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Bilozerska

hromada and challenges of wartime

Atlas of conditions and resources



ТОВАРИСТВО
ДОСЛІДНИКІВ
УКРАЇНИ

ГЕОІНФОРМАЦІЙНИЙ
ПОРТАЛ

ХЕРСОНСЬКОЇ ОБЛАСТІ

GEOLOGY AND
GEOMORPHOLOGY

CLIMATE

SOILS

LANDSCAPES AND
VEGETATION

ECOLOGY

DEMOGRAPHY

SOCIAL SPHERE

LIFE SAFETY

ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT

TOURISM AND
CULTURAL HERITAGE

URBAN DEVELOPMENT
OF THE TERRITORY

TRANSPORT
INFRASTRUCTURE

CONSEQUENCES OF THE
WAR AND THE POST-
WAR DEVELOPMENT
STRATEGY



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B58

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Reviewers:

Corresponding Member of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, Doctor of Biological Sciences,
Professor Oleksandr KHODOSOVTSSEV

Doctor of Geographical Sciences, Professor Mykola BARANOVSKYI

Candidate of Geographical Sciences, Viktor CHEKHNYI

An expert from the Bilozerska hromada:

Iryna SHERBYNA, Chief Specialist of the Department of Territory Development, Housing and Communal
Services, Urban Planning, Architecture, Land Resources and Civil Protection of the Executive Body of the
Bilozerska Village Council

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Atlas of conditions and resources of the pre-war development and the post-war reconstruction of the Bilozerska 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 the 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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The author's team

Pavlo Ostapenko – PhD in Geography, project manager, author of the idea;

Daria Malchykova – Doctor of Geography, Professor, analyst of the section “Consequences of the War and Postwar Development Strategy”;

Igor Pylypenko – Doctor of Geography, Professor, analyst of the sections “Demography of the pre-war period” and “The impact of the war on demographic potential”;

Oleksandr Bonchkovsky – PhD in Geography, author of sections: “Geomorphological map”, “Physical map”, “Climate”, cartographer of sections: “Social Protection, Culture, Sports, Safety Centers and Fire and Rescue Units, Urban Development, Cultural Heritage, and the mapper of the Agricultural Sector”;

Volodymyr Shvayko – author of sections: “Soils”, “Landscapes and Vegetation”, “Nature Reserve Fund”, “Ecological Network”, “Military Landscapes of the Present”;

Andriy Bonchkovsky – PhD in Geography, author of sections: “Geological structure and mineral resources”, “Environmental problems”;

Stanislav Ostapenko – PhD in geography, section mapper: “The impact of the war on demographic potential”, “Industry”, “Road network”, “Consequences of the war and post-war development strategy”;

Roman Perkhaliuk – section mapper: “Demographic potential”, “Social sphere: education, medicine, social protection, culture, sports”, “Cultural heritage and peacetime tourism activities”;

Yana Milevska – analyst of the sections: “Industry, Agroindustrial Complex, Social Sphere: Education, Healthcare, Social Protection, Culture, Sports, Safety Centers and Fire and Rescue Units, Road Network, Tourist Sites and Routes”;

Olena Denysenko – PhD in Geography, analyst of the sections: “Plot Plans of Settlements, Urban Development of the Territory”;

Daria Ostapenko – project designer;

Illia Kravchuk – translator.

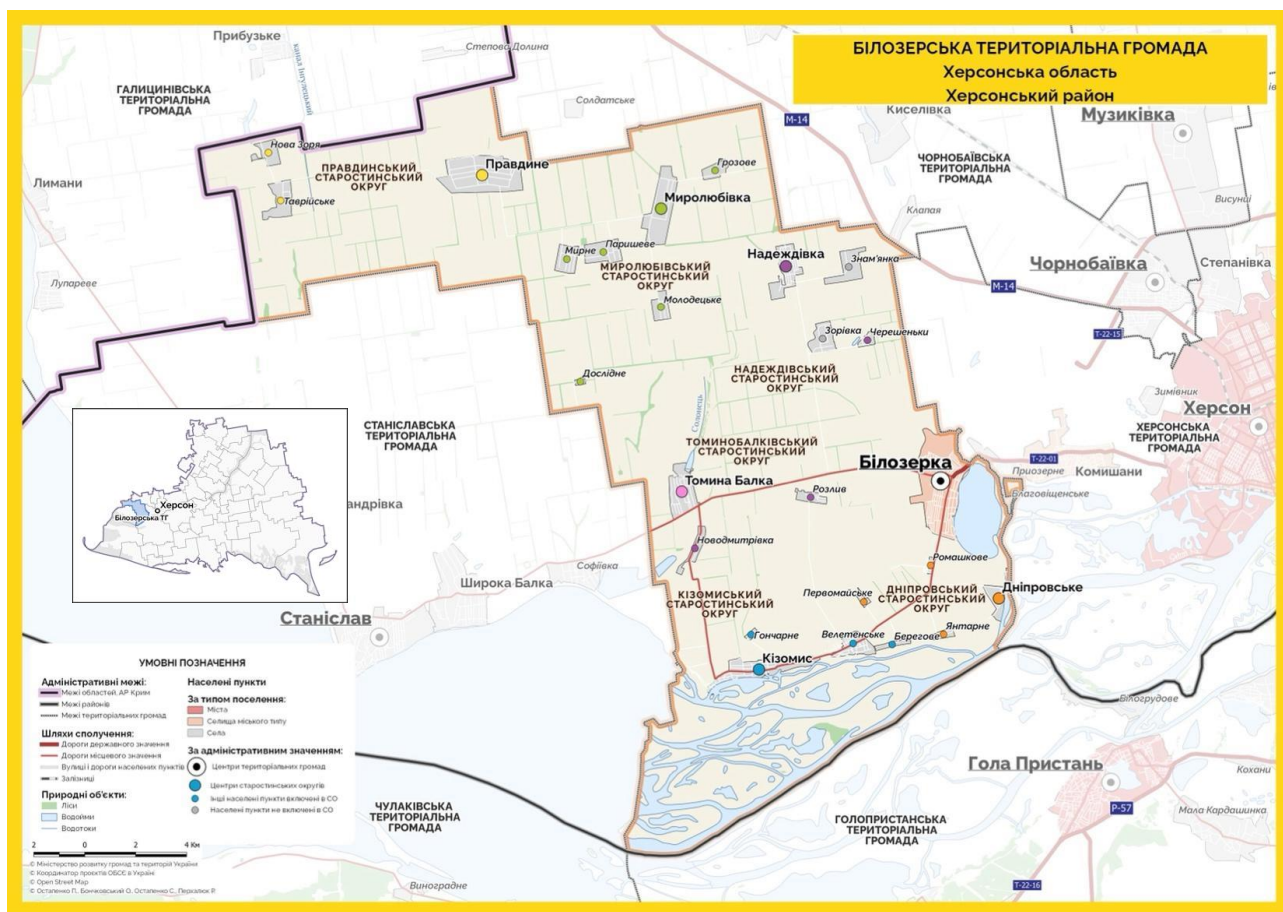


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Map symbols used in the atlas

Межі областей, АР Крим

Межі територіальних громад

Тип населених пунктів:

Міста

Селища

Села

Шляхи сполучення:

Дороги державного значення

Дороги місцевого значення

Вулиці і дороги населених пунктів

Залізниця

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

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE HROMADA (2021)

Name of the hromada	Bilozerska
Type of hromada	selyshche hromada
Oblast	Kherson
Rayon	Kherson
Area (square kilometers)	407,5
Number of starosta districts	6
Number of cities	0
Number of settlements	1
Number of villages	24
Population (2021, thousand people)	21,68
Number of IDPs (01.01.2024)	2 136
Population, including IDPs (01.01.2024)	13 806
Hromada population density (persons/square kilometer)	53,2
Average population growth 2001-2021 (%)	-6,9
Working age population (persons, as of 01.01.2022)	12866
Population over working age (persons, as of 01.01.2022)	4903
Population under the working age (persons, as of 01/01/2022)	3912
Hromada budget (2021, general fund excluding intergovernmental transfers, UAH million)	37,49
Hromada tax capacity index	0,36
Basic grant to the hromada (UAH thousand)	23 112,00
Reverse subsidy to the hromada (UAH thousand)	0
Number of Administrative Services Center in the hromada	6

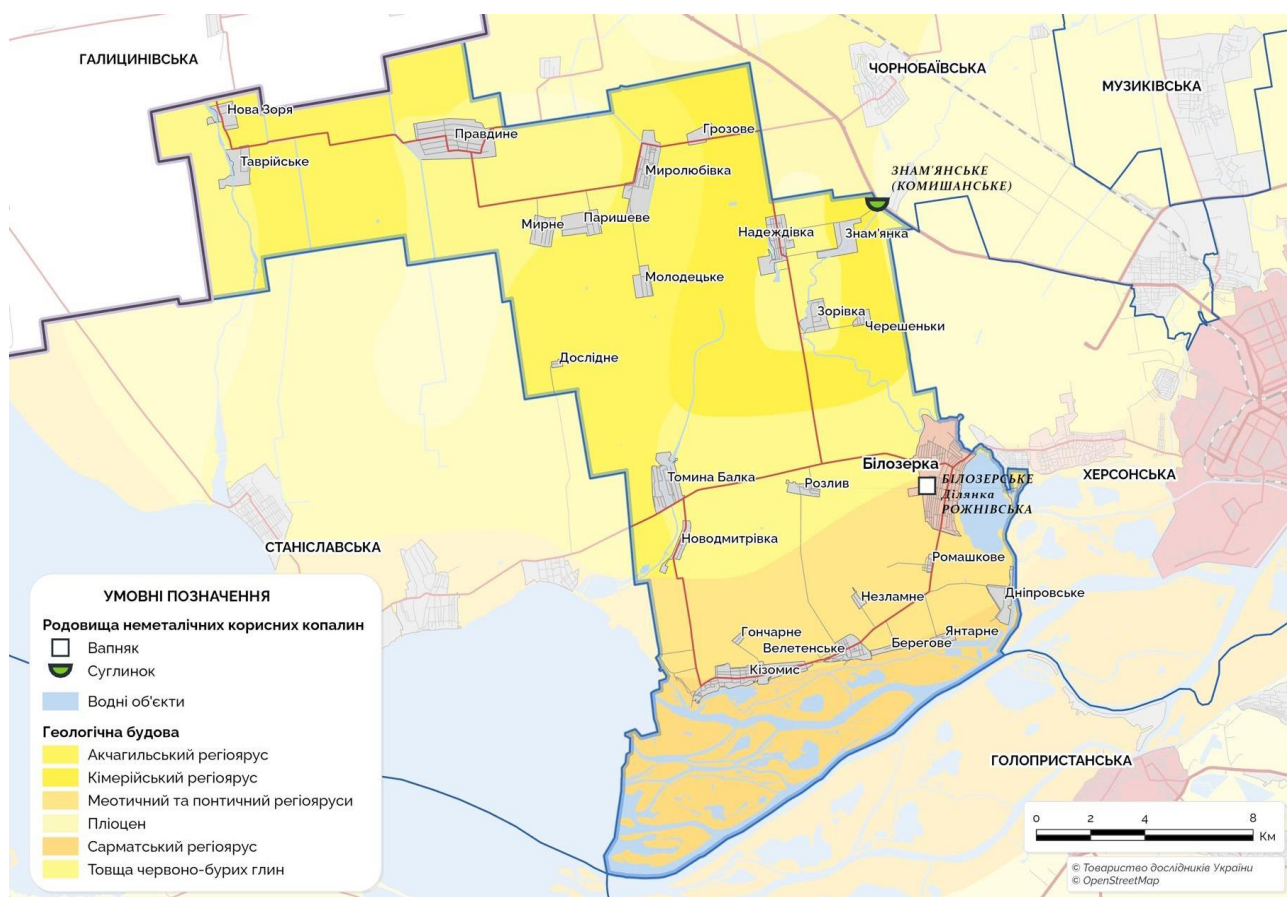
GEOLOGY

Bilozerska hromada



Total number of fields within the hromada	2
Deposits of fossil fuels	Missing
Non-metallic mineral deposits	Loam (Znamianske) and limestone (Bilozerske)
Groundwater deposits	Missing
Brief description of mineral resources in the territorial	The hromada has limestone (Bilozerske) and loam (Znamianske) deposits, which as of 2021 are not being developed

Bilozerska hromada GEOLOGICAL STRUCTURE AND MINERAL RESOURCES MAP



GEOMORPHOLOGY

Bilozerska hromada

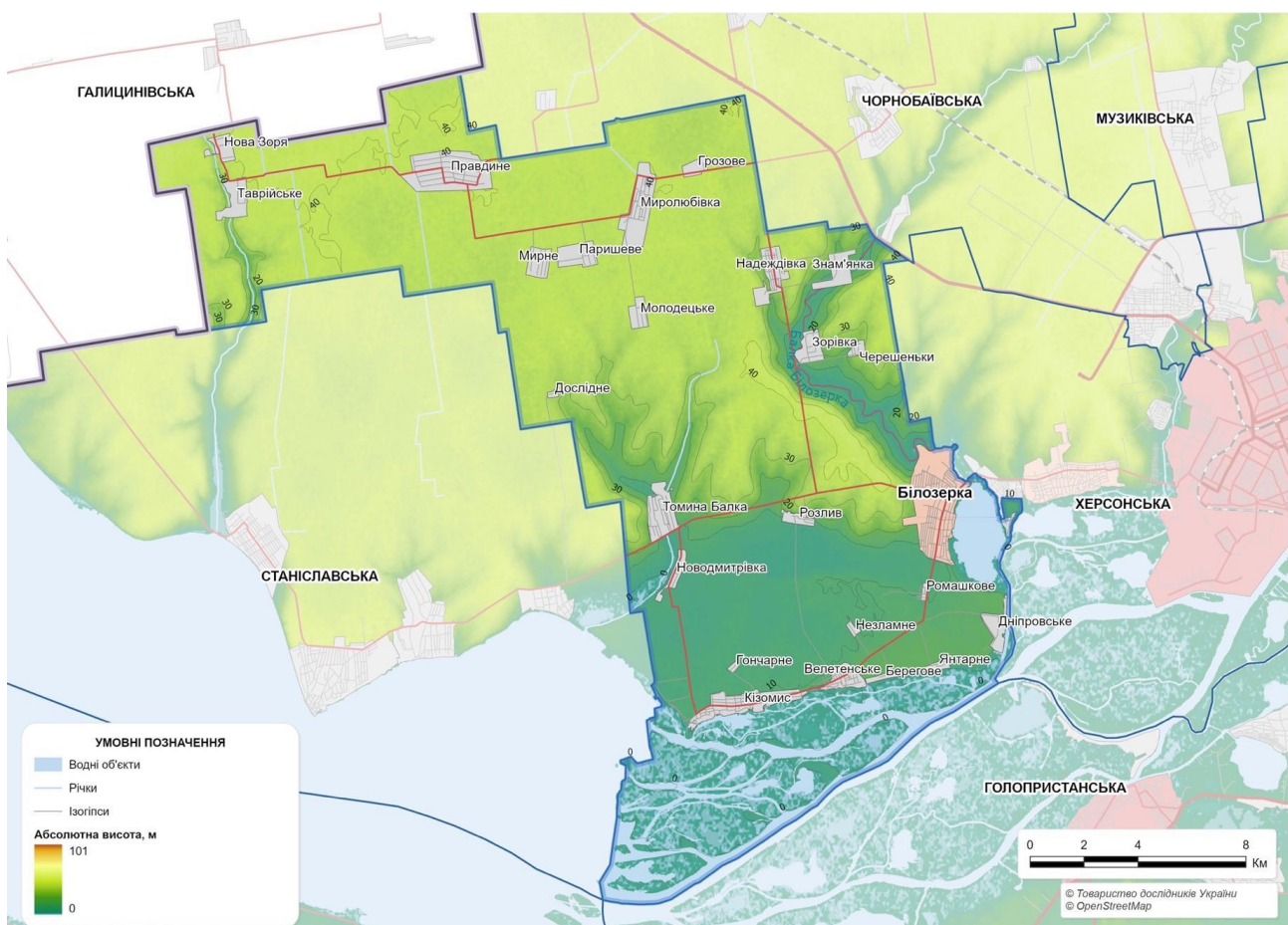


Average height, m	23,1
Minimum height, m	0
Maximum height, m	46
Height amplitude, m	46
Flat area (%)	92,05
Very gentle slopes (%)	7,39
Gentle slopes (%)	0,52
Slightly downhill slopes (%)	0,04
Downhill slopes (10%)	0,00
Strongly sloping slopes (%)	0,00
Average vertical disaggregation (m/km²)	11,5
Average slope steepness (°)	0,64
Average horizontal disaggregation (km/km²)	0,53
Geomorphological map (brief description in the context of hromada)	The majority of the hromada is located within the Buzka-Dniprovska loess plain (85% of the hromada), which is a stratified denudation subhorizontal flat plain on the Neogene sediments. The southern part of the hromada is located within the Nyzhniodniprovska terrace-deltaic plain, where a flat fluvial-deltaic plain (represented by the modern Dnipro River delta) and the 1st Dnipro River floodplain terrace, which stretches in a 3-6 km wide strip along the delta, are distinguished. In the north and north-west of the hromada, there is a developed depression relief represented by several rounded pods with a total area of 1256.2 hectares (3% of the hromada area). On the slopes of the Dnipro River valley there are several beams/valleys of drying rivers (Solonets River, Bilozerka Beam) that reach the delta or the level of the first floodplain terrace
Hypsometric map (brief description in the context of hromada)	Average height within the hromada: 23,1 m. Maximum height: 46 m (on the south-eastern outskirts of Tavriiske village). Minimum height: 0 m (Black Sea water's edge). Amplitude of heights: 46 m

Map of slopes (brief description by hromada)

The hromada's territory is characterized by a predominantly flat terrain: 92.1% of the hromada's area is flat, and the remaining 7.9% is sloping. The largest areas are occupied by very gentle slopes (1-3°) - 7.4%; fewer gentle slopes (3-5°) - 0.5%. On the ledge of the first floodplain terrace of the Dnipro, there are locally slightly sloping and falling slopes (with a steepness of more than 5°)

Bilozerska hromada PHYSICAL MAP



CLIMATIC CONDITIONS

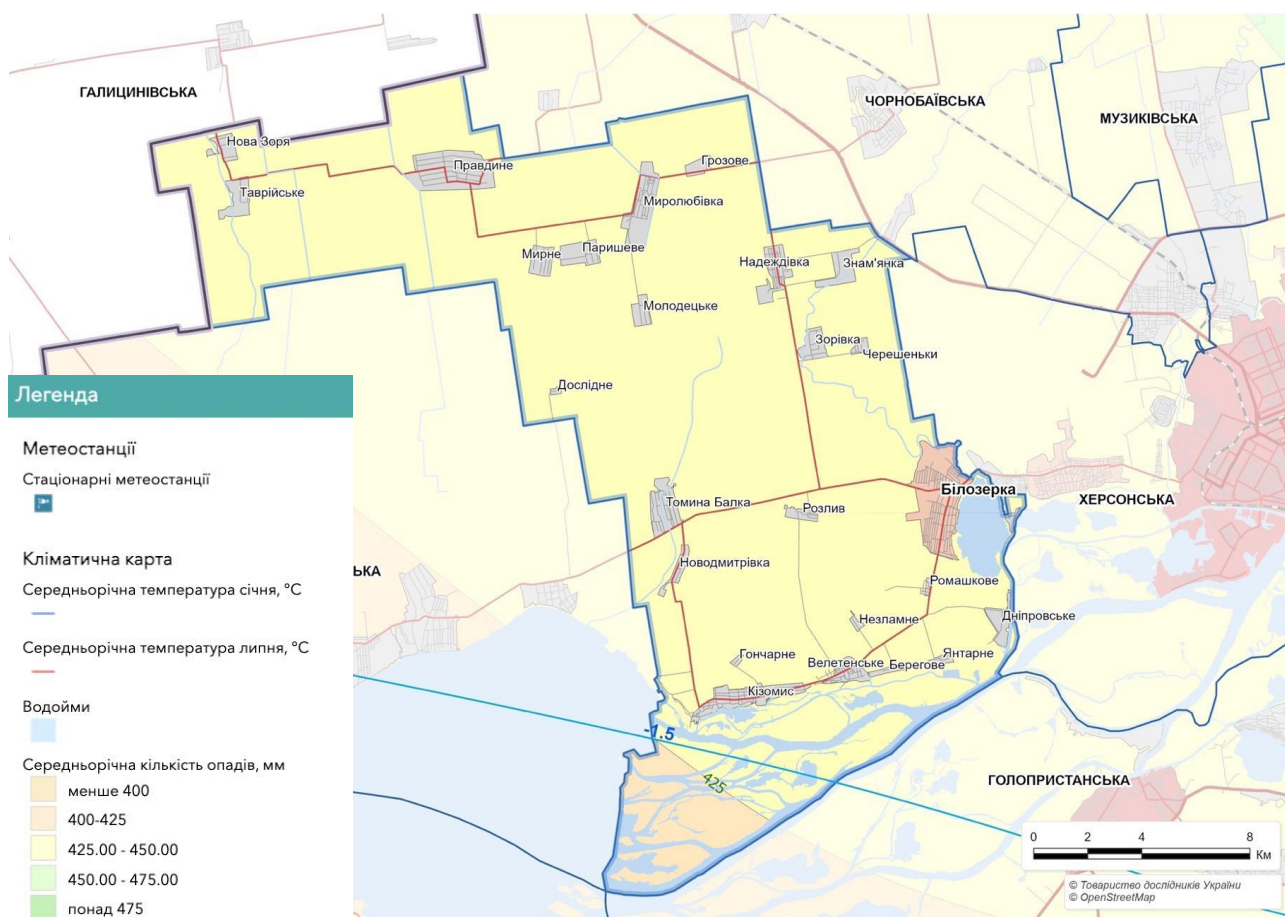
Bilozerska hromada



Brief description of the climatic conditions of the hromada

Average annual temperature: +10.4°C. Average temperature in January: -1,5...-1,8°C. Average July temperature: +22.8°C. Average annual rainfall: 420-430 mm. The hromada is located in a very arid, moderately hot agroclimatic zone with mild winters.

Bilozerska hromada CLIMATE MAP



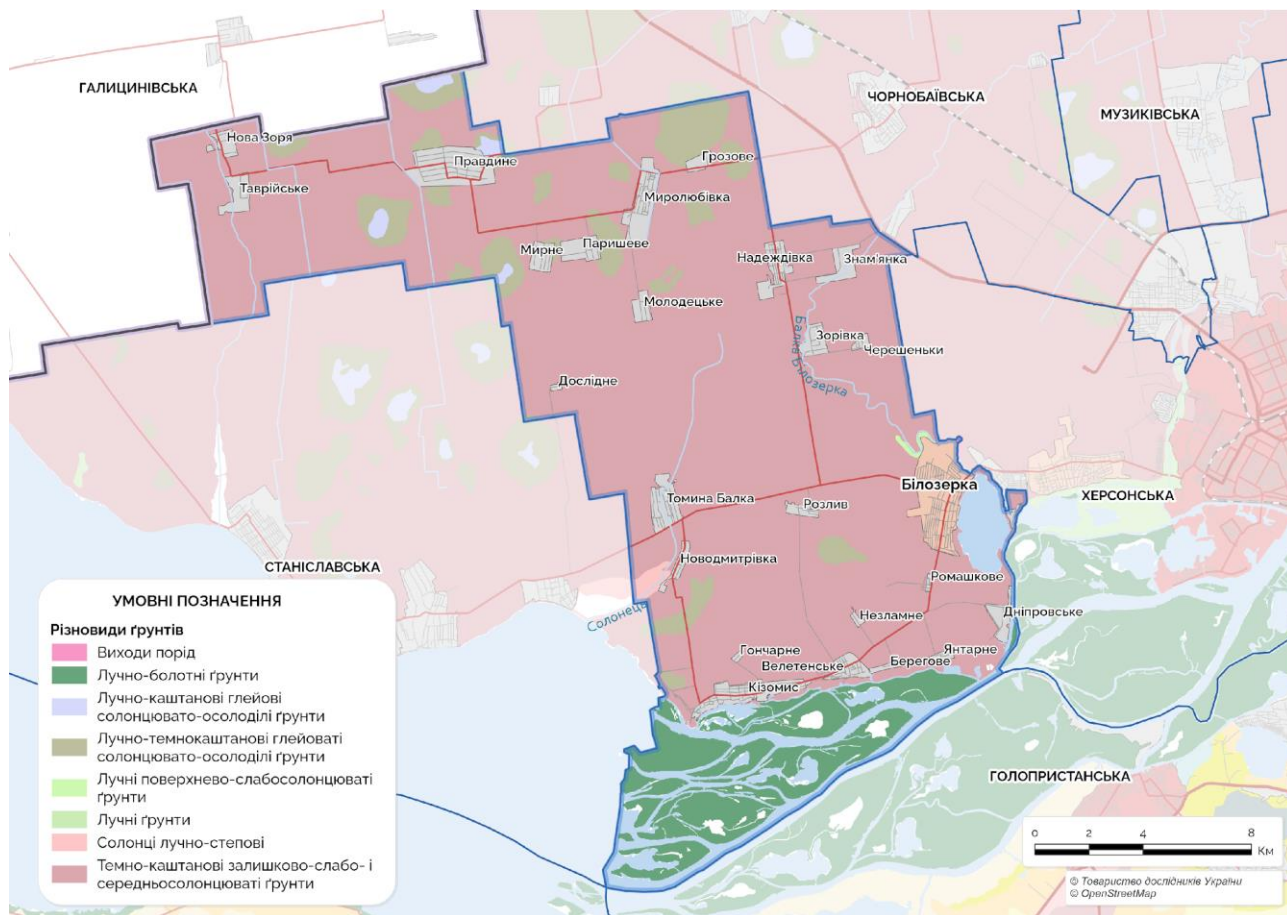
SOILS

Bilozerska hromada



Brief description of the vegetation cover of the hromada	The vegetation cover of the territorial hromada is represented by: agrocenoses on the site of forbs–fescue–feather grass steppes and degraded meadows of steppe depressions (281.14 km²; 68.95% of the hromada area); marshy meadows of long-flooded floodplains (plavni) – dominated by common reed, narrowleaf cattail, lakeshore bulrush, and acute sedge, combined with thickets of white willow, black poplar, and forb–grass meadows featuring couch grass, reed canary grass, black bent, sweet vernal grass, willowherb loosestrife, longleaf speedwell, stiff yarrow, and others (34.54 km²; 8.47% of the hromada area); southern xerophytic steppes dominated by Ukrainian feather grass and including hairy aster and tansy-leaved yarrow, in combination with true and degraded meadows of steppe depressions dominated by depression couch grass, meadow foxtail, narrowleaf bluegrass, early sedge, and elecampane false brome, among others (23.13 km²; 5.67% of the hromada area); windbreaks composed of black locust, sessile oak, green ash, boxelder maple, Norway maple, and others (14.42 km²; 3.54% of the hromada area); vegetation of spits, islands, and coastal zones of the Black and Azov Seas dominated by sea rocket, sea holly, Black Sea crambe, sand couch, Bessarabian couch grass, and common saltmarsh grass, in combination with halophytic meadow and saltmarsh communities featuring seaside alkaligrass, Fomin’s and giant alkali cordgrass, elongated couch grass, seaside rush, solonchak wormwood, shrubby glasswort, seepweeds, warted saltbush, spreading orach, and others (2.96 km²; 0.73% of the hromada area); gully oak and oak–ash floodplain broadleaf forests with admixtures of field maple, wych elm, and steppe species such as <i>Caragana frutex</i>, blackthorn, <i>Phlomis tuberosa</i>, and others (1.56 km²; 0.38% of the hromada area).
Brief description of the soil cover of the hromada	The soil cover of the territorial hromada is represented by: dark kastanozem residual weakly and moderately saline soils (317.4 km²; 77.84% of the hromada area), meadow-marsh soils (33.2 km²; 8.14% of the hromada area), meadow-dark kastanozem gleyed saline solod-like soils (27.1 km²; 6.65% of the hromada area), meadow-kastanozem gleyed saline solod-like soils (2.4 km²; 0.59% of the hromada area), meadow-steppe solonetzic soils (1.2 km²; 0.3% of the hromada area), meadow surface weakly saline soils (0.6 km²; 0.14% of the hromada area), and outcrops of rocks (0.2 km²; 0.06% of the hromada area).

Bilozerska hromada SOIL COVER MAP



LANDSCAPES AND VEGETATION

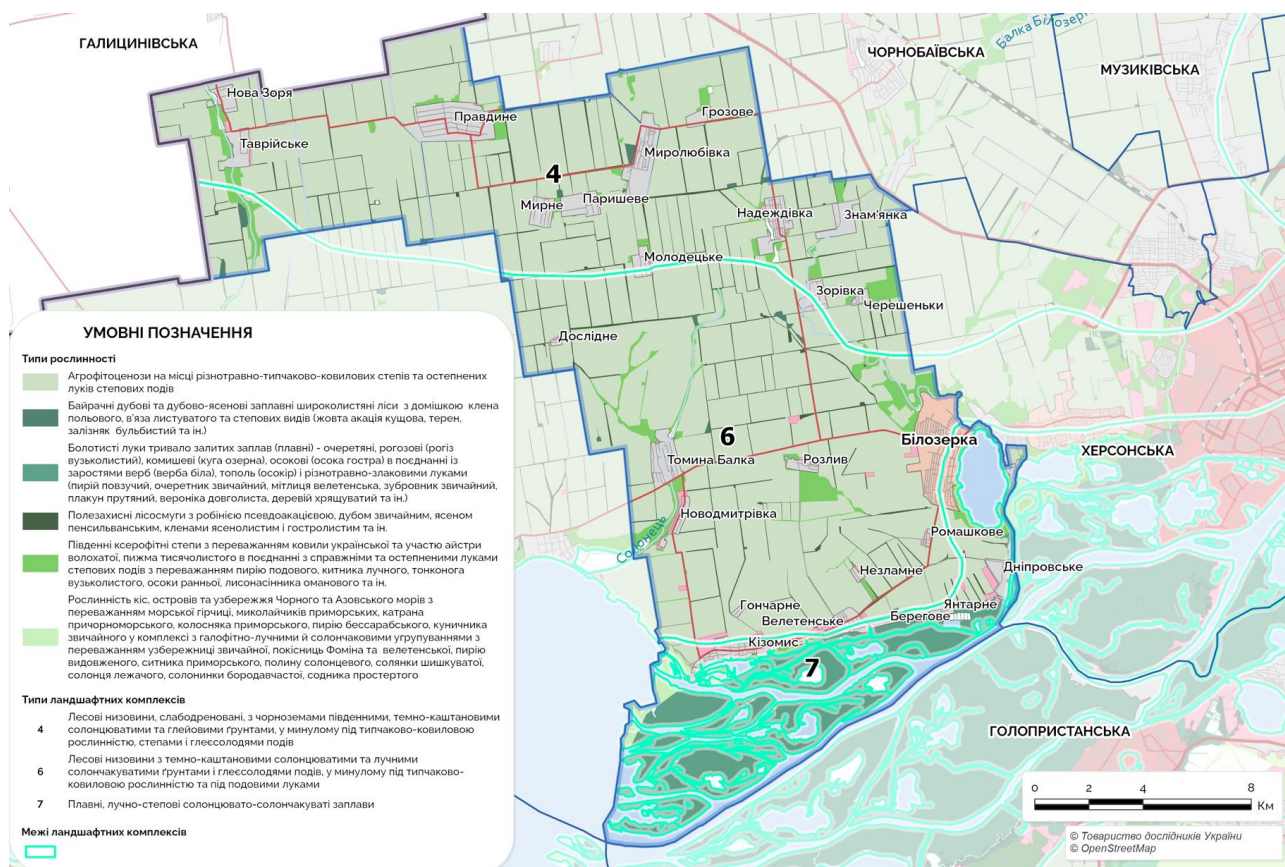
Bilozerska hromada



Brief description of the landscape structure of the hromada

The landscape structure of the hromada is represented by: loess lowlands with dark kastanozem solonetzic and meadow solonchak soils and meadow gley solod-like soils of the depressions, formerly covered by fescue–feather grass vegetation and depression meadows (169.40 km²; 41.54% of the hromada area); loess lowlands, poorly drained, with southern chernozems, dark kastanozem solonetzic and gley soils, formerly under fescue–feather grass vegetation, steppes, and depression gley solod-like soils (160.99 km²; 39.48% of the hromada area); floodplains with meadow-steppe solonetzic–solonchak soils (51.82 km²; 12.71% of the hromada area).

Bilozerska hromada LANDSCAPE STRUCTURE MAP



ENVIRONMENTAL STATUS: 2021

Bilozerska hromada

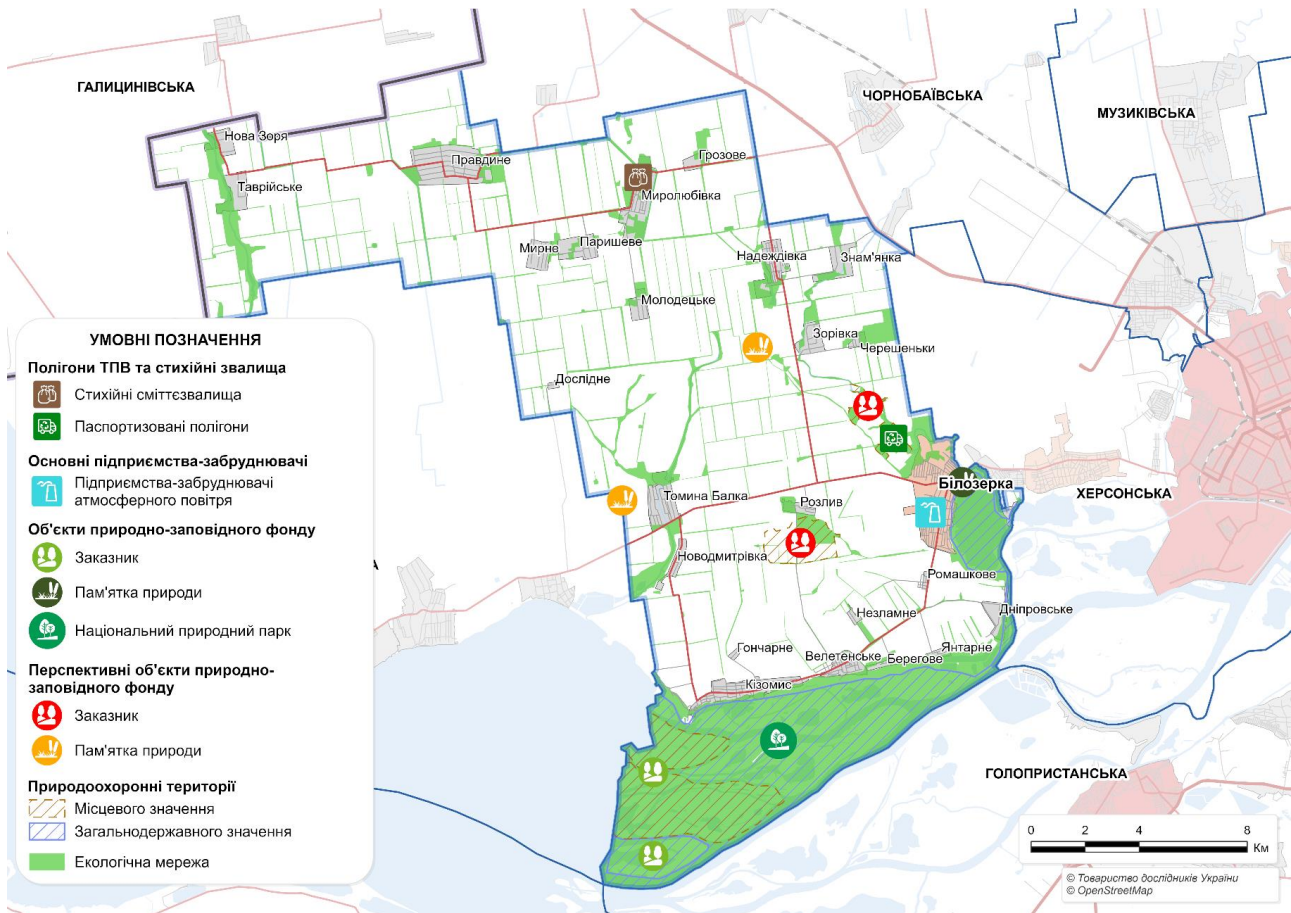


Brief description of the objects of the nature reserve fund	The network of natural reserve fund objects of national importance on the territory of the hromada is represented by the Nizhniiodniprovskyi National Nature Park (5983.45 hectares; 14.68% of the hromada area), Bakai Forest Reserve (420 hectares; 1.03% 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 Bakaysky Zhelob general zoological reserve (1642.09 hectares; 4.03% of the hromada area), the Bilozersky Dzherela hydrological natural monument (0.04 hectares; 0.001% 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 local importance on the territory of the hromada is represented by the botanical natural monument "Kurgan near Zorivka", the botanical natural monument "Kurgan - Kyslyakov's grave", the botanical reserve 'Bilozerskyi', the landscape reserve "Chorna Loshchyna" (Source: Moisienko I.I., Khodosovtsev O.E., Pylypenko I.O., Boyko M.F., Malchukova 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 total area of the hromada's ecological network is 103.42 km² (25.38% of the total hromada area). The ecological network within the hromada is represented by the following types of land cover: meadow-steppe territories (60.63 km²; 58.63% of the ecological network area); forest territories (1.56 km²; 1.51% of the ecological network area); areas covered by windbreaks (14.42 km²; 13.94% of the ecological network area); inland waters (26.81 km²; 25.92% of the ecological network area). The ecological network within the hromada is represented by the following types of vegetation cover: marshy meadows of long-flooded floodplains (plavni) – dominated by common reed, narrowleaf cattail, lakeshore bulrush, and acute sedge, combined with thickets of white willow, black poplar, and forb–grass meadows featuring couch grass, reed canary grass, black bent, sweet vernal grass, willowherb loosestrife, longleaf speedwell, stiff yarrow, and others (34.54 km²; 33.4% of the ecological network area); southern xerophytic steppes dominated by Ukrainian feather grass and including hairy aster and tansy-leaved yarrow, in combination with true and degraded meadows of steppe depressions dominated by depression couch grass, meadow foxtail, narrowleaf bluegrass, early sedge, and elecampane false brome, among others

	(23.13 km²; 22.37% of the ecological network area); windbreaks composed of black locust, sessile oak, green ash, boxelder maple, Norway maple, and others (14.42 km²; 13.94% of the ecological network area); vegetation of spits, islands, and coastal zones of the Black and Azov Seas dominated by sea rocket, sea holly, Black Sea crambe, sand couch, Bessarabian couch grass, and common saltmarsh grass, in combination with halophytic meadow and saltmarsh communities featuring seaside alkaligrass, Fomin's and giant alkali cordgrass, elongated couch grass, seaside rush, solonchak wormwood, shrubby glasswort, prostrate saltwort, warted saltbush, seepweeds, and others (2.96 km²; 2.86% of the ecological network area); gully oak and oak-ash floodplain broadleaf forests with admixtures of field maple, wych elm, and steppe species such as <i>Caragana frutex</i>, blackthorn, <i>Phlomis tuberosa</i>, and others (1.56 km²; 1.51% of the ecological network area). The landscape structure of the hromada's ecological network is represented by: loess lowlands with dark kastanozem solonetzic and meadow solonchak soils and meadow gley solod-like soils of the depressions, formerly covered by fescue-feather grass vegetation and depression meadows (17.93 km²; 17.34% of the hromada area); loess lowlands, poorly drained, with southern chernozems, dark kastanozem solonetzic and gley soils, formerly under fescue-feather grass vegetation, steppes, and depression gley solod-like soils (18.83 km²; 18.21% of the hromada area); floodplains with meadow-steppe solonetzic-solonchak soils (40.93 km²; 39.58% of the hromada 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): "Lower Dnipro" (6138.35 hectares; 15.06% of the hromada area); "Dniprovsko-Buzkyi Estuary" (241.98 hectares; 0.59% 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 7.7 hectares. There is one landfill and one illegal dump within the hromada. The hromada is dominated by slightly eroded soils (57% of the hromada area)
Assessment of environmental pollution within hromada	There is one air polluting enterprise within the hromada (Bilozerska district branch of PJSC Khersongaz)

Bilozerska hromada

ECOLOGICAL NETWORK AND POLLUTION MAP



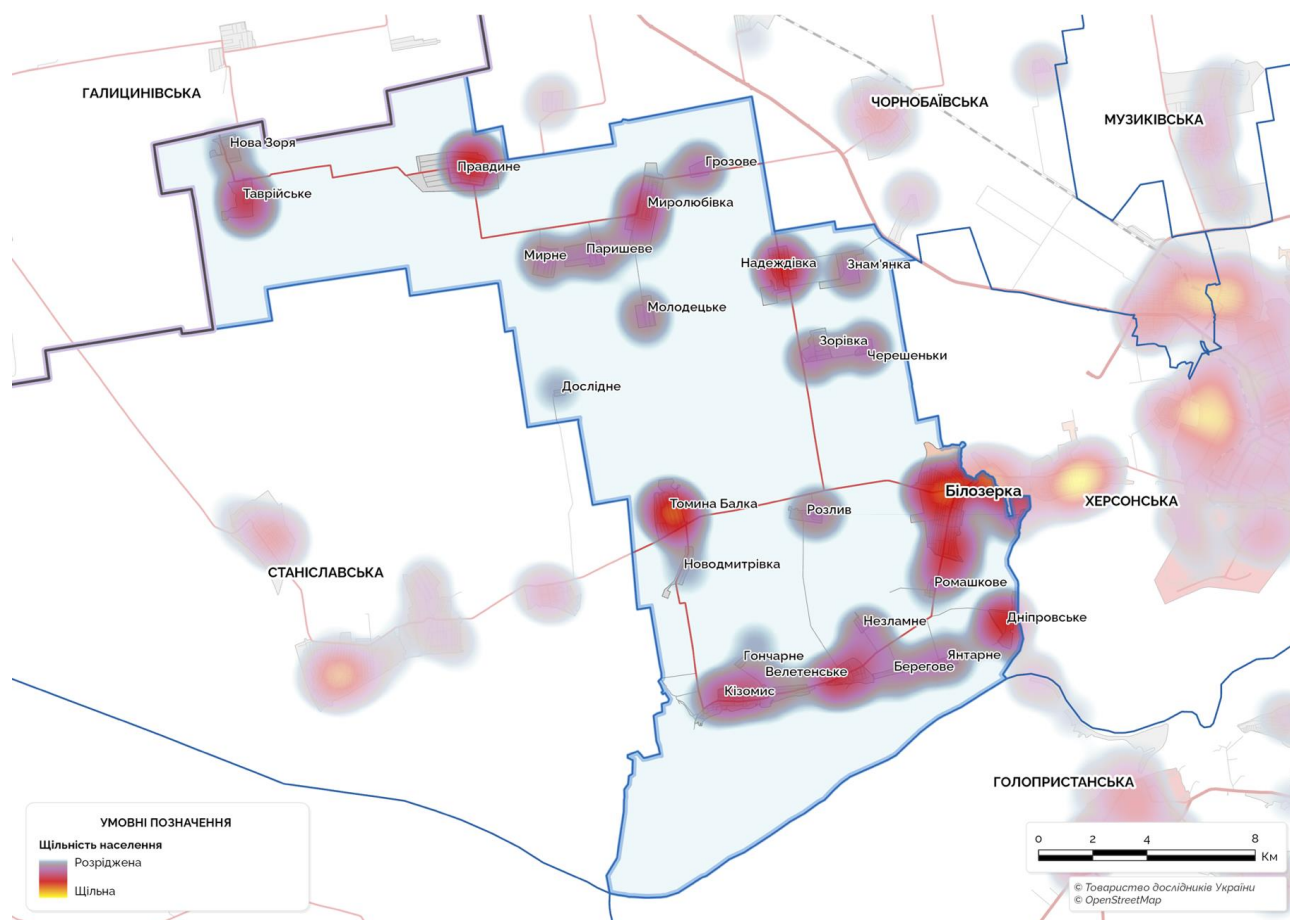
DEMOGRAPHY OF THE PRE-WAR PERIOD



Bilozerska hromada

Brief description of the demographic potential	As of January 1, 2022, the population of the Bilozerka hromada amounted to 21681 people living in 25 settlements. The administrative center, Bilozerka, accounted for 42.7% of the hromada's population, and the first three settlements (Bilozerka, Kizomys and Pravdyne) concentrated 57.3% of the hromada's population, which indicates a fairly dispersed population within the hromada. In general, the population of the hromada amounted to 4.8% of the population of Kherson district and 2.2% of the population of Kherson oblast for the relevant period. At the beginning of 2022, the population density was almost 54 people per square kilometer, and the density of settlements was 6.14 per 100 km². The average distance between settlements was 4.03 km, and the average population of a settlement was 874 people. The share of people over the working age is 22.36%, which places the hromada in the group of territorial units with a low share of people of retirement age relative to the average oblast parameter. The burden of this age group on persons of working age reaches 367 persons per 1000 persons of working age, which is below the oblast 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 a relatively high demographic burden at the level of 301 per 1000 persons of working age. The overall demographic burden is average for the Kherson oblast and amounts to 667 people per 1000 people of working age.
Ethnic structure and national artifacts in the hromada	Within the hromada there are 8 ethnic communities, namely: Armenians (Nova Zorya village), Poles (Pravdyne village), Roma (Kizomys village, Bilozerka village), Tajiks (Myroliubivka village), Ahiska Turks (Meskhetians) (Myroliubivka, Hrozove village, Molodetske village). The hromada has objects of material heritage of Armenians (national cuisine restaurant in Bilozerka village, khachkar in Nova Zorya village), Poles (museum exposition in Bilozerka village, church and cemetery in Pravdyne village), Ahiska Turks (Meskhetians) (mosque in Myrolyubivka village).

Bilozerska hromada POPULATION DENSITY MAP



IMPACT OF THE WAR ON DEMOGRAPHIC POTENTIAL



Bilozerska hromada

The impact of the war on the demographic potential of the hromada

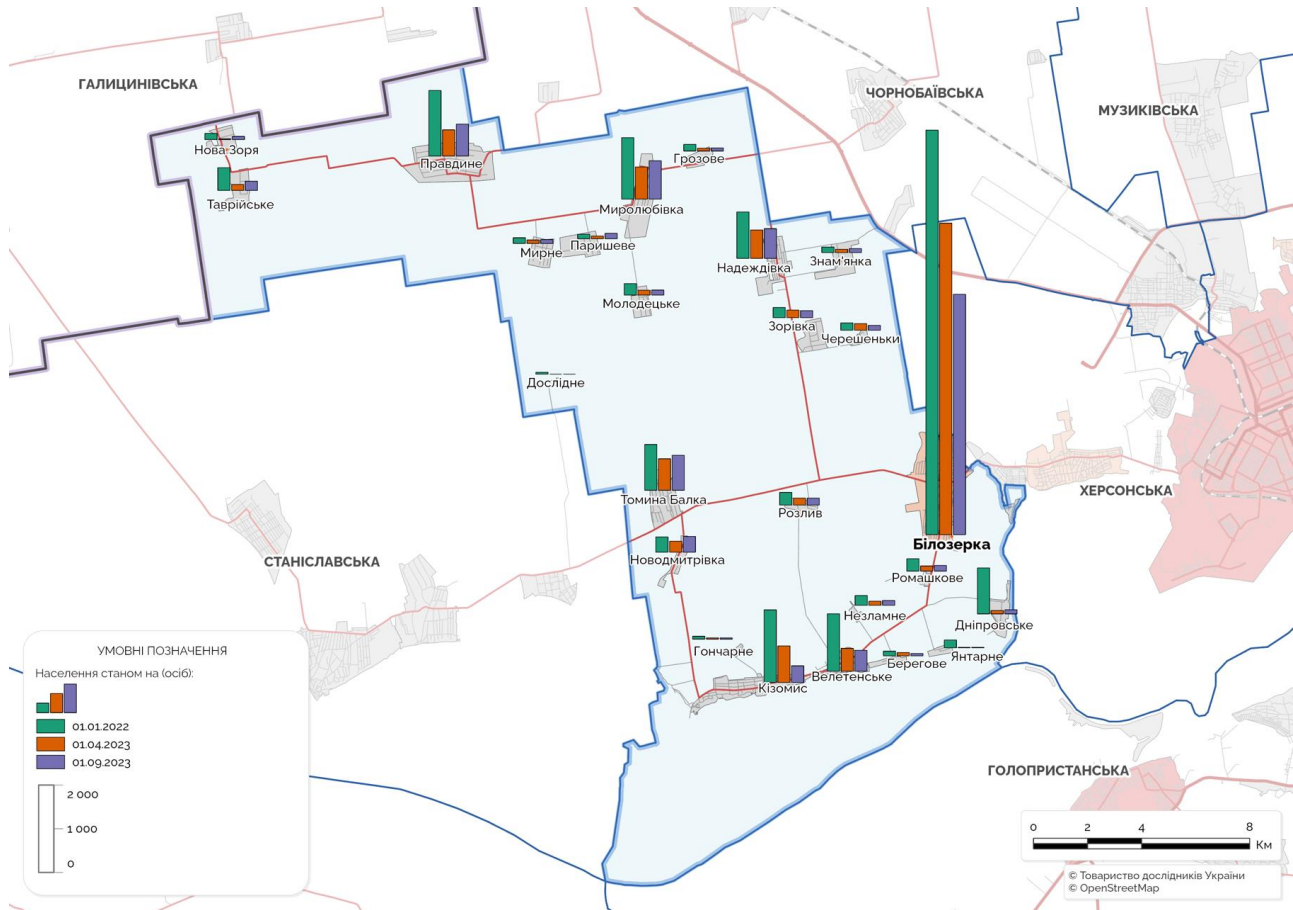
The full-scale invasion, the intensity of hostilities on the territory of the Bilozerska hromada and its Dnipro geographical location caused a very strong population decline. The total population decline from January 1, 2022 to the corresponding date in 2025 was 57%. Moreover, the villages of Doslidne and Yantarne were completely depopulated. The highest rates of decline are demonstrated by the villages of Dniprovske - 99%, Kizomys - 95.2%, Veletenske - 94.4%. Bilozerka has a lower-than-average population decline - 50.2%, Myroliubivka - 25.6%. It should be noted that the location of the hromada on the front line affects the nature and intensity of population recovery. Bilozerska hromada is one of those where further significant population decline is taking place. Thus, from April 1, 2023 to January 1, 2025, the population decreased by 3563 people or 16.4% of the population as of the beginning of 2022 and amounted to only 9321 people. This is only 43.0% of the number of hromada residents as of January 1, 2022.

The deformed age structure of the population remains a negative aspect. The share of pensioners exceeds 42% of the population. In 14 settlements out of 25, there are no children aged 0-2 years, which, together with the above demographic indicators, demonstrates a crisis trend and low capacity to restore the population. Children under the age of 15 make up 9% of the hromada's population.

As of January 1, 2025, the population density was almost 23 people per km², and the density of settlements was 6.14 per 100 km². The average distance between settlements is 4.03 km, and the average population of a settlement was 372 people.

Bilozerska hromada

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



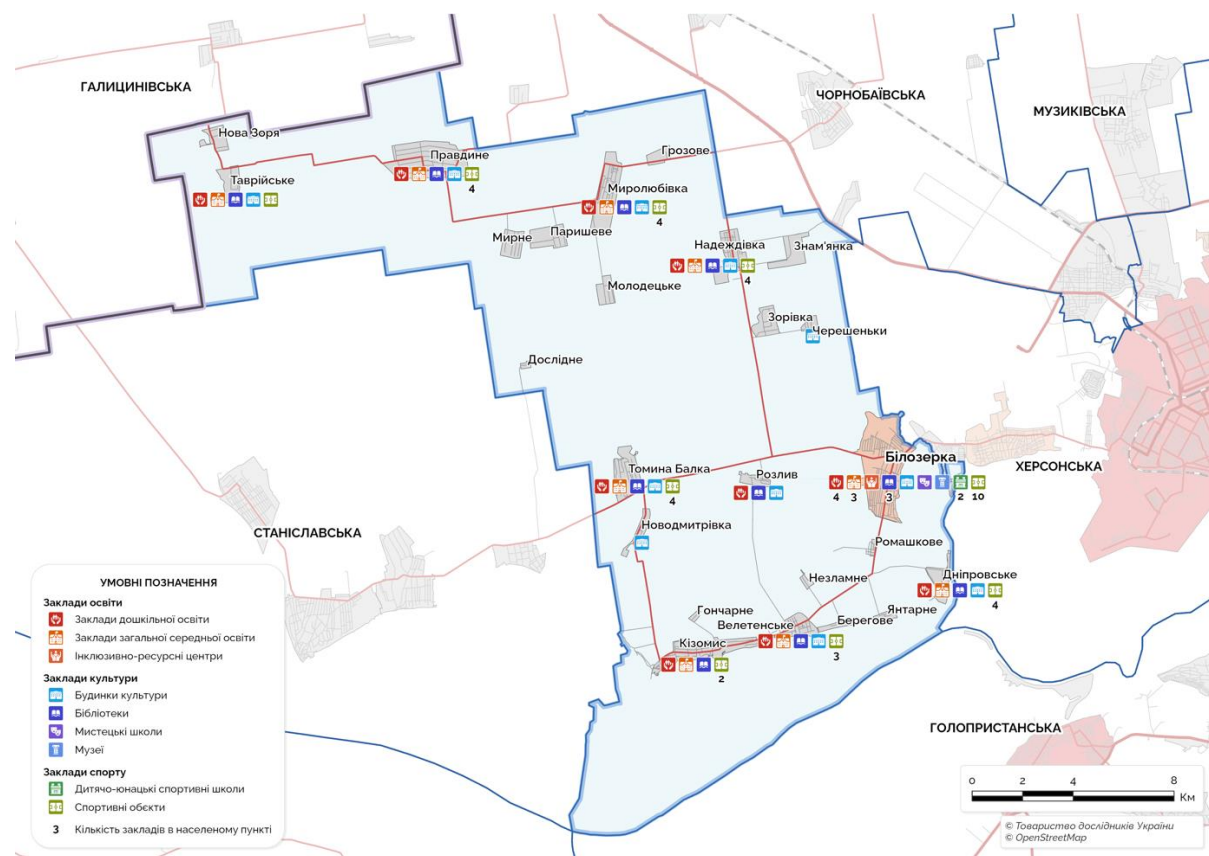
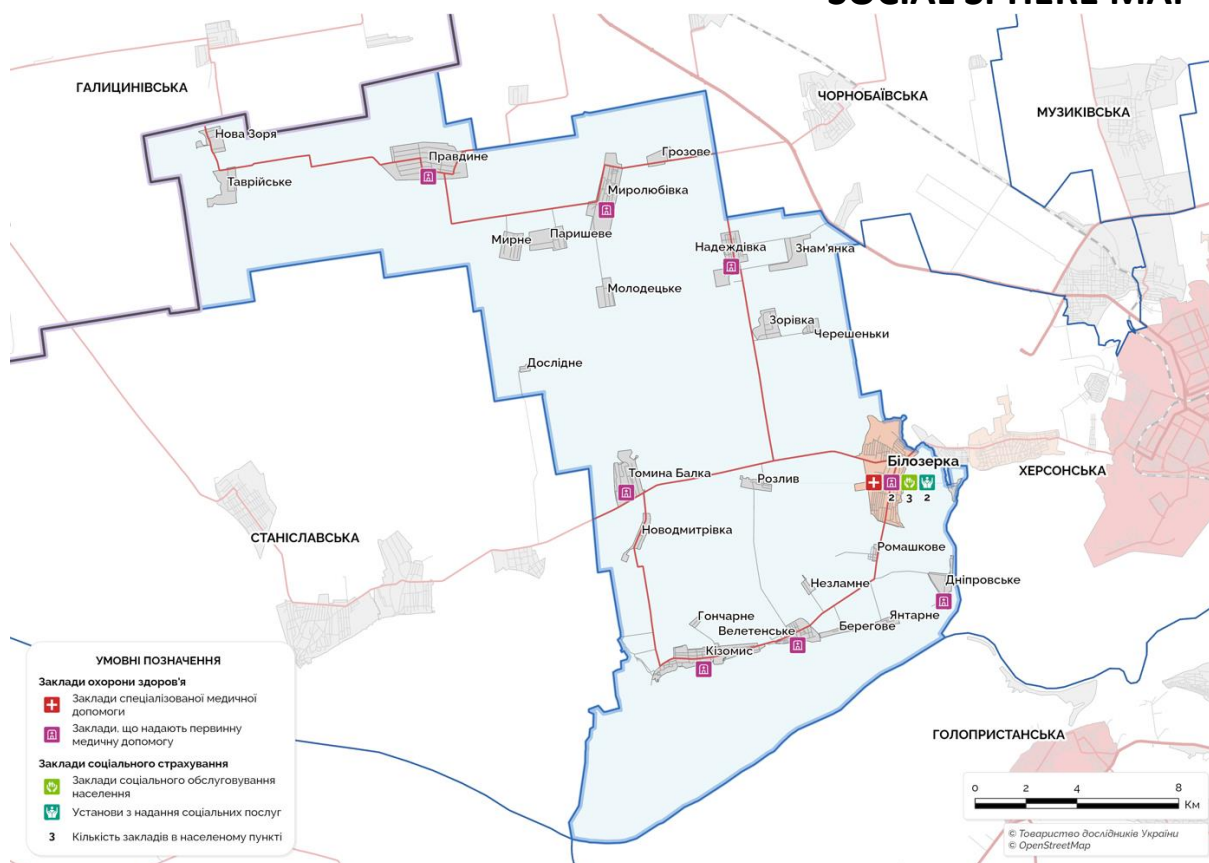
Bilozerska hromada



Brief description of educational institutions	The network of general secondary education institutions of the hromada is optimal and able to meet the needs of the hromada residents in obtaining complete general secondary and specialized education. In the 2023/2024 academic year, 9 full general secondary education institutions operated remotely in Bilozerska hromada. In the academic year 2024/2025: 8 general secondary education institutions continued to operate remotely: 5 of them are rural lyceums and 3 are urban lyceums, one of them is a specialized education institution. As of September 01, 2024, the number of students enrolled in full general secondary education institutions is 1772, including 721 in rural areas. The issues of providing education for children with special educational needs are handled by the municipal institution Inclusive Resource Center of the Bilozerska Village Council, which provides services and assistance to children with special educational needs and their parents in a remote format. As of September 01, 2024, there are about 100 children registered with the center. In the academic year 2024/25, the number of teaching staff of the full general secondary education institutions of the Bilozerska Village Council is 225 people.
Medical sphere	The Bilozerska hromada has a hospital, a polyclinic department, 2 general practice outpatient clinics, 5 rural health posts and a health center. Dental services are provided. Primary healthcare services are provided by 14 doctors with whom 17910 declarations have been concluded.
Brief description of the social protection sector	The stable operation of the departments of the Bilozerska settlement council: social and humanitarian work; the Administrative Service Center, the Service for Children of the Bilozerska settlement council, and the Center for Social Services. The Administrative Services Center has a "Single Veteran's Window". Humanitarian aid distribution points have been established, with a central point in Bilozerska and in six starosta districts. The hromada residents have the opportunity to use the services provided by the Department of Social Policy of the Kherson District State Administration and the Citizen Service Department No. 7 (service center), the Citizen Service Department of the Main Department of the Pension Fund of Ukraine in Kherson oblast, and the Labor Archive.

Brief description of the cultural sector	In 2021, the hromada had an extremely low user load on cultural institutions. The hromada had 11 clubs, 12 public libraries, 1 museum, and 1 art school. This limits the prospects for commercialization of some cultural services and, accordingly, increases the burden on the local budget. There is an urgent need to optimize the network of cultural institutions in the hromada In 2022, with the beginning of the martial law regime in Ukraine, all club-type institutions are in forced downtime, and the activities of libraries and museums are currently suspended. However, employees of club-type institutions hold events online (from January 1, 2024 - 48 events to date) and participate in oblast, national and international competitions. In 2024, the Bilozerska Art School provides online educational services for 115 students, with 10 teachers conducting classes.
Brief description of the sports sector	In 2021, the hromada's sports infrastructure is very simplified in its structure. It consists of 36 facilities - 6 football fields, 9 gyms, 1 stadium and 20 sports grounds. There are 2 children's and youth sports schools in the hromada. Due to the constant shelling and the difficult security situation, the facilities are not functioning.

Bilozerska hromada SOCIAL SPHERE MAP



LIFE SAFETY

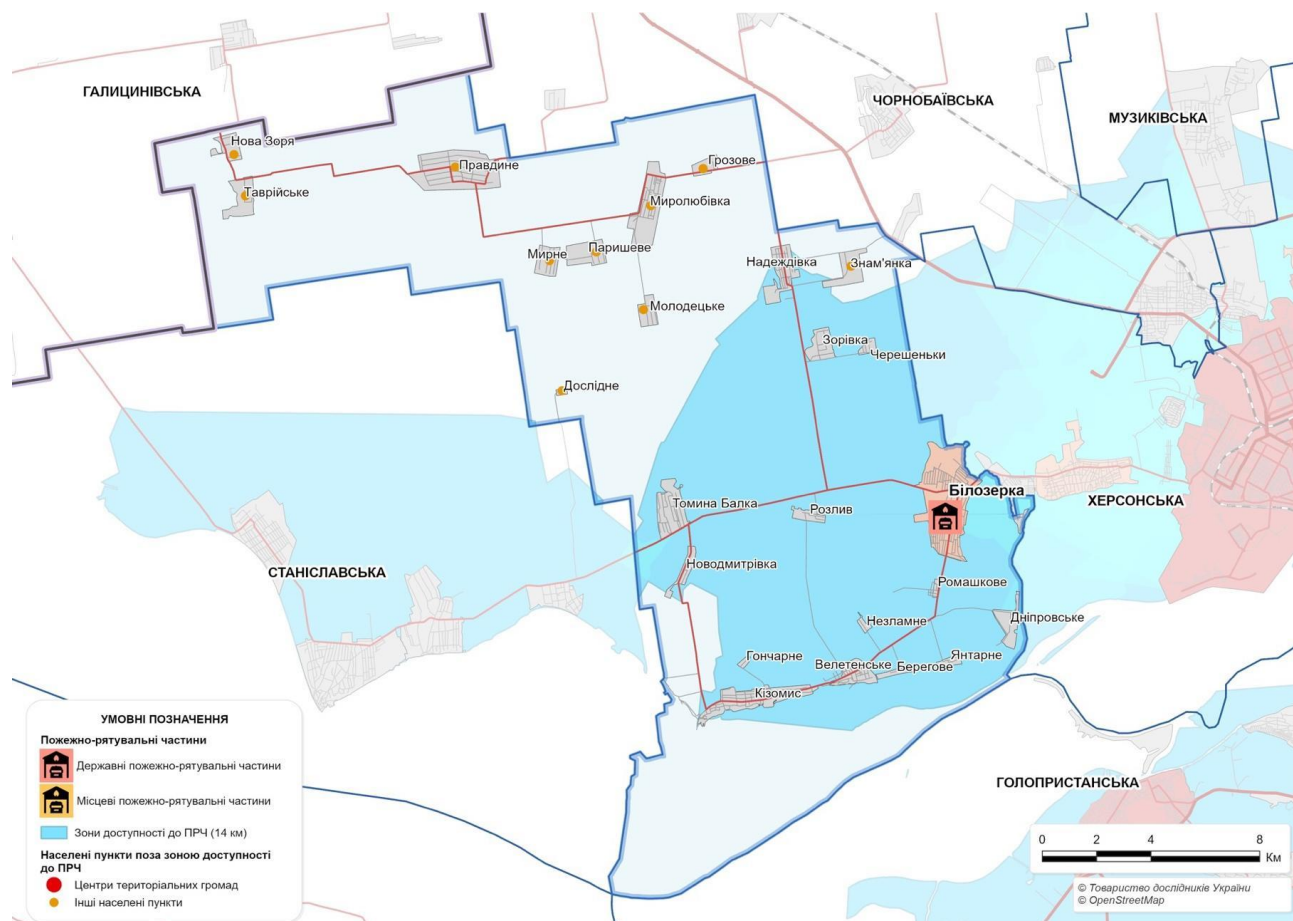
INFRASTRUCTURE: 2021



Bilozerska hromada

Brief description of fire safety in the hromada	There is one state fire and rescue unit within the hromada (located in the center of the hromada). In general, 16 out of 25 settlements of the hromada are within 20 minutes' accessibility to fire and rescue units (FRUs), and only 19.3% of the population of the hromada lives outside the 20-minute accessibility zone to the FRU. In 2024, a local fire brigade was established to eliminate and prevent fires in the hromada.
General level of technogenic safety of the hromada	High level of organization of emergency response with a high potential for man-made hazards in the hromada
Brief description of technogenic safety in the hromada	There are three emergency response units within the hromada, including one state fire and rescue unit. In total, there are 15 technogenic hazards on the territory of the hromada: 2 - unusable pesticide site and 13 - fire and explosive waste

Bilozerska hromada EMERGENCY RESPONSE FORCES MAP

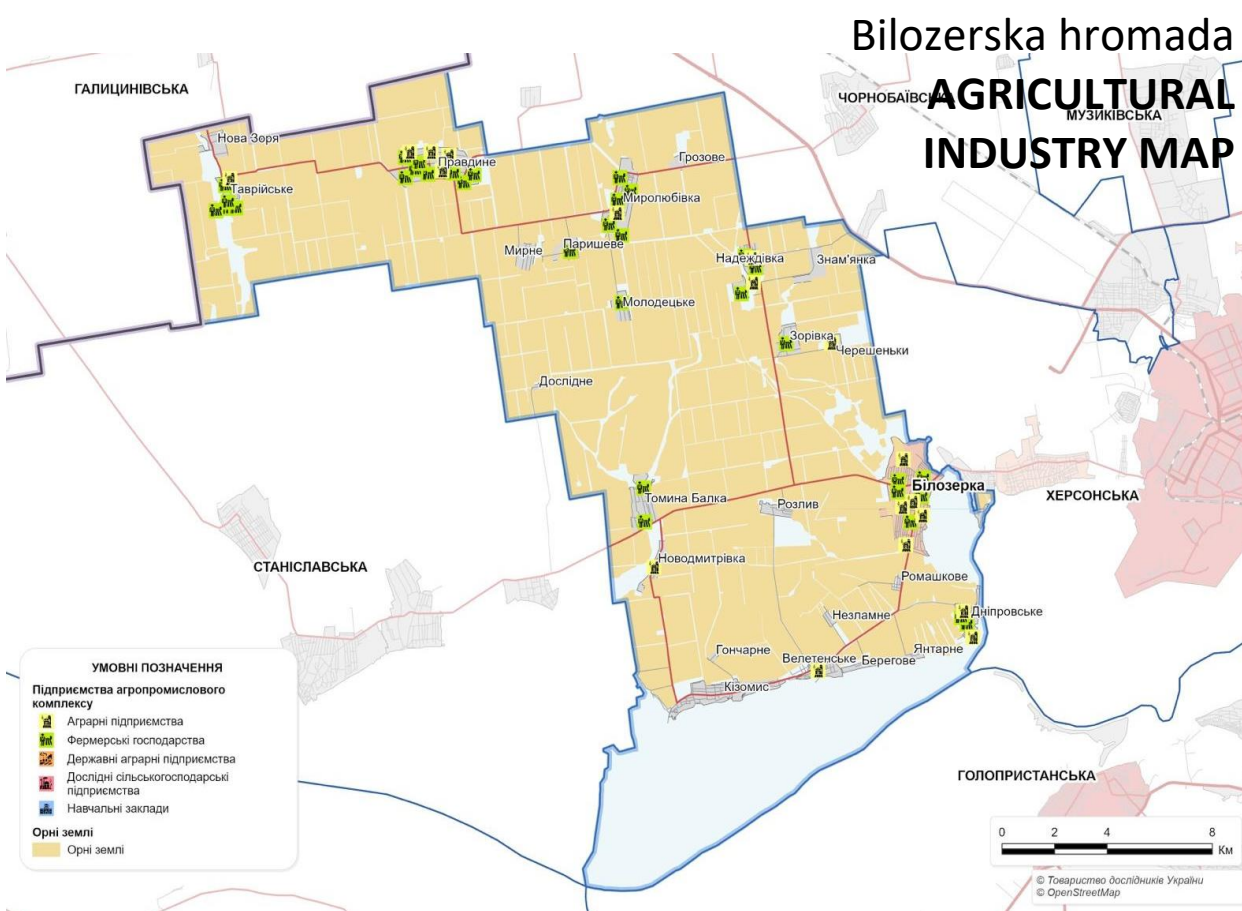
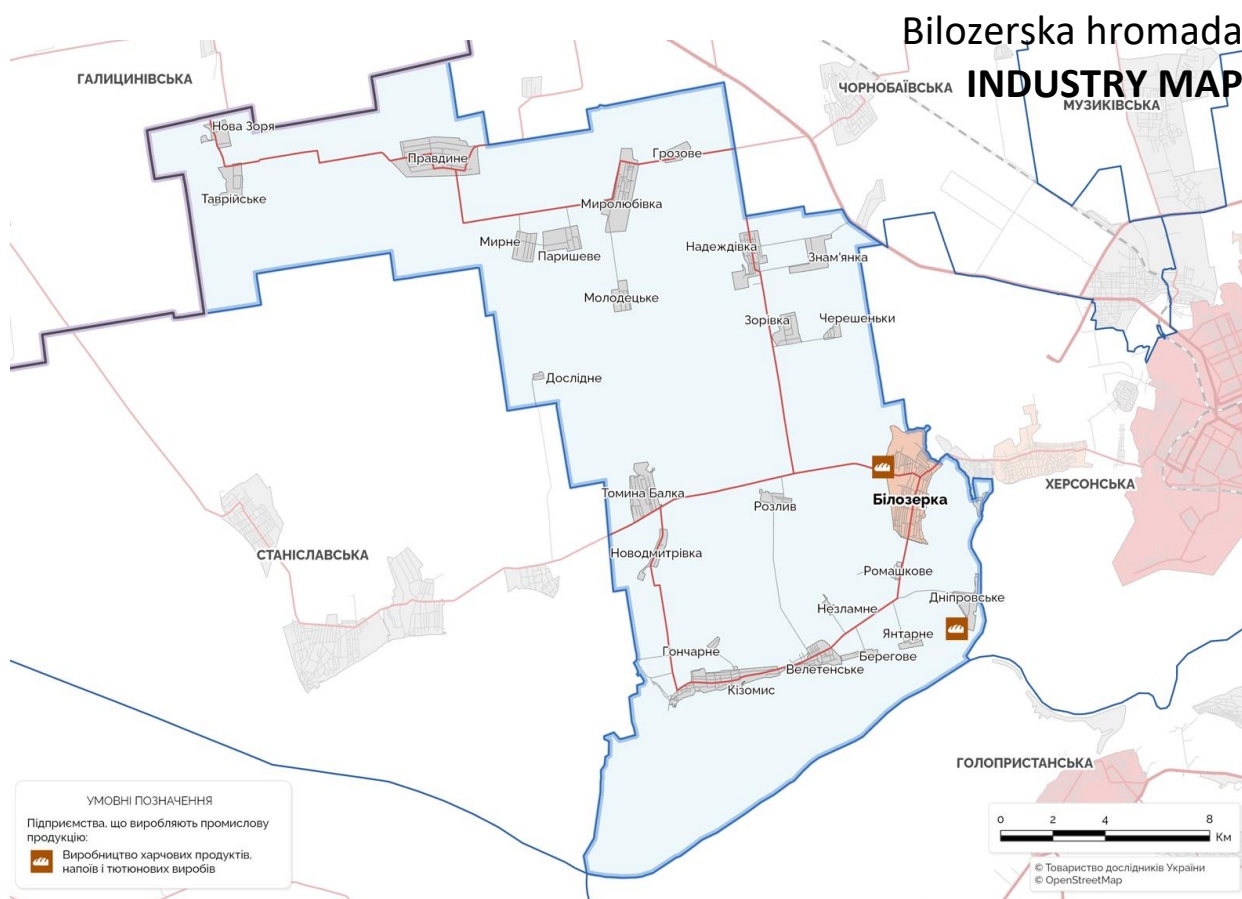


ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN PEACETIME



Bilozerska hromada

Brief description of the industrial development of hromada	There are two food production enterprises within the hromada
Brief description of the energy complex of hromada	There is one solar power plant (Bilozerka) with a total capacity of 11.01 MW within the hromada
Brief description of the agricultural sector	Within the hromada, 75 agricultural enterprises are registered, including 26 agricultural enterprises, 48 farms, and 1 experimental agricultural enterprise. The predominant specialization in crop production of the agricultural enterprises located in the hromada is the cultivation of winter wheat, winter barley, spring barley, sunflower, and winter rape. Specialization in livestock farming is cattle and milk production
Preferred specialization in crop production	Winter wheat, winter barley, spring barley, sunflower, winter rape
Predominant specialization in livestock farming	Milk production, cattle
Brief description of investment-attractive areas	There are 2 investment-attractive Greenfield sites within the hromada for the potential location of industrial and agricultural facilities. The total area of the plots is 32.8 hectares



CULTURAL HERITAGE AND PEACETIME TOURISM ACTIVITIES

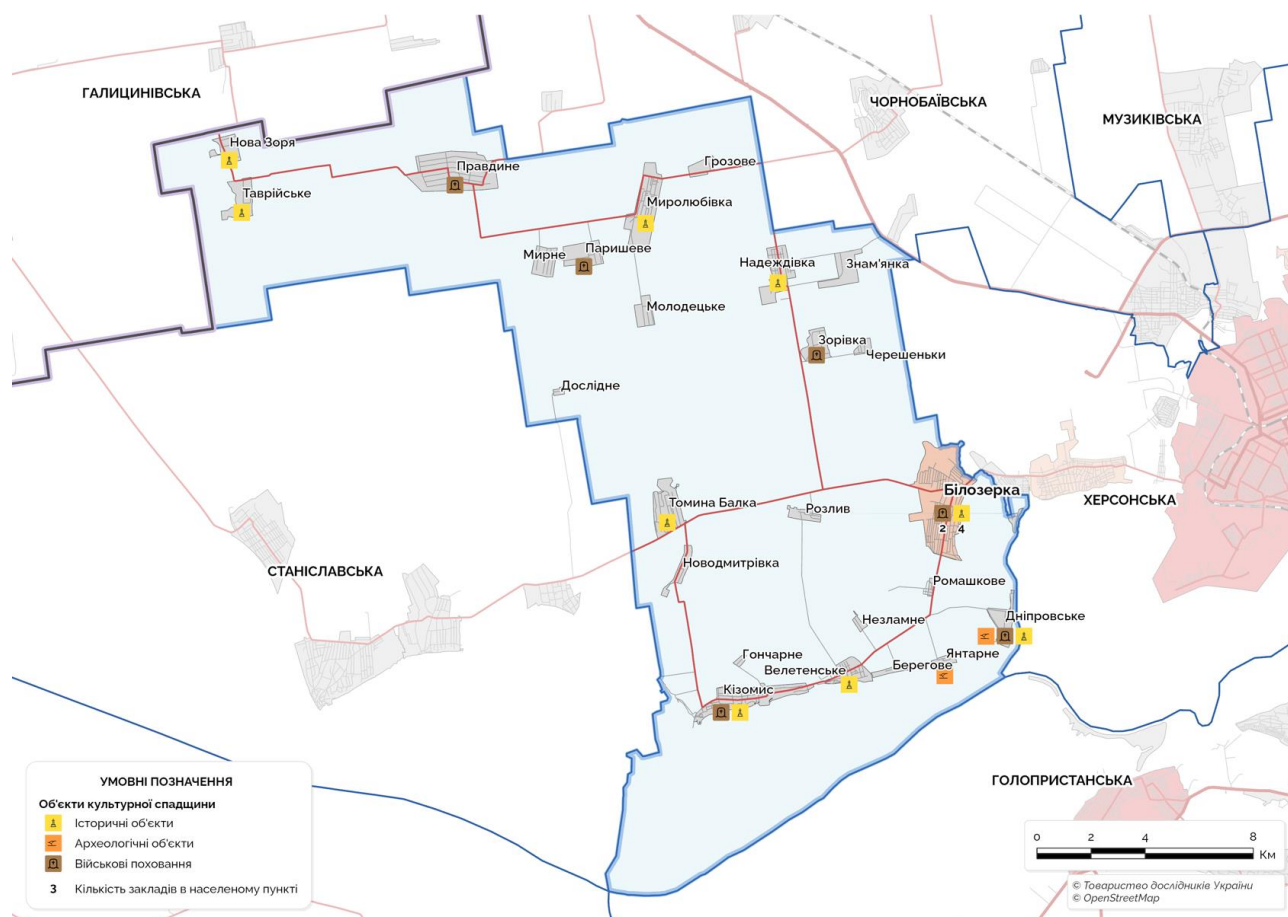


Bilozerska hromada

Total number of cultural heritage sites	21
Brief description of cultural heritage in the hromada	There are 7 military burials within the Bilozerska hromada, namely: The mass grave of Nazi victims (Zorivka village), the mass grave of the Red Army soldiers (Dniprovske village), the mass grave of the Red Army soldiers (Parysheve village), the mass grave of the soldiers of the armed conflicts of 1917-1921 and the Red Army soldiers (Kizomys village), the Memorial Complex Mass grave of the Red Army soldiers and the monument in honor of the soldiers-fellow villagers (Bilozerka village), the Memorial Complex: The mass grave of Soviet soldiers and a monument in honor of fellow villagers (Pravdyne village), the Tomb of M. P. Tykhoniuk, a participant in the fighting in Afghanistan (Bilozerka village). There are also 12 historical sites within the Bilozerka hromada, namely: Monument in honor of soldiers-liberators and soldiers-fellow villagers (Dniprovske village), Monument in honor of soldiers-fellow villagers (Tomyrna Balka village), Monument in honor of soldiers-fellow villagers (Nadezhdivka village). Monument in honor of the soldiers-fellow villagers (Kizomys village), Monument in honor of the Victory over Nazi Germany (self-propelled artillery unit SU-100) (Bilozerka village), Memorial sign in honor of the Holodomor victims (Bilozerka village). The memorial sign on the site of the estate where S.F. Bondarchuk was born (Bilozerka village), the monument in honor of the soldiers-fellow villagers (Veletenske village), the monument in honor of the soldiers-fellow villagers (Myrolyubivka village). Mirolubivka), Monument in honor of soldiers-fellow villagers (Nova Zorya village), Monument in honor of soldiers-fellow villagers and the grave of a soldier-miner (Tavriyske village), Monument to Taras Shevchenko (Bilozerka village). There are 2 archaeological sites in the Bilozerska hromada: Bilozerske settlement (Dniprovske village) and Koshovo settlement (Yantarne village). Within the hromada there are: 3 natural monuments (Bile Lake, Krasnykove Lake, etc.), 3 nature reserves (Bakaysky (of national importance), Sofiyivsky and Stanislavsky), 1 object of the wine industry: the family winery "Kuren" (Stepanivka village), which is an attractive tourist attraction in the hromada. In general, the hromada has a well-developed tourist infrastructure due to its rich natural, historical and cultural heritage
Tourist routes that run through the territory of the hromada	Missing

Bilozerska hromada

TOURISM AND CULTURAL HERITAGE



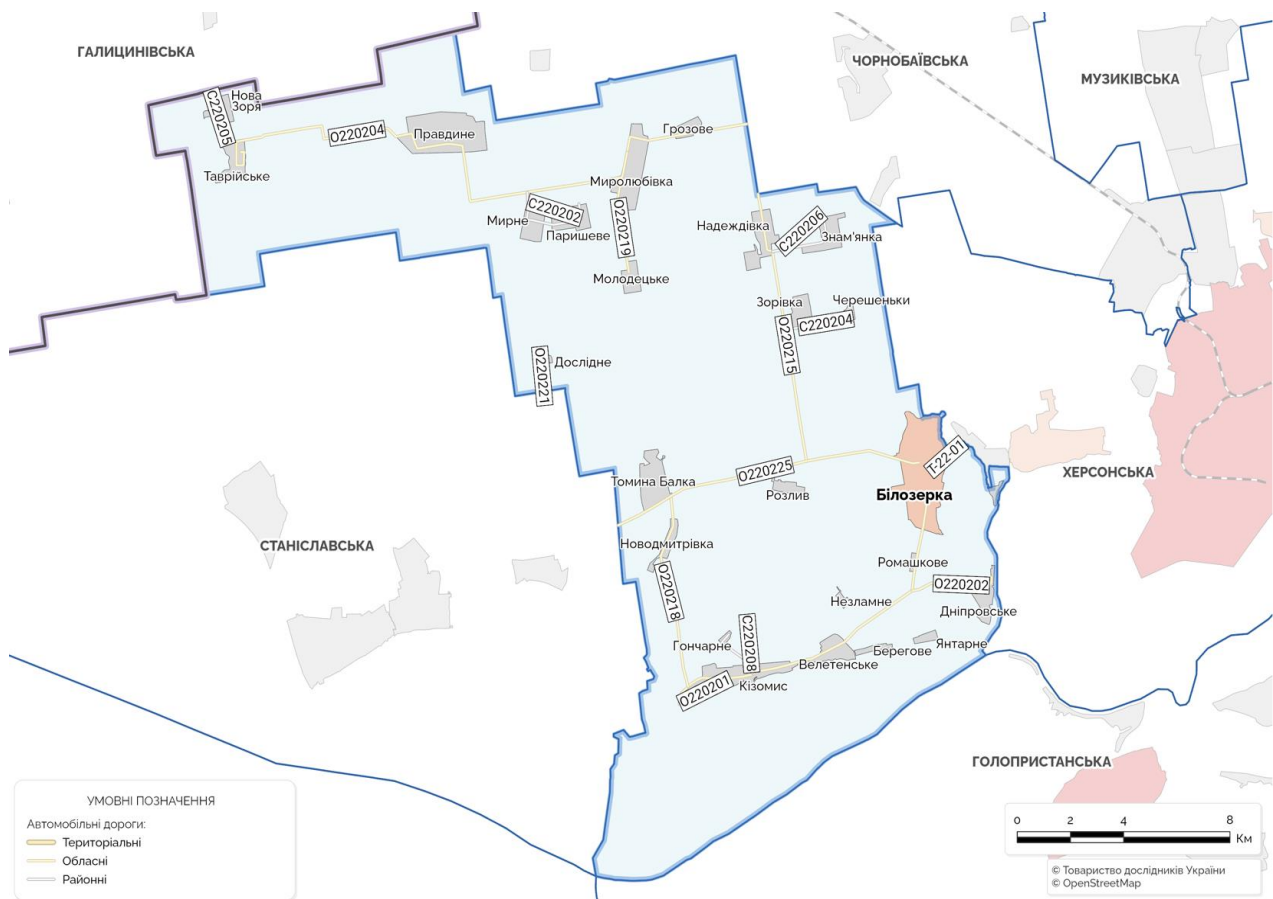
TRANSPORTATION INFRASTRUCTURE: 2021



Bilozerska hromada

Brief description of the road network	The total length of roads of state and local importance in the hromada is about 134 km, thus the density of roads in the hromada is 0.330 km/sq. km (average for the oblast). The roads of oblast (85.5%) and district significance (13.5%) have the largest length within the hromada
Brief description of the availability of bus passenger transportation in hromada	In 2021, 20 out of 25 (80%) settlements of the hromada have regular bus service (including the center of the hromada), which is 97% of the population of the hromada. There are 6 intra-oblast bus routes passing through the territory of the hromada. In 2024, transport links were established with the oblast center (except for the settlements of Dniprovskiyi and Kizomskiyi starostas). The schedule of bus routes varies depending on the security situation.

Bilozerska hromada TRANSPORT NETWORK MAP



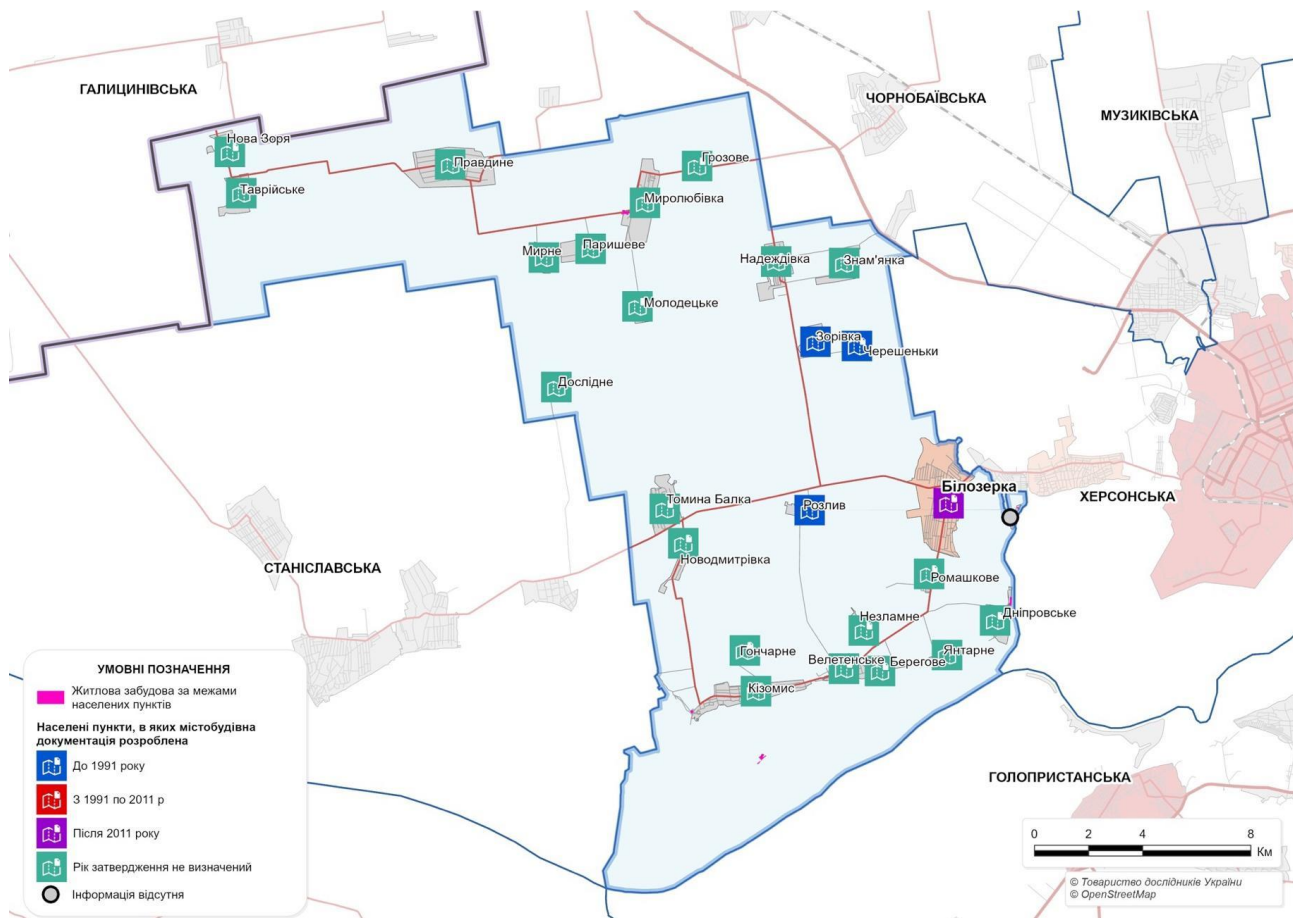
URBAN DEVELOPMENT OF THE TERRITORY: 2021



Bilozerska hromada

Current state of approval of urban planning documentation (UDP) in hromada	The Bilozerska settlement hromada includes 25 settlements. 1 settlement has a plot plan after 2011, 3 settlements have plot plans from the XXth century - 1991. Materials of 4 plot plans are available in public domain (https://bit.ly/3FJ2U4G) in different quality. Other graphic and textual notes are missing. The plot plan of Bilozerka was updated in 2018 (https://drive.google.com/file/d/1tcGQbJU9DBhNoZQOYfu7fKNEA4SJ9bFM/view?usp=sharing). There is no information on its approval. The draft zoning plan was developed in 2018. Graphic and textual materials in proper quality are not publicly available. No data on approval of the zoning plan are available.
Evaluation of the approved UDP in hromada	1 settlement of the hromada has a UDP approved after 2011, including the zoning plan for the administrative center - Bilozerka village. 3 settlements have a UDP approved in the period of the XXth - 1991. 4 out of 25 settlements have plot plan materials (main drawings) available for public access. The main drawing of the master plan, zoning plan of Bilozerka village are available for public access
Brief description of the housing stock	In 2021, the total estimated area of residential premises in the hromada is 480.6 thousand square meters, the total housing provision in the hromada is 21.9 square meters per person. The estimated number of apartments/residential estates is 7546 units, the provision of apartments/residential estates per 1 person in the hromada is 0.34. In general, the hromada has an average level of housing provision. As a result of hostilities related to the full-scale invasion of the territory of Ukraine by the Russian Federation, since 2022, there has been a tendency to decrease the population of the hromada. Due to the constant shelling, damage to residential buildings of varying degrees of destruction is recorded daily.
Brief description of urban development	The settlement network of the hromada consists of 25 settlements (1 urban-type settlement, 24 villages) with a population of 21926 thousand people, including one village with a population of less than 50 people. The total area of built-up territories within the hromada is 23.1 square kilometers, the area of settlements is 25.978 square kilometers. The area of residential development outside of settlements is 0.117 square kilometers, which is 0.45% of the total area of settlements in the hromada. In general, the hromada has an above-average level of urban development of the territory, and the potential for urban development of the territory of the hromada can be characterized as a low risk of reduction

Bilozerska hromada SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT MAP



CONSEQUENCES OF THE WAR AND THE POST-WAR DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY



Bilozerska hromada

Period of temporary occupation by Russian troops	Bilozerska settlement hromada was under occupation from March 10 to November 11, 2022
Consequences of the military invasion of Russia	After that, until 01.05.2023, the hromada was classified as a territory of possible hostilities, and as a result of the intensification of the occupiers' offensive, from 01.05.2023, it was recognized as a territory of active hostilities, where state electronic information resources operate. The scale of war damage during the first year within the Bilozerska hromada is very large - more than 800 damaged objects were recorded in the hromada. This is 5.5% of the total number of registered damages in the de-occupied territories. The line of contact with the aggressor's troops passed through the hromada, so both the territory and the hromada's population suffered significant losses - large-scale destruction of housing and infrastructure, human casualties, massive displacement and population decline, and distortion of the age structure of the population. In terms of damage and direct losses during the war, as of September 2023, a total of 820 objects in 13 of the 25 settlements of the hromada were damaged. 778 private households, 4 apartment buildings, and 38 communal, social, transport, and industrial infrastructure facilities were damaged. These include educational and healthcare institutions, administrative service centers and local government buildings, cultural centers, outbuildings, etc. In particular, 4 primary healthcare facilities, 17 educational institutions, and 12 cultural and tourism facilities were damaged. The majority of the damage - 61.6% - was caused by ammunition, 25.6% by rocket fire, and 12.8% by other actions of Russian troops. Bila Krynytsia suffered the most from targeted rocket attacks of all the settlements - 75% of the total number of rocket hits. Among the strategically important objects, the railway station was damaged. Pravdyne, Tavriyske, and Bilozerka were the most affected settlements (more than 720 damaged objects out of 820 are located within their borders). At the same time, almost 53% of the damage is concentrated within the village of Pravdyne (432 objects). Also, about 300 damages were recorded in Tavriyske (158) and Bilozerka (133). The Bilozerska hromada, which was one of the lines of the occupiers' offensive, suffered numerous damages not only to residential buildings, but also to social infrastructure facilities where the occupiers were stationed. In particular, in such settlements as Bilozerka, Veletynske, Dniprovske, Myrolyubivka, Kizomys, Nadezhdivka, Pravdyne, Tavriyske, Tomya Balka, numerous nurseries, schools, lyceums, cultural centers, and primary health care clinics were damaged. In the village of Yantarne, the warehouse of the municipal enterprise "Agrofirma Bilozerska" was damaged.

In the administrative center of the hromada of Bilozerka, in addition to the destruction of residential buildings, including apartment buildings, Bilozerka Lyceum No. 1 named after O.Y. Pechersky, Bilozerka Lyceum No. 3, the Municipal Enterprise "Bilozerka Primary Health Care Center", and the Municipal Institution "Bilozerka Village House of Culture" were damaged or completely destroyed. The building of the forestry was also damaged. The highest concentration of damages (on average, in the settlements that suffered destruction, it is 7 objects per 100 people of the existing population as of 01.09.23), more than 50 per 100 people, is in the villages of Pravdyne, Tavriyske and Nova Zorya.

The consequences of the war on the demographic situation in the hromada are also terrible. As of 01.09.2023, 12 out of 25 settlements of the hromada had less than 50% of the pre-war population, including the villages of Dniprovske and Yantarne, where the population share was less than 10% of the pre-war population.

The demographic situation of the Bilozerska hromada continues to decline: in April 2023, the hromada's population was 59% of the pre-war population, in September 2023 it was already less than 53%, and in January 2025 it was less than 43%. However, at the level of individual settlements, one can note radically different trends in population dynamics. In some settlements, despite large-scale destruction and a difficult security situation, there is an increase in population even compared to the pre-war level, including due to internal displacement within the hromada. In 6 settlements, the demographic increase from April to September 2023 alone ranged from 10 to 60%. At the same time, more than 30% - in such settlements as Parysheve and Nova Zorya.

In general, such villages as Znamianka, Zorivka, Parysheve, Myrne (almost 100%), and Myroliubivka have restored their population to 70% or more of the pre-war level.

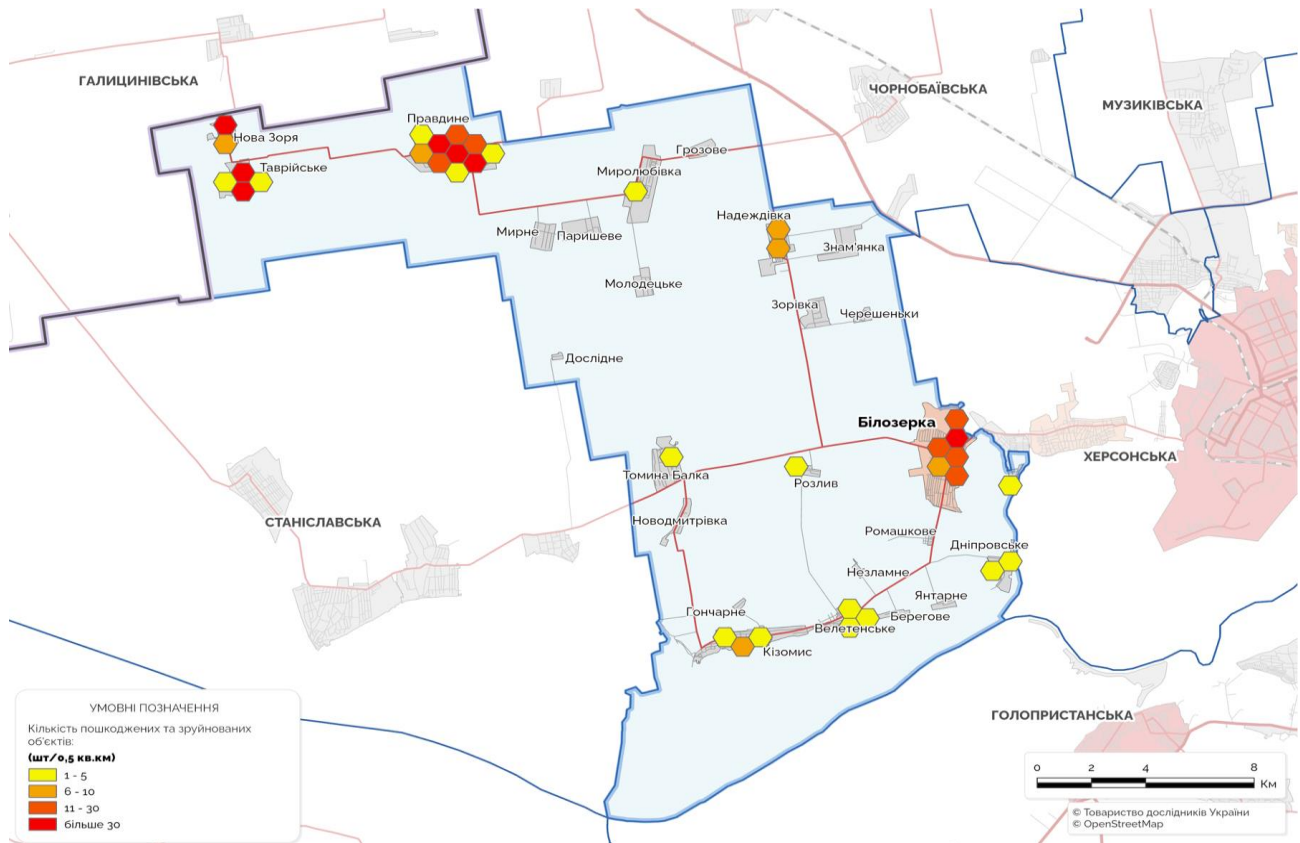
At the same time, from April to September 2023, the population in Bilozerka, Berehove, Chereshenky, and Kizomys further decreased by -17 to -27%. It is also worth noting that the Bilozerska Hromada suffered significant consequences after the occupiers blew up the Kakhovka hydroelectric power station dam and the Kakhovka reservoir disaster. In particular, in the village of Kizomys, during the first days after the disaster, the water level increased by 1.5 meters, and buildings located near the reservoir were flooded to the very roof. This led to an additional 27% decrease in the population from April to September 2023, with only about 20% of the pre-war population remaining in the village, and as of January 1, 2025, less than 5% of the population. At the beginning of 2025, there were no residents left in Doslidne and Yantarne villages, and in Kizomys, Berehove, Veletynske, Dniprovske villages, the share of the population from the pre-war population ranged from 1 to 6.5%.

The deformation of the age structure is very significant - on average, in January 2025, the share of children and adolescents in the hromada is 9.0%, the working-age population is 48.2%, and people over the working age are 42.7%. In the settlements of Berehove, Novodmitrivka, Veletynske, Honcharne, Kizomys, Dniprovske, Romashkove, the share of children and adolescents is zero or even less than 2%. At the same time, there are also settlements (Kizomys, Dniprovske, Veletynske, Znamianka) where the share of people over the working age reaches more than 60%. All of this is a sign of direct loss of human capital and may pose a threat to the post-war reconstruction and recovery.

Bilozerska hromada

DESTRUCTION OF CIVIL INFRASTRUCTURE

FACILITIES (2022–2023 yrs.) MAP



Postwar recovery	After the de-occupation of the hromada, the restoration of critical infrastructure in the hromada's settlements began. In order to prevent a man-made emergency, a priority restoration site was identified within the village of Pravdyne and major repairs (emergency response) of the water supply system were launched with a total budget of UAH 50.9 million. Other measures identified by the hromada, in addition to the reconstruction and repair of the residential sector, include the following - resumption of operation of such key hromada enterprises as the Municipal Enterprise Agrofirma State Farm "Bilozerskyi", the State Institution "Production and Experimental Dnipro Sturgeon Fish Breeding Plant named after Academician S.T. Artiushchuk", Kherson State Enterprise - Biological Factory (growing grain and industrial crops, livestock, manufacturing of veterinary vaccines) - creation and organization of the Center for Social and Psychological Assistance; - construction of a rural health center in Pravdyne and Tavriyske villages; - reconstruction of a kindergarten into an apartment building (Pravdyne village); - establishment of a vocational school that will provide citizens with a profession in accordance with their vocations, interests, abilities, as well as pre-professional training, retraining, and advanced training; - construction of a physical culture and recreation complex that will create opportunities for combining conditions for physical education; - reconstruction of recreation centers, construction of a children's recreation camp on the territory of the Dniprovsky Starosta District, which provides a range of educational, recreational and other services, namely: rehabilitation, recreation, education and development of children. The necessary measures also include the construction of a waste sorting station and treatment facilities in Bilozerka. The long-term the 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: real needs of people, landscape features of the hromada territory, principles of environmental friendliness and aesthetics
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Educational edition

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Atlas of conditions and resources**

Edited by Pavlo Ostapenko and Daria Malchykova

Atlas

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СИМВОЛІКА ТА АТУ 	ІСТОРІЯ 	ГЕОЛОГІЧНА БУДОВА І КОРИСНІ КОПАЛИНИ 	ГЕОМОРФОЛОГІЧНА КАРТА 	КРУТИЗНА СХИЛІВ 	КЛІМАТ 	ЛАНДШАФТИ
ОСВІТА 	ГЕОГРАФІЧНЕ ПОЛОЖЕННЯ 	ГІПСОМЕТРИЧНА КАРТА 	ВЕРТИКАЛЬНЕ РОЗЧЛЕНУВАННЯ РЕЛЬЄФУ 	РОСЛИННІСТЬ 	ГРУНТИ 	ВИКОРИСТАННЯ ТЕРИТОРІЇ (ЗА ТИПАМИ)
МЕДИЦИНА 	СОЦІАЛЬНИЙ ЗАХИСТ 	КУЛЬТУРА 	СПОРТ 	ЦЕНТРИ БЕЗПЕКИ ТА ПОЖЕЖНО-РЯТУВАЛЬНІ ЧАСТИНИ 	НАЦІОНАЛЬНА ПОЛІЦІЯ 	ОБ'ЄКТИ ПІДВИЩЕНОЇ ТЕХНОГЕНОЇ БЕЗПЕКИ
ЗАЛІЗНИЦЯ 	ЖИТЛОВИЙ ФОНД 	ГЕНЕРАЛЬНІ ПЛАНИ НАСЕЛЕНИХ ПУНКТІВ 	МІСТОВУДІВНЕ ОСВОЄННЯ ТЕРИТОРІЇ 	МІСЦЕВЕ САМОВРЯДУВАННЯ 	ЦНАП 	ЗАГАЛЬНІ СУДИ ТА ПРОКУРАТУРА
ПАСАЖИРСЬКІ ПЕРЕВЕЗЕННЯ 	МЕРЕЖА АВТОМОБІЛЬНИХ ДОРІГ 	ТУРИСТИЧНІ МІСЦА ТА МАРШРУТИ 	КУЛЬТУРНА СПАДЩИНА 	СФЕРА ГОСТИННОСТІ 	НАДАВАНІ ПУБЛІЧНИХ ПОСЛУГ 	ВИКОНАВЧА ВЛАДА
РІЧКОВА ТА МОРСЬКА ТРАНСПОРТНА ІНФРАСТРУКТУРА 	ПРИРОДНО-ЗАЛОВІДНИЙ ФОНД 	СТАЦІОНАРНІ ДЖЕРЕЛА ЗАБРУДНЕННЯ 	ЗАЙНЯТІСТЬ ТА ТРУДОВІ РЕСУРСИ 	ІНВЕСТИЦІЙНО-ПРИВАБЛИВІ ТЕРИТОРІЇ 	ЕЛЕКТРОЕНЕРГЕТИКА 	ПРОМИСЛОВІСТЬ