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Territorial communities in times of war and paradigm of sustainable development strategy

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Abstract. The simultaneous influence of several processes characterizes the external environment of Ukraine's ecosystems. The main ones are the decentralization process and Ukraine's efforts to achieve sustainable development goals. The result of the decentralization of the administrative structure of Ukraine is the creation of united territorial communities. The concept of the decentralization process was defined in the early 2000s and supported by the government. Its implementation began in 2014 and continues to this day. Scientists from different countries came to the idea of ensuring sustainable development almost simultaneously, starting in the 70s of the last century. The formalization of sustainable development goals and the definition of indicators were adopted at the UN summit in 2015. All UN member states adopted the proposed Sustainable Development Goals. The program "On Sustainable Development Goals of Ukraine for the period up to 2030" was adopted by the Decree of the President of Ukraine in 2019. However, the armed aggression of the Russian Federation has nullified the efforts of many communities whose territories have been in the zone of hostilities and then occupied. The war has affected every community in Ukraine with different consequences. However, according to the State Statistics Service of Ukraine, an analysis of the dynamics of the indicators of achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals shows that they are primarily favorable. This contradiction requires additional research and should change views on the sustainable development goals paradigm with the addition of new goals and their concretization.

Keywords: Decentralization Process, Territorial Communities, Sustainable Development Goals, Ecosystem, Strategy, War, Armed Aggression.

1 Introduction

Ukraine is currently in the intensive development stage. Its experience can be used for many countries that are embarking on the path of democratic development. Based on the implementation of the concept of decentralization, the legislative framework has been updated, which allowed the introduction of a decentralization system. A new

system of administrative-territorial organization has already been formed, and territorial communities have been created. This process continues. Communities, as territorial groups with their population, economic entities, and natural resources, can be considered as separate ecosystems.

Global trends in forming sustainable development goals and their achievement support Ukraine at the state level. Achieving sustainable development goals at the state level is directly shaped by achievements at the level of communities as separate ecosystems.

All these processes are taking place under the influence of the armed aggression of the Russian Federation, the consequences of which are the occupation of territories, destruction, and mass deaths.

All these form special conditions for achieving sustainable development goals, which require comprehensive research and definition of a new sustainable development paradigm.

2 Decentralization reform in Ukraine

2.1 Formation of the Decentralization Concept

The concept of decentralization began immediately after the acquisition of statehood in Ukraine. After the first steps of economic recovery and the introduction of its currency, the “hryvnia”, in 1996, the agenda included the processes of widespread privatization and the creation of a private sector of the economy. The possibility of creating small and medium-sized businesses was also prepared at the legislative level.

By signing the European Charter of Local Self-Government in 1997, Ukraine declared its recognition of the principles of European democratic governance and assumed certain obligations related to local reforms and their legislative support.

The first Law of Ukraine, "On Local Self-Government in Ukraine," was adopted in 1997. From that time on, the process of searching for the most effective organization of the state system began.

In 1999, the Law of Ukraine “On Local State Administrations” was adopted. Later, in 2001, to further normalize the system of relations in the state system, the Laws of Ukraine “On Service in Local Self-Government Bodies” and “On Bodies of Self-Organization of the Population” were adopted. However, the administrative-state system remained unchanged. The principles of building state administration needed to be defined.

World practice for states such as Ukraine, which has the status of a unitary state, mainly defines two principles for building public administration: the principle of centralization and the principle of decentralization [1].

At the same time, most authors determine that any country or region has the opportunity to take advantage of the opportunities and advantages that decentralization provides. This can be a step to a new level of development. The results of research and observations have revealed the actual consequences in different countries and have allowed us to confirm or refute the threats of decentralization processes.

Despite oppositely directed results of decentralization, analyzing these processes in Europe and other countries allows us to identify general trends that have developed over the past decades, the study of which forms a positive experience for managing the decentralization process.

The first attempt to form a basic concept of decentralization in Ukraine was made in 2005 at the initiative of the Vice Prime Minister for Administrative and Territorial Reform, Roman Bezsmertny. But then, Ukraine was not ready for radical changes in the state system. There was not enough experience for this. To formalize the processes of decentralization, determine the mechanisms, and form the concept, it was advisable to conduct additional research and turn to the experiences of other European countries.

One of the countries with which Ukraine had already cooperated was Switzerland. In 1997, Switzerland and Ukraine signed a Framework Agreement on Technical Cooperation. In 2000, the Swiss Cooperation Office was opened in Kyiv to coordinate the Swiss aid program in Ukraine within the framework of two government organizations: the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), which is part of the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs, and the Swiss State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (SECO), which is part of the Swiss Federal Department of Economic Affairs [2].

To formulate the concept of a decentralization project, President of Ukraine Viktor Yushchenko in 2005 appealed to the Swiss government for assistance in preparing such a project. The Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation positively received the appeal. Support for decentralization and local government reform in Ukraine was identified as a key priority of the Strategy for Cooperation with the Country for 2007–2010. In 2007, the Swiss-Ukrainian project “Support for Decentralization in Ukraine” DESPRO was launched in partnership with the Ministry of Regional Development and Construction of Ukraine. This project aimed to create an effective model of governance and citizen participation in decision-making processes as an integral part of the state's sustainable development.

Ukrainian scientists also worked on determining the optimal model of administrative-territorial reform. Based on the results of Igor Soskin's research, the model of administrative-territorial reform in Ukraine was characterized, and the need for its implementation was emphasized. Based on the proposed model, the existing legislative framework was analyzed, and a draft law, "On Amendments to the Constitution of Ukraine," was prepared. At the same time, the experience of local self-government of European countries (Scandinavia and the Visegrad Group), which is suitable for Ukraine, was highlighted [3]

The leadership of the DESPRO project from Ukraine was entrusted to Oksana Garnets, Candidate of Psychological Sciences, Institute of Psychology named after G.S. Kostyuk, NAPS of Ukraine, who headed the Public Organization "DESPRO". The DESPRO project was also supported by the Swiss Development Resource and Advisory Centre -skat.

The first phase of DESPRO activities in 2007-2009 was a preparatory process. The conceptual and legislative framework for reforming local self-government and the new territorial power organization was prepared. Models of decentralized service

provision at the regional level - decentralized rural water supply services - were developed and disseminated. Civil society organizations were mobilized, district groups were involved, and water supply/wastewater projects were implemented in 40 communities.

Based on the results of the project's first phase, it was determined that the social mobilization approach contributes to the intensification of the democratization of society and creates a solid foundation for decentralized service provision.

After the election of the new president, the new government practically did not use the project's achievements. 2010-2014 was a period of stagnation for the project. However, given the positive experience of the first phase of the DESPRO project, the participants realized the need to take further steps to support the decentralization process in Ukraine.

During this period, the tasks of another phase of the project were implemented: [4]

- Preparation of reforms of local self-government and territorial organization of power, ensuring and raising awareness and professional level of stakeholders regarding the implementation of decentralization;
- Adaptation of developed models of decentralized service provision at the local level to legislative changes;
- Scaling of models to a broader geography.
- Water supply projects were implemented in 38 communities;
- Introduction of Knowledge Management for effective accumulation and transfer of knowledge (in promoting and supporting reforms and decentralized service provision);
- Launched web platform Community of Practitioners: Sustainable Development.

After the Revolution of Dignity in 2014, the new government again turned to the achievements of the DESPRO project and initiated the national project "Decentralization". On April 1, 2014, the Government of Arseniy Yatsenyuk approved the Concept of reforming local self-government and territorial organization of power in Ukraine.

The document defines:

- The Purpose of the Concept;
- Problems that need to be solved;
- Ways and methods of solving problems;
- Principles of reforming local self-government and territorial organization of power;
- Reform tasks
- Stages of implementation of the Concept;
- Expected results;
- Amount of financial resources.

Reform Tasks:

- Ensuring the accessibility and quality of public services;
- Achieving the optimal distribution of powers between local self-government bodies and executive bodies;

- Determining a reasonable territorial basis for the activities of local self-government bodies and executive bodies to ensure the accessibility and proper quality of public services provided by such bodies;
- Creating appropriate material, financial and organizational conditions to ensure the implementation by local self-government bodies of their own and delegated.

The adopted concept has practically acquired the status of a program document for implementing decentralization.

2.2 Preparation of the Institutional Base and Processes of Territorial Communities Creation

In 2014, the national project "Decentralization" began intensive development by forming a legislative framework for creating communities. The government's cooperation with the participants of the DESPRO project continued. All developments and proposals provided by the project team almost immediately received a positive assessment. In the period 2013-2017, work was carried out under the DESPRO project in the following areas [4]:

- Support was provided for implementing the reform of Local Self-Government and Territorial Organization of Power. Communication support for the reform was provided;
- Classes were held to raise citizens' awareness of the results of the reform;
- The professional level of local self-government bodies and state authorities and their readiness to work in the conditions of reforms were increased;
- To enable the work to be carried out, the School of Local Self-Government was created.

Attention was drawn to the expansion of Intermunicipal Cooperation as a tool for ensuring quality water supply and solid waste management services in villages, small towns, and united territorial communities. Three more such projects have been implemented. Knowledge management has been integrated into the educational process of state institutions.

At the state level, almost immediately after the approval of the concept in July 2014, the Law of Ukraine "On Cooperation of Territorial Communities" was adopted. On February 5, 2015, two more Laws of Ukraine, "On the Principles of State Regional Policy" and "On Voluntary Association of Territorial Communities," were adopted. The adoption of these laws contributed to the formation of territorial communities.

But a new problem appeared on the agenda. Not all territorial groups can create a budget sufficient for implementing activities and developing the community. Settlements with a small population do not have the opportunity to open and maintain educational, health care, etc. institutions. Such communities should cooperate with more capable territorial communities to provide health care and education institutions. The Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine approved the Methodology for the Formation of Capable Territorial Communities to Determine the Level of Capability. This document allowed us to assess each territorial community's capability level and determine the direction of its further development.

The Law on Voluntary Association of Territorial Communities has determined the procedure for finding the nearest capable territorial community. To ensure the representation of self-government in each settlement, an institutional mechanism for electing elders has been proposed.

The procedure for electing elders, heads of village, settlement, and city councils is determined by the Law of Ukraine, “On Local Elections,” adopted in 2015. However, the first results of the creation of territorial communities have shown the lack of preparedness of personnel for managing territorial communities. The resolution of these issues is determined in the work areas of the DESPRO Phase IV project. During this period, public discussions were held on the reform of local self-government and territorial organization of power, and broad communication support for the reform was also provided.

The project team’s experience in public service delivery was consolidated. The dissemination of expertise in organizing quality municipal services in united territorial communities (water supply, sewage, waste management) continued.

The consolidated experience was expanded through public events, publications, and the media.

The project team participated in developing conceptual documents and drafting laws on the strategic planning of waste management at the national and regional levels.

Another project with USAID support was launched in Ukraine in 2016 to address staff training issues. The USAID Decentralization Delivers Better Results and Efficiency (DOBRE) program is a nine-year program implemented by Global Communities and funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) [5].

The program’s main goal was to help local communities seize the opportunities and overcome the challenges associated with decentralization.

Since its inception, the DOBRE program has worked closely with 160 territorial communities. The main objectives of the program are:

- to help govern effectively, openly, and accountable;
- to promote active and effective citizen participation in decision-making and policy development.

During wartime, the DOBRE program provides emergency response to 67 Territorial Communities in areas close to the combat zone with material assistance to meet their urgent needs. This year, the DOBRE program has allocated more than \$5 million for emergency response.

The synergistic cooperation of the authorities with the DESPRO and DOBRE programs has created a system of united territorial communities that have received new opportunities for further development. However, to gain complete legitimacy, elections must be held under the Law of Ukraine “On Local Elections” provisions.

The first elections in Ukraine under the new administrative-territorial structure under the new system of territorial communities were held on October 25, 2020. The elections were organized considering the changes made to the 2015 law.

The results of the elections on October 25, 2020, of village, settlement, and city mayors elected in the local elections on October 25, 2020 (taking into account repeat

voting and repeat elections during November 2020-January 2021) are presented in Table 1 [6].

Table 1. Information about village, settlement, and city mayors elected in the local elections on October 25, 2020 (including repeat votes and repeat elections during November 2020-January 2021)

	Total	Urban	%	Village	%	Rural	%	Woman	%	Men	%	Repeated voting (second round)	Repeat elections
1 Vinnytsia	63	18	28,57%	22	34,92%	23	36,51%	13	20,63%	50	79,37%	1	1
2 Volynskaya	54	11	20,37%	18	33,33%	25	46,30%	7	12,96%	47	87,04%		
3 Dnipropetrovsk	86	20	23,26%	25	29,07%	41	47,67%	17	19,77%	69	80,23%	3	
4 Donetsk	36	19	52,78%	8	22,22%	9	25,00%	7	19,44%	29	80,56%	2	
5 Zhytomyr	66	12	18,18%	22	33,33%	32	48,48%	14	21,21%	52	78,79%		
6 Zakarpattia	64	11	17,19%	18	28,13%	35	54,69%	6	9,38%	58	90,63%	1	
7 Zaporizhzhia	67	14	20,90%	17	25,37%	36	53,73%	11	16,42%	56	83,58%	1	
8 Ivano-Frankivsk	62	15	24,19%	23	37,10%	24	38,71%	6	9,68%	56	90,32%		
9 Kyiv	69	24	34,78%	23	33,33%	22	31,88%	11	15,94%	58	84,06%	1	2
10 Kirovohrad	49	12	24,49%	16	32,65%	21	42,86%	9	18,37%	40	81,63%		
11 Luhansk	18	4	22,22%	11	61,11%	3	16,67%	3	16,67%	15	83,33%		
12 Lviv	73	39	53,42%	16	21,92%	18	24,66%	8	10,96%	65	89,04%	2	
13 Mykolaiv	52	9	17,31%	14	26,92%	29	55,77%	10	19,23%	42	80,77%	1	
14 Odesa	91	19	20,88%	25	27,47%	47	51,65%	14	15,38%	77	84,62%	1	
15 Poltava	60	16	26,67%	20	33,33%	24	40,00%	10	16,67%	50	83,33%	1	
16 Rivne	64	11	17,19%	13	20,31%	40	62,50%	12	18,75%	52	81,25%	1	
17 Sumyskaya	51	15	29,41%	15	29,41%	21	41,18%	9	17,65%	42	82,35%	1	1
18 Ternopil	55	18	32,73%	16	29,09%	21	38,18%	3	5,45%	52	94,55%		
19 Kharkiv	56	17	30,36%	26	46,43%	13	23,21%	9	16,07%	47	83,93%		
20 Kherson	49	9	18,37%	17	34,69%	23	46,94%	11	22,45%	38	77,55%	1	
21 Khmelnytskyi	60	13	21,67%	22	36,67%	25	41,67%	10	16,67%	50	83,33%	1	
22 Cherkasy	66	16	24,24%	10	15,15%	40	60,61%	13	19,70%	53	80,30%	1	
23 Chernivtsi	52	11	21,15%	7	13,46%	34	65,38%	4	7,69%	48	92,31%	1	
24 Chernigiv	57	16	28,07%	24	42,11%	17	29,82%	18	31,58%	39	68,42%		1
Kyiv city	1	1								1			
Total	1421	370	26,04%	428	30,12%	623	43,84%	235	16,54%	1186	83,46%	21	5

Since then, all elected elders and heads of territorial communities have gained full legitimacy. It can be considered that the new decentralized system has been practically created and has begun to work. The processes of unification of individual communities are still ongoing. The communities are undergoing processes of transferring state healthcare institutions, forming an education system, and developing other community life systems into community ownership.

2.3 Territorial Communities as the Basis of Ecosystem Formation

United territorial communities become centers of self-government, formed by residents of settlements that have become part of the community. Each settlement within the community, depending on its size, has a village head or a village or settlement

council, which is elected in elections in accordance with the laws of Ukraine. The first all-Ukrainian elections were held on October 25, 2020. According to the results of the elections, 1,421 village, settlement, and city heads were elected (Table 1).

All village heads, council members, and communities are accountable to voters.

Business entities of all forms of ownership and types of activity not prohibited by law may carry out economic activities on the territory of the community.

The number of registered business entities in a community and the income that these entities receive differ significantly. This affects the formation of the community budget. Business entities with higher incomes provide more significant revenues to the community budget. Business entities also create jobs for community residents who work at the enterprise and receive income. Such enterprises form settlements. The expansion of enterprises is associated with the need to increase the quantity and quality of labor resources. It should be noted that the implementation of economic activities is associated with the impact on the ecology of the territory.

Ensuring the livelihoods of residents of settlements, as well as the conditions for implementing activities by business entities, are directly related to ensuring sustainable development.

The achievement of each sustainable development goal is formed in the community. That is why the territorial community can be considered the basis for forming ecosystems. Therefore, each management decision must be correlated with the degree of impact on achieving sustainable development goals [7].

In the process of decentralization reform, along with the expansion of opportunities, there is a risk of their improper use. The level of bureaucratization is increasing, and decisions at the management level are often made taking into account not only public, but also personal interests. This requires the introduction of effective mechanisms to counteract such negative phenomena. Currently, the accountability mechanism of the head and the community board is limited to influence through elections. In the period between elections, direct feedback with the community is virtually absent, which creates additional risks for transparency and accountability of management.

3 Sustainable Development Paradigm

Scientists from different countries came to the formation of the concept of sustainable development almost simultaneously. In Ukraine, the founder of the idea of sustainable development can be considered Academician Vernadsky V., who, analyzing the features of the development of humanity, came to the need to form a noosphere. Vernadsky V. formulated the law of the noosphere in 1944. Among the components of the noosphere, he considered the totality of people, artificial objects created by man, and natural objects changed as a result of human activity, and the totality of social factors characteristic of a given stage of development of society and its interaction with nature [8].

The concept of sustainable development was also initiated in the Declaration of the first UN Conference on Environmental Problems (Stockholm, 1972) and defined in the report of the UN International Commission on Environment and Development,

"Our Common Future", which was proclaimed in 1987 by the Prime Minister of Norway, Gro Harlem Brundtland, which made a significant contribution to promoting the concept at the international level [9].

The Austrian systems theorist, philosopher, and evolutionist Erich Jancz can consider another source of the concept formation the results of research. Analyzing the development of technologies of interaction between man, society, and nature in 1972, he also came to the conclusion that it is necessary to consider the processes of technological development in the plane of nature, man, and society, which determines the components of sustainable development [10].

Based on the defined concepts, scientists worldwide are considering various aspects of ensuring sustainable development. The results of research by world-class scientists are gradually allowing us to formalize sustainable development directions. The UN has repeatedly considered various aspects of sustainable development at its summits. The UN summarized the results of the research and proposals.

At the global level, in September 2015, the UN Sustainable Development Summit was held in New York within the framework of the 70th session of the UN General Assembly. The final document of the Summit, "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development," approved 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and 169 tasks. The SDG system included global development goals adopted by all UN member states. The document defined the achievement of the following goals by 2030: poverty eradication; agricultural development; good health; quality education; gender equality; clean water; affordable and clean energy; decent work and economic growth; industry, innovation, and infrastructure; reducing inequality; sustainable urban development; responsible consumption and production; climate change mitigation; conservation of marine resources; protection of terrestrial ecosystems; peace, justice, and strong institutions; partnership for sustainable development.

The 17 SDGs are integrated—they recognize that action in one area will affect outcomes in others, and that development must balance social, economic and environmental sustainability.

Countries have committed to prioritize progress for those who're furthest behind. The SDGs are designed to end poverty, hunger, AIDS, and discrimination against women and girls.

The creativity, knowhow, technology and financial resources from all of society is necessary to achieve the SDGs in every context. [11]

Research into the possibilities and directions of sustainable development has also been conducted in Ukraine. Many publications and scientists dealing with sustainable development issues evidence this. In the Google Scholar system alone, 235 scientists are registered in the direction of sustainable development. Of these, 90 scientists have more than 200 publications. The annual conference "Sustainable Development — 21st Century" deserves attention, initiated by Professor Khlobystov E. V. in 2014 [12]. Among modern researchers of sustainable development, one can also name Vasilyeva O.I., Vasilyeva N.V. [9], Bogolyubova V.M. [13], Buryk Z.M. [14] Having determined the importance of this direction in Ukraine, the Presidential Decree of 12.01.2015 approved the Sustainable Development Strategy "Ukraine — 2020". This happened before the approval of the UN Sustainable Development Goals.

After the UN adopted the Sustainable Development Goals, Ukraine, like other UN member states, joined the global process of ensuring sustainable development. Since then, Ukraine has begun the adaptation process to ensure the achievement of the SDGs, taking into account the Ukrainian context, which continues today.

In September 2019, the Presidential Decree “On the Sustainable Development Goals of Ukraine for the period up to 2030” was adopted, which defined these 17 sustainable development goals. According to the Decree, the defined goals “are guidelines for the development of draft forecast and program documents, draft regulatory legal acts to ensure the balance of the economic, social and environmental dimensions of the sustainable development of Ukraine” [15].

4 Monitoring of the Sustainable Development Goals Achievement in Ukraine

To monitor the achievement of 17 sustainable development goals in Ukraine, 86 tasks have been identified, which are provided by 183 indicators and are indicators of the implementation of sustainable development goals. The results of monitoring the achievement of sustainable development goals are shown in Figure 1 [15] [16].

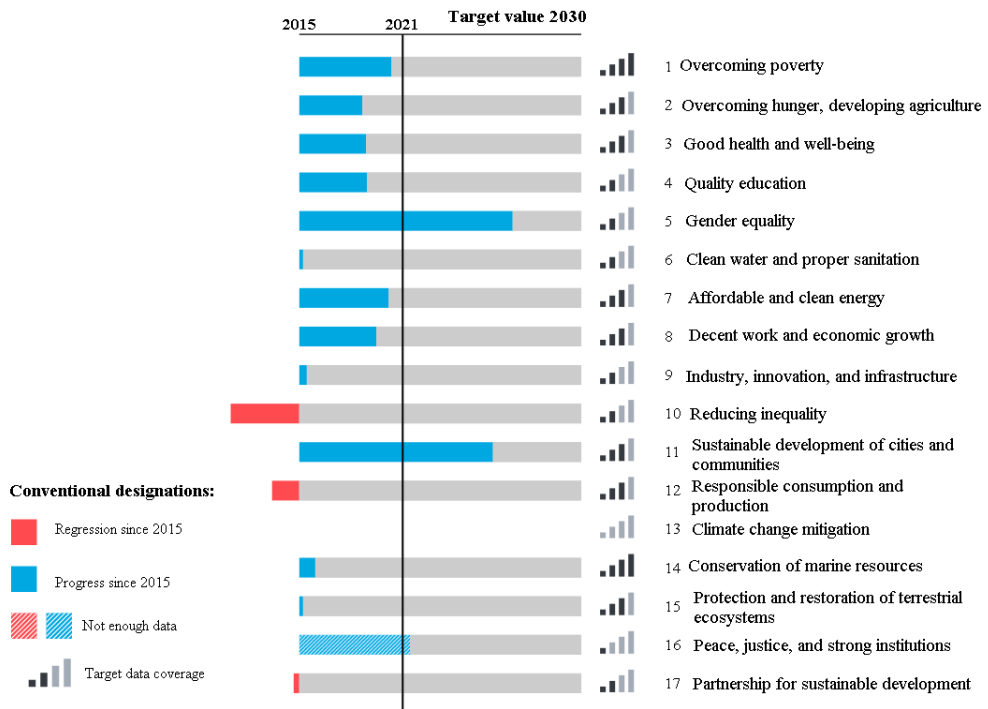


Fig. 1. Results of monitoring the achievement of sustainable development goals.

According to the identified indicators, the State Statistics Committee of Ukraine carries out the monitoring results.

After the war, Ukraine continued its programs to achieve its Sustainable Development Goals. However, the occupation of parts of Ukraine's territories and the lack of statistical information complicate monitoring the processes [17].

Ukraine has adopted only 86 tasks, while the UN defines 169 tasks. 183 indicators have been defined to assess the implementation of tasks in Ukraine. To obtain information on indicators, the responsibility for providing information on them was assigned to ministries and state services. According to the distribution of indicators, 20 of them were not assigned to organizations. All this does not adequately assess the state of achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.

In this case, complete information is available only for goals 1 and 4. There is no information at all for goal 13. There is almost no information for goal 16. More than 50% of information is available for goals 2, 3, 7, 8, 11, 12, 15. For other goals, information is less than 50%.

All this complicates monitoring the overall achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. Based on the available information in Ukraine before the start of the war, there is a regression in general for goals 10, 12, and 17 compared to 2015. There is insufficient information for goal 16. Despite incomplete information, the planned level for 2021 has been achieved for goals 5 and 11.

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5 The impact of the armed aggression of the Russian Federation on ensuring sustainable development by territorial communities

The indicators for achieving sustainable development were determined by Ukraine based on the state of the situation in 2019. Therefore, the proposed indicators did not consider the possible large-scale invasion of the Russian Federation into Ukraine's territory and the outbreak of war. Among the sustainable development goals, there is not a single one that would take into accounts the indicators of counteraction and the consequences of the invasion, which nullifies the achievement of many sustainable development goals and, after all, makes it impossible to observe the territories that are occupied or are in the zone of hostilities.

Among the Sustainable Development Goals, only Goal 16 – “Peace, justice and strong institutions” considers indicators of the possible consequences of armed aggression. However, at the time of determining the indicators, only part of the Donetsk and Luhansk regions was occupied. Crimea was also annexed. Therefore, the task indicators and indicators of achievement of Goal 16 take into account only the current

state of these regions. Indicators of achievement of goal 16 are presented in Fig. 2 [18].

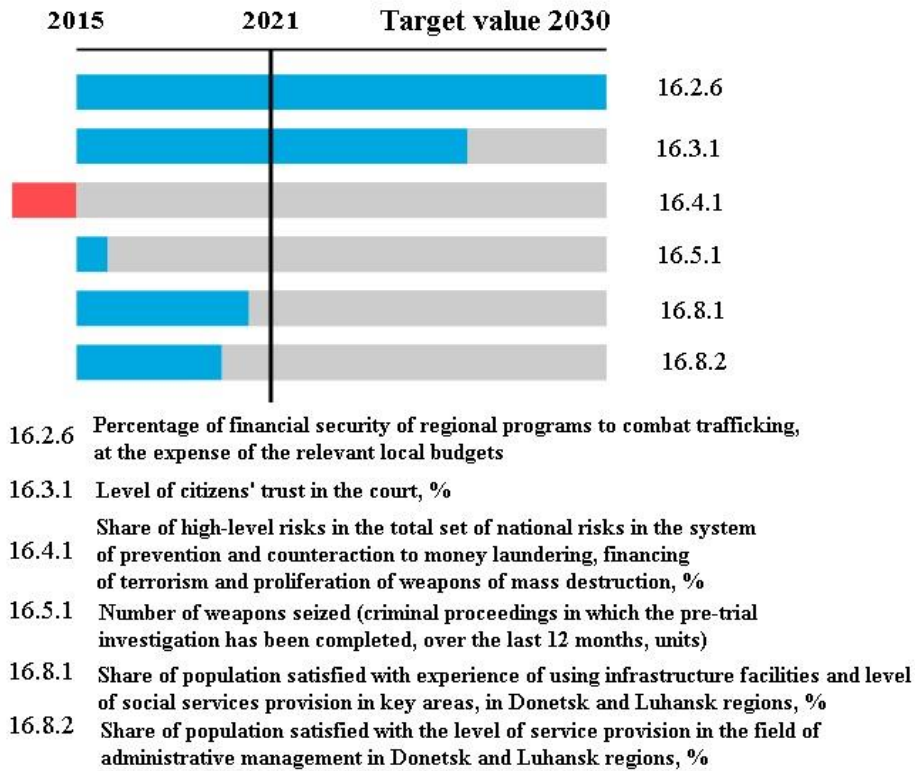


Fig. 2. Indicators of achievement of goal 16 - "Peace, justice and strong institutions".

By the beginning of the war, united territorial communities had already been created throughout the territory of Ukraine. Therefore, each sustainable development goal must directly consider the state of their achievement in each community. Among the tasks and indicators, one can distinguish those that directly depend on the implementation of the development of the territorial community and are the result of joint governance of its development. A group of tasks and indicators indirectly depend on the community. It is also possible to distinguish indicators that received the most significant impact due to military actions.

As of today, depending on the conditions in which the communities found themselves, they can be classified as follows:

- Communities whose territories are located in the occupied territory;
- Communities whose territories are located in the zone of combat operations;
- Communities whose territories are located in the zone of possible combat operations;

- Communities whose territories are controlled by Ukraine.

Communities whose territories are located in the occupied territory have moved their management centers to the territory controlled by Ukraine and can only observe the activities taking place in the territory of the community based on informal sources of information. Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals for such communities will be possible only after their liberation and inventory. Many business entities registered in the territories of such communities and carrying out their activities on these lands have relocated their businesses. However, farms remained mainly in the occupied territory.

Communities located in the combat zone are in a similar situation. Some of them have already moved their management centers to the territory controlled by Ukraine. Others are preparing for evacuation. Business entities not tied to the land have also mainly relocated their businesses. It is impossible to carry out any activities directly on the front line.

Communities whose territory is located in the zone of possible combat operations and the territory controlled by Ukraine continue to work but suffer losses from shelling. Most sustainable development goals can be achieved through the direct organization of the development of the territorial community [17]. Each territorial community is practically an ecosystem, the state of which is ensured by achieving sustainable development goals. A more detailed consideration of the tasks and indicators of achieving the sustainable development goals of communities in war conditions identify the following features.

Goal 11 - “Sustainable urban and community development” includes six tasks. All of these tasks can be fully provided by the activities of communities. This requires competent management of community development processes and effective use of the budget in the areas of achieving sustainable development. This requires the heads of councils to have the necessary competencies. The overall level of achievement of Goal 11 is at a high level.

Goal 12 - “Responsible consumption and production” is influenced by community decisions only indirectly. Its owner or owners carry out direct management of a business entity. Therefore, achieving the goal depends primarily on the owner of the enterprise and indirectly on the community. Currently, there are no effective mechanisms for the community to influence the owner of the enterprise. As a result, Goal 12 is in decline.

Goal 14 - “Conservation of marine resources” has three tasks, the achievement of which depends on the community, which has a coast, on the one hand, and on the other hand, on enterprises that use marine spaces for economic needs. After the start of the large-scale armed aggression of the Russian Federation, the situation has changed significantly. The occupation of the Southern part of Zaporizhia and Kherson regions has completely closed the possibility of Ukraine influencing the processes of preserving the marine resources of the Azov Sea. All communities with a coastline on the Azov Sea are under occupation. Therefore, Goal 14 - “Conserve marine resources” cannot be achieved in these regions.

Goal 15 - “Protect and restore terrestrial ecosystems” is provided by four tasks that are directly located in the communities. To fulfill these tasks, the community leader-

ship must influence all tasks, but according to the legislation of Ukraine, forests, land and water resources can be in different owners, which also makes it impossible to directly influence the implementation of sustainable development tasks. As a result, the achievement of the goal is at a low level [19] [20].

It should also be determined that among the 17 sustainable development goals, there is not a single one that is aimed at countering armed aggression.

6 Conclusion(s)

Summing up the results of the study, the following conclusions can be drawn regarding the processes of achieving sustainable development goals by territorial communities in wartime.

A more detailed consideration of the tasks and indicators of achieving sustainable development goals does not adequately determine the state of the ecosystem in wartime in accordance with the general concept of sustainable development.

In Ukraine, despite achieving the goal of decentralization, there are no statistics on territorial communities.

Among the sustainable development goals, there is no accounting of information about military aggression by other states, which causes the greatest deterioration in the state of the ecosystem, including the state of man, society, and nature. Taking into account the general trend in the world, the UN should initiate a review of the sustainable development goals with their updating in accordance with new challenges.

The goals and objectives of sustainable development do not take into account the tendency to unleash an actual war without declaring it. This complicates the implementation of reparation and repatriation processes after the end of the aggression. It is also not possible to account for information about prisoners and those killed during the aggression.

Sustainable development goals and targets define the negative effects of the use of missiles, bombings, artillery shelling, etc., which harm nature and humanity. All this requires rethinking and making changes both at the UN level and at the level of individual countries.

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