



Novovorontsovka

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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Atlas of conditions and resources of the pre-war development and post-war reconstruction of the
Novovorontsovka 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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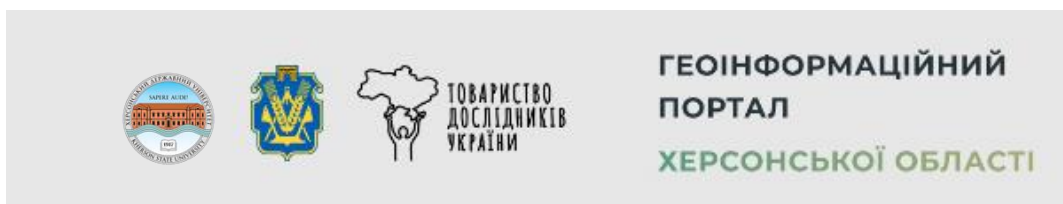
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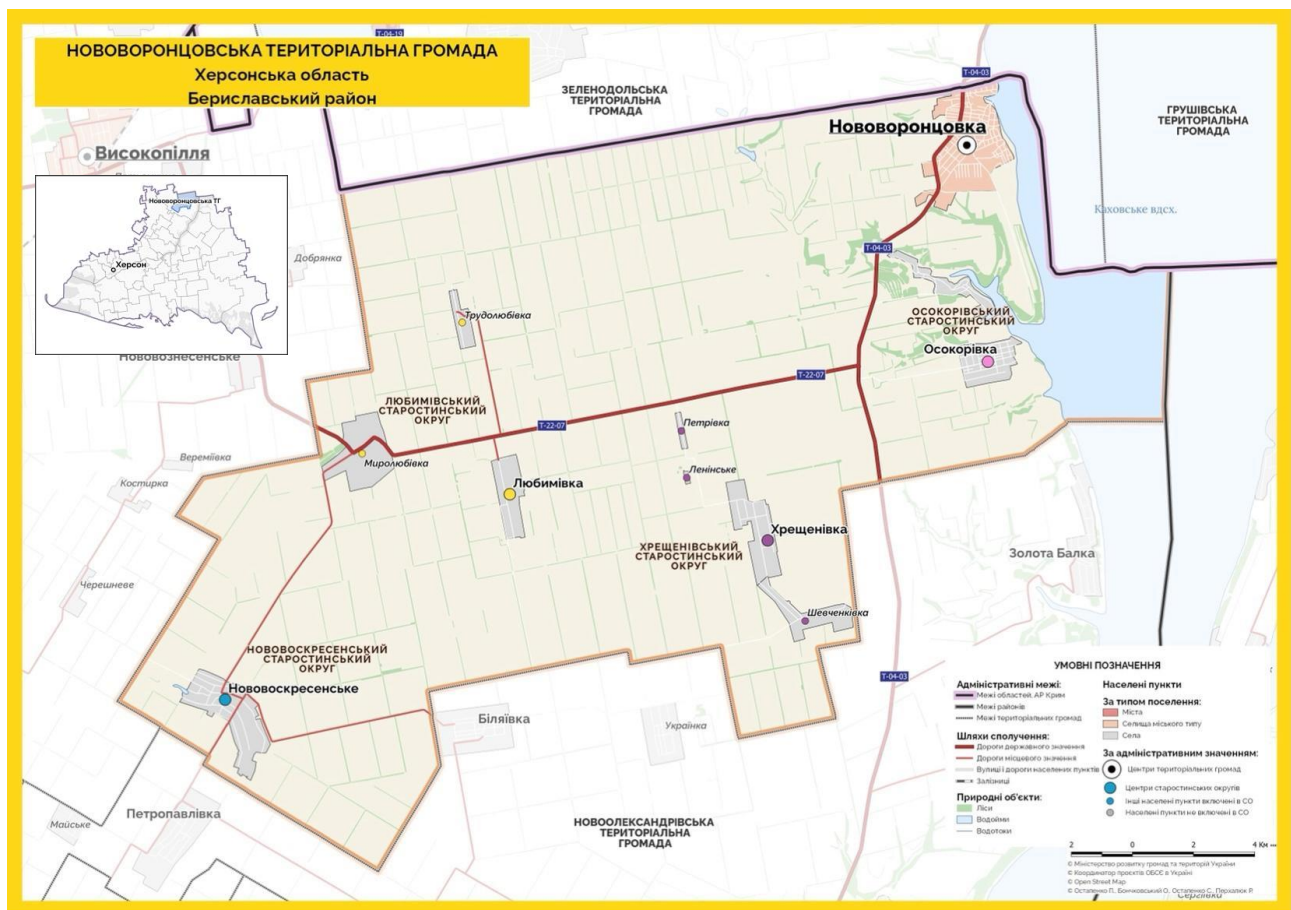
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Map symbols used in the atlas

- 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 and settlements in the atlas are as of 2021.

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE HROMADA (2021)

Name of the hromada	Novovorontsovka
Type of hromada	selyshche hromada
Oblast	Kherson
Rayon	Beryslav
Area (square kilometers)	465,4
Number of starosta districts	5
Number of cities	0
Number of settlements	1
Number of villages	9
Population (2021, thousand people)	12,1
Number of IDPs (01.01.2024)	901
Population, including IDPs (01.01.2024)	5 564
Hromada population density (persons/square kilometer)	26
Average population growth 2001-2021 (%)	-26,5
Working age population (persons, as of 01.01.2022)	7082
Population over working age (persons, as of 01.01.2022)	2890
Population under the working age (persons, as of 01/01/2022)	2125
Hromada budget (2021, general fund excluding intergovernmental transfers, UAH million)	21,84
Hromada tax capacity index	0,65
Basic grant to the hromada (UAH thousand)	3 924,10
Reverse subsidy to the hromada (UAH thousand)	0
Number of Administrative service centers in the hromada	1

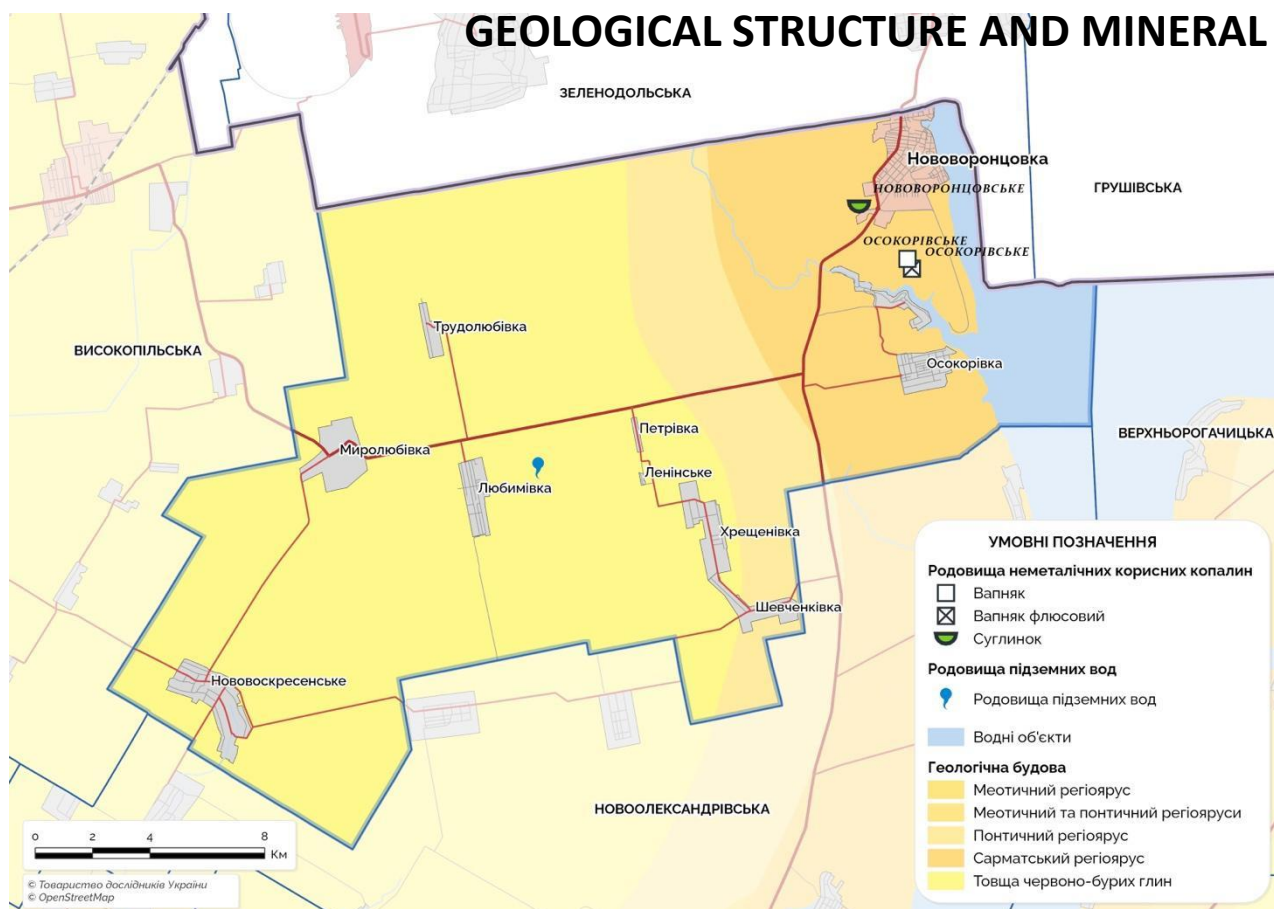
GEOLOGY

Novovorontsovka hromada

Total number of fields within the hromada	4
Deposits of fossil fuels	Missing
Non-metallic mineral deposits	Loam (Novovorontsovsk), limestone (Osokorivske) and flux limestone (Osokorivske)
Groundwater deposits	Mineral waters (Lyubymivske field, 1 site)
Brief description of mineral resources in the territorial	The hromada has a loam deposit (Novovorontsovsk), a limestone deposit (Osokorivske), and a sand deposit (Osokorivske). As of 2021, the Novovorontsovsk loam deposit and the Osokorivske limestone deposit are not being developed. In addition, there is one mineral water deposit (Lyubymivska area)

Novovorontsovka hromada

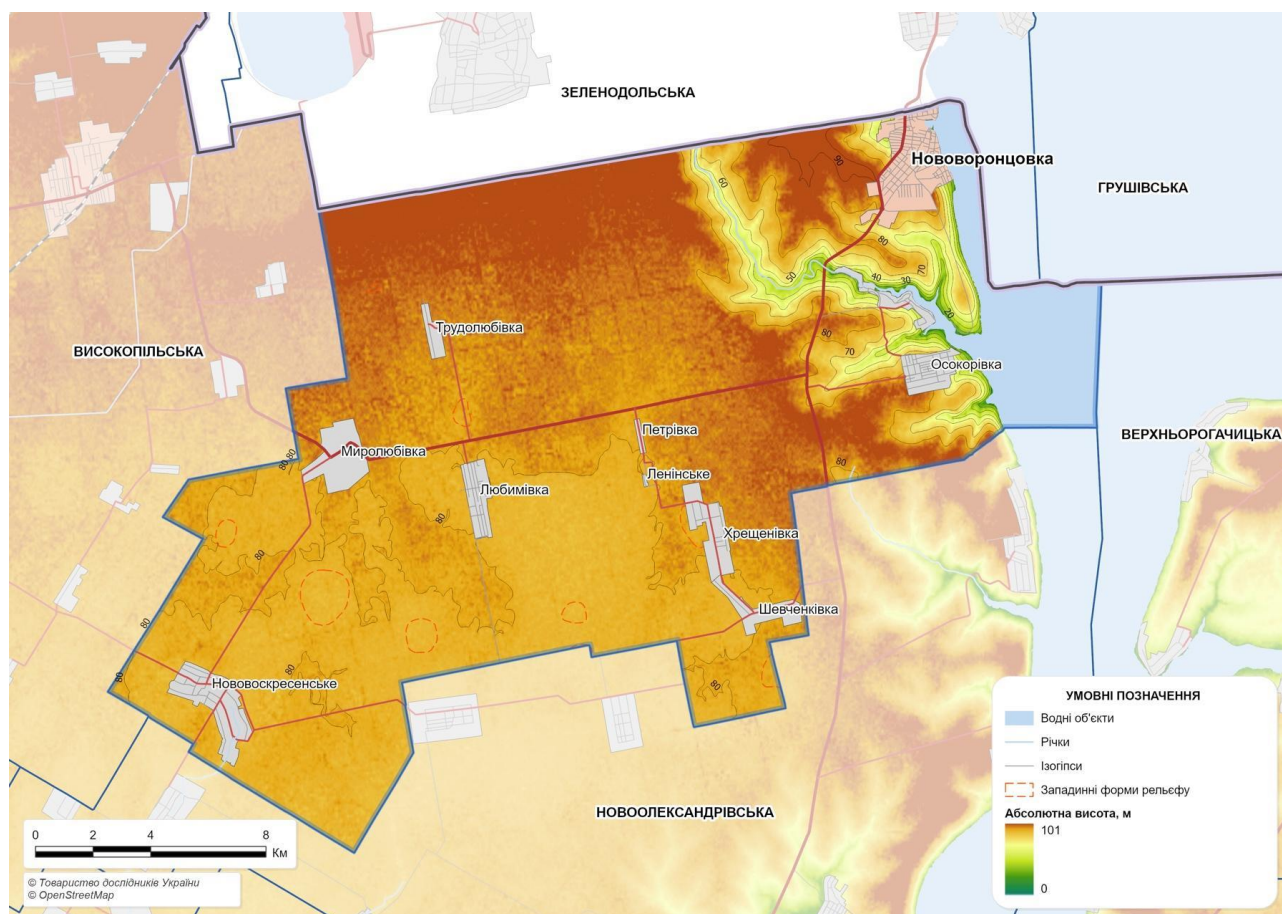
GEOLOGICAL STRUCTURE AND MINERAL



Novovorontsovka hromada

Average height, m	75,3
Minimum height, m	16
Maximum height, m	95
Height amplitude, m	79
Flat area (%)	90,19
Very gentle slopes (%)	7,13
Gentle slopes (%)	1,92
Slightly downhill slopes (%)	0,51
Downhill slopes (10%)	0,23
Strongly sloping slopes (%)	0,01
Average vertical disaggregation (m/km²)	12,7
Average slope steepness (°)	0,7
Average horizontal disaggregation (km/km²)	0,22
Geomorphological map (brief description in the context of hromada)	The hromada is located within the Bugo-Dniprovskia loess plain, which genetically is a stratified denudation subhorizontal flat plain on the Neogene sediments. On the high flat watersheds in the central and western parts of the hromada, there are depressions – pods-like depressions and steppe saucers, with a total area of 717.1 hectares (1.5% of the hromada's area). In the eastern part of the hromada there is a developed ravine and gully relief, represented by two large gully systems (Osokorivska and Krutenka gully), which deep into the former Kakhovka water body. The gully is branched, deep (up to 50-60 m), with steep and dissected slopes
Hypsometric map (brief description in the context of hromada)	Average height within the hromada: 75,3 m. Maximum height: 95 m (south-western outskirts of Novovorontsovka village). Minimum height: 16 m (water's edge of Kakhovka reservoir). Amplitude of heights: 79 m
Map of slopes (brief description by hromada)	The hromada's territory is characterized by a predominantly flat terrain: 90.2% of the hromada's area is flat, and the remaining 9.8% is sloping. The largest areas are occupied by very gentle slopes (1-3°) - 7.1%; less gentle (3-5°) - 1.9%, and slightly sloping (5-7°) slopes - 0.5%. Steep and very steep slopes (over 7°) are found on the coast of the former Kakhovka Reservoir and in the gully and ravine network

Novovorontsovka hromada PHYSICAL MAP



CLIMATIC CONDITIONS

Novovorontsovka hromada



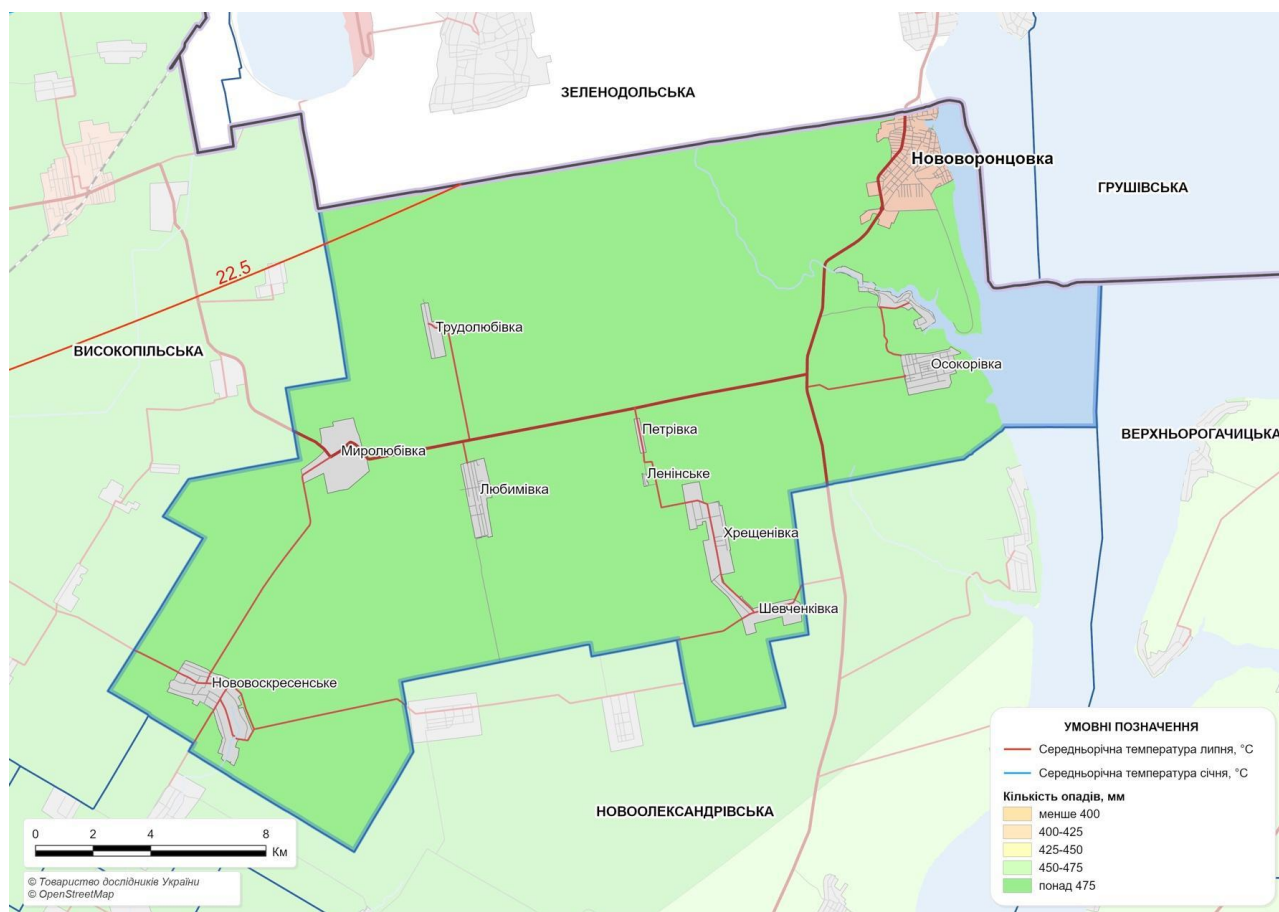
ГІС-портал
Херсонської
області



Brief description of the climatic conditions of the hromada

Average annual temperature: +9.7°C. Average January temperature: -2,8°C. Average July temperature: +22.6°C. Average annual rainfall: 480 mm. The hromada is located in a very arid, moderately hot agroclimatic zone with mild winters

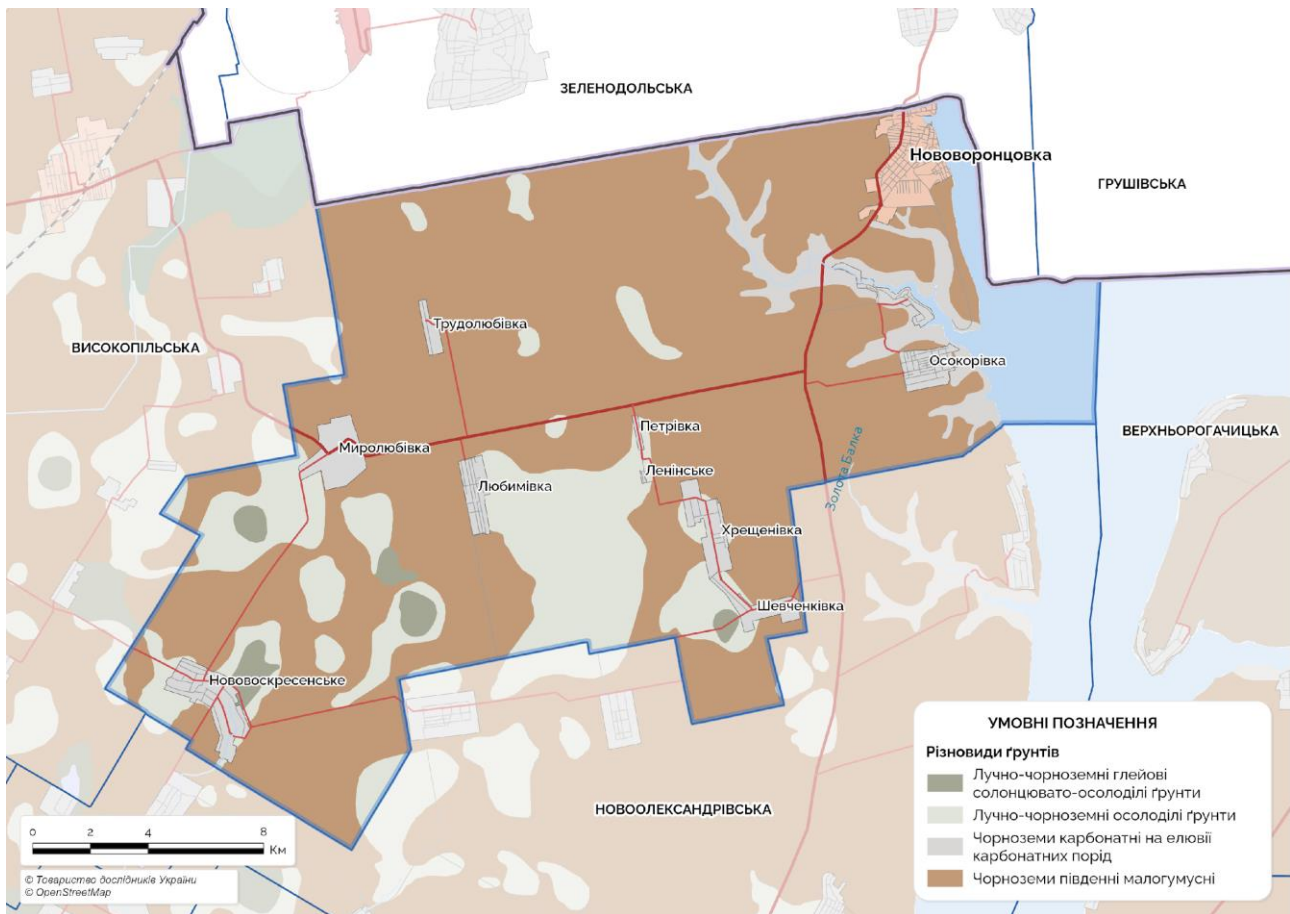
Novovorontsovka hromada CLIMATE MAP



Novovorontsovka hromada

Brief description of the vegetation cover of the hromada	The vegetation cover of the hromada is represented by: agrocenoses that have replaced forbs–fescue–feather grass steppes and degraded meadows of steppe pod-type depressions (370.65 sq.km; 79.61% of the hromada’s area); dry forbs–fescue–feather grass steppes dominated by Ukrainian feather grass and Lessing feather grass, with the participation of seaside brome, drooping sage, and others (22.12 sq.km; 4.75%); windbreaks with black locust, sessile oak, green ash, boxelder maple, Norway maple, and others (18.82 sq.km; 4.04%); ravine oak and oak–ash floodplain broadleaf forests with admixture of field maple, elm, and steppe species (<i>Caragana frutex</i>, blackthorn, <i>Phlomis tuberosa</i>, etc.) (8.07 sq.km; 1.73%).
Brief description of the soil cover of the hromada	The soil cover of the hromada is represented by: southern low-humus chernozems (332.7 sq.km; 71.44% of the hromada’s area), meadow-chernozem solod soils (79.7 sq.km; 17.11%), carbonate chernozems on the eluvium of carbonate rocks (19.1 sq.km; 4.1%), meadow-chernozem gleyic solonetz-solod soils (6.9 sq.km; 1.49%).

Novovorontsovka hromada SOIL COVER MAP



LANDSCAPES AND VEGETATION

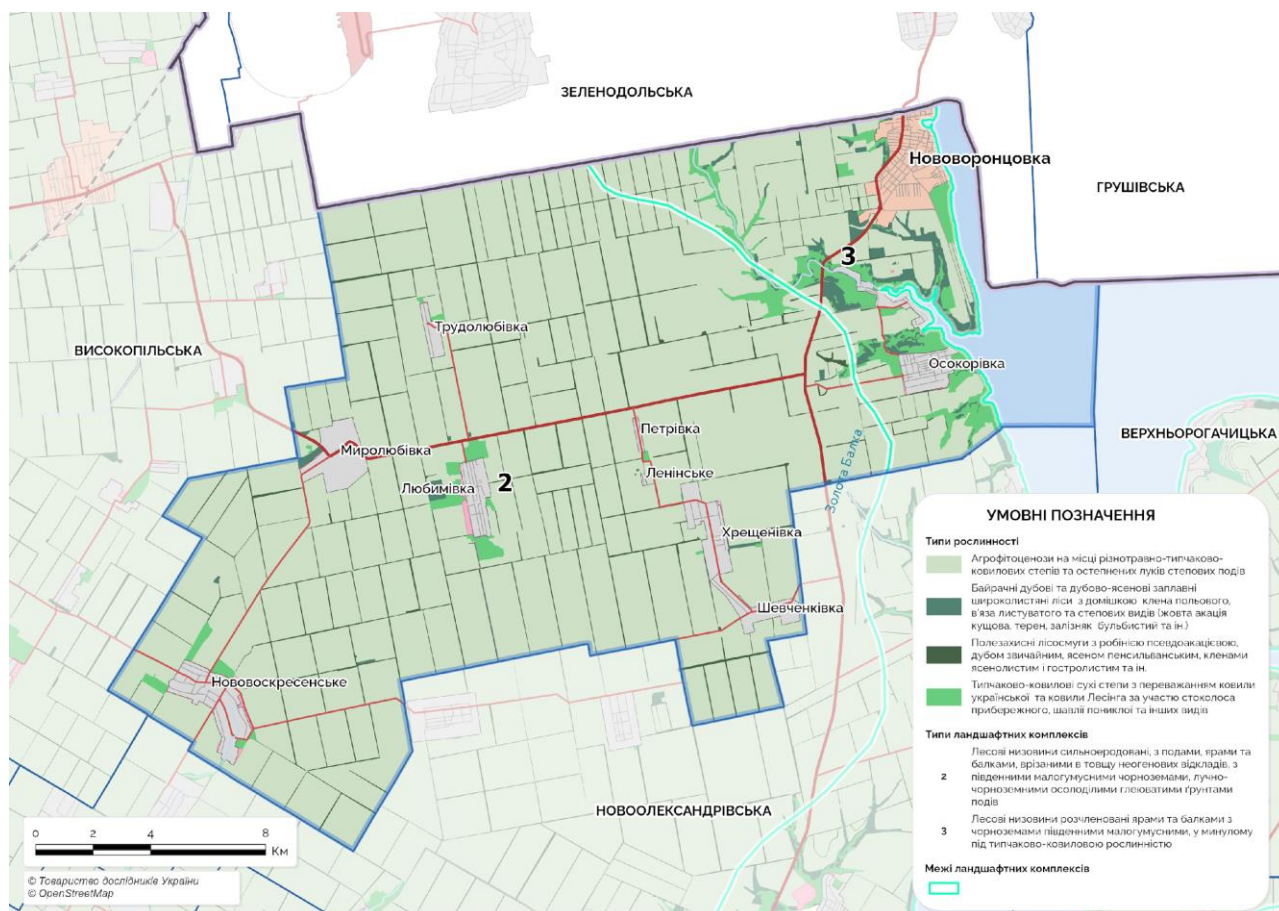


Novovorontsovka hromada

Brief description of the landscape structure of the hromada

The landscape structure of the community territory is represented by: heavily eroded forest lowlands with ravines, gullies, which cut into the thickness of the Neogene deposits, with southern low-humus chernozems, meadow-chernozem soddy-gley soils of pods (360.50 sq. km. ; 77.41% of the community's area), loess lowlands dissected by ravines and gullies with southern low-humus chernozems, formerly covered with fescue-feather grass vegetation (77.88 sq. km.; 16.72% of the community's area)

Novovorontsovka hromada LANDSCAPE STRUCTURE MAP



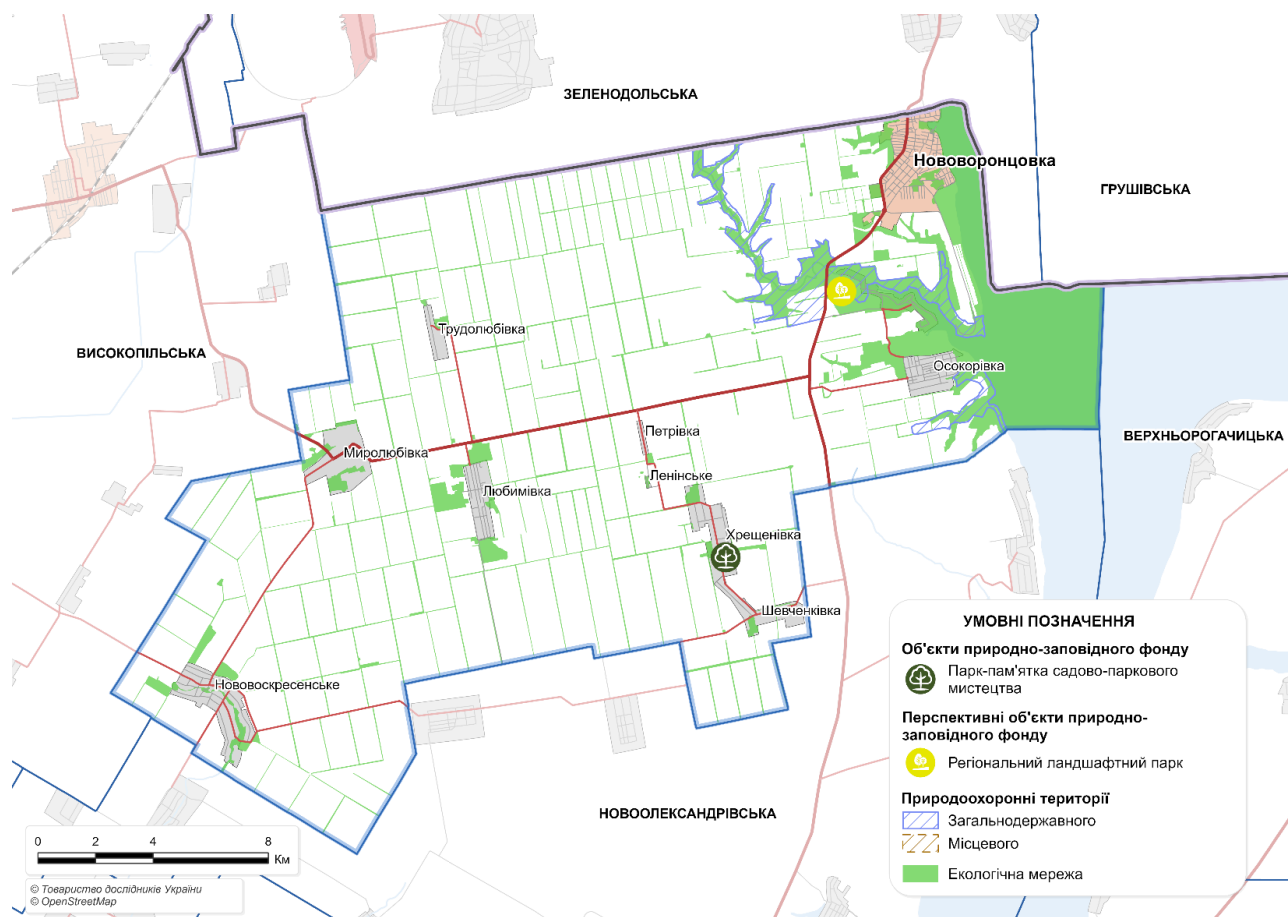
Novovorontsovka hromada

Brief description of the objects of the nature reserve fund	The network of objects of the natural reserve fund of local significance on the territory of the hromada is represented by the park-monument of landscape art "Park of Kreschenivka village" (8 hectares; 0.02% 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: Havrylivka Regional Landscape Park (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 of the hromada is 76.34 sq. km (16.4% of the total hromada area). The ecological network within the hromada is represented by the following types of land cover: meadow-steppe territories (22.14 sq. km; 29% of the ecological network area); forested territories constitute 8.07 sq. km (10.57%); areas covered by windbreaks occupy 18.82 sq. km (24.65%); inland waters cover 27.31 sq. km (35.77%). The ecological network within the hromada is represented by the following types of vegetation cover: feather grass–fescue dry steppes dominated by sheep fescue and Lessing feather grass with the participation of seaside brome, drooping sage, and others (22.12 sq. km; 28.98% of the ecological network area); windbreaks with black locust, sessile oak, green ash, boxelder maple, Norway maple, and others (18.82 sq. km; 24.65%); ravine oak and oak-ash floodplain broad-leaved forests with admixture of field maple, wych elm, and steppe species (<i>Caragana frutex</i>, blackthorn, <i>Phlomis tuberosa</i>, and others) (8.07 sq. km; 10.57%). The landscape structure of the ecological network of the hromada is represented by: highly eroded loess lowlands with floodplains, ravines, and gullies incised into the Neogene deposits, with southern low-humus chernozems and meadow-chernozem solod gley soils of the floodplains (25.55 sq. km; 33.47% of the hromada area); dissected loess lowlands with southern low-humus chernozems, formerly

	covered by feather grass–fescue vegetation (23.47 sq. km; 30.74%).
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” (2722.99 hectares; 5.85% 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 4.6 hectares. The hromada is dominated by very slightly eroded (48% of the hromada area) and moderately eroded soils (46% of the hromada area)
Assessment of environmental pollution within hromada	There is no information on polluting enterprises in the local hromada

Novovorontsovka hromada

ECOLOGICAL NETWORK AND POLLUTION MAP



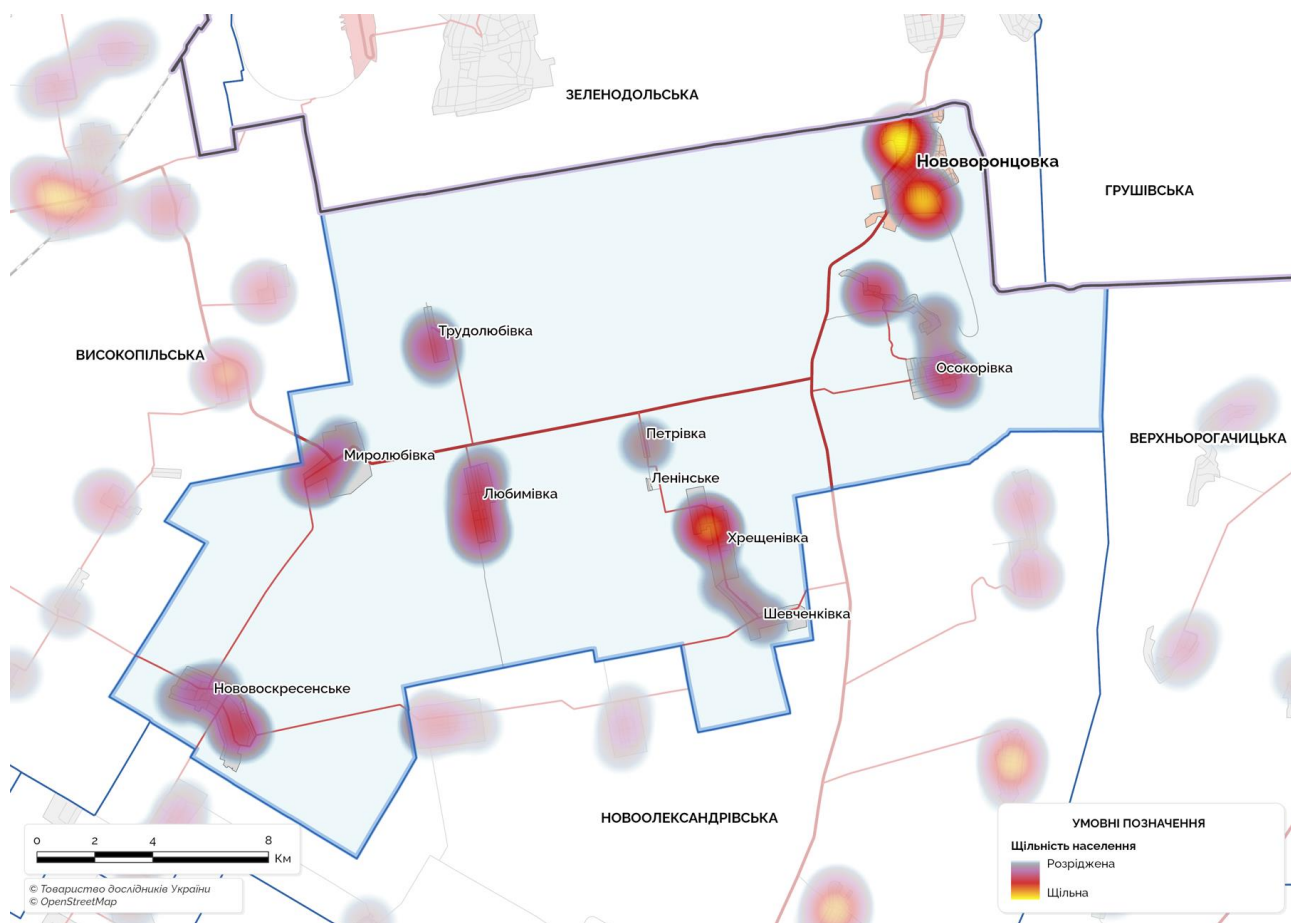
DEMOGRAPHY OF THE PRE-WAR PERIOD



Novovorontsovka hromada

Brief description of the demographic potential	The full-scale invasion and intensity of hostilities on the territory of the Novovorontsovo hromada caused a catastrophic decline in population. The overall decrease was almost 64% as of April 1, 2023. The highest rates were recorded in the villages: Petrivka - 97%, Myroliubivka - 82%. The villages of Shevchenkivka (34%) and Novovoskresenske (53%) have lower than average population figures, but a significant decrease in population. The hromada is characterized by a slow recovery of population due to the return of citizens. Thus, from April 1, 2023 to January 1, 2025, the population increased by 957 people, or by 7.9% of the population as of the beginning of 2022. The total population as of January 1, 2025 amounted to 5317 people. However, this is only 44% of the number of residents of the hromada as of January 1, 2022. The villages of Myroliubivka (+27.8%) and Trudolyubivka (+13.7%) demonstrate relatively high population growth rates for the selected period. At the same time, the population of Shevchenkivka village decreased by 33%. 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 the age of 15 make up 13.6% of the hromada's population, which is a relatively good indicator compared to other communities on the liberated right bank of Kherson Oblast. As of September 1, 2023, the population density was 11 people per km², and the density of settlements was 2.1 per 100 km². The average distance between settlements is 6.8 km, and the average population of a settlement was 532 people.
Ethnic structure and national artifacts in the hromada	There are 3 ethnic communities within the hromada, namely: Azerbaijanis, Georgians, and Roma (Novovorontsovka village).

Novovorontsovka hromada POPULATION DENSITY MAP



IMPACT OF THE WAR ON DEMOGRAPHIC POTENTIAL



Novovorontsovka 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 Novovorontsovo hromada caused a catastrophic decline in population. The overall decrease was almost 64% as of April 1, 2023. The highest rates were recorded in the villages: Petrivka - 97%, Myroliubivka - 82%. The villages of Shevchenkivka (34%) and Novovoskresenske (53%) have lower than average population figures, but a significant decrease in population.

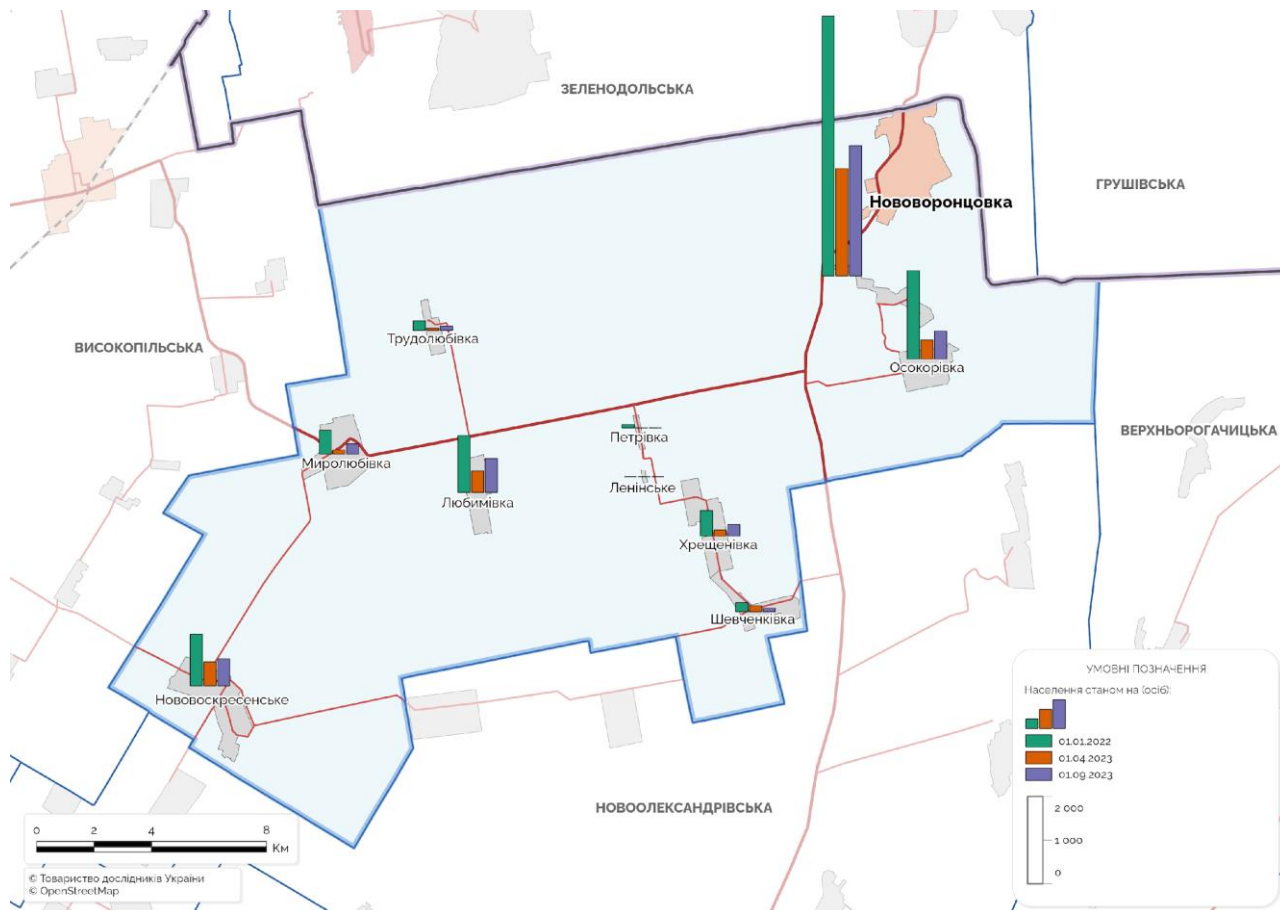
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Novovorontsovka hromada

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



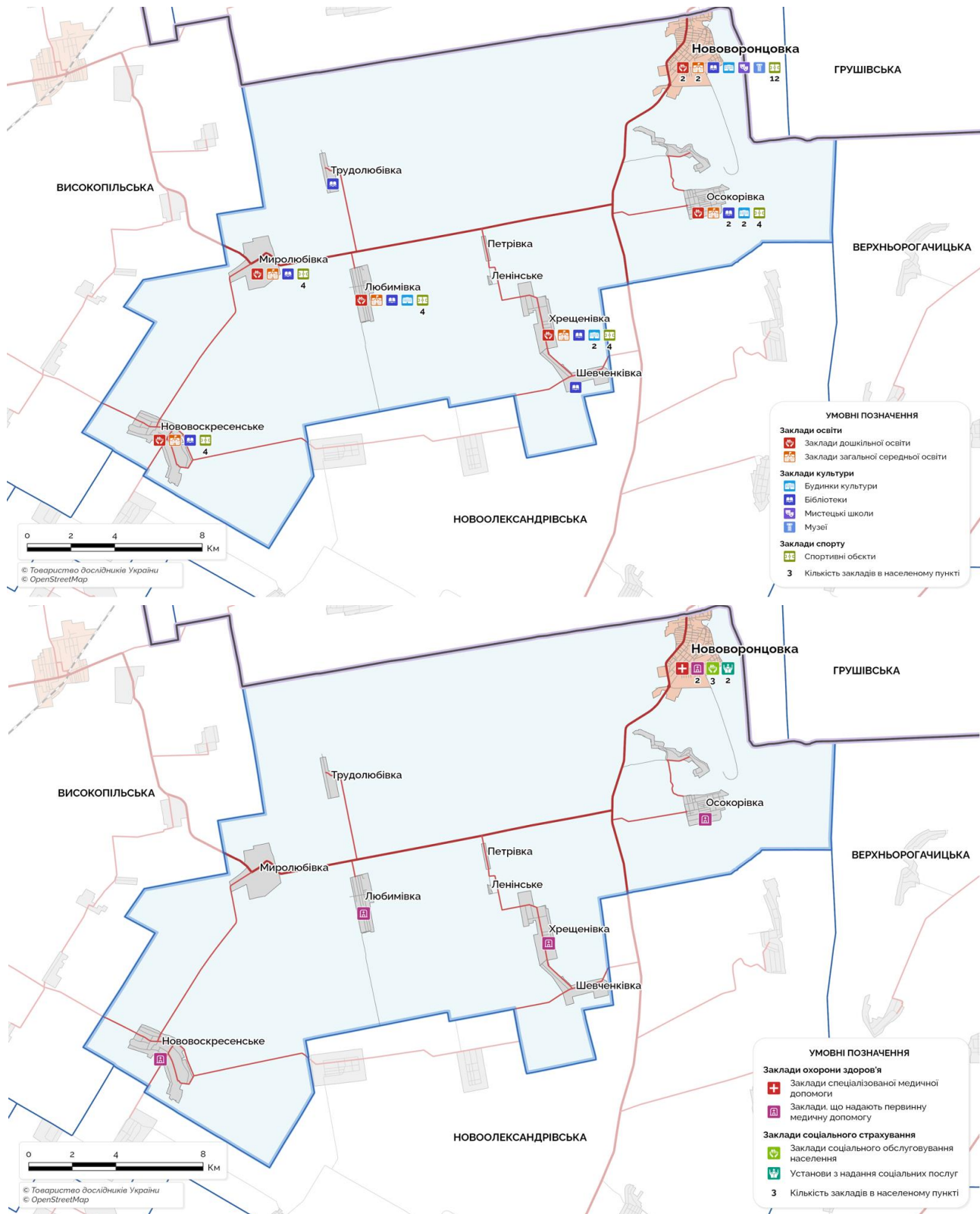
SOCIAL SPHERE: 2021

Novovorontsovka hromada



Brief description of educational institutions	The network of educational institutions is represented by 7 preschools and 7 general education institutions. Six of them are of the I-III accreditation level, and one is of the I-II accreditation level. The largest institution has 484 students, the smallest - 59. There are 1306 pupils enrolled in general education institutions and 146 teachers. The average class size in the hromada is 14.5 students per class (the average class size) and varies from 24.2 to 7.3 in individual institutions. The workload per teacher in the hromada is 8 students and varies from 13 to 4.2 students per teacher
Medical sphere	The healthcare sector of the hromada consists of 2 primary healthcare institutions, including 2 primary healthcare institutions registered in the <i>ehealth</i> system. In total, the community's primary healthcare system comprised four rural medical clinics and five paramedic and midwifery stations. Primary healthcare services are provided by eight doctors, with whom 11,784 declarations have been signed, representing 93.93% of the total population of the community.
Brief description of the social protection sector	There are 5 social protection institutions and facilities in the hromada. Social protection work is implemented in the hromada through a special structural unit of the settlement council, the Territorial Center for Social Services, the Center for Social Services for Family, Children and Youth, the Service for Children, and the Employment Center. One of the tasks of hromada development is to expand the network of social protection institutions and to involve private commercial and public organizations in the social service system.
Brief description of the cultural sector	The hromada is characterized by a low user load on cultural institutions. The hromada has 6 clubs, 9 public libraries, 1 museum and 1 music 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
Brief description of the sports sector	The hromada's sports infrastructure is very simple in structure. It consists of 32 facilities - 8 football fields, 8 gyms and 16 sports grounds

Novovorontsovka hromada SOCIAL SPHERE MAP



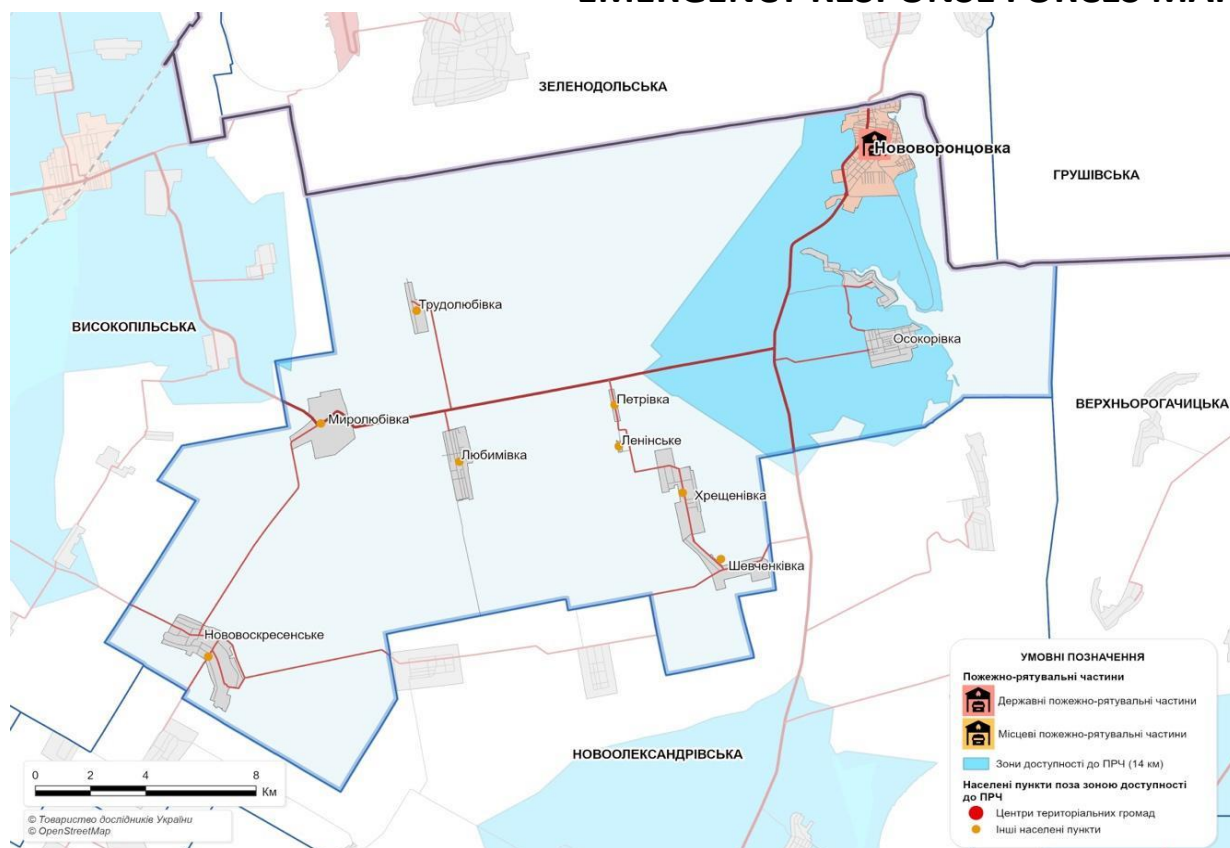
LIFE SAFETY INFRASTRUCTURE: 2021

Novovorontsovka 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, 2 out of 10 settlements of the hromada are within 20 minutes' accessibility to fire and rescue units (FRUs), only 34% of the population of the hromada lives outside the 20-minute accessibility zone to the FRU
General level of technogenic safety of the hromada	High 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 is one emergency response unit within the hromada - the state fire and rescue unit. There is 1 technogenic hazard facility on the territory of the hromada - an unusable pesticide

Novovorontsovka hromada EMERGENCY RESPONSE FORCES MAP



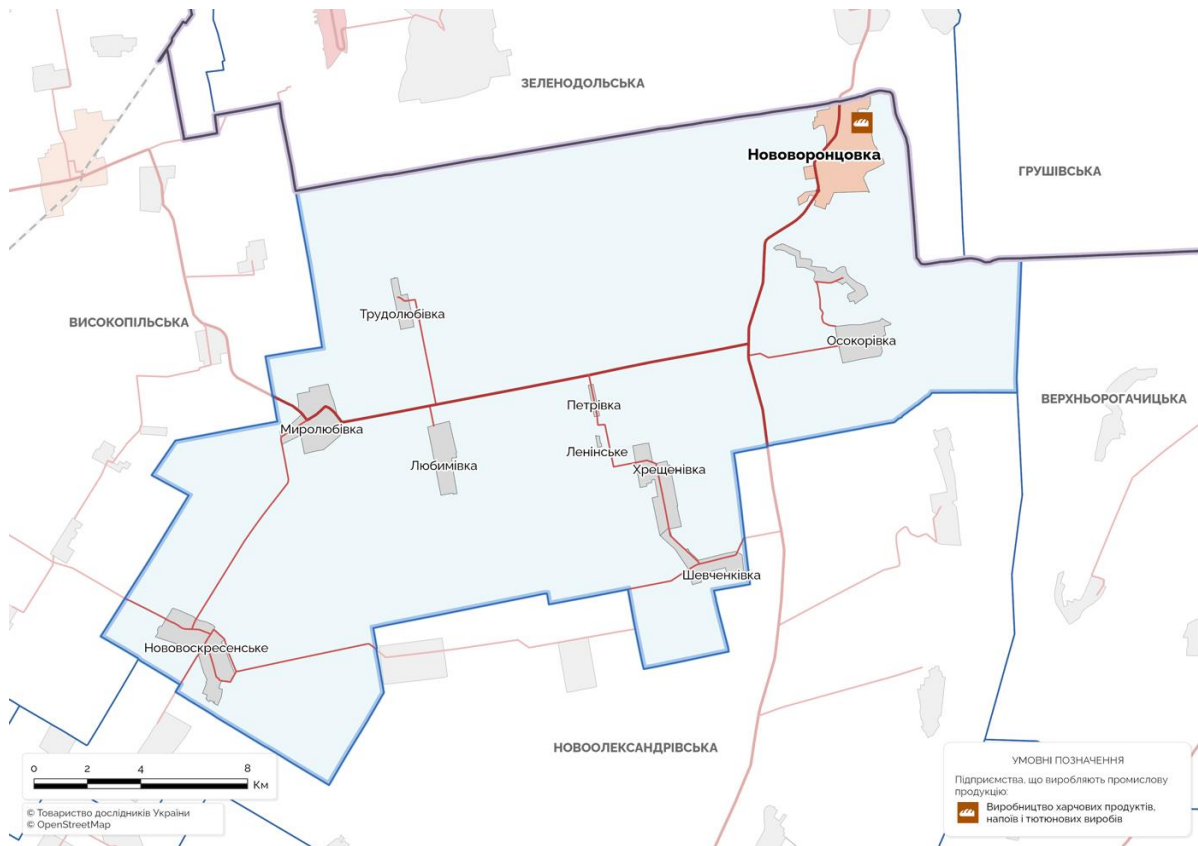
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN PEACETIME



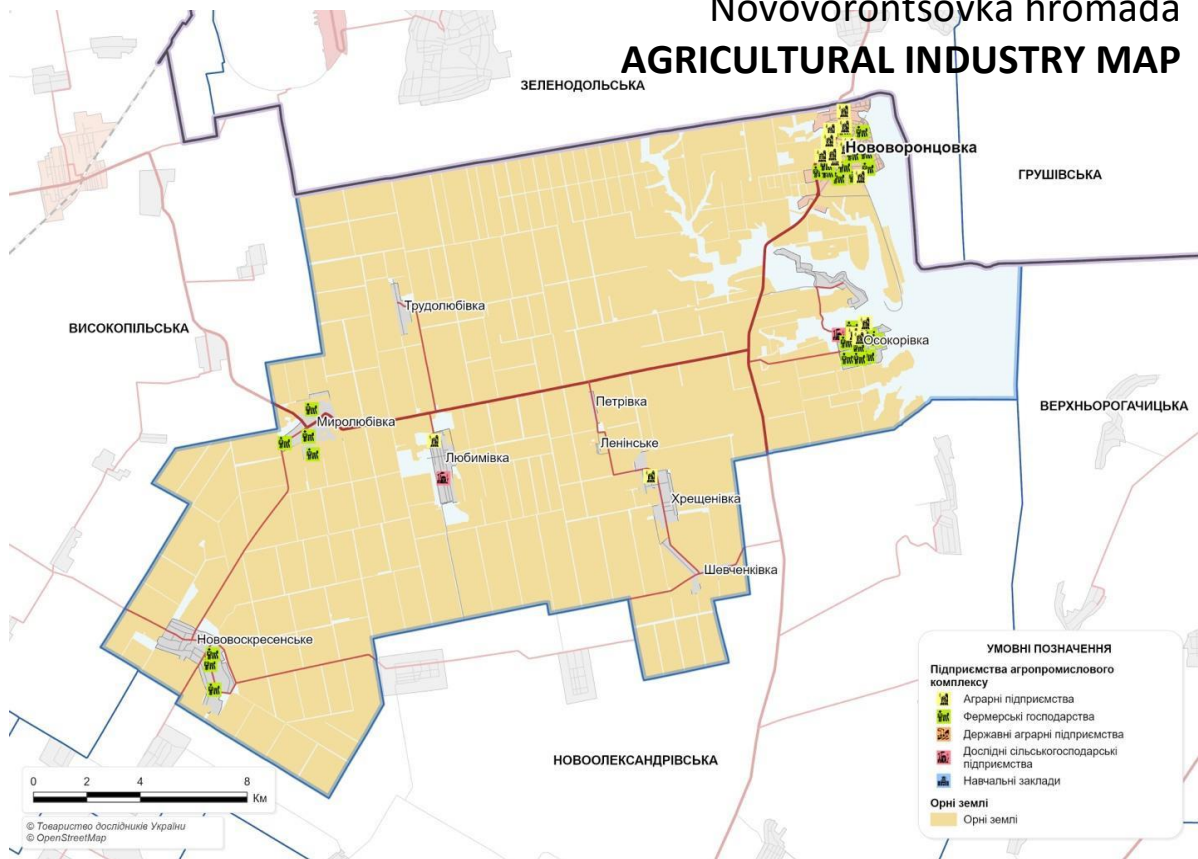
Novovorontsovka hromada

Brief description of the industrial development of hromada	There is one industrial enterprise within the hromada - Sarmat-Geology Limited Liability Company. It produces food products
Brief description of the energy complex of hromada	There are lands within the hromada intended for the placement of solar power plants, but existing power plants, including solar ones - are absent
Brief description of the agricultural sector	Within the hromada, 64 agricultural enterprises are registered, including 22 agricultural enterprises, 40 farms, and 2 research agricultural enterprises
Preferred specialization in crop production	Peas, winter barley, winter wheat, sunflower, rapeseed, spring rape
Predominant specialization in livestock farming	Wool, sheep, pigs, chickens
Brief description of investment-attractive areas	There are 13 investment-attractive areas within the hromada, including 5 that can be used as arable land and at least 4 for the installation of alternative energy facilities. The total area of the plots is 296 hectares.

Novovorontsovka hromada INDUSTRY MAP



Novovorontsovka hromada AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY MAP



CULTURAL HERITAGE AND PEACETIME TOURISM ACTIVITIES

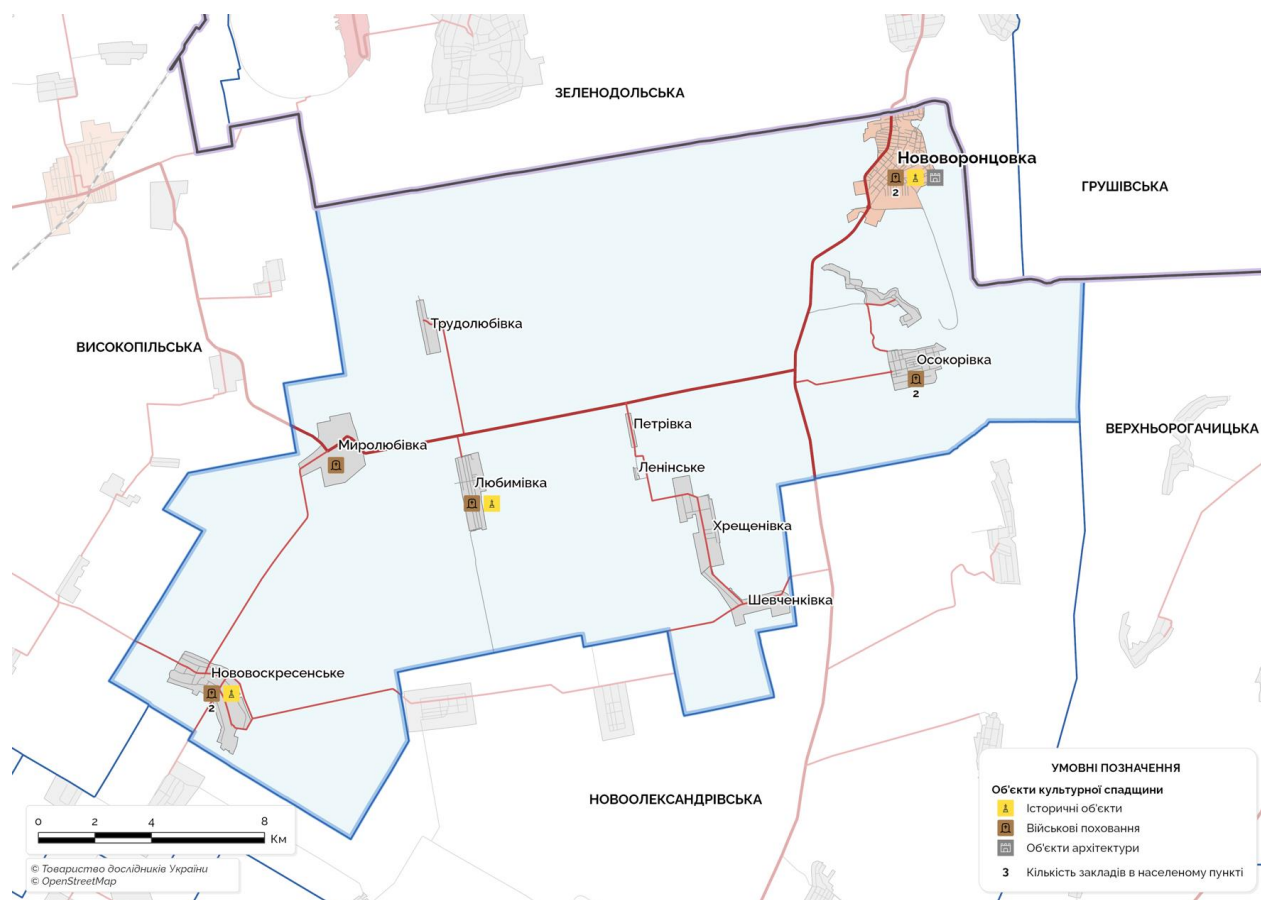


Novovorontsovka hromada

Total number of cultural heritage sites	12
Brief description of cultural heritage in the hromada	There are 8 military burials within the Novovorontsivska hromada, namely: The mass grave of the Red Army soldiers (Osokorivka village), the mass grave of the Red Army soldiers and the monument in honor of the soldiers-fellow villagers (Osokorivka village), the mass grave of the Red Army soldiers and people's avengers and the monument in honor of the soldiers-fellow villagers (Novovorontsovka village). Novovorontsovka), the mass graves of the Red Army soldiers (Novovoskresenske village), the group of mass graves of the Red Army soldiers (Myroliubivka village), the group of graves of the Red Army soldiers (Novovoskresenske village), the Tomb of the Hero of the Soviet Union M.P. Karnaushenko (Novovorontsovka village). There are 3 historical sites in the hromada: Monument to the Hero of the Soviet Union I. M. Berezhnyi (Novovorontsovka village), Monument in honor of the soldiers-liberators and fellow villagers (Liubymivka village), Monument in honor of the soldiers-fellow villagers (Novovoskresenske village). Also, within the hromada, there is an architectural object Catherine's Mile (Novovorontsovka-Osokorivka road) (late XVIIIth century). The tourist infrastructure is underdeveloped and unevenly distributed within the hromada
Tourist routes that run through the territory of the hromada	Missing

Novovorontsovka hromada

TOURISM AND CULTURAL HERITAGE MAP



TRANSPORTATION INFRASTRUCTURE: 2021

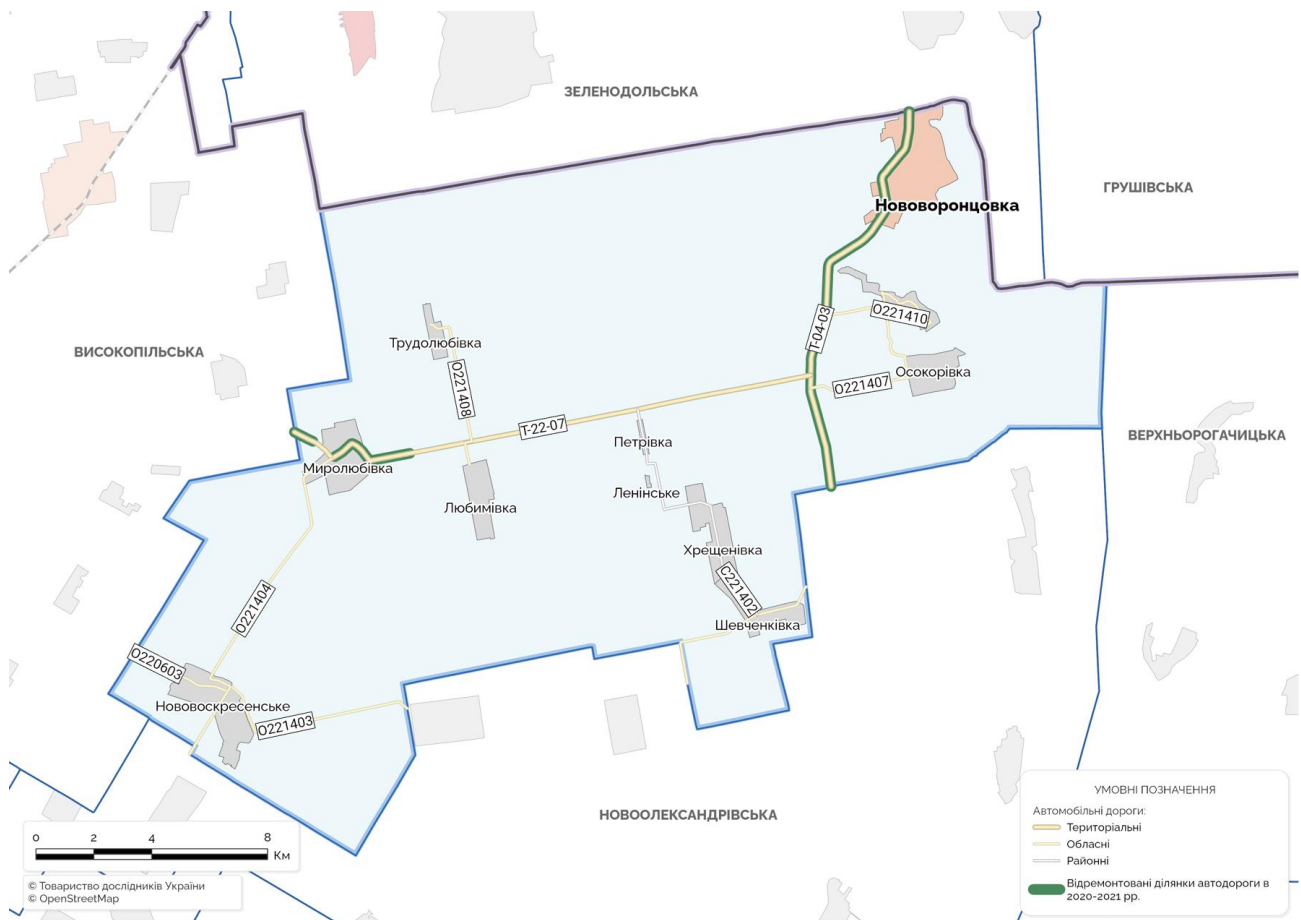


Novovorontsovka hromada

Brief description of the road network	The total length of roads of state and local importance in the hromada is about 137 km, thus the density of roads in the hromada is 0.295 km/sq. km (average for the oblast). The roads of regional (53.9%) and territorial significance (35.7%) have the longest length within the hromada. During 2020-2021, 42.35 km of roads of state and local importance were repaired in the hromada, which is 30.9% of their total length in the hromada
Brief description of the availability of bus passenger transportation in hromada	5 out of 10 (50%) settlements of the hromada have regular bus service (including the center of the hromada), which is 73% of the population of the hromada. There are 1 intra-regional bus route and 1 transit route from Kherson. Also, 9 interregional transit routes pass through the territory of the hromada

Novovorontsovka hromada

TRANSPORT NETWORK MAP



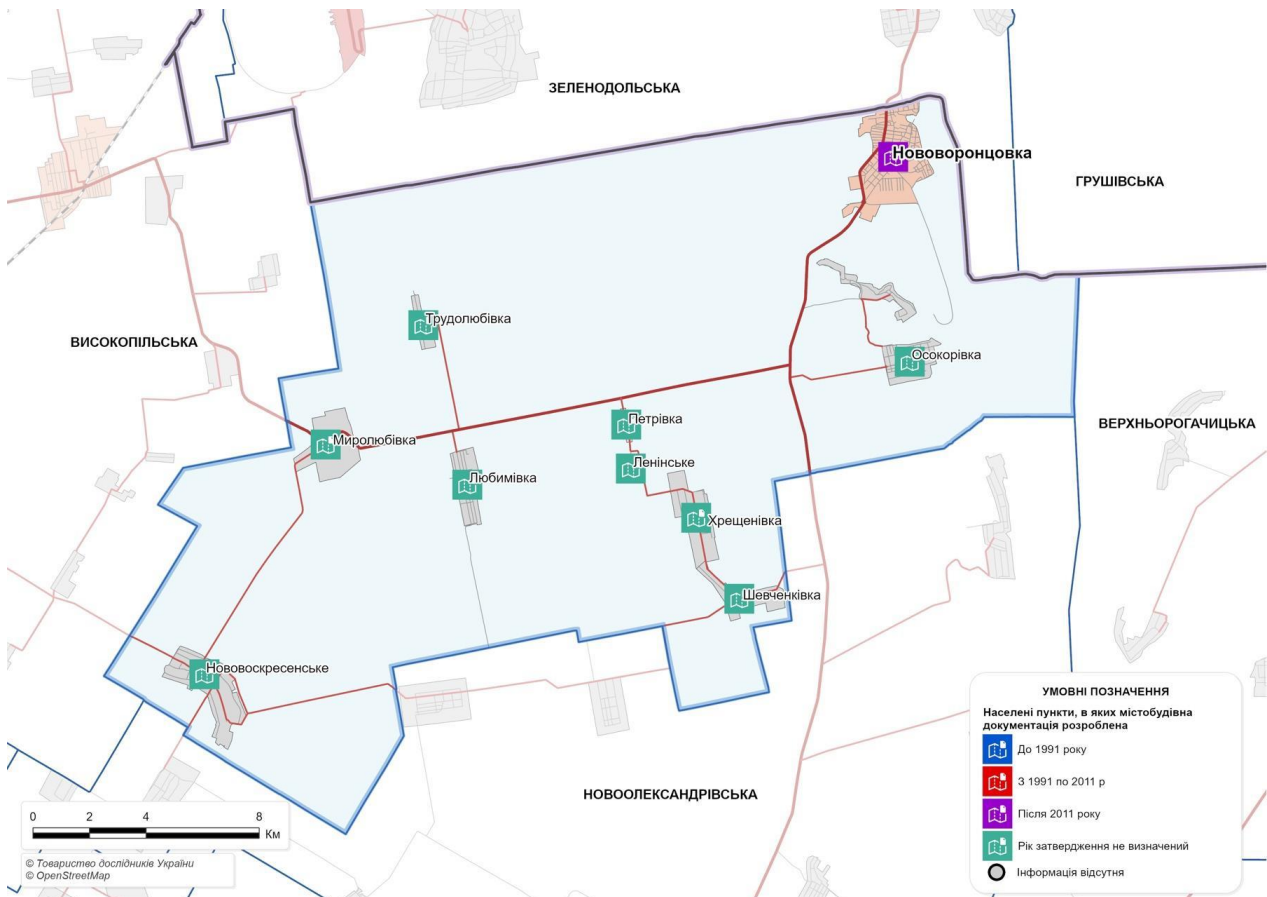
SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE TERRITORY: 2021



Novovorontsovka hromada

Current state of approval of urban planning documentation (UDP) in hromada	The Novovorontsovka settlement hromada includes 10 settlements. 3 settlements of the hromada have plot plans approved after 2011 (Novovorontsovka, Osokorivka, Lyubymivka). Basic drawings and zoning schemes are available.
Evaluation of the approved UDP in hromada	3 settlements of the hromada have a UDP approved after 2011
Brief description of the housing stock	The total estimated area of residential premises in the hromada is 284.8 thousand square meters, the total provision of housing in the hromada is 23.1 square meters per person. The estimated number of apartments/residential estates is 4844 units, the provision of apartments/residential estates per 1 person in the hromada is 0.39. In general, the hromada has an average level of housing provision
Brief description of urban development	The settlement network of the hromada consists of 9 villages and 1 settlement with a population of 12640 people. The total area of built-up territories within the hromada is 7.88 square kilometers, and the area of settlements is 9.977 square kilometers. In general, the hromada has an 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 fixed level

Novovorontsovka hromada SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT MAP



CONSEQUENCES OF THE WAR AND POST-WAR DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY



Novovorontsovka hromada

Period of temporary occupation by Russian troops	The Novovorontsovka settlement hromada was under occupation from March 10 to October 4, 2022. Since October 04, 2022, the entire territory of the hromada has been classified as the area of possible hostilities, with the exception of Osokorivka village. Since May 01, 2023, due to the escalation of hostilities, this village has been classified as an active hostilities area, where state electronic information resources are available. The line of contact with the aggressor's troops passed through the hromada's territory, 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
Consequences of the military invasion of Russia	The scale of war damage within the Novovorontsov hromada is extraordinary - between the beginning of the invasion and September 2023, more than 1,300 damaged objects were recorded in the hromada. This is almost 7% of the total number of registered damages in the de-occupied territories. To be more specific about the damage and direct losses as of the beginning of 2025, at least 1485 objects in 9 settlements were damaged/destroyed within the hromada (the hromada includes the village of Vyshneve, before renaming it Leninske, which was depopulated before the large-scale invasion). The damage to 1095 private households, 216 private houses, 35 apartment buildings and 139 objects of communal, social, transport and industrial infrastructure were destroyed. These include healthcare facilities, educational networks, administrative buildings, cultural centers and libraries, water management facilities, a bus station, etc. In particular, 11 primary and specialized secondary medical care facilities, 15 educational institutions, 17 cultural and tourism facilities, and 14 administrative facilities of the public administration and local self-government sector were damaged. The majority of the damage - 84% - was caused by ammunition, 3% by rockets, and 13% by other actions of Russian troops. The administrative center of the hromada, the village of Novovorontsovka, was heavily damaged (71% of the total number of damaged objects in the hromada as of September 2023), as well as Osokorivka, and to a lesser extent, Kreschenivka and Lyubymivka. Novovorontsovka, through which one of the occupiers' offensive lines passed and which was in fact a "gray zone" for a long time, was subjected to daily shelling. Therefore, there is a very high concentration of destruction within the administrative center of the hromada, not only

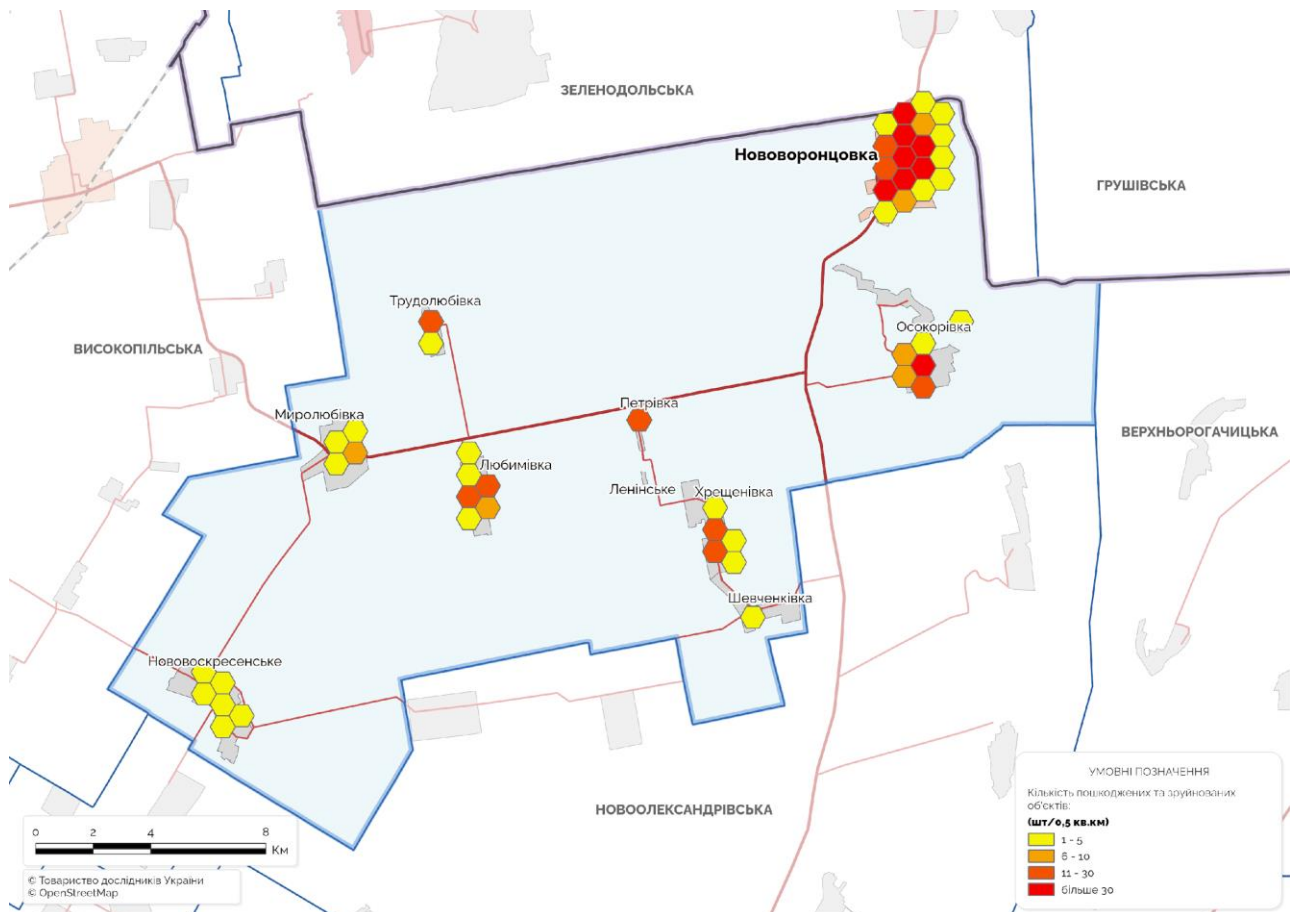
residential buildings, but also communal, social and industrial infrastructure facilities were damaged. The administrative building of the Novovorontsovo settlement council, the Novovorontsovo labor archive, the building of the Novovorontsovo district employment center, the military enlistment office, the agricultural department, garages and storage facilities, a pumping station and a primary water treatment plant were damaged. Among the most important social infrastructure facilities affected were 2 pre-schools, a secondary school, a music school and a children's art center, the Novovorontsovo primary health care center and Novovorontsovo central district hospital, Novovorontsovo culture and leisure center, Novovorontsovo central library, and the local history museum.

Osokorivka, a large village with a pre-war population of around 2,000, has been in the zone of active combat operations since de-occupation and is now almost completely destroyed. In addition to extensive damage to the village's housing stock, the village council building, pumping station, library, and cultural center, nursery school, Osokorivka secondary school, Osokorivka medical clinic, and paramedic and midwifery station have also been destroyed. Educational and healthcare institutions, cultural centers, libraries, and administrative buildings in the villages of Myrolyubivka, Lyubymivka, Khrestchenivka, Novovoskresenske, Trudolyubivka, and Shevchenkivka were also completely or partially destroyed.

The water supply system of the Novovorontsovo hromada was damaged as a result of the hostilities. After the occupiers blew up the Kakhovka hydroelectric power station and exposed the bottom of the Kakhovka reservoir, the water level in the wells that provided water supply in Osokorivka and Novovorontsovska dropped significantly.

The consequences of the war on the demographic situation in the hromada are also significant. As of January 01, 2025, 6 out of 9 settlements of the hromada had 45% or less of the pre-war population. At the same time, 2 villages had a population of less than 20% of the pre-war period - Osokorivka (19.2%) and Petrivka (8.4%). The deformation of the age structure during the war was not very significant - on average, as of January 2025, the share of children and adolescents in the hromada is 13.6%, the working population is 46.8%, and people over the working age is 39.6%. In addition, the demographic situation of the Novovorontsovska hromada, despite the large-scale destruction and difficult security situation, shows some positive trends. While in April 2023, the hromada's population amounted to only 36% of the pre-war population, in September 2023 it was already 45.2%. Although, after the first "wave" of return, there was also a slight outflow of population, the hromada even became a shelter for internally displaced persons. In January 2025, the hromada numbered 5317 people, which was 43.95% of the pre-war population.

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



Postwar recovery	Immediately after the de-occupation of the hromada, the restoration of critical infrastructure of the hromada began, and later the development of the Comprehensive Recovery Program. In total, 114 reconstruction projects have been launched in the hromada with a total value of more than UAH 93 million in the following sectors of the economy: transport services, education, water, sanitation and waste management, and healthcare. These planned and implemented projects include - new construction of a civil protection structure (a dual-purpose structure with protective properties of a radiation shelter) to accommodate the participants of the educational process of the Lyubymivske institution of complete general secondary education with a preschool unit and the Novovorontsovske institution of preschool education (nursery school) - reconstruction, major repairs with the installation of a radiation protection shelter at the Novovorontsov Lyceum; - major repairs of Myroliubivska gymnasium; - major renovation of the Novovorontsovka medical clinic; - restoration of water supply due to the destruction of the Kakhovka Hydroelectric Power Station by building artesian wells in the settlements of Lyubymivka and Novovorontsovka; - reconstruction of the water supply system in the village of Novovorontsovka. The Novovorontsovka settlement hromada has already formed a strategic vision for the post-war restoration of the territory - on December 9, 2024, by order No. 886, the head of the Novovorontsovka settlement military administration, A. Seletsky approved the Program for the Comprehensive Restoration of the Territory of the Novovorontsovo Settlement Hromada (https://drive.google.com/file/d/1loOsjEDITbOnlBJ232fPHwmc3Gg7NCO6/view). The program was formed to identify the main spatial, urban planning, socio-economic priorities of the recovery policy at the local level and to promote the formation of relevant policies at the regional and state levels. Priority recovery measures include demining of the hromada territory, restoration of water supply, repair of the road transport network, restoration of damaged educational and healthcare facilities, and support and development of business. It is determined that recovery should be based on the principles of integrating physical, informational, digital, social, civil, economic and educational barriers. 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: real needs of people, landscape features of the hromada territory, principles of environmental friendliness and aesthetics
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Educational edition

**Novovorontsovka hromada and wartime challenges.
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 ТЕХНОГЕННОЇ БЕЗПЕКИ
ЗАЛІЗНИЦЯ 	ЖИТЛОВИЙ ФОНД 	ГЕНЕРАЛЬНІ ПЛАНИ НАСЕЛЕНИХ ПУНКТІВ 	МІСТОВУДІВНЕ 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