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**ZOOECOLOGICAL  
APPROACHES IN THE  
IMPLEMENTATION OF  
THE SUSTAINABLE  
DEVELOPMENT  
STRATEGY FOR  
RURAL TERRITORIAL  
COMMUNITIES OF  
THE WEST POLISSYA**

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*The article analyses the necessity of studying the state of animal husbandry at the regional level and its importance to the development of rural territorial communities. It also presents the number dynamics of farm animals in enterprises, farms and households and the products obtained for the period from 1995 to 2019 on the territory of the West Polissya region in the section of Rivne and Volyn regions. As a result, a significant decrease in the number of animals was found, with the exception of poultry, the number of which increased 2.3-2.4 times.*

*It was found that the change in the number of basic farm animals affected the production of the relevant products. From 1995 to 2019, the number of egg production increased significantly and the number of dairy products, wool, and meat (in slaughter weight) decreased in Rivne region. Poultry meat, which is significantly cheaper than pork or beef, is also a major part of meat products made in the West Polissya region.*

*It is revealed that the main contribution to the development of animal husbandry in the West Polissya region is made by households, where a greater number of the main types of agricultural animals are concentrated (in 2019, 80% of cows, 75% of pigs, 92% of sheep and goats). Therefore, one of the conditions for improving its development is the use of various mechanisms to stimulate the evolvement of individual farms, farms and cooperatives.*

*Measures to improve livestock leverage have been proposed as one of the important factors contributing to the implementation of sustainable development strategies for rural united territorial communities.*

**Key words:** *sustainable development of rural united territorial communities, dynamics of the number of farm animals, types of agricultural products, agricultural production per person, average annual milk yield per cow.*

**Tabl. 5. Fig. 4. Lit. 15.**

**Problem statement and analysis of recent research.** One of the important factors influencing the development of rural territorial communities in the context of their sustainable development strategy is the achievement of sustainable agricultural development, which contributes to improving the quality of life of the local population. Unfortunately, a large proportion of agricultural enterprises are unprofitable, and the profitability of production of most agricultural products is insufficient to ensure its widespread reproduction. In turn, the low profitability of production hinders the modernization of agriculture, the introduction of new agrotechnologies, the updating of the material and technical base [1; 14].

Each region of Ukraine has its historical, cultural and socio-economic features. Therefore, the determination of priorities for sustainable ecological development for each region requires deep (fundamental) and detailed (applied) research into the current environmental, demographic and socio-economic situation [13].

Today, in Ukraine, the understanding of the special role of agriculture as one of the main mechanisms for sustainable development of rural communities has not yet emerged. The Rural Development Concept envisages the creation of equal conditions for the support of agricultural producers, regardless of their type, size, form of ownership and management, as well as diversification of agricultural production. There are two main interrelated industries in the agricultural sector - crop and livestock. Livestock, pig breeding, poultry farming, sheep breeding and less common rabbit farming, fisheries, beekeeping, animal husbandry and others are part of the Ukrainian livestock industry. However, the current state of the industry does not currently meet its potential and needs additional attention from the state. Therefore, ensuring a steady increase in production of products for the needs of the internal market, in particular, to ensure physiological standards of nutrition for the population, increase exports of products, production of organic fertilizers and increase the efficiency of the industry has become one of the main objectives of the strategy of livestock development [1; 2].

Achieving the goal of livestock development in accordance with the strategic directions of agricultural development of Ukraine for the period up to 2020 was envisaged due to the implementation of systematic measures to ensure extended reproduction of the herd, increase the use of livestock of farm animals, create optimal size farms and farms of all forms of ownership and management; restructuring of the forage base, improvement of meadow-pasture forage production, expansion of areas of cultural irrigated pastures; improvement of existing and creation of new cattle breeds adapted to local conditions; introduction

of intensive technologies of cattle keeping with the use of the latest means of complex mechanization and automation of production processes on farms and complexes; improving the productivity of animals; improvement of economic relations between agricultural and processing enterprises; implementation in the production of scientific and technological progress.

Today, due to intensive farming and the increase in the number of animals, there is a need to change the model of animal husbandry management and the use of advanced technologies, which he considers in his writings Arda Aydin [3]. Especially important is the introduction of a system of automatic and continuous monitoring and control of animal health and conditions of their maintenance.

With regard to pig farming, most attention is paid to the use of a variety of feeds enriched with bio-organic complex of iron, phosphorus and calcium, as well as amino acids.

The development of animal husbandry, dictated by the need to provide food to the population, also influences the development of crop production. In particular, the waste generated is organic fertilizers, the introduction of which contributes to the increase of soil fertility, increase of the content of nutrients in it and activation of the development of microorganisms. On the other hand, intensive livestock development can have a negative impact on the environment and public health. The negative effects include: the need for large quantities of fresh water; is a source of ammonia, methane and other gases into the air; As a result of violation of technology of keeping animals and storage of waste (manure, litter, liquid secretions), nitrogen, phosphorus and other nutrients enter the surface water, and when high doses of manure are introduced into the soil according to Palapa N.V. etc. Soils are sanded and contaminated with residues of heavy metal salts [4].

The state of animal husbandry development in Ukraine and peculiarities of its investment support were considered in his works Lavruk O.V. [5]. The complex situation in its sub-sectors, which is caused by the decrease in the number of animals and the decrease in production of products, is analyzed by Brik M.M. [2]. He attributes to a number of problems that need urgent solution: insufficient feed base, mostly poor quality of products, lack of stability in state support of agricultural producers, unpredictable pricing policy, undeveloped export potential and, as a consequence, lack of markets, etc.

Modern elements of beef production to promote the development of specialized beef cattle breeding in Ukraine are cited in his work by A.M. Ugnivenko and others, where it is argued that the growth of the cattle breeding economy is driven not only by the presence of beef cattle, but also by special technologies, as well as the ability to manage an herd based on animal behavior in different conditions [6].

Much attention is paid to the development of the pork market. According to Grischenko N.P., the negative dynamics of the pig population is explained by the decline in low-level veterinary production facilities as a way of managing the risk of African swine fever (ASF) [7].

The influence of the reduction in the supply of pork due to the decrease in the number of pigs and the loss of its production, as well as the rise in the price of poultry meat on the increase in purchasing, wholesale and retail prices, said Kopitets N.G. As a result of the decrease in the solvency of the population, the position of pork producers in the domestic meat market is lost, and the share of pork in the structure of meat production in Ukraine tends to decrease [8].

Vinichenko I.I. conducted an analysis of the current tendencies, problems and prospects of functioning of the poultry industry development in Ukraine, which occupies the largest share among the livestock areas, structure, features of its placement, as well as the influence on providing the population with products. etc. [9], Pirogov S.V. [10], Polegenka M.A. [11].

The current state of sheep farming and its breeding base, Vdovichenko Yu. V. etc. [12]. Considering the priority areas of development, the authors argue that the creation of an export-oriented industry requires changes in the structure of the herd in terms of productivity, the formation of sheep masses per meat, increasing the number of meat-sheep sheep, attracting investments, state support in the creation of large enterprises.

As a result of the analysis of literary sources, it was found out that it is relevant to study the state of animal husbandry in Ukraine at the regional level in order to identify indicators that contribute to the achievement of strategic goals of agricultural development and those that require support and decision-making on the priority application of appropriate measures to stop the negative dynamics (for example, reducing livestock and their products).

The purpose of the study was to substantiate the need for the development of animal husbandry as a priority area of the strategy for sustainable development of rural communities in the West Polissya region.

**Material and methods of research.** To carry out the study of the state of animal husbandry and determine its role for the development of rural territories of the West Polissya region, the following was used: the data of the Main Directorate of Statistics in Rivne and Volyn Oblasts, statistics collection "Livestock of Ukraine" (2018), other statistical materials.

In the course of the study the following basic methods were used: systematic analysis (comprehensive analysis of the relationship between the number of livestock and production), comparative (defining common and distinctive features of livestock development on the territory of Rivne and Volyn oblasts in farms of all categories), and graphical method (for visual presentation of results).

**Research results.** West Polissya region is located in the far northwest of Ukraine. It includes two oblasts of Volyn and Rivne with a total area of 40.2 thousand km<sup>2</sup>; 2.19 million inhabitants.

The proportion of rural residents in the region in 2019 was 50%. Due to the low level of urbanization, the average population density (54 people per km<sup>2</sup>) is much lower than the average for the country, the smallest among all economic districts. A

considerable surplus of labor resources has been formed in the region, especially in rural areas. This causes significant pendulum migration and departure of residents for seasonal work in both Ukraine and other countries.

Livestock development in the West Polissya region was analyzed in the light of the dynamics of the following indicators:

- number of farm animals by region;
- number of cattle, pigs, goats, sheep and poultry in enterprises, farms and households in the West Polissya region from 2011 to 2019;
- production of basic livestock products (meat in slaughterhouse, milk, eggs, wool);
- production of different types of meat products (beef and veal, pork, lamb and goat, poultry, rabbits, horse);
- production of agricultural products (meat, milk and eggs) per person;
- average annual milk yield per cow in enterprises and households.

In 2019, the number of poultry (14892.5 thousand heads) prevailed in the West Polissya region, followed by pigs (529.6 thousand), followed by cattle (248, 8 thousand heads), there were significantly fewer sheep and goats (31.7 thousand heads).

The dynamics of the number of farm animals in the territory of the West Polissya by region for the period from 1995 to 2019 are shown in Table. 1.

*Table 1*

**Dynamics of the number of farm animals in the territory of the West Polissya, by region, for the period from 1995 to 2019, thousand heads**

Year	Volyn region					Rivne region				
	Cattle		Pigs	Sheep and goats	The bird is domestic	Cattle		Pigs	Sheep and goats	The bird is domestic
	total	including cows				Cattle	including cows			
1995	666,4	278,7	387,7	40,3	3278,8	646,5	255,3	429,7	35,2	3056,8
2000	406,2	219,1	346,7	23,0	3171,7	382,3	208,9	360,7	18,1	3002,6
2005	282,1	174,5	292,5	18,0	3722,7	264,8	165,6	313,4	18,3	4181,7
2010	213,0	129,3	333,4	15,9	5558,2	190,9	121,0	335,1	15,5	5432,5
2015	168,3	112,0	292,9	16,7	7021,1	154,2	104,2	296,1	17,3	6881,3
2016	156,8	103,8	307,1	16,9	7538,3	145,5	97,4	282,0	17,7	6645,7
2017	152,8	101,9	316,5	16,8	7927,8	142,0	95,4	239,1	17,3	6610,9
2018	138,3	91,6	315,5	17,0	7844,1	139,4	94,2	238,6	17,4	7372,9
2019	130,3	86,5	285,9	16,3	7560,1	118,5	82,6	243,7	15,4	7332,4

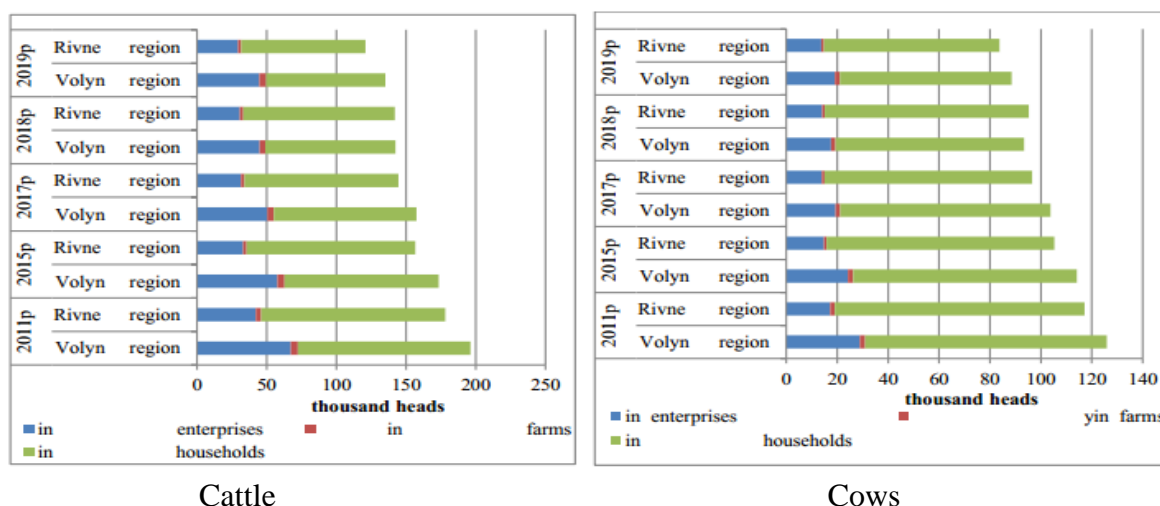
Source: formed according to data of the Main Directorate of Statistics in Rivne and Volyn Oblasts

From the table. 1 data shows that in the period from 1995 to 2019 only the number of poultry increased by 2.3-2.4 times, both in the Rivne and Volyn regions. Unfortunately, there is a decrease in the number of cattle, pigs, sheep and goats.

The Volyn region makes a major contribution to the livestock development of the West Polissya region. On the whole, the region is characterized by a negative trend in livestock development, which can be seen as a threat to agricultural development.

The dynamics of the number of cattle, pigs, goats, sheep and poultry in enterprises, farms and households in the West Polissya region by section from 2011 to 2019 is shown in Fig. 1-3 (as of January 1).

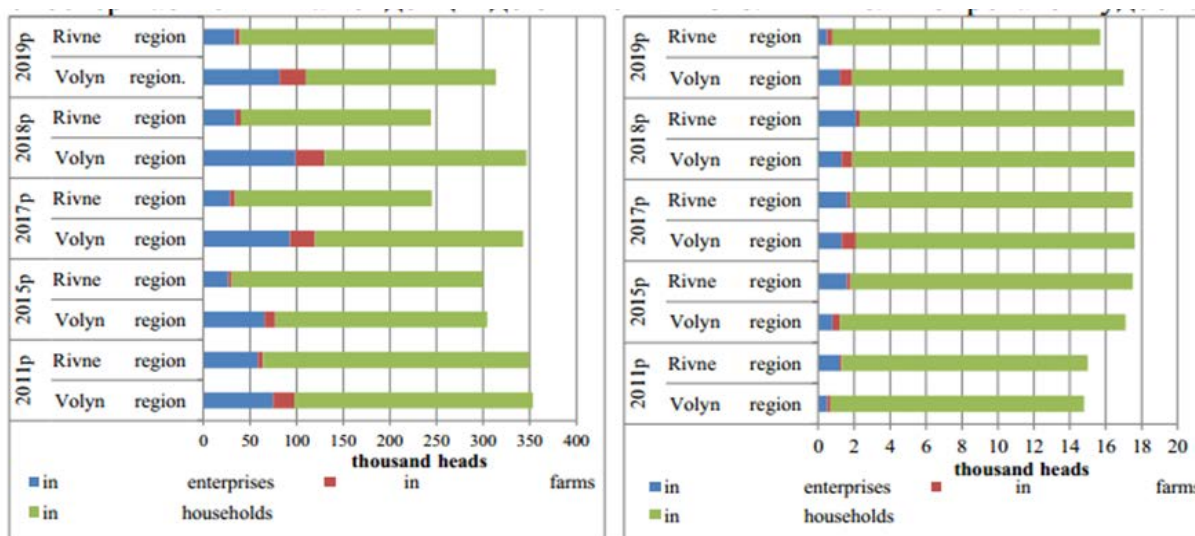
Shown in Fig. 1 data show that the largest number of cattle is in households and makes 63-77% of the total number of heads, and the smallest – in farms – 2-3%. The ratio of cows to the number of cows in enterprises, farms and households is respectively 14-22%: 1-2%: 75-85%. It should be noted that throughout the period under review, there is a clear tendency for a decrease in the number of cattle



**Fig. 1. Dynamics of the number of cattle in farms of all categories in the territory of the West Polissya region by sections from 2011 to 2019, thousand heads (as of January 1)**

Source: generated according to the statistics of the stockbreeding "Livestock of Ukraine - 2018"

Shown in Fig. 2 data illustrate that during the studied period there is a decrease in the number of pigs in the Rivne region from 350,0 thousand heads to 248,8, Volyn - from 353,4 thousand heads to 313,9. The number of goats and sheep from 2011 to 2015 increased in the territories of the two oblasts from 14.8 thousand heads to 17.5 and remained almost unchanged over the next three years. In 2019, there is a decrease in their number in the Rivne region from 17.6 thousand heads to 15.7, and a slight decrease in Volyn region - from 17.6 thousand heads to 17.0. The main number of considered animal species is also concentrated in households, especially goats and sheep (86-95%).



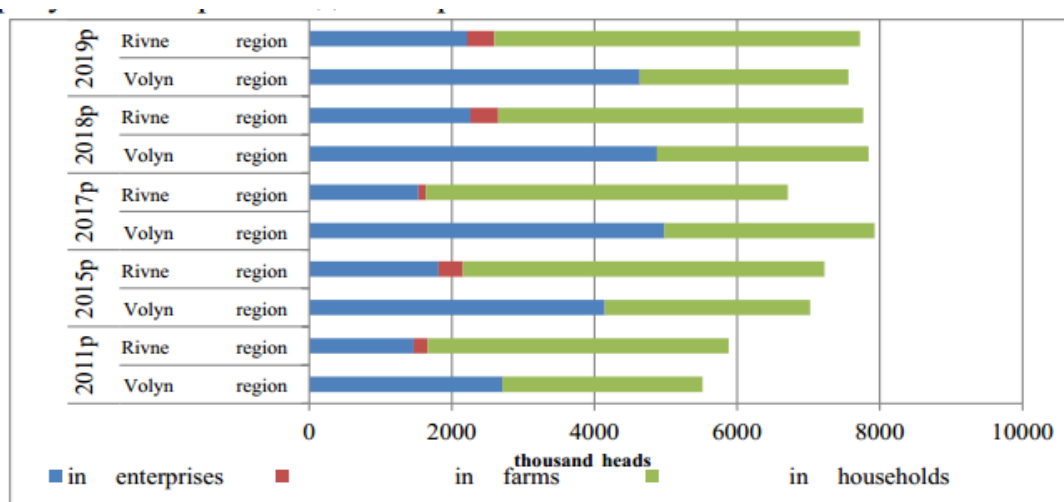
Pigs

Goats and sheep

**Fig. 2. Dynamics of the number of pigs, goats and sheep in farms of all categories in the territory of the West Polissya region, by region, from 2011 to 2019, thousand heads (as of January 1)**

Source: generated according to the statistics of the stockbreeding "Livestock of Ukraine - 2018"

In the territory of the West Polissya region for the period from 1995 to 2019 the number of poultry increased accordingly from 11394.2 thousand heads to 15278.6, with a maximum indicator of 15609.9 thousand heads in 2018. Structure of its distribution and dynamics in farms of different categories by regions from 2011 to 2019 is shown in Fig. 3.



**Fig. 3. Dynamics of the number of poultry in farms of all categories in the territory of the West Polissya region, by region, from 2011 to 2019, thousand heads (as of January 1)**

Source: generated according to the statistics of the stockbreeding "Livestock of Ukraine - 2018"

From the above figures. Figure 3 shows the change in the distribution pattern of poultry between different farms compared to the above species. Thus, in the territory of Volyn region 50-62% of poultry are concentrated in enterprises, the smallest in farms - 0.001-5%. In the Rivne region, households (65-75%) make the major contribution to the development of poultry farming.

The production of basic livestock products is closely related to changes in the dynamics of their number and is given in Table. 2.

Table 2

**Dynamics of production of basic livestock products in the West Polissya region  
by region for the period from 1995 to 2019**

Year	Volyn region				Rivne region			
	meat (in slaughter weight), thousand tons	milk, thousand tons	eggs, million pieces	wool, t	meat (in slaughter weight), thousand tons	milk, thousand tons	eggs, million pieces	wool, t
1995	54,1	564,1	198,9	66,0	71,3	575,9	176,5	41
2000	43,4	458,2	158,5	29,6	60,1	436,4	194,2	10
2005	58,5	550,6	219,6	22,7	46,0	502,1	327,9	21
2010	94,5	450,2	181,6	19,7	49,9	432,7	433,8	20
2015	120,5	425,2	193,9	17,2	54,1	436,8	565,2	20
2016	122,4	412,4	202,1	17,8	55,0	437,2	580,1	15
2017	113,0	411,9	202,4	16,8	55,7	433,3	616,4	13
2018	113,7	391,1	203,0	19,1	57,9	396,9	623,9	13

Source: formed according to data of the Main Directorate of Statistics in Rivne and Volyn Oblasts

From the table. 2 data shows a decrease in the territory of the dairy (1.4 times), wool (more than 3 times), and meat in the Rivne region and meat (in slaughter weight). Due to the increase in the number of poultry, the number of eggs is increasing: in the territory of Rivne region from 176.5 million units. to 623.9, Volyn – from 198.9 million. up to 203.0.

The range of meat products in the West Polissya region includes: beef and veal, pork, lamb and goat, poultry, rabbits and horse meat. The decrease in the number of farm animals leads to a decrease in the production of meat products. In the period from 2010 to 2018, the production of beef and veal decreased from 28.8 thousand tons to 17.4; pork varied slightly from 57.3 thousand tons in 2015 to 60.9 in 2018. During the period under review, poultry meat production increased from 53.6 thousand tons to 91.6, lamb and goat meat only from 0.3 thousand tons to 0.4.



The dynamics of meat production in the Rivne and Volyn regions of the West Polissya region is given in Table. 3.

Table 3

**Dynamics of production of meat products in the territory of the West Polissya region from 2010 to 2018 in slaughter mass, by region, thousand tons**

Year	Volyn region						Rivne region					
	Beef and veal	Pork	Lambs and goats	Poultry birds	Rabbits	Horse	Beef and veal	Pork	Lambs and goats	Poultry birds	Rabbits	Horse
2010	14,0	38,2	0,2	41,4	0,4	0,3	14,8	22,0	0,1	12,2	0,3	0,5
2015	10,2	36,3	0,1	72,9	0,6	0,4	13,7	21,0	0,2	18,3	0,4	0,5
2016	9,6	37,5	0,1	74,2	0,6	0,4	11,9	21,3	0,1	21,2	0,4	0,1
2017	9,3	37,7	0,2	64,8	0,6	0,4	11,2	22,0	0,2	21,9	0,2	0,2
2018	7,0	38,4	0,2	67,2	0,6	0,3	10,4	22,5	0,2	24,4	0,2	0,2

Source: generated according to the statistics of the stockbreeding "Livestock of Ukraine - 2018"

In the West Polissya region, Volyn region is the major contributor to meat production, with the exception of beef and veal, which is predominant in Rivne region. Meat production in the region is driven by the activities of households, with the exception of poultry meat, most of which are supplied to the market by enterprises. Poultry meat in 2018 accounted for 53.38% of the region's total production, pork 35.5% in the second place, 10.1% beef and veal in the third place (Figure 4).

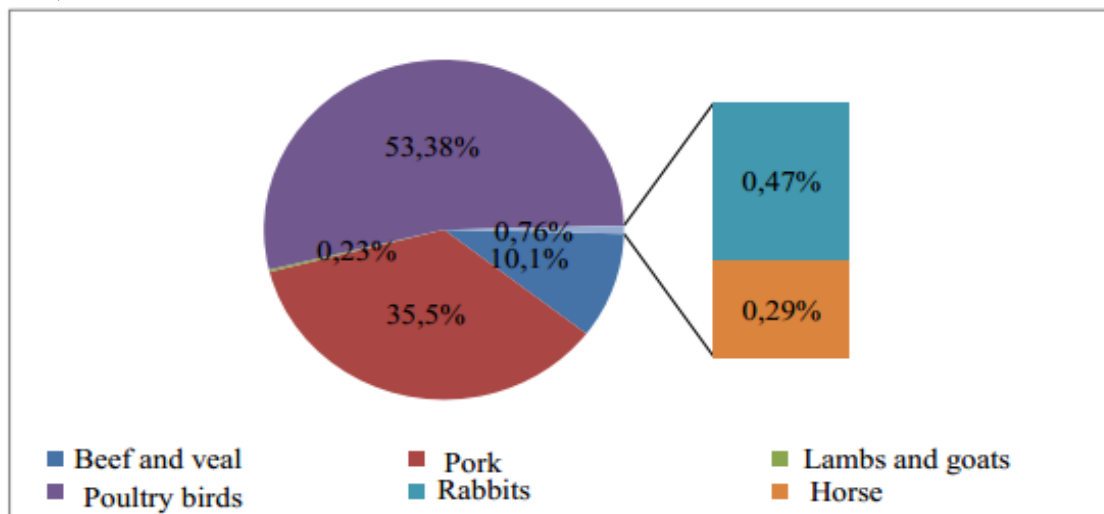


Fig. 4. **Production of meat products in the territory of the West Polissya region in slaughter weight, thousand tons (as of 2018)**

Source: calculated according to the statistics collection "Livestock of Ukraine - 2018"

The dynamics of production of meat, milk and eggs per person for the period from 2010 to 2018 in the study region is related to the dynamics of the number of farm animals in the respective direction (meat, dairy, etc.). There is a decrease in milk production per person from 809.8 kg to 719.7 kg, and an increase in egg production - from 552 pcs. up to 734 pieces During the period under review, the production of meat products per person was the smallest in 2010 (134.4 kg) and the highest in 2016 (164.8 kg). In 2018, this figure was 159.7 kg per person.

The dynamics of production of the said products of the West Polissya region in terms of regions in terms of one person is given in Table. 4.

Table 4

**Dynamics of agricultural production per person in the West Polesie region for the period from 2010 to 2018 by sections**

Year	Volyn region			Rivne region		
	meat per person, in slaughter weight; kg	milk per person, kg	eggs per person, pc	meat per person, in slaughter weight; kg	milk per person, kg	eggs per person, pc
2010	91,1	434,2	175	43,3	375,6	377
2015	115,6	407,7	186	46,6	376,1	487
2016	117,5	395,9	194	47,3	376,2	499
2017	108,7	396,2	195	47,9	373,0	531
2018	109,7	377,2	196	50,0	342,5	538

Source: generated according to the statistics of the stockbreeding "Livestock of Ukraine - 2018"

From the table. 4 data show that meat production per capita is significantly higher in the Volyn region compared to Rivne, which in 2018 amounted to 109.7 and 50.0 kg respectively. The quantity of milk production per person, which is 377.2 kg, in Rivne region - 342.5 kg. However, by the number of eggs (196 pcs.), It is significantly inferior to the Plain, where this figure is 538 pcs.

The increase in animal productivity was analyzed on the basis of the dynamics of the average annual milk yield per cow in enterprises and farms of the population of the West Polissya region for the period from 2010 to 2018 (Table 5).

Shown in Table. 3 shows growth in the average annual milk yield per cow from 2010 to 2018. Moreover, at the territory of the enterprises the studied indicator significantly exceeded its value in the households of the population of Rivne region in 2018 by 1746 kg, Volyn region - by 2467 kg. Overall, Rivne region from 2017 is slightly inferior to the average annual milk yield of Volyn region.

**Discussion.** The analysis of the main indicators reflecting the state of the livestock industry in the West Polissya region showed that a number of priority goals that were set in the Strategic Directions for Agriculture until 2020 have not been realized in its territory.

As a result of the analysis of the dynamics of the number of farm animals, from 1995 to 2019, only poultry increased 2.3-2.4 times, both in the Rivne and Volyn regions. This is due to the fact that poultry farming has a number of advantages, which can be attributed to the rate of maturity, which is 2-5 times lower compared to pig meat and cattle energy consumption, high profitability indicators demonstrating poultry enterprises, as well as the opportunity to move to a more mechanized and automated production process [2; 10].

Table 5

**Dynamics of average annual milk yield per cow in farms of all categories in the West Polissya region by section of oblast for the period from 2010 to 2018, kg**

Year	Volyn region		Rivne region	
	in enterprises	in households	in enterprises	in households
2010	3214	3775	2966	3781
2015	4720	3967	4818	4116
2016	5395	3982	5769	4292
2017	5993	3952	5974	4288
2018	6537	4070	5674	3928

Source: generated according to the statistics of the stockbreeding "Livestock of Ukraine - 2018"

During the period under review, the number of cattle, pigs, sheep and goats in the region has decreased. In general, pig farming in the region ranks second after poultry farming and is considered to be a very promising industry. Pigs are characterized by precociousness and multiplicity, so they are able to obtain much more meat from them than other farmed animals in a short period of time. Outbreaks of African swine fever (ASF) occur in Ukraine [2].

From 1995 to 2019, the number of cattle in the region decreased more than 5-fold (from 1312,9 thousand heads in 1995 to 248,8 in 2019). This trend was observed in both the Volyn and Rivne regions. The main drawback in the development of livestock breeding is the high energy intensity and cost of production, which leads to the lack of interest of producers to engage in its cultivation, in particular due to low purchase prices due to the low purchasing power of the domestic market. The cows also have limited productivity and at best she grows one calf per year [6].

In the West Polissya region, sheep breeding is not developed at a high level (in 2019 the number of sheep was 31.7 thousand heads), which can be related to the climatic conditions. Low terrain, significant rainfall contribute to wetlands, which is not a very favorable condition for sheep. In addition, sheep products also have high costs and low selling prices, but at the same time are raw materials for the medical and pharmacological industries, and wool is an alternative to synthetic fibers [12].

The change in the number of basic farm animals has affected the production of the relevant products. In the range from 1995 to 2019, the number of egg production

increased significantly and the number of dairy products, wool, and meat (in slaughter weight) decreased in Rivne region. Also, most of the meat products made in the West Polissya region are poultry meat, which is much cheaper than pork or beef. In the region, the total number of meat products per person increased in 2018 to 159.7 kg.

It is necessary to mention the positive side in the development of cattle breeding, which was attributed to the increase in the average annual milk yield per cow of farms of all categories in the territory of the West Polissya region. A significant increase in this indicator was observed in enterprises, for example, in the territory of Volyn region in 2010 the average annual milk yield per cow at the enterprise was 3214 kg, and in 2018 it increased to 6537 kg. Growth of this indicator was also found in households and its value is much smaller than in enterprises and amounted to 4070 kg in the territory of Volyn region in 2018, and 3928 kg in Rivne region.

The analysis of the above indicators was carried out in the context of enterprises, farms and households, which revealed that the main contribution to the development of animal husbandry is made by households. Thus, a larger number of the main types of farm animals in the region are concentrated in their farms, which in 2019 was 80% of cows, 75% of pigs, 92% of sheep and goats.

**Conclusion.** Thus, it follows from the above data that the state of animal husbandry in the West Polissya region is largely dependent on the population and therefore, one of the conditions for improving its development is the use of various mechanisms to stimulate the development of individual farms, farms and cooperatives.

Today, at the stage of administrative reform and the formation of rural united territorial communities, it is necessary to include a system of measures to support livestock development in the main goals of their socio-economic development strategies.

Such measures under the Strategic Directions for Agricultural Development include:

- establishment of centers for the provision of services for the reproduction of farm animals;
- establishment of government subsidies for the increase in the number of cows in agricultural enterprises, farms and private farms;
- provision of financial support to milk producers in the acquisition of modern machinery and equipment for farms and complexes through the reduction of short and long-term loans, improvement of financial leasing and economic relations with suppliers of material and technical resources;
- realizing the genetic potential of animals by providing complete feed and optimal conditions for their maintenance;
- provision of economically justified ratio of purchase and retail prices as a single price system, which regulates the balance of production, sales, supply and demand;

- promotion of production of quality products, development and introduction of a differentiated price scale in accordance with the quality of products and economic conditions of its production.

- formation of infrastructure of the product market, in particular the establishment of agricultural service cooperatives for the procurement, processing and marketing of products;

- creation of conditions for restoration of work of agricultural complexes and farms of industrial type, etc.

- to develop and implement short and long-term local and regional programs for regeneration of agricultural landscaping components, to allocate "ecologically clean" raw areas, to carry out organic farming and to receive ecologically safe products and raw materials on the basis of agro-ecological zoning [15];

- to create appropriate banks agro-environmental information for consulting and implementation centers of agro-environmental issues, which will enable effective implementation programs for sustainable development agrospheres in the region [15].

The implementation of these measures will contribute to the socio-economic development of rural united territorial communities, which in turn will improve the quality of life of people in the countryside, create new jobs and will reduce the migratory outflow of rural youth to cities and far abroad.

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**АНОТАЦІЯ**  
**ЗООЕКОЛОГІЧНІ ПІДХОДИ У РЕАЛІЗАЦІЇ СТРАТЕГІЇ СТАЛОГО**  
**РОЗВИТКУ СІЛЬСЬКИХ ТЕРИТОРІАЛЬНИХ ГРОМАД**  
**ЗАХІДНО-ПОЛІСЬКОГО РЕГІОНУ**

*Проаналізовано необхідність дослідження стану тваринництва на регіональному рівні та його значення у розвитку сільських територіальних громад. Наведено динаміку кількості сільськогосподарських тварин у підприємствах, фермерських господарствах та господарствах населення і отриманої продукції за період з 1995 року по 2019 рік на території Західно-Поліського регіону у розрізі Рівненської та Волинської областей. У результаті чого виявлено значне зменшення поголів'я тварин, за винятком свійської птиці кількість якої збільшилася у 2,3-2,4 рази.*

*Встановлено, що зміна кількості основних сільськогосподарських тварин вплинула на виробництво відповідних видів продукції. У регіоні з 1995 року по 2019 рік значно збільшилася кількість виробництва яєць та знизилася кількість молочної продукції, вовни, а на території Рівненської області і м'яса (у забійній масі). Також більшу частину м'ясної продукції, виготовленої у Західно-Поліському регіоні, становило м'ясо птиці, що є значно дешевшим у порівнянні з свининою чи яловичиною.*

*Виявлено, що основний вклад у розвиток тваринництва на території Західно-Поліського регіону здійснюють саме господарства населення, де зосереджено більшу кількість основних видів сільськогосподарських тварин (у 2019 р. 80% корів, 75% свиней, 92% овець і кіз). Тому однією з умов покращення його розвитку є використання різноманітних механізмів стимулювання розвитку індивідуальних господарств, ферм та кооперативів.*

*Запропоновано заходи покращення розвитку тваринництва, як одного з важливих чинників, що сприяє реалізації стратегій сталого соціально-економічного розвитку сільських об'єднаних територіальних громад.*

***Ключові слова:** сталий розвиток сільських об'єднаних територіальних громад, динаміка кількості сільськогосподарських тварин, види сільськогосподарської продукції, виробництва сільськогосподарської продукції на одну особу, середній річний удій молока від однієї корови.*

***Табл. 5. Рис.4. Літ.15.***

**АННОТАЦИЯ**  
**ЗООЭКОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ ПОДХОДЫ В РЕАЛИЗАЦИИ СТРАТЕГИИ**  
**УСТОЙЧИВОГО РАЗВИТИЯ СЕЛЬСКИХ ТЕРРИТОРИАЛЬНЫХ ОБЩИН**  
**ЗАПАДНО-ПОЛЕССКОГО РЕГИОНА**

*Проанализированы необходимость исследования состояния животноводства на региональном уровне и его значение в развитии сельских территориальных общин. Приведена динамика количества сельскохозяйственных животных на предприятиях, фермерских хозяйствах и хозяйствах населения и*



полученной продукции за период с 1995 года по 2019 год на территории Западно-Полесского региона в разрезе Ровенской и Волынской областей. В результате чего выявлено значительное уменьшение поголовья животных, за исключением домашней птицы количество которой увеличилось в 2,3-2,4 раза.

Установлено, что изменение количества основных сельскохозяйственных животных повлияла на производство соответствующих видов продукции. В регионе с 1995 года по 2019 год значительно увеличилось количество производства яиц и снизилось количество молочной продукции, шерсти, а на территории Ровенской области и мяса (в убойной массе). Также большую часть мясной продукции, изготовленной в Западно-Полесском регионе, составило мясо птицы, значительно дешевле по сравнению со свиной или говядиной.

Выявлено, что основной вклад в развитие животноводства на территории Западно-Полесского региона осуществляют именно хозяйства населения, где сосредоточено большее количество основных видов сельскохозяйственных животных (в 2019 году. 80% коров, 75% свиней, 92% овец и коз). Поэтому одним из условий улучшения его развития является использование различных механизмов стимулирования развития индивидуальных хозяйств, ферм и кооперативов.

Предложены меры улучшения развития животноводства, как одного из важных факторов, способствующих реализации стратегий устойчивого социально-экономического развития сельских объединенных территориальных общин.

**Ключевые слова:** устойчивое развитие сельских объединенных территориальных общин, динамика количества сельскохозяйственных животных, виды сельскохозяйственной продукции, производства сельскохозяйственной продукции на душу населения, средний годовой удой молока от одной коровы.

**Табл. 5. Рис.4. Лит.15.**

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