

Novoraiska

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

Kyiv – Kherson – Novoraisk 2025

UDC 528.94:911(477.72-22) «362/364»(084.4)

N89

Recommended for publication by the Academic Council of Kherson State University, Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine (Minutes No. 10 dated February 24, 2025)

Reviewers:
Corresponding Member of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, Doctor of Biological Sciences, Professor Oleksandr KHODOSOVTSEV
Doctor of Geographical Sciences, Professor Mykola BARANOVSKYI
Candidate of Geographical Sciences, Viktor CHEKHNYI

Expert from Novoraiska hromada:
Mykola CHYSTIKOV, head of Novoraisk village military administration

N89 **Novoraiska hromada and challenges of wartime: Atlas of conditions and resources /** Ukrainian Researchers Society; ed. P. Ostapenko, D. Malchykova; authors: P. Ostapenko, D. Malchykova, I. Pylypenko, et al. – Kyiv; Kherson; Novoraisk, 2025. – 36 p.

ISBN 978-617-8670-41-2

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

UDC 528.94:911(477.72-22) «362/364»(084.4)

ISBN 978-617-8670-41-2

©Ukrainian Researchers Society, 2025
©KSU, 2025
©P. Ostapenko, D. Malchykova, 2025
©Collective authors, 2025

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.

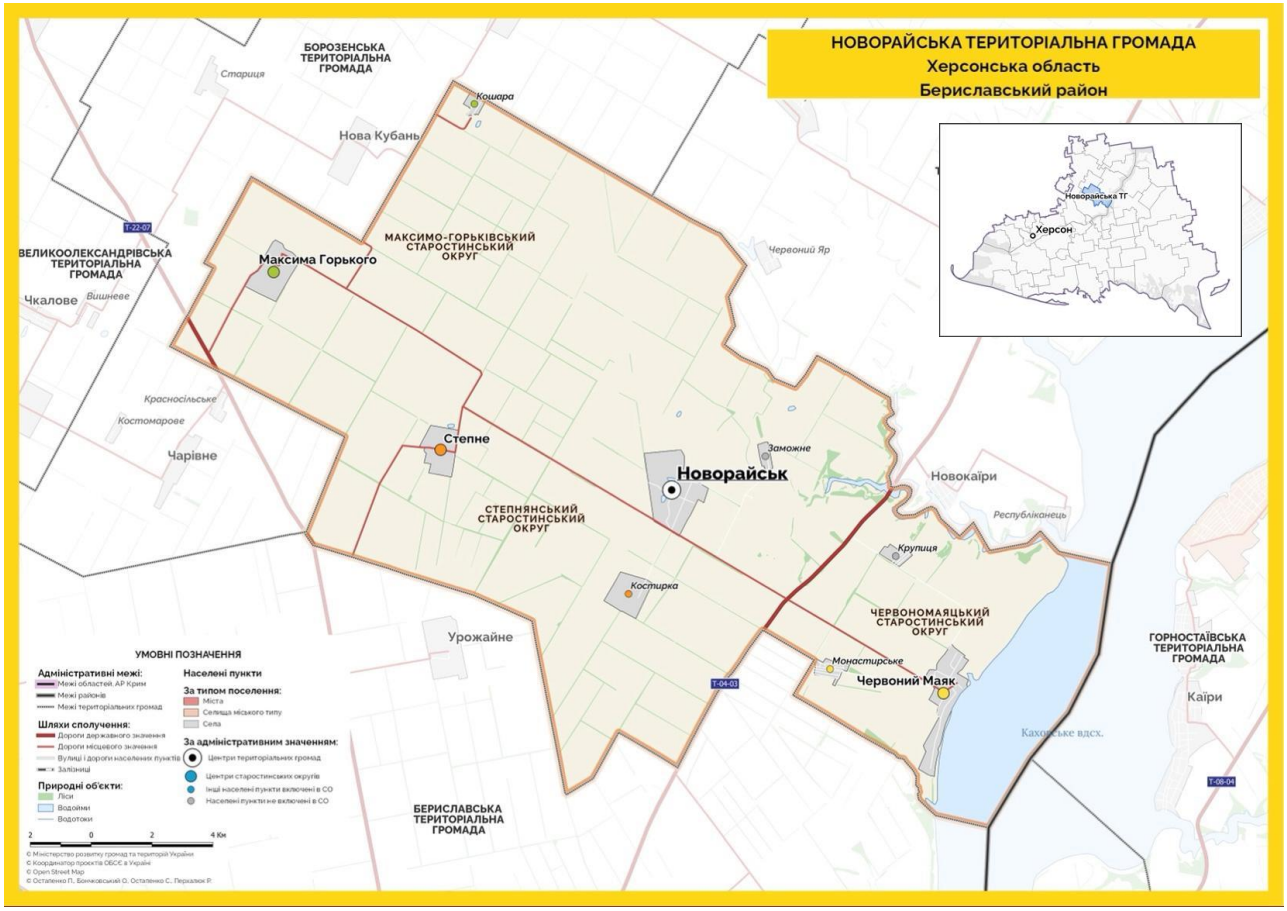
ТОВАРИСТВО ДОСЛІДНИКІВ УКРАЇНИ

ГЕОІНФОРМАЦІЙНИЙ ПОРТАЛ ХЕРСОНСЬКОЇ ОБЛАСТІ

Contents

Map of the hromada **5**
General characteristics of the hromada **6**

GEOLOGY 7
GEOMORPHOLOGY 8
CLIMATIC CONDITIONS 10
SOILS 11
LANDSCAPES AND VEGETATION 13
ENVIRONMENTAL STATUS: 2021 14
DEMOGRAPHY OF THE PRE-WAR PERIOD 17
IMPACT OF THE WAR ON DEMOGRAPHIC POTENTIAL 19
SOCIAL SPHERE: 2021 21
LIFE SAFETY INFRASTRUCTURE: 2021 23
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN PEACETIME 24
CULTURAL HERITAGE AND PEACETIME TOURISM ACTIVITIES 26
TRANSPORTATION INFRASTRUCTURE: 2021 27
SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE TERRITORY: 2021 28
CONSEQUENCES OF THE WAR AND POST-WAR DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY 30



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

Залізниці

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	Novoraiska
Type of hromada	rural hromada
Oblast	Kherson
Rayon	Beryslav
Area (square kilometers)	**351,5**
Number of starosta districts	2
Number of cities	0
Number of settlements	0
Number of villages	9
Population (2021, thousand people)	**5,71**
Number of IDPs (01.01.2024)	601
Population, including IDPs (01.01.2024)	2 317
Hromada population density (persons/square kilometer)	16,3
Average population growth 2001-2021 (%)	-26,7
Working age population (persons, as of 01.01.2022)	3320
Population over working age (persons, as of 01.01.2022)	1329
Population under the working age (persons, as of 01/01/2022)	1065
Hromada budget (2021, general fund excluding intergovernmental transfers, UAH million)	**6,05**
Hromada tax capacity index	0,2
Basic grant to the hromada (UAH thousand)	8 406,40
Reverse subsidy to the hromada (UAH thousand)	0
Number of Administrative service centers in the hromada	1

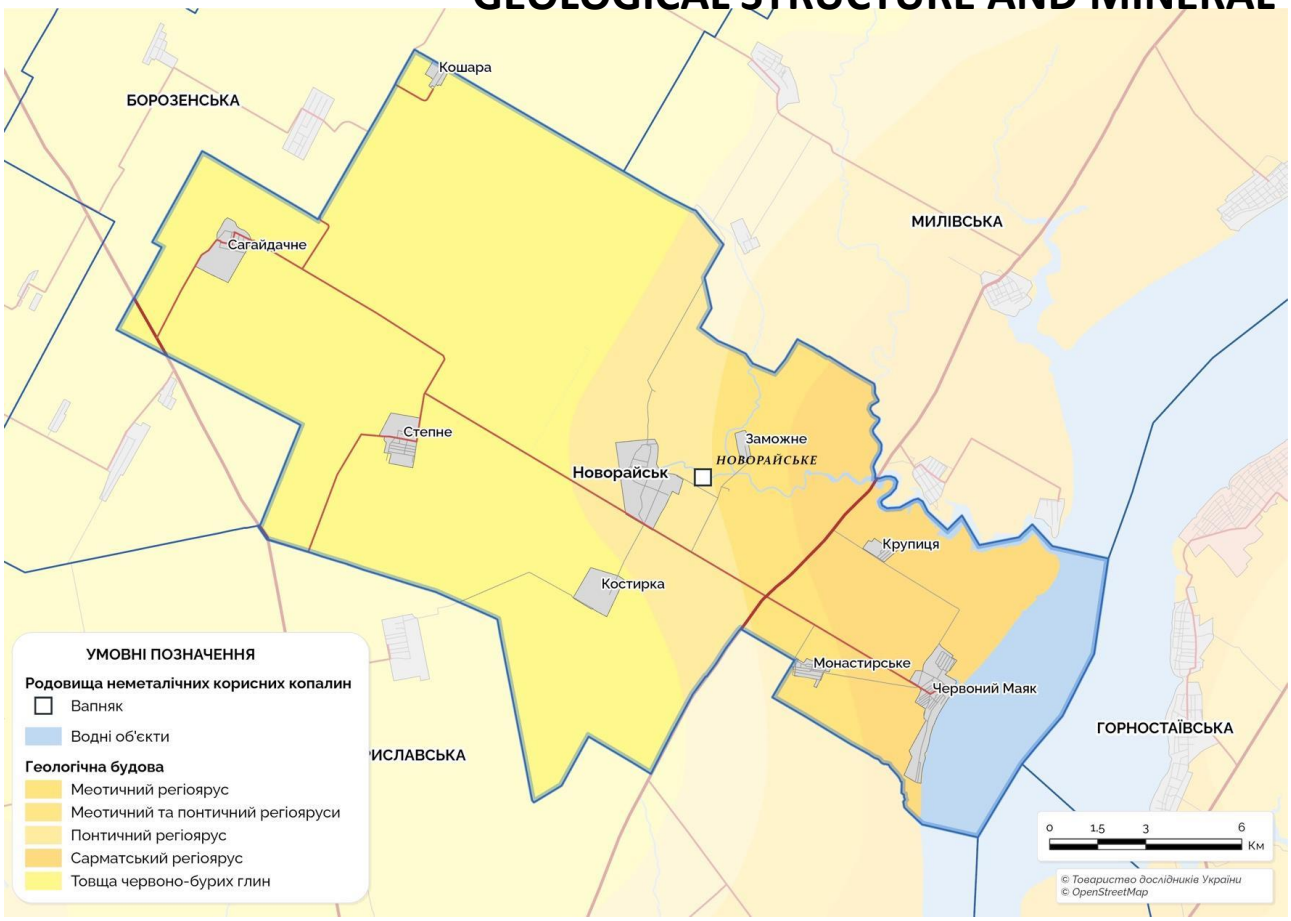
GEOLOGY

Novoraiska hromada

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

Novoraiska hromada

GEOLOGICAL STRUCTURE AND MINERAL



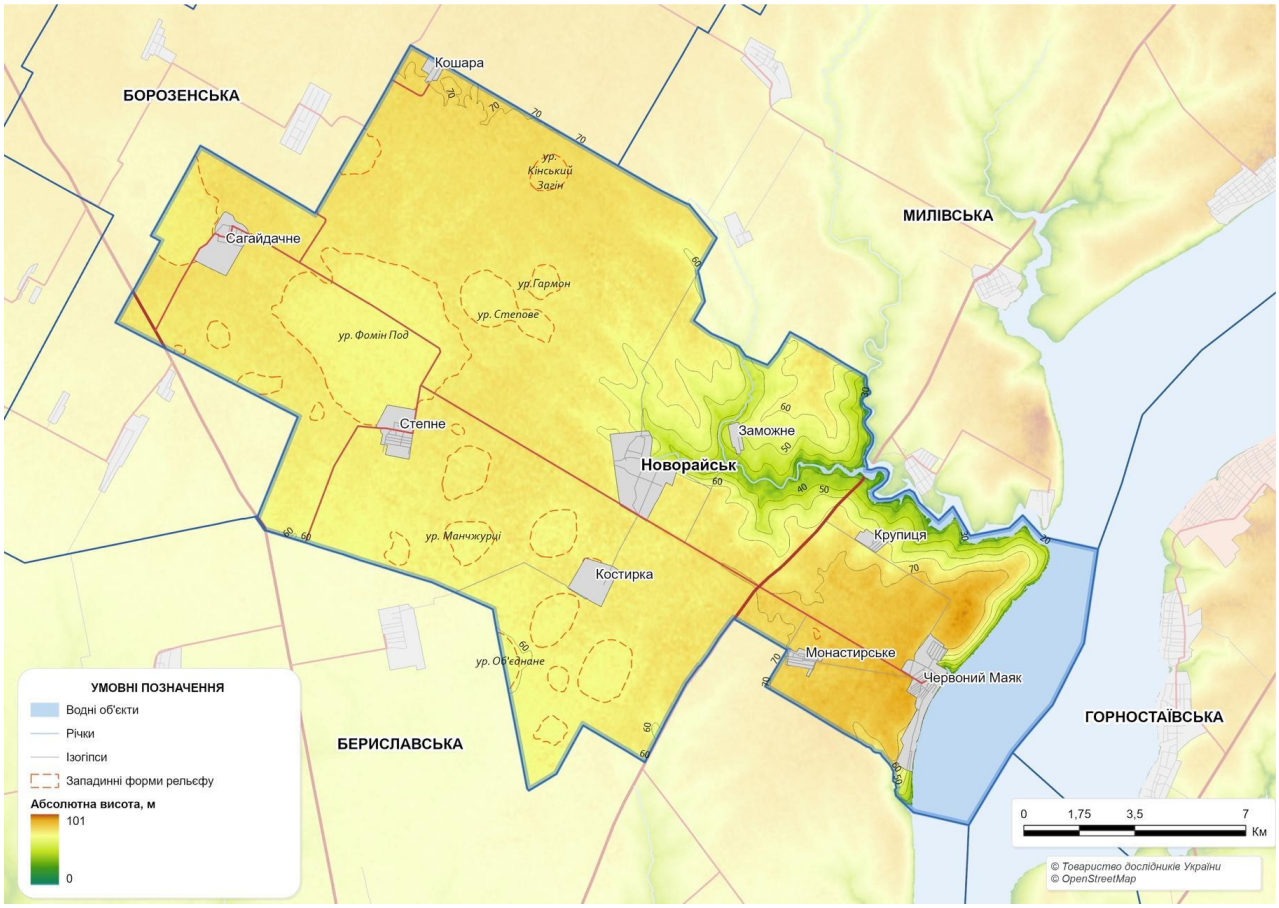
GEOMORPHOLOGY

Novoraiska hromada

Average height, m	59,4
Minimum height, m	16
Maximum height, m	85
Height amplitude, m	69
Flat area (%)	91,33
Very gentle slopes (%)	6,89
Gentle slopes (%)	1,12
Slightly downhill slopes (%)	0,49
Downhill slopes (10%)	0,17
Strongly sloping slopes (%)	0,00
Average vertical disaggregation (m/km^2)	12,5
Average slope steepness (°)	0,67
Average horizontal disaggregation (km/km^2)	0,22
Geomorphological map (brief description in the context of tergromada)	The hromada is located within the Bugh–Dnipro loess plain, which is genetically a layer-denudation subhorizontal flat plain on the Neogene deposits. In the western part of the hromada, a depression-type relief is developed, represented by a dense network of pods, pod-like depressions, and steppe basins, with a total area of 4,552.2 hectares (13% of the hromada area). The largest pod is the Fomin pod, covering more than 2,000 hectares. Several small gullies flow into the Fomin pod. In the eastern part of the hromada, a branched and deep (up to 40–50 m) Chervona gully flows into the Kakhovka Reservoir. Some small but deep gullies also flow into the Kakhovka Reservoir further south.
Hypsometric map (brief description in the context of hromada)	Average height within the hromada: 59,4 m. Maximum height: 85 m (northern outskirts of Chervonyi Mayak village). Minimum height: 16 m (water's edge of Kakhovka Reservoir). Amplitude of heights: 69 m
Map of slopes (brief description by hromada)	The hromada's territory is characterized by a predominantly flat terrain: 91.3% of the hromada's area is flat, and the remaining 8.7% is sloping. The largest areas are occupied by very gentle slopes (1-3°) - 6.9%; less gentle (3-5°) - 1.1%, and slightly sloping (5-7°) slopes - 0.5%. Steep and very steep slopes (over 7°) are found on the coast of the Kakhovka Reservoir and in the gully and ravine network

Novoraiska hromada

PHYSICAL MAP



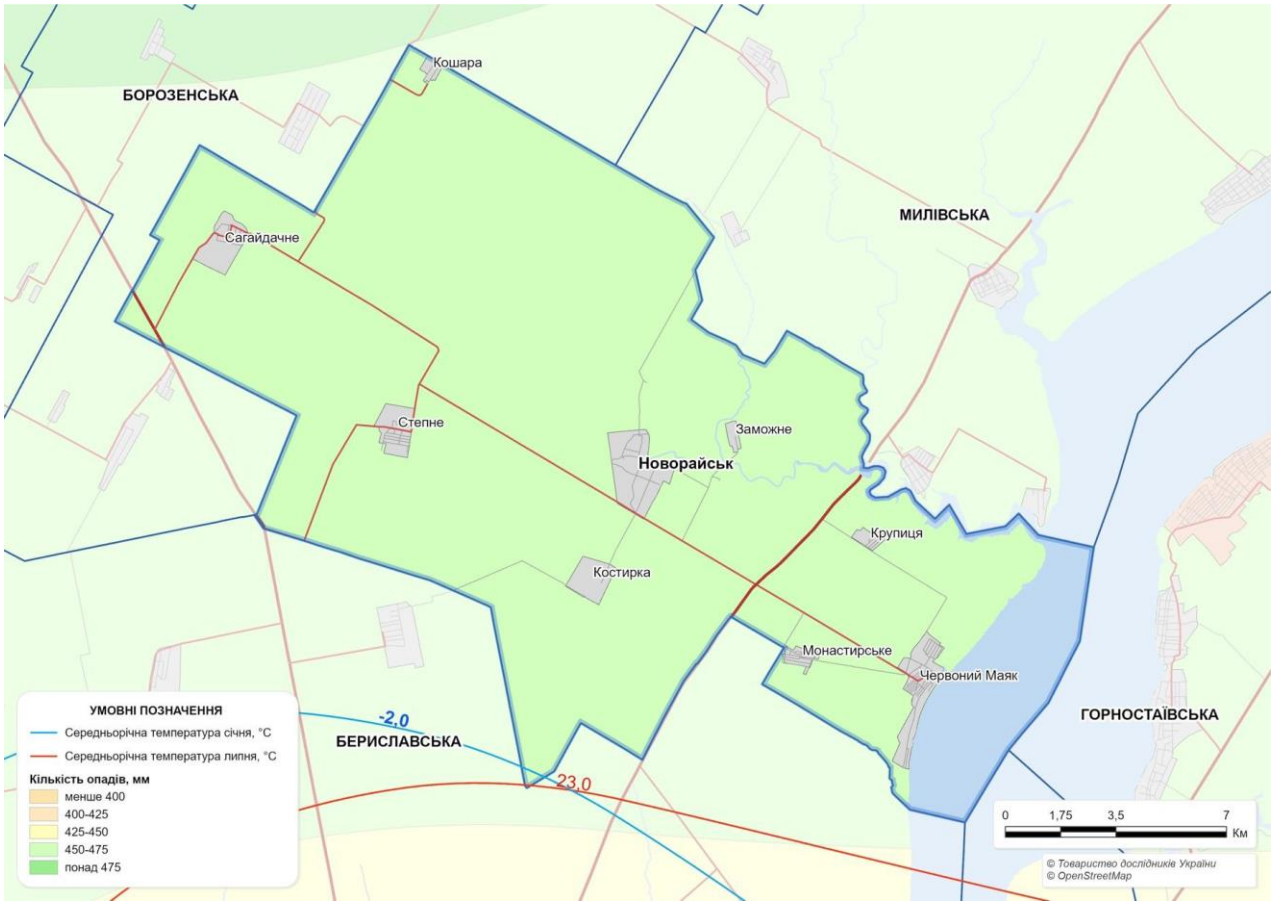
CLIMATIC CONDITIONS

Novoraiska hromada

Brief description of the climatic conditions of the hromada	Average annual temperature: +10.1°C. Average January temperature: -2,1°C. Average July temperature: +22.9°C. Average annual rainfall: 450-470 mm. The hromada is located in a very arid, moderately hot agroclimatic zone with mild winters

Novoraiska hromada

CLIMATE MAP

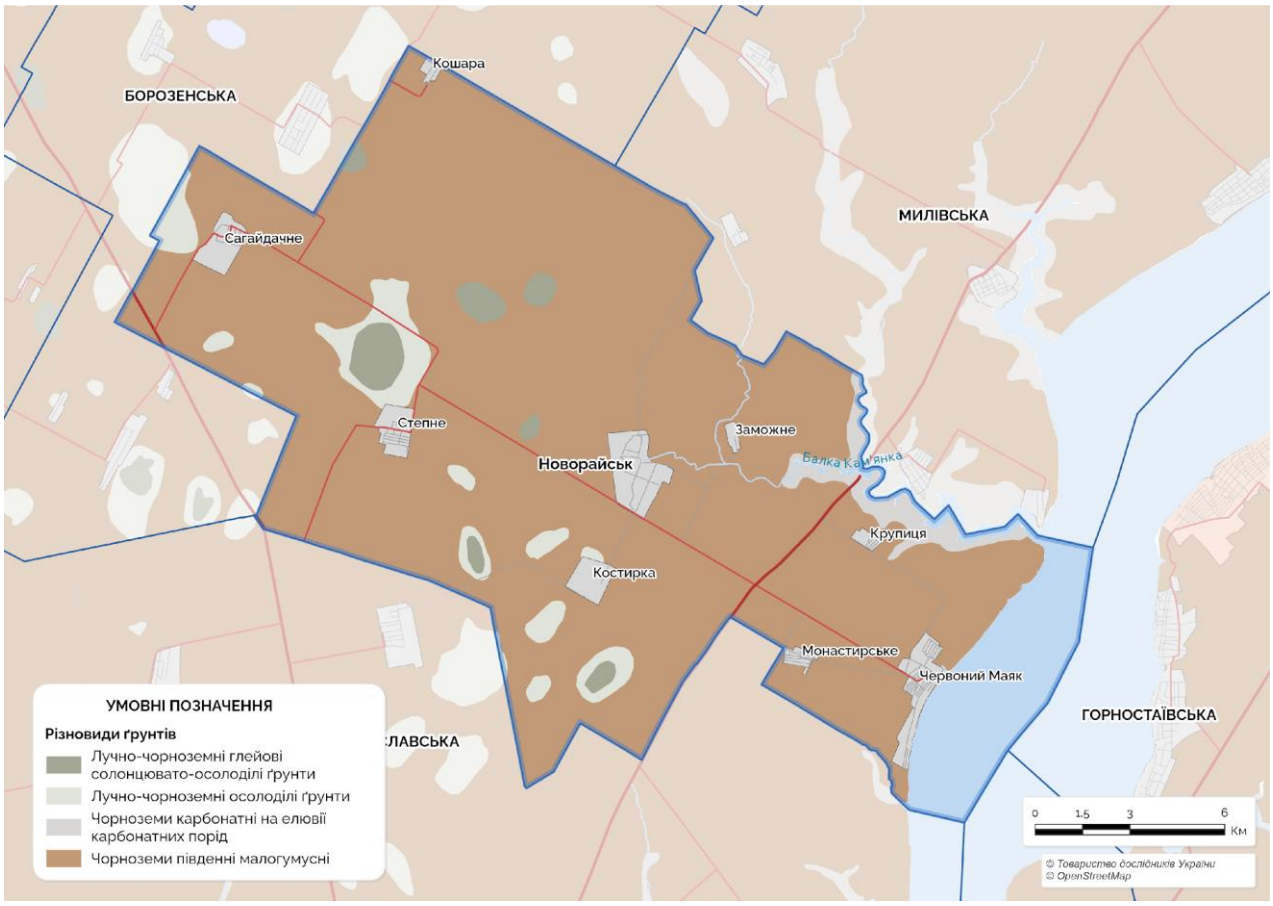


Novoraiska hromada

Brief description of the vegetation cover of the hromada	The vegetation cover of the hromada is represented by: agrophytocenoses that have replaced forbs–fescue–feather grass steppes and steppe meadows of pod areas (277.76 sq. km; 78.97% of the hromada area); feather grass–fescue dry steppes dominated by Ukrainian feather grass and Lessing feather grass with the participation of seaside brome, drooping sage, and others (23.43 sq. km; 6.66%); windbreaks with black locust, sessile oak, green ash, boxelder maple, Norway maple, and others (13.27 sq. km; 3.77%); ravine oak and oak-ash floodplain broad-leaved forests with admixture of field maple, wych elm, and steppe species (*Caragana frutex*, blackthorn, *Phlomis tuberosa*, and others) (3.49 sq. km; 0.99%).
Brief description of the soil cover of the hromada	The soil cover of the hromada is represented by: southern low-humus chernozems (297.6 sq. km; 84.6% of the hromada area); meadow-chernozem solod soils (14.1 sq. km; 4.01%); meadow-chernozem gley solonetz–solod soils (7.3 sq. km; 2.07%); carbonate chernozems on the eluvium of carbonate rocks (6.2 sq. km; 1.77%).

Novoraiska hromada

SOIL COVER MAP



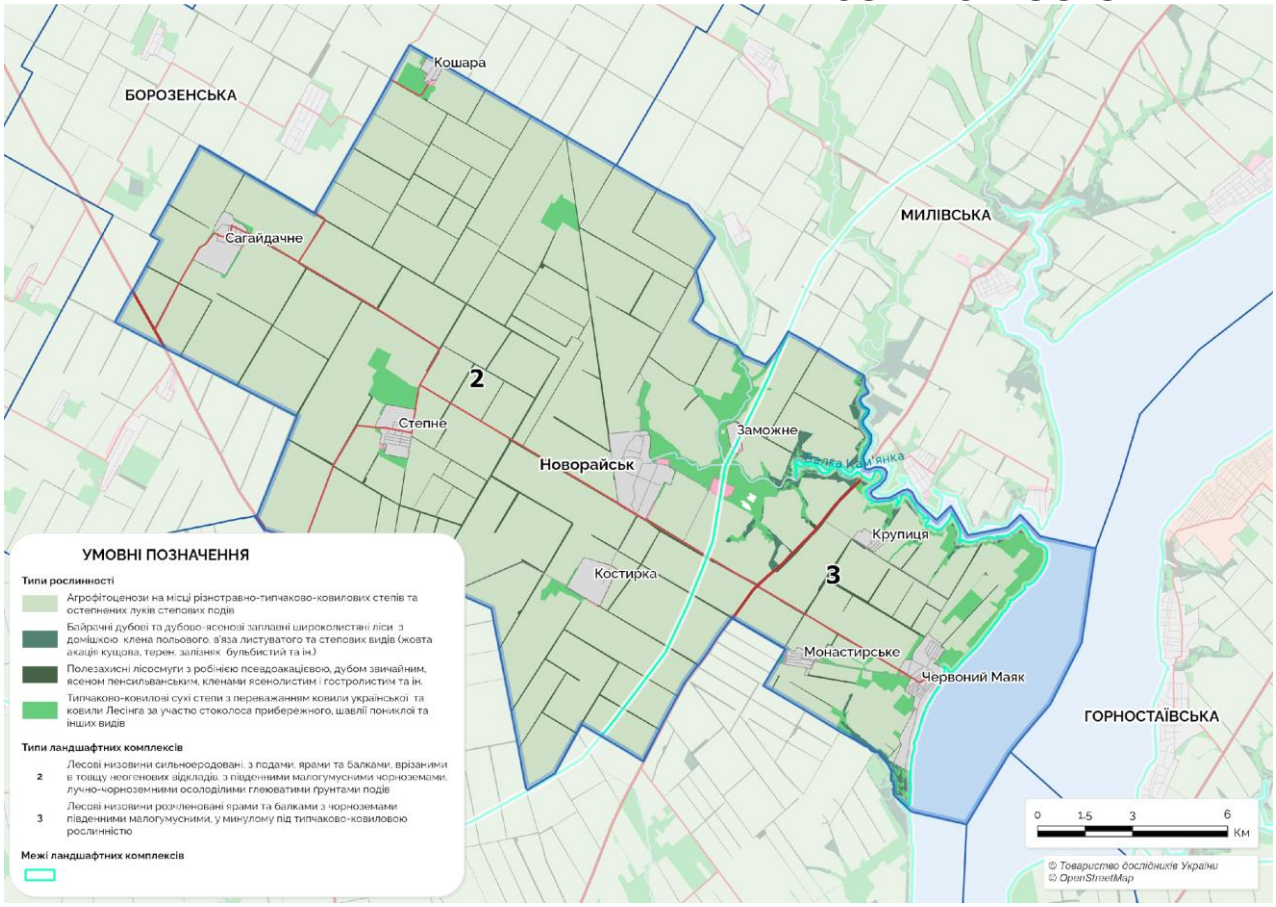
LANDSCAPES AND VEGETATION

Novoraiska hromada

Brief description of the landscape structure of the hromada	The landscape structure of the hromada is represented by: strongly eroded loess lowlands with pods, ravines, and gullies incised into the Neogene deposits, with southern low-humus chernozems and meadow-chernozem solod gley soils of the pods (245.31 sq. km; 69.75% of the hromada area); loess lowlands dissected by ravines and gullies with southern low-humus chernozems, formerly under feather grass–fescue vegetation (79.84 sq. km; 22.70%).

Novoraiska hromada

LANDSCAPE STRUCTURE MAP



ENVIRONMENTAL STATUS: 2021

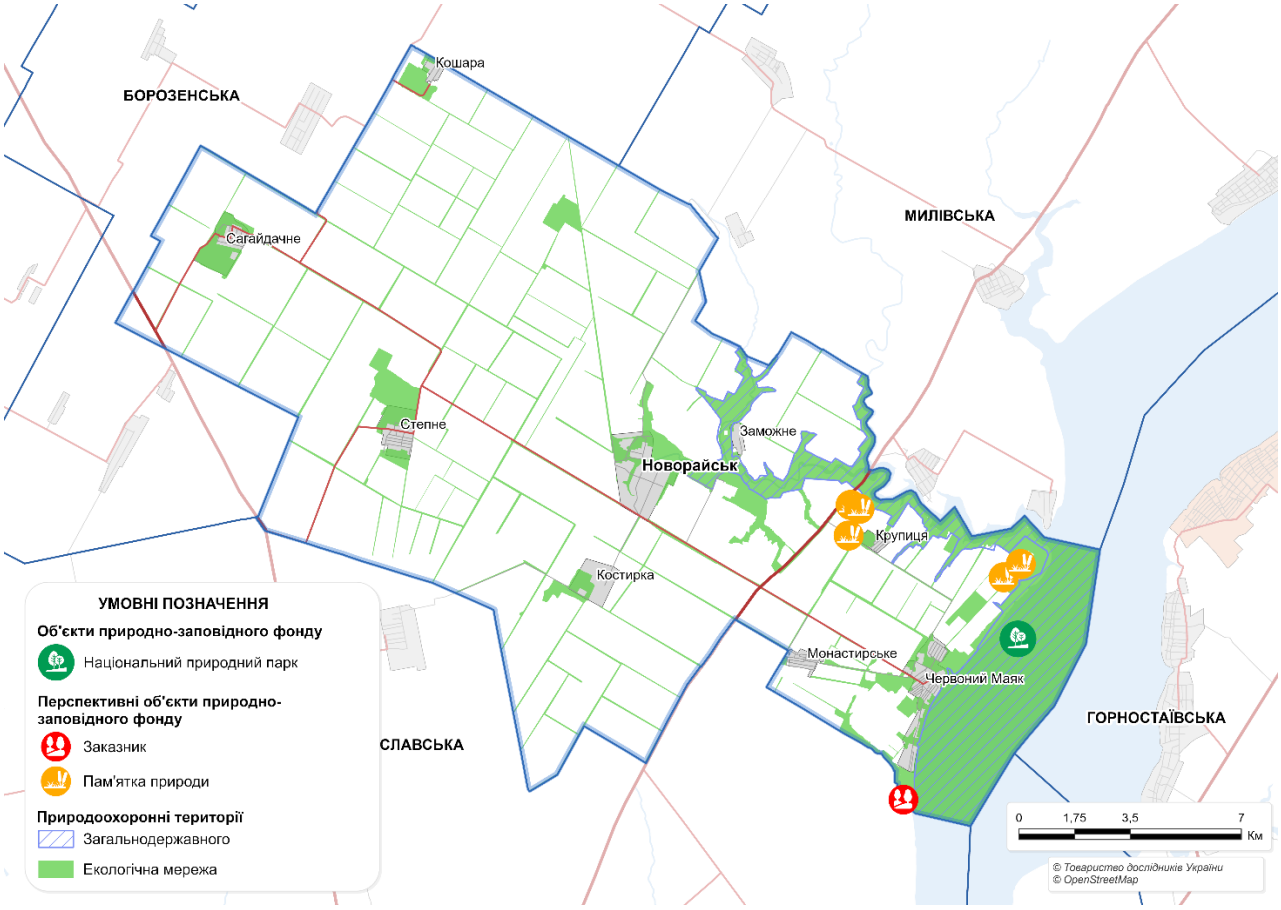
Novoraiska hromada

Brief description of the objects of the nature reserve fund	The network of objects of the natural reserve fund of national importance on the territory of the hromada is represented by: Kamianska Sich National Nature Park (3349.25 hectares; 9.53% of the hromada area)
Brief description of prospective objects of the nature reserve fund	The network of promising objects of the nature reserve fund of national importance on the territory of the hromada is represented by the landscape reserve “Staroshvedskyi”. 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 Krupytsia I”, botanical natural monument “Kurgan near Krupytsia II”, botanical natural monument “Kurgan near Krupytsia III”, botanical natural monument “Kurgan Maidan”, botanical natural monument “Long Barrows”. (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 66.09 sq. km (18.8% of the total hromada area). The ecological network within the hromada is represented by the following types of land cover: meadow-steppe areas (22.63 sq. km; 34.24% of the ecological network area); forested areas (3.49 sq. km; 5.28%); areas covered by windbreaks (13.27 sq. km; 20.08%); inland waters (26.7 sq. km; 40.40%). The ecological network within the hromada is represented by the following types of vegetation cover: feather grass–fescue dry steppes dominated by Ukrainian feather grass and Lessing feather grass with the participation of seaside brome, drooping sage, and others (23.43 sq. km; 35.45% of the ecological network area); windbreaks with black locust, sessile oak, green ash, boxelder maple, Norway maple, and others (13.27 sq. km; 20.08%); ravine oak and oak-ash floodplain broad-leaved forests with admixture of field maple, wych elm, and steppe species (*Caragana frutex*, blackthorn, *Phlomis tuberosa*, and others) (3.49 sq. km; 5.28%). The landscape structure of the ecological network within the hromada is represented by: strongly eroded loess lowlands with pods, ravines, and gullies incised into the Neogene deposits, with southern low-humus chernozems and meadow-chernozem solod

	gley soils of the pods (22.54 sq. km; 34.11% of the hromada area); loess lowlands dissected by ravines and gullies with southern low-humus chernozems, formerly under feather grass–fescue vegetation (17.87 sq. km; 27.04%).
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” (3068.36 hectares; 8.73% 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 1.2 hectares. The hromada is dominated by very slightly eroded soils (56% of the hromada area)
Assessment of environmental pollution within hromada	There is no information on polluting enterprises in the local hromada

Novoraiska hromada

ECOLOGICAL NETWORK AND POLLUTION MAP



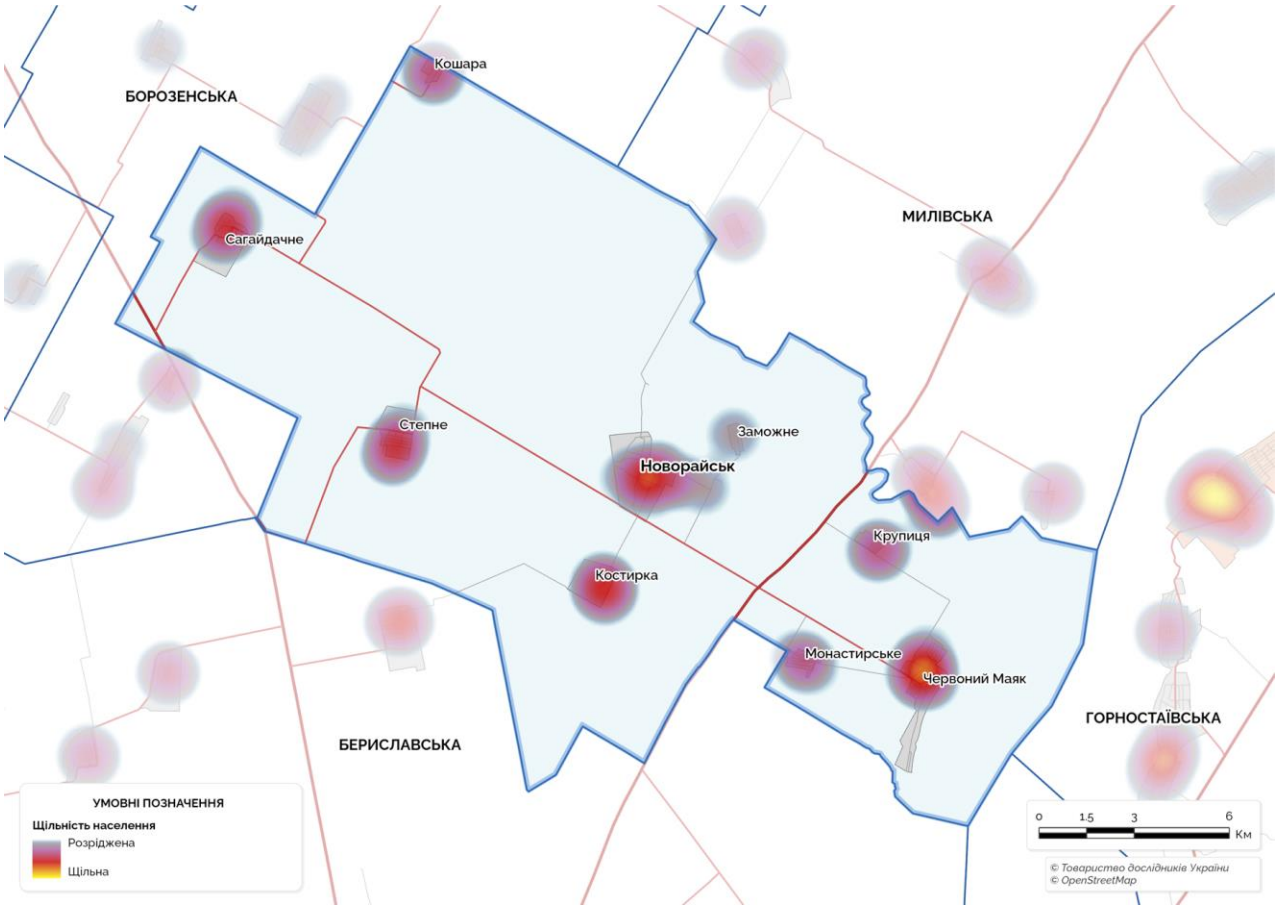
DEMOGRAPHY OF THE PRE-WAR PERIOD

Novoraiska hromada

Brief description of the demographic potential	As of January 1, 2022, the population of the Novoraiska hromada amounted to 5714 people living in 9 settlements. The administrative center, the village of Novoraisk, accounted for 33% of the hromada's population, and the first three settlements (Novoraisk, Chervonyi Mayak and Stepne) accounted for 69.2% of the hromada's population. In general, the population of the hromada amounted to 6.0% of the population of Beryslav district and 0.6% 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 2.6 per 100 km^2. The average distance between settlements was 6.2 km, and the average population of a settlement was 634 people. The share of people over the working age is 22.83%, which places the hromada in the group of territorial units with an average share of people of retirement age relative to the average regional parameter. The burden of this age group on persons of working age reaches 376 persons per 1000 persons of working age, which is lower than the average. The share of the younger group is 19% of the population, which places the hromada in the group of territorial units with an above-average indicator. Children form a high demographic burden at the level of 315 per 1000 people of working age. The overall demographic burden is higher than the average for the Kherson oblast and amounts to 691 people per 1000 people of working age
Ethnic structure and national artifacts in the hromada	No ethnic communities are distinguished within the hromada

Novoraiska hromada

POPULATION DENSITY MAP



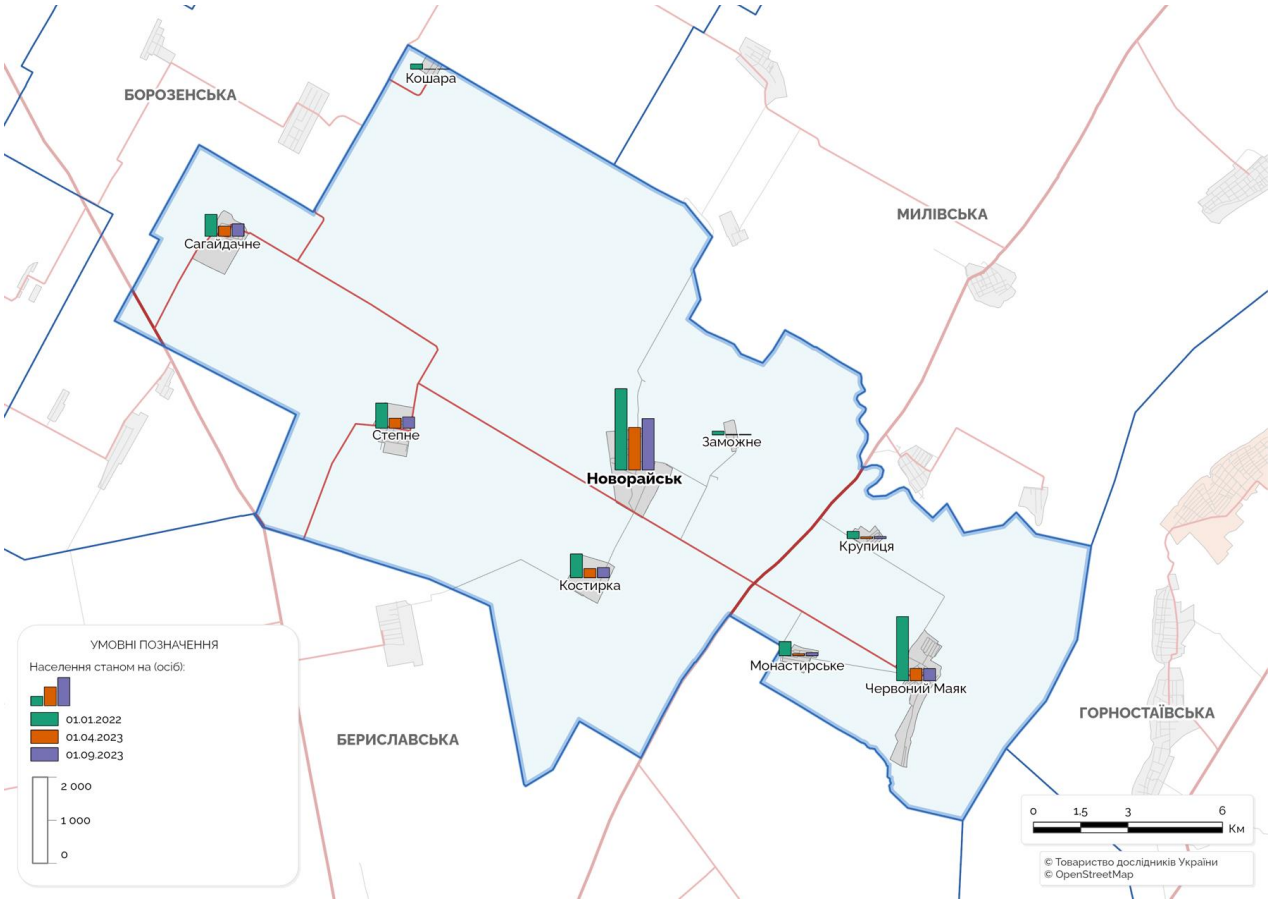
IMPACT OF THE WAR ON DEMOGRAPHIC POTENTIAL

Novoraiska 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 Novoraiska hromada caused a catastrophic decline in population. The overall decrease was almost 64% as of February 1, 2023. The highest rates of decline are demonstrated by the village of Koshara - the population decreased by 99% (1 person out of 119 people from the pre-war population remained), Monastyrske - by 85%, Zazhne - by 82%. 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 only 264 people, or 4.6% of the population as of the beginning of 2022. The total population as of January 1, 2025 amounted to 2301 people. This is only 40.6% of the number of residents as of January 1, 2022. The settlements of Novoraisk (+16.2%) and Sahaidachne (+11.8%) demonstrate relatively high population growth rates for the selected period. In general, these are extremely low rates of population reproduction. In addition, the villages of Chervonyi Mayak, Krupytsia and Monastyrske continue to experience population decline due to the settlements being under constant shelling. As in most liberated communities, the deformed age structure of the population remains a negative aspect. The share of pensioners exceeds 38% of the population. Children under the age of 15 account for only 11.5% of the hromada's population, which emphasizes the critical demographic situation. As of January 1, 2025, the population density was less than 7 people per km^2, and the density of settlements was 2.6 per 100 km^2. The average distance between settlements was 6.2 km, and the average population of a settlement was 257 people.

Novoraiska hromada

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



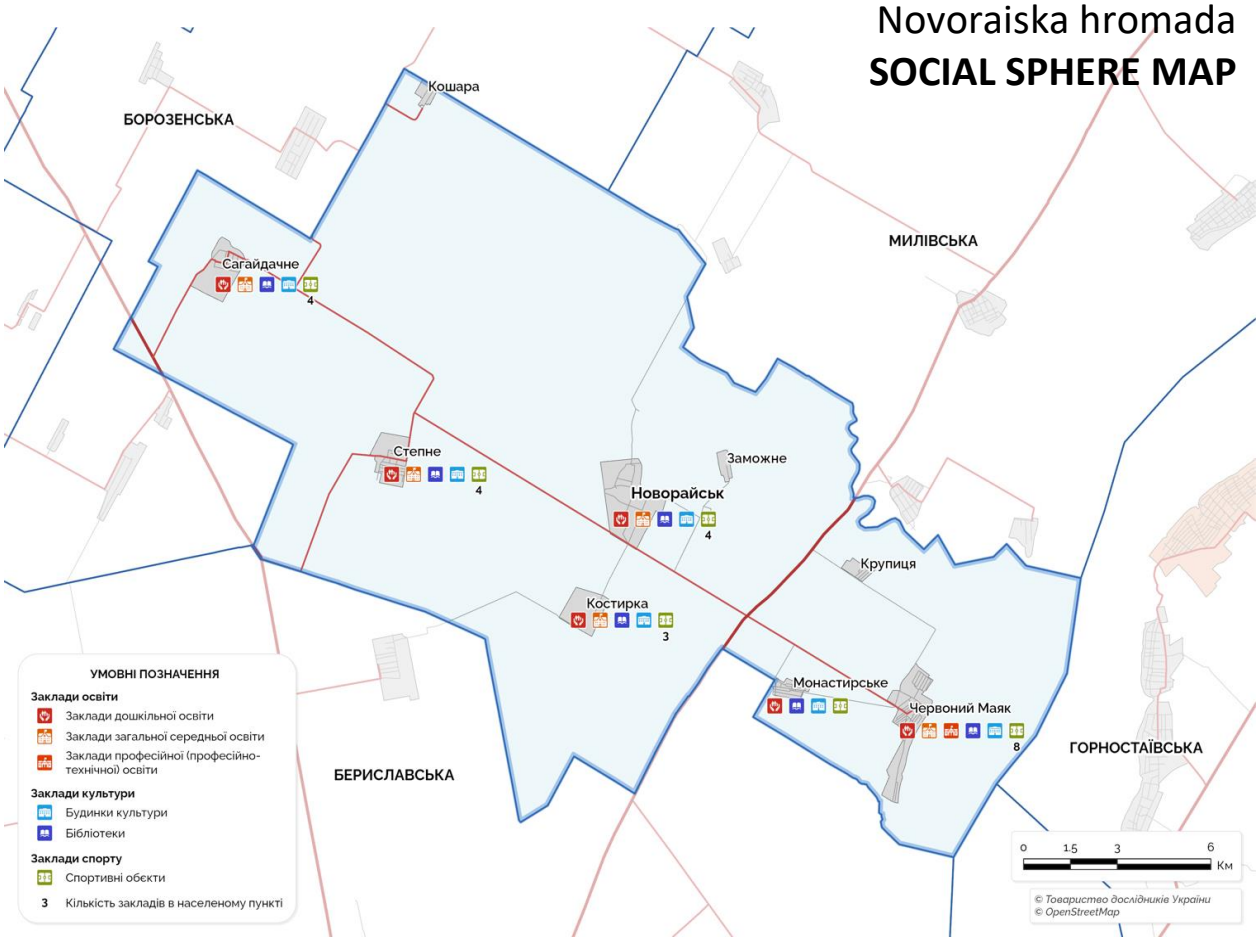
SOCIAL SPHERE: 2021

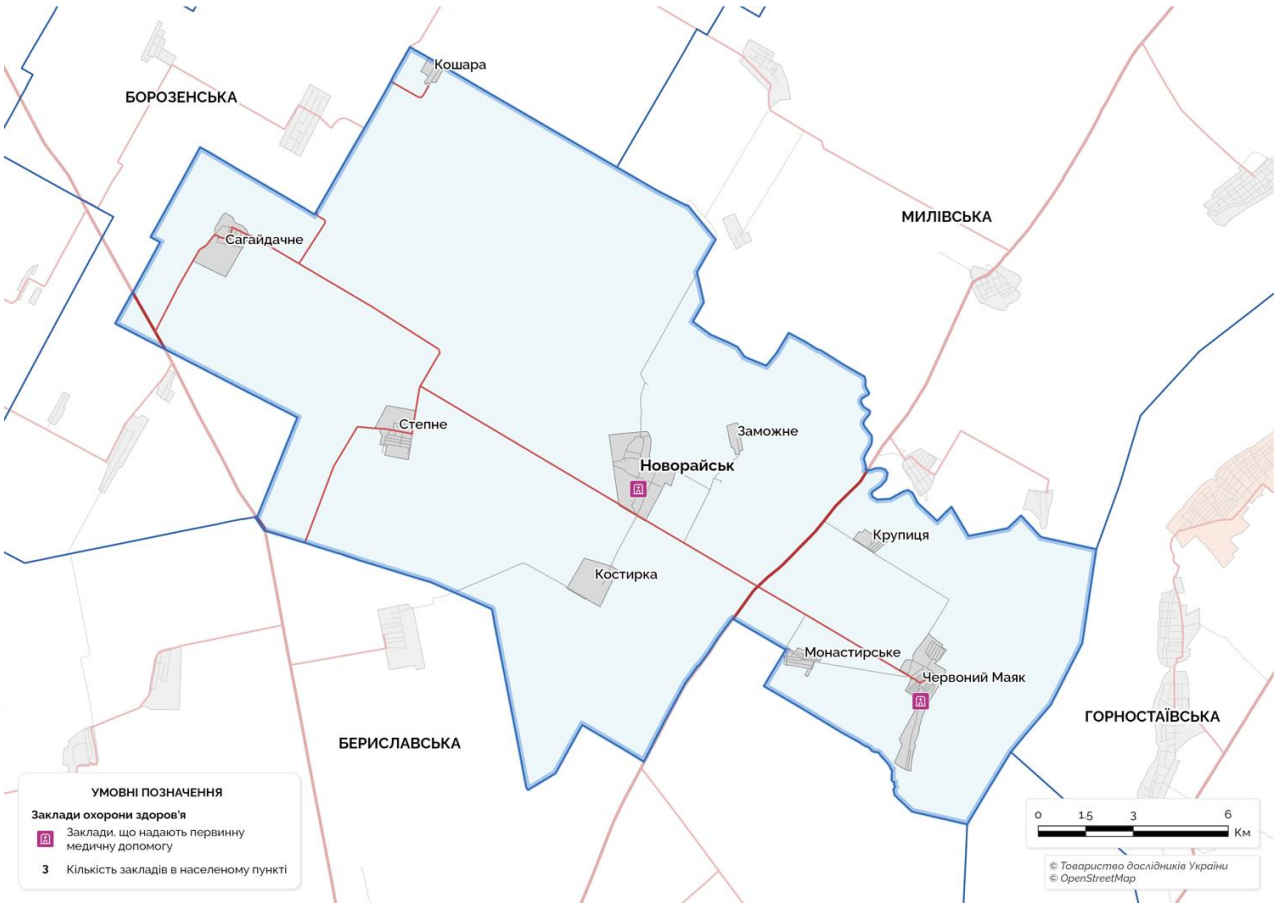
Novoraiska hromada

Brief description of educational institutions	The network of educational institutions is represented by 6 pre-schools, 3 general education institutions, and the State Educational Institution “Beryslav Professional Agricultural Lyceum”. There are two general education institutions of the I-III accreditation level and two of the I accreditation level. The largest institution has 259 students, and the smallest has 15. There are 544 pupils and 72 teachers working in the secondary school. The average class size in the hromada is 11.8 pupils per class (average class size) and varies from 18.5 to 7.3 in individual institutions. The workload per teacher in the hromada is 7 students and varies from 9.9 to 5.5 students per teacher
Medical sphere	The healthcare sector of the hromada consists of 1 primary healthcare institution, including 2 primary healthcare institutions registered in the *ehealth* system. Primary health care services are provided by 2 doctors with whom 3173 declarations have been concluded, which is 53.77% of the total population of the hromada
Brief description of the social protection sector	Hromada formed in 2020 Basic planning documentation needs to be developed
Brief description of the cultural sector	The hromada is characterized by a low user load on cultural institutions. There are 2 clubs and 6 public libraries in the hromada. This limits the prospects for commercialization of some cultural services and, accordingly, increases the burden on the local budget
Brief description of the sports sector	The hromada's sports infrastructure is very simple in structure. It consists of 24 facilities - 6 football fields, 7 gyms and 11 sports grounds

Novoraiska hromada

SOCIAL SPHERE MAP





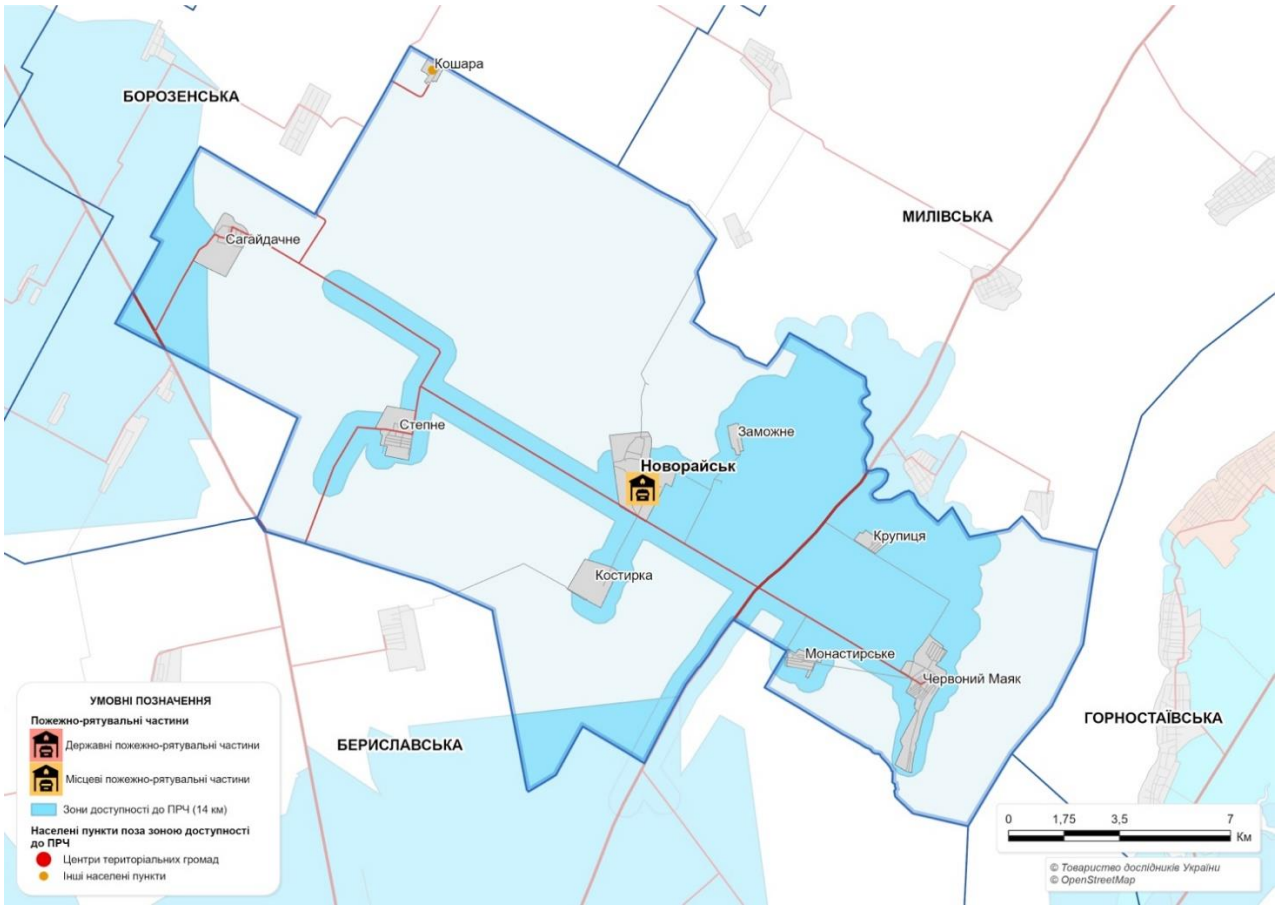
LIFE SAFETY INFRASTRUCTURE: 2021

Novoraiska hromada

Brief description of fire safety in the hromada	Within the hromada, there is a local fire department (LFD) that serves all 9 settlements of the hromada, and the LFD arrival time is within 20 minutes.
General level of technogenic safety of the hromada	The organization of emergency response in the hromada is at the proper level
Brief description of technogenic safety in the hromada	Emergency response units operate within the hromada. There is 1 technogenic hazard object on the territory of the hromada - a fire and explosion hazard

Novoraiska hromada

EMERGENCY RESPONSE FORCES MAP



ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN PEACETIME

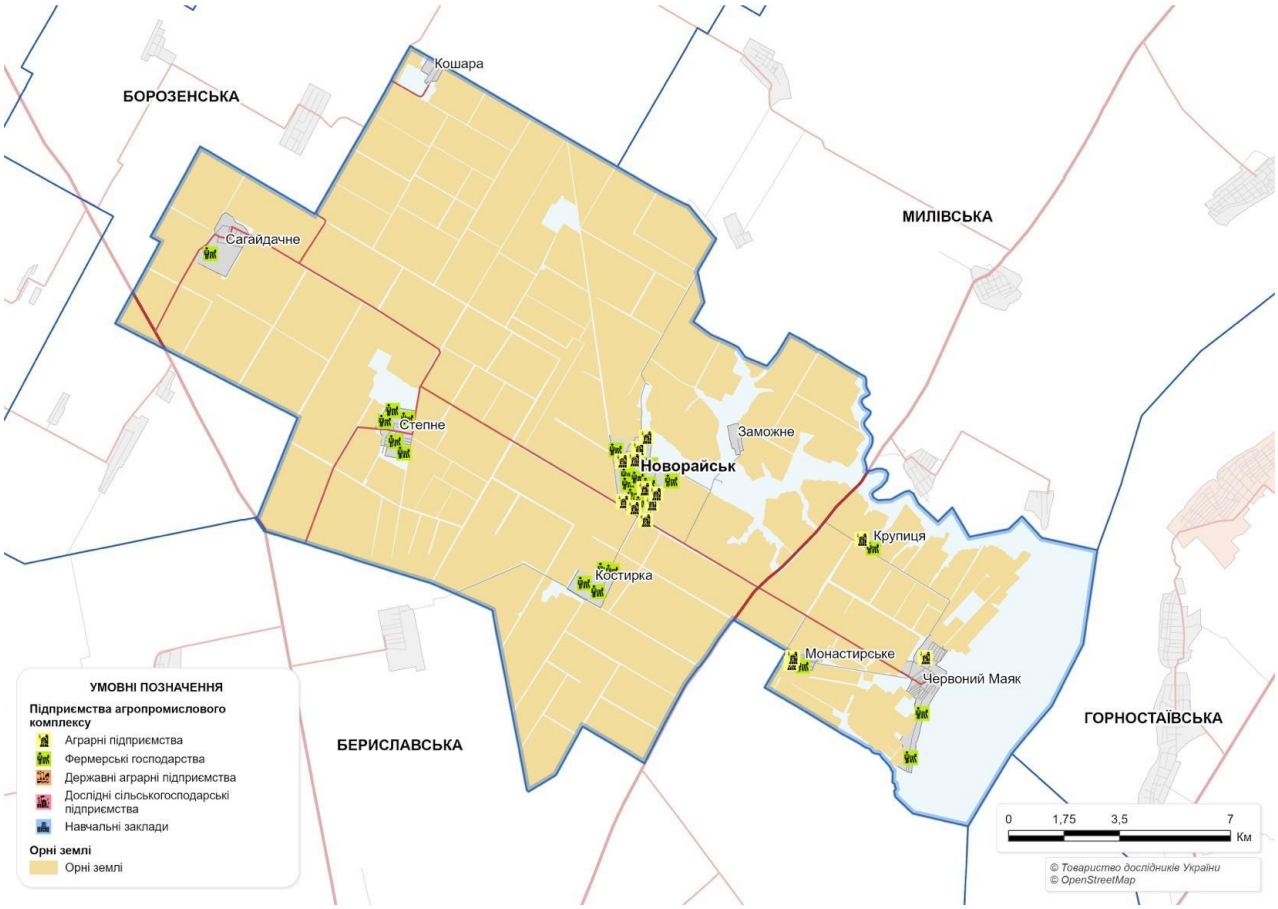


Novoraiska hromada

Brief description of the industrial development of hromada	Data on industrial enterprises are not available
Brief description of the energy complex of hromada	Four solar power plants are located within the hromada (Zootechnology rooftop solar power plant, Ecotech-Yug rooftop solar power plant-2.3, stage 1.2) with a total capacity of 1.01 MW
Brief description of the agricultural sector	Within the hromada, 49 enterprises of the agro-industrial complex are registered, of which 16 are agricultural enterprises, 32 are farms and 1 is an educational institution
Preferred specialization in crop production	Soybean, sunflower, spring barley, winter rape, millet
Predominant specialization in livestock farming	Pig production
Brief description of investment-attractive areas	There are 4 investment-attractive territories within the hromada, 3 of Greenfield and 1 of Brownfield type for potential location of industrial and agricultural facilities. The total area of the plots is 27.9 hectares

Novoraiska hromada

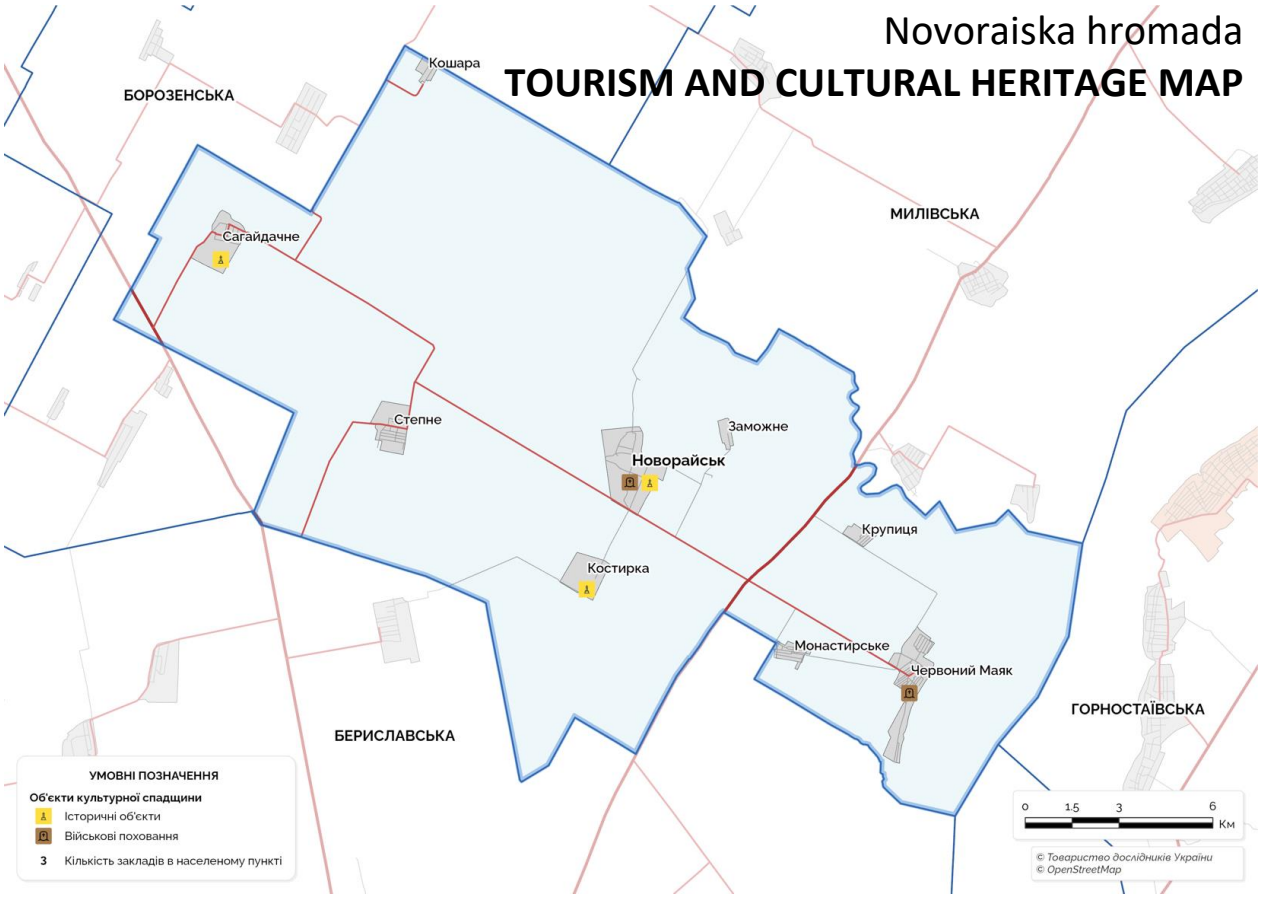
AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY MAP



CULTURAL HERITAGE AND PEACETIME TOURISM ACTIVITIES

Novoraiska hromada

Total number of cultural heritage sites	6
Brief description of cultural heritage in the hromada	There are 3 historical objects within the hromada, namely: Monument in honor of soldiers-fellow villagers (Novoraisk selyshche), Monument in honor of soldiers-fellow villagers (Sahaidachne village). Also, in the hromada is the historical and cultural center “Amadoka” in the village of Chervonyi Mayak, which is an extremely attractive site that gives great prospects for the development of tourism in Novoraiska hromada
Tourist routes that run through the territory of the hromada	Within the hromada there are: 1 tourist route “Kazykermen's Way” (Red Mayak)



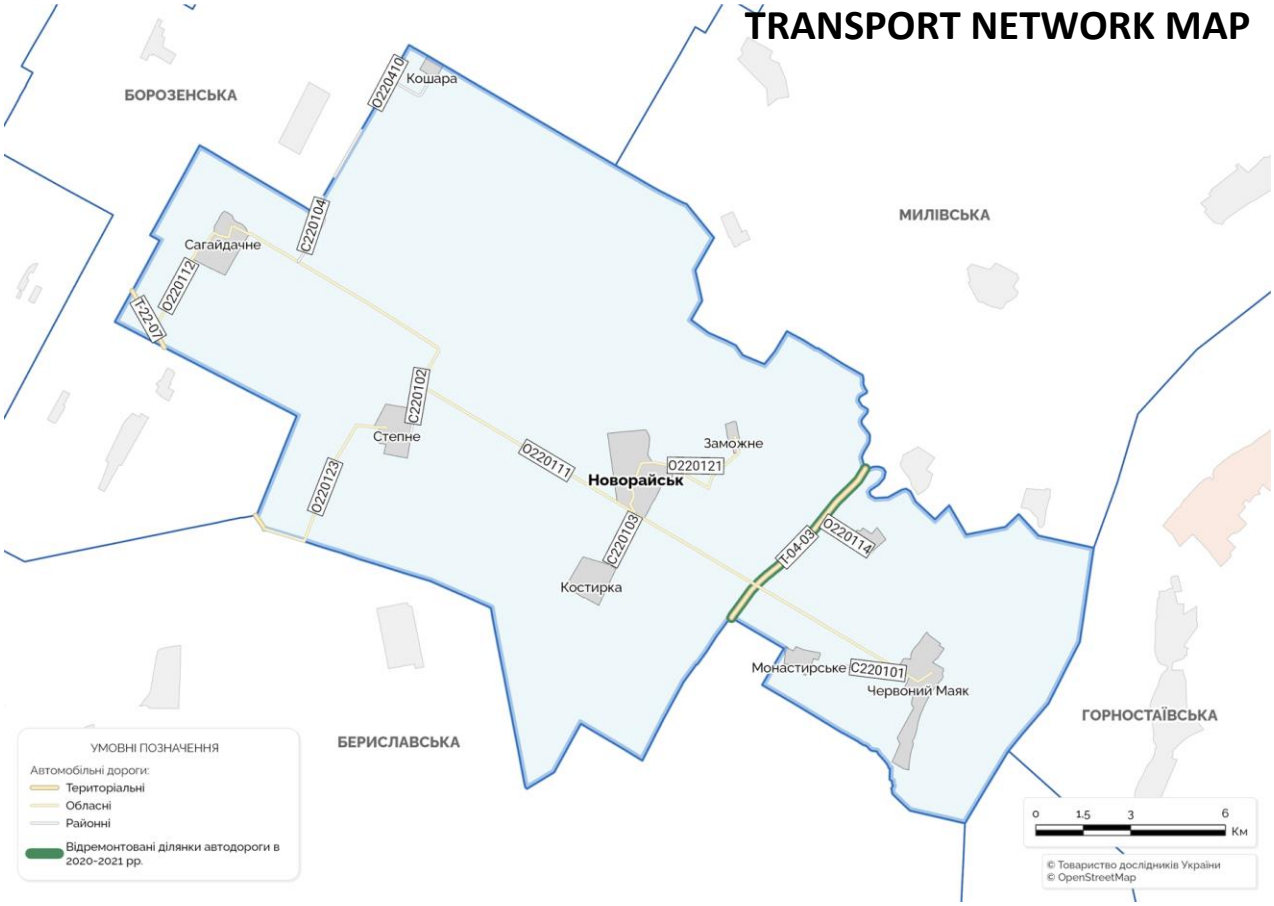
TRANSPORTATION INFRASTRUCTURE: 2021

Novoraiska hromada

Brief description of the road network	The total length of roads of state and local importance in the hromada is about 99 km, thus the density of roads in the hromada is 0.283 km/sq. km (average for the oblast). The roads of regional (69.5%) and district significance (17.2%) have the longest length within the hromada. During 2024, 21 km of roads of state and local importance were repaired in the hromada, which is 21% of their total length in the hromada.
Brief description of the availability of bus passenger transportation in hromada	3 out of 9 (33%) settlements of the hromada have an irregular bus service (including the center of the hromada) to Velyka Oleksandrivka, from which it is already possible to get directly to Kherson, Mykolaiv and Kryvyi Rih

Novoraiska hromada

TRANSPORT NETWORK MAP



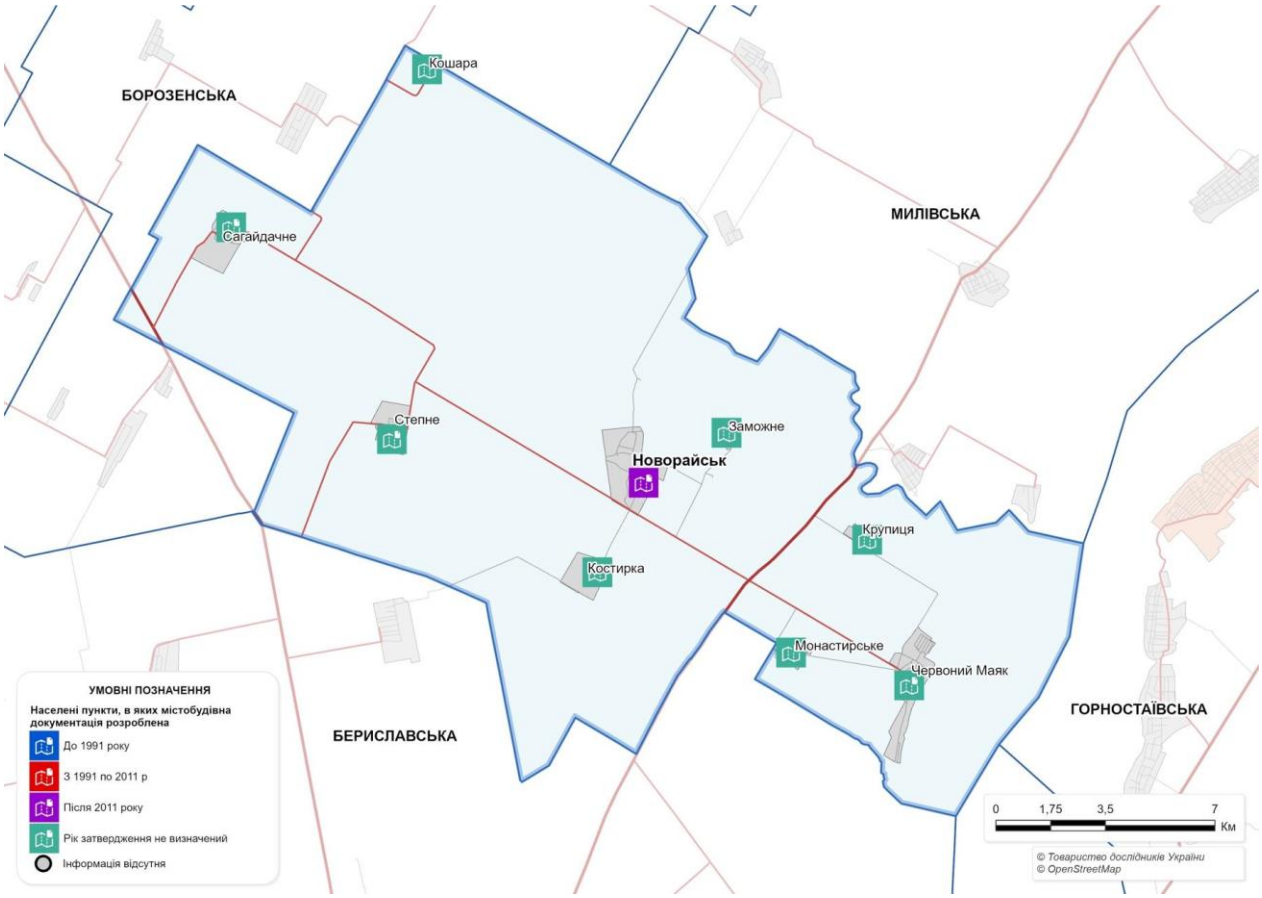
SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE TERRITORY: 2021

Novoraiska hromada

Current state of approval of urban planning documentation (UDP) in hromada	The Novoraiska rural hromada consists of 9 settlements.1 settlement of the hromada has a plot plan approved after 2011. Materials of the plot plans are available in the public domain (https://novorajska-rada.dosvit.org.ua/documents/ck56pkdyw8jze0742kyfxaam5). The plan of the approved plot plan of Novoraisk selyshche is available in the public domain (https://novorajska-rada.dosvit.org.ua/documents/ck56pkdyw8jze0742kyfxaam5) as of December 18, 2019. The master plan is not publicly available. The zoning scheme, textual materials and other graphic materials are not available
Evaluation of the approved UDP in hromada	1 settlement of the hromada has a UDP approved after 2011, 1 out of 9 settlements has materials of master plans (main drawings) available for public access. The main drawing of the plot plan and Novoraisk selyshche are not publicly available
Brief description of the housing stock	The total estimated area of residential premises in the hromada is 158.6 thousand square meters, the total provision of housing in the hromada is 27.2 square meters per person. The estimated number of apartments/residential estates is 2839 units, the provision of apartments/residential estates per 1 person in the hromada is 0.49. 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 with a population of about 5710 people as of the beginning of 2025. The total area of built-up territories within the hromada is 12.27 square kilometers, and the area of settlements is 13.396 square kilometers.

Novoraiska hromada

SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT MAP



CONSEQUENCES OF THE WAR AND POST-WAR DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY



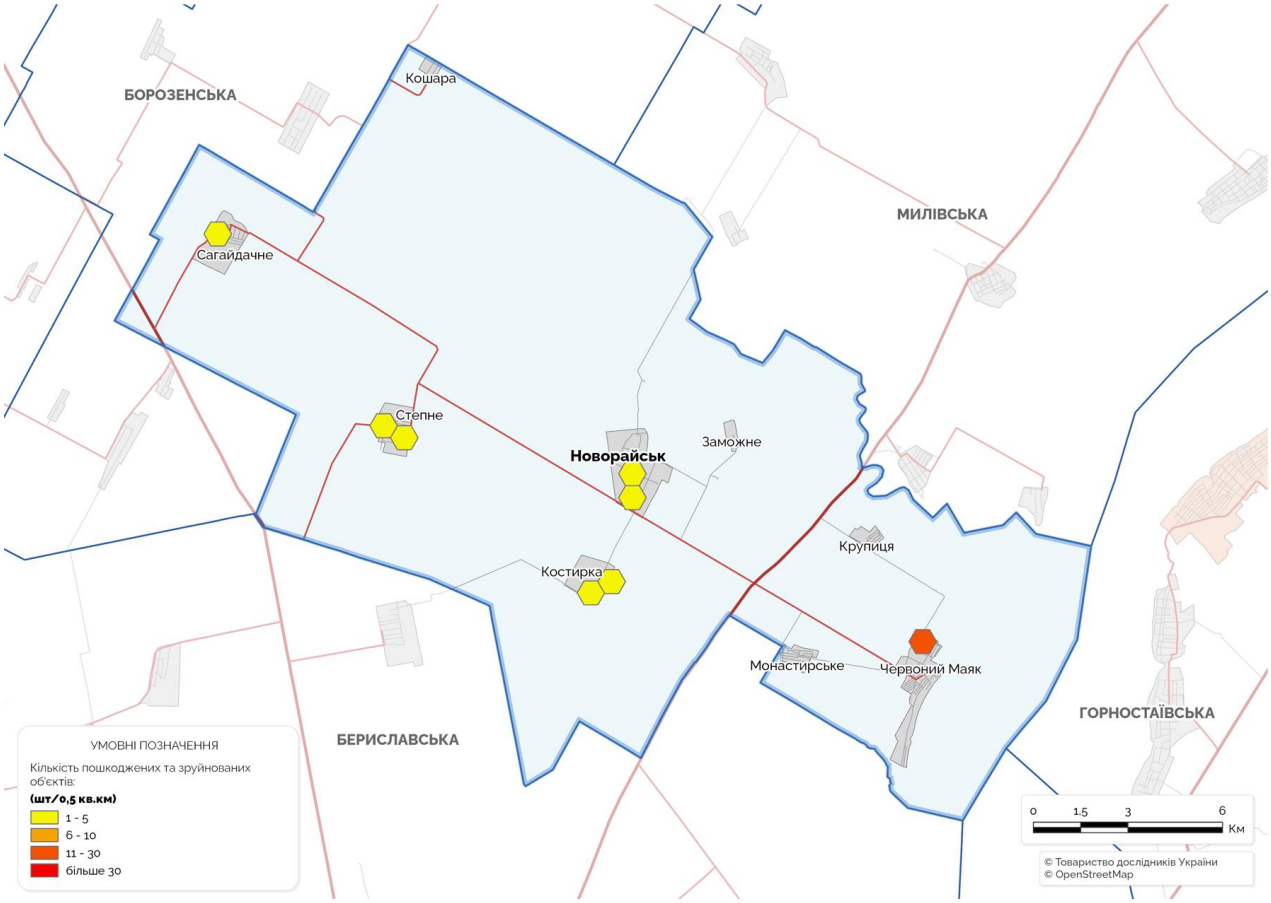
Novoraiska hromada

Period of temporary occupation by Russian troops	Novoraiska settlement hromada was under occupation from April 09 to November 11, 2022. Unfortunately, after the de-occupation and to this day, almost the entire territory of the Novoraiska settlement hromada remains a territory of possible hostilities, and the villages of Chervonyi Mayak and Krupytsia are classified as territories of active hostilities, where state electronic information resources operate
Consequences of the military invasion of Russia	Russia's military aggression within the Novoraiska settlement hromada has caused the destruction of housing and infrastructure, human casualties and social losses. The scale of war damage within the Novoraiska hromada compared to other de-occupied communities is significantly smaller - in the hromada as a whole, 44 damaged objects were recorded from the beginning of the large-scale invasion to September 2023, which was less than 1% of the total number of recorded damages in the de-occupied territories during this period. In terms of damage and direct losses during this period, a total of 44 objects were damaged in 5 out of 9 settlements within the Novoraiska hromada, including 20 private residential buildings, 9 apartment buildings, and 15 objects of communal, social and industrial infrastructure. These facilities include healthcare facilities, pre-school and general secondary education institutions, cultural centers and outbuildings. In total, 95.4% of the damage was caused by ammunition, 2.3% by rocket fire, and 2.3% by other actions of Russian troops. Chervonyi Mayak suffered the most from the consequences of hostilities - 63% of all damaged objects in the hromada are concentrated in this village. Another 3 settlements (Novoraisk, Stepne, Kostyrka) collectively concentrate about 32% of the damaged objects. In Chervonyi Mayak, 28 private and multi-apartment residential buildings were damaged or completely destroyed, and in other villages, while the residential infrastructure was preserved, healthcare facilities, including specialized and secondary medical care, pre-school and general secondary education institutions, outbuildings and administrative buildings were almost completely destroyed. For example, in the village of Stepne, the village house of culture, Stepne general secondary education institution and pre-school education institution, the building of the village council, the Beryslav Primary Health Care Center of the City Council, and Stepne health care facility were affected. In Kostyrka village - Kostyrka House of Culture, Kostyrka pre-school institution (nursery - kindergarten), Kostyrka branch of Novoraisk basic institution of complete general secondary education, Municipal Non-Commercial

	Enterprise “Beryslav Primary Health Care Center” of Beryslav City Council, Kostyrka medical center. The consequences of the war include not only the destruction and damage to infrastructure, production facilities, and public institutions, but above all, the loss of human capital. The demographic situation in Novoraiska hromada is only about 40% of the pre-war population due to the difficult security situation. In the administrative center of the hromada alone, 63.3% of the pre-war population was recorded as of September 2023, and in January 2025, this figure was already 68.5%. In 5 out of 9 villages, the share of the existing population compared to the pre-war level is less than 30%. The second most populous village in the hromada before the war, Chervonyi Mayak (1487 people), had only about 18% of the population as of September 2023, but the population continues to decline - in January 2025, 8.8% of the pre-war population remained in the village. The situation is the same in Monastyrske and Krupytsia due to the geographical location of these villages on the contact line. For example, as of 01.01.2025, only 2 residents remained in Koshara village, Krupytsia, Zazhonne, Monastyrske villages - from 25 to 35 residents. In these 3 of these 4 settlements there are no children under the age of 15, only in Zamozhne village there is 1 child. However, in some settlements, even those that were most damaged, the demographic growth from April to September 2023 was about 10%, in particular in Novoraisk and Sahaidachne (formerly Maksym Gorky). Like other de-occupied communities, Novoraiska hromada is characterized by a distorted age structure of the population. In general, as of 01.01.2025, the share of children and adolescents in the hromada is 11.5%, people of working age - 49.8%, and people over working age - 38.7%. It is worth noting that some settlements of the hromada with a the pre-war population of up to 200 people (Koshara, Zazhne), which were not destroyed and are relatively remote from the front line, show worse demographic trends. In particular, the total population of these 2 villages is less than 30 people. This situation is threatening in terms of increasing further disproportions 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.

Novoraiska hromada

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



Postwar recovery	After the de-occupation of the hromada, despite the difficult security situation, the restoration of critical infrastructure began. A total of UAH 3.9 million worth of reconstruction projects have been launched in the hromada in such sectors as education and water, sanitation, and waste management, among others: - restoration work in the Novoraisk pre-school education institution; - construction of an artesian well to provide water supply to the village of Krupytsia, which was disrupted by the destruction of the Kakhovka Hydroelectric Power Plant; - major repairs and reconstruction of damaged specialized and secondary medical care facilities. Other projects that will contribute to the restoration of the hromada include - construction of a security center - restoration of the youth center; - construction of a mill and bakery in Novoraisk selyshche; - overhaul of the building and property complex of the Novoraisk secondary school; - overhaul and reconstruction of the village library into an educational complex of primary school and kindergarten in Sahaidachne village; - new construction of a rural health post on the site of the destroyed administrative building and installation of a modular rural health post to provide medical care to the residents of Sahaidachne village; - construction of nine artesian wells in the villages of Novoraisk Novoraisk and Monastyrske to restore sustainable water supply after the destruction of the Kakhovka Hydroelectric Power Plant. The long-term post-war development strategy should also include: 1) preservation and restoration of human potential, return of people who have gone abroad and internally displaced persons; 2) restoration of the hromada's economy as a whole and stable growth of the hromada's competitiveness; 3) creation of jobs and permanent sources of income generation, encouragement of programs to support and develop entrepreneurship; 4) development of the system of social services provision, taking into account new needs, new social categories and specifics of the demographic structure of the population; 5) eliminating the consequences of environmental transformation as a result of hostilities; 6) reconstruction of settlements, taking into account: the real needs of people, landscape features of the hromada, principles of environmental friendliness and aesthetics.

Educational edition

Novoraiska hromada and wartime challenges. Atlas of conditions and resources

Edited by Pavlo Ostapenko and Daria Malchykova

Atlas

Signed for printing 30.12.2025 Format 60x90/8
Avenir Next headset.
Imprint size 4.65. Edition 100 copies

Performer and manufacturer
Kherson State University.
Certificate of the publishing entity KhS №69 dated December 10, 2010.
27 Universytetska St., Kherson, Ukraine, 73000, tel. (0552) 32-67-65.

ТОВАРИСТВО ДОСЛІДНИКІВ УКРАЇНИ

ГІС-портал Херсонської області



