Mylivska

hromada and challenges of wartime

Atlas of conditions and resources

ТОВАРИСТВО ДОСЛІДНИКІВ УКРАЇНИ

ГЕОІНФОРМАЦІЙНИЙ ПОРТАЛ ХЕРСОНСЬКОЇ ОБЛАСТІ

Kyiv – Kherson – Mylove 2025

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M99

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M99 **Mylivska hromada and challenges of wartime: Atlas of conditions and resources /** Ukrainian Researchers Society; ed. P. Ostapenko, D. Malchykova; authors: P. Ostapenko, D. Malchykova, I. Pylypenko, et al. – Kyiv; Kherson; Mylove, 2025. – 36 p.

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Atlas of conditions and resources of the pre-war development and post-war reconstruction of the Mylivska hromada in the Kherson oblast is part of a global project by the Ukrainian Researchers Society to create and maintain a geoinformation system for the entire oblast, based on a geographical approach to the creation of GIS systems. This is a cartographic educational publication that describes the conditions and resources for the hromada's development in peacetime and the consequences of the large-scale military invasion by the Russian army. The atlas contains cartographic and analytical materials in three sections: “Natural conditions and resources of the pre-war development and post-war reconstruction,” “Social sphere and demographic potential of the hromada,” and “Economic development of the hromada, infrastructure for reconstruction and development.”

Intended for students, teachers, researchers, hromada members, local government officials, and anyone interested in local development.

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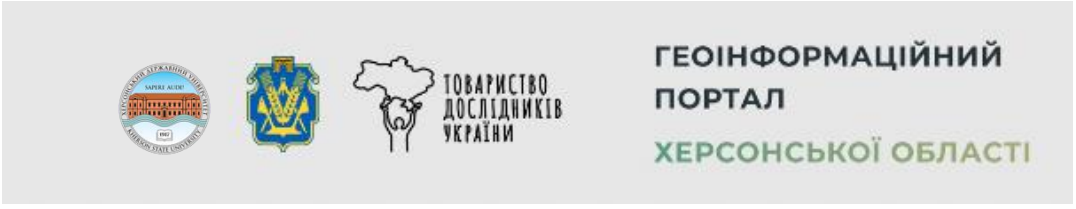

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Map symbols used in the atlas

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Залізниці

The names of starosta districts and settlements on the map above and further on other maps in the atlas are as of 2021.

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE HROMADA (2021)

Name of the hromada	**Mylivska**
Type of hromada	rural hromada
Oblast	Kherson
Rayon	Beryslav
Area (square kilometers)	**551,4**
Number of starosta districts	4
Number of cities	0
Number of settlements	0
Number of villages	10
Population (2021, thousand people)	**6,67**
Number of IDPs (01.01.2024)	149
Population, including IDPs (01.01.2024)	3 261
Hromada population density (persons/square kilometer)	12,1
Average population growth 2001-2021 (%)	-29
Working age population (persons, as of 01.01.2022)	3941
Population over working age (persons, as of 01.01.2022)	1548
Population under the working age (persons, as of 01/01/2022)	1184
Hromada budget (2021, general fund excluding intergovernmental transfers, UAH million)	**8,49**
Hromada tax capacity index	0,29
Basic grant to the hromada (UAH thousand)	6 555,00
Reverse subsidy to the hromada (UAH thousand)	0
Number of Administrative service centers in the hromada	6

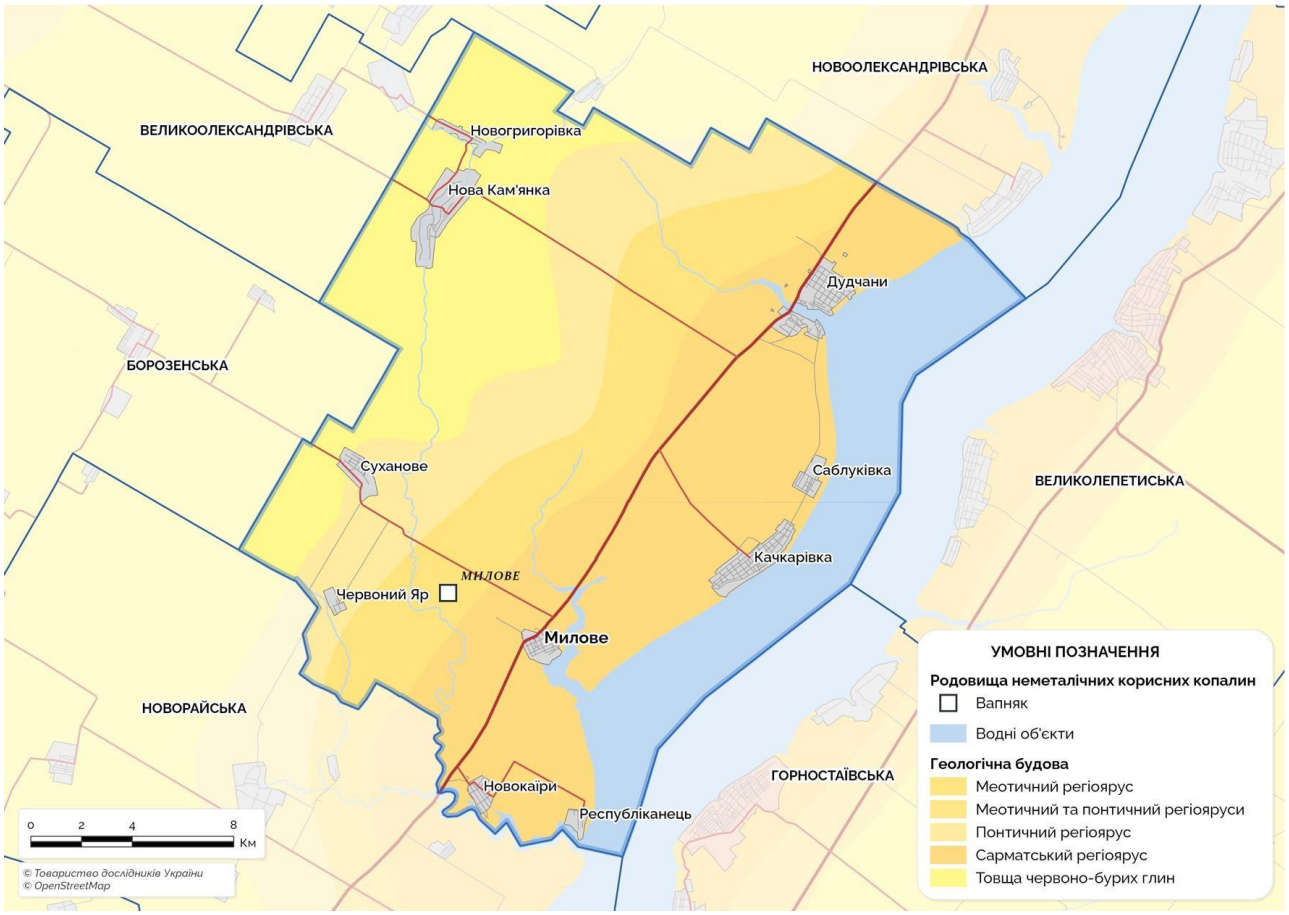
GEOLOGY

Mylivska hromada

Total number of fields within the hromada	1
Deposits of fossil fuels	Missing
Non-metallic mineral deposits	Limestone (Mylove)
Groundwater deposits	Missing
Brief description of mineral resources in the territorial	Within the hromada there is a limestone deposit (Mylove), which as of 2021 is not being developed

Mylivska hromada

GEOLOGICAL STRUCTURE AND MINERAL RESOURCES MAP



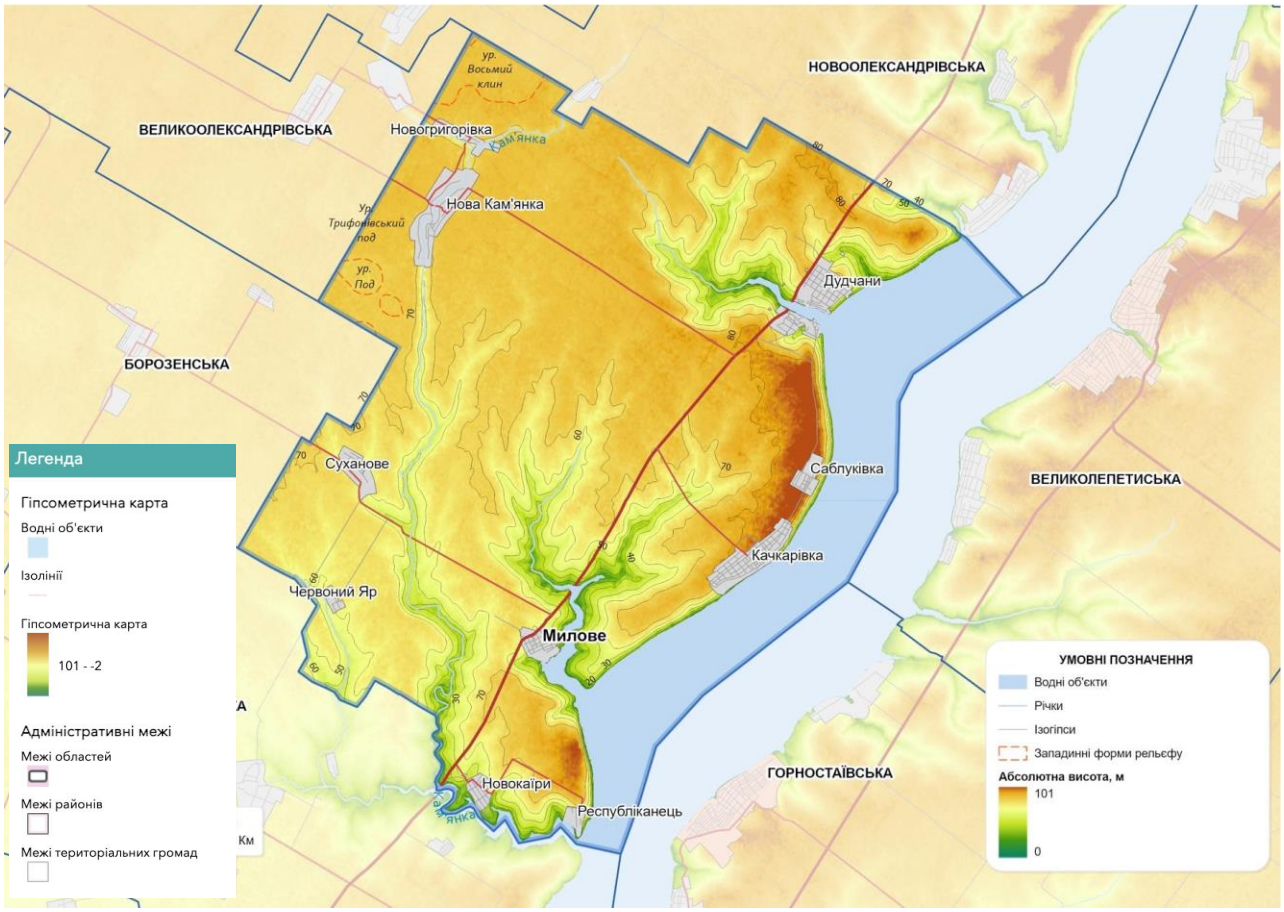
GEOMORPHOLOGY

Mylivska hromada

Average height, m	57,6
Minimum height, m	16
Maximum height, m	96
Height amplitude, m	80
Flat area (%)	81,19
Very gentle slopes (%)	14,47
Gentle slopes (%)	2,75
Slightly downhill slopes (%)	0,85
Downhill slopes (10%)	0,59
Strongly sloping slopes (%)	0,15
Average vertical disaggregation (m/km^2)	21
Average slope steepness (°)	0,94
Average horizontal disaggregation (km/km^2)	0,49
Geomorphological map (brief description in the context of hromada)	The hromada is located mainly within the Bugo-Dniprovska loess plain, which genetically is a stratified denudation subhorizontal flat plain on the Neogene sediments. On the flat plains in the north-western part of the hromada (near the villages of Nova Kamianka and Novohryhorivka), there are depression forms of relief: pods, pod-like depressions, steppe saucers, with a total area of 931.3 hectares (2% of the hromada area). The ravine and gully relief is developed throughout the hromada and is represented by branched and deep gullies (up to 40-50 m) that flow into the Dnipro valley. The largest gullies of the hromada are: Breydykhina, Kolodzhezhna, Ternuvata, Rozderna.
Hypsometric map (brief description in the context of hromada)	Average height within the hromada: 57,6 m. Maximum height: 96 m (northern outskirts of Sablukivka village). Minimum height: 16 m (water's edge of Kakhovka reservoir). Amplitude of heights: 80 m
Map of slopes (brief description by hromada)	The territory of the hromada is characterized by a predominantly flat terrain: 81.2% of the hromada's area is flat, and the remaining 18.8% is sloping. The largest areas are occupied by very gentle slopes (1-3°) - 14.5%; less gentle (3-5°) - 2.8%, and slightly sloping (5-7°) slopes - 0.9%. Steep, steeply sloping and steep slopes (over 7°) are found on the coast of the Kakhovka Reservoir and in the ravine and gully network

Mylivska hromada

PHYSICAL MAP



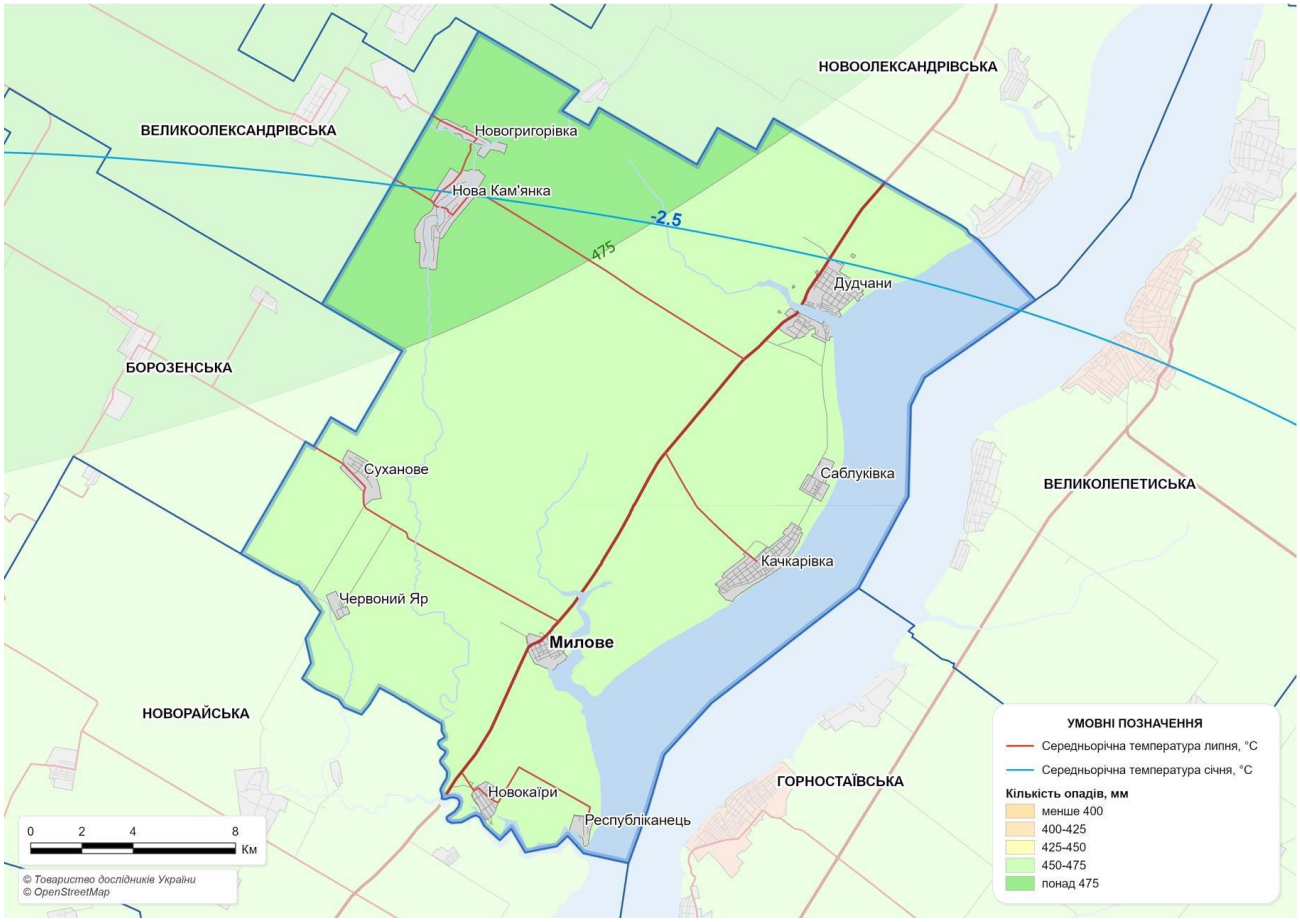
CLIMATIC CONDITIONS

Mylivska hromada

Brief description of the climatic conditions of the hromada	Average annual temperature: +10.0°C. Average temperature in January: -2,2...-2,5°C. Average July temperature: +22.7°C. Average annual rainfall: 460-480 mm. The hromada is located in a very arid, moderately hot agroclimatic zone with mild winters.

Mylivska hromada

CLIMATE MAP



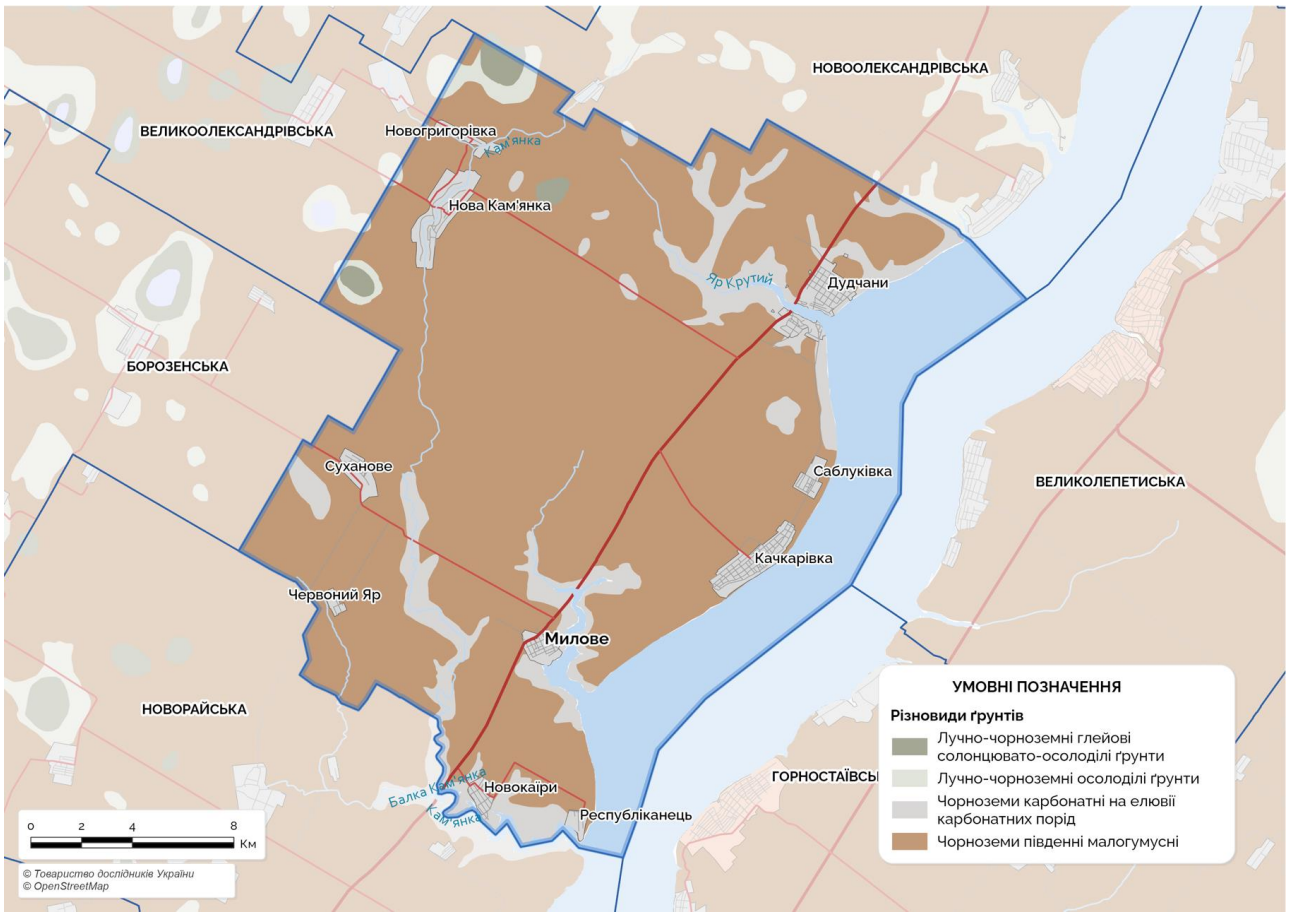
SOILS

Mylivska hromada

Brief description of the vegetation cover of the hromada	The vegetation cover of the territorial hromada is represented by: agro-phytocoenoses that have replaced forbs–fescue–feather grass steppes and steppe meadows of pod areas (360.36 km²; 65.3% of the hromada's area); fescue–feather grass dry steppes dominated by Ukrainian feather grass and Lessing feather grass, with the participation of seaside brome, nodding sage, and others (46.76 km²; 8.47% of the hromada's area); ravine oak and oak–ash floodplain broadleaf forests with admixtures of field maple, wych elm, and steppe species such as *Caragana frutex*, blackthorn, *Phlomis tuberosa*, and others (23.42 km²; 4.24% of the hromada's area); windbreaks with black locust, sessile oak, green ash, boxelder maple, Norway maple, and others (14.02 km²; 2.54% of the hromada's area).
Brief description of the soil cover of the hromada	The soil cover of the territorial hromada is represented by: southern low-humus chernozems (397.5 km²; 72.04% of the hromada's area), carbonate chernozems on eluvium of carbonate rocks (52.5 km²; 9.51%), meadow-chernozem solod soils (4.7 km²; 0.85%), and meadow-chernozem gley solonetz–solod soils (4.3 km²; 0.77%).

Mylivska hromada

SOIL COVER MAP



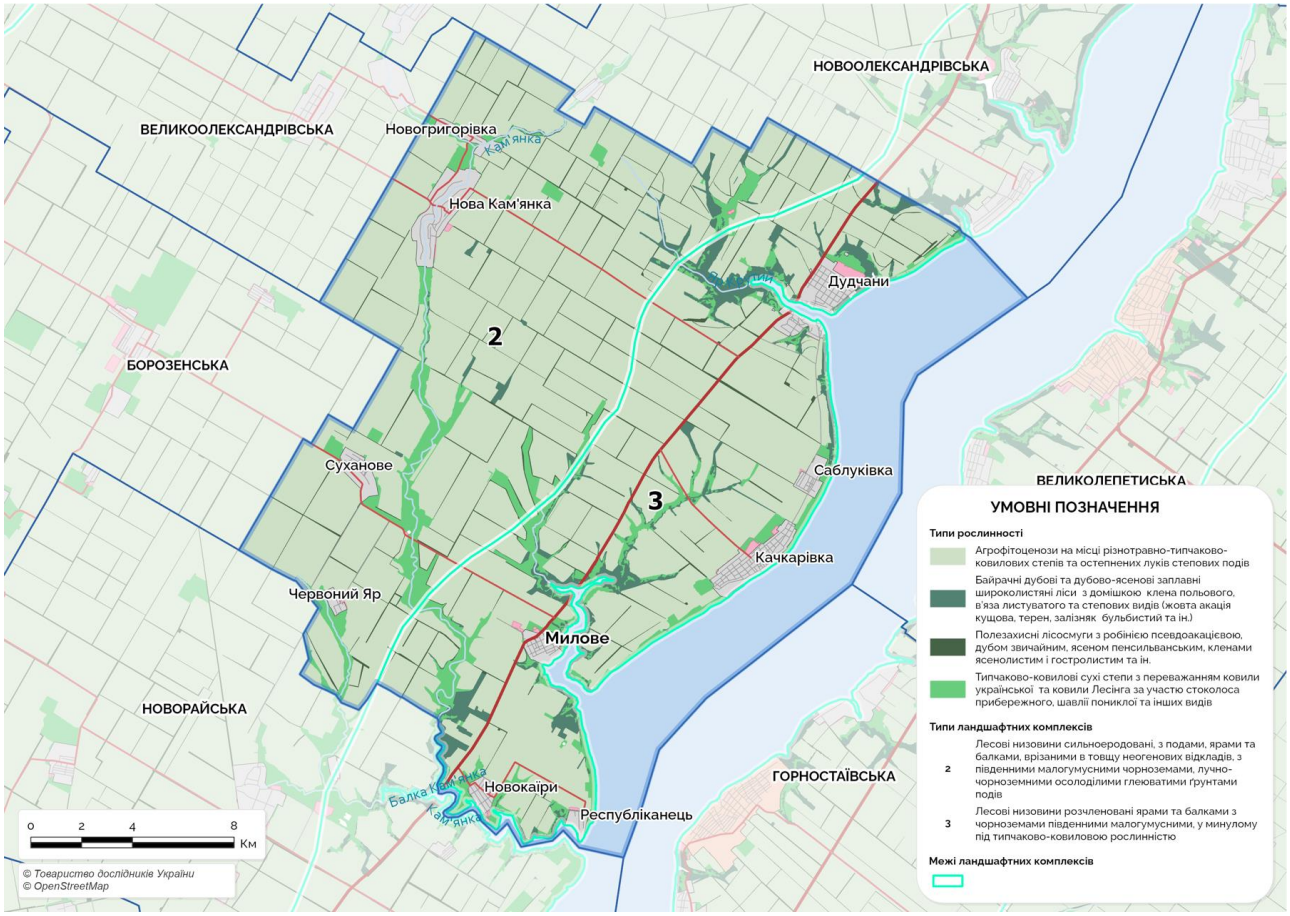
LANDSCAPES AND VEGETATION

Mylivska hromada

Brief description of the landscape structure of the hromada	The landscape structure of the hromada's territory is represented by: deeply eroded loess lowlands with pod areas, gullies, and ravines incised into the Neogene deposits, with southern low-humus chernozems and meadow-chernozem solod gley soils of the pods (245.73 km²; 44.53% of the hromada's area); and dissected loess lowlands with gullies and ravines, with southern low-humus chernozems formerly under forbs–fescue–feather grass vegetation (213.16 km²; 38.63%).

Mylivska hromada

LANDSCAPE STRUCTURE MAP



ENVIRONMENTAL STATUS: 2021

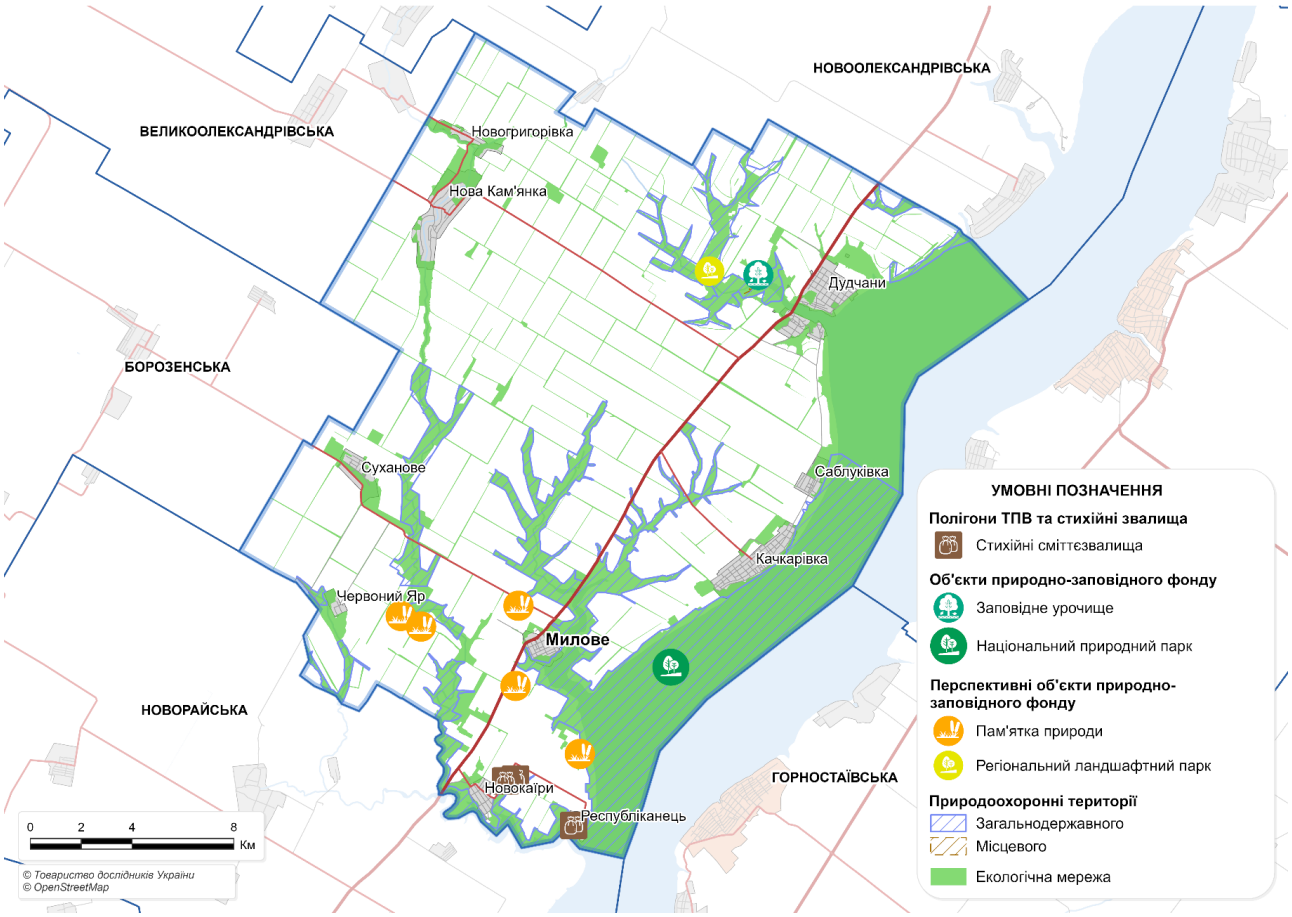
Mylivska hromada

Brief description of the objects of the nature reserve fund	The network of objects of the natural reserve fund of national importance on the territory of the hromada is represented by the Kamianska Sich National Nature Park (8897.63 hectares; 16.14% of the hromada area). The network of objects of the natural reserve fund of local importance on the territory of the hromada is represented by the protected tract “Stoyany” (15 hectares; 0.03% of the hromada area)
Brief description of prospective objects of the nature reserve fund	The network of promising objects of the nature reserve fund of national importance on the territory of the hromada is represented by the regional landscape park “Havrylivski Plavni”. The network of promising objects of the nature reserve fund of local importance on the territory of the hromada is represented by: botanical natural monument “Kurgan near the village of Sukhanove”, botanical natural monument “Kurgan - Margur's grave”, botanical natural monument “Kurgan - Beryslavski graves”, botanical natural monument “Kurgan near Chervonyi Yar I”, botanical natural monument “Kurgan near Chervonyi Yar II”, landscape reserve “Kudykiny Mountains”. (Source: Moisienko I.I., Khodosovtsev O.E., Pylypenko I.O., Boyko M.F., Malchykova D.S., Klymenko V.M., Ponomaryova A.A., Zakharova M.Y., Darmostuk V.V. Perspective protected objects of the Kherson oblast. Kherson: Helvetica Publishing House, 2020. 166 c. DOI: 10.32782/978-966-992-049-2/1-166).
Brief description of the ecological network	The ecological network within the hromada includes the following types of vegetation cover: forbs–fescue–feather grass dry steppes dominated by Ukrainian feather grass and Lessing feather grass, with the participation of seaside brome, drooping sage and others (46.76 sq km; 25.53% of the ecological network area); gully oak and oak–ash floodplain broadleaved forests with an admixture of field maple, wych elm, and steppe species (*Caragana frutex*, blackthorn, *Phlomis tuberosa*, etc.) (23.42 sq km; 12.79% of the ecological network area); windbreaks with black locust, sessile oak, green ash, boxelder maple, Norway maple and others (14.02 sq km; 7.65% of the ecological network area).

	The landscape structure of the hromada's ecological network includes: heavily eroded loess lowlands with pods, gullies, and ravines incised into the Neogene deposits, with southern low-humus chernozems and meadow-chernozem gleyed solonetz soils of pods (34.12 sq km; 18.63% of the hromada's area); loess lowlands dissected by gullies and ravines with southern low-humus chernozems, formerly under forbs–fescue–feather grass vegetation (50.18 sq km; 27.4% of the hromada's area).
Brief description of the sites (objects) of the Emerald Network of the hromada	The Emerald Network in the hromada is represented by the following sites (objects): "Kakhovka Reservoir" (10774.61 hectares; 19.54% of the hromada area)
Brief description of the environmental situation, forest and land resources	Over the period from 2000 to 2020, the loss of forest plantations in the hromada amounted to 4.8 hectares. There are three known illegal landfills within the hromada. The hromada is dominated by moderately eroded soils (80% of the hromada area)
Assessment of environmental pollution within hromada	There is no information on polluting enterprises in the local hromada

Mylivska hromada

ECOLOGICAL NETWORK AND POLLUTION MAP



DEMOGRAPHY OF THE PRE-WAR PERIOD

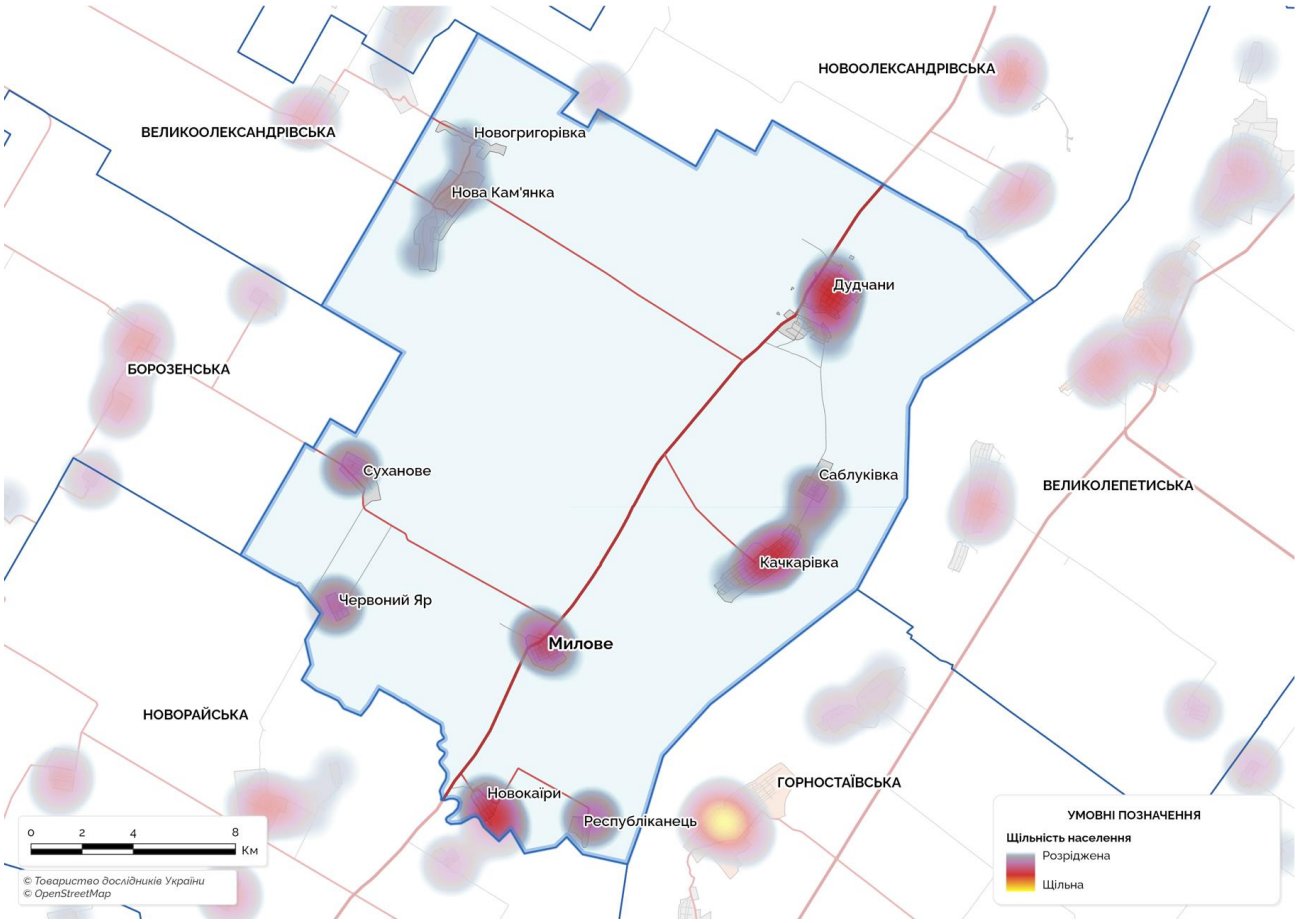
ГІС-портал Херсонської області

Mylivska hromada

Brief description of the demographic potential	As of January 1, 2022, the population of the Mylivska hromada amounted to 6673 people living in 10 settlements. The administrative center - the village of Mylove - accounted for 12.7% of the hromada's population, and the first three settlements (Dudchany, Kachkarivka and Novokaira) accounted for almost 61.2% of the hromada's population. In general, the population of the hromada amounted to 7.1% of the population of Beryslav district and 0.67% of the population of Kherson region for the relevant period. At the beginning of 2022, the population density was 12 people per square kilometer, and the density of settlements was 1.8 per 100 km^2. The average distance between settlements was 7.4 km, and the average population of a settlement was 667 people. The share of people over the working age is 22.7%, which places the hromada in the group of territorial units with an average share of people of retirement age relative to the average regional parameter. The burden of this age group on persons of working age reaches 367 persons per 1000 persons of working age, which is lower than the average. The share of the younger group is 18% of the population, which places the hromada in the group of territorial units with an average indicator. Children form the average demographic burden at 295 per 1000 people of working age. The total demographic burden is average in Kherson region and amounts to 662 people per 1000 people of working age
Ethnic structure and national artifacts in the hromada	Within the hromada there is a Boyko ethnic hromada (a subethnic group of Ukrainians) in the village of Dudchany

Mylivska hromada

POPULATION DENSITY MAP



IMPACT OF THE WAR ON DEMOGRAPHIC POTENTIAL

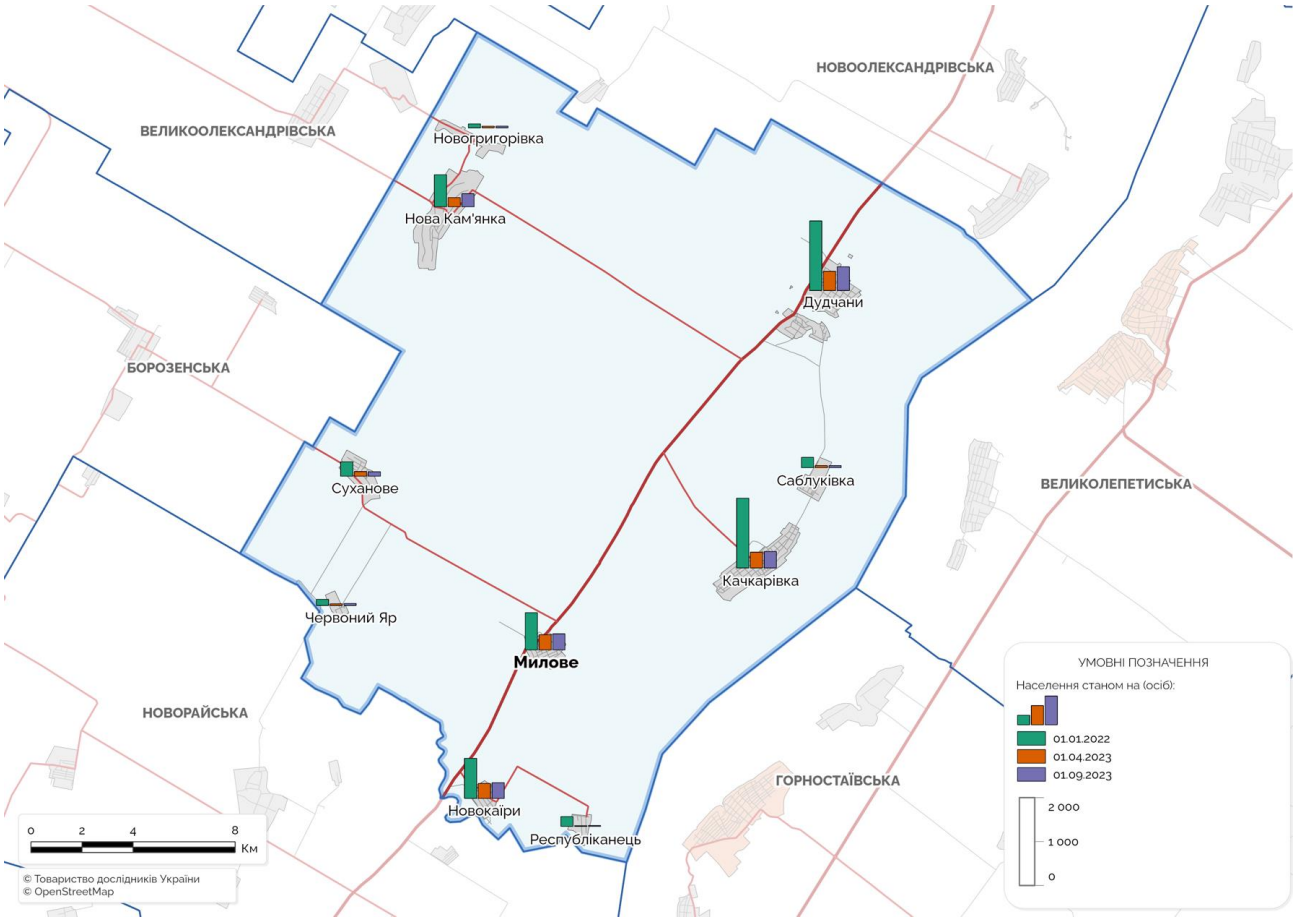
ГІС-портал Херсонської області

Mylivska hromada

The impact of the war on the demographic potential of the hromada	The full-scale invasion, the position of the Dnipro River and the intensity of hostilities on the territory of the Mylivska hromada caused a catastrophic decline in the population. The total decrease was almost 71% as of April 1, 2023 (from the number as of January 1, 2022). The highest rates of decline are demonstrated by the village of Respublikanets - 91%, Sablukivka - 81%. Smaller than average communities, but very strong population decline in Novohryhorivka - 57%, Mylove - 57%. The disaster at the Kakhovka hydroelectric power plant, intense shelling, and bombing of the community's territory are leading to a further decline in population. Thus, from April 1, 2023, to January 1, 2025, the population decreased by 552 people, which is 8.1% of the population as of the beginning of 2022. The total population as of January 1, 2025, decreased to 1385 people, which is only 20.4% of the population as of January 2022. Between April 2023 and January 2025, the population in villages decreased dramatically: Mylove (minus 19.0% of the population in January 2022), Kachkarivka (minus 15.6%), Sablukivka (minus 14.6%), Novokaira (minus 13.8%). The Milovska hromada is characterized by a very deformed age structure of the population. Thus, the share of pensioners exceeds 45% of the population. Children under the age of 15 account for only 5.5% of the hromada's population, which is an indicator of the crisis demographic situation in the hromada. As of January 1, 2025, the population density was less than 3 people per km^2, and the density of settlements was 1.8 per 100 km^2. The average distance between settlements was 7.4 km, and the average population of a settlement was 139 people.

Mylivska hromada

CHANGES IN THE DEMOGRAPHIC STRUCTURE OF THE POPULATION (2022–2023 yrs.) MAP

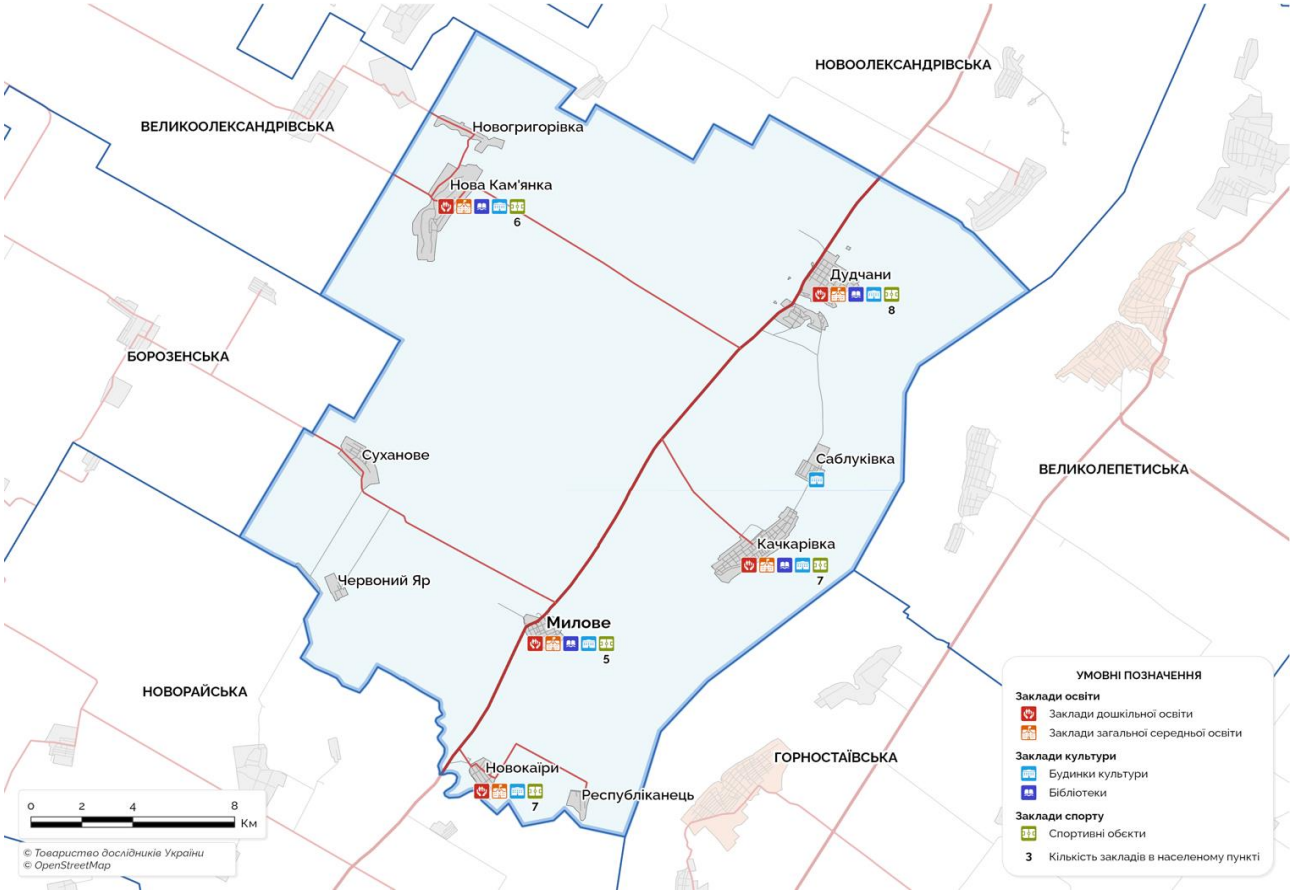


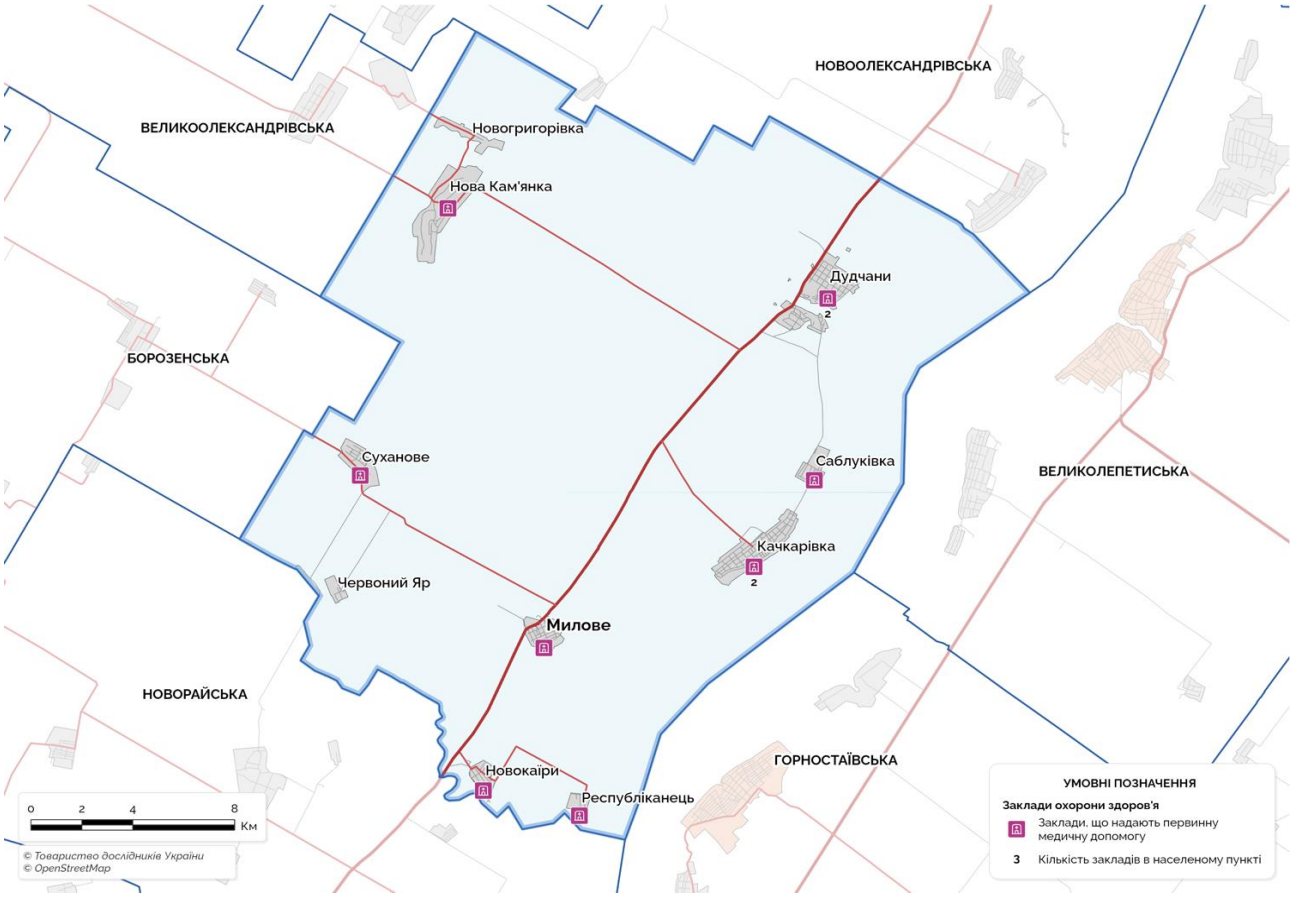
SOCIAL SPHERE: 2021

Mylivska hromada

Brief description of educational institutions	The network of educational institutions is represented by 5 preschools and 5 general education institutions. Four of them are of the I-III accreditation level, and one is of the I-II accreditation level. The largest institution has 182 students, the smallest - 39. There are 565 students enrolled in the general secondary education institutions and 88 teachers. The average class size in the hromada is 11.4 pupils per class (average class size) and varies from 16.5 to 6.5 in individual institutions. The workload per teacher in the hromada is 6.1 pupils and varies from 8.6 to 3.2 pupils per teacher
Medical sphere	The healthcare sector of the hromada consists of 4 primary healthcare institutions, including 4 primary healthcare institutions registered in the *ehealth* system. Primary healthcare services are provided by 2.5 doctors, with whom 3586.5 declarations have been concluded, which is 51.95% of the total population of the hromada
Brief description of the social protection sector	There are no social protection institutions and facilities in the hromada. Social protection activities are implemented in the hromada through the departments of the Executive Committee. The development of a sustainable network of social protection institutions and facilities and the involvement of private commercial and public organizations in the social service system is one of the key tasks for the hromada in the near future. A limiting factor in its implementation is the lack of financial resources from the local budget
Brief description of the cultural sector	The hromada is characterized by an extremely low user load on cultural institutions. There are 6 clubs and 6 public libraries in the hromada. This limits the prospects for commercialization of some cultural services and, accordingly, increases the burden on the local budget
Brief description of the sports sector	The hromada's sports infrastructure is very simple in structure. It consists of 33 facilities - 9 football fields, 6 gyms and 18 sports grounds

SOCIAL SPHERE MAP



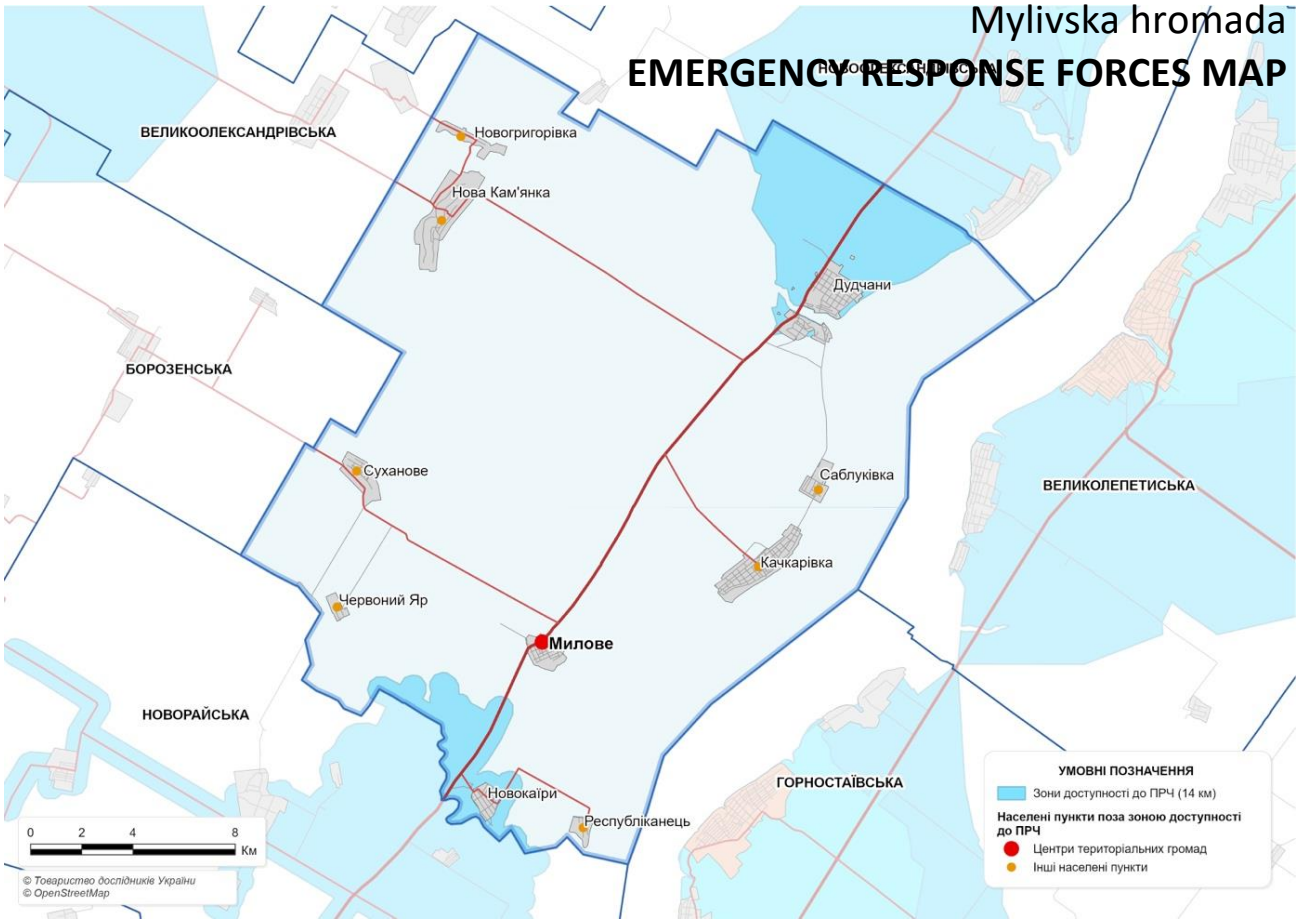


LIFE SAFETY INFRASTRUCTURE: 2021

ГІС-портал Херсонської області

Mylivska hromada

Brief description of fire safety in the hromada	There are no fire and rescue units within the hromada. In general, 1 out of 10 settlements of the hromada are within 20 minutes' accessibility to fire and rescue units, only 76.2% of the population of the hromada live outside the 20-minute accessibility zone to the first-aid station
General level of technogenic safety of the hromada	Low level of organization of emergency response with an average potential for man-made hazards in the hromada. The hromada primarily needs to increase the number of emergency response forces
Brief description of technogenic safety in the hromada	There is one emergency response unit within the hromada. In total, there are 3 technogenic hazardous facilities on the territory of the hromada, all of which are fire and explosion hazardous facilities



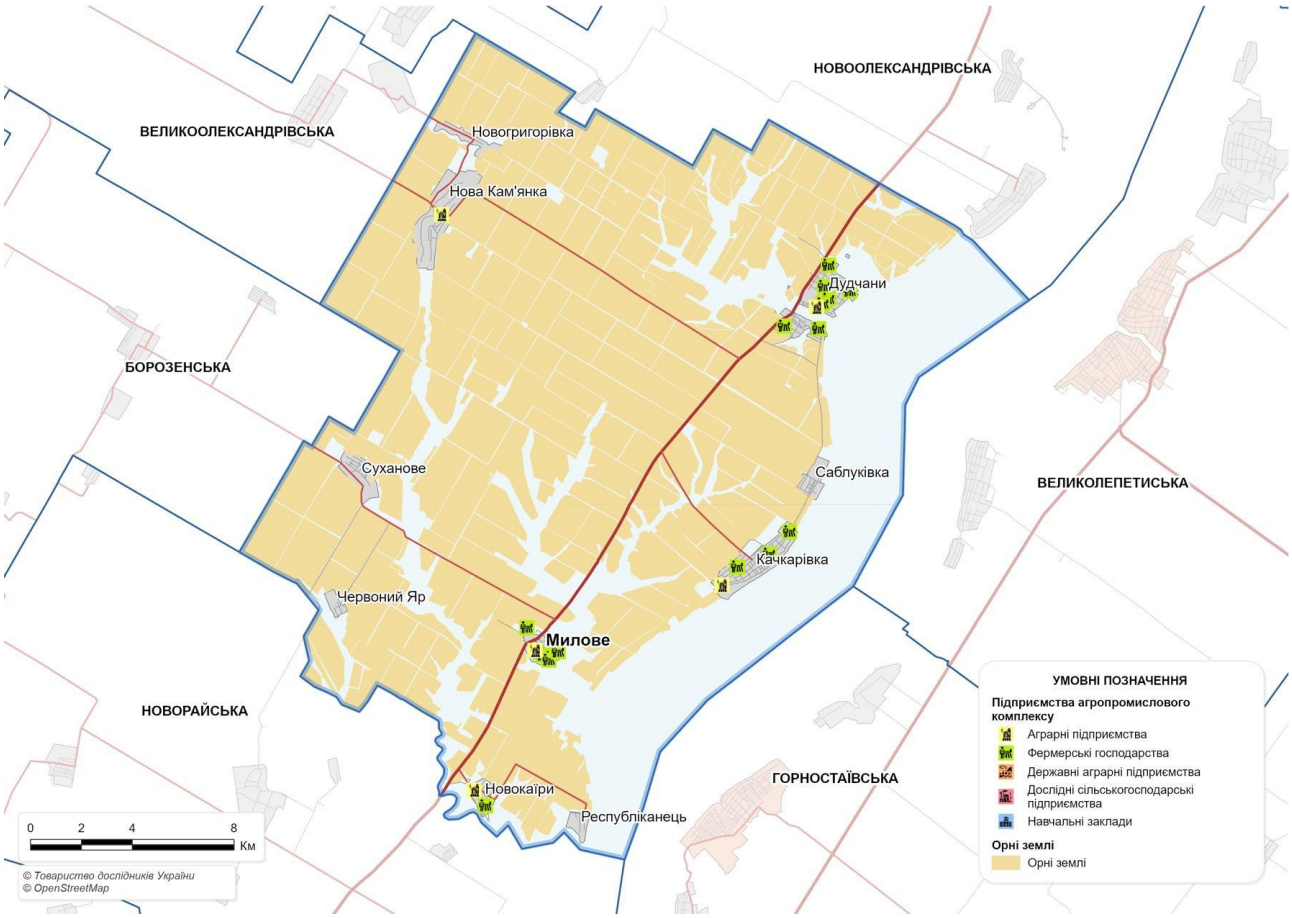
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN PEACETIME

Mylivska hromada

Brief description of the industrial development of hromada	Data on industrial enterprises are not available
Brief description of the energy complex of hromada	The hromada has one solar power station (Kachkarivka site) with a total capacity of 6.75 MW.
Brief description of the agricultural sector	There are 30 registered agricultural enterprises within the hromada, including 5 agricultural enterprises and 25 farms
Preferred specialization in crop production	Sunflower, mustard, winter rape, winter wheat, winter barley
Predominant specialization in livestock farming	Missing
Brief description of investment-attractive areas	There are 5 investment-attractive territories within the hromada, 3 of Greenfield and 2 of Brownfield type for potential location of alternative energy, industrial and public facilities. The total area of the plots is 70.7 hectares.

Mylivska hromada

AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY MAP



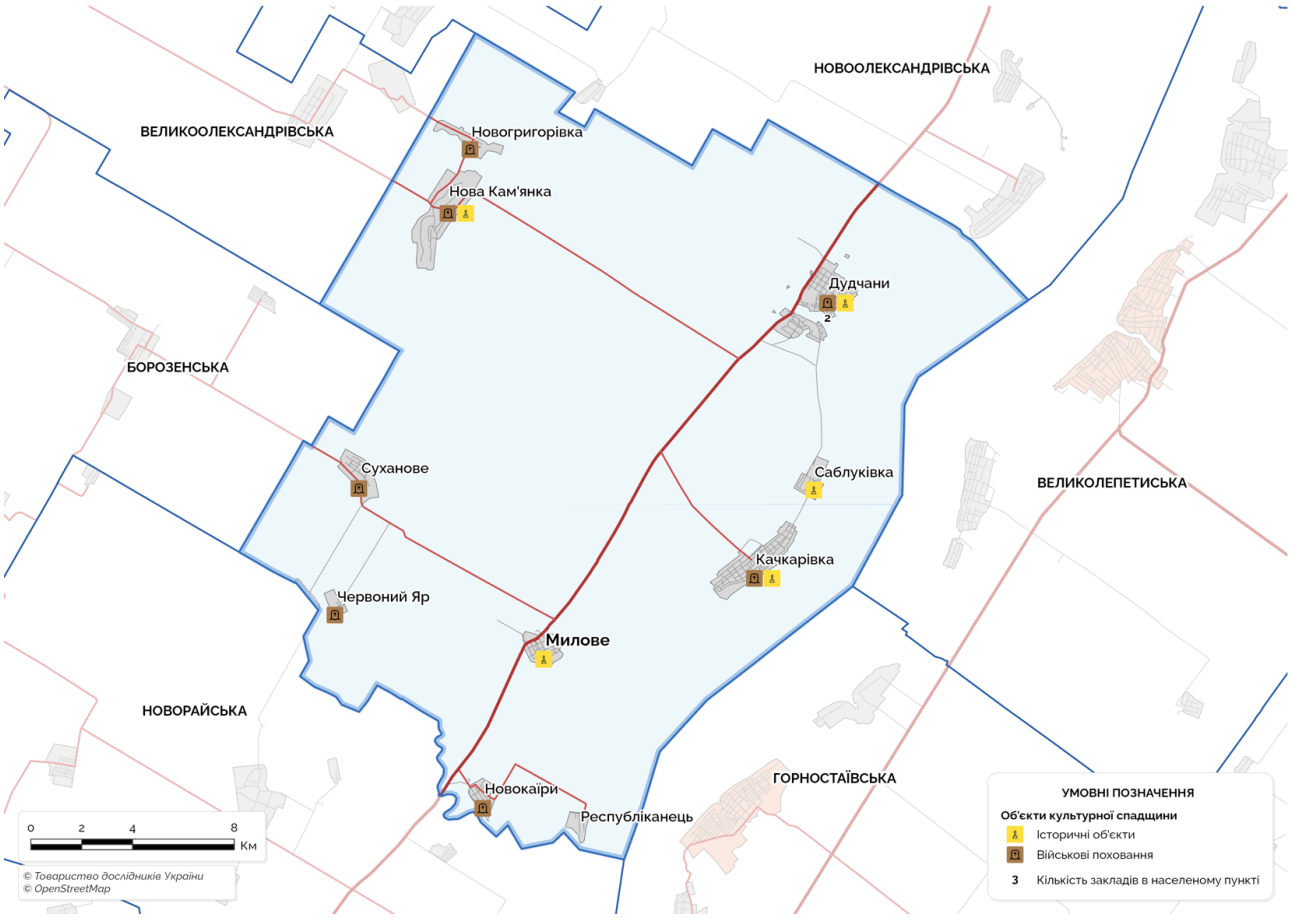
CULTURAL HERITAGE AND PEACETIME TOURISM ACTIVITIES

Mylivska hromada

Total number of cultural heritage sites	13
Brief description of cultural heritage in the hromada	There are 8 military burials within the boundaries of the Mylivska hromada, namely: Tomb of the participant of combat operations in Afghanistan I.M. Isachenko (Dudchany village), Mass grave of the Red Army soldiers (Nova Kamianka village), Mass grave of the Red Army soldiers (Novohryhorivka village), Mass grave of the Red Army soldiers (Novokaira village), monument in honor of the soldiers of the Red Army (Novokaira village), the mass grave of the Red Army soldiers and the monument in honor of the soldiers-fellow villagers (Dudchany village), the mass grave of partisans and Soviet soldiers (Kachkarivka village), the group of graves of the Red Army soldiers (Sukhanove village), two mass graves of the Red Army soldiers (Chervonyi Yar village). There are 5 historical sites in the hromada, namely: Monument to the Hero of the Soviet Union M.H. Gubaidullin (Dudchany village), Monument in honor of fellow villagers (Kachkarivka village), Monument in honor of fellow villagers (Nova Kamianka village), Monument in honor of fellow villagers (Milove village), Monument in honor of fellow villagers killed during the Second World War (Sablukivka village). The tourist infrastructure in the hromada is medium developed
Tourist routes that run through the territory of the hromada	Within the hromada there are: 1 tourist route “Kazykermen's Way” (Republican), 4 water tourist routes

Mylivska hromada

TOURISM AND CULTURAL HERITAGE MAP



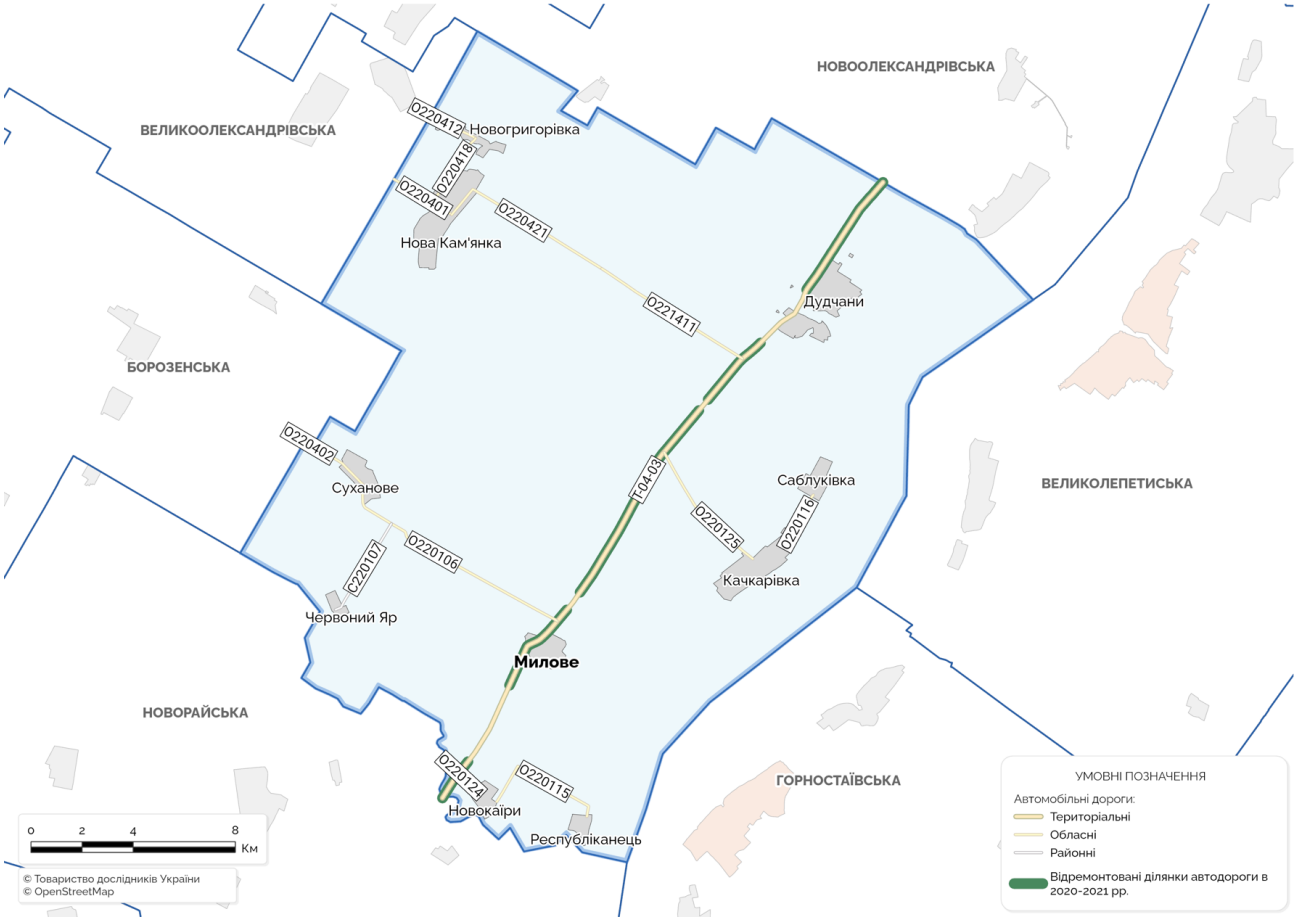
TRANSPORTATION INFRASTRUCTURE: 2021

Mylivska hromada

Brief description of the road network	The total length of roads of state and local importance in the hromada is about 120 km, thus the density of roads in the hromada is 0.217 km/sq. km (low in the oblast). The roads of regional (58.3%) and territorial significance (36.7%) have the longest length within the hromada. During 2020-2021, 40.02 km of roads of state and local importance were repaired in the hromada, which is 33.4% of their total length in the hromada
Brief description of the availability of bus passenger transportation in hromada	6 out of 10 (60%) settlements of the hromada have regular bus service (including the center of the hromada), which is 81% of the population of the hromada. There are 4 intra-regional bus routes, 4 transit routes (3 from Kherson, 1 from Beryslav). Also, 9 interregional transit routes pass through the territory of the hromada

Mylivska hromada

TRANSPORT NETWORK MAP



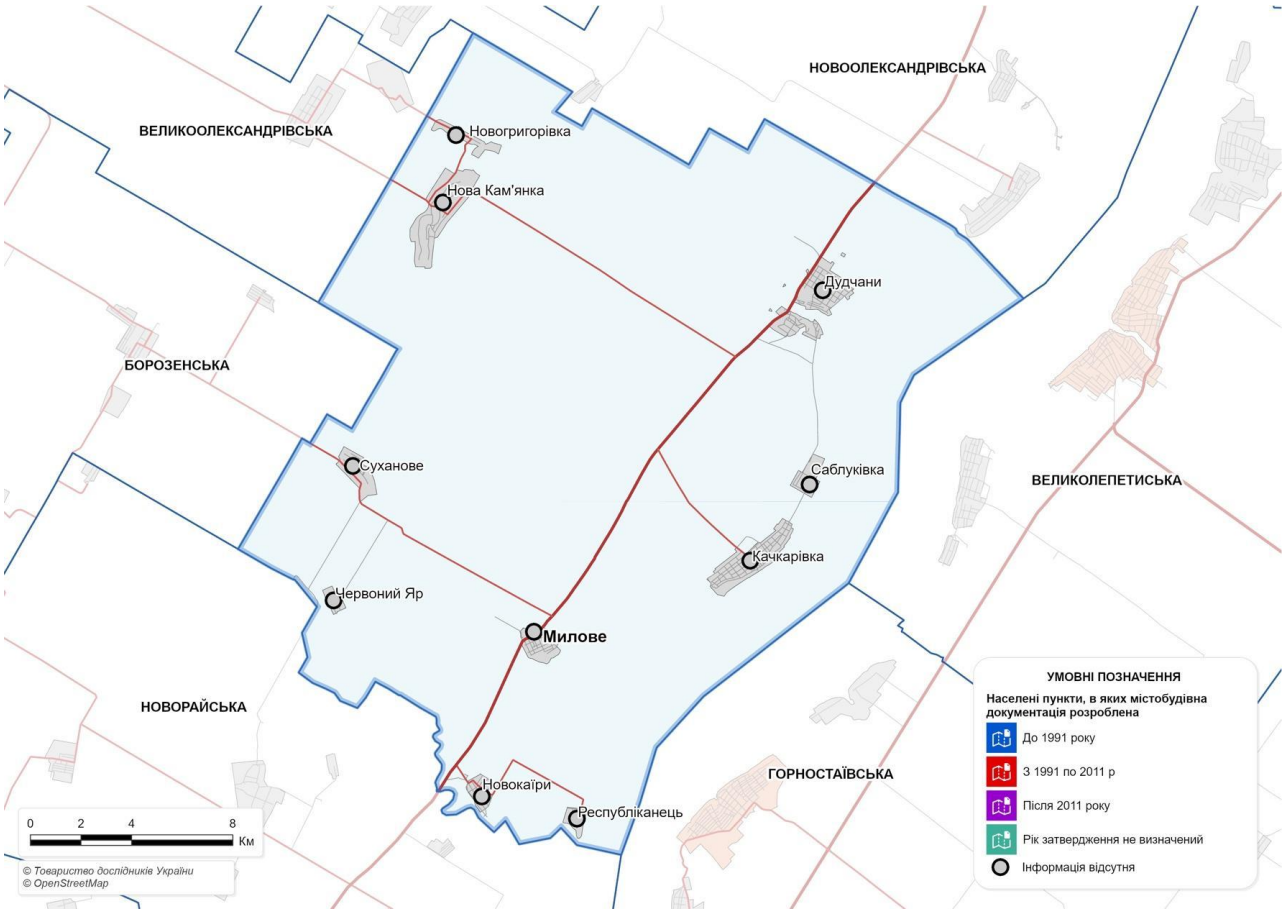
URBAN DEVELOPMENT OF THE TERRITORY: 2021

Mylivska hromada

Current state of approval of urban planning documentation (UDP) in hromada	There is no publicly available data on the hromada's UDP
Evaluation of the approved UDP in hromada	There is no publicly available data on the hromada's UDP
Brief description of the housing stock	The total estimated area of residential premises in the hromada is 313.3 thousand square meters, the total provision of housing in the hromada is 46.1 square meters per person. The estimated number of apartments/residential estates is 5607 units, the provision of apartments/residential estates per 1 person in the hromada is 0.82. In general, the hromada has a high level of housing provision
Brief description of urban development	The settlement network of the hromada consists of 19 settlements (1 urban-type settlement, 18 villages) with a population of 14885 thousand people, including one village with a population of less than 50 people. The total built-up area within the hromada is 26.97 square kilometers, the area of settlements is 27.647 square kilometers. In general, the hromada has an average level of urban development of the territory, and the potential of urban development of the hromada can be characterized as a low risk of reduction

Mylivska hromada

SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT MAP



CONSEQUENCES OF THE WAR AND POST-WAR DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

ГІС-портал Херсонської області

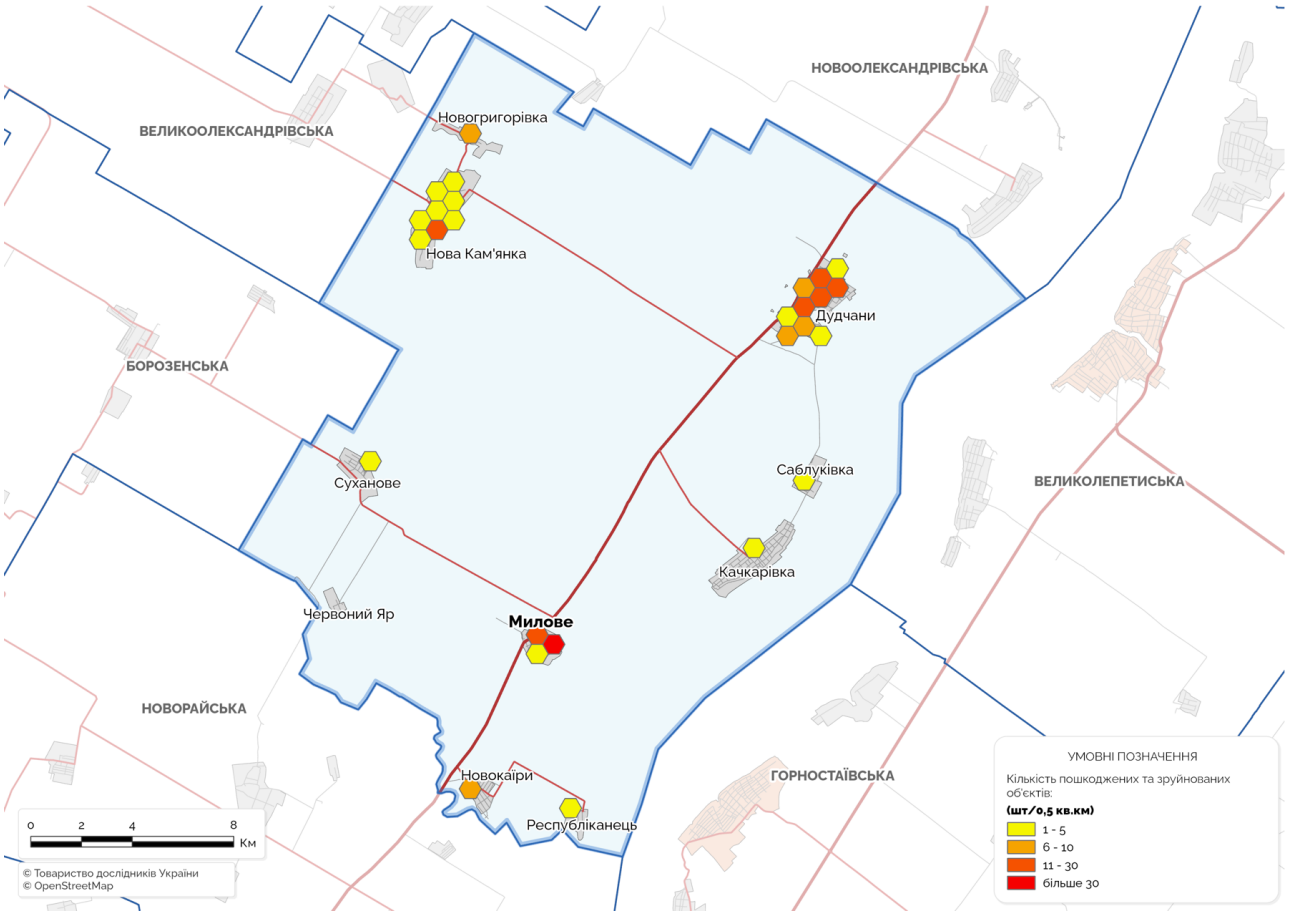
Mylivska hromada

Period of temporary occupation by Russian troops	The Mylivska rural hromada was under occupation from March 09 to November 11, 2022. From November 11, 2022 as of September 2024
Consequences of the military invasion of Russia	The Mylivska rural hromada of the Beryslav district of the Kherson oblast, with the exception of the villages of Dudchany, Kachkarivka, Milove, Novokaira, Respublianets, and Sablukivka, remains the territory of possible hostilities. Since May 1, 2023, the villages of Dudchany, Kachkarivka, Mylove, and Respublikanets have been classified as active hostilities due to the escalation of hostilities, where state electronic information resources operate, and after March 1, 2024, the villages of Sablukivka and Novokaira were added to this list. The Mylivska hromada has been and is under constant threat of shelling, so both the territory and the population of the hromada have suffered significant losses and destruction of housing and infrastructure, human casualties, massive displacement and population decline, distortion of the age structure of the population, and extraordinary consequences for valuable environmental sites and historical heritage. The scale of war damage within the Mylivska hromada as of September 2023 was determined by the following indicators: a total of 192 damaged objects in 9 settlements were recorded in the hromada, which was about 1.5% of the total number of registered damages in the de-occupied territories at that time. In 2024, the situation deteriorated significantly and the effects of shelling became much more widespread. Destruction was recorded in all settlements except Chervonyi Yar village. 167 private households, 7 apartment buildings and 18 objects of communal and social infrastructure were damaged. These include healthcare, educational, cultural and tourism facilities. In particular, 5 primary and secondary healthcare facilities, 4 educational institutions, and 6 cultural and tourism facilities were damaged. The majority of the damage - 95.3% - was caused by ammunition, 3.1% by rockets, and 1.6% by other actions of Russian troops. The most affected settlements are Dudchany (almost 50% of all damaged facilities in the hromada), Milove (28%) and Nova Kamyanka (15%). In other settlements, up to 20 damaged objects were registered during the study period.

	In almost every settlement, cultural centers or clubs were destroyed or damaged, including Dudcha, Kachkarivka, Mylove, Novokamianka, Novokaira village cultural centers and Sablukivka village club. The damaged educational institutions include a preschool in Dudchany village and Dudchany lyceum, Mylove secondary school, and Novokamiansk gymnasium.

Mylivska hromada

DESTRUCTION OF CIVIL INFRASTRUCTURE FACILITIES (2022–2023 yrs.) MAP



Postwar recovery	After the de-occupation of the Mylivska hromada, despite the difficult security situation, the restoration of critical infrastructure was launched. In total, 6 reconstruction projects have been launched in the hromada with a total volume of almost UAH 60 million in such sectors as water, sanitation and waste management, as well as transport services (reconstruction of rural and intercity road networks). In particular, to overcome the consequences of the destruction of the Kakhovka Hydroelectric Power Plant and restore water supply, the construction of nine artesian wells in the villages of Kachkarivka, Sablukivka, Dudchany, Milove, Sukhanove, Chervonyi Yar, Novokairy, as well as the overhaul of the water supply network in the village of Milove, has been planned and partially implemented. In addition to the reconstruction and repair of the housing sector, urgent measures include the reconstruction of healthcare facilities, the restoration and reconstruction of the network of educational institutions, and the organization of cultural centers and tourist service centers in the settlements of the territorial community. Other projects that will contribute to the restoration of the community include: - development and implementation of a project to record and assess the impact of Russian war crimes on the environment in the Mylivska rural hromada and a plan of environmental measures after the end of hostilities; creation of an environmental profile of the hromada; - a project for the construction of new and reconstruction of existing water sources and water supply systems in the settlements of the Mylivska rural hromada; - development of a comprehensive plan for the spatial development of the territory of the Mylivska rural hromada; - creating a geoinformation portal for the hromada. The long-term post-war development strategy, as well as for all de-occupied territories in general, should include: 1) preservation and restoration of human potential, return of people who have gone abroad and internally displaced persons 2) restoration of the hromada's economy as a whole and stable growth of the hromada's competitiveness; 3) creation of jobs and permanent sources of income generation, encouragement of programs to support and develop entrepreneurship; 4) development of the system of social services provision, taking into account new needs, new social categories and specifics of the demographic structure of the population; 5) eliminating the consequences of environmental transformation as a result of hostilities; 6) reconstruction of settlements, taking into account: the real needs of people, landscape features of the hromada territory, principles of environmental friendliness and aesthetics.

Educational edition

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Edited by Pavlo Ostapenko and Daria Malchykova

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ТОВАРИСТВО ДОСЛІДНИКІВ УКРАЇНИ

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