
**ASSESSING PROGRESS TOWARDS ACHIEVING
THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS IN UKRAINE IN
THE CONTEXT OF WAR: KEY CHALLENGES AND SOLUTIONS**

Korolchuk L. V.

DOI <https://doi.org/10.30525/978-9934-26-480-1-13>

INTRODUCTION

The UN members expressed their intention to move towards sustainable development back in September 2015, when the 70th session of the General Assembly in New York adopted the final document “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”¹. This document defined 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and 169 targets that are part of these goals. The idea of sustainable development emerged after the World War I, but gained wide recognition only in the second half of the XX century.

This concept envisages the development of a new world order, where the priority will be not economic growth, but the harmonious coexistence of economy and nature, and a person in this synergistic union is the main rationalizer of production and consumer processes².

Ukraine is actively integrating the SDGs into the national strategy of social and economic development. Thus, in 2015, the Sustainable Development Strategy “Ukraine – 2020”³ came into force. In 2017, the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of Ukraine compiled the National Report “Sustainable Development Goals: Ukraine”⁴, which developed a national SDG system as a basis for further planning of

¹ Transforming our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. A/RES/70/1. United Nations, 2015. 41 p., <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/21252030%20Agenda%20for%20Sustainable%20Development%20web.pdf>

² Korolchuk L. V. Conceptual foundations of the theory of sustainable development. *Economic forum*. Lutsk: Lutsk NTU. 2020. №4. С. 14-22. <https://doi.org/10.36910/6775-2308-8559-2020-4-2>

³ Про Стратегію сталого розвитку «Україна – 2020»: Указ Президента України. 12 січня 2015 року. Київ. № 5/2015. URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/5/2015#Text>

⁴ Національна доповідь 2017 «Цілі сталого розвитку: Україна». Міністерство економічного розвитку і торгівлі України. 2017. 176 с. URL: <https://www.kmu.gov.ua/storage/app/sites/1/natsionalna-dopovid-csr-Ukrainy.pdf>

Ukraine's development and monitoring of the progress towards achieving the SDGs. In 2019, the President of Ukraine issued a decree supporting the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and their adaptation to Ukraine's development. In December 2020, the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine amended the Regulations, which established that the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals should be taken into account in the formation and implementation of Ukraine's state policy⁵. In 2020, the first monitoring report entitled "Sustainable Development Goals Ukraine 2020"⁶ was published.

However, the full-scale war unleashed by Russia against Ukraine has endangered the entire Ukrainian people, caused a crisis in the economy, and destroyed the ecosystem. Obviously, the destructive impact of the war could not but affect the progress of the SDGs. Nevertheless, Ukraine has not abandoned its strategic goal of ensuring the sustainable development of the state, and moreover, it has placed the SDGs at the center of its post-war recovery concept, which involves a deep study of this issue and the search for ways to respond effectively in the current circumstances.

The purpose of the study is to analyze Ukraine's progress in achieving the SDGs before and after the full-scale war, to identify the main challenges to the country's sustainable development caused by the war, and to propose appropriate solutions to overcome them.

The research used the following scientific methods: empirical analysis to compare Ukraine's progress in sustainable development before and after the full-scale war; systematization method to identify the main trends in progress in achieving each of the 17 SDGs in the three dimensions of sustainable development; logical analysis and induction method to identify the main challenges facing the Ukrainian state today in the context of achieving the SDGs in the three dimensions of sustainable development.

The methodology is based on the Sustainable Development Report, which has been compiled annually since the adoption of the SDGs in 2015 at the global initiative of the United Nations. Countries are compared on the basis of the SDG Index, which provides a comprehensive assessment of progress towards achieving the SDGs through the analysis of the most recent data covering all 193 UN member states (in the 2024 report, these are 98 global indicators and 27 additional indicators included in the OECD-specific country dashboards). In addition to national statistical systems, the database includes data from international organizations such as the World Bank,

⁵ Про цілі сталого розвитку України на період до 2030 року: Указ Президента України від 30.09.2019 № 722/2019. URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/722/2019>

⁶ Цілі сталого розвитку Україна-2020. Моніторинговий звіт. 92 с. URL: http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua/csr_prezent/ukr/st_rozv/publ/SDGs%20Ukraine%202020%20Monitoring_12.2020ukr.pdf

OECD, WHO, FAO, ILO, UNICEF, and others that have extensive and rigorous data verification processes.

1. Analysis of Ukraine’s progress in achieving the SDGs before and after the full-scale Russian-Ukrainian war

After Russia’s full-scale invasion of Ukraine on February 24, 2022, monitoring the progress of the SDGs became more difficult due to the inability to collect statistical information in places where military operations are underway or in the occupied territories, as a result of refugee flows abroad and massive business relocation, etc. In such circumstances, it is advisable to compare Ukraine’s progress in sustainable development before and after a full-scale war on the basis of reliable international statistics, which take into account the factor of the Russian-Ukrainian war to the maximum extent possible and ensure a highly objective assessment of the situation.

Table 1

Key trends in achieving the SDGs in Ukraine as of 2024

| Trend | Sustainable development Goals | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| | economic dimension | social dimension | environmental dimension |
| Decreasing | - | - | - |
| Stagnating | 8. Decent work and economic growth; 12. Responsible consumption and production | 2. Zero hunger; 4. Quality education; 11. Sustainable cities and communities | 13. Climate action; 14. Life below water; 15. Life on land |
| Moderately improving | 9. Industry, innovation and infrastructure | 3. Good health and well-being; 5. Gender equality; 7. Affordable and clean energy; 16. Peace, justice and strong institutions | 6. Clean water and sanitation; 17. Partnerships for the Goals |
| On track or maintaining achievement | 10. Reduced inequalities | - | - |
| Information unavailable | - | 1. No poverty | - |

Source: compiled by the author on the basis of⁷

⁷ Sachs, J., Lafortune, G., & Fuller, G. Sustainable Development report 2024. The SDGs and the UN Summit of the Future. Dublin University Press. 2024. 512 p. <https://doi.org/10.25546/108572>

Table 2

Key trends in achieving the SDGs in Ukraine as of 2021

| Trend | Sustainable development Goals | | |
|--|---|---|---|
| | economic dimension | social dimension | environmental dimension |
| Decreasing | - | - | - |
| Stagnating | - | 11. Sustainable cities and communities | 14. Life below water; 15. Life on land |
| Moderately improving | 8. Decent work and economic growth; 9. Industry, innovation and infrastructure | 2. Zero hunger; 3. Good health and well-being; 5. Gender equality; 7. Affordable and clean energy; 16. Peace, justice and strong institutions | 6. Clean water and sanitation; 13. Climate action; 17. Partnerships for the Goals |
| On track or maintaining achievement | - | 1. No poverty | - |
| Information unavailable | 10. Reduced inequalities; 12. Responsible consumption and production | 4. Quality education | - |

Source: compiled by the author on the basis of⁸

Since, as noted in the 2024 Report, the data for Ukraine largely corresponds to the situation before February 2022, as many data have not been updated since then⁷, the state of progress towards achieving each SDG in the three dimensions in 2024 should be considered separately compared to 2021, with additional current analytics available on the subject to ensure the validity of the results of the assessment of sustainable development progress. It is worth noting that the division of the SDGs according to the dimensions of sustainable development is relative, there is no official classification, it can only take place depending on the specifics of a particular research study, based on its specific goals. Thus, in the course of our research, we divide the SDGs into three dimensions of sustainable development to facilitate the interpretation of the results and conciseness of the conclusions drawn.

⁸ Sachs, J., Kröll, Ch., Lafortune, G., Fuller, G., & Woelm, F. Sustainable development report 2021. The Decade of Action for the Sustainable Development Goals. Cambridge University Press. 2021. 518 p. <https://doi.org/10.1017/9781009106559>

1. Assessing progress in achieving the SDGs in the economic dimension

SDG 8 – Decent work and economic growth. Since the beginning of Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine, Ukrainians have lost about 5 million jobs⁹, which is equal to 30 percent of pre-conflict employment in Ukraine¹⁰. Under the scenario of further military escalation, the loss of jobs would increase even further and reach 7 million, or 43.5 percent⁹. In addition, the crisis has had a significant impact on the Ukrainian social security system, both in terms of increased expenditures and decreased revenues. This state of affairs has negative consequences for the whole of Europe¹¹.

Ukraine's GDP has declined by more than 30% since the start of the full-scale invasion¹². Key sectors, including agriculture, industry and tourism, have been severely disrupted, negatively impacting exports and domestic production. During the first year of the war, 40% of the working-age population was unemployed¹³, resulting in the loss of about 5 million jobs and exacerbating economic difficulties, provoking a further brain drain⁹.

Russia's war in Ukraine has had a significant impact on global economic growth and labor markets¹⁴. It has deepened inflationary pressures and complicated supply chains already disrupted by the Covid-19 pandemic, slowing global economic growth. Rising prices for energy and food, mainly sourced from Ukraine and Russia, have reduced purchasing power around the world. Russia's important role as an energy exporter has caused instability in energy markets, which has affected industry and increased costs around the world. Economic uncertainty caused by the conflict and sanctions is deterring investment and impeding long-term growth. The slowdown in global economic growth has led to a decrease in demand for goods and services, which may lead to job losses in export-oriented industries.

⁹ Nearly 5 million jobs have been lost in Ukraine since the start of the Russian aggression, says ILO. *ILO*. 11 May 2022. URL: https://www.ilo.org/global/about-the-ilo/newsroom/news/WCMS_844625/lang--en/index.htm

¹⁰ The impact of the Ukraine crisis on the world of work: Initial assessments. International Labour Organization. 11 May 2022. URL: https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/--europe/--ro-geneva/documents/briefingnote/wcms_844295.pdf

¹¹ Корольчук Л.В. Оцінка впливу російсько-української війни на досяжність цілей економічного виміру сталого розвитку: стратегічний аспект. *Актуальні проблеми розвитку економіки регіону*. Т. 1. Вип. 20. 2024. Івано-Франківськ : Прикарпатський національний університет імені Василя Стефаника. С. 41–53. <https://doi.org/10.15330/apred.1.20.41-53>

¹² Volynski M. The road to recovery: Ukraine's Economic Challenges and Opportunities. *CSIS*. September 11, 2023. URL: <https://www.csis.org/blogs/development-dispatch/road-recovery-ukraines-economic-challenges-and-opportunities>

¹³ 40% of Ukrainians Lost Jobs Due to War – Study. *Kyiv Post*. September 15, 2022. URL: <https://www.kyivpost.com/post/1250>

¹⁴ Local and Global Economic Impacts of the War in Ukraine. Worldbank Group. December 6, 2022. URL: <https://www.worldbank.org/en/events/2022/12/06/local-and-global-economic-impacts-of-the-war-in-ukraine>

Developing countries with limited resources have been severely affected by the sharp rise in food and energy prices, raising fears of possible social unrest and political instability.

According to the study, the results of which are presented in Tables 1, 2, it is clear that with the outbreak of a full-scale Russian-Ukrainian war, the achievement of SDG 8 is under threat. Indicators such as Adjusted GDP growth (%) and Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) have already deteriorated significantly in 2022. Obviously, Ukraine's economic well-being is inversely related to the duration of the war. A particular danger is the assimilation of Ukrainian refugees in host countries, which will lead to their non-return to their homeland in the event of a long war. Thus, the Ukrainian government presented the National Recovery Plan¹⁵ at a conference in Lugano on July 4-5, 2022, which can generally be described as a comprehensive and detailed document that reflects the main directions of restoring the economy destroyed after the war, clearly separates each direction and a set of initiatives for it, and contains accompanying measures, including legislative changes.

SDG 9 – Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure. Estimates of the cost of rebuilding Ukraine's infrastructure range from 130% to 330% of pre-conflict GDP¹⁶. As of January 2024, the number of damaged and destroyed residential buildings is over 250,000, of which 222,000 are private, over 27,000 are apartment buildings, and 526 are dormitories. Direct losses from the destruction of these facilities are estimated at USD 58.9 billion. The regions with the highest number of destroyed residential buildings include Donetsk, Kyiv, Luhansk, Kharkiv, Chernihiv, and Kherson oblasts¹⁷.

The large-scale destruction of industrial facilities such as steel mills, oil refineries, and food processing plants has halted production, exports, and the livelihoods of the population. The disruption of supply chains has caused shortages of raw materials and finished goods, making production and recovery difficult. The forced displacement of millions of skilled workers has created a labor shortage, which has negatively impacted the country's industrial potential.

Innovation has also been severely impacted: research and development activities have been interrupted, bringing innovation to a standstill in various fields. Limited resources were redirected to more urgent needs, such as

¹⁵ Гамалій І. У Лугано ухвалили підсумкову декларацію Конференції з відновлення України. LB.ua. 5 липня 2022. URL: https://lb.ua/economics/2022/07/05/522205_lugano_uhvalili_pidsumkovu.html

¹⁶Balázs Égert Christine de La Maisonneuve. The impact of the war on human capital and productivity in Ukraine. *CEPR*. 26 Oct. 2023. URL: <https://cepr.org/voxeu/columns/impact-war-human-capital-and-productivity-ukraine>

¹⁷ Сума збитків інфраструктури України через війну сягнула вже \$155 мільярдів – KSE. Укрінформ. 12.02.2024. URL: <https://www.ukrinform.ua/rubric-economy/3826190-suma-zbitkiv-infrastrukturi-ukraini-cerez-vijnu-sagnula-vze-155-milardiv-kse.html>

humanitarian aid and reconstruction. Skilled researchers and innovators were forced to leave the country in search of stability and new job opportunities¹⁸. Globally, the conflict has had a negative influence on different industrial sectors, but it has also spurred innovation in areas such as defense, renewable energy, disaster preparedness, food security and cyber technologies, and has focused attention on the need to prioritize building sustainable and climate-resilient infrastructure to ensure long-term benefits.

Comparative analysis, the results of which are presented in Tables 1, 2, shows that progress in achieving SDG 9 is characterized by a moderate improvement, which was due to the continued positive dynamics of such an indicator as The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0-100 best), as well as the emergence of two new indicators, such as Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) and Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population), which had a positive impact on the overall picture.

SDG 10 – Reduce inequalities. In the Sustainable Development Report 2024, SDG 10 is the only one that shows a trend towards successful achievement by 2030. However, this state of affairs is biased, as the positive dynamics of the studied indicators was noted in 2020, i.e. in the period before Russia's full-scale invasion. The war in Ukraine has significantly deepened existing inequalities both domestically and globally, with some groups of the population bearing a disproportionate burden of the crisis.

Data published in the NBU's October 2023 Inflation Report showed a rapid increase in the number of households below the poverty line (50% as of September 2023)¹⁹. Judging by the self-assessment of the financial situation of households, the share of households saving on food has increased significantly during the period of martial law (from 12.2% in 2021 to 26.2% in 2023), as well as the share of households saving on food.), as well as households that have enough money for food, clothing, footwear, and small and large appliances (from 3% in 2021 to 8.3% in 2023) and can afford any purchases (from 0.5% to 1.7% over the study period). At the same time, the share of households with enough money to buy food, clothing, and footwear has decreased (from 39.3% in 2021 to 22.7% in 2023), as well as to buy small appliances (from 18.1% to 13.8% over the same period)²⁰.

¹⁸ Cherevko A. Ukraine and the SDGs: How the war has influenced global development. UNU-MERIT. 6 March 2024. URL: <https://unu.edu/merit/news/ukraine-and-sdgs-how-war-has-influenced-global-development>

¹⁹ Інфляційний звіт, жовтень 2023 року. Національний банк України. 2023. URL: <https://bank.gov.ua/ua/news/all/inflyatsiyniy-zvit-jovten-2023-roku>

²⁰ Прояви економічної нерівності населення в Україні в контексті забезпечення стійкості. NISS. 19.02.2024. URL: https://niss.gov.ua/doslidzhennya/sotsialna-polityka/proyavy-ekonomichnoyi-nerivnosti-naselennya-v-ukrayini-v-konteksti-__cf_chl_tk=1NhIJVVNodjKmNBg5kMurOVAGew2igPcx2AXo18wiMA-1723464468-0.0.1.1-5012

As of February 2024, nearly 3.7 million Ukrainians were internally displaced, often fleeing areas of intense fighting²¹. This displacement hampers access to education, healthcare and employment, with a particularly negative impact on women, children and the elderly. In such circumstances, women bear a disproportionate burden of care for children and the elderly, which limits their participation in economic activities and decision-making. In addition, their increased vulnerability to gender-based violence is a serious concern. The war further exacerbates the gap between the rich and the poor, as the rich have more resources to overcome the crisis and rebuild their lives. At the global level, the war in Ukraine has created several interrelated challenges. Rising food and energy prices have hit the poor and developing countries particularly hard.

The influx of refugees and asylum seekers is draining the resources of host countries, deepening social and economic inequalities. Disruption of global supply chains affects various industries, which can lead to job losses and financial difficulties. Geopolitical tensions caused by conflict sow uncertainty, affecting international cooperation and potentially slowing progress on critical global issues such as climate change and poverty alleviation.

SDG 12 – Responsible production and consumption. Ukraine lacks mechanisms that would encourage consumer responsibility: from informing and explaining to introducing tax or tariff benefits. In order to promote the principles of sustainable development among entrepreneurs and encourage society to consciously consume, in early February 2022, the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine registered Draft Law No. 6544 “On Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of Ukraine on Modernizing State Policy Toward Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and Stimulating the Implementation of a Rational Model of Consumption of Natural Resources and Products”²².

However, in times of war, Ukrainians have increased their demand for social responsibility in business. Thus, a Gradus Research study shows that 44% of Ukrainians pay attention to whether a business helps the army when making a purchase decision, and 21% of citizens consider the volunteer activities of company employees important²³. Comparing Tables 1

²¹ Ukraine emergency. USA for UNHCR. 2024. URL: [https://www.unrefugees.org/emergencies/ukraine/#:~:text=Emergencies&text=There%20are%20nearly%203.7%20million,\(as%20of%20February%202024\).&text=Nearly%206.5%20million%20refugees%20from,\(as%20of%20February%202024\).](https://www.unrefugees.org/emergencies/ukraine/#:~:text=Emergencies&text=There%20are%20nearly%203.7%20million,(as%20of%20February%202024).&text=Nearly%206.5%20million%20refugees%20from,(as%20of%20February%202024).)

²² Шевчук М. Сталий розвиток vs війна: як держполітика щодо відповідального споживання допоможе відбудувати Україну. *Obozrevatel*. 27.02.2023. URL: <https://news.obozrevatel.com/ukr/society/stalij-rozvitok-vs-vijna-yak-derzhpolitika-schodo-vidpovidalnogo-spozhyvannya-dopomozhe-vidbuduvati-ukrainu.htm>

²³ Назарук В. Соціальне підприємництво в умовах війни: ліки чи плацебо? *Економічна правда*. 9 січня 2024. <https://www.epravda.com.ua/columns/2024/01/9/708567/>

and 2 shows a tendency to regress in achieving SDG 12, but it should be noted that the 2021 and 2024 reports do not analyze the same indicators.

2. Assessing progress in achieving the SDGs in the social dimension.

SDG 1 – No Poverty. In 2021, before the full-scale Russian invasion of Ukraine became a reality, only 5.5% of Ukrainians, according to the World Bank, were living in poverty²⁴. In previous years, this figure had been steadily decreasing. However, the war forced Ukrainian society to experience significant losses, which equaled the 15-year lag. More than 7.1 million people fell back into poverty, raising the overall rate to 24.1% in 2022²⁵. The national poverty rate has increased due to several factors, including loss of livelihood resources, economic recession, increased costs, forced displacement, and increased vulnerability. In addition, the war has also caused disruptions in trade and supply chains, as well as higher energy prices. These circumstances have had a large-scale impact on millions of people, particularly those living in the poorest regions of the country.

Comparing the data in Tables 1 and 2, we can see that progress in achieving SDG 1 in Ukraine as of 2024 is not reflected in The Sustainable Development Report²⁶ due to lack of data. Poverty indicators such as Poverty headcount ratio at USD 2.15/day (2017 PPP, %) and Poverty headcount ratio at USD 3.65/day (2017 PPP, %) are not available for analysis by international organizations. Due to the war, since 2022, state statistics have been practically not collecting relevant data, because according to the laws related to martial law, demographers and sociologists cannot conduct certain surveys and studies, so all statistics are now the result of modeling²⁷, on the basis of which the Ptukha Institute for Demography and Social Studies draws disappointing conclusions that in 2023 67% of Ukrainians were below the poverty line, meaning that Ukraine has almost returned to the poverty level of 2001, having lost 20 years due to the war unleashed by Russia²⁸.

²⁴ Cherevko A. Ukraine and the SDGs: How the war has influenced global development. UNU-MERIT. 6 March 2024. URL: <https://www.merit.unu.edu/ukraine-and-the-sdgs-how-the-war-has-influenced-global-development/>

²⁵ The World Bank and Ukraine: Laying the Groundwork for Reconstruction in the Midst of War. World Bank Group. November 30, 2023. URL: <https://www.worldbank.org/en/results/2023/11/30/the-world-bank-and-ukraine-laying-the-groundwork-for-reconstruction-in-the-midst-of-war>

²⁶ Sachs, J., Lafortune, G., & Fuller, G. Sustainable Development report 2024. The SDGs and the UN Summit of the Future. Dublin University Press. 2024. 512 p. <https://doi.org/10.25546/108572>

²⁷ Черенько Л. Дві третини українців живуть за межею бідності – демографія. *Українське радіо*. 17.10.2023. URL: <https://ukr.radio/news.html?newsID=102498>

²⁸ Україна через війну «відкотилася» на рівень бідності 2001 року – демограф. Укрінформ. 17.10.2023. URL: <https://www.ukrinform.ua/rubric-society/3775146-ukraina-cerez-vijnu-vidkotilasa-na-riven-bidnosti-2001-roku-demograf.html>

SDG 2 – Zero Hunger. Today, almost 60% of the world’s poorest people live in conflict-affected areas²⁹. The effects of the war in Ukraine are felt around the world, with the full-scale invasion leading to the most significant increase in global war-related food insecurity in at least a century³⁰. The aggressive war against Ukraine has significantly deepened the food crisis. Over the past two years, the number of people facing severe food insecurity has doubled: from 135 million before the COVID-19 pandemic to 276 million in early 2022 and to 323 million today; 1.2 billion people – one in six people in the world – are in difficult conditions due to rising food and energy prices and more severe financial circumstances³¹.

The United Nations has released a report that a full-scale Russian invasion could trigger the largest food crisis in human history³². The damage and losses caused to Ukraine’s agricultural sector by the war have serious consequences at various levels –domestic, regional and international – leading to acute food insecurity and hunger. According to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) Report on the State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World, the war in Ukraine will lead to a projected increase of 23 million more people experiencing hunger by 2030³³.

According to Tables 1 and 2, the situation in Ukraine with overcoming hunger has deteriorated since the full-scale Russian invasion. The Prevalence of undernourishment (%) has worsened according to 2021 data. The Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) – at 23.6% in 2022, which indicates a tendency to worsen the situation with hunger. There is a positive trend in only one time-relevant indicator within the study (2022) – Cereal yield (tons per hectare of harvested land). Most of the monitoring indicators characterize the period of 2018-2021, which indicates a lack of objectivity in the analysis. Data on food security in Ukraine for 2023 are not available, but it is likely that the nutritional status of children has deteriorated. The destruction of civilian infrastructure has left millions of people struggling with limited access to water, food, healthcare, shelter,

²⁹ How Conflict Drives Hunger. UN WFP. 2023. URL: <https://www.wfpusa.org/drivers-of-hunger/conflict/>

³⁰ Welsh C. Russia, Ukraine, and Global Food Security: A Two-Year Assessment. CSIS. February 27, 2024. URL: <https://www.csis.org/analysis/russia-ukraine-and-global-food-security-two-year-assessment>

³¹ Войтук Т. Втрюнення Росії поставило під загрозу голоду понад триста мільйонів людей – Боррель. Суспільне Новини. 8 липня 2022. URL: <https://suspilne.media/258719-vtrugnenna-rosii-postavilo-pid-zagrozu-golodu-ponada-trista-miljoniv-ludej-borrel/>

³² FSIN and Global Network Against Food Crises. GRFC. Rome. 2024. 201 p. URL: <https://www.fsinplatform.org/grfc2024>

³³ FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP and WHO. The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2023. Urbanization, agrifood systems transformation and healthy diets across the rural–urban continuum. Rome, FAO. 2023. <https://doi.org/10.4060/cc3017en>

protection, and other essential services and goods, especially in winter. These problems, coupled with the inaccessibility and limited availability of medical services, food and sanitation, are putting the health of many people at risk³⁴.

SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-Being. The World Health Organization (WHO) has recorded more than 1,000 attacks on healthcare workers and facilities in Ukraine as of May 2023³⁵. In addition to physical injuries, the civilian population is experiencing a significant negative impact of the war on mental well-being. The Minister of Health of Ukraine estimates that around 14 million people are in need of psychological assistance³⁶. UNICEF reports that approximately 1.5 million children in Ukraine are experiencing the trauma of war and are at risk of developing depression, anxiety, post-traumatic stress disorder and other mental health problems³⁷. The negative impact of the hostilities in Ukraine, which have increased global uncertainty, has had an impact on the well-being and mental health of people around the world. Studies show that in Europe, the number of people experiencing anxiety and stress due to the rising cost of living and exposure to images of violence has increased³⁸.

Comparing the progress in achieving SDG 3 before and after the full-scale war, Tables 1 and 2 show that in both cases there was a moderate improvement. We managed to maintain the positive dynamics of such indicators as Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births), Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births), Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) in 2022. In 2023, there was a deterioration in the Subjective well-being indicator (average ladder score, worst 0-10 best) compared to 2020. A number of progress indicators for this Goal in the 2024 report are characterized by data from 2014-2021, which indicates problems with the collection of statistics during the period of military operations.

³⁴ Ukraine – humanitarian needs and response plan 2024. OCHA. Humanitarian programme cycle, December 2023. URL: <https://reliefweb.int/report/ukraine/ukraine-humanitarian-needs-and-response-plan-2024-december-2023-enuk>

³⁵ WHO records more than 1000 attacks on health care in Ukraine over the past 15 months of full-scale war. WHO. 30 May 2023. URL: <https://www.who.int/europe/news/item/30-05-2023-who-records-1-000th-attack-on-health-care-in-ukraine-over-the-past-15-months-of-full-scale-war>

³⁶ Mental health in wartime: how UNDP-supported NGOs are providing psychological aid to Ukrainians. UNDP in Ukraine. October 10, 2023. URL: <https://www.undp.org/ukraine/news/mental-health-wartime-how-undp-supported-ngos-are-providing-psychological-aid-ukrainians>

³⁷ Scarred by violence, Ukrainian children deal with war trauma. UNICEF. 21 February 2024. URL: <https://www.unicef.org/ukraine/en/stories/ukrainian-children-deal-with-war-trauma#:~:text=According%20to%20UNICEF%20estimates%20last,psycho%2Demotional%20support%20in%202023>

³⁸ Scharbert, J., Humbert, S., Kroencke, L. et al. Psychological well-being in Europe after the outbreak of war in Ukraine. *Nat Commun* 15, 1202 (2024). <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-024-44693-6>

In turn, the survey of Ukrainians shows that every second Ukrainian feels emotionally worse than three years ago, 77% of Ukrainians have recently experienced states of stress and severe nervousness, which is 7% more than in 2022, and of course, the main reason is the full-scale war with Russia³⁹. After the start of the great war, 46% of Ukrainians said that their health had not changed, but 32% said they felt somewhat worse⁴⁰.

SDG 4 – Quality education. The full-scale invasion has had both short- and long-term consequences for the education of Ukrainian children and youth, as well as for the country’s human capital. As of November 2023, more than 3,790 educational facilities have been damaged or destroyed⁴¹. Thousands of teachers have been forced to leave the country or relocate to other regions. Millions of children are forced to live in constant fear of air raids, spending months in bomb shelters during school. The combination of these conditions with mental health issues seriously affects learning outcomes. This, in turn, can have a negative impact on the achievement of other SDGs, worsening poverty and inequality, for example. In addition, the consequences of the war were felt by the educational systems of other countries that were forced to accept Ukrainian refugees⁴².

The analysis of the data in Tables 1 and 2 shows that it is difficult to judge the level of achievement of this Goal, as there was a lack of data on the trends in the dynamics of indicators as of 2021, and the 2024 Report already predicts a deterioration in the situation, especially with regard to the Lower secondary completion rate (%). In turn, the Literacy rate (% of the population aged 15 to 24) remained almost unchanged in 2021 compared to 2012 and is almost 100%. In general, it is worth noting that the reform of education in Ukraine at all levels continues to provide the labor market with the necessary specialists to rebuild our country after the war, as well as to ensure the competitiveness of the education system in the international space. Much attention is being paid to providing educational institutions with bomb shelters, as well as to diversifying the forms of education, focusing on Ukrainian students and students who have temporarily gone abroad and foreign students. All of this gives encouraging hopes for the success of SDG 4.

³⁹ Лебедина О. Психічне здоров'я нації: як війна впливає на українців та що робити. Дзеркало тижня. 26 квітня, 2024. URL: <https://zn.ua/ukr/HEALTH/psikhichne-zdorovja-natsiji-jak-vijna-vplivaje-na-ukrajintiv-ta-shcho-robiti.html>

⁴⁰ Денисенко Т. Як війна позначилася на здоров'ї українців? Опитування. Українська Правда. 15 лютого 2023. URL: <https://lifepravda.com.ua/health/2023/02/15/252874/>

⁴¹ Ukraine: War's Toll on Schools, Children's Future. HRW. November 9, 2023. URL: <https://www.hrw.org/news/2023/11/09/ukraine-wars-toll-schools-childrens-future>

⁴² Cherevko A. Ukraine and the SDGs: How the war has influenced global development. UNU-MERIT. 6 March 2024. URL: <https://www.merit.unu.edu/ukraine-and-the-sdgs-how-the-war-has-influenced-global-development/>

SDG 5 – Gender Equality. Women and girls in Ukraine are facing serious consequences of the war, including increased trafficking and gender-based violence, loss of vital livelihoods, and deepening poverty⁴³. Due to widespread damage to infrastructure, many victim services, healthcare (including sexual and reproductive healthcare), and basic support systems have become inaccessible. Ukrainian authorities have also documented numerous cases of sexual violence against women during the Russian occupation⁴⁴.

According to the data in Tables 1 and 2, the problem of gender equality in Ukraine is gradually being addressed and has made progress. According to the Global Gender Gap report, in 2024, Ukraine moved from 81st place in 2022 to 63rd place in the ranking of 146 countries⁴⁵. In response to the challenges posed by the Russian invasion, martial law and the temporary occupation of new territories, the Government of Ukraine updated the National Action Plan for the Implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security until 2025 in December 2022. The goal of the plan is to ensure equal participation of women and men in conflict resolution, peace restoration, countering security challenges, and systemic combating gender-based and conflict-related violence⁴⁶.

SDG 7 – Affordable and Clean Energy. Ukraine's energy infrastructure has suffered significant damage: power plants, power lines and renewable energy facilities have been destroyed. This has caused power outages, energy shortages, and complicated the implementation of clean energy initiatives. Without electricity, water and working kitchens, communities were forced to use diesel generators. More than 50% of energy and transportation assets have been affected by Russian attacks, and 75% of renewable generation has been either destroyed or occupied⁴⁷.

Disruptions in global energy markets have caused significant fluctuations in oil, gas, and coal prices, making all energy sources less affordable and making access to clean alternatives more difficult in some regions.

⁴³ In Focus: War in Ukraine is a crisis for women and girls. UN Women. 22 February, 2023. URL: <https://www.unwomen.org/en/news-stories/in-focus/2022/03/in-focus-war-in-ukraine-is-a-crisis-for-women-and-girls>

⁴⁴ Honcharuk A. Ukraine: Rape and torture by Russian forces continuing, rights experts report. UN. 25 September, 2023. URL: <https://news.un.org/en/story/2023/09/1141417>

⁴⁵ Global Gender Gap. Insight Report June 2024. World Economic Forum. 2024. 385 p. URL: <https://www.weforum.org/publications/global-gender-gap-report-2024/>

⁴⁶ Гудій В. Гендерна рівність в Україні: що маємо сьогодні. Юридична Газета онлайн. 08 січня, 2024. URL: <https://yur-gazeta.com/dumka-eksperta/genderna-rivnist-v-ukrayini-shcho-maemo-sogodni.html>

⁴⁷ Lottie Limb. Ukraine's green fightback: Wind farms, solar schools and counting the cost of "destroying nature". Euronews. 24/02/2024. URL: <https://www.euronews.com/green/2024/02/24/ukraines-green-fightback-wind-farms-solar-schools-and-counting-the-cost-of-destroying-natu>

Bakhmut, Soledar, Maryinka and many others are now just dots on the map. There is not a single house left standing⁵³. As of 2023, almost 4,500 residential buildings, about 550 educational institutions, more than a hundred medical facilities, and more than a thousand cultural infrastructure facilities have been destroyed in Ukraine. Almost all of them, which have been completely or 80-90% damaged, are located in Donbas, which the Russian aggressors came to “protect”⁵⁴.

Many cities where intense fighting took place have been reduced to rubble. Millions of people have been forced to flee their homes, causing a significant outflow of human resources. According to the latest World Bank estimates, Ukraine’s reconstruction will cost about USD 486 billion⁵⁵. Effective recovery also requires a comprehensive policy that would encourage citizens to return to their home towns and villages. As it can be seen from Tables 1 and 2, progress in achieving SDG 11 has stalled. The most up-to-date data analyzed relates to 2022, and thus the informative value of this analysis is low.

SDG 16 – Peace, justice, and strong institutions. In 2023, global conflicts peaked in number, severity, and duration since the end of the Cold War. According to the Oslo Peace Research Institute, 55 active conflicts were recorded in 2022, with an average duration of eight to 11 years, a significant increase from the 33 conflicts that lasted an average of seven years a decade ago. Ceasefire agreements have become more difficult to achieve, and sustainable peace seems almost impossible to achieve⁵⁶. Democracy is also under attack in various countries around the world. The notion of justice is increasingly blurred as major political forces engage in dubious practices, supporting different sides in emerging conflicts. Increasing fragmentation poses a serious threat to global unity and collective

⁵³ Гулійчук Д. "До" та "після" вторгнення: якими були зруйновані українські міста та який вигляд мають зараз. ТСН. 24.02.24. URL: <https://tsn.ua/exclusive/do-ta-pislya-vtorgnennya-yakimi-buli-zruynovani-ukrayinski-mista-ta-yakiy-viglyad-mayut-zaraz-foto-2520217.html>

⁵⁴ Туди прийшов «руський мир»: які міста України були повністю або частково зруйновані під час війни. Слово і Діло. 3 лютого 2023. URL: <https://www.slovoidilo.ua/2023/02/03/infografika/suspilstvo/tudy-pryshov-ruskij-myr-yaki-mista-ukrayiny-buly-povnistyu-abo-chastkovo-zruynovani-vijny>

⁵⁵ Ukraine’s recovery, reconstruction needs seen at \$486 billion over next decade. UNDP. February 15, 2024. URL: <https://www.undp.org/ukraine/press-releases/ukraines-recovery-reconstruction-needs-seen-486-billion-over-next-decade#:~:text=KYIV%2C%2015%20February%202024%20E2%80%93%20The,Com mission%2C%20and%20the%20United%20Nations%20>

⁵⁶ Emma Beals and Peter Salisbury. A World at War What Is Behind the Global Explosion of Violent Conflict? Foreign Affairs. October 30, 2023. URL: <https://www.foreignaffairs.com/africa/world-war>

problem-solving, disrupts the status quo and could potentially lead to greater instability and conflict⁵⁷.

A comparative analysis, the results of which are presented in Tables 1 and 2, shows that achieving SDG 16 requires overcoming a number of challenges by a democratically consolidated world. However, the international community is confidently moving from mere concern to decisive action to prevent the aggressor, which sets a trend toward a moderate improvement in the situation.

3. Assessing progress in achieving the SDGs in the environmental dimension

SDG 6 – Clean Water and Sanitation. The country's water supply has been severely damaged: bombardments have destroyed water treatment plants, pumping stations and distribution networks, causing serious water supply disruptions for 4.6 million people⁵⁸. In addition, the conflict has raised concerns about water pollution: fighting and shelling have contaminated water sources with explosives, heavy metals and other hazardous substances, making them unsafe for consumption. At the beginning of the full-scale invasion, on February 24, 2022, Russian troops seized the hydroelectric power station of the Kakhovka hydroelectric power station, and on February 27 blew up a structure blocking the flow of water into the North Crimean Canal, which led to an uncontrolled water leak. As of the end of October 2022, according to the State Environmental Inspectorate of Ukraine, the occupiers stole 410 million cubic meters of water worth about UAH 15.5 billion, and permanent water losses amount to about 4.3 million cubic meters per day⁵⁹. Due to the full-scale Russian aggression, Ukraine's water and sewerage industry has suffered losses of USD 11 billion, while current tariffs cover only 43% of the needs of water utilities⁶⁰.

The study, the results of which are presented in Tables 1 and 2, shows that there is no progress in achieving Goal 6. Instead, the indicator Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita) slightly deteriorated in

⁵⁷ Deglobalisation: what you need to know. World Economic Forum. Jan 17, 2023. URL: <https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2023/01/deglobalisation-what-you-need-to-know-wef23/>

⁵⁸ 1.4 million people without running water across war-affected eastern Ukraine. UNICEF. 15 April, 2022. URL: <https://www.unicef.org/press-releases/14-million-people-without-running-water-across-war-affected-eastern-ukraine>

⁵⁹ Збитки галузі водопостачання через війну сягнули \$11 мільярдів – Укрводоканалекологія. Укрінформ. 03.04.2024. URL: <https://www.ukrinform.ua/rubric-economy/3848056-zbitki-galuzi-vodopostacanna-cerez-vijnu-sagnuli-11-milardiv-ukrvodokanalekologia.html>

⁶⁰ Огляд року війни для водних ресурсів України. *Екологія Право Людина*. 23 березня 2023. URL: <https://epl.org.ua/announces/oglyad-roku-vijny-dlya-vodnyh-resursiv-ukrayiny/>

2024, which may indicate a moderate shortage of drinking water for the population of Ukraine.

SDG 13 – Climate action. The war has caused numerous environmental impacts. Hostilities and population displacement have led to land degradation, including deforestation and soil erosion, which negatively impacts carbon sequestration and ecosystem functioning. Attacks on infrastructure, including oil depots, as well as the deliberate burning of fields and crops, cause significant carbon dioxide emissions and worsen air quality.

Damage to industrial facilities and infrastructure has caused air and water pollution, which poses a threat to human health and natural ecosystems. The devastating consequences of the Kakhovka dam explosion, which is considered one of the largest industrial and environmental disasters in Europe in recent years, will be felt for decades to come⁶¹.

In the long run, the war is expected to exacerbate the effects of climate change in Ukraine and other countries. It will worsen existing hazards, such as food shortages, economic stagnation, resource insecurity, and massive displacement. In addition, it will limit the financial resources that can be used to reduce emissions and adapt to climate change. It is believed that geopolitical tensions could hinder multilateral cooperation and undermine efforts to achieve climate goals⁶². Rebuilding Ukraine will require a large amount of natural resources, and recovery will inevitably be accompanied by significant greenhouse gas emissions⁶³.

According to our analysis, there has been noticeable progress towards achieving SDG 13 before the full-scale invasion, but with a tendency to stagnate (Table 1). This situation occurred sporadically after 2014, when the Russians occupied part of Donbas, which stopped the operation of many industrial enterprises, which, accordingly, had a positive impact on air emissions. However, without systemic measures, this is only temporary.

SDG 14 – Life Below Water. Due to the war, the Black and Azov Seas have become mined and extremely dangerous for navigation. Russian troops are attacking port infrastructure and ships at anchorages along the coasts of these seas, leading to water pollution and the spread of toxic substances. All components of oil are toxic to marine organisms, causing the death

⁶¹ Catastrophic impact of Nova Kakhovka dam collapse to be felt for decades. Reliefweb. 9 Jun 2023. URL: <https://reliefweb.int/report/ukraine/catastrophic-impact-nova-kakhovka-dam-collapse-be-felt-decades>

⁶² The consequences of Russia's war on Ukraine for climate action, food supply and energy security. Chatham House. 13 September 2023. URL: <https://www.chathamhouse.org/2023/09/consequences-russias-war-ukraine-climate-action-food-supply-and-energy-security/03-quiet>

⁶³ Миськів Г. В. Пасінович І. І. Сталий розвиток і соціальна відповідальність в умовах війни в Україні. *Вісник Національного університету "Львівська політехніка". Серія : Проблеми економіки та управління.* 2023. Т. 7, № 1. С. 21–36. URL: http://nbuv.gov.ua/UJRN/VNULPP_2023_7_1_5

of fish, seabirds and microorganisms, as well as disrupting the exchange of energy, heat, moisture and gases between the sea and the atmosphere.

The analysis, the results of which are presented in Tables 1 and 2, shows a steady trend towards stagnation. Taking into account the lack of statistical data caused by the occupation of southern Ukraine by Russian troops and the obvious damage to the seas caused by this occupation, we can assume that the problem of achieving SDG 14 under such conditions is enormous.

SDG 15 – Life on land. The invasion, which triggered an active conflict, caused massive damage to infrastructure, including the destruction of 25,000 kilometers of roads, supermarkets and warehouses⁶⁴. Millions of people have been cut off from routes that previously provided essential supplies. According to the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), 14.6 million Ukrainians (40% of the population) will need humanitarian assistance in 2024, including food aid⁶⁵. In addition, Ukraine has become the most mined country in the world, surpassing Afghanistan and Syria. Approximately 25,000 square kilometers of agricultural land are potentially mined with mines and other dangerous remnants of war, causing hundreds of deaths and injuries⁶⁶.

War is a destructive phenomenon that poses a direct threat to life on Earth, so it is not surprising that SDG 15 cannot be achieved in the context of hostilities. This statement is confirmed by the results of the study presented in Tables 1 and 2, which show that progress on this Goal has been characterized by stagnation since the beginning of the Russian-Ukrainian war.

SDG 17 – Partner to achieve the Goals. Achieving progress on the SDGs in an unstable, conflict-ridden and “deglobalized” world may prove to be almost impossible. The COVID-19 pandemic has caused a significant setback in the progress of these goals, and wars, conflicts, and the rise of authoritarianism and protectionism have only made the situation worse.

“We are a world in pieces. We must be a world of peace”. These words were part of UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres’ opening address to the

⁶⁴ Ukraine – 2.3 Road Network. LCA. 2023. URL: <https://lca.logcluster.org/ukraine-23-road-network#:~:text=After%20the%20start%20of%20the,of%20them%20have%20been%20restored>

⁶⁵ Two years of war in Ukraine: about 40% of the Ukrainian population will need humanitarian aid by 2024. UNRIC. 23/02/2024. URL: <https://unicr.org/en/two-years-of-war-in-ukraine-about-40-of-the-ukrainian-population-will-need-humanitarian-aid-by-2024/>

⁶⁶ War in Ukraine: How a demining project is bringing hope to farmers two years on | The World Food Programme and FAO work with partners to restore agricultural livelihoods in the world’s most heavily mined country. Reliefweb. 13 Feb 2024. URL: <https://reliefweb.int/report/ukraine/war-ukraine-how-demining-project-bringing-hope-farmers-two-years-world-food-programme-and-fao-work-partners-restore-agricultural-livelihoods-worlds-most-heavily-mined-country>

UN General Assembly in September 2017⁶⁷. Since then, the world has faced numerous challenges and it has become clear that peace, democracy and the rule of law cannot be taken for granted. In our closely interconnected and interdependent world, respect for human rights and international law is critical to making progress on the SDGs.

Tables 1 and 2 show that after the full-scale invasion, the challenges facing the globalized world have become more acute, but the trend towards a moderate improvement remains.

2. Identifying the main challenges to Ukraine's sustainable development in the context of war and finding solutions

The analysis has shown that Ukraine's achievement of all the SDGs is under threat to varying degrees. Logical analysis and the use of the induction method allow us to identify the main challenges facing the Ukrainian state today in terms of the three dimensions of sustainable development: economic, social and environmental, based on the conclusions drawn from the assessment of Ukraine's progress in sustainable development under the 17 Goals before and after the full-scale war.

1. Challenges for the economic dimension of Ukraine's sustainable development in the context of war:

- overcoming economic instability and crisis phenomena in the economy: inflation, reduced investment, reduced production, decline in entire sectors of the economy, business closures, etc.
- the need to restore the destroyed infrastructure: roads, bridges, power and water supply, etc.

2. Challenges for the social dimension of sustainable development of Ukraine in the context of war:

- The need to provide internally displaced Ukrainians (IDPs, refugees) with housing, medical services and other types of social services.
- creation of jobs for IDPs and their retraining if they cannot be employed in their usual sphere.

3. Challenges for the environmental dimension of Ukraine's sustainable development in the context of war:

- The need to ensure the sustainability of ecological systems in the face of massive environmental damage: water, soil and air pollution, deforestation, flooding of large areas, etc.
- mobilization of green reconstruction and restoration of the environment damaged by the war to ensure the ecosystem's functioning at the proper level and prevent the emergence of destructive processes.

⁶⁷ Repair 'world in pieces' and create 'world at peace,' UN chief Guterres urges global leaders. UN. 19 Sep 2017. URL: <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/blog/2017/09/repair-world-in-pieces-and-create-world-at-peace-un-chief-guterres-urges-global-leaders/>

In such circumstances, when the state, which is forced to fight to defend its independence, faces major challenges in achieving the SDGs in all three dimensions, there is a need to implement a systemic policy of adaptation to the current conditions, which will help both to eliminate the negative consequences and to address the existing threats to Ukraine's sustainable development.

Since adaptation policy involves changing policy parameters in accordance with the requirements of the situation⁶⁸ and comparing non-compliant behavior with alternative policies derived from the original policy⁶⁹, it is advisable to start from the starting point as of today and, filtering out the effective means already used in the adaptation process from the ineffective ones that have not proved to be effective, apply proven and try new ways to adapt sustainable development policy to the conditions of war.

Analyzing the range of adaptation tools that Ukraine is already effectively using in the context of sustainable development, such as the creation of the National Council for the Recovery of Ukraine from the Consequences of War⁷⁰, the launch of the coordination platform Recovery Plan for Ukraine⁷¹ of 2022, the development of the Environmental Agreement for Ukraine⁷² of 2024 at the initiative of the Office of the President of Ukraine, holding annual international conferences on the recovery of Ukraine, activation of public organizations, implementation of international projects to support Ukraine's post-war recovery, etc., it is proposed to expand the adaptation policy with a number of new measures to ensure that the state can achieve the SDGs in the economic, social and environmental dimensions without hindrance in the context of war.

To strengthen the *economic dimension* of Ukraine's sustainable development, we propose to emphasize **business responsibility**. Of course, Ukrainian business is facing a lot of difficulties due to the war, but new

⁶⁸ Lotlikar, R.M., Mohania, M. Adaptive Policies in Information Lifecycle Management. In: Bressan, S., Küng, J., Wagner, R. (eds) Database and Expert Systems Applications. DEXA 2006. Lecture Notes in Computer Science, vol 4080. Springer, Berlin, Heidelberg. https://doi.org/10.1007/11827405_60

⁶⁹ Aishwarya Bakshi, Amir Talaei-Khoei, Pradeep Ray, Adaptive policy framework: A systematic review. *Journal of Network and Computer Applications*. Volume 36, Issue 4, 2013, Pages 1261-1271, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jnca.2012.12.007>

⁷⁰ Про Національну раду з відновлення України від наслідків війни. Урядовий портал. 2022. URL: <https://www.kmu.gov.ua/diyalnist/konsultatyvno-doradchi-orhany/nacionalna-rada-z-vidnovlennya-ukrayini-vid-naslidkiv-vijni/pro-nacionalnu-radu-z-vidnovlennya-ukrayini-vid-naslidkiv-vijni>

⁷¹ План відновлення України. Координаційна платформа. URL: <https://recovery.gov.ua/>

⁷² Екологічний договір для України. Зелене майбутнє: Рекомендації щодо відповідальності та відновлення. Робоча група високого рівня з питань екологічних наслідків війни. 9 лютого 2024. 27 с. URL: https://www.president.gov.ua/storage/j-files-storage/01/24/65/148029c127aa3b2a3fe9f482f9226118_1707492894.pdf

opportunities are opening up for those who have resisted, as the war generates demand from the military-industrial complex for a number of goods and services. According to the analysis of practical experience and the results of expert assessments, a significant part of the Ukrainian economy actively participated in social volunteer projects aimed at supporting the people and the army, as well as at solving complex environmental problems that arose as a result of military operations in Ukraine. At the same time, effective methods of managing social projects were developed and improved, and various cooperation funds were created with the participation of not only Ukrainian but also international organizations. Most Ukrainian companies actively supported the country's economy by paying taxes and salaries, as well as providing aid. However, not all wartime Ukrainian companies are socially responsible: the size of the illegal tobacco market, transportation, construction, real estate, retail and wholesale trade, and the financial system grew by more than 30% in 2022 compared to the previous year⁷³.

It is advisable to revise the Concept of Implementation of the State Policy in the Field of Promoting the Development of Socially Responsible Business in Ukraine for the Period up to 2030, approved by the Order of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 66 of January 24, 2020, as well as the Action Plan for the Period up to 2030 for its implementation, and supplement these documents with relevant measures: – define specific expectations for responsible business conduct; – develop motivational tools that would apply to responsible business; provide effective support to enterprises in developing a business strategy in the context of Ukraine's post-war recovery based on sustainable development.

Particularly noteworthy in this regard is the promotion of private veteran bonds as a relevant, affordable and safe tool that can be used not only to support veteran businesses, raise funds for the needs related to their social protection and rehabilitation, but also to make money on it. Veterans' bonds can be issued by both government agencies and private companies or charitable organizations. Government bonds usually have special conditions for veterans, such as reduced interest rates or tax benefits.

To strengthen the *social dimension* of Ukraine's sustainable development, we propose to focus on the formation of **social solidarity** in Ukrainian society, i.e. mutual empathy, when all segments of the population are concerned about the problems of others, help each other and consolidate as much as possible around solving a common problem, which is the presence

⁷³ Червінська Л., Червінська Т., Каліна І., Коваль М., Шуляр Н., Чернишов О. Соціальна відповідальність бізнесу в умовах війни. *Financial and credit activity problems of theory and practice*. 2023, 6 (53), 40–416. <https://doi.org/10.55643/fcaptp.6.53.2023.4187>

of the Russian enemy on Ukrainian land. Obviously, Ukrainian society is the main generator of resistance to the enemy and a center of support for the military, who are defending Ukraine's independence with arms, but there are acute issues of adaptation of the military to civilian life, they face both administrative (problems with documents, social benefits, various bureaucratic obstacles, etc.) and domestic obstacles (the need for psychological adaptation, financial difficulties, problems with medical care, alienation from civilian society, etc.).

To strengthen the social solidarity of Ukrainian society, work should be done in two directions: to influence veterans by intensifying their social integration; to influence society by cultivating an adequate attitude to new realities. In this case, it is advisable that the social integration of the military in the home front should include an individual approach, take into account the circumstances of each person who has returned from war, and thus ensure their full involvement in civilian life as people with a higher social status. To this aim, it is also important to take measures to create a positive image of the military, as well as to foster a cult of civil liberties in society, so that it does not interfere with the integration of veterans into civilian life and does not reduce the spirit of national resistance as a result of a decrease in military motivation. Social policy should be aimed at the harmonious coexistence of all segments of the population in wartime, which is possible only if social empathy is developed to improve social cohesion and mutual understanding in society.

In turn, the problem of strengthening the *environmental dimension* of Ukraine's sustainable development is difficult to solve in the short and medium term without ending hostilities. In the context of this problem, it is important to make strategic decisions to ensure the functioning of a healthy ecosystem by offsetting the impact of war and building up the military potential of countries around the world. It is advisable to consider sustainable development through the prism of international security, which makes it objectively necessary **to expand the number of dimensions of sustainable development from economic, social and environmental to military**, which involves the use of measures to ensure international security that would cause the least damage to the global economy, humanity and the planet⁷⁴:

– nuclear disarmament and peaceful use of nuclear technologies. The Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (1970) no longer meets the current conditions and the world is on the verge of a nuclear conflict, as

⁷⁴ Korolchuk L., Savosh L. Sustainable Development Diplomacy as a Modern Form of Diplomacy in the Context of International Security in Light of the Russian-Ukrainian War. *Rocznik Bezpieczeństwa Międzynarodowego*, 18(1), 2024, 133–149. <https://doi.org/10.34862/rbm.2024.1.8>

some nuclear-armed states violate international norms. This situation is caused by the lack of adequate and timely sanctions for such violations, and thus international law in general needs to be reformed to meet modern realities.

- control over the arms market should be aimed at removing weapons of mass destruction that cause excessive human suffering and destroy all life in the affected area, which is inhumane; it is necessary to redirect arms production to resource-efficient and environmentally friendly technologies, using eco-innovations and closed production cycles.

- granting inviolability status to objects whose damage could negatively affect sustainable development, including the stability of the global economy, the preservation of cultural heritage and the state of the ecosystem. It is important to create a global list of inviolable objects, which should include strategically important infrastructure and logistics facilities, industrial enterprises, medical institutions, nuclear power plants, natural and recreational areas, and cultural monuments. Military attacks on these facilities should be considered a threat to international security, requiring an immediate collective response from the international community to end the conflict.

CONCLUSIONS

The results of the study show that Ukraine's achievement of the SDGs by 2030 is at risk of being disrupted by the war, given the unpredictability of this phenomenon. Half of the Goals are classified as stagnant or information on progress is not available. More than 40% of the values of all indicators could not be updated after 2020. All dimensions of sustainability are not provided for properly, especially since the reporting date is in 5 years.

At the same time, the government and civil society are taking effective steps to ensure Ukraine's sustainable development in the conditions of war. In turn, in addition to that, the analysis of Ukraine's progress in achieving the SDGs will help to develop effective sustainable development strategies, both national and sectoral, and the proposed measures will help to draw up anti-crisis plans to improve the current situation and effectively restore Ukraine within the framework of the concept of sustainability. The identified challenges facing Ukraine in achieving the SDGs during the war are of scientific interest to researchers in the context of finding effective ways to face them.

In the context of further research on this issue, special attention should be paid to finding an antithesis to the phenomenon of war, which by its very nature contradicts the very essence of the concept of sustainable development. It is the diplomacy of sustainable development that is called upon to fulfill two functions that are relevant – to contribute to the

achievement of the SDGs and to confront current challenges to international security. Through diplomatic efforts, sustainable development can turn into a global trend that encompasses peace, healthy lifestyles, environmental protection, moderate consumption, development of spiritual values and empathy, global responsibility and inclusiveness, which can overcome a number of security threats. Ukraine, which is currently in the spotlight of the entire international community, has every chance to present the trend of national legal democracy, which is confidently pursuing sustainable development, through diplomacy.

Sustainable development diplomacy is a key tool for ensuring global stability, security and prosperity. Expanding research in this area will help improve the mechanisms of international economic relations, predict their impact on global politics, and help develop effective national strategies to achieve the SDGs.

SUMMARY

Ukraine does not abandon the sustainable development of the state as a strategic goal. The full-scale Russian-Ukrainian war, which poses a threat to the entire Ukrainian people, has caused a crisis in the economy and destroyed the ecosystem. Nevertheless, the Sustainable Development Goals are at the center of the concept of Ukraine's post-war recovery. This implies an intensive study of this issue and a search for ways to respond effectively in the current environment. The article analyzes Ukraine's progress in achieving the SDGs in the three dimensions of sustainable development before and after the full-scale war. The main trends and challenges for the sustainable development of the state as a result of the war are identified. As part of the adaptation policy, a number of new measures are proposed to ensure that the state can achieve the SDGs in the economic, social and environmental dimensions without obstacles in the context of war.

References

1. Transforming our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. A/RES/70/1. United Nations, 2015. 41 p. URL: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/21252030%20Agenda%20for%20Sustainable%20Development%20web.pdf>.
2. Korolchuk L.V. Conceptual foundations of the theory of sustainable development. *Economic forum*. Lutsk : Lutsk NTU. 2020. № 4. С. 14–22, <https://doi.org/10.36910/6775-2308-8559-2020-4-2>
3. Про Стратегію сталого розвитку «Україна – 2020»: Указ Президента України. 12 січня 2015 року. Київ. № 5/2015. URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/5/2015#Text>

4. Національна доповідь 2017 «Цілі сталого розвитку: Україна». Міністерство економічного розвитку і торгівлі України. 2017. 176 с. URL: <https://www.kmu.gov.ua/storage/app/sites/1/natsionalna-dopovid-csr-Ukrainy.pdf>

5. Про цілі сталого розвитку України на період до 2030 року: Указ Президента України від 30.09.2019 № 722/2019. URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/722/2019>.

6. Цілі сталого розвитку Україна-2020. Моніторинговий звіт. 92 с. URL: http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua/csr_prezent/ukr/st_rozv/publ/SDGs%20Ukraine%202020%20Monitoring_12.2020ukr.pdf

7. Sachs, J., Kroll, Ch., Lafortune, G., Fuller, G., & Woelm, F. Sustainable development report 2021. The Decade of Action for the Sustainable Development Goals. Cambridge University Press. 2021. 518 p. <https://doi.org/10.1017/9781009106559>

8. Sachs, J., Lafortune, G., & Fuller, G. Sustainable Development report 2024. The SDGs and the UN Summit of the Future. Dublin University Press. 2024. 512 p. <https://doi.org/10.25546/108572>

9. Nearly 5 million jobs have been lost in Ukraine since the start of the Russian aggression, says ILO. ILO. 11 May 2022. URL: https://www.ilo.org/global/about-the-ilo/newsroom/news/WCMS_844625/lang-en/index.htm

10. The impact of the Ukraine crisis on the world of work: Initial assessments. International Labour Organization. 11 May 2022. URL: https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---europe/---ro-geneva/documents/briefingnote/wcms_844295.pdf

11. Корольчук Л. В. Оцінка впливу російсько-української війни на досяжність цілей економічного виміру сталого розвитку: стратегічний аспект. *Актуальні проблеми розвитку економіки регіону*. Т. 1. Вип. 20. 2024. Івано-Франківськ : Прикарпатський національний університет імені Василя Стефаника. С. 41–53. <https://doi.org/10.15330/apred.1.20.41-53>

12. Volynski M. The road to recovery: Ukraine's Economic Challenges and Opportunities. CSIS. September 11, 2023. URL: <https://www.csis.org/blogs/development-dispatch/road-recovery-ukraines-economic-challenges-and-opportunities>

13. 40% of Ukrainians Lost Jobs Due to War – Study. Kyiv Post. September 15, 2022. URL: <https://www.kyivpost.com/post/1250>

14. Nearly 5 million jobs have been lost in Ukraine since the start of the Russian aggression. ILO. 11 May 2022. URL: <https://www.ilo.org/resource/news/nearly-5-million-jobs-have-been-lost-ukraine-start-russian-aggression-says>

15. Local and Global Economic Impacts of the War in Ukraine. Worldbank Group. December 6, 2022. URL: <https://www.worldbank.org/en/events/2022/12/06/local-and-global-economic-impacts-of-the-war-in-ukraine>

16. Гамалій І. У Лугано ухвалили підсумкову декларацію Конференції з відновлення України. LB.ua. 5 липня 2022. URL: https://lb.ua/economics/2022/07/05/522205_lugano_uhvalili_pidsumkovu.html

17. Balázs Égert Christine de La Maisonneuve. The impact of the war on human capital and productivity in Ukraine. *CEPR*. 26 Oct. 2023. URL: <https://cepr.org/voxeu/columns/impact-war-human-capital-and-productivity-ukraine>

18. Сума збитків інфраструктури України через війну сягнула вже \$155 мільярдів – KSE. Укрінформ. 12.02.2024. URL: <https://www.ukrinform.ua/rubric-economy/3826190-suma-zbitkiv-infrastrukturi-ukraini-cerez-vijnu-sagnula-vze-155-milardiv-kse.html>

19. Cherevko A. Ukraine and the SDGs: How the war has influenced global development. UNU-MERIT. 6 March 2024. URL: <https://unu.edu/merit/news/ukraine-and-sdgs-how-war-has-influenced-global-development>

20. Інфляційний звіт, жовтень 2023 року. Національний банк України. 2023. URL: <https://bank.gov.ua/ua/news/all/inflyatsiyniy-zvit-jovten-2023-roku>

21. Прояви економічної нерівності населення в Україні в контексті забезпечення стійкості. NISS. 19.02.2024. URL: https://niss.gov.ua/doslidzhennya/sotsialna-polityka/proyavy-ekonomichnoyi-nerivnosti-naseleennya-v-ukrayini-v-konteksti?_cf_chl_tk=1NhJVVNodjKmNBg5kMurOvAGew2igPcx2AXo18wiMA-1723464468-0.0.1.1-5012

22. Ukraine emergency. USA for UNHCR. 2024. URL: [https://www.unrefugees.org/emergencies/ukraine/#:~:text=Emergencies&text=There%20are%20nearly%203.7%20million,\(as%20of%20February%202024\).&text=Nearly%206.5%20million%20refugees%20from,\(as%20of%20February%202024\).](https://www.unrefugees.org/emergencies/ukraine/#:~:text=Emergencies&text=There%20are%20nearly%203.7%20million,(as%20of%20February%202024).&text=Nearly%206.5%20million%20refugees%20from,(as%20of%20February%202024).)

23. Шевчук М. Сталий розвиток vs війна: як держполітика щодо відповідального споживання допоможе відбудувати Україну. Obozrevatel. 27.02.2023. URL: <https://news.obozrevatel.com/ukr/society/stalij-rozvitok-vs-vijna-yak-derzhpolitika-schodo-vidpovidalnogo-spozhyvannya-dopomozhe-vidbuduvati-ukrainu.htm>

24. Назарук В. Соціальне підприємництво в умовах війни: ліки чи плацебо? *Економічна правда*. 9 січня 2024. <https://www.epravda.com.ua/columns/2024/01/9/708567/>

25. The World Bank and Ukraine: Laying the Groundwork for Reconstruction in the Midst of War. World Bank Group. November 30, 2023. URL: <https://www.worldbank.org/en/results/2023/11/30/the-world-bank-and-ukraine-laying-the-groundwork-for-reconstruction-in-the-midst-of-war>

26. Черенько Л. Дві третини українців живуть за межею бідності – демографія. Українське радіо. 17.10.2023. URL: <https://ukr.radio/news.html?newsID=102498>

27. Україна через війну «відкотилася» на рівень бідності 2001 року – демограф. Укрінформ. 17.10.2023. URL: <https://www.ukrinform.ua/rubric-society/3775146-ukraina-cerez-vijnu-vidkotalasa-na-riven-bidnosti-2001-roku-demograf.html>

28. How Conflict Drives Hunger. UN WFP. 2023. URL: <https://www.wfpusa.org/drivers-of-hunger/conflict/>

29. Welsh C. Russia, Ukraine, and Global Food Security: A Two-Year Assessment. CSIS. February 27, 2024. URL: <https://www.csis.org/analysis/russia-ukraine-and-global-food-security-two-year-assessment>

30. Войтюк Т. Вторгнення Росії поставило під загрозу голоду понада триста мільйонів людей – Боррель. Суспільне Новини. 8 липня 2022. URL: <https://susplilne.media/258719-vtorgnenna-rosii-postavilo-pid-zagrozu-golodu-ponada-trista-miljoniv-ludej-borrel/>

31. FSIN and Global Network Against Food Crises. GRFC. Rome. 2024. 201 p. URL: <https://www.fsinplatform.org/grfc2024>

32. FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP and WHO. The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2023. Urbanization, agrifood systems transformation and healthy diets across the rural–urban continuum. Rome, FAO. 2023. <https://doi.org/10.4060/cc3017en>

33. Ukraine – humanitarian needs and response plan 2024. OCHA. Humanitarian programme cycle, December 2023. URL: <https://reliefweb.int/report/ukraine/ukraine-humanitarian-needs-and-response-plan-2024-december-2023-enuk>

34. WHO records more than 1000 attacks on health care in Ukraine over the past 15 months of full-scale war. WHO. 30 May 2023. URL: <https://www.who.int/europe/news/item/30-05-2023-who-records-1-000th-attack-on-health-care-in-ukraine-over-the-past-15-months-of-full-scale-war>

35. Mental health in wartime: how UNDP-supported NGOs are providing psychological aid to Ukrainians. UNDP in Ukraine. October 10, 2023. URL: <https://www.undp.org/ukraine/news/mental-health-wartime-how-undp-supported-ngos-are-providing-psychological-aid-ukrainians>

36. Scarred by violence, Ukrainian children deal with war trauma. UNICEF. 21 February 2024. URL: <https://www.unicef.org/ukraine/en/stories/ukrainian-children-deal-with-war-trauma#:~:text=According%20to%20UNICEF%20estimates%20last,psycho%20Demotional%20support%20in%202023>

37. Scharbert, J., Humberg, S., Kroencke, L. et al. Psychological well-being in Europe after the outbreak of war in Ukraine. *Nat Commun* 15, 1202 (2024). <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-024-44693-6>

38. Лебедина О. Психічне здоров'я нації: як війна впливає на українців та що робити. *Дзеркало тижня*. 26 квітня, 2024. URL: <https://zn.ua/ukr/HEALTH/psikhichne-zdorovja-natsiji-jak-vijna-vplivaje-na-ukrajintsiv-ta-shcho-robiti.html>

39. Денисенко Т. Як війна позначилася на здоров'ї українців? Опитування. *Українська Правда*. 15 лютого 2023. URL: <https://life.pravda.com.ua/health/2023/02/15/252874/>

40. Ukraine: War's Toll on Schools, Children's Future. HRW. November 9, 2023. URL: <https://www.hrw.org/news/2023/11/09/ukraine-wars-toll-schools-childrens-future>

41. In Focus: War in Ukraine is a crisis for women and girls. UN Women. 22 February, 2023. URL: <https://www.unwomen.org/en/news-stories/in-focus/2022/03/in-focus-war-in-ukraine-is-a-crisis-for-women-and-girls>

42. Honcharuk A. Ukraine: Rape and torture by Russian forces continuing, rights experts report. UN. 25 September, 2023. URL: <https://news.un.org/en/story/2023/09/1141417>

43. Global Gender Gap. Insight Report June 2024. World Economic Forum. 2024. 385 p. URL: <https://www.weforum.org/publications/global-gender-gap-report-2024/>

44. Гудій В. Гендерна рівність в Україні: що маємо сьогодні. Юридична Газета онлайн. 08 січня, 2024. URL: <https://yur-gazeta.com/dumka-eksperta/genderna-rivnist-v-ukrayini-shcho-maemo-sogodni.html>

45. Lottie Limb. Ukraine's green fightback: Wind farms, solar schools and counting the cost of "destroying nature". Euronews. 24/02/2024. URL: <https://www.euronews.com/green/2024/02/24/ukraines-green-fightback-wind-farms-solar-schools-and-counting-the-cost-of-destroying-natu>

46. Invasion of Ukraine has fuelled funding boom for clean energy. The Guardian. 25 May 2023. URL: <https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2023/may/25/invasion-of-ukraine-has-fuelled-funding-boom-for-clean-energy>

47. «Цілі сталого розвитку» як пролог до реформ в Україні. UReport. URL: <https://ukraine.ureport.in/story/501/#:~:text=Number%207%3A%20%2%AB%D0%94%D0%BE%D1%>

48. Чиста енергія стане основою для відновлення українського енергетичного сектору, – Ярослав Демченков. Урядовий портал. 28 березня 2023. URL: <https://www.kmu.gov.ua/news/chysta-enerhiia-stane-osnovoiu-dlia-vidnovlennia-ukrainskoho-enerhetychnoho-sektoru-iaroslav-demchenkov>

49. Левчук Н. Навіщо Україні робити ставку на чисту енергетику та енергоефективність. Економічна правда. 27 січня 2024. URL: <https://www.epravda.com.ua/columns/2024/01/27/709219/>

50. Гулійчук Д. "До" та "після" вторгнення: якими були зруйновані українські міста та який вигляд мають зараз. ТСН. 24.02.24. URL: <https://tsn.ua/exclusive/do-ta-pislya-vtorgnennya-yakimi-buli-zruynovani-ukrayinski-mista-ta-yakiy-viglyad-mayut-zaraz-foto-2520217.html>

51. Туди прийшов «руський мир»: які міста України були повністю або частково зруйновані під час війни. Слово і Діло. 3 лютого 2023. URL: <https://www.slovoidilo.ua/2023/02/03/infografika/suspilstvo/tudy-pryjshov-ruskyj-myр-yaki-mista-ukrayiny-buly-povnistyu-abo-chastkovo-zruynovani-vijny>

52. Ukraine's recovery, reconstruction needs seen at \$486 billion over next decade. UNDP. February 15, 2024. URL: <https://www.undp.org/ukraine/press-releases/ukraines-recovery-reconstruction-needs-seen-486-billion-over-next-decade#:~:text=KYIV%2C%2015%20February%202024%20%E2%80%93%20The,Commission%2C%20and%20the%20United%20Nations%20>

53. Emma Beals and Peter Salisbury. A World at War What Is Behind the Global Explosion of Violent Conflict? Foreign Affairs. October 30, 2023. URL: <https://www.foreignaffairs.com/africa/world-war>

54. Deglobalisation: what you need to know. World economic Forum. Jan 17, 2023. URL: <https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2023/01/deglobalisation-what-you-need-to-know-wef23/>

55. 1.4 million people without running water across war-affected eastern Ukraine. UNICEF. 15 April, 2022. URL: <https://www.unicef.org/press-releases/14-million-people-without-running-water-across-war-affected-eastern-ukraine>

56. Збитки галузі водопостачання через війну сягнули \$11 мільярдів – Укрводоканалекологія. Укрінформ. 03.04.2024. URL: <https://www.ukrinform.ua/rubric-economy/3848056-zbitki-galuzi-vodopostacanna-cerez-vijnu-sagnuli-11-milardiv-ukrvodokanalekologia.html>

57. Огляд року війни для водних ресурсів України. *Екологія Право Людина*. 23 березня 2023. URL: <https://epl.org.ua/announces/oglyad-roku-vijny-dlya-vodnyh-resursiv-ukrayiny/>

58. Catastrophic impact of Nova Kakhovka dam collapse to be felt for decades. Reliefweb. 9 Jun 2023. URL: <https://reliefweb.int/report/ukraine/catastrophic-impact-nova-kakhovka-dam-collapse-be-felt-decades>

59. The consequences of Russia's war on Ukraine for climate action, food supply and energy security. Chatham House. 13 September 2023. URL: <https://www.chathamhouse.org/2023/09/consequences-russias-war-ukraine-climate-action-food-supply-and-energy-security/03-quiet>

60. Миськів Г. В. Пасінович І. І. Сталий розвиток і соціальна відповідальність в умовах війни в Україні. *Вісник Національного університету "Львівська політехніка". Серія : Проблеми економіки та*

управління. 2023. Т. 7, № 1. С. 21–36. URL: http://nbuv.gov.ua/UJRN/VNULPP_2023_7_1_5

61. Ukraine – 2.3 Road Network. LCA. 2023. URL: <https://lca.logcluster.org/ukraine-23-road-network#:~:text=After%20the%20start%20of%20the,of%20them%20have%20been%20restored>

62. Two years of war in Ukraine: about 40% of the Ukrainian population will need humanitarian aid by 2024. UNRIC. 23/02/2024. URL: <https://unric.org/en/two-years-of-war-in-ukraine-about-40-of-the-ukrainian-population-will-need-humanitarian-aid-by-2024/>

63. War in Ukraine: How a demining project is bringing hope to farmers two years on | The World Food Programme and FAO work with partners to restore agricultural livelihoods in the world’s most heavily mined country. Reliefweb. 13 Feb 2024. URL: <https://reliefweb.int/report/ukraine/war-ukraine-how-demining-project-bringing-hope-farmers-two-years-world-food-programme-and-fao-work-partners-restore-agricultural-livelihoods-worlds-most-heavily-mined-country>

64. Repair ‘world in pieces’ and create ‘world at peace,’ UN chief Guterres urges global leaders. UN. 19 Sep 2017. URL: <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/blog/2017/09/repair-world-in-pieces-and-create-world-at-peace-un-chief-guterres-urges-global-leaders/>

65. Lotlikar, R. M., Mohania, M. Adaptive Policies in Information Lifecycle Management. In: Bressan, S., Küng, J., Wagner, R. (eds) Database and Expert Systems Applications. DEXA 2006. Lecture Notes in Computer Science, vol 4080. Springer, Berlin, Heidelberg. https://doi.org/10.1007/11827405_60

66. Aishwarya Bakshi, Amir Talaei-Khoei, Pradeep Ray, Adaptive policy framework: A systematic review. *Journal of Network and Computer Applications*. Volume 36, Issue 4, 2013, Pages 1261–1271, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jnca.2012.12.007>.

67. Про Національну раду з відновлення України від наслідків війни. Урядовий портал. 2022. URL: <https://www.kmu.gov.ua/diyalnist/konsultatyvno-doradchi-orhany/nacionalna-rada-z-vidnovlennya-ukrayini-vid-naslidkiv-vijni/pro-nacionalnu-radu-z-vidnovlennya-ukrayini-vid-naslidkiv-vijni>

68. План відновлення України. Координаційна платформа. URL: <https://recovery.gov.ua/>

69. Екологічний договір для України. Зелене майбутнє: Рекомендації щодо відповідальності та відновлення. Робоча група високого рівня з питань екологічних наслідків війни. 9 лютого 2024. 27 с. URL: https://www.president.gov.ua/storage/j-files-storage/01/24/65/148029c127aa3b2a3fe9f482f9226118_1707492894.pdf

70. Червінська Л., Червінська Т., Каліна І., Коваль М., Шуляр Н., Чернишов О. Соціальна відповідальність бізнесу в умовах війни. *Financial and credit activity problems of theory and practice*. 2023, 6 (53), 405–416. <https://doi.org/10.55643/fcaptp.6.53.2023.4187>

71. Korolchuk L., Savosh L. Sustainable Development Diplomacy as a Modern Form of Diplomacy in the Context of International Security in Light of the Russian-Ukrainian War. *Rocznik Bezpieczeństwa Międzynarodowego*, 18(1), 2024, 133–149. <https://doi.org/10.34862/rbm.2024.1.8>

Information about the author:

Korolchuk Lesya Valeriivna,
PhD,

Associate Professor at the Department
of International Economic Relations
Lutsk National Technical University
75, Lvivska Str., Lutsk, 43017, Ukraine