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DEPARTMENT OF MANAGEMENT
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COASTAL REGIONS: PROBLEMS AND PARADIGMS OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Collective monograph
under the editorship of T. Derkach

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2.5. MONITORING OF INTERNATIONAL DONOR SUPPORT IN THE CONTEXT OF DEVELOPMENT OF THE UNITED TERRITORIAL COMMUNITIES

Summary. *The research was conducted within the framework of the joint project of the F. Ebert Foundation (Germany) and the Institute of Economic and Legal Studies of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine (Ukraine) 'The Experience of the Association of Territorial Communities in Eastern Ukraine: Economic and Legal Aspects'. The article suggests using monitoring as the most effective tool for controlling economic and social phenomena and processes. An authorial scheme for constructing a procedure for monitoring of the functioning and development of the united territorial communities has been developed. The monitoring of international donor support of the Bilokurakine and Novopskov settlement united territorial communities (SUTC) was conducted. It is proved that the essence of the monitoring organization is reduced to the formation of a standard model of the system of observation, collection, processing and presentation of scientifically substantiated information characterizing the development of the socio-economic area of the territory. In general, under the super-*

vision (from the Latin "Monitors" — the supervisor reminds) in modern science is understood the complex of observation, collection, processing and provision of information on quantitative and qualitative changes in the development of natural, technical and social processes or phenomena, which allows carrying out continuous monitoring of the state of the object of the study, the result of which is to obtain an assessment of the state and identify the negative trends in the development of the investigated process or phenomenon. It is worthwhile to note that monitoring is intended to fulfill the function of controlling economic and social phenomena and processes associated with changing conditions of the development of united territorial communities. On the basis of the findings of monitoring indicators, forecasting possible changes made in the development of integrated local communities and developed scientifically grounded recommendations or corrected already taken measures for socio-economic development of the territory, which is the basis to justify appropriate management decisions at an early stage occurrence of problematic processes or phenomena, with a view to preventing, overcoming or neutralizing effect. From the point of view of determining the essence of monitoring, it is important that its conduct is not directly management activity, but it is an integral part of it. Consequently, by monitoring the monitoring function, it provides the opportunity to obtain the necessary information, which is important for the adoption of appropriate management decisions to improve the conditions for the development of united territorial communities.

Scientific and methodological support of the monitoring system for the development of the united territorial communities

The organization of monitoring is appropriate to consider as the construction of a structurally functional, organized system, the main elements of which are communication and information-analytical structures. The communication structure is designed to ensure regular collection, accumulation and storage of information concerning the state and development of the research object. Building information-analytical systems caused by the collection and accumulation of statistical data and information obtained from reports based on observations, sociological research by peer review,

implicit sets of model forecasts and more. The functioning of these systems are directed to file constantly updated, comparable information over time, which can detect the use of existing negative phenomena and processes incorporated in the processes of local communities, identify them and offer recreational activities.

Organizing joint monitoring of local communities (UTC) is to create constantly updated information base, which should provide the necessary information research process and its preservation. Having complete and accurate information provides a reasonable reflection of the object of research and its trends. Information obtained in the course of joint monitoring of local communities, allows for rapid adjustment measures. The monitoring of the development of UTC may be carried out in the following areas (Table 1).

Table 1

Areas of monitoring of development of united territorial communities

No.	Name of the monitoring area	Characteristics
1	Regulatory and legal support	Intended for regulatory review and enforcement of law as a means of UTC.
2	Infrastructure availability	It is a decisive factor in the development of UTC through the provision of the functioning of all sectors of the economy, which determines its impact on the competitiveness of the territory as a whole. Monitoring provides for the assessment and forecasting of infrastructure capacity for interregional cooperation.
3	Resource providing	It is necessary to have the necessary and accessible material and human resources.
4	Information support	It consists in collecting, recording, processing, accumulation, storage and use, messages and any other information necessary for full and effective functioning of these entities to implement the development strategy of integrated local communities

For each of these objects, observation, data collection, analysis is conducted, the direction of development of the process or phenomenon is determined, the symptoms of changes are determined and the diagnosis is established, monitoring of changes in development is carried out. Monitoring conditions of UTC carried out at specific intervals, it can be made monthly, quarterly or annually. Monitoring should be done by the developed monitoring program of UTC, consisting of a set of interrelated elements that are aimed at creating an effective system of long-term, continuous, systematic observation of the dynamics of indicators of living conditions of the territory and its population.

From the point of view of the necessity of developing a program for monitoring the development of UTC, it is important that in the current legal and regulatory framework there are no relevant regulations, methodological recommendations, regulations, orders relating specifically to monitoring the living conditions of the UTC population. The existence of a significant number of legal documents that are designed to monitor the environment, allows on the basis of their study to develop appropriate provisions relating to monitoring of UTC.

Development of UTC monitoring program carried out on the basis of methodological guidelines for the preparation of regional and national environmental monitoring programs that are developed and approved by the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of Ukraine number 487 of 24.12.2001. The draft "Program monitoring conditions of regional society" agrees with government and local authorities in accordance with the competence attributed their implementation [1-2]. The main components of the monitoring program for the development of UTC are as follows: 1) general provisions; 2) objects monitoring the development of UTC; justification of the need for the program; 3) the basis for the development of the program; 4) the purpose and main objectives of the program; 5) the conceptual framework of the monitoring system conditions of vital activity of the population of UTC, 6) subjects of systems monitoring the conditions of development of UTC, 7) stages of the program implementation, 8) mechanism for ensuring implementation of the program, criteria for evaluating the implementation of the program [1-2].

1. In developing the program, it is important to determine the nature of certain terms contained in the general provisions of the monitoring pro-

gram. Conditions of development of UTC — a set of rules, laws, rules, natural and geographical features of the territory, the way of existence, historically formed in a certain territory; the degree of socialization of society, which refers to the process of becoming an individual, the acquisition of socially significant characteristics of consciousness and behavior that govern its relationship with society; a set of activities in all spheres of life: economic, social, political and spiritual.

Monitoring of the development of UTC is a complex system of methods of long-term, systematic monitoring of quantitative and qualitative changes in community life processes, which results in the collection and registration of indicators, obtaining an assessment that characterizes the state of the object of the study, its comparison with the values defined according to the standard and establishing an appropriate diagnosis. The monitoring program for the development of UTC is a set of consecutive tasks designed to monitor the changes that occur in the processes of life of the population of the community.

2. The objects of monitoring of the development of UTC are the processes of vital activity of the population of these territories and the socio-economic conditions that create the basis for their development. In addition to those listed in Table. 1. Areas for monitoring the development of UTC monitoring include an overview of economic and social development of UTC, income level and quality of life of the population of UTC, environmentally safe development of the territory, monitoring of man-caused load. According to the monitoring results, the results of diagnostic quantification for each monitoring object are provided.

Accumulation of a large amount of information, in the majority, allows you to determine the changes that occur in the development of UTC. However, it should be noted that the available information does not allow to fully assessing the quantitative and qualitative characteristics of the individual components of these processes, to fully investigate the processes and phenomena occurring, to establish and evaluate the relationship and interaction between its main components. In addition, this information makes it impossible to determine the strength and direction of the impact of existing risks evaluate them and make a prediction on the basis of negative trends. In most cases, the existing information concerns the so-called "overall" per-

formance conditions of UTC. In some cases, the information is duplicated and in some processes (for example, this applies to social and economic development of the territory, population and migration, the level of economic integration of the community, etc.) is fragmented, has a different quality and accuracy. The reasons for this are objective circumstances that may explain the difficulty in the official registration of these processes.

Thus, there is a need for coordination, collaboration and cooperation between actors monitoring to provide information to create a single database and network sharing information, developing common tools for monitoring, system planning studies, audits, forecasting changes in processes and improving the system of making impressive managerial decisions. Solving these problems is to develop a comprehensive program of monitoring conditions of UTC.

The prerequisites for establishing a program for monitoring the conditions for the development of UTC are the requirements that are necessary:

– the coordination of the actions between the subjects of observation, due to the lack of interaction, there is a duplication of observation, and in some cases, on the contrary, the necessary research is not carried out;

– improvement of the system of collection, systematization, accumulation of information and observation network, which concerns the conditions of development of the united territorial communities;

– substantiation of the quantitative and qualitative composition of the indicators on the basis of which the observation of changes in the conditions of the development of the united territorial communities is monitored, the coordination of the period and frequency of observations, elimination of duplication of observation;

– creation of territorial information centers for monitoring the conditions of functioning of the united territorial communities in the regions of Ukraine, which would combine officially documented state information, results of sociological research, observations and results of fundamental and applied researches of scientific institutions;

– software process management decisions timely, reasonable and uniform documents relating to the results of research;

– determining the efficiency and effectiveness of the strategies, programs and activities that are approved and designed to promote the devel-

opment of interregional cooperation; use of programmatic target management method as the most effective means of making managerial decisions;

– publicizing performance reports and evaluating existing strategies, programs, development activities;

– elaboration of options management decisions and their ambush develop situational management models that aim to overcome the negative trends in terms of regional cooperation;

– creation of "feedback" of governmental structures of different levels with public organizations, entrepreneurs, population, etc.

Implementation Monitoring Program creation and operation of UTC in the regions of Ukraine is to develop scientific and methodological principles, defining goals and objectives of monitoring the consistency of the study, the frequency of monitoring, the formation of monitoring and data collection, data processing, selection and justification of indicators and reference values, control measures and predicting changes in terms of regional cooperation.

3. The basis for the development of the Program for monitoring the conditions of operation of the UTC is the legislative and regulatory acts of Ukraine that guarantee the appropriate conditions for its existence, and regulate the methodical principles for the establishment and operation of the monitoring system.

The method of monitoring is based on requirements defined in certain legal documents: the main Constitution of Ukraine; Laws of Ukraine "On Local State Administrations", "On Information", "On Amendments to the Law of Ukraine" On Information Protection in Automated Systems", "On Protection of Personal Data", "On Access to Public Information", "On the Uniform State Demographic registry and documents confirming the citizenship of Ukraine, certify the person or his special status"; The Declaration on Environmental and Economic Development, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; Ukrainian Family Program, Order of the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of Ukraine on Methodical recommendations for the preparation of national and regional environmental monitoring programs, etc. The development of a program for monitoring the conditions for the functioning of the UTC begins with providing the general characteristics of the united territorial community for which it is created.

4. The main goal of monitoring operating conditions UTC is to assess the effectiveness, efficiency and completeness of the proposed policies and programs aimed at overcoming, elimination of negative tendencies in the functioning of UTC, and the development of appropriate health-improving measures during the definition of negative processes and phenomena aimed at its development.

On the basis of establishing the main goal of monitoring and procedures for its implementation, we can determine the main objectives of the monitoring program UTC operating conditions that are designed to change its position in the future, which include the following (Figure 1).

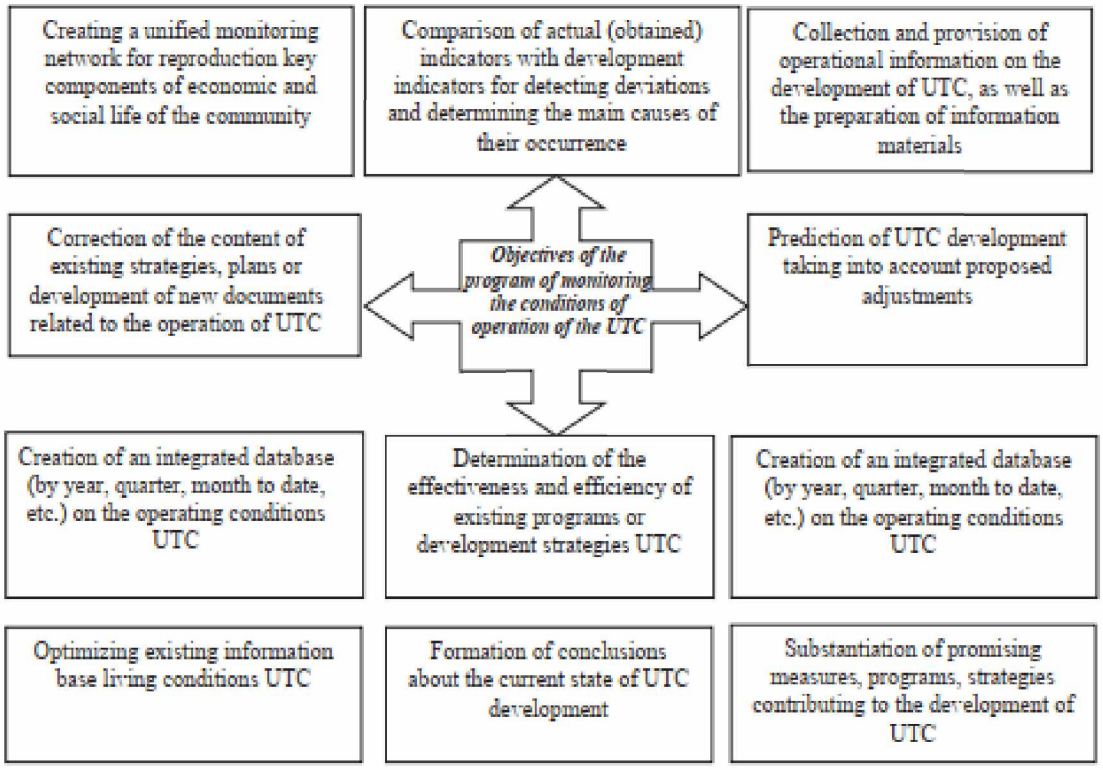


Fig. 1. Objectives of the program of monitoring the conditions of operation of the UTC

The main objectives of the program monitoring living conditions UTC shown in Table 2.

5. Conceptual forming position monitoring system UTC living conditions. Monitoring living conditions UTC is based on the relevant prin-

Table 2

Objectives of the program of monitoring the living conditions of the population of UTC

No.	Tasks
1	Organization of supervision under the terms of operation of UTC.
2	Collection, compilation and accumulation of data included in the proposed list of indicators that allow us to investigate the conditions of vital activity of UTC.
3	Obtaining at a given time quantitative and qualitative assessment of the state of the object of research.
4	Determining the strength and direction of impact risks that affect the functioning of UTC.
5	Construction of a typological profile of the conditions of vital activity of UTC.
6	Detection of deviations (absolute or relative) between actual and projected indicators.
7	Implementation and use of world experience in monitoring the conditions of operation of the UTC, as well as its use in improving the legal and regulatory framework for this process.
8	Construction of automated information database based on observations, data collection, scientific and reasonable process information that describes the state of socio-economic development UTC.
9	Development of the relevant regulatory acts on the regulation of the monitoring of the conditions for the operation of the UTC.
10	Implementation of information and analytical support for future decision-making in the field of life UTC.
11	Creating a monitoring center UTC operating conditions.
12	Development based on the results of monitoring recommendations for state and local authorities to make informed management decisions.

ciples under which common rules should understand this process, taking into account the features of the object of research and the needs of its subject. Therefore, monitoring should take place on the following principles (Table 3).

Methodical monitoring instruments based on appropriate tools. You can select the following approaches to the concept of monitoring tools living conditions of the region:

Table 3

Principles of monitoring the living conditions of UTC

No.	Name of principle	Characteristics
1	Preventive	The most important principle of monitoring is the timely, forward-looking character of the detection and response to negative trends of development that arise in the functioning of UTC.
2	Scientism	It consists of scientifically grounded principles of monitoring that allows to carry out research using the modern methodological tools and technical equipment.
3	Complexity	The essence of the principle is the coherence of the program in space and time.
4	Continuity observation	The essence of this principle is to determine the moment of transition of the research object from one state to another, enabling timely detect changes in the flow process or phenomenon that is studied.
5	Periodicity	Getting information about the changes and trends that occur in the functioning of the UTC at specified time intervals, which enables us to construct a trend model of the process or phenomenon being investigated.
6	Optimization	The principle consists in choosing the most effective indicators that characterize the object of study. Using these indicators can help you optimize information support decision-making.
7	Predictability	The principle consists in designing living conditions UTC software based on the ratio of the empirical sample and their correlation with the values defined by reference.

1) carrying out of monitoring using standard (criterion-estimating, normative or forecast) indicators acceptable for the given territory;

2) develop a system of evaluation indicators, allowing to provide quantitative and qualitative assessment of processes and phenomena that occur;

3) application of complex and integral indicators in order to determine trends in the development of vital activity of UTC;

4) substantiation of monitoring methods (analysis, synthesis and evaluation, induction and deduction, analogy and modeling) of the main components of the life of the UTC.

During the monitoring there is a comparison of calculated parameters with standard values.

6. Subjects monitoring system operating conditions UTC and their basic functions. The monitoring of the living conditions of the functioning of the UTC is carried out by the competent authorities, which may be represented by the state authorities; local self-government bodies (territorial communities); expert community (associations and scientific institutions, as well as advisory bodies established by state authorities and local self-government bodies representing the interests of citizens and business entities), legal entities and individuals whose monitoring activities are based on normative- legal basis. Interaction and relationships between these bodies on observation, data collection, storage and storage, processing and systematization, implementation of integrated (synthetic) and other parameters held on the basis of the mutually agreed activities in accordance with our program of monitoring operating conditions combined local communities.

Typical subjects monitoring system operating conditions may UTC regional administrations, district administrations in the regions, the administration of local communities, the activities of Information and Communication, finance, economic development, capital construction, planning and architecture, Housing, Infrastructure and tourism, labor and social Welfare; Department of Emergencies and Affairs of Population Protection from the Consequences of the Chernobyl Accident, Education and Science, Culture, Physical Culture and Sports, Health, Defense and Mobilization, State Migration Service, Pension Fund, Regional Centers employment, statistics; Department of Religious Affairs, Nationalities and Migration, families and youth; Services for minors; environmental inspection and so on.

Subjects of monitoring the conditions of operation of UTC carry out:

– long-term, systematic and one-time monitoring of the parameters characterizing the main components of the life of the united territorial communities;

– analysis, synthesis and evaluation of processes and phenomena occurring in the life of the united territorial communities;

– provide state authorities and local self-government with systematic and operative information on the living conditions of the united territorial communities;

– conduct basic and applied research, the results of which are published analytical reports, reports, monographs, dissertations, scientific guidance, etc. and provide for their introduction and practical implementation to state and local governments, academic institutions, legal persons.

The main five functions assigned to subjects monitoring the conditions of operation of UTC are given in Table 4.

Table 4

Functions of the monitoring subjects

No.	name of the function	Characteristics
1	Scientific and Methodological	Lies in the scientific study and the methodological procedures provided for monitoring key components of life UTC.
2	Informational	It turns out in the timely provision of monitoring of qualitative, relevant, reliable information about the object of research, economic and social phenomena and processes, to the extent necessary for the performance of monitoring tasks.
3	Corrective	It is aimed at organizing activities aimed at eliminating the identified negative trends and processes in the functioning of the UTC.
4	Prognostic	It consists in forecasting trends in the development of all components of life UTC considering proposed measures designed to ensure the development prospects of certain socio-economic process or phenomenon and possible ways and means to achieve these goals, based on plans that are based on the results of the monitoring operation UTC.
5	Checking	It consists in fixing of deviations in the operation of a given UTC management program.

Responsibility for the fulfilment of tasks and functions of monitoring is entrusted to actors performing this procedure. In addition, it must be foretold that the relationships of the monitoring subjects are based on such principles as coordination of actions at the stages of implementation of the program for monitoring the conditions of operation of the UTC; the effectiveness of the use of organizational structures, means of observation;

information interaction; assistance in the effective resolution of common monitoring tasks; responsibility for the completeness, timeliness and reliability of observation data and information used [1].

If monitoring is organized by several entities, a monitoring focal point is created. It is represented by an expert group composed of experts for each of which is assigned a separate direction of monitoring. By the decision of the created group, the plan for conducting the research is being developed, as well as the organizational issues of preparation, financing, timing and other. Also consist methodological principles of monitoring are defined and agreed objectives monitoring, methodological tools, the procedure for providing expert advice [1].

7. Stages of implementation of the program for monitoring the conditions of operation of the UTC. The program of monitoring the conditions of operation of the UTC is carried out in accordance with certain stages of its implementation.

The first stage — is an organizational one. Its essence is to determine the goals and objectives of the monitoring, the coordination of the period and the frequency of research. At the same stage, the formation of a surveillance system takes place, needs, volumes, sources of information are determined, and the primary information concerning the research object is taken into account, taking into account quantitative and qualitative indicators (demographic, social, statistical: labor resources, education, standard of living population, social and individual health, activities of educational and cultural institutions, the environment, etc.). In addition, this phase involves the development of forms for collecting and storing data; determination of costs associated with the introduction of monitoring and obtaining the necessary information; drafting job descriptions that include characterization activities, tasks, responsibilities of employees, qualifications and responsibilities. Contents of briefings, training of personnel in accordance with the objectives of the monitoring program. The second phase – the executive. It provides direct monitoring. Research conducted on the basis of the proposed instrument by which established causal relationships and trends of the components of the research object. Synthesis, which allows you to combine the results obtained in the process of analysis and justify the forces (measure of intensity) and trends (trends) of the impact of some

components of the research object on others. Assessment, which allows describing and characterizing the state of the research object as a unique combination of attributes. A comparison of the obtained results with normative (reference) indicators are carried out, which allows determining the state of the object of the study and on its basis to establish the diagnosis. At this stage, the reasons for the changes that are occurring and established the problems that cause them are substantiated.

The third phase of monitoring – controlling, is in control of processes and phenomena in the reproduction of social living UTC. Comparison of the results with the planned indicators are carried out. Possible options are being developed to help overcome the negative trends of development.

The fourth stage – management. Its essence is to make sound management decisions for the executive authorities, and to implement the planned activities (programs, development strategies). An assessment of the effectiveness of management decisions is obtained, based on the monitoring of the implementation of management decisions.

The frequency of monitoring once a year. However, a significant increase in the impact of socio-economic risks leads to an acceleration of changes in the living conditions of the regional society. Therefore, in this case, the frequency of monitoring may be monthly, quarterly or half-year.

8. The mechanism of implementation of the program for monitoring the conditions of operation of the UTC. Program monitoring operating conditions of UTC consists of parts such as organizational, executive, management.

The organizational part of the monitoring solves the problem of selecting the object of monitoring (a component of the reproduction of the life of the UTC), the formation of data arrays for monitoring and the choice of monitoring methods.

The tasks of the executive part of the monitoring system are to conduct an analysis of the monitoring object, obtain a general assessment of the status and assessment of changes, identify negative changes (deviations) from the reference indicators, and identify the symptoms of changes and admissible deviations.

Management performs certain tasks of monitoring: to develop health measures, their implementation, monitoring changes in the object of

research, development and implementation of the program of stabilization and institutional support.

Sequence monitoring living conditions UTC shown in (Figure 2). Organizational support UTC monitoring of living conditions given by (Figure 3).

The implementation of the monitoring of the conditions of vital functions of UTC functions should be carried out according to the structural-functional scheme (Figure 4), which provides functional interaction between

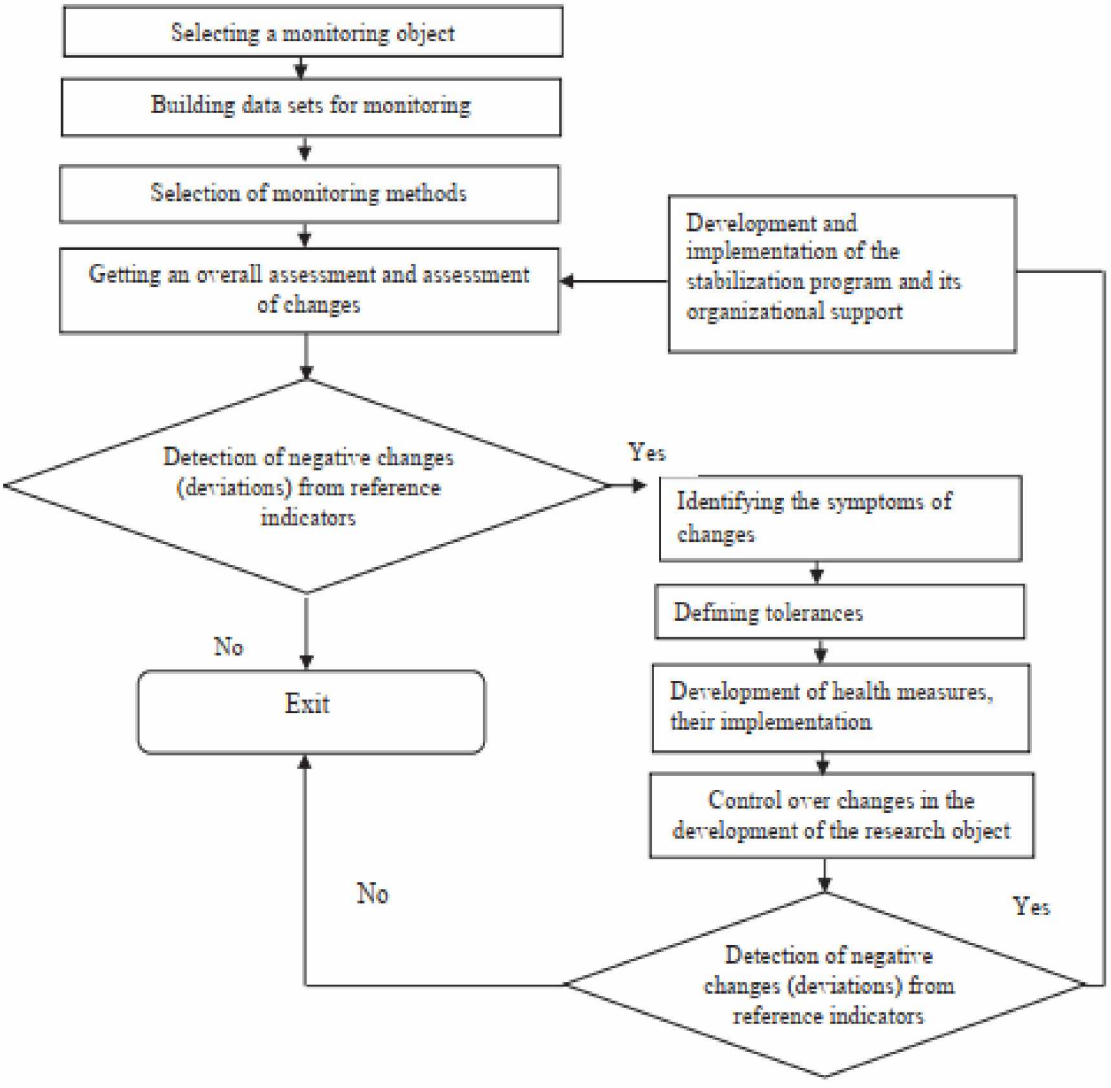


Fig. 2. Algorithm for constructing a procedure for monitoring the conditions of vital activity of UTC

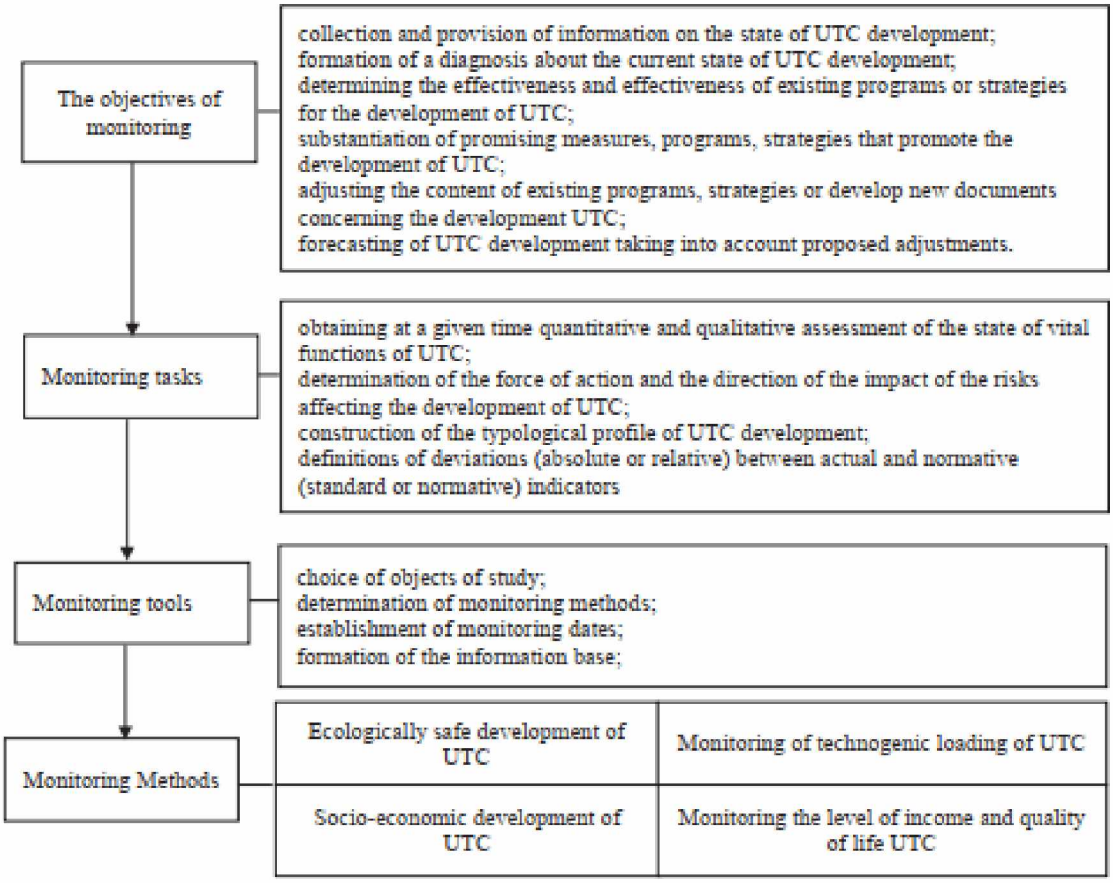


Fig. 3. Organizational support for monitoring the living conditions of the population of UTC

the subjects of monitoring in the collection and processing of information, diagnostics and control.

Monitoring living conditions UTC carried out by the method and parameters, which are elements of the mechanism diagnostics, which is a set of organizational, informational, methodological and management of interrelated sequential actions intended to identify trends in the development of life united local communities to develop effective strategies for stabilization economic and social development of the territory

The volume of funding and operation of monitoring are determined by local authorities under the Program Monitoring living conditions UTC. Funds from national and international donor organizations, for conducting research, sponsorship of legal entities and individuals may also be attracted.

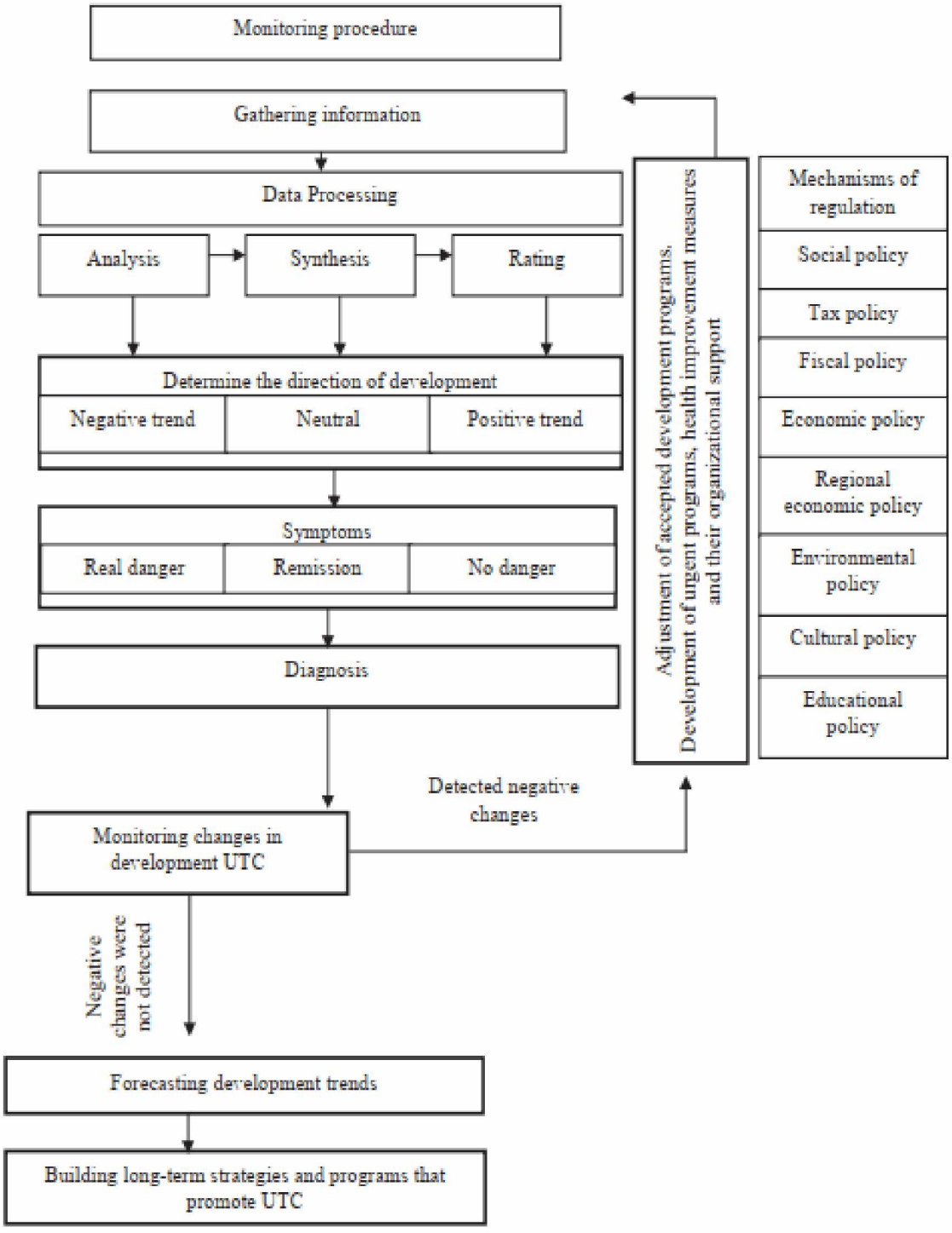


Fig. 4. Structural-functional scheme of monitoring of the development of UTC

9. The evaluation criteria of the program monitoring living conditions UTC. The effectiveness of the program for monitoring the conditions of vital activity of the UTC is to perform the management functions of the subjects of monitoring, namely the achievement of the stated goals and the implementation of certain tasks, which provides a basis for the rapid response to changes in the conditions of life of UTC.

The effectiveness of the program monitoring the living conditions of UTC are evaluated according to the criteria presented in Table 5.

Table 5

Criteria of the effectiveness of implementation of the program monitoring the conditions of life of UTC

№	Name criteria
1	Compliance with the requirements and deadlines for the implementation of the specified tasks of the monitoring program in accordance with the developed plan (development of documents (reports, analytical reports, reports, methodological recommendations, etc.) related to the monitoring procedure, content, level of preparation and proper execution of documents being developed).
2	Efficiency, completeness and quality of providing the necessary information by monitoring entities.
3	Completeness and reliability of received diagnostic cards and data bank.
4	Reduce the timing of developing and making managerial decisions.
5	The effectiveness of the use of existing organizational structures and means of monitoring the conditions of life of UTC.
6	Compliance monitoring schedules.
7	Optimization of financial resources to ensure the implementation of the monitoring program

Practical use of the results of monitoring living conditions UTC is information support of analytical and scientific-methodological study strategies, programs related to development of socio-economic sphere territory, namely social reforms aimed at raising the level and quality of life; issues to ensure constant in the labor market; overcoming the crisis demographic and ecological situation; preservation of health, accessibility and quality of health care; development of housing and communal services and consumer services, etc.

Monitoring the development of united territorial communities (demographic aspect)

Development UTC possible living conditions for the specific environment, both external and internal, which consists of many components. So the environment formed by the presence of natural and geographical, political, legal, economic, social, informational, educational, cultural, religious, ethnic and other space. The components of the internal environment should be considered reproduction of the population, the state of public health, the level and quality of his life, education, culture, marital status, type of professional activity, etc.

It is worth noting that presented in the findings built on the basis of preliminary results of field studies authors of articles that were obtained as part of a joint project of the Friedrich Ebert Foundation (Germany) and the Institute of Economic and Legal Research of the NAS of Ukraine (Ukraine) "Territorial Experience communities in eastern Ukraine: economic and legal aspects ", with the participation of the Public Union" The Program for the Promotion of the Revival and Integration of the East of Ukraine "and representatives of the Belokurakina, Chmyrivska and Lyman United Territorial Communities (UTC). Analytical results of the article are based on the use of official statistical information of the State Statistics Service of Ukraine and the Main Department of Statistics in Donetsk Region.

The said procedure began in 2014, against the backdrop of decentralization reform. The transition from centralized to decentralized management involves first and foremost the reform of the administrative-territorial system (ATS), that is, the division of the state's territory into certain parts of it for the purpose of organizing local management, which in turn is carried out by created newly formed administrative-territorial units of all levels – villages and settlements, districts, cities, and regions by public authorities [3].

Thus, in this study, the administrative-territorial system means a system of internal territorial structure of the state, whose mission is to develop, organize and ensure the territorial basis of local public authorities, according to which there is an organization functioning of local government and local government and ensured development regions, which contributes to the balanced development of the state as a whole.

Statistic data are also evidenced by changes in the administrative territorial structure of the country, and, according to official data published on the site, decentralization in Ukraine as of December 08, 2017 in Ukraine created 697 UTC. According to the forecast calculations at the beginning of 2018 as a result of administrative-territorial reform expected formation of about 1,500 wealthy communities. The structure of the newly formed UTC will include about 15% of local governments and local level will be living about 3.1 million people. The territory of the now-established UTC's in the oblasts of Ukraine is about 600 thousand hectares, which is about 9.5% of the country's total area of 60 million 362 thousand 800 hectares [4].

However, contrary to changes in the territorial structure of the country, the existing form of submission of statistical information remains unchanged, which in turn does not allow us to trace all social and economic changes. To date, statistics are provided in the traditional way, namely in the cities and districts of the region. Taking into account the fact that the process of creating UTC in Ukraine contributed to changing the ATS, there is a need for new forms of statistical information provision. This need is not caused by systematic and incomplete disclosure of statistical information on the official websites UTC and decentralization in Ukraine. Untimely response, including the State Statistics Service, the changes occurring in the territorial structure of the country, can't fully trace the dynamics of development processes UTC, which complicates not only the formation of scientifically grounded conclusions, but impossible prediction performance of UTC.

Proceeding from the foregoing, the coverage of socio-demographic problems in the development of UTC was carried out on the example of the Liman city UTC, since this very community completely united the existing Krasnoliman district, that is, became the successor of this territory. The existence of the published statistical comparative information (before and after the merger) provides an opportunity to analyze the trends of changes that have taken place since the beginning of the decentralization of power in this territory.

In addition, it should be noted that for today the community chosen as an example is the largest in Ukraine. In the future, with proper allocation of resources and a clear definition of the vectors of economic development, it

can reach the heights and become a model of successful implementation of decentralization.

The Kamyansky UTC was donated on November 17, 2015. The reason was the decision of the Krasnoliman City Council "On the Suspension of the Activities of Village and Village Councils", which was eliminated by joining the Krasnoliman City Council. Subsequently, 12 village councils joined the Krasnolymanska UTC. Thus, in the territory of Krasnolimansky district in November 2015 the UTC with the center in the city of regional subordination – Krasny Lyman – appeared. Subsequently, according to the Decision of the Supreme Council of Ukraine on February 4, 2016 m. Krasny Liman Donetsk region was renamed in. Lyman and UTC to Limanskaya integrated territorial urban community, composed as follows 40 settlements [5].

The major problem of almost all UTC East Ukraine is the rapid population decline. It should be noted that under the reproduction of the population of UTC, the authors understand the totality of three types of population movement: natural (continuous restoration during the change of generations), spatial (migration) and social (social mobility), which express the decisive line of the entire population movement, its inextricable connection with the process of reproduction and development of society as a whole. Each component Reproduction (number, distribution, age-sex, national, religious, marital and family structure) characterizes demographic processes in the community.

So long-term changes in the age structure of the population could become irreversible and significantly change the structure of its reproduction. In this case, research of the problems of reproduction of the population of the united territorial communities becomes of special importance. This problem is not an exception for the Liman City Integrated Territorial Community (Figure 5 and Figure 6).

The dynamics of the change in the size of the existing population of the Liman city UTC suggests that there is a long-term trend of its natural decline. So since 1991 until the formation of UTC and after unification, the trend remains variable. In early 2016, the population declined by almost a quarter, from 27.7 thousand people to 21.38 thousand people. ie by 23%. According to the results of the obtained trend model, it can be concluded

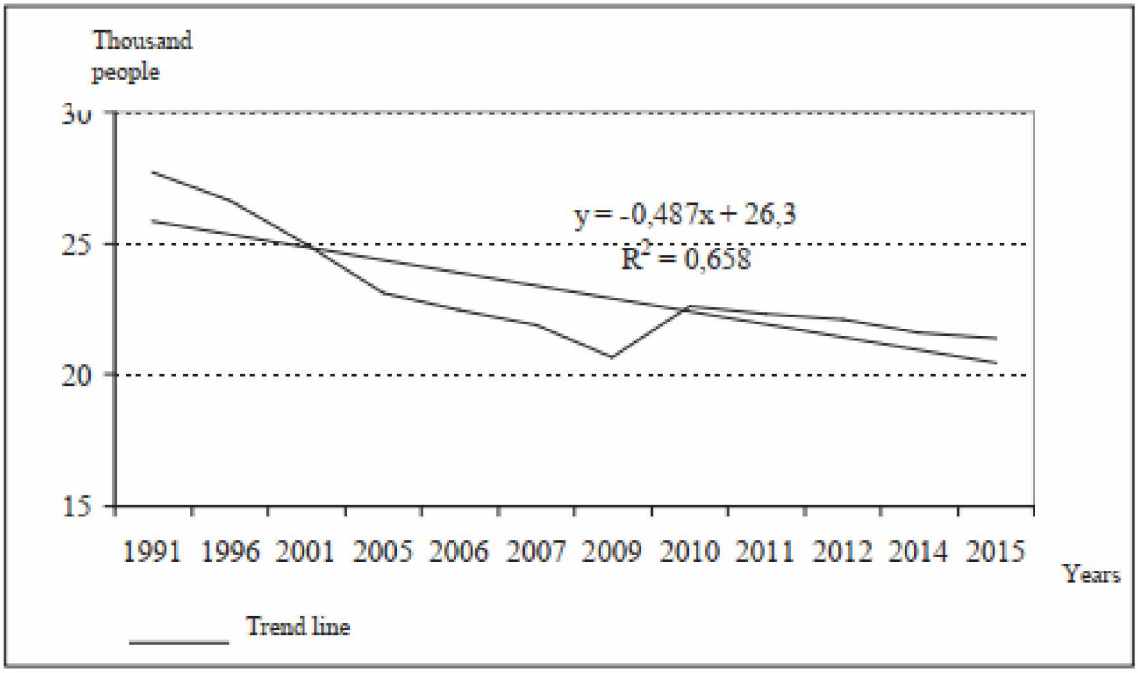


Fig. 5. Dynamics of available population Limanskaya urban local community before and after unification

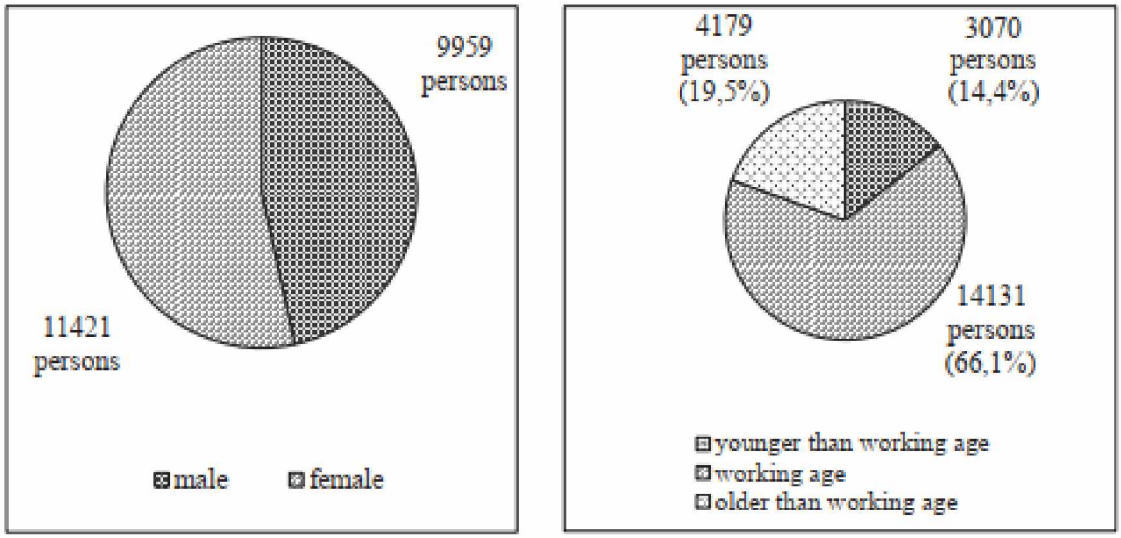


Fig. 6. Structure of the population of the Liman City Integrated Territorial Community in 2015

that on average, the population of the community annually decreased by almost 500 people. As noted, the negative social and demographic processes by the way, causing changes in the age structure of the population (Fig. 6).

It should be noted that the demographic aging of the UTC population of the East of Ukraine is conditioned by an increase in the proportion of older people in the total population ("aging from above"), the reasons for which are the changes in the nature of its reproduction. Recall that the "bottom-aging" occurs by gradually reducing the number of children due to fertility decline, it is not a characteristic of the eastern territories.

Changes in the age structure of the population of the Liman city UTC are marked by a steady increase in the proportion of older people in the context of a significant reduction in the proportion of children in total. So in 2015, the demographic burden on the able-bodied population (aged 15-64) by older people was 295 ‰ and that of the working age – 218 ‰ [6].

The transformation of the sex-age structure of the population and the narrowed type of its reproduction cause an increase in the proportion of people over the able-bodied age in the structure of the population of the community, which, in turn, increases the burden on the able-bodied population.

Therefore, given the current dynamics is likely that in the future the community will be narrowed characteristic type of population reproduction over a long period will increase the negative effects such as depopulation and aging population.

Furthermore, it should be noted that the aging population deepens gender asymmetry, which appears to increase the proportion of women in both working and non working age. The current situation exacerbates the reduction in men's life expectancy compared to women. High mortality and low life expectancy of men. This led to the fact that Ukraine men (male life expectancy 66.3 years) living almost ten years less than women (76.2 years) [7].

The increase in the mortality rate of men of working age in the Eastern regions is the result of the complex action of many processes. In particular, it may be due to the fact that men are engaged in activities that are characterized by a high risk of injury and mortality. So, for the community rapidly aging population dynamics characterized by a continued increase in women, especially retirement and retirement age, which makes special needs to ensure women's life. Special needs are manifested in the impossi-

bility of fulfilling a certain household work by women. In turn, this requires additional attention and assistance to the population side of the city government united communities.

Detected negative phenomena cause a chain effect and affect almost all spheres of life of the united territorial community. For example, in the social life of the community, aging affects the composition of the family, the epidemiological situation, needs and types of medical care. In economic life UTC population aging affects primarily on community budgeting and identifying areas of social policy. In addition, these processes are reflected in the structure of consumption of tangible and intangible goods, services and community savings. In the political life of the aging population, communities can influence the results of elections not only of city authorities, but also of presidential and parliamentary ones, due to the historical, educational, cultural and mental environment in which a generation of older age groups was raised.

There is no doubt that the more the age structure of the population of able-bodied youth; the easier it is to fulfill the task of providing the elderly. Thus, a special concern is reducing the number of young people, through which, above all, is to replenish the workforce. The low fertility rate and its long-term preservation significantly affect the natural reproduction of the population of the Liman Municipal Unified Territorial Community (Table 6).

Table 6

Dynamics of the natural movement of the Lyman CUTC population

Indexes	2009	2015
The number of births, people	233	172
The number of dead people	479	435
Natural increase (decrease) of population, persons	-246	-263
The birth rate (per 1,000 population)	11,3	8,0
Mortality rate (per 1,000 population)	23,2	20,35
Natural increase (reduction) of population (per 1000 population)	-11,9	-12,4

Compiled by the authors according to sources [8, 9]

It is proved that the birth rate as any other demographic process reflects the laws of reproduction of social life. The structure and the natural movement of the population depends primarily on decisions made by households. So, for a decision to have one child, or several children, and vice versa, the "childfree family" is influenced by household incomes, their material and living conditions, and the development of the social infrastructure of the territory. In addition, this level is conditioned by the current social policy of the state, which concerns the support of families with children, the level of health care, the existing system of education and culture, etc.

Statistical observation suggests that in recent years, there has been a significant decline in the number of births in the Limansky CUTC, from 233 in 2009 to 172 in 2015, which is almost 26.2% (61 persons); the total fertility rate decreased accordingly from 11.3 ‰ to 8.0 ‰ [8, 9]. While the mortality rate becomes speakers to increase. Another negative processes that affect the population structure Limanskaya CUTC is a high mortality rate, especially of working age, which instead tends to increase [9].

A comparative analysis of the sex-age structure of mortality suggests that high rates are recorded among the working population (mortality in the age group from 20 to 59 years is 35%, at the age of 19 years – 6.8%) [9], while in European countries – this older age group. You should also pay attention to the fact that in this age range of male mortality significantly higher than in women (78.4: 21.6%, respectively), which causes the development disparities between the number of men and women in the older age groups.

Exploring the social and demographic problems UTC east of Ukraine should pay attention to the phenomenon of migration. The impact of migration on the demographic situation is ambiguous. Migration processes of the population of the community can actively and quickly influence the reduction or increase of the population, changing its sex and age structure. It is established that the migration activity of the population is formed according to certain laws. The first one that generates positive net migration, which demonstrates the attractiveness of the local community united for life. The second one, which characterizes the negative balance, shows that there are both social and economic problems in the area.

The analysis of migration Limanskaya CUTC indicates that in recent years significant changes in migration flows of population did not occur (Fig. 6).

Thus, according to the data released by the State Statistics Service of Ukraine, it appears that the loss of population due to migration of community does not happen. However, it should be noted that State statistics captures only a tiny fraction of migrants, which data is received from the internal affairs bodies.

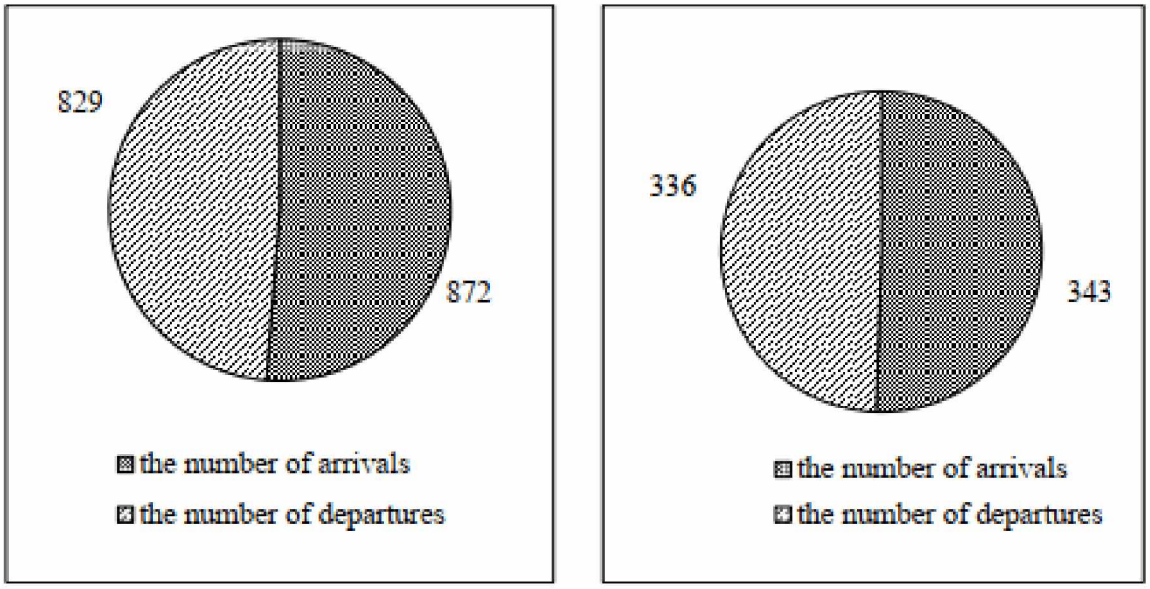


Fig. 7. Dynamics of migration flows Limanskaya urban population united local community in 2010 and 2015

Compiled by the authors according to sources [6, 8]

Given the fact that the institution of "residence" in Ukraine abolished and replaced by registration place of residence or stay, it appears that the availability of registration at employment is not mandatory. These events have created conditions for the intensification of labor displacement of the population, especially it has captured young people. Note that these flows of labor migration are within Ukraine, and the overall change in the population of the country is not affected. Vector those flows aimed at cities where there is a demand for labor. Also, the priority for internal migrants are those settlements where the average salary of workers is higher than the average in Ukraine.

Thus, according to the data released by the State Statistics Service of Ukraine, it appears that the loss of population due to migration of community doesn't happen. However, it should be noted that State statistics captures only a tiny fraction of migrants, which data is received from the internal affairs bodies.

The analysis of the dynamics of the migration processes of Donetsk region according to the age structure of the population shows that the bulk of the participants in these processes falls on the able-bodied part of the population. The intensity of migration processes of people of different ages is not the same. The most moving was a group of mostly young people aged 15 to 24 years (48.48% of the total number of migrants [6, 8]), at a time when school ends and in terms of getting a professional education or employment. However, one should also take into account the fact that migration processes are reflected not only in the size of the population, but also in its sex-age structure. In this way, it can be argued that the young and competitive population of Liman's CUTC participates in these flows of labor migration, being registered in the community.

Interstate migration also influences changes in the population of both Ukraine and Lyman CUTC. The problems of population accounting participating in interstate labor migration do not allow to create a reliable model of these displacements, as well as to determine the consequences of the impact of these flows on the reproduction of the social life of the community.

In the context of the study of UTC of the Eastern regions, it should be noted that the high migration activity of the population is due to the consequences of the ATO. So the aggravation of the situation in the East of the country can lead to a new wave of forced migration of the population. In connection with the relocation of the residents of the affected areas the average population density decreased by 20% [6, 8, 10], which is critical given the prospects of recovery potential settlement of Donbass. Some self-governing cities are on the verge of irreversible degradation due to the closure of core enterprises. The high proportion of settlements in the settlement structure of these regions, with the loss of a large part of the population as a result of internal displacement, complicates their future recovery [11, p. 174, 177]. So the proximity of ATO from the city of Limansky to the ITOT increases the risk of activating the labor movements of its inhabitants, which can be estimated as very high.

Monitoring of local communities combined
(combined support local communities by international donors)

Given the fact that the implementation of an integrated and comprehensive local government reform and territorial organization of power on the principles of decentralization has joined the international community that actively supports and allocates significant resources for successful implementation of the reform, it is appropriate to monitor donor UTC East region. The resulting generalization of information on the support of UTC by international donors allows us to make sound conclusions about the nature of the dynamics (successes or failures) of reform, as well as to build on their basis the forecasts for the further development of UTC.

In (Table 7) data on current international donor projects in Ukraine as of October 2017 are presented, from which the funds are then transferred to the UTC.

The data presented in the table shows that in the whole of Ukraine, almost 285 million dollars are involved in UTC. USA. (USD 65910000 + 13910279,19 + 161242899,51 + 13235360,90 + 30629529,45 = 284928069,10 million USA) CHF 13,550.470 = $ 13,910,279,19 million. USA. EUR 136.300.000 = $161.242.899.51 million USA. SEK 106,635,844 = $ 13,235,360.90 million. USA. CAD 38,314.098 = $ 30,629,529,45 million. USA

Taking into account the fact that the TC unification started in 2014, the redistribution of funding that took place in 2007, 2011 and 2013 took place. Activation of donor development assistance UTC dated 2014 year. Dynamics revenue development aid donor UTC consistent with general trends in the regions of Ukraine. The largest and most active donor countries are USA, Canada, EU countries.

The monitoring of the support of international donors of the UTC of the Luhansk oblast allowed the results presented below. In Luhansk region on 10.18.2017, there were four UTC, namely Novopskov, Bilokurakynska and township merged municipalities (TUTC), which started operation in October 2015. In the following year 2016, the Chmyriv SUTC was created in December, and the youngest is Troitsk SUTC, which was formed in April 2017. Since the period of existence of the last two TUTC an average year,

Table 7

List of existing donor projects UTC as of October 2017

The name of the program / project	Amount of assistance	Start date	End date
DESPRO project	9,3 million CHF	24.12.2007	24.12.2017
Municipal Finance Strengthening Initiative in Ukraine (MFSI II) Implementation	4,7 million USD	01.10.2011	31.12.2017
Gender budgeting in Ukraine	46,6 million SEK	12.11.2013	31.12.2018
UNDP / EU project "Community Based Approach to Local Development"	23,8 million EUR	01.01.2014	30.12.2017
Swedish-Ukrainian project "Supporting decentralization in Ukraine"	31,8 million SEK	08.09.2014	31.12.2018
Local government and rule of law in Ukraine	28,3 million SEK	01.10.2014	31.12.2017
Expert Support for Governance and Economic Development (EDGE)	18,8 million CAD	10.11.2014	31.07.2019
Restoration of governance and reconciliation on the territories of Ukraine affected by the crisis	3 million USD	01.01.2015	31.12.2017
Partnership for Urban Development (PROMIS / PLEDDG)	19,5 million CAD	27.03.2015	30.06.2021
E-Governance for Accountability of Government and Community Participation (EGAP)	4,3 million CHF	01.05.2015	31.03.2019
Development of a course for strengthening local self-government in Ukraine (PULSE)	8,2 million USD	14.12.2015	13.12.2020
U-LEAD program	102 million EUR	01.01.2016	30.06.2020
Joint UNDP / UN Women Program	10 million EUR	01.05.2016	30.11.2017
DOBRE program	50 million USD	08.06.2016	07.06.2021
Sustainable local development in rural areas, Chernivtsi and Odessa regions	500 thousand EUR	01.12.2016	31.05.2018

Compiled by the authors from data sources [12]

talk about the results in Figures not appropriate, because then presented in the analysis of international donors only support communities that formed in 2015.

According to the Law of Ukraine "On a voluntary association of local communities" in the Luhansk region near Novopskov Novopskov Osynivska town and village councils united in Novopskov village territorial community administrative center in the urban settlement Novopskov. The total area of SUTC – 226 square meters. km, population – 12,316 thousand. people (01/01/2015): urban population – 9868 persons, rural population – 2,448 people [13, p. 13].

According to the operational data, the volume of capital investment in the district enterprises in 2015 amounted to 13 million UAH. During this period there is no information regarding the number of implemented projects. However, in the report on completed projects, which on the official site Novopskov TUTC noted that the volume of construction works by MTD is 900 thousand. UAH. During 2015, 21 residential buildings with a total area of 2.2 thousand square meters were put into operation. meters. On energy saving measures in the maternity home of Novopskovsky RTMO from the regional budget received a subvention in the amount of 999.3 thousand UAH. Within the framework of the EU / UNDP "Local Development CBA" 4 NGOs implement micro projects. The total amount under the micro-projects is 1.2 million UAH, of which the project funds are 870 thousand UAH, 13 thousand UAH were allocated from the rayon budget, community contributions – 61 thousand UAH, funds of rural and settlement budgets – 237 thousand UAH [13 p. 14].

In 2016, Novopiskovskaya SOTH, with the support of international donors, implemented 19 projects, totaling 9.5 million UAH. The budget of Novopskovskaya SOTG for 2016 was approved without a basic and reverse grant, in addition in 2016 Novopskovskaya UTC received 1507 thousand UAH. subvention for maintenance of secondary education per 1 inhabitant, which indicates its ability [13 p. 13].

The main volume of the ITD was aimed at the introduction of street lighting in the village of Osinove for innovative technologies. As part of this project, support and photomodules were installed on the main street of the village of Slobozhansky. The project was carried out with the par-

ticipation of the NGO "Osynivska" Novopskov village council and the EU / UNDP "Local Development [13 p. 15].

At the expense of the state subvention for the overhaul of the building of the preschool educational institutional "Teremok" of Novopiskovskaya village council with the use of energy saving technologies, 1.4 million UAH was spent. Street lighting has been reconstructed using innovative technologies in the village of Makartetine. Modern lamps with LED lamps installed on existing supports with the cost of 83 750 thousand UAH. The capital repair of the communal institution "Preschool educational institution" Kindergarten "Novopskovskaya village council for the amount of 826 580 thousand UAH was carried out. Thus, the total amount of state subsidy for 2016 was – 2,274,059 million. UAH. [14].

From the development budget in 2016, assistance was received in the total amount of almost UAH 2,974,231 million. Which went to the reconstruction of the roof of the "Novopskov settlement house of culture of the village Novopskov" cost 877 251 thousand UAH. Major repairs of sidewalks in the village of Novopskov, st. School in the amount of 91 657 UAH. Pavement tracks in Novopskov village on the street were repaired. The main cost was 461300 UAH. and carried out major repairs of asphalt road surface street. Gas pipeline in the village of Novopskov in the amount of 560 432 UAH. and on the street. Vishneva in the village of Osinove for the sum – 923 591 UAH. [8].

Overhaul roof two-storey building Municipal institution "Preschool nursery school-kindergarten" Firefly "Novopskov village council made to the amount of 355,562 UAH. Cost saving technologies have been used in the roof overhaul "pre-schools nursery-kindergarten "Firefly-"was – 518 171 UAH. Overhaul Regulations "Bell" Novopskov CP (insulation facade) spent 177,733 UAH. Major repairs and roof insulation 'preschools nursery-kindergarten "Bell" of Novopskov village council cost of 372,695 UAH. Total spent 1,424,161 million. UAH. [14].

At the expense of the settlement budget, in 2016, children's and sports equipment was purchased; a playground in the "Aidar" square of the village Novopskov for a total of UAH 129,077 thousand was arranged. The arrangement of the site near Novopskovsky DCHC (Ukrainian street) cost 65,528 thousand UAH. Purchase of children's and sports equipment,

arrangement of a playground in the village. Osynove 1 Street. Backbone at the House of Culture Hazivnykiv – 91 590 thousand. UAH. On the laying of paving slabs on the street. Ukrainian DCMA spent at Novopskov – 43 466 thousand. UAH. So the total was 329 661 thousand. UAH.

At the expense of co-funded subvention from the state budget to the local budgets for the formation of the infrastructure of the UTC (1 million 200 thousand UAH) and the settlement council (198 thousand UAH) in 2016 a new garbage truck for the community utilities was purchased. Since 2017 is not yet complete, definitive data to support UTC international donors have not yet.

In the same way, the monitoring of the MIF of the Bilokurakina SUTC is to be presented. This community was formed as one of the first in Lugansk region in August 2015 by bringing together 7 village and 1-village councils. According to the information provided on the official site of the community, the area of the Belokurakinska SUTC is 789.50 square meters. The total number of settlements included in the UTC is – 24. The population of SUTC as of January 1, 2017 was equal to – 13 700 thousand persons. SUTC Administrative Center – Belokurakine village.

Similarly, Novopiskovskaya SUTC in Bilokurakina SUTC in 2015 does not contain information regarding the number of implemented projects. However, in order to draw conclusions, it can be reflected in the dynamics of the ITD through capital investments in actual prices (ths. UAH per person) for the period 2010-2015, which is presented in Fig. 8

From the figure, we can conclude that the dynamics of capital investments for the 2010-2015 year is not stable trends. There are constant fluctuations, but in 2015 the observed increase in investment, which may indicate an increase in donor communities.

During 2016 a total of 28 projects were implemented in the amount of 14.25 million UAH, of which 6 work out for a total of 903 thousand UAH. continue and now in 2017, the Belokurakinska SOTG In 2016, applied for and became the winner in the competition for investment programs and regional development projects, which are realized at the expense of the state fund of regional development under the project for the total amount of UAH 2.4 million. "Major repair of the highway on the street. Podgornaya, smt. Bilokurakine ", according to the project" Overhaul of the building of the Central ambu-

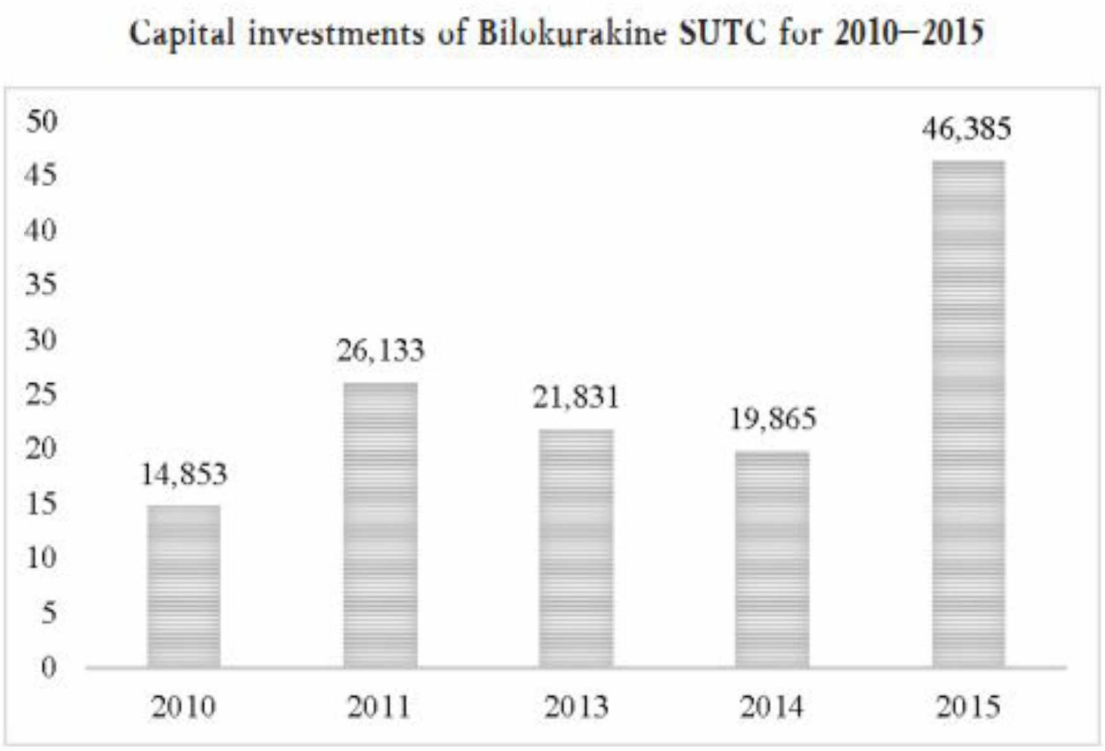


Fig. 8. Dynamics of capital investments (ths. UAH) for the period of 2010-2015

Compiled by the authors from data source [15]

latory of general practice of family medicine, the village Bilokurakino "in the amount of 4.1 million UAH. In 2016, the implementation of the project "Capital repairs of the House of Children and Youth Creation" was completed with the support of the IOM Mission in Ukraine. Through international technical assistance for the project to receive 1.0 mln. UAH. in addition, at the expense of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), repair work was carried out on the premises of the pre-school educational institutions "Sonechko" and "Berezka" in the village of Bilokurakine and the kindergarten "Zyrochka" with. Nescheretove totaling 1.0 mln. UAH.

The total amount of subventions from the state budget to local budgets for the formation of joint infrastructure TG 2016 was 12,421,717 million. UAH. At the expense of subventions from the state budget received from international donors purchased a vacuum machine for cleaning cesspools and transportation of waste to disposal sites for the amount of 794 280 thou-

sand. UAH. excavator construction, loading, maintenance and other work which cost 839,000 thousand. UAH, garbage truck worth 896,000 thousand. UAH. a tractor with a trailer and a mower for the amount of 277 700 thousand UAH, a dump truck with a value of 737 000 thousand UAH, a motor grader for the construction of road infrastructure, costing 2 348 000 million UAH. The dump truck was purchased at a cost of 750 750 thousand UAH, an auto hydrodynamic with a value of 1 517 700. Thus, the attracted sum amounted to 8 160 500 million UAH.

Due to the MTD in Bilokurakina SUTC, the capital repair of the water supply system in the village was made. Kuryachivka, worth 592 093 thousand UAH, as well as water supply systems with. Bunchukivka – the cost of 639 745 thousand UAH. Total – 1 231 838 million UAH. Reconstructed administrative building under the village club in the village. Oleksandropil, the cost was 370 804 thousand UAH. Reconstructed administrative building with auxiliary buildings and structures under the utility "Belokurakino-komunservis" price – 813 517 thousand. UAH. The total amount of aid was – 1,184,321 mln. UAH.

Capital repairs of sidewalks with the total value of 621 739 thousand UAH were made. Repaired parts of roads with a total value amounted to – 482 749 thousand. UAH. Major repairs of roads costing 740 570 thousand UAH were made.

At the expense of the State Fund for Regional Development, the water supply system was restored, village. Oleksandropil in the amount of 305 200 thousand UAH. Additionally allocated 896 400 thousand. UAH. to purchase machines for vacuum cleaning cesspools and transportation of waste to disposal sites, and the excavator – 997 900 thousand. UAH. Total 2 199 500 million UAH.

According to the local budget in 2016 was reconstructed street lighting in villages: Nescheretove; Pankivka; Tsiluykove; Shaparivka; Aleksandropil; Kuryachivka; Popovka; Homenkove first. The recreation area and the stadium on the square. Mira village Belokurakine; Recreation area in Kuryachivka; Purchased and installed 10 playgrounds in rural communities. The cost amounted to 448.083 thousand. UAH.

By 2017, the strategy provided for the implementation of 64 regional development projects for a total amount of UAH 50.7 million. For the 1st half of

2017 the total volume of investments in the economy Bilokurakyne Raion was – 36.6 million. UAH., Which is 3.7 times more in investments over the same period last year (H1 2016 – 9.9 million. UAH) or 1911.1 UAH. per person

The volume of capital investments for the 1st half of 2017 in agriculture is 13.3 million. UAH., In education – 4.8 mln. UAH., In the field of culture – 1,5 mln., In the field of medicine – 1,4 milliard UAH, infrastructure – 15.6 million UAH.

According to sources of financing 1,0 mln. UAH. or 2.7% – funds UNDP Children's Fund (UNICEF), 1.0 mln. or 2.7% – funds IOM 5.9 mln. or 16.1% – state budget, 2.2 mln. UAH. or 6.0% – means the regional budget, 13.2 mln. or 36.1% – local budgets, 13.3 mln. UAH., or 36.4% – own funds of enterprises and organizations.

During 2017, at the expense of the local budget, capital repairs of the city transition were carried out in the villages of Neskertovo, Kuryachivka, Tsilyukovo. Reconstructed street lighting in villages: Oleksiivka, Zayikivka, Lubyanka, Lyzine. The total cost amounted to – 182 244 thousand. UAH. Also made major repairs of roads in the village. Bilokurakina for the amount of 2 302 820 million UAH. Total spent 2 485 064 million UAH. [15].

Conclusions. Thus, summing up the results of the monitoring of the functioning of UTC in Ukraine by the example of the Eastern regions (Donetsk, Luhansk) concluded that the vital activity of UTC occurs in the specific historical conditions that have developed in a certain territory. It is determined by various system activities in all spheres of society: economic, social, political and spiritual. The most important problem of the development of almost all UTC's of the East of Ukraine is the rapid reduction of the population. Changes in the number of actual population Limanskaya MOTH suggests that there is a long-term tendency of its natural decline, and that the negative social and demographic processes affecting the change in the age structure of the population.

It was proved that the transformation of the sex-age structure of the Lyman CUTC population and the narrowed type of its reproduction leads to an increase in the proportion of people over the working age in the structure of the population of the community, which, in turn, increases the burden on the able-bodied population.

Considering the dynamics and structure of migration flows, set the probability narrowed type reproduction of the population over a long period in the future of the community. The consequences of such a situation among which are depopulation and aging of the population are outlined.

Taking into account the aforementioned, it was stated that special attention and analysis is required for the issues of socio-economic consequences of aging of the population, in particular, the impact of these processes on production, consumption, health care, social assistance, investment, and, in turn, on the general contemporary socio-economic conditions characterized by increasing the burden on the working population.

In addition, the need to focus on the study of the peculiarities of demographic processes has proved necessary, since the latter are characterized by persistence and inertia, which leads to irreversible changes in the economy and politics.

It is proved that the development of UTC in Ukraine significantly affects assistance from international donors through grants to create jobs (IOM), infrastructure (UNDP), the development of strategies for the development UTC (International Renaissance UNDP) empowerment at the local level (U -LEAD), assistance in the process of transition to democracy (USAID), community building and community-based partnerships (Eastern Europe Foundation), etc.

The monitoring of international donor support of UTC has allowed to establish that today in Ukraine there are about 40 international donor organizations and foundations. Among the largest donors in terms of funding and number of projects in Ukraine for the period 1996-2016 are: USA, Canada, Germany, Japan, Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, Denmark and UN organizations, World Bank, EBRD, OECD. According to the areas of intended use of the ITD, the following are considered as priority: national security and defense; nuclear safety, without taking into account the Chernobyl fund; governance and civil society; regional development; renewal of Donbass and support refugees; health care; energy and energy efficiency. Therefore, for example, monitoring of the Eastern regions (for example, Lugansk region) was conducted as an example.

It is established that during the period of 2014-2017 in total in Ukraine to UTC involved almost 285 million dollars. USA. The dynamics of donor

aid for UTC development coincides with the general trends in the regions of Ukraine. The largest and most active donor countries are USA, Canada, EU countries.

On the basis of monitoring of the MoD of Novopiskovskaya SUTC it was determined that the total amount of international assistance for 2015-2016 year amounted to UAH 22.5 million. By 2015 13 million. UAH., In 2016 – 9.5 mln. USD. with a population of 12,316 thousand people in the community. In the Belokurakina SUTC, the population was 13,226 thousand. (Now 13,700 people), which is 910 more than in Novopskovskaya. Donor assistance to community Bilokurakynskiy for 2016 was – 14.25 million. UAH. That at 4.75 mln. UAH. more than in the same period in the neighboring community. This situation shows the one hand the absolute consistency in the distribution of aid between communities in terms of conceptual decentralization reform in Ukraine, on the other such trends need to establish the main causes no equality donor.

It was found that in Novopskovskaya and Bilokurakina SUTC the majority of donor funds went to infrastructure development, namely repair of roads, sidewalks, social facilities (clubs, schools, kindergartens, hospitals, etc.), lighting.

Most active assistance received from donors such as the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) – in Bilokurakynskiy DUTC in Novopskov DUTC – EU / UNDP.

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