



Kalynivska

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 POST-
WAR DEVELOPMENT
STRATEGY



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K17

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Atlas of conditions and resources of the pre-war development and post-war reconstruction of the
Kalynivska 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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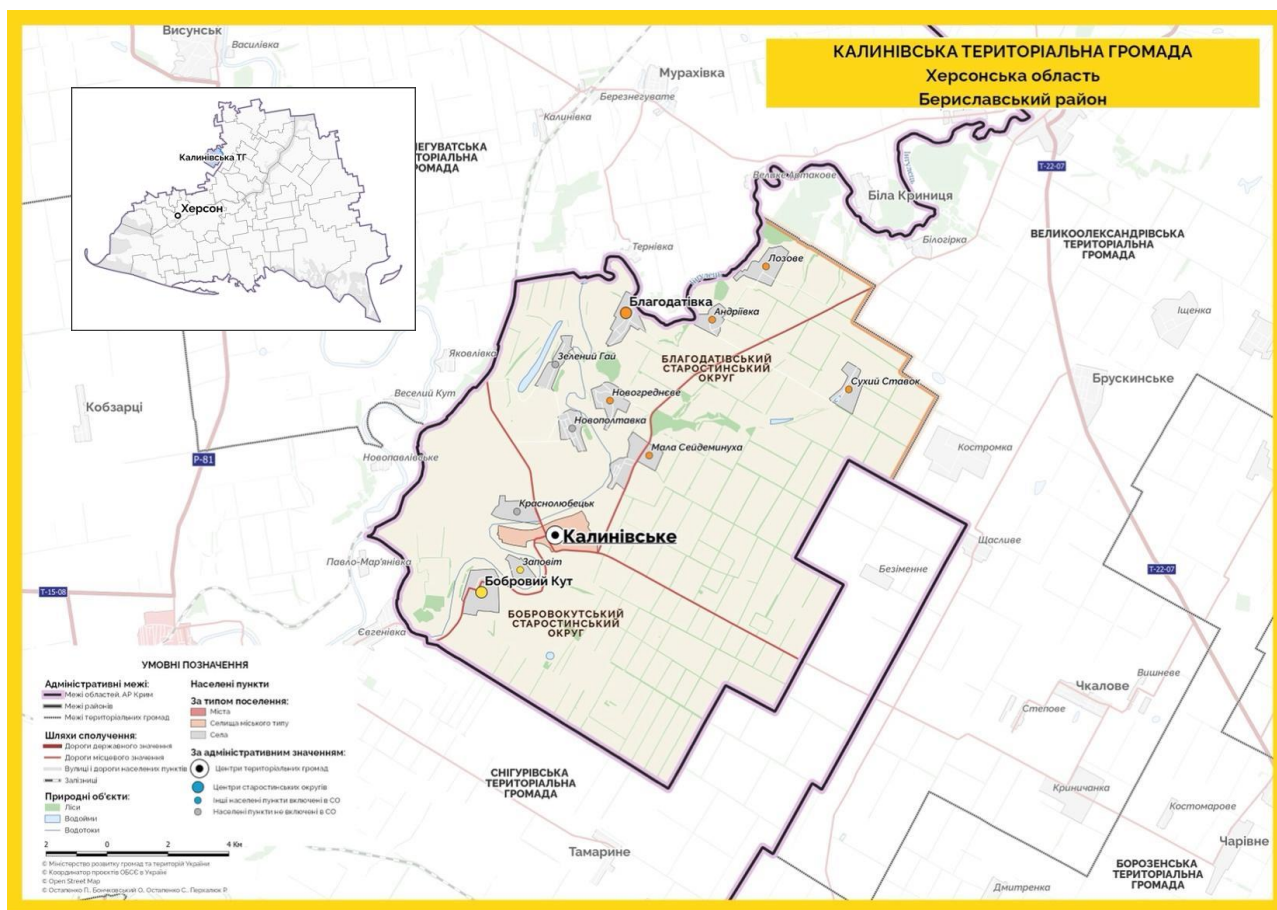


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Map symbols used in the atlas

- 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 further on other maps in the atlas are as of 2021.

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE HROMADA (2025)

Name of the hromada	Kalynivska
Type of hromada	selyshche hromada
Oblast	Khrerson
Rayon	Beryslav
Area (square kilometers)	197,3
Number of starosta districts	2
Number of cities	0
Number of settlements	1
Number of villages	11
Population (2021, thousand people)	3,34
Number of IDPs (01.01.2024)	167
Population, including IDPs (01.01.2024)	2 124
Hromada population density (persons/square kilometer)	16,9
Average population growth 2001-2021 (%)	-40,7
Working age population (persons, as of 01.01.2022)	1937
Population over working age (persons, as of 01.01.2022)	764
Population under the working age (persons, as of 01/01/2022)	640
Hromada budget (2021, general fund excluding intergovernmental transfers, UAH million)	6
Hromada tax capacity index	0,27
Basic grant to the hromada (UAH thousand)	3 919,10
Reverse subsidy to the hromada (UAH thousand)	0
Number of Administrative service centers in the hromada	0

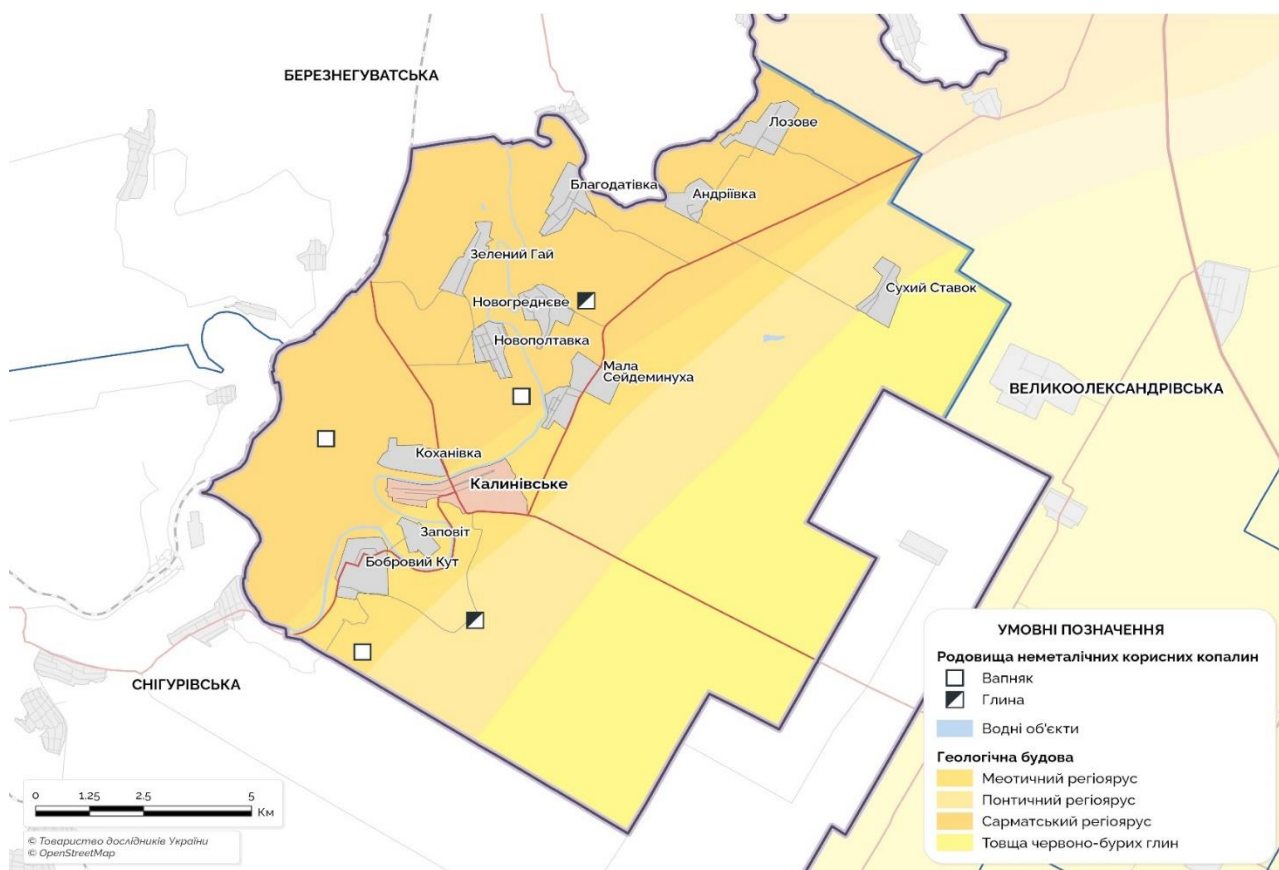
GEOLOGY

Kalynivska hromada



Total number of fields within the hromada	5
Deposits of fossil fuels	Missing
Non-metallic mineral deposits	5
Groundwater deposits	Missing
Brief description of mineral resources in the territorial	There are deposits of non-metallic minerals: limestone (building stone) and clay (expanded clay and cement raw materials)

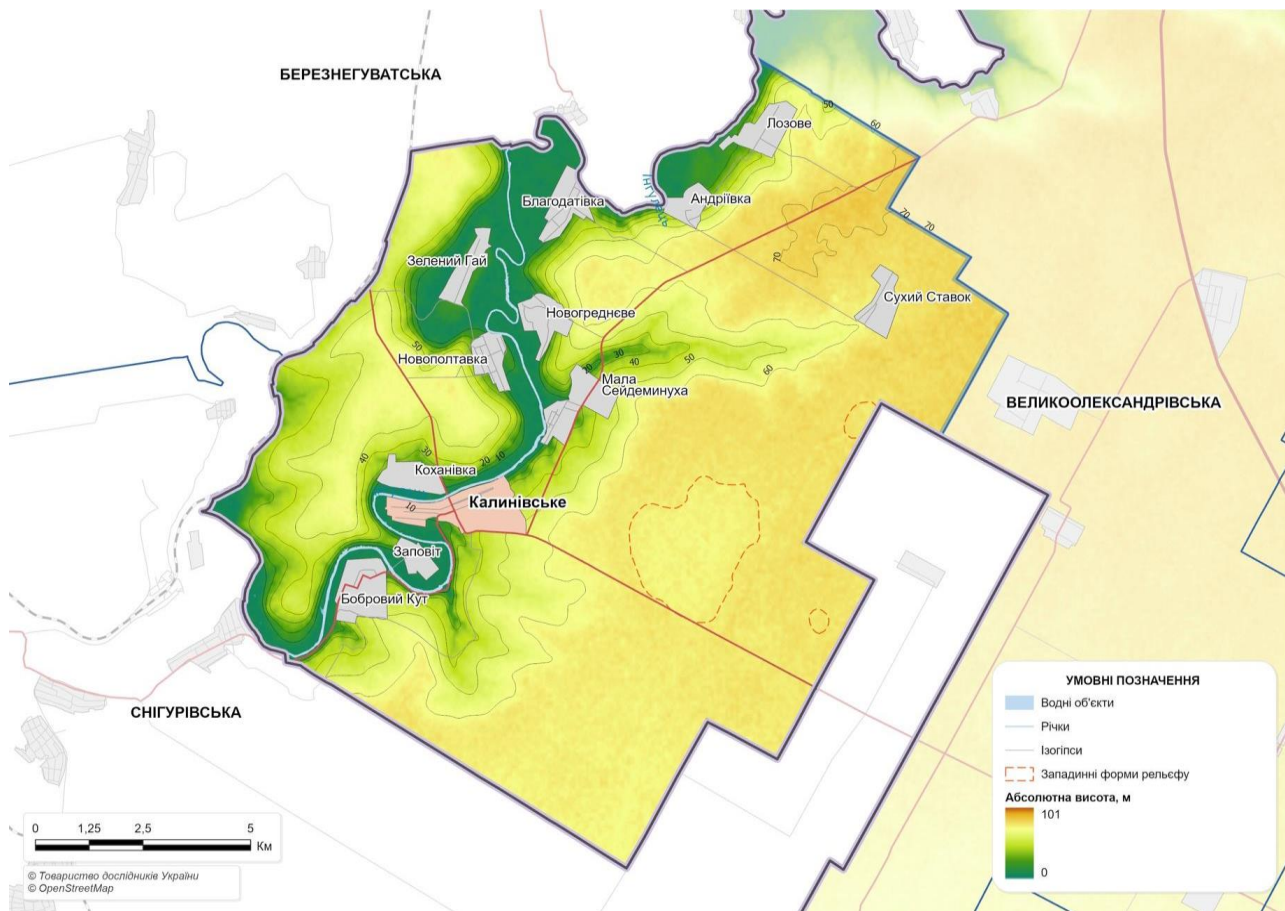
Kalynivska hromada GEOLOGICAL STRUCTURE AND MINERAL RESOURCES MAP



Kalynivska hromada

Average height, m	49,8
Minimum height, m	0
Maximum height, m	78
Height amplitude, m	78
Flat area (%)	78,40
Very gentle slopes (%)	16,57
Gentle slopes (%)	3,44
Slightly downhill slopes (%)	1,13
Downhill slopes (10%)	0,41
Strongly sloping slopes (%)	0,04
Average vertical disaggregation (m/km²)	20,1
Average slope steepness (°)	1,13
Average horizontal disaggregation (km/km²)	0,49
Geomorphological map (brief description in the context of hromada)	The hromada is located mainly within the Bugo-Dniprovskia loess plain, which genetically is a stratified-denudation subhorizontal flat plain on the Neogene sediments (58% of the hromada area), complicated by the Inhulets river valley (42% of the hromada area). In the valley of the Inhulets River, there are three floodplain terraces and a relatively wide floodplain (300-600 meters). On the high plateau in the eastern part of the hromada there is a large pod and several steppe saucers with a total area of 747.5 hectares (4% of the hromada area). The ravine and gully relief is developed in the Inhulets river valley, better on the left bank. Left-bank gullies are branched, long (3-10 km), deep (up to 30-40 m deep) with drying watercourses. Right-bank gullies are short (up to 2-4 km), with gentle slopes. Some of the gullies overlook the Vysun River valley.
Hypsometric map (brief description in the context of hromada)	Average height within the hromada: 49,8 m. Maximum height: 78 m (Mohyla Ozerna mound). Minimum height: 0 m (water's edge of the Inhulets River). Amplitude of heights: 78 m
Map of slopes (brief description by hromada)	The hromada's territory is characterized by a predominantly flat terrain: 78.4% of the hromada's area is flat, and the remaining 21.6% is sloping (the highest figure in the oblast). The largest areas are occupied by very gentle slopes (1-3°) - 16.6%; less gentle (3-5°) - 3.4%, and slightly sloping (5-7°) slopes - 1.1%. Steep and very steep slopes (over 7°) are found in the Inhulets river valley and in the gully and ravine network

Kalynivska hromada PHYSICAL MAP



КЛІМАТИЧНІ УМОВИ

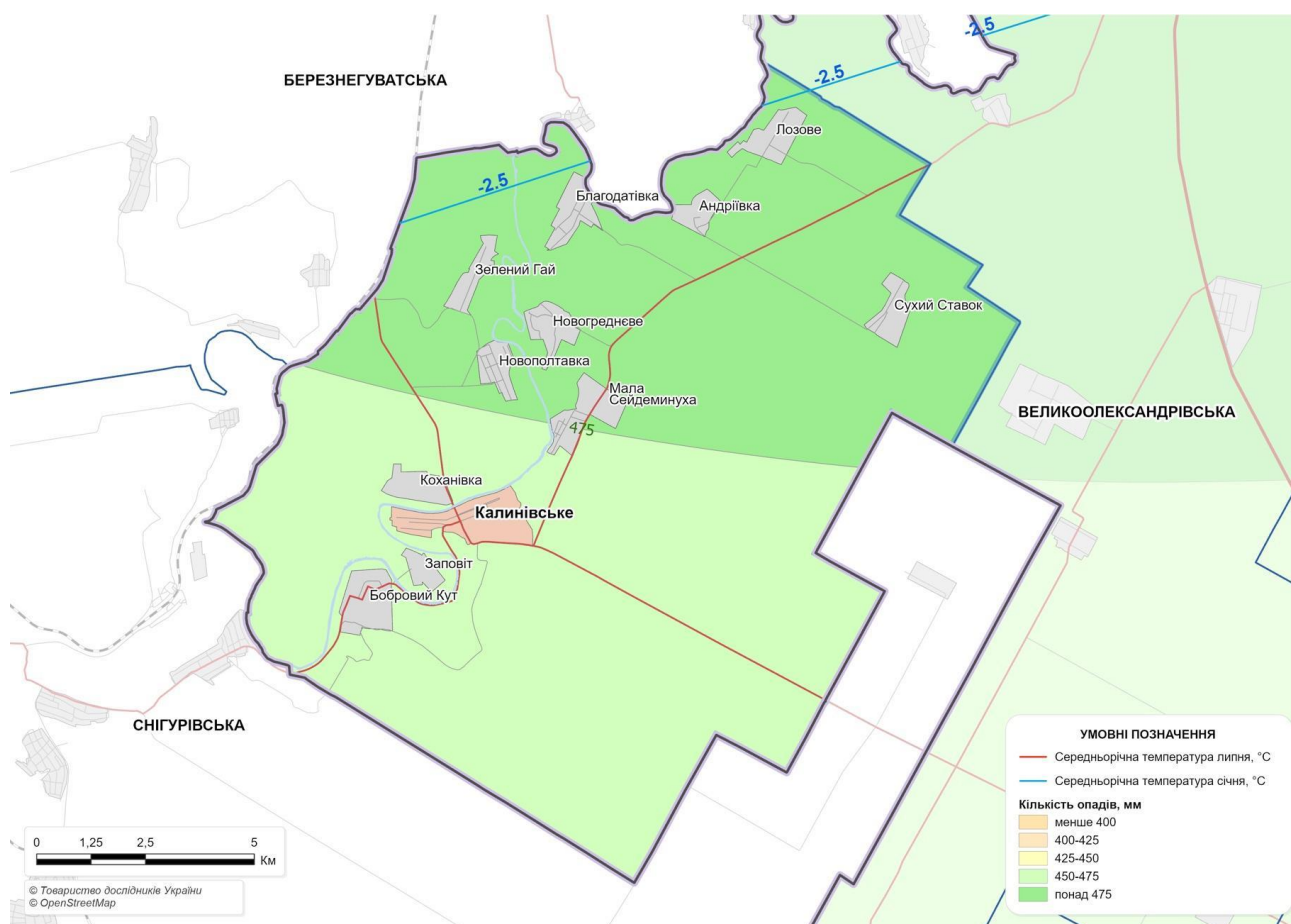
Kalynivska hromada



Brief description of the climatic conditions of the hromada

Average annual temperature: +10.0°C. Average temperature in January: -2,4...-2,5°C. Average July temperature: +22.6°C. Average annual rainfall: 460-480 mm. The hromada is located in a very arid, moderately hot agroclimatic zone with mild winters.

Kalynivska hromada CLIMATE MAP



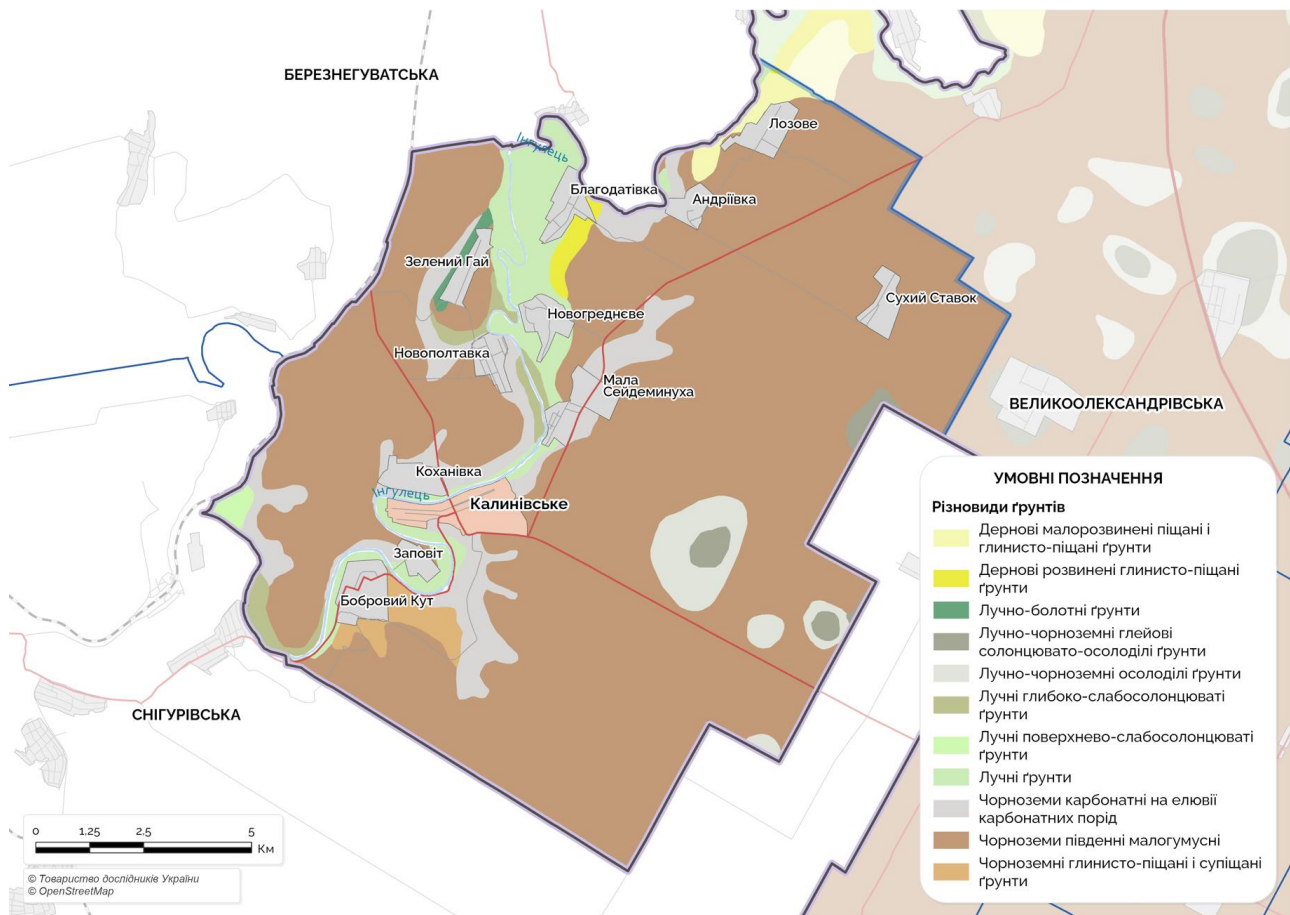
SOILS



Kalynivska hromada

Brief description of the vegetation cover of the hromada	The vegetation cover of the territorial hromada is represented by: agrocenoses that have replaced forbs–fescue–feather grass steppes and steppe meadows in depressions (143.45 km²; 72.75% of the hromada area); forbs–grass steppe-like slightly saline meadows dominated by <i>Festuca valesiaca</i>, brown bentgrass, narrowleaf bluegrass, creeping couch grass, eastern fescue, pepper-saxifrage, <i>Plantago cornuti</i>, and others (30.63 km²; 15.52% of the hromada area); windbreaks consisting of black locust, common oak, green ash, boxelder maple, Norway maple, and others (7.19 km²; 3.64% 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 (6.38 km²; 3.23% of the hromada area).
Brief description of the soil cover of the hromada	The soil cover of the territorial hromada is represented by: southern low-humus chernozems (149.1 km²; 75.55% of the hromada's area); carbonate chernozems on the eluvium of carbonate rocks (17.4 km²; 8.81%); meadow soils (12.5 km²; 6.34%); meadow-chernozem solodized soils (4.9 km²; 2.49%); clay-sandy and sandy loam chernozems (3.3 km²; 1.69%); deeply slightly solonetzic meadow soils (2.4 km²; 1.22%); meadow-chernozem gley solonetzic-solodized soils (1.9 km²; 0.96%); weakly developed sod sandy and clay-sandy soils (1.6 km²; 0.79%); developed sod clay-sandy soils (1.2 km²; 0.6%); meadow-bog soils (0.8 km²; 0.4%); and shallow slightly solonetz meadow soils (0.7 km²; 0.34%).

Kalynivska hromada SOIL COVER MAP



LANDSCAPES AND VEGETATION

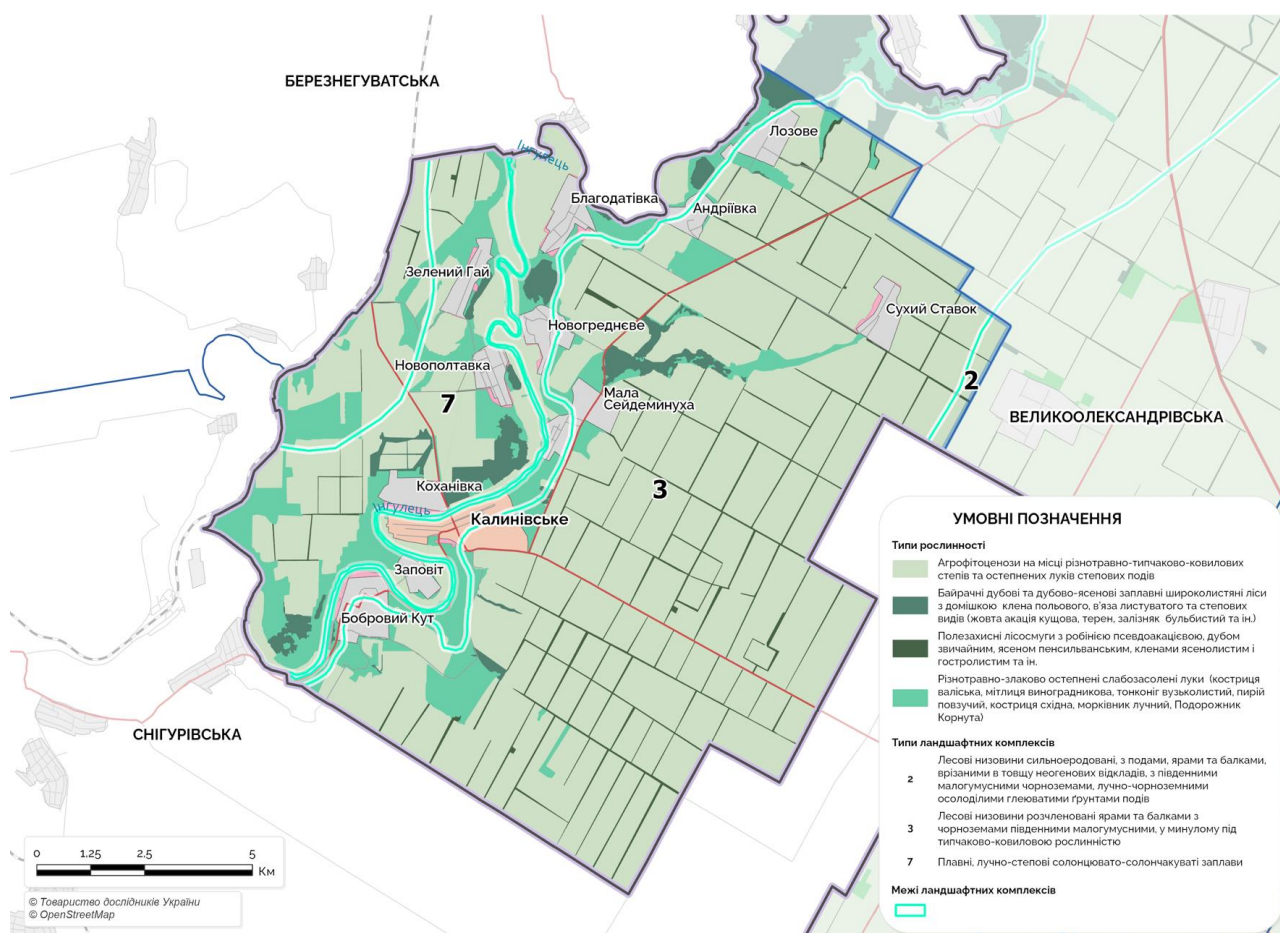
Kalynivska hromada



Brief description of the landscape structure of the hromada

The landscape structure of the hromada territory includes: loess lowlands dissected by ravines and gullies with southern low-humus chernozems, formerly covered by forbs–fescue–feather grass vegetation (142.79 sq km; 72.34% of the community's area); floodplain meadows and steppe areas with solonetz and solonchak soils (51.43 sq km; 26.05%); heavily eroded loess lowlands with depressions, ravines, and gullies incised into the Neogene sediments, featuring southern low-humus chernozems and meadow-chernozem degraded gley soils of depressions (1.45 sq km; 0.74%).

Kalynivska hromada LANDSCAPE STRUCTURE MAP



ENVIRONMENTAL STATUS: 2021



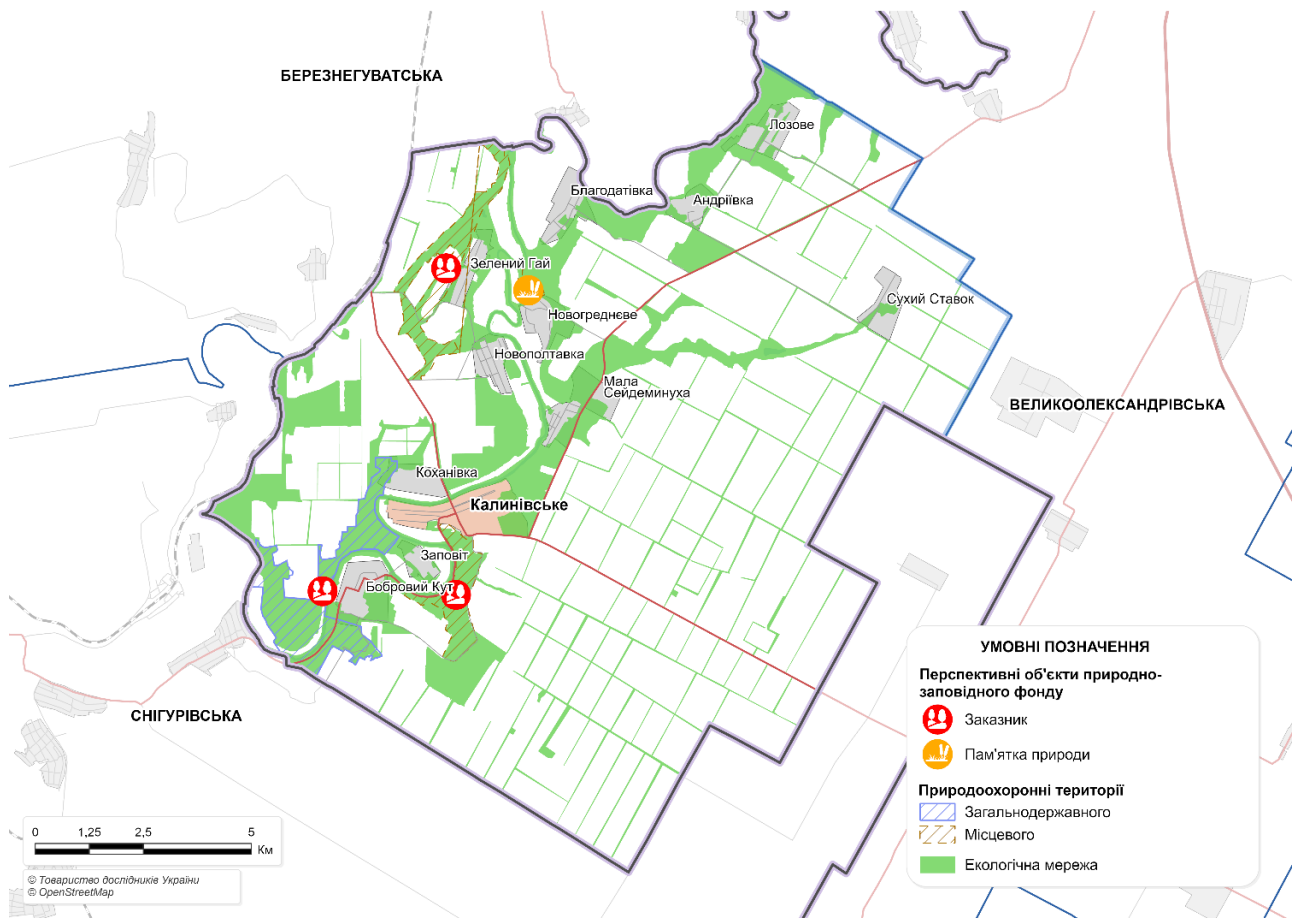
Kalynivska hromada

Brief description of the objects of the nature reserve fund	There are no active objects of the nature reserve fund on the territory of the hromada
Brief description of prospective objects of the nature reserve fund	The network of promising objects of the nature reserve fund of national importance in the hromada is represented by the Bobrovyi Kut landscape reserve. The network of promising objects of the nature reserve fund of local importance on the territory of the hromada is represented by the botanical reserve "Zapovitnyi", landscape reserve "Zelenyi Hai", botanical nature monument "Novohrednevska" (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 total area of the ecological network within the hromada is 45.54 sq. km (23.08% of the total area of the hromada's territory). The ecological network within the hromada includes the following land cover types: meadow-steppe areas (30.64 sq. km; 67.28% of the ecological network area); forested areas (6.39 sq. km; 14.03%), areas covered by windbreaks (7.19 sq. km; 15.79%), and inland waters (1.32 sq. km; 2.9%). The ecological network within the hromada is composed of the following types of vegetation cover: forbs-fescue-feather grass stepped slightly saline meadows dominated by <i>Festuca valesiaca</i>, brown bentgrass, narrowleaf bluegrass, pepper-saxifrage, <i>Plantago cornuti</i> and others (30.63 sq. km; 67.26% of the ecological network area); windbreaks composed of black locust, sessile oak, boxelder maple, Norway maple, and other species (7.19 sq. km; 15.79%); ravine oak and oak-ash floodplain broadleaf forests with admixture of field maple, wych elm and steppe species such as <i>Caragana frutex</i>, blackthorn, <i>Phlomis tuberosa</i> and others (6.38 sq. km; 14.01%). The landscape structure of the ecological network within the hromada includes: loess lowlands dissected by gullies and ravines with southern low-humus chernozems, formerly under fescue-feather grass vegetation (21.94 sq. km; 48.18% of the hromada area); floodplains with meadow-steppe solonetz and solonchak soils (21.84 sq. km; 47.96%); heavily eroded loess lowlands with pods, gullies and ravines incised into the Neogene deposits, with southern low-humus chernozems and meadow-chernozem gleys solonetz soils of the pods (0.12 sq. km; 0.26%).

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 Inhulets Valley" (2282.81 hectares; 11.57% 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 9.9 hectares. The hromada is dominated by moderately eroded soils (59% of the hromada area)
Assessment of environmental pollution within hromada	There is no information on polluting enterprises in the local hromada

Kalynivska hromada

ECOLOGICAL NETWORK AND POLLUTION MAP



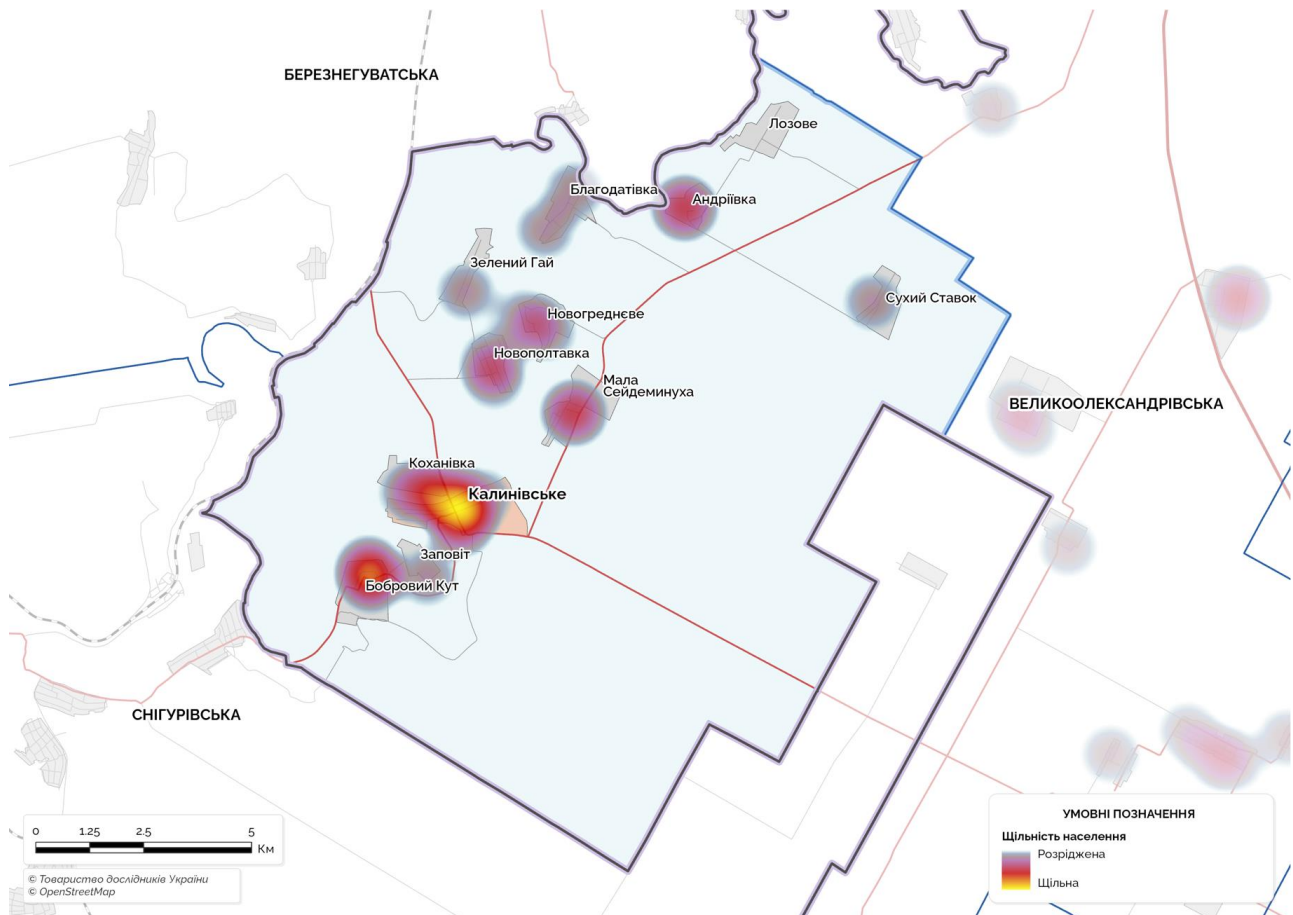
DEMOGRAPHY OF THE PRE-WAR PERIOD



Kalynivska hromada

Brief description of the demographic potential	As of January 1, 2022, the population of the Kalynivska hromada amounted to 3204 people living in 12 settlements, with no population in Lozove village, the administrative center - Kalynivske village - home to 38.6% of the hromada's population, and the first three most populated settlements (Kalynivske, Bobrovyi Kut and Krasnolyubetsk) were home to almost 2/3 of the hromada's population (66.5%). In general, the population of the hromada amounted to 3.5% of the population of Beryslav district and 0.32% of the population of Kherson oblast for the relevant period. At the beginning of 2022, the population density was 16 people per square kilometer, and the density of settlements was 6 per 100 km². The average distance between settlements was 4.05 km, and the average population of a settlement was 267 people. The share of people over the working age is 22.46%, which places the hromada in the group of territorial units with a low share of people of retirement age relative to the average regional parameter. The burden of this age group on persons of working age reaches 363 persons per 1000 persons of working age, which is lower than the average. The share of the younger group is 20% of the population, which places the hromada in the group of territorial units with an above-average indicator. Children form an extremely high demographic burden at the level of 323 per 1000 people of working age. The total demographic burden is average in Kherson oblast and amounts to 686 people per 1000 people of working age
Ethnic structure and national artifacts in the hromada	No ethnic communities are distinguished within the hromada. On the territory of the hromada there are objects of material heritage of Jewish culture, namely cemeteries and burial sites in Bobrovyi Kut village, Kalynivske village, Mala Seidemynukha village and a synagogue in Kalynivske village.

Kalynivska hromada POPULATION DENSITY MAP



IMPACT OF THE WAR ON DEMOGRAPHIC POTENTIAL



Kalynivska hromada

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

The full-scale invasion and intensity of hostilities on the territory of the Kalynivka hromada caused a catastrophic decline in population. The overall decrease (as of April 1, 2023, compared to January 1, 2022) was almost 65%. The highest rates of population decline were recorded in the villages: Mala Seidemynukha - 91%, Zelenyi Hai - 82%. Except for Lozove, the villages of Sukhyi Stavok and Andriivka are completely depopulated. The villages of Bobrovyi Kut (53%) and Krasnolyubetsk (51%) have lower than average population decline rates in the hromada.

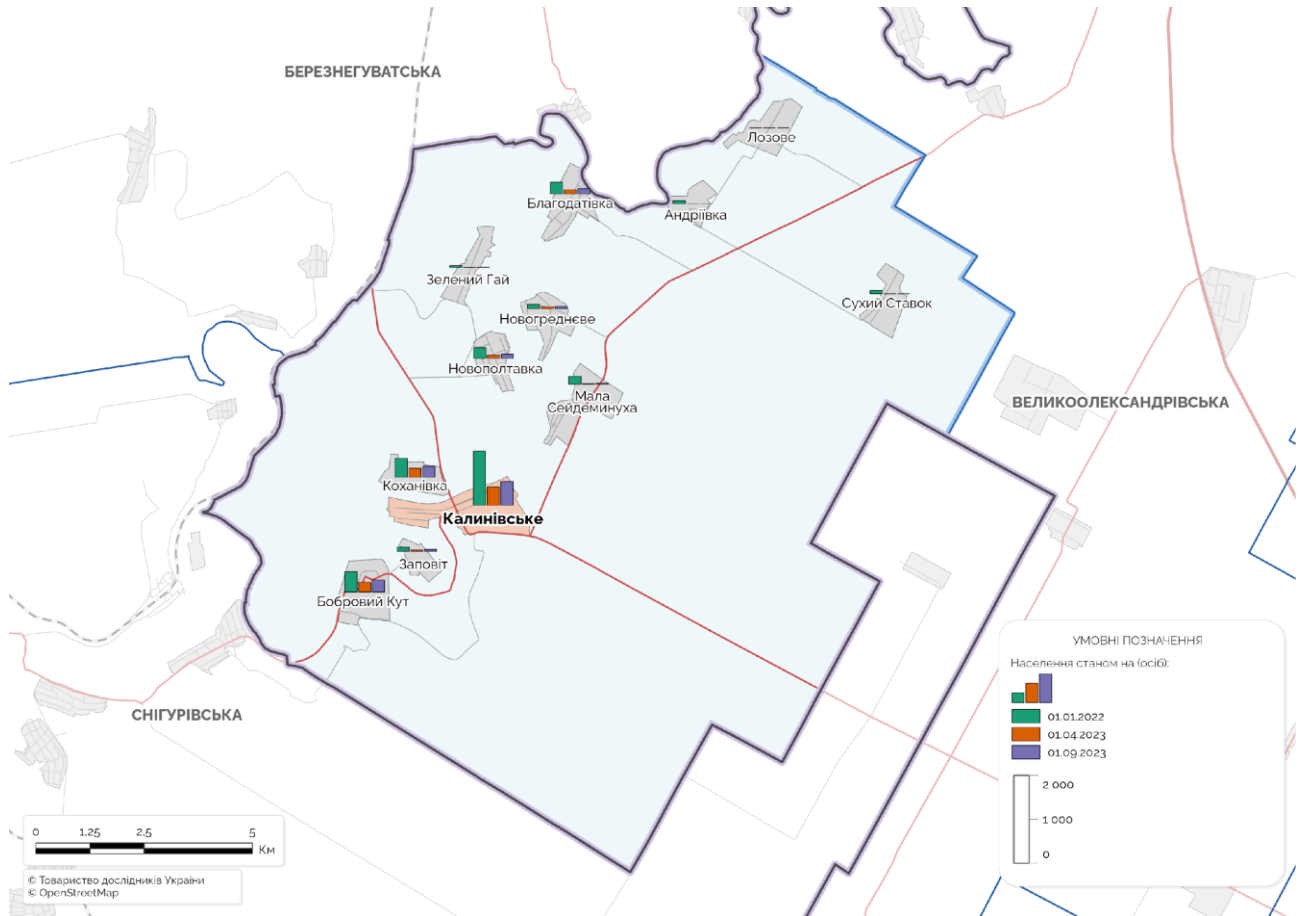
The hromada is characterized by a gradual increase in population due to the return of citizens. Thus, from April 1, 2023 to January 1, 2025, the population increased by 385 people, or by 12% of the population as of the beginning of 2022. The total population reached 1502 people as of January 1, 2025. This is only 46.9% of the number of residents as of January 1, 2022, i.e. less than half of the population before the full-scale invasion. The villages of Zapovit (+16.5%), Krasnolyubetsk (+13.9%) and Kalynivske (+14.7%) demonstrate relatively high population growth rates over the selected period.

As in most liberated communities, the deformed age structure of the population remains a negative aspect. The share of pensioners exceeds 39% of the population. Children under 15 make up 13.6% of the hromada's population, which positively distinguishes this liberated hromada from most others.

As of January 1, 2025, the population density was almost 8 people per km², and the density of settlements was 6 per 100 km². The average distance between settlements was 4.05 km, and the average population of a settlement was 166 people.

Kalynivska hromada

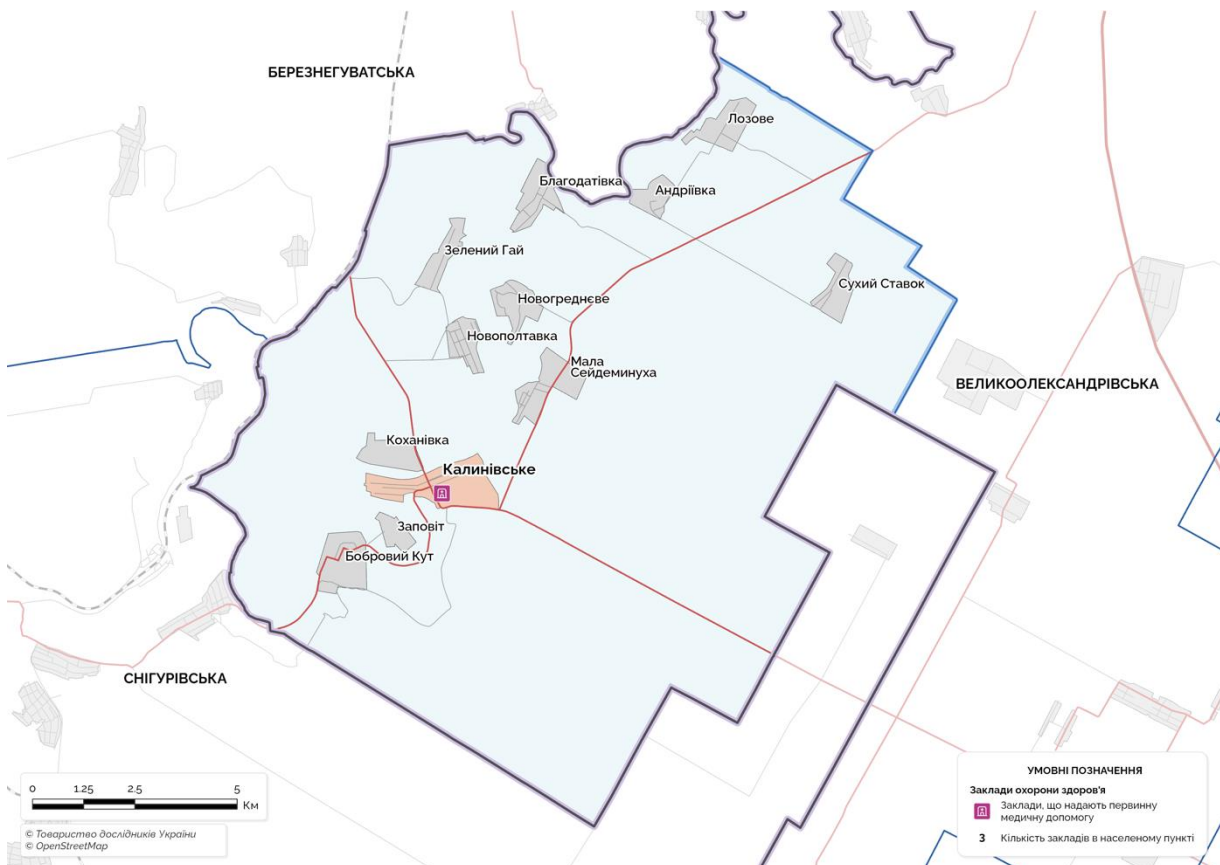
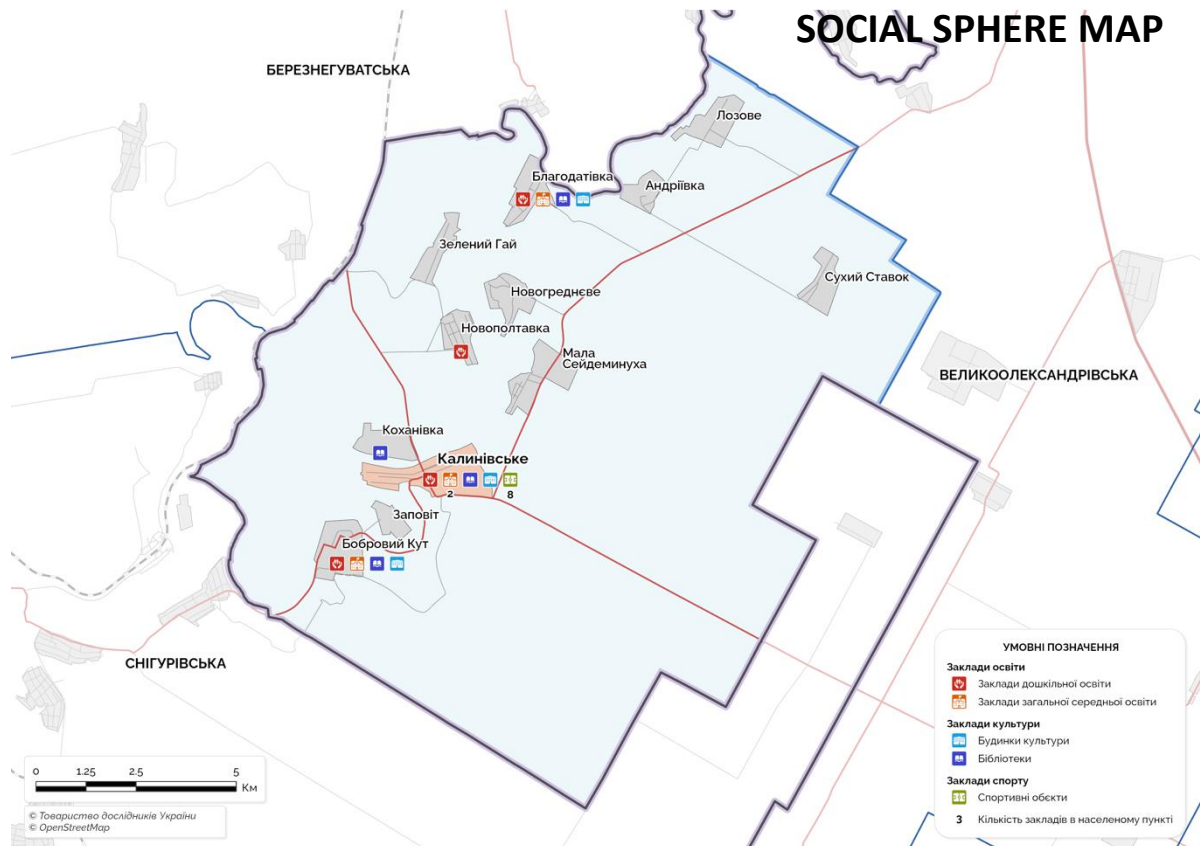
CHANGES IN THE DEMOGRAPHIC STRUCTURE OF THE POPULATION (2022–2023 yrs.) MAP



Kalynivska hromada

Brief description of educational institutions	The network of educational institutions is represented by 4 pre-schools, 4 secondary schools, including one boarding school. The hromada has one hub school (303 pupils) and two branches (46 and 8 pupils). There are two general education schools of I-III accreditation level, one of I-II accreditation level, and one of I accreditation level. There are 498 pupils enrolled in general education institutions and 74 teachers. The average class size in the hromada is 10.2 students per class (143, 10.9, 8 and 7.7 by institution, respectively). The workload per teacher in the hromada is 5.8 students (7.6, 5.9, 5.8 and 4 by institution, respectively)
Medical sphere	The healthcare sector of the hromada consists of 1 primary healthcare institution, including 1 primary healthcare institution registered in the <i>ehealth</i> system. Primary healthcare services are provided by 1 doctor, with whom 2064 declarations have been concluded, which is 59.55% 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 a low user load on cultural institutions. There are 3 clubs and 4 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 its structure. It consists of 8 facilities - 2 football fields, 2 gyms and 4 sports grounds

Kalynivska hromada SOCIAL SPHERE MAP



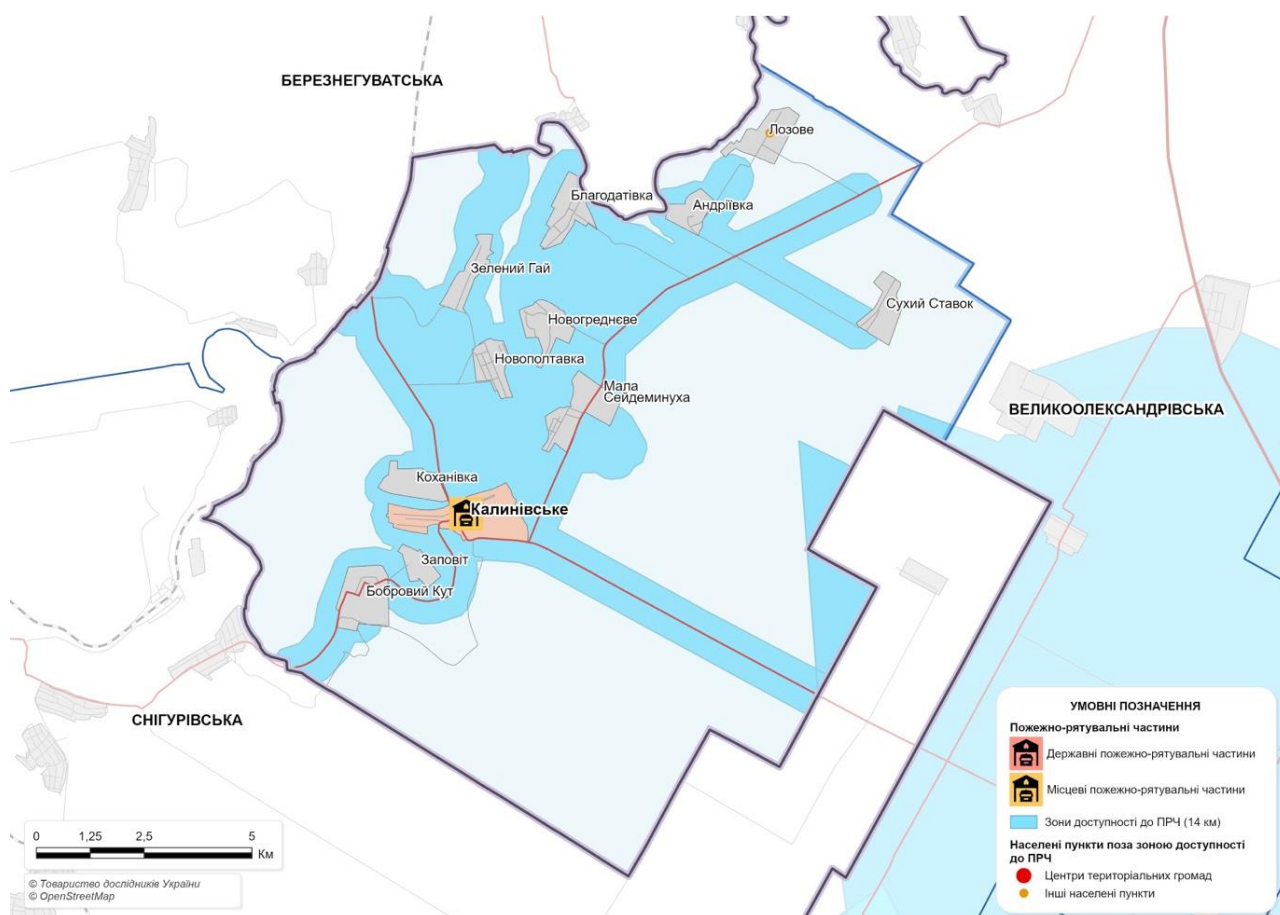
LIFE SAFETY INFRASTRUCTURE: 2021

Kalynivska hromada



Brief description of fire safety in the hromada	As of 2021, there are no fire and rescue units within the hromada. All 12 settlements of the hromada are outside the 20-minute accessibility to fire and rescue units. As of 2025, the local fire brigade (2 fire trucks and 7 employees) operates on the territory of the hromada, which is based in the Kalynivske village.
General level of technogenic safety of the hromada	Low level of organization of emergency response with a low potential for man-made hazards in the hromada.
Brief description of technogenic safety in the hromada	There are no emergency response units within the hromada, but there is 1 technogenic hazardous facility on the territory of the hromada - a fire and explosion hazard.

Kalynivska hromada EMERGENCY RESPONSE



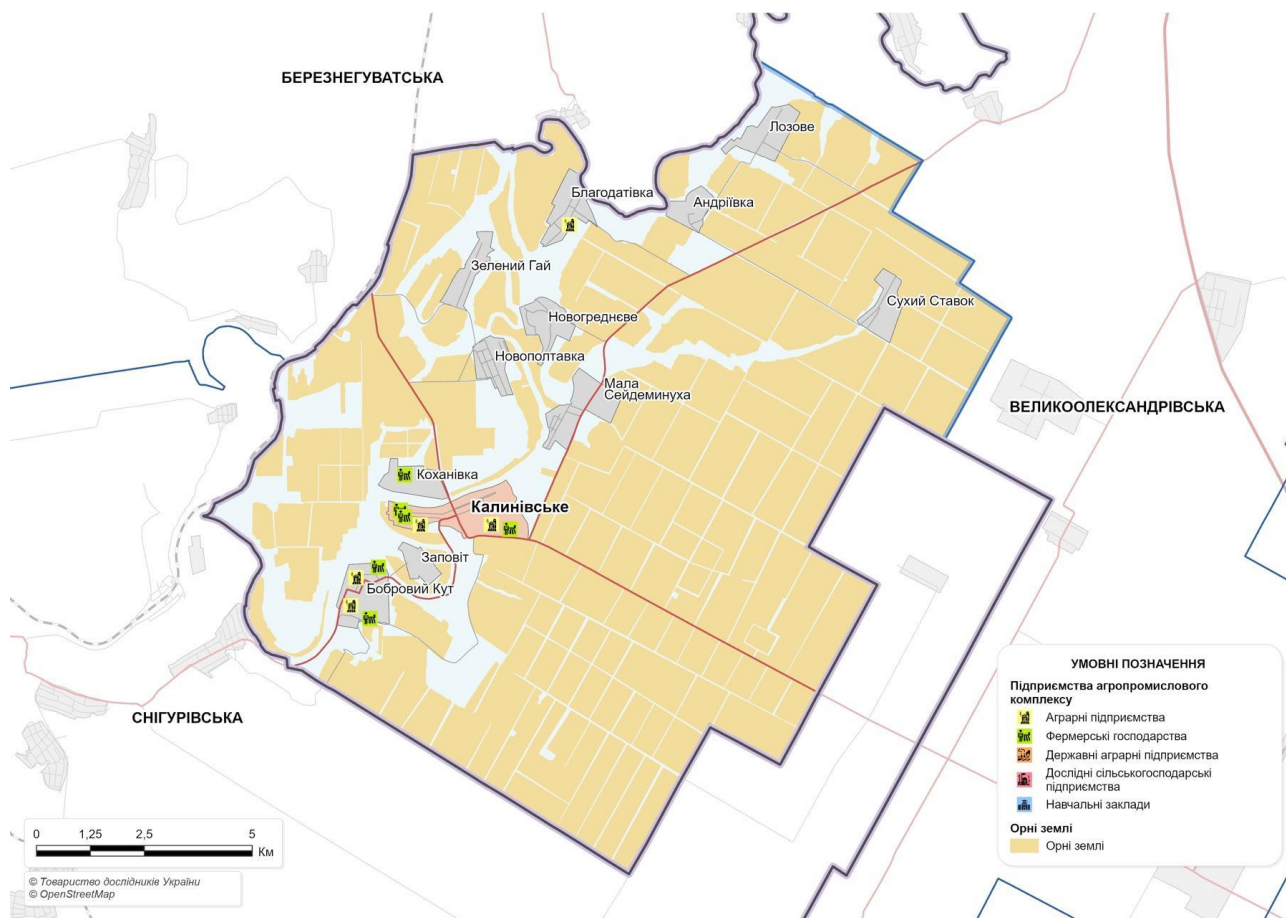
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN PEACETIME



Kalynivska hromada

Brief description of the industrial development of hromada	Data on industrial enterprises are not available
Brief description of the energy complex of hromada	There are no power stations
Brief description of the agricultural sector	There are 13 agricultural enterprises registered within the hromada, including 5 agricultural enterprises and 8 farms.
Preferred specialization in crop production	Sunflower, winter rape, winter barley
Predominant specialization in livestock farming	Missing
Brief description of investment-attractive areas	There are 2 investment-attractive brownfield sites within the hromada for the potential location of industrial and agricultural facilities. The total area of the plots is 8.3 hectares

Kalynivska hromada AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY MAP



CULTURAL HERITAGE AND PEACETIME TOURISM ACTIVITIES

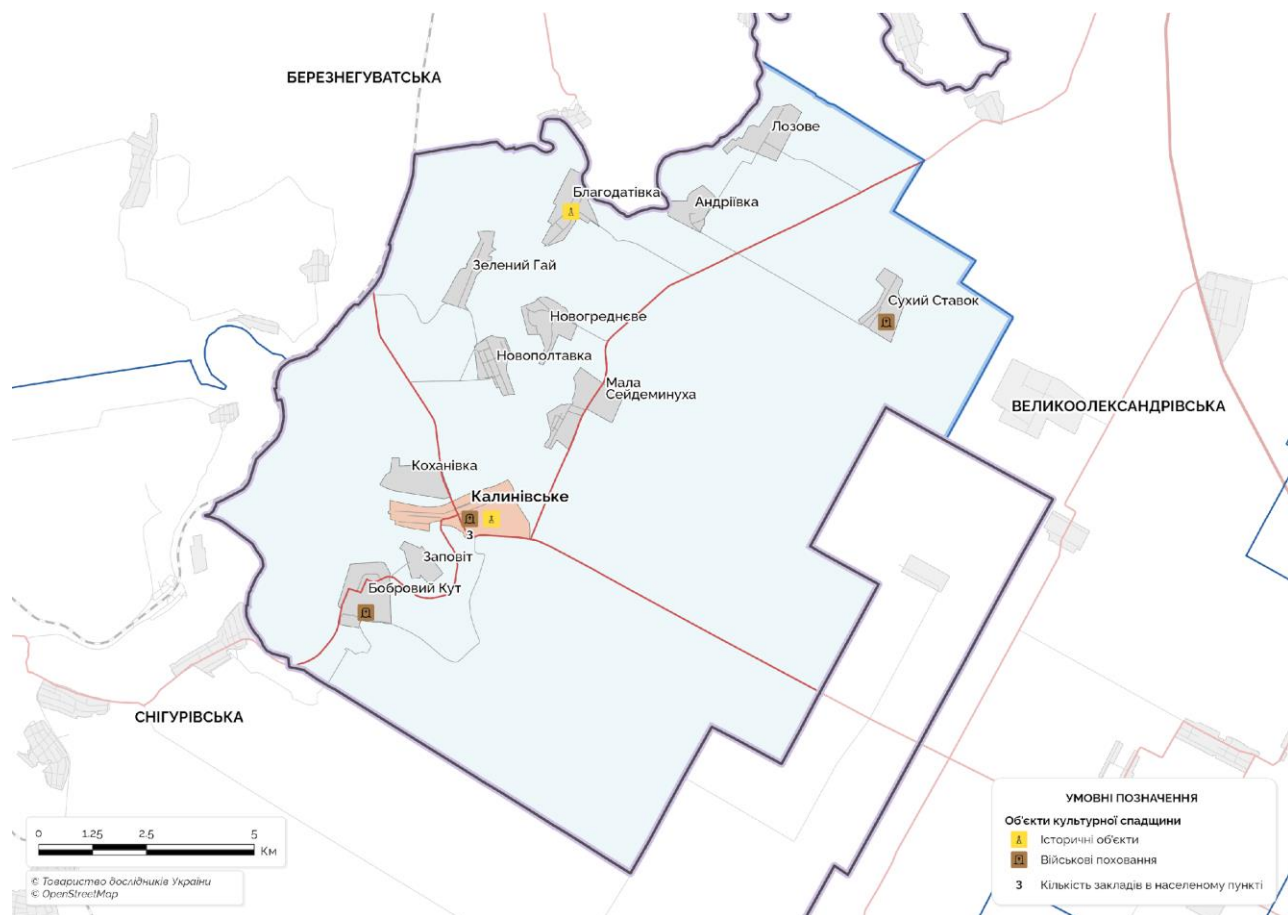


Kalynivska hromada

Total number of cultural heritage sites	7
Brief description of cultural heritage in the hromada	There are 5 military burials within the Kalynivka hromada, namely: The mass grave of Nazi victims (Kalynivske village), the mass grave of 1875 Soviet citizens - victims of Nazism (Kalynivske village), the mass grave of Red Army soldiers (Kalynivske village), the mass grave of Red Army soldiers (Bobrovyi Kut village), and the mass graves of Nazi victims and Red Army soldiers (Sukhyi Stavok village). There are also 2 historical sites in the hromada: a monument in honor of soldiers-fellow villagers (Kalynivske village) and a monument in honor of soldiers-fellow villagers (Blahodativka village). In general, the hromada has an underdeveloped tourist infrastructure
Tourist routes that run through the territory of the hromada	Missing

Kalynivska hromada

TOURISM AND CULTURAL HERITAGE MAP



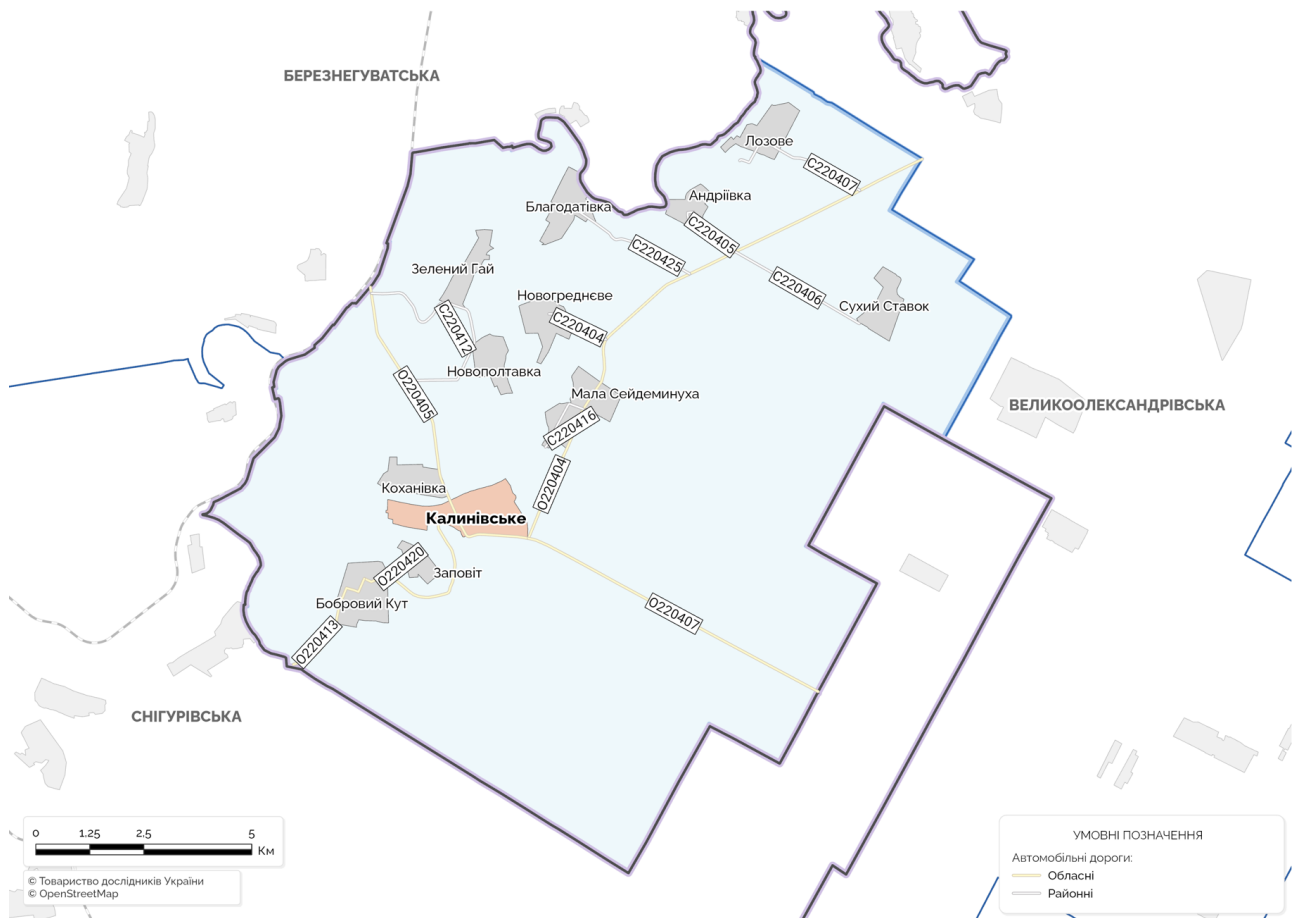
TRANSPORTATION INFRASTRUCTURE: 2021



Kalynivska hromada

Brief description of the road network	The total length of roads of state and local importance in the hromada is about 84 km, thus the density of roads in the hromada is 0.425 km/sq. km (high in the oblast). The roads of oblast (64.6%) and district significance (35.4%) have the longest length within the hromada. During 2020-2021, 29.59 km of roads of state and local importance were repaired in the hromada, which is 35.3% of their total length in the hromada. In 2024, the State Enterprise “Local Roads of Kherson Oblast” repaired the road (which passes through the hromada) O202404.
Brief description of the availability of bus passenger transportation in hromada	In 2021, none of the 12 (0%) settlements of the territorial community have regular bus service (including the center of the territorial community), which accounts for 0% of the population of the territorial community. Starting in 2023, the bus route “Kherson - Velyka Oleksandrivka” will run through the settlements of the territorial community (Kalinivske village, Bobroviy Kut village).

Kalynivska hromada TRANSPORT NETWORK MAP



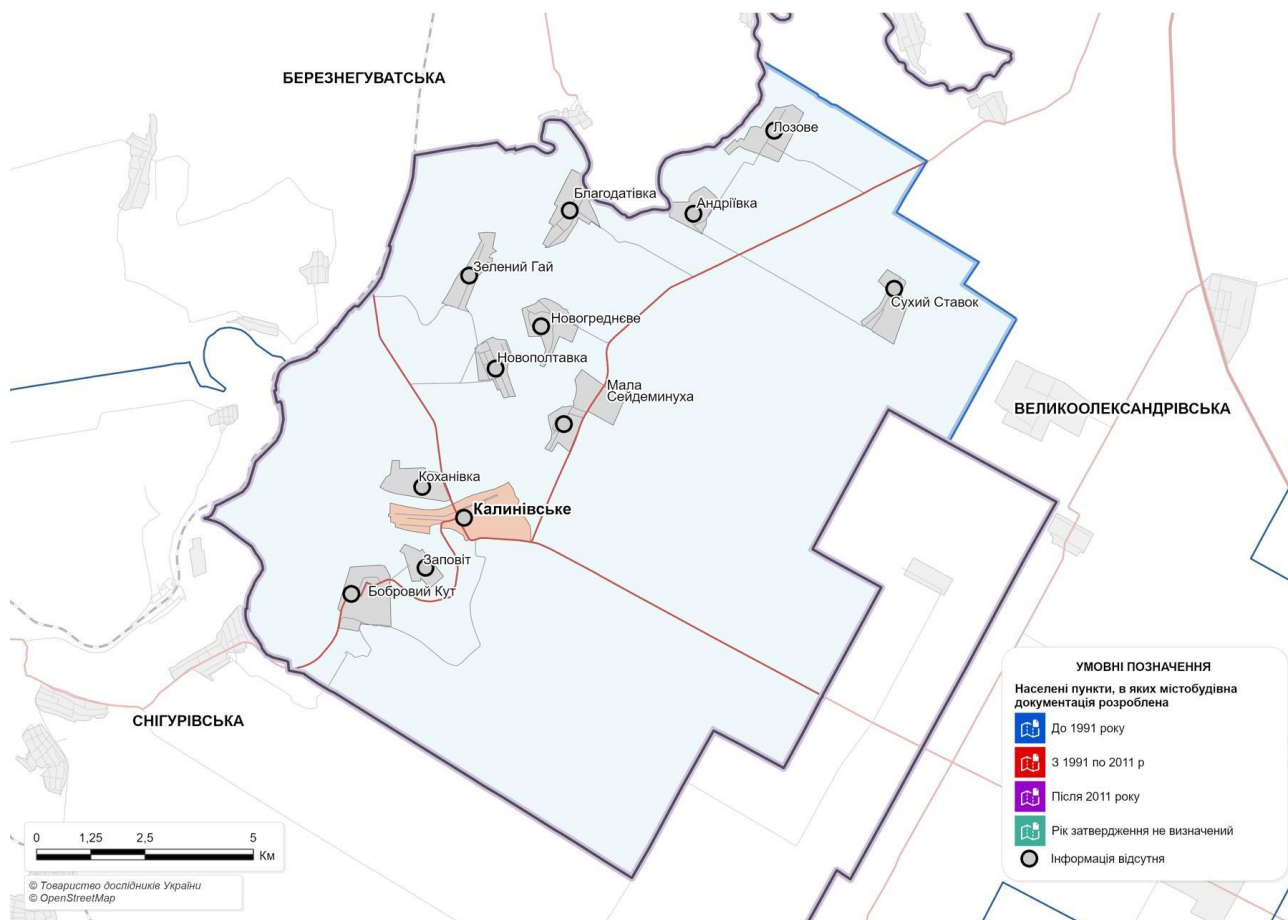
URBAN DEVELOPMENT OF THE TERRITORY: 2021



Kalynivska hromada

Current state of approval of urban planning documentation (UDP) in hromada	The Kalynivska hromada includes 12 settlements. 1 settlement of the hromada has a plot plan. The materials of the plot plans are not publicly available.
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 115.5 thousand square meters, the total provision of housing in the hromada is 34 square meters per person. The estimated number of apartments/residential estates is 2103 units, the provision of apartments/residential estates per 1 person in the hromada is 0.62. In general, the hromada has an above average level of housing provision
Brief description of urban development	The settlement network of the hromada consists of 12 settlements (1 urban-type settlement and 11 villages) with a population of 3402 thousand people, including 1 village with no population. The total built-up area within the hromada is 8.27 square kilometers, the area of settlements is 9.249 square kilometers. In general, the hromada has an average level of urban development of the territory, and the potential for urban development of the hromada can be characterized as a low risk of reduction

Kalynivska hromada SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT MAP



CONSEQUENCES OF THE WAR AND POST-WAR DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY



Kalynivska hromada

Period of temporary occupation by Russian troops	The Kalynivka rural hromada was under occupation from March 09 to November 09, 2022 and remains the territory of possible hostilities to this day
Consequences of the military invasion of Russia	The occupation and hostilities within the Kalynivka settlement hromada caused large-scale destruction of housing and infrastructure, led to massive displacement and population decline, distortion of the age structure of the population, and the complete or partial depopulation of settlements. The scale of war damage within the Kalynivka hromada as of September 2023 was determined by the following indicators: a total of 568 damaged objects were recorded in the hromada in 10 of the 12 settlements, which is about 4% of the total number of registered damages in the de-occupied territories. However, given that only 0.7% of the total population of the de-occupied communities lived in the hromada before the war, the intensity of the damage is extraordinary. In total, 70% of the damage was caused by ammunition, 2% by rocket attacks, and 28% by other actions of Russian troops. Almost half (46%) of the damaged objects were recorded in the administrative center of the hromada - Kalynivske village. Kalynivske suffered the most damage not only to private residential buildings, but also to an apartment building and infrastructure facilities: Kalynivske pre-school education institution and the hub institution of general secondary education of I-III levels, Kalynivska General Practice Family Medicine Clinic, Kalynivske village council. An analysis of the concentration of damage (on average, in settlements that have suffered destruction, it amounts to 40 objects per 100 people of the existing population as of September 1, 2023) shows that the Kalynivska hromada has one of the highest indicators among the deoccupied communities, but in some settlements they reach critical levels - Blahodativka (80 damaged objects/100 people), Novohredneve (57 damaged objects/100 people), Kalynivske (48 damaged objects/100 people), Bobrovyi Kut and Mala Seidemynukha (37 and 35 damaged objects/100 people). In these settlements, the damaged objects include numerous private households, as well as healthcare facilities (Blagodativsky, Bobrovokutsky, Novogrednevsky, Novopoltavsky, Sukhostavsky medical centers), a home for the elderly, a sports facility, and a cultural monument in the village of Bobrovy Kut, etc. The Russians were unable to capture the Kalinindorf railway station, so they completely destroyed it along with the small settlement of the same name located nearby. After the Kakhovka Hydroelectric Power Plant was blown up, flooding of the Inhulets River valley damaged individual buildings, including not only residential buildings, but also schools, farm buildings,

etc. The situation is complicated by the high level of mine danger in the community, especially on the Inhulets coast.

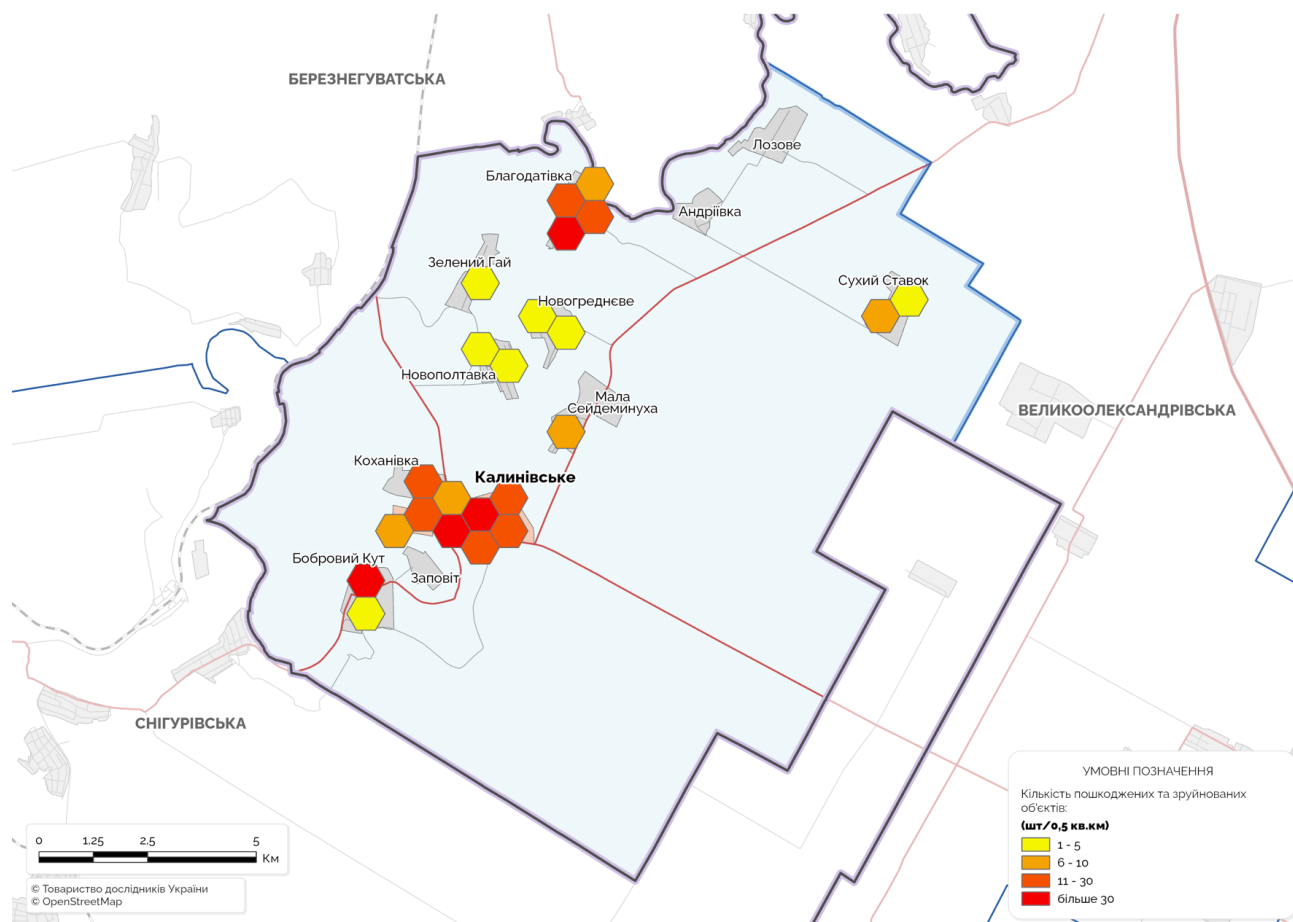
In general, the consequences of the war in Kalynivka hromada include not only the destruction and damage to residential, industrial and social infrastructure, but also, above all, the loss of human capital. The demographic losses from the hostilities in the Kalynivka hromada are very high (instead of the pre-war population of 3204 people, as of September 2023, only about 1400 people lived in the hromada). However, despite the large-scale destruction, certain positive trends can be observed: while in April 2023 the hromada's population was only 35% of the pre-war population, in September 2023 it was already 45%, and in early 2025 it was almost 47%. In some villages (Bobrovyi Kut, Blahodativka, Krasnolyubetsk, Novohredneve), as of January 2025, the population had recovered to 50-70% of the pre-war level. Unfortunately, 2 small villages of the hromada - Sukhyi Stavok and Andriivka (71 and 72 residents before the war) - were wiped off the map and depopulated as a result of total destruction and the final departure of residents. The current age structure of the population as of 01.01.2025 is characterized by the following indicators: the share of children and adolescents is 13.6%, people of working age - 47.3%, and people over working age - 39.1%. In 3 settlements (Novopoltavka, Zelenyi Hai, Mala Seidemynukha), there are only 5 children and adolescents in total.

It is also worth noting that the presence or absence of damage as a result of hostilities does not significantly determine the dynamics of return/non-return of people and overall demographic losses. Settlements that were less damaged by shelling, missiles, or other actions by Russian forces sometimes show worse demographic trends than more affected settlements. In particular, some of them (Zelenyi Hai, Mala Seidemynukha) now have 25% and 17% of the population respectively compared to the pre-war period. This situation is threatening in terms of increasing further disparities in the population of individual settlements in the hromada, depopulation of the smallest settlements, and difficulties in restoring/creating a new network of social and infrastructure services.

Kalynivska hromada

DESTRUCTION OF CIVIL INFRASTRUCTURE

FACILITIES (2022–2023 yrs.) MAP



Postwar recovery	After the de-occupation of the hromada, the restoration of critical infrastructure began: power grids, roads, railways, gas supply, water supply, mobile and Internet communications. Some settlements (Bobrovyi Kut, Zapovit) were without electricity for a year after the de-occupation. However, today Bobrovyi Kut is called a model of restoration - the village became the first settlement in Kherson oblast to restore all damaged houses - 81 houses. In Bobrovyi Kut, 81 houses were restored under the "Side by Side" program by volunteers from communities in Dnipropetrovska oblast, and 27 were repaired by the "Solidarnist" charity organization. In 2023, the bridge from Bobrovyi Kut to the neighboring village of Zapovit was restored. Unfortunately, the restoration is uneven, and in some settlements it is simply impossible - for example, in Mala Seidemenus, only 12 households have been restored (only where people live now), and two villages of the hromada - Sukhyi Stavok and Andriivka - are not subject to restoration. Within the Kalynivka hromada, 2 reconstruction projects totaling UAH 372.2 million have been launched in such sectors of the economy as education and transportation services. In particular, the projects that are planned or already underway include - new construction of a civil defense facility at the Bobrovokut branch of the Bobrovokut Secondary School - Preschool Educational Institution Kalynivka hub institution of general secondary education of I-III levels; - construction of a bridge on a public road of local importance. The list of urgent measures also includes the restoration of health care centers (currently a mobile paramedic station), restoration and reconstruction of educational institutions, ensuring sustainable water supply in Bobrovyi Kut and Kalynivske, creation of a geriatric center, and providing at least temporary housing for those who have lost it but want to return to the hromada. A long-term post-war development strategy should include: 1) preservation and restoration of human potential, return of people who went 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.
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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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ГІС-портал
Херсонської
області



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 ПУНКТИВ 	МІСТОБУДІВНЕ ОСВОЄННЯ ТЕРИТОРІЇ 	МІСЦЕВЕ САМОВРЯДУВАННЯ 	ЦНАП 	ЗАГАЛЬНІ СУДИ ТА ПРОКУРАТУРА
ПАСАЖИРСЬКІ ПЕРЕВЕЗЕННЯ 	МЕРЕЖА АВТОМОБІЛЬНИХ ДОРІГ 	ТУРИСТИЧНІ МІСЦЯ ТА МАРШРУТИ 	КУЛЬТУРНА СПАДЩИНА 	СФЕРА ГОСТИННОСТІ 	НАДАВАНІ ПУБЛІЧНИХ ПОСЛУГ 	ВИКОНАВЧА ВЛАДА
РІЧКОВА ТА МОРСЬКА ТРАНСПОРТНА ІНФРАСТРУКТУРА 	ПРИРОДНО- ЗАПОВІДНИЙ ФОНД 	СТАЦІОНАРНІ ДЖЕРЕЛА ЗАБРУДНЕННЯ 	ЗАЙНЯТІСТЬ ТА ТРУДОВІ РЕСУРСИ 	ІНВЕСТИЦІЙНО- ПРИВАБЛИВІ ТЕРИТОРІЇ 	ЕЛЕКТРОЕНЕРГЕТИКА 	ПРОМИСЛОВІСТЬ