier of elected local government. At the regional level, there are 24 regions, the Autonomous Republic of Crimea (ARC) and 2 cities: Kyiv and Sebastopol. At the intermediate level, there are 490 districts and 186 cities. Finally, at the municipal level, there are 11 030 local governments.¹



Unless otherwise indicated, all the information in this profile is taken from the previously published Voluntary National Review (VNR).²

1. NATIONAL STRATEGIES FOR SDG IMPLEMENTATION

In September 2019, the **Decree of the President of Ukraine “On the Sustainable Development Goals for Ukraine up to 2030”** stated that the SDGs are benchmarks for policies and legislation in the country. To establish a framework for Ukraine’s sustainable development strategy, the Ministry of Economic Development launched a process of **national localization of the SDGs** that lasted during 2016-2017 and involved sectoral ministries and departments, the UN agencies in Ukraine, international organizations, the business community, experts, NGOs and civil society.

1.1 NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISMS

The national government established the **Inter-Agency Working Group on SDGs** to coordinate the efforts to achieve the SDGs.

1.2 VNR ELABORATION PROCESS

The **Ministry of Economic Development, Trade and Agriculture of Ukraine** was the technical secretariat responsible for the 2020 VNR preparation and the coordinator of the consultation process. It was supported by the **Inter-Agency Working Group (IAWG) on SDGs** and **4 expert groups**, for the main thematic areas: economic, environmental, social and institutional. These groups included experts from ministries, executive authorities, academia, representatives of UN agencies in Ukraine, NGOs and CSOs, and representatives of the business sector. Besides, the Ministry of Economic Development initiated engagement of students and young people to contribute to the reporting process. As part of the methodology used, innovative approaches were introduced, such as the “Synergy of knowledge, experience and creativity for the future” initiative. Workshops were also held concerning long-term development directions and evaluation of the COVID-19 pandemic consequences. And a methodology of integral assessment of the SDGs achievement progress was applied.

1.3 MONITORING

The process of adaptation of the SDGs for Ukraine resulted in 2017 in an SDG system consisting of 86 targets with 183 monitoring indicators. The **State Statistics Service of Ukraine** coordinates data collection for monitoring of SDG progress and the development of metadata for the chosen indicators. A special unit has been established within its structure to provide information support for monitoring of the SDGs. The State Programme for Development of Statistics up to 2023 was approved in 2019. Among the recommendations at the end of the 2020 VNR, the report mentions the creation of a **Knowledge-SDG Hub** (an interactive online platform) to coordinate systemic work on the SDGs in the country.

1. See: https://www.sng-wofi.org/reports/SNGWOFI_2019_report_country_profiles_DEC2019_UPDATES.pdf

2. See: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/26294VNR_2020_Ukraine_Report.pdf (2020)

2. LRGs INVOLVEMENT IN SDG LOCALIZATION

The 2020 VNR doesn't mention LRGs' role and involvement in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

2.1 LRGs PARTICIPATION

► In the VNR process



2020

Comments: The 2020 VNR makes some references to LRGs, without highlighting their role in the SDG implementation.

► In national coordination mechanisms for SDG implementation



2020

Comments: LRGs don't participate nor were consulted in the national coordination mechanisms (GTF Survey 2020).

This assessment is based on the information collected in the VNRs and in the Global Taskforce of Local and Regional Governments' annual survey on the localization of the SDGs.

2.2 VNR REFERENCES

There are references to regions and cities in the 2020 VNR, without much details.

2.3 SPECIFIC PROJECTS AND CASES

► Regarding SDG 5 and the increasing number of social services provided to meet the needs of the persons concerned, the 2020 VNR refers to the [accession of local governments to the European Charter for Equality of Women and Men in Local Life](#). This process began in 2017, and by now 60 local councils of different levels have acceded to the Charter. In particular, the accession of [Kyiv](#) to the charter, in November 2019, was an important event.

► Regarding SDG 11 and the implementation of public alert systems to enhance the level of civil protection in the regions, the VNR mentions the city of [Mariupol](#), which has fully modernized its local automated alert system. The modernization has begun in other cities: [Dnipro](#), [Lviv](#), [Kyiv](#), [Mykolaiv](#), [Odessa](#), [Ternopil](#), and [Kherson](#).

2.4 VOLUNTARY SUBNATIONAL AND/OR LOCAL REVIEWS (VSRs / VLRs)

Not applicable.

2.5 MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION

Harmonizing budget planning with SDG financing is one of the key recommendations listed at the end of the VNR. All regions have approved and implemented regional development strategies developed with public participation. The availability of these strategies is a precondition for regions to receive resources from the state regional development fund. Besides, among the results of the programme on human beings traffic approved by the Cabinet of Ministers in 2016, there is the [full funding of regional programmes on combating human trafficking](#).

3. RELEVANT INFORMATION

General comments: Ukraine gave major importance to SDG 8 as an accelerator of other transformations to achieve all SDGs.³

3. See the monitoring report published in 2019: "SDG 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth: Ukraine".

3.1 WOMEN PARTICIPATION

The share of women among the members of oblast councils and local councils of oblast significance was 25% in 2015-2019. The growth of the proportion of women in local councils occurred due to the reform of local self-governance as an impetus for greater representation of women at the local level, information and awareness-raising campaigns intended to overcome stereotypes concerning the role of women and encourage women to take part in politics, promotion of the work of organizations working to improve leadership skills for female candidates for local council members and chairs. In 2019, such schools were active in 15 oblasts.

3.2 COVID 19

No reference on LRGs initiatives to cope with the crisis.

4. SDG INDICATORS⁴

| | | |
|---|-------|-------------|
| 5.5.1. (b) Proportion of seats held by women (%) in local governments | | - |
| 6.1.1. Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services (%) | Urban | 89 (2020) |
| | Rural | 90 (2020) |
| 6.2.1. (a) Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services (%) | Urban | 69 (2020) |
| | Rural | - |
| 11.1.1. Proportion of population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing (%) | | - |
| 11.6.1. Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed (%) | | 19 (2018) |
| 11.6.2. Air pollution – annual means of particulate matter in cities (population weighted) | | - |
| 11.b.2. Proportion of local governments that have adopted local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national strategies (%) | | 92.6 (2020) |

4. The data used for this table come from the UN SDG Indicators Database. See: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/UNSDG/IndDatabasePage>. More information on the country's progress towards the SDGs here: <https://country-profiles.unstatshub.org/ukr>