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Dariivska

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 - Dariivka 2025



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D21

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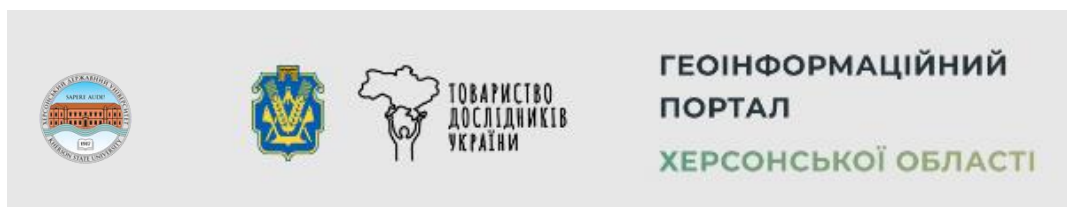
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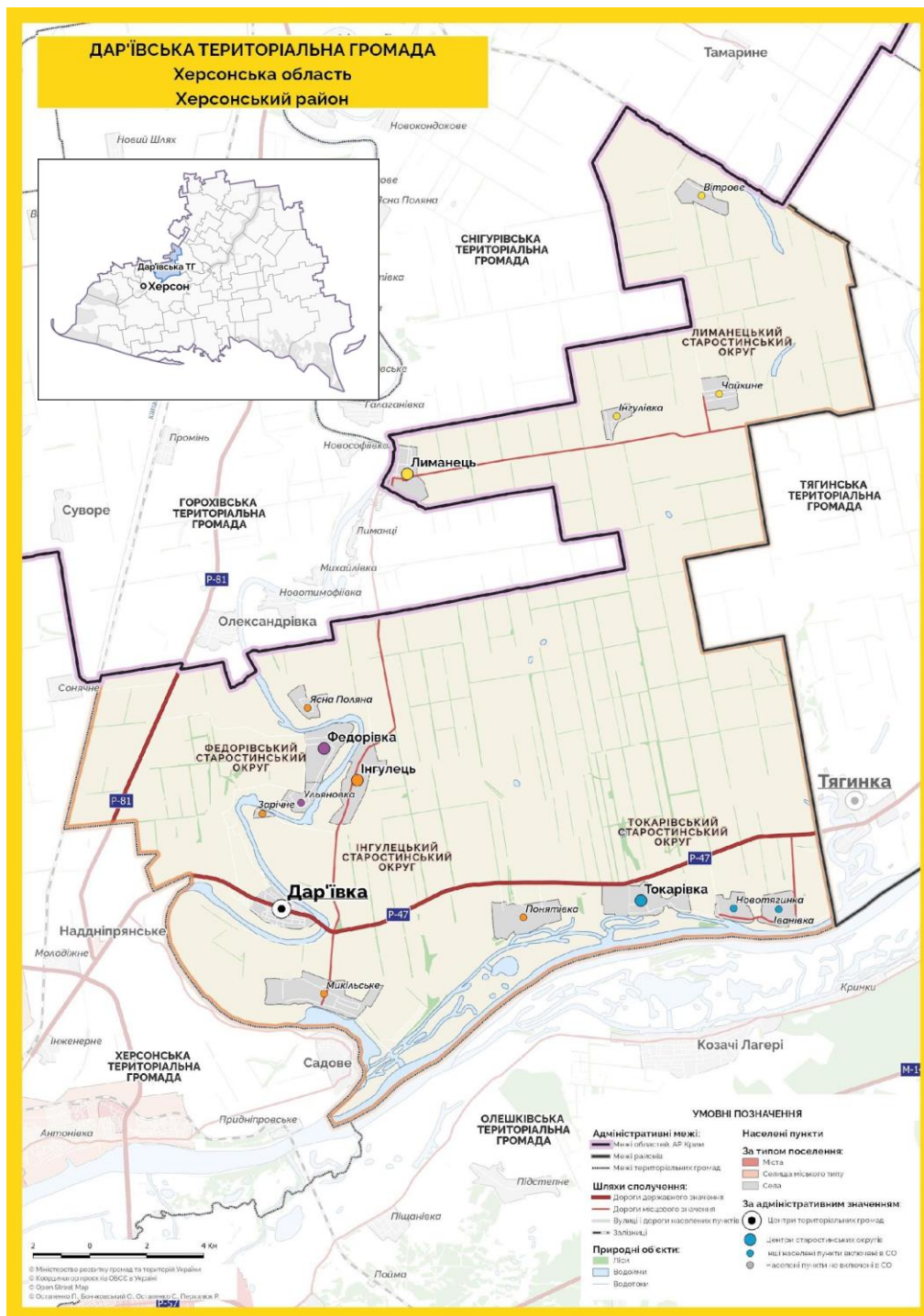
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Map symbols used in the atlas

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

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE HROMADA (2025)

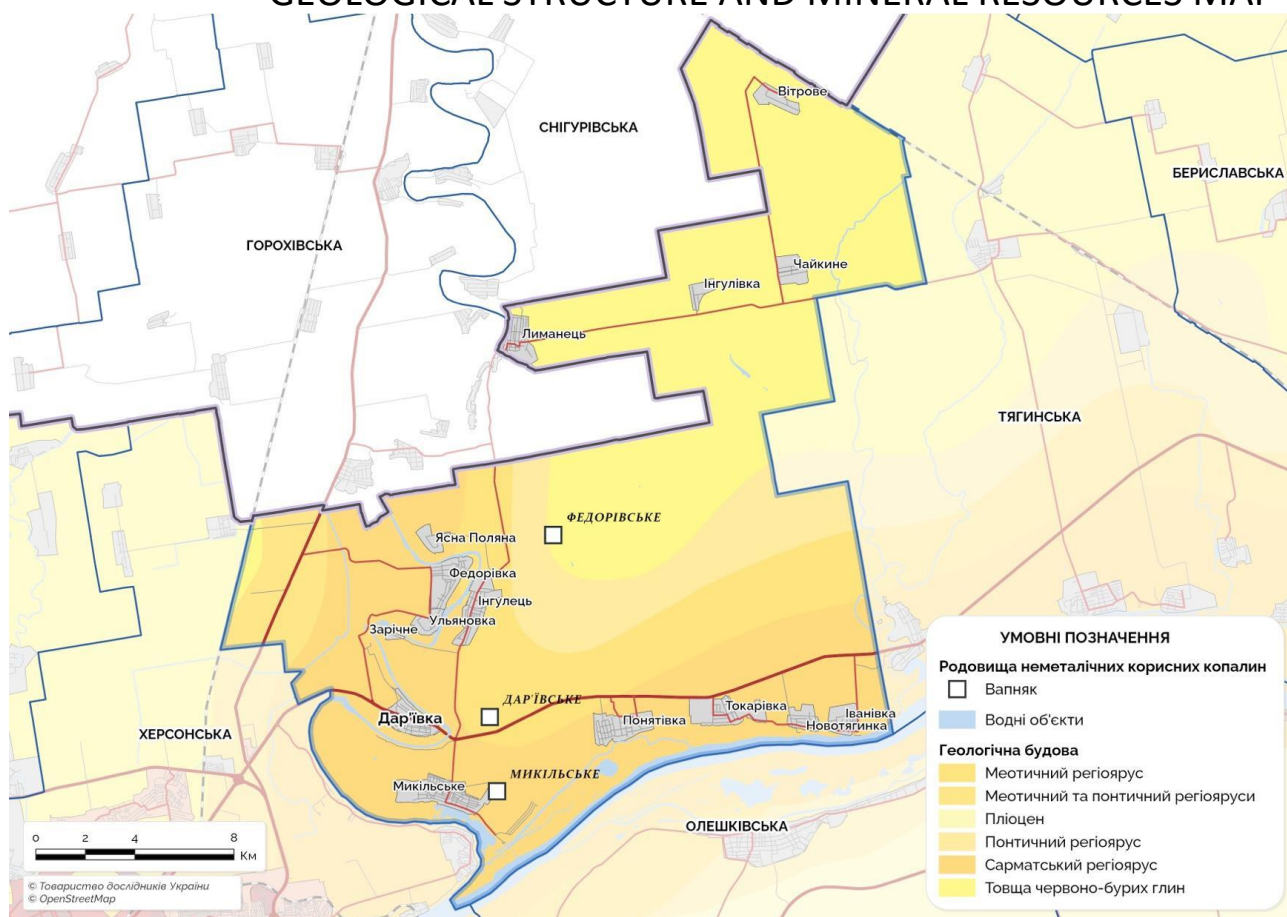
Name of the hromada	Dariivska
Type of hromada	selyshche hromada
Oblast	Kherson
Rayon	Kherson
Area (square kilometers)	442
Number of starosta districts	5
Number of cities	0
Number of settlements	0
Number of villages	15
Population (2021, thousand people)	5,1
Number of IDPs (01.01.2024)	1 113
Population, including IDPs (01.01.2024)	5,1
Hromada population density (persons/square kilometer)	11,54
Average population growth 2001-2021 (%)	-10
Working age population (persons, as of 01.01.2022)	2169
Population over working age (persons, as of 01.01.2022)	2362
Population under the working age (persons, as of 01/01/2022)	2354
Hromada budget (2021, general fund excluding intergovernmental transfers, UAH million)	23,0
Hromada tax capacity index	0,3
Basic grant to the hromada (UAH thousand)	37 139,4
Reverse subsidy to the hromada (UAH thousand)	0
Number of ASCs in the hromada	1

GEOLOGY

Dariivska hromada

Total number of fields within the hromada	3
Deposits of fossil fuels	Missing
Non-metallic mineral deposits	Limestone (Dariivske, Mykilske and Fedorivske)
Groundwater deposits	Missing
Brief description of mineral resources in the territorial	There are limestone deposits within the hromada (Dariivske, Mykilske and Fedorivske), which as of 2021 are not being developed

Dariivska hromada GEOLOGICAL STRUCTURE AND MINERAL RESOURCES MAP

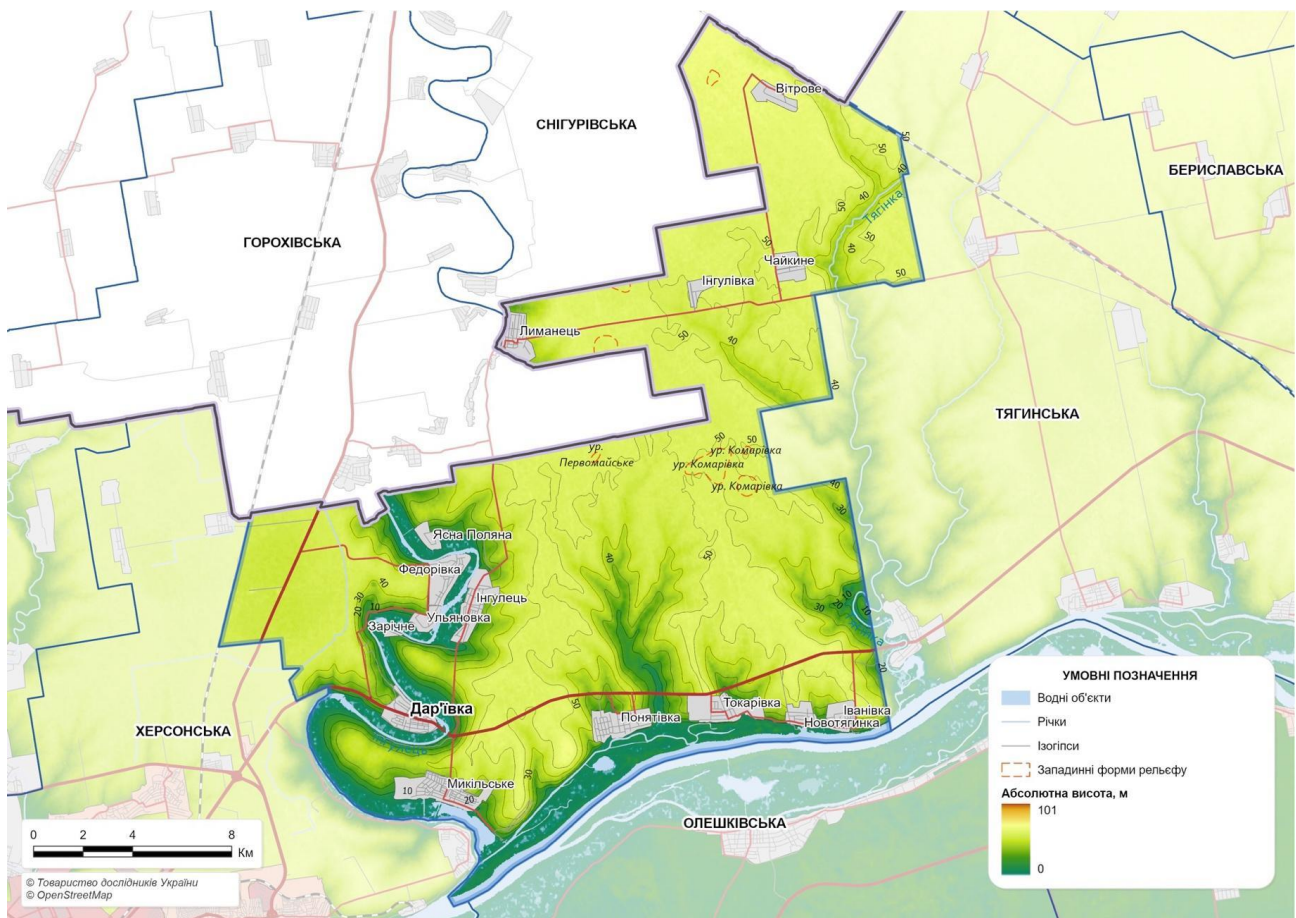


Dariivska hromada



Average height, m	39
Minimum height, m	0
Maximum height, m	64
Height amplitude, m	64
Flat area (%)	82,24
Very gentle slopes (%)	15,68
Gentle slopes (%)	1,60
Slightly downhill slopes (%)	0,40
Downhill slopes (10%)	0,08
Strongly sloping slopes (%)	0,00
Average vertical disaggregation (m/km²)	17,2
Average slope steepness (°)	0,95
Average horizontal disaggregation (km/km²)	0,66
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 (83% of the hromada area), complicated by the Inhulets River valley (12% of the hromada area). In the valley of the Inhulets River, there are three floodplain terraces and a relatively wide floodplain (400-800 meters). The southern part of the hromada, the Dniro valley, is covered by a flat fluvial-deltaic plain (5% of the hromada area). On the flat watersheds in the northern part of the hromada, there are depression landforms (pods-like depressions and steppe saucers) with a total area of 338.5 hectares (0.8% of the hromada area). There are no typical hollows. The ravine and gully relief is developed throughout the hromada, especially in the southern part, where branched and deep gullies (up to 30-40 m) flow into the Dniro valley. In the river valley of the Inhulets, the gullies are short (up to 2-3 km) and shallow.
Hypsometric map (brief description in the context of hromada)	Average height within the hromada: 39,0 m. Maximum height: 64 m (south-western outskirts of Poniativka village). Minimum height: 0 m (Dniro River water's edge). Amplitude of heights: 64 m
Map of slopes (brief description by hromada)	The territory of the hromada is characterized by a predominantly flat terrain: 82.2% of the hromada's area is flat, and the remaining 17.8% is sloping. The largest areas are occupied by very gentle slopes (1-3°) - 15.7%; less gentle (3-5°) - 1.6%, and slightly sloping (5-7°) slopes - 0.4%. Steep slopes (over 7°) are found in the Dniro and Inhulets river valleys and in the gully and ravine network.

Dariivska hromada PHYSICAL MAP



CLIMATIC CONDITIONS

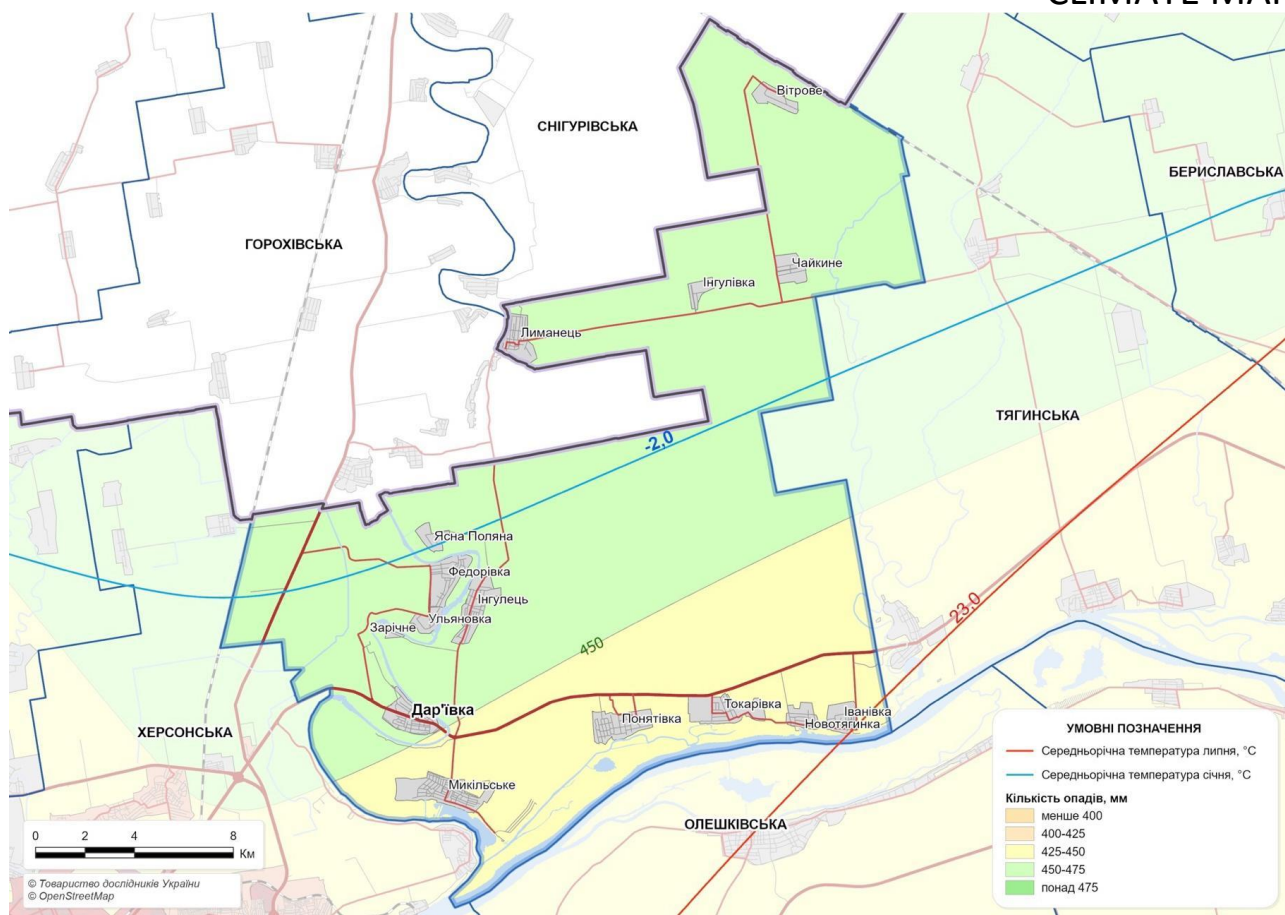
Dariivska hromada



Brief description of the climatic conditions of the hromada

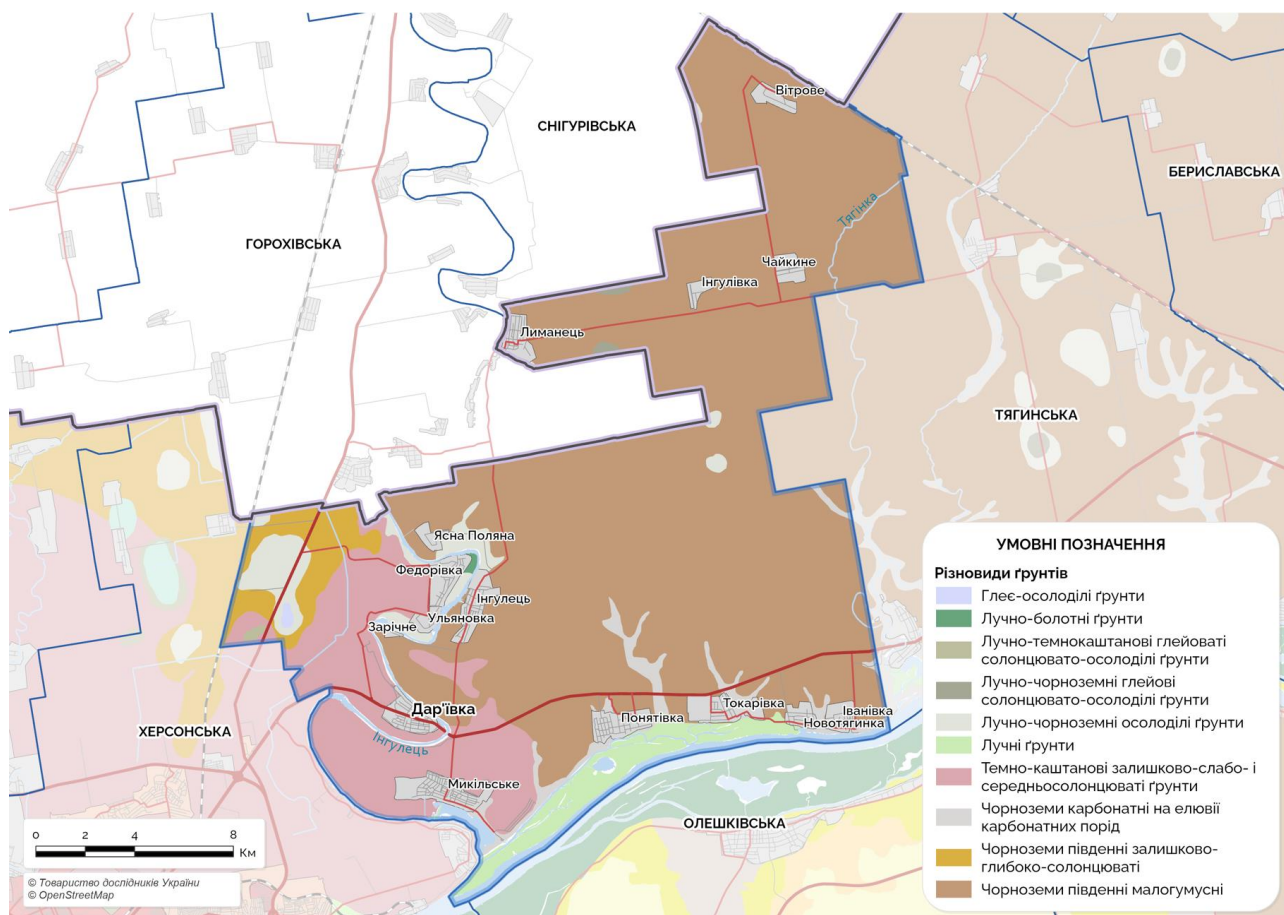
Average annual temperature: +10.3°C. Average temperature in January: -1,9...-2,1°C. Average temperature in July: +22.9...23.0°C. Average annual rainfall: 440-460 mm. The hromada is located in a very arid, moderately hot agroclimatic zone with mild winters.

Dariivska hromada CLIMATE MAP



Brief description of the vegetation cover of the hromada	The vegetation cover of the territorial hromada is represented by agrophytocenoses that have replaced forbs–fescue–feather grass steppes and degraded meadows of steppe depressions (317.84 km²; 71.87% of the hromada area). Forb–grass steppe-like slightly saline meadows are dominated by <i>Festuca valesiaca</i>, brown bentgrass, narrowleaf bluegrass, couch grass, eastern fescue, pepper-saxifrage, <i>Plantago cornuti</i>, and others (28.06 km²; 6.34%). Dry fescue–feather grass steppes are dominated by Ukrainian feather grass and Lessing feather grass, with the participation of seaside brome, nodding sage, and others (22.45 km²; 5.07%). Windbreaks consist of black locust, sessile oak, green ash, boxelder maple, Norway maple, and others (15.4 km²; 3.48%). Gully oak and oak–ash floodplain broadleaf forests include admixtures of field maple, wych elm, and steppe species such as <i>Caragana frutex</i>, blackthorn, sage-leaf mullein, and others (14.21 km²; 3.21%). Wet meadows of long-inundated floodplains (floodplains) are dominated by common reed, narrowleaf cattail, lake club-rush, and sharp sedge, combined with thickets of white willow and black poplar and forb–grass meadows with couch grass, reed grass, giant bentgrass, sweetgrass, willowherb loosestrife, longleaf speedwell, cartilage yarrow, and others (5.9 km²; 1.33%). Southern xerophytic steppes are dominated by Ukrainian feather grass with the participation of hairy aster and yarrow tansy, in combination with true and degraded meadows of steppe depressions dominated by pods couch grass, meadow foxtail, narrowleaf bluegrass, early sedge (0.87 km²; 0.20%).
Brief description of the soil cover of the hromada	The soil cover of the territorial hromada is represented by: southern low-humus chernozems (310.7 km²; 70.23% of the hromada area); dark kastanozem soils with residual slight to moderate solonetz development (62 km²; 14.02% of the hromada area); meadow-chernozem acidified soils (15.5 km²; 3.49% of the hromada area); meadow soils (13.6 km²; 3.07% of the hromada area); southern chernozems with residual deep solonetz features (13.1 km²; 2.96% of the hromada area); carbonate chernozems on the eluvium of carbonate rocks (11.1 km²; 2.5% of the hromada area); meadow-chernozem gley soils with solonetz and acidification features (1 km²; 0.23% of the hromada area); meadow dark kastanozems gleyed soils with solonetz and acidification features (0.4 km²; 0.08% of the hromada area); gley–acidified soils (0.4 km²; 0.09% of the hromada area); and meadow-swamp soils (0.4 km²; 0.1% of the hromada area).

Dariivska hromada SOIL COVER MAP



LANDSCAPES AND VEGETATION

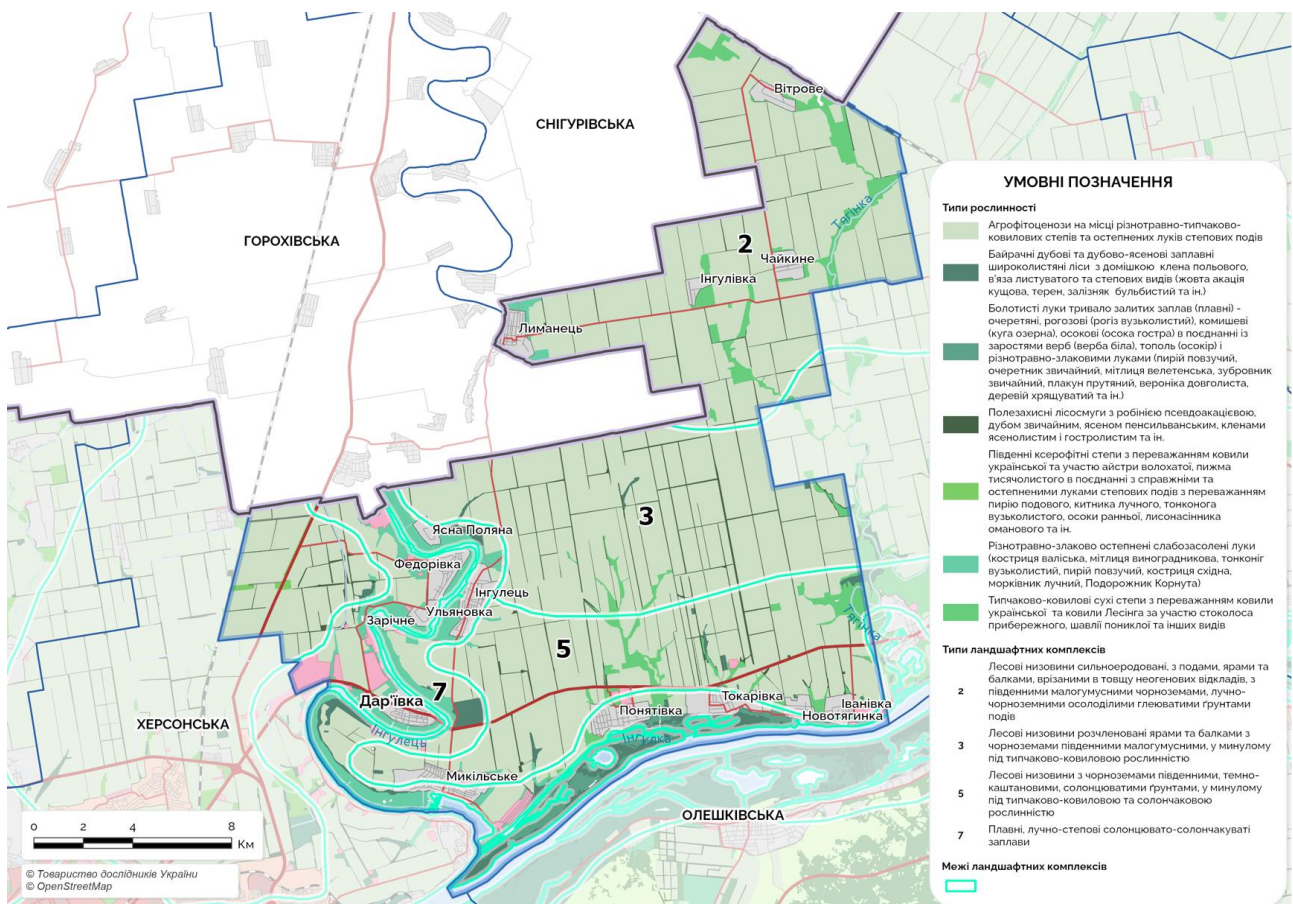
Dariivska hromada



Brief description of the landscape structure of the hromada

The landscape structure of the hromada's territory is represented by: heavily eroded loess lowlands with depressions (pody), ravines, and gullies incised into the Neogene deposits, featuring southern low-humus chernozems and meadow-chernozem solonetz gley soils of the depressions (122.55 km²; 27.70% of the hromada area); loess lowlands with southern chernozems, dark kastanozems, and solonetz soils, formerly covered with forbs–fescue–feather grass and halophytic vegetation (117.49 km²; 26.56%); loess lowlands dissected by ravines and gullies with southern low-humus chernozems, formerly covered with forbs–fescue–feather grass vegetation (98.72 km²; 22.32%); and floodplain areas with meadow-steppe solonetz and solonchak soils (89.20 km²; 20.16%).

Dariivska hromada LANDSCAPE STRUCTURE MAP



Dariivska hromada



Brief description of the objects of the nature reserve fund	The land cover of the hromada is represented by: built-up areas (23.65 sq.km.; 5.36% of the hromada area); arable land (317.84 sq.km.; 71.87% of the hromada area); meadow-steppe areas (57.11 sq.km.; 12.92% of the hromada area); areas covered by forests and windbreaks (29.62 sq.km.; 6.69% of the hromada area), of which: forest areas make up (14.22 sq. km.; 3.21% of the hromada area, territories covered by windbreaks occupy (15.4 sq. km.; 3.48% of the hromada area); sandy areas (0.2 sq.km.; 0.04% of the hromada area); water bodies occupy (13.79 sq.km.; 3.12% of the hromada area), of which: inland waters (13.79 sq.km.; 3.12% of the hromada area)
Brief description of prospective objects of the nature reserve fund	The network of promising objects of the nature reserve fund of local importance on the territory of the hromada is represented by the botanical natural monument "Kurgan near Inhulets", the complex natural monument "Baidy-Bombandery", the botanical reserve "Lymanetskyi" (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 territorial hromada is 100.72 km² (22.79% of the total area of the hromada territory). The ecological network within the territorial hromada is represented by the following types of land cover: meadow-steppe territories (57.11 km²; 56.70% of the ecological network area); forest territories (14.22 km²; 14.12% of the ecological network area); windbreaks occupying (15.4 km²; 15.29% of the ecological network area); sandy territories (0.2 km²; 0.20% of the ecological network area); and inland waters (13.79 km²; 13.69% of the ecological network area). The ecological network is represented by the following types of vegetation cover: forbs-fescue-feather grass steppes dominated by Ukrainian feather grass and Lessing feather grass with the participation of coastal brome, nodding sage, and others (28.06 km²; 28.76% of the ecological network area); dry fescue-feather grass steppes dominated by <i>Festuca valesiaca</i> and Lessing feather grass with the participation of coastal brome, nodding sage, and others (22.45 km²; 22.29%); windbreaks consisting of black locust, sessile oak, green ash, boxelder maple, Norway maple, and others (15.4 km²; 15.29%); 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, sage-leaf mullein, and others (14.21 km²; 14.11%); marshy meadows of long-flooded floodplains (floodplains) – reed, narrow-leaved cattail, lake bulrush, sedge (sharp sedge) combined with thickets of white willow, aspen, and forbs-grasses (creeping wheatgrass, common reed, giant wood millet, common sweet-grass, foxtail barley, long-leaved veronica, cartilage yarrow, and others) (5.9 km²; 5.86%); southern xerophytic steppes dominated by Ukrainian feather grass with participation of hairy aster,

	tansy, combined with true and steppe meadows dominated by couch grass, common tansy, narrow-leaved bluegrass, early sedge, and others (0.87 km²; 0.86%). The landscape structure of the ecological network of the hromada is represented by: heavily eroded loess lowlands with depressions (pody), ravines, and gullies incised into the Neogene deposits, with southern low-humus chernozems and meadow-chernozem solonetz gley soils of the depressions (17.34 km²; 17.22% of the hromada area); loess lowlands with southern chernozems, dark kastanozems, and solonetz soils, formerly covered with forbs–fescue–feather grass and halophytic vegetation (16.41 km²; 16.29%); loess lowlands dissected by ravines and gullies with southern low-humus chernozems, formerly covered with forbs–fescue–feather grass vegetation (7.57 km²; 7.52%); and floodplain, meadow-steppe solonetz and solonchak floodplains (44.87 km²; 44.55%).
Brief description of the sites (objects) of the Emerald Network of the hromada	The Emerald Network in the hromada is represented by the following sites (objects): “Lower Dnipro” (4626.03 hectares; 10.47% of the hromada area); “Lower Inhulets Valley” (63.65 hectares; 0.14% 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 11.3 hectares. The hromada has mismanaged chemical plant protection products that are not suitable for use and need to be disposed of. The hromada is dominated by moderately eroded soils (99% of the hromada area)
Assessment of environmental pollution within hromada	There is one enterprise polluting surface water within the hromada (Mykolaivvodokanal).

Dariivska hromada

ECOLOGICAL NETWORK AND POLLUTION MAP



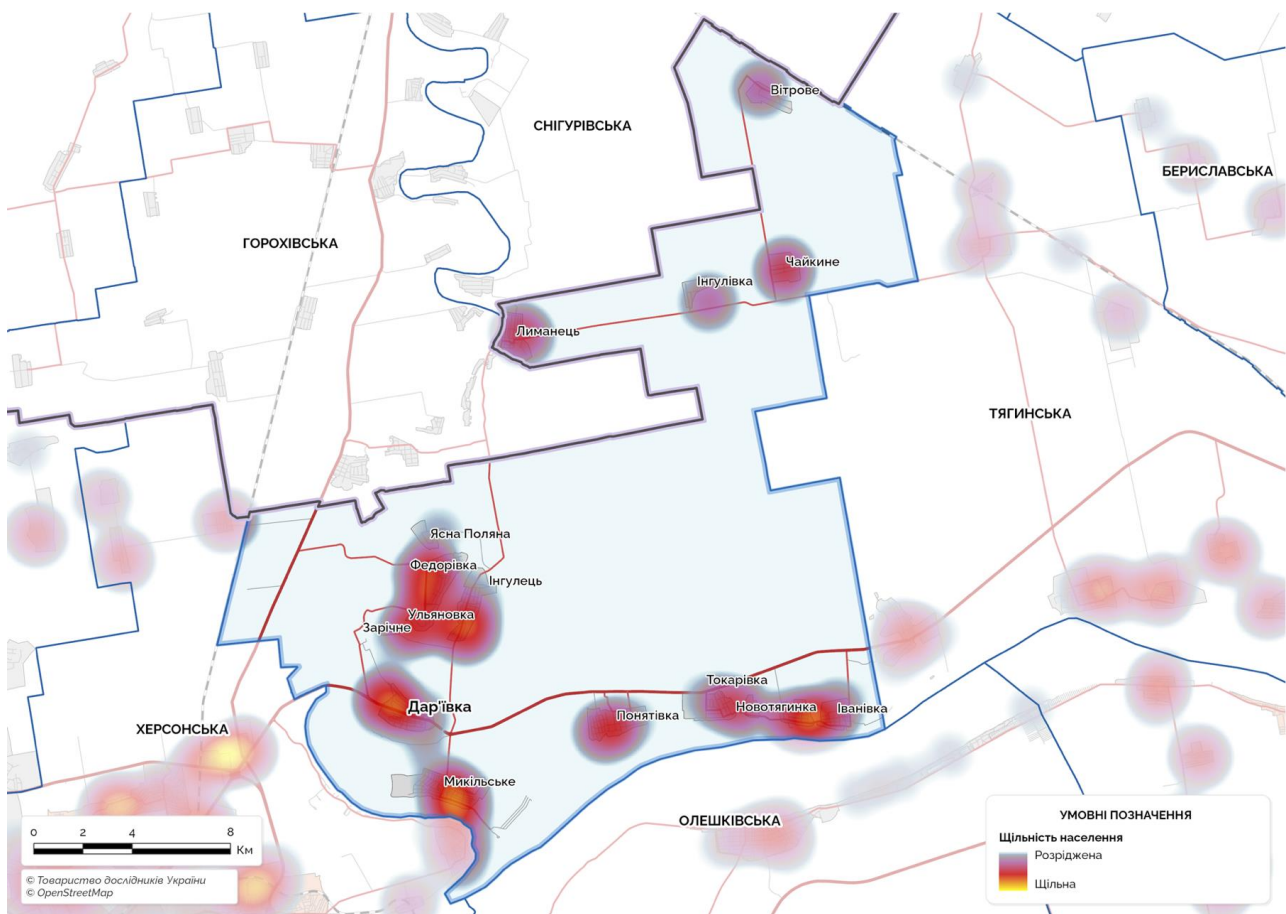
DEMOGRAPHY OF THE PRE-WAR PERIOD

Dariivska hromada



Brief description of the demographic potential	As of January 1, 2022, the population of the Dariivka hromada amounted to 14414 people living in 15 settlements. The administrative center - the village of Dariivka - accounted for 18.2% of the hromada's population, and the first three settlements (Dariivka, Mykilske and Inhulets) were home to less than half (48.67%) of the hromada's population. In general, the population of the hromada amounted to 3.2% of the population of Kherson district and 1.4% of the population of Kherson oblast for the relevant period. At the beginning of 2022, the population density was 33 persons per square kilometer, and the density of settlements was 3.39 per 100 km². The average distance between settlements was 5.4 km, and the average population of a settlement was 960 people. As of January 1, 2022, the share of people over the working age was 22.19%, 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 358 persons per 1000 persons of working age, which is low. The share of the younger group is 17% of the population, which places the hromada in the group of territorial units with a low indicator. Children form the average demographic burden at the level of 280 per 1000 people of working age. The overall demographic burden is low in Kherson region and amounts to 639 people per 1000 people of working age
Ethnic structure and national artifacts in the hromada	There are 4 ethnic communities within the hromada, namely: Azerbaijanis, Ahiska (Meskhetian) Turks (Dariivka village), Roma (Ivanivka village), Tajiks (Fedorivka village).

Dariivska hromada POPULATION DENSITY MAP



IMPACT OF THE WAR ON DEMOGRAPHIC POTENTIAL



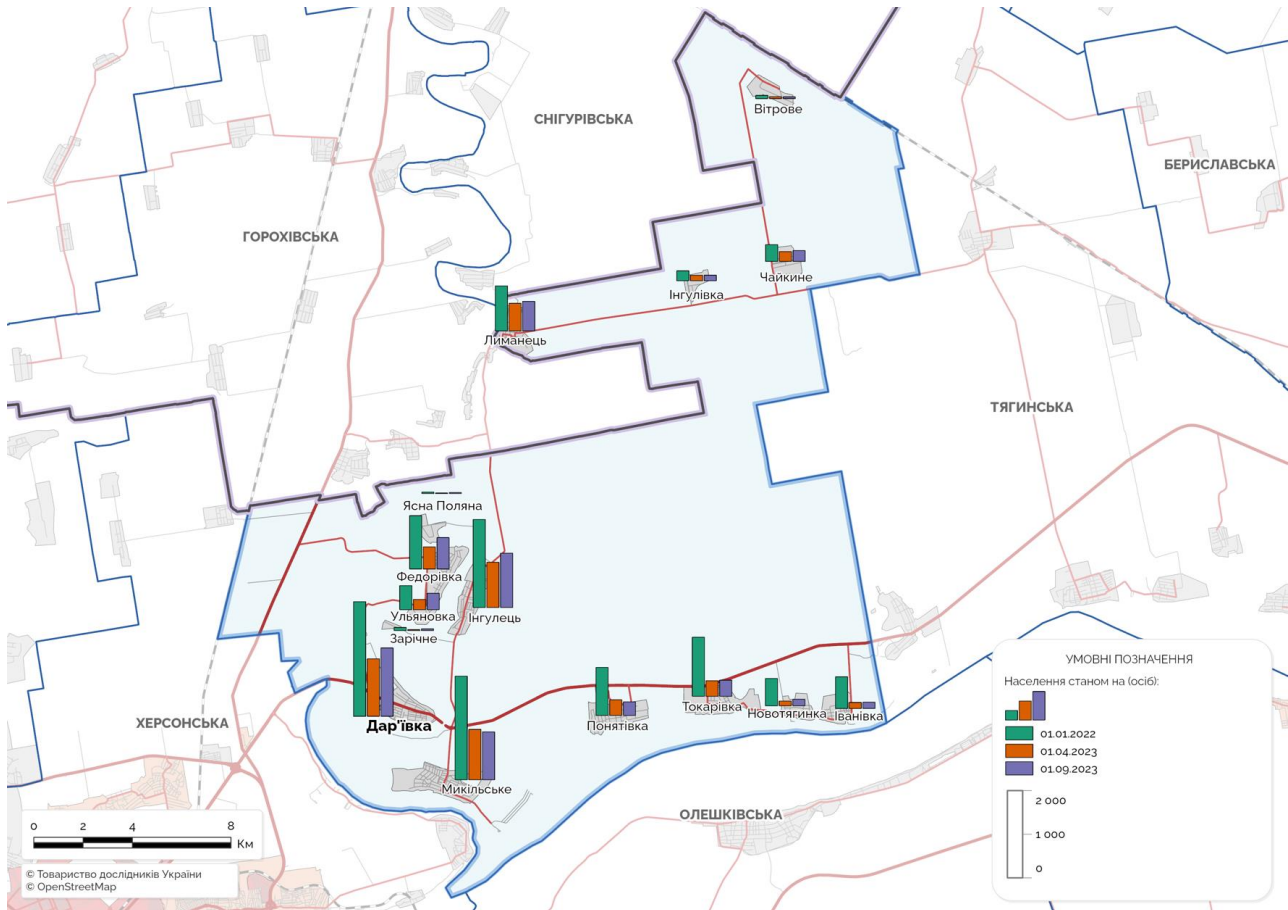
Dariivska hromada

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 Dariivka hromada caused a very strong population decline. The total decrease as of April 1, 2023 was almost 56.5%. The highest rates of decline were recorded for the villages of Novotyanka - 82%, Ivanivka - 81%. The population decline is lower than the hromada average in Lymanets - 39%, Vitrove - 42%. The hromada is characterized by continued population decline throughout the period after the liberation of the territory. Thus, from April 1, 2023, to January 1, 2025, the population decreased by 1329 people, or by another 9.2% of the population as of the beginning of 2022. The total population as of January 1, 2025 amounted to 4944 people. This is only 34.3% of the number of residents as of January 1, 2022. The villages of Ivanivka and Novotyanka have been depopulated. The population in Mykilske (18.2% of the population as of January 1, 2022), Poniativka (6.6% of the population as of January 1, 2022) and Tokarivka (1.3% of the population as of January 1, 2022) decreased significantly. As in most liberated hromadas, the deformed age structure of the population remains a negative aspect. The share of pensioners exceeds 47% of the population and is higher than the share of people of working age. Children under the age of 15 account for 8.5% of the hromada's population. In 7 settlements out of 15, there are no children under the age of 2. As of January 1, 2025, the population density reached 11 people per km², and the density of settlements was 3.39 per 100 km². The average distance between settlements is 5.4 km, and the average population of a settlement is 380 people.

Dariivska hromada

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



SOCIAL SPHERE: 2021

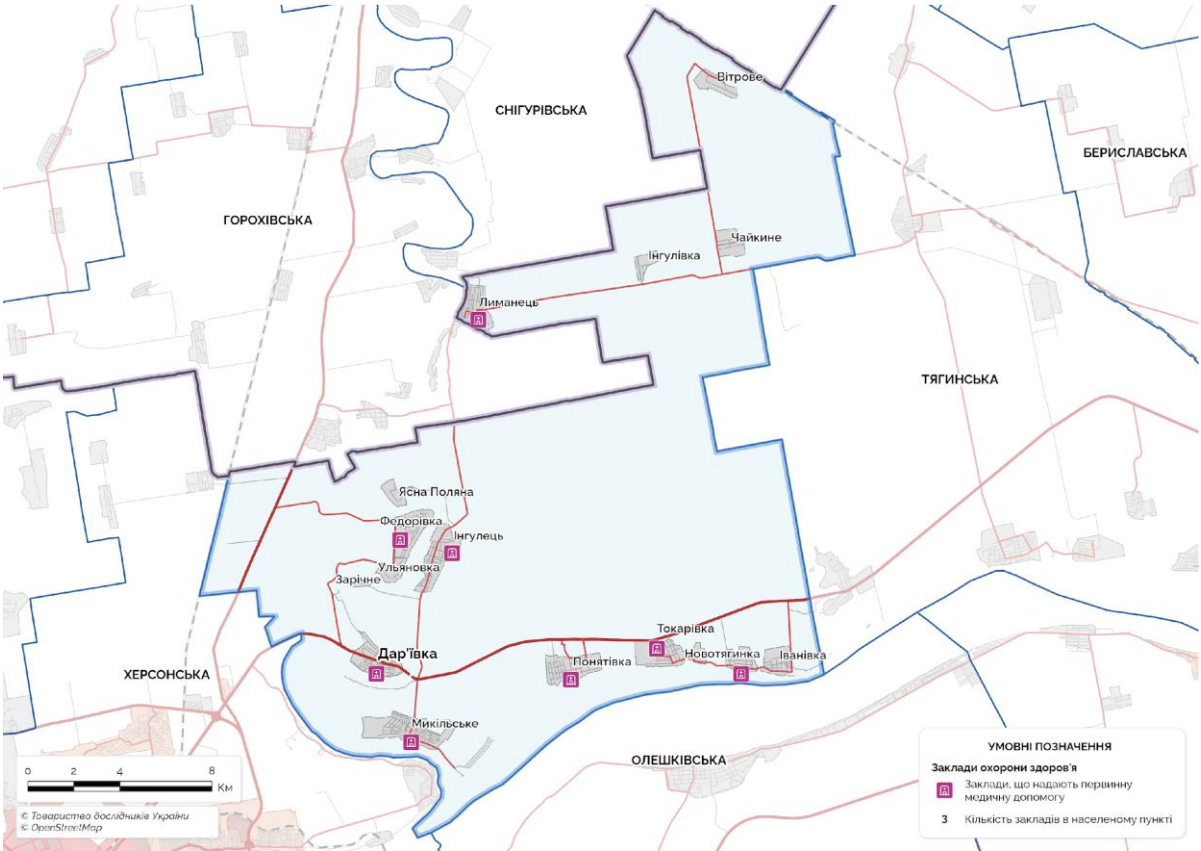
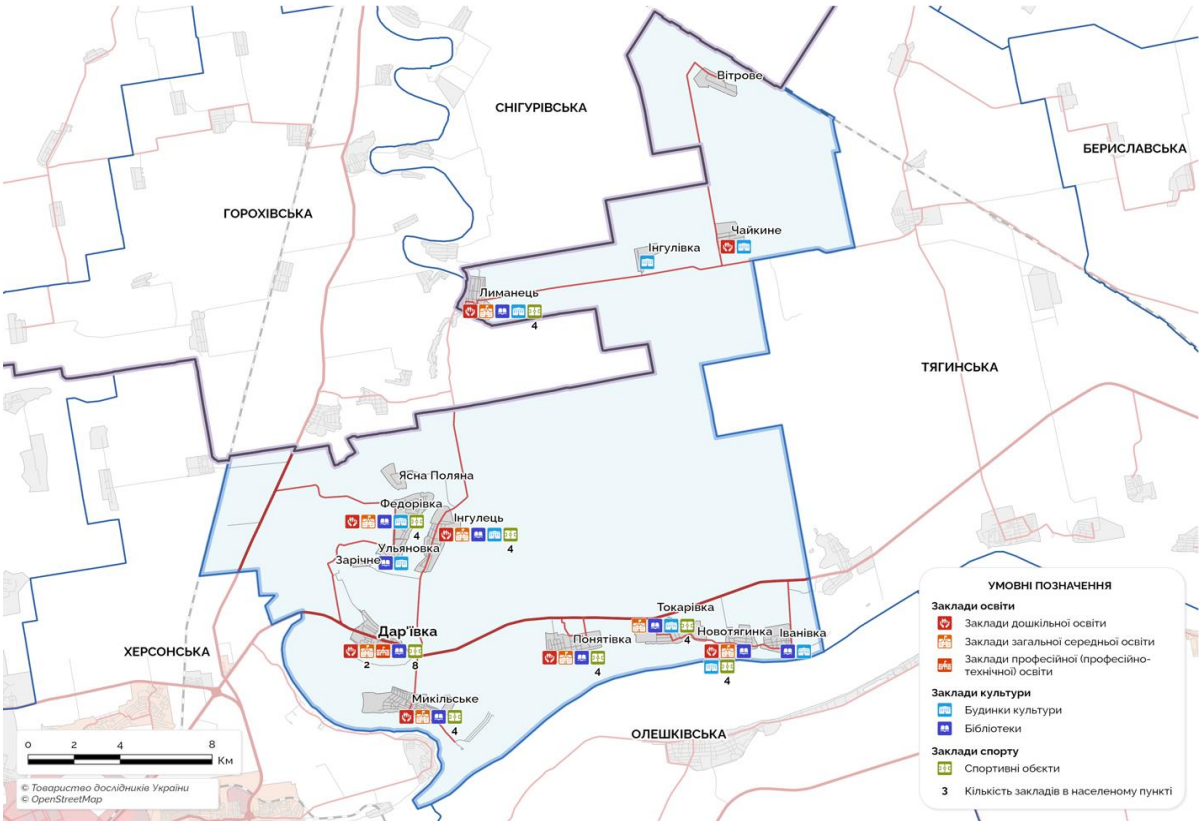
Dariivska hromada



Brief description of educational institutions	The network of educational institutions is represented by 8 kindergartens and 9 general education institutions. Eight of them are of the I-III accreditation level, and one is of the I-II accreditation level. The largest institution enrolls 310 students, the smallest - 86. There are 1630 students enrolled in general education institutions and 165 teachers. The average class size in the hromada is 16.3 pupils per class (average class size) and varies from 19.8 to 9.6 in individual institutions. The workload per teacher in the hromada is 10 students and varies from 15.3 to 5.7 students per teacher
Medical sphere	The healthcare sector of the hromada consists of 7 primary healthcare institutions, including 3 primary healthcare institutions registered in the <i>ehealth</i> system. Primary healthcare services are provided by 6 doctors with whom 10874 declarations have been concluded, which is 77.59% 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 nearest 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 8 clubs and 10 public libraries in the hromada. 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 its structure. It consists of 9 football fields, 9 gyms and 18 sports grounds

Dariivska hromada

SOCIAL SPHERE MAP



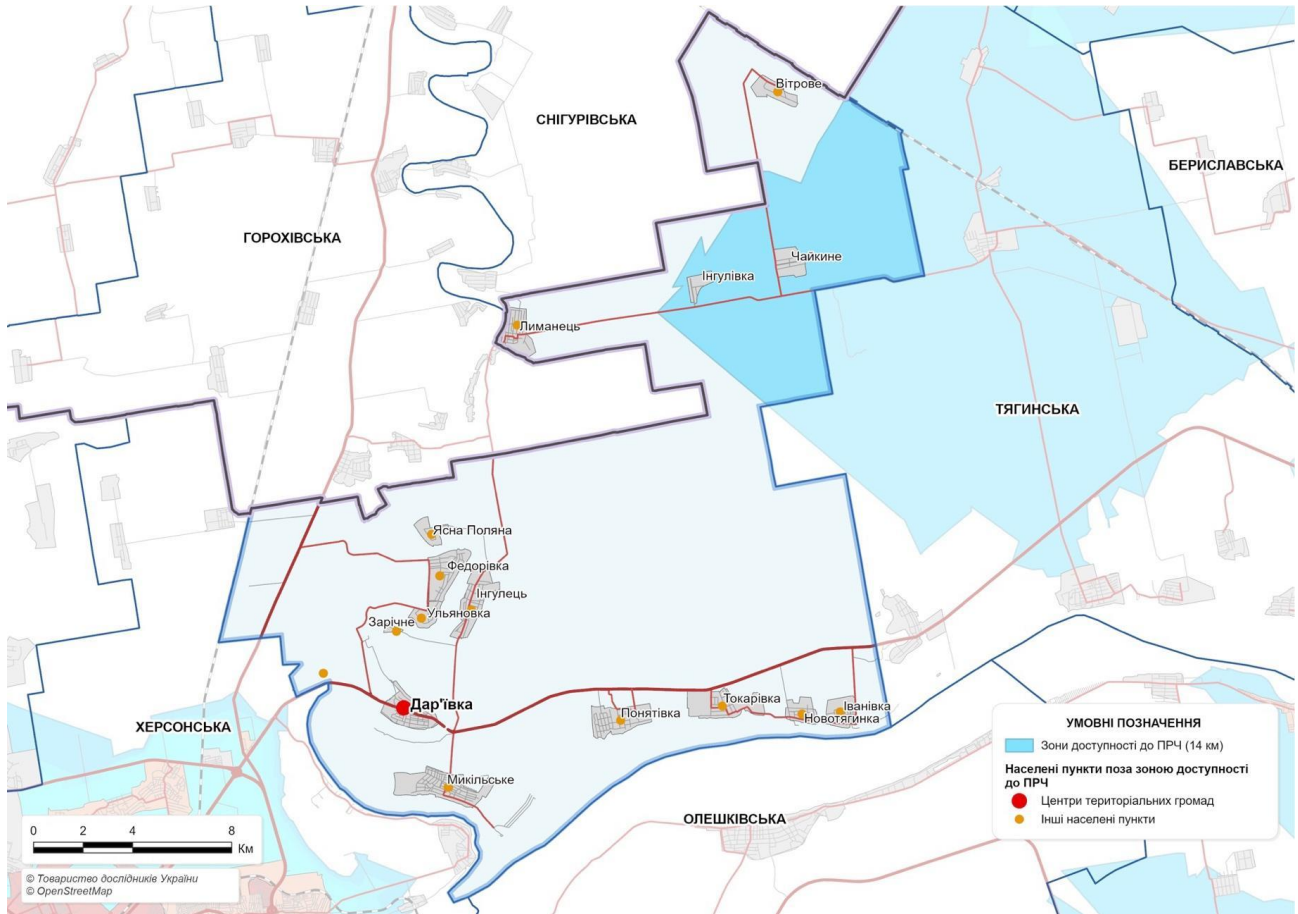
LIFE SAFETY INFRASTRUCTURE: 2021



Dariivska hromada

Brief description of fire safety in the hromada	There are no fire and rescue units within the hromada. In general, 2 out of 15 settlements of the hromada are outside the 20-minute accessibility to fire and rescue units, 95% of the population of the hromada live outside the 20-minute accessibility zone to the first-aid station
General level of technogenic safety of the hromada	Low level of organization of emergency response with an above-average potential for technogenic hazards in the hromada. The hromada primarily needs to increase the number of emergency response forces
Brief description of technogenic safety in the hromada	There are no emergency response units within the hromada, but there are 7 man-made hazards on the territory of the hromada: 6 are fire and explosion hazardous and 1 is a chemical hazardous facility

Dariivska hromada EMERGENCY RESPONSE FORCES MAP

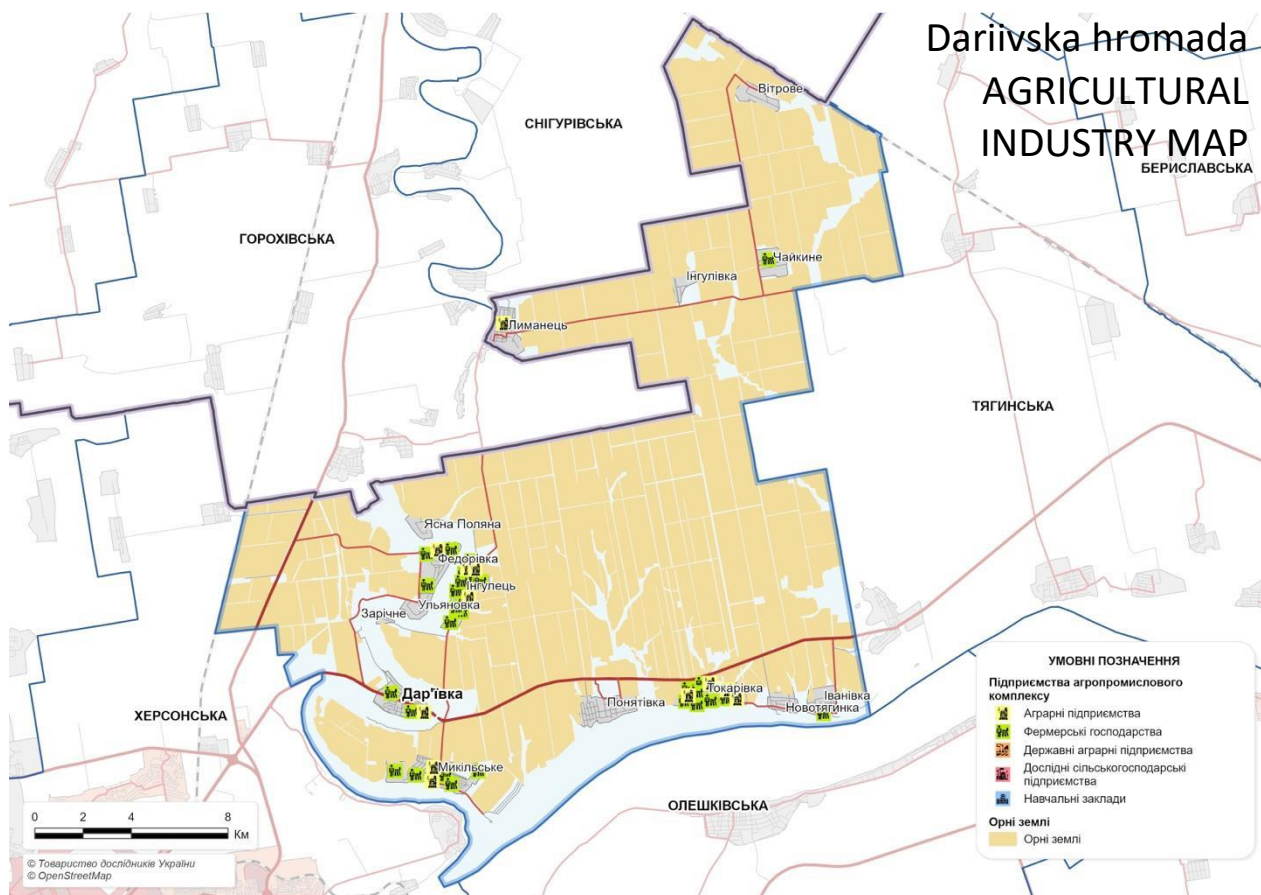
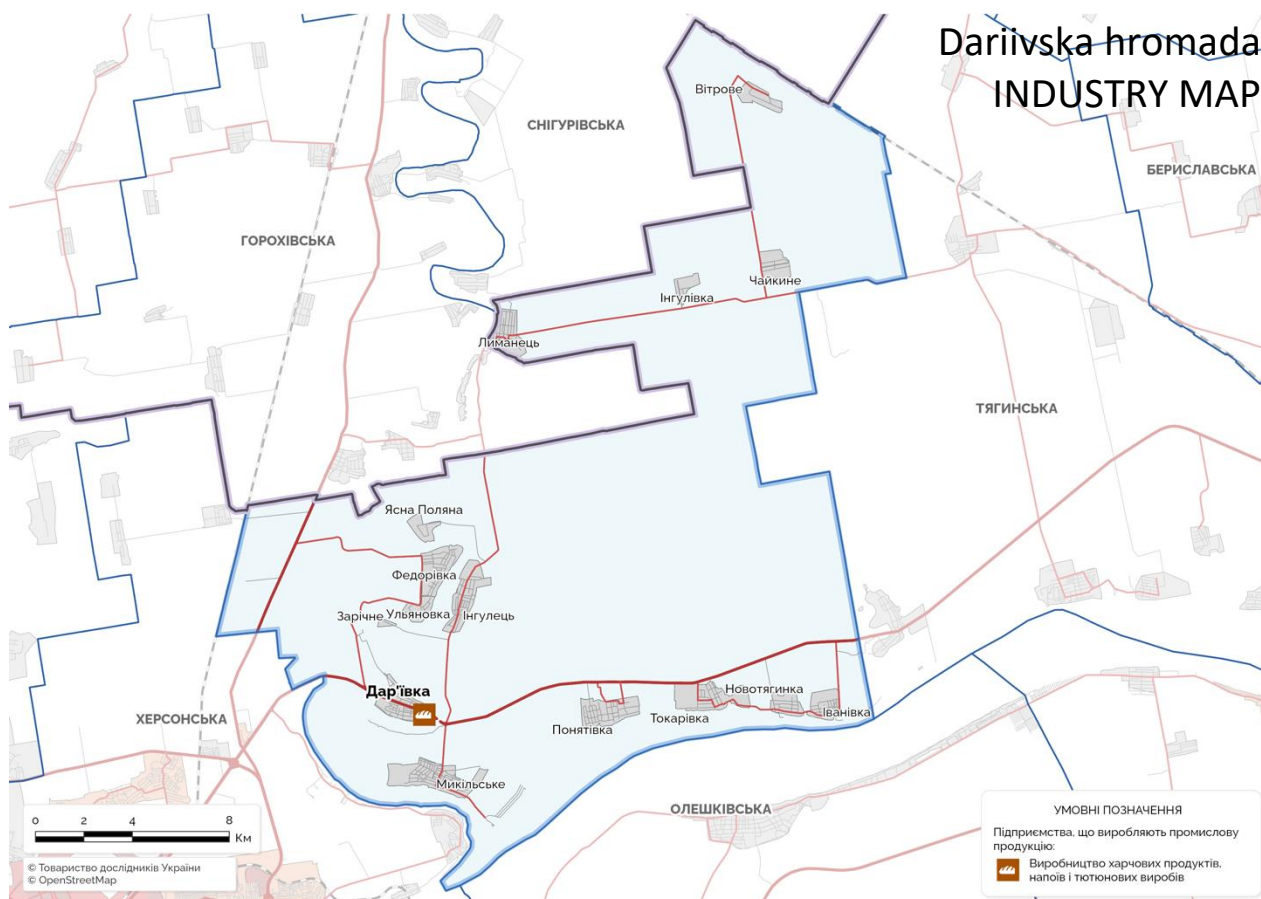


ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN PEACETIME

Dariivska hromada



Brief description of the industrial development of hromada	There is one industrial enterprise within the hromada - SUNLIGHT Limited Liability Company. It produces food products
Brief description of the energy complex of hromada	Two solar power plants are located within the hromada (Poniativka site and Frey Rooftop site) with a total capacity of 19.23 MW
Brief description of the agricultural sector	There are 62 registered agricultural enterprises within the hromada, including 20 agricultural enterprises, 41 farms, and 1 educational institution.
Preferred specialization in crop production	Millet, spring barley, winter barley, winter wheat, sunflower, spring rapeseed, winter rape, spring wheat
Predominant specialization in livestock farming	Missing
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 alternative energy, industrial and agricultural facilities. The total area of the plots is 49.2 hectares. An Investment Passport of Dariivka hromada with a list of investment-attractive sites has been developed (https://daryivska-gromada.gov.ua/news/1718355890/)



CULTURAL HERITAGE AND PEACETIME TOURISM ACTIVITIES

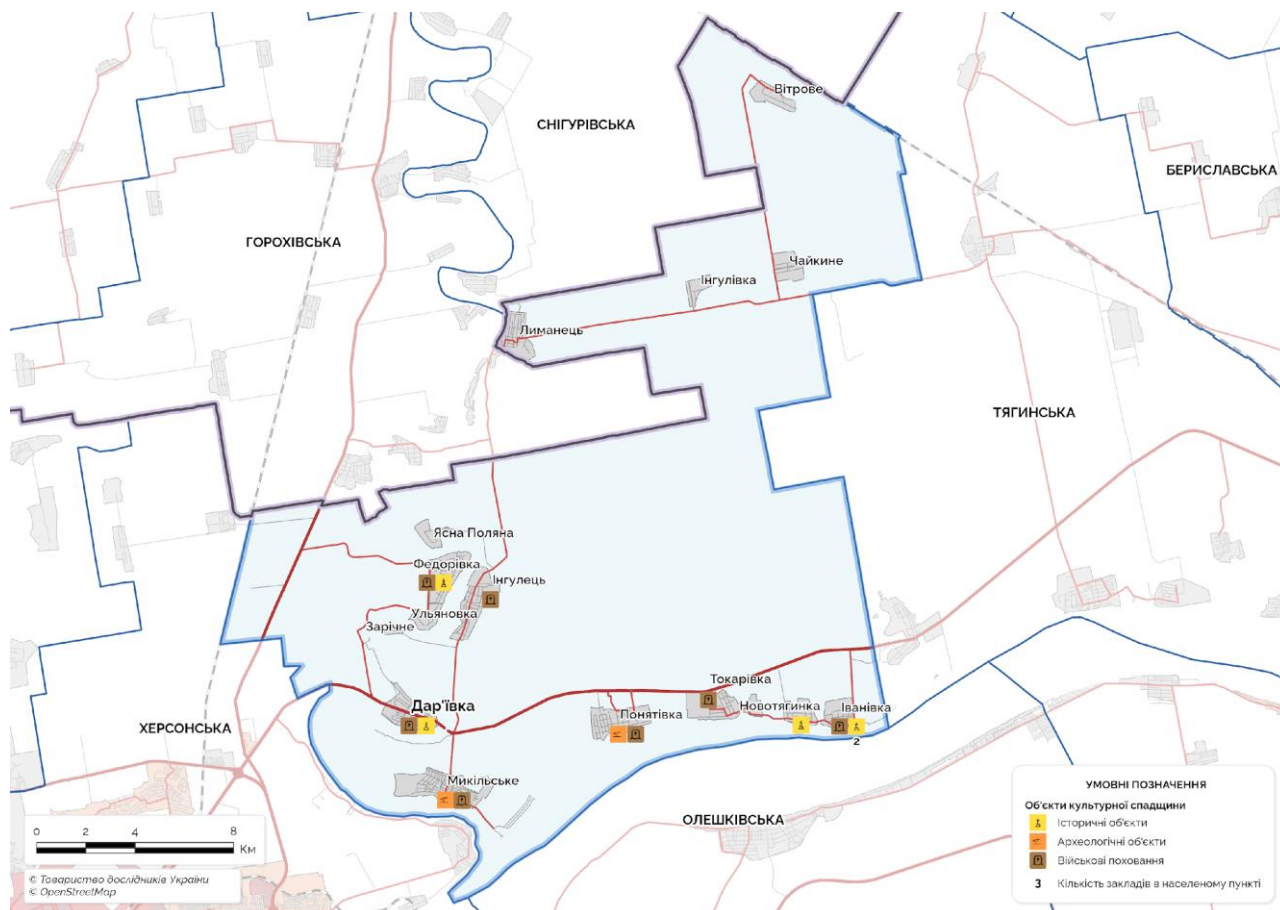


Dariivska hromada

Total number of cultural heritage sites	14
Brief description of cultural heritage in the hromada	There are 7 military burials within the Dariivska hromada, namely: The mass grave of the Red Army soldiers (Tokarivka village), the mass grave of the Red Army soldiers (pilots) (Ivanivka village), the mass grave of the Red Army soldiers and the monument in honor of the soldiers-fellow villagers (Dariivka village), the mass grave of the Red Army soldiers and the monument in honor of the soldiers-fellow villagers (Inhulets village). Inhulets, the mass grave of the Red Army soldiers and the monument in honor of the soldiers-fellow villagers (Mykilske village), the mass grave of the Red Army soldiers and the monument in honor of the soldiers-fellow villagers (Poniativka village), the graves of the Red Army soldiers and the monument in honor of the soldiers-fellow villagers (Fedorivka village). There are 5 historical sites in the hromada, namely: A memorial sign to the victims of the Holodomor of 1932-1933, 1946-1947 and political repressions (Fedorivka village), the house where the Hero of the Soviet Union P. Chepinoha was born (Ivanivka village), a monument in honor of soldiers-fellow villagers (Ivanivka village), a monument in honor of soldiers-fellow villagers (Novotyanka village). There are also 2 archaeological sites within the hromada: Ponyativka burial ground in Ponyativka village (II millennium BC - II millennium AD) and Reprynske settlement in Mykilske village (XII - XI centuries BC), which are attractive and potentially attractive sites for tourism development in the hromada. Dariivska hromada has an underdeveloped tourist infrastructure. Tourism facilities within the hromada are located unevenly, mainly in the south of the hromada
Tourist routes that run through the territory of the hromada	Missing

Dariivska hromada

TOURISM AND CULTURAL HERITAGE MAP



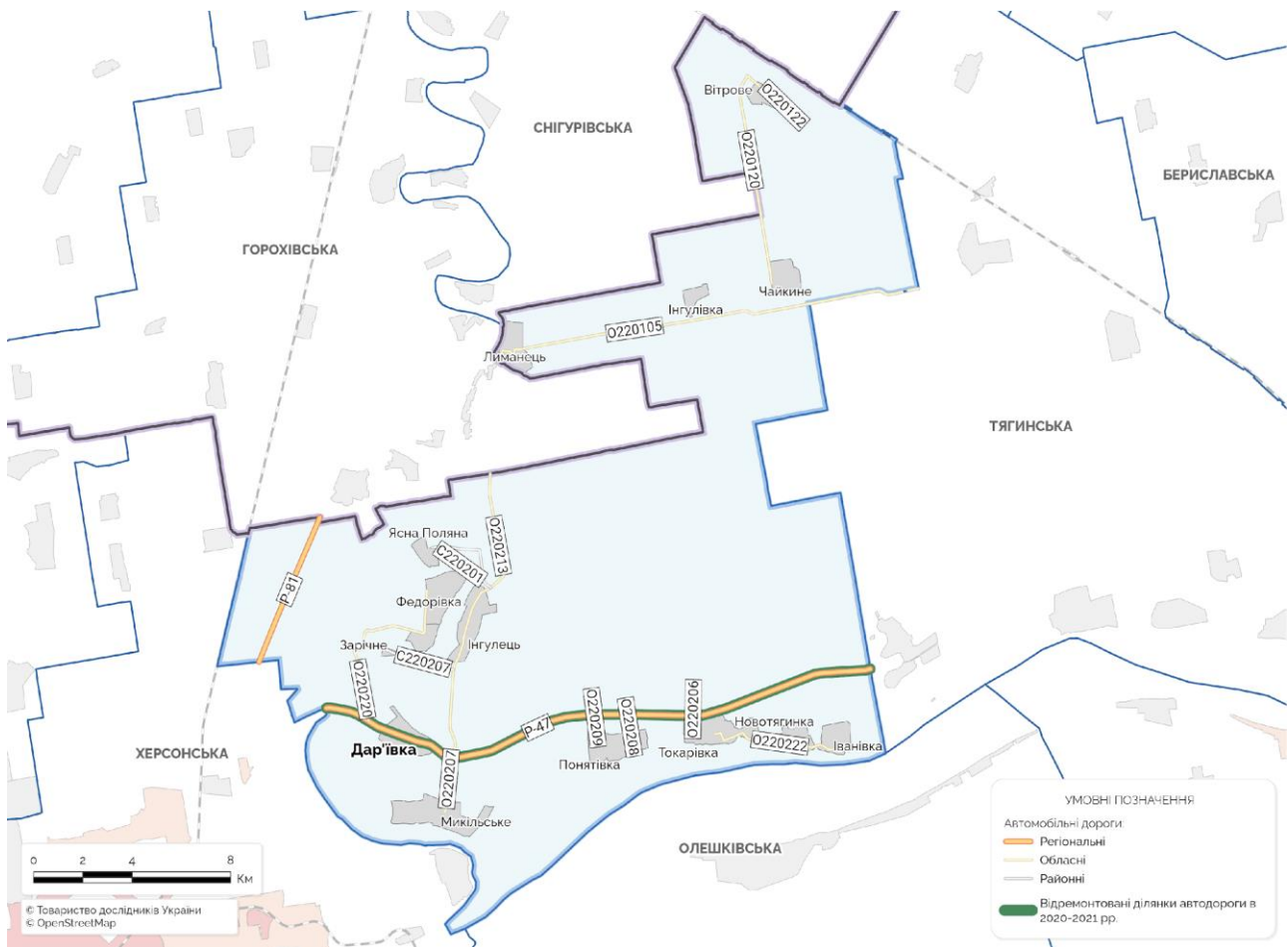
TRANSPORTATION INFRASTRUCTURE: 2021



Dariivska hromada

Brief description of the road network	The total length of roads of state and local importance in the hromada is about 139 km, thus the density of roads in the hromada is 0.315 km/sq. km (average for the oblast). The roads of regional (62.4%) and regional significance (30.7%) have the longest length within the hromada. During 2020-2021, 38.31 km of roads of state and local importance were repaired in the hromada, which is 27.5% of their total length in the hromada
Brief description of the availability of bus passenger transportation in hromada	12 out of 15 (80%) settlements of the hromada have regular bus service (including the center of the hromada), which is 89% of the population of the hromada. There are 48 intra-regional bus routes and 48 transit routes from Kherson. Also, 11 interregional transit routes pass through the territory of the hromada

Dariivska hromada TRANSPORT NETWORK MAP



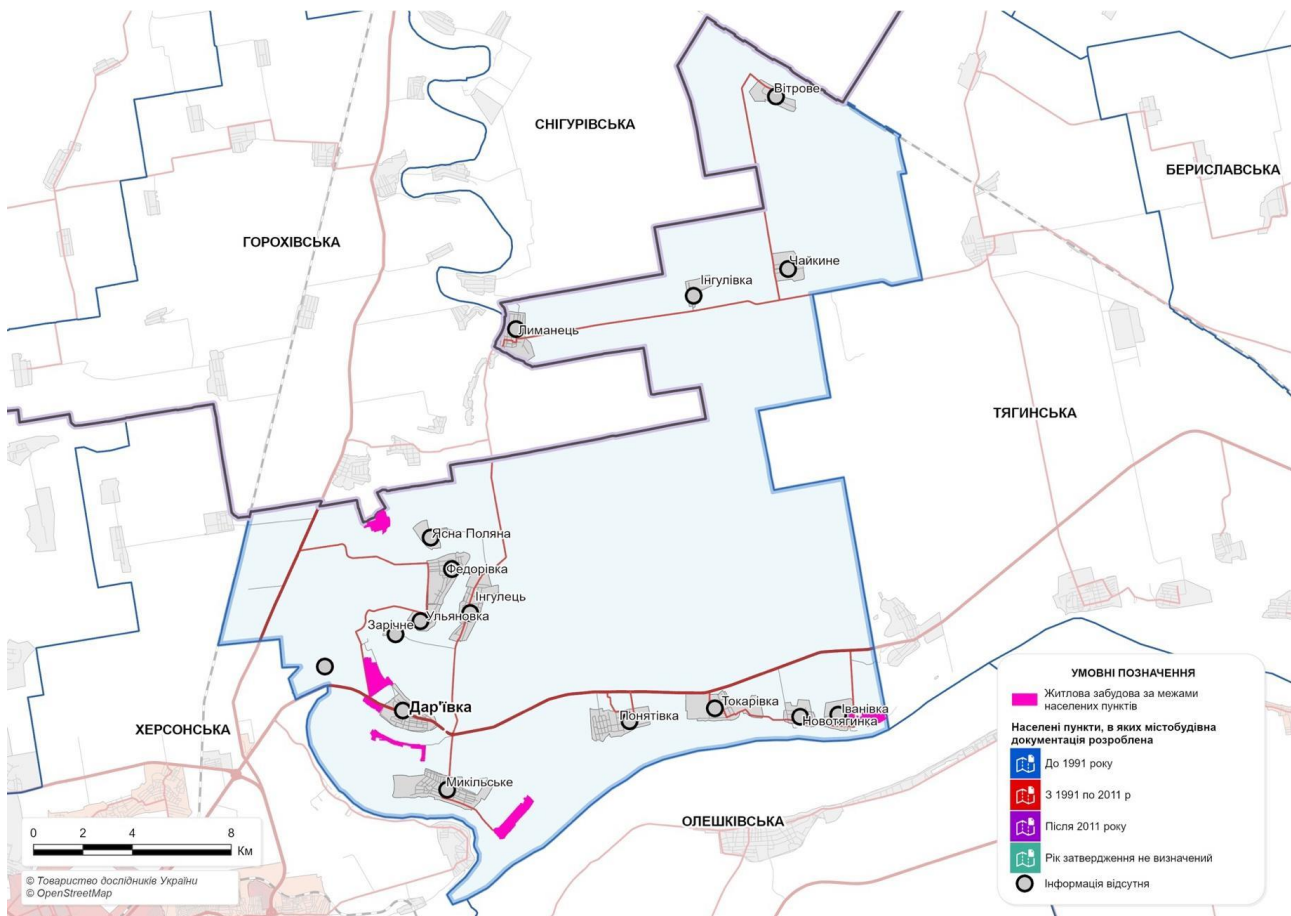
URBAN DEVELOPMENT OF THE TERRITORY: 2021



Dariivska hromada

Current state of approval of urban planning documentation (UDP) in hromada	No data 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 421.7 thousand square meters, the total provision of housing in the hromada is 30.3 square meters per person. The estimated number of apartments/residential estates is 6622 units, the provision of apartments/residential estates per 1 person in the hromada is 0.48. 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 16 villages with a population of 13909 thousand people, including one village with a population of less than 50 people. The total area of built-up territories within the hromada is 23.65 square kilometers, the area of settlements is 24.16 square kilometers. The area of residential development outside of settlements is 3,806 square kilometers, which is 15.75% of the total area of settlements in the hromada. In general, the hromada has an above-average level of urban development of the territory, and the potential for urban development of the territory of the hromada can be characterized as a high level of increase

Dariivska hromada SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT MAP



CONSEQUENCES OF THE WAR AND POST-WAR DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY



Dariivska hromada

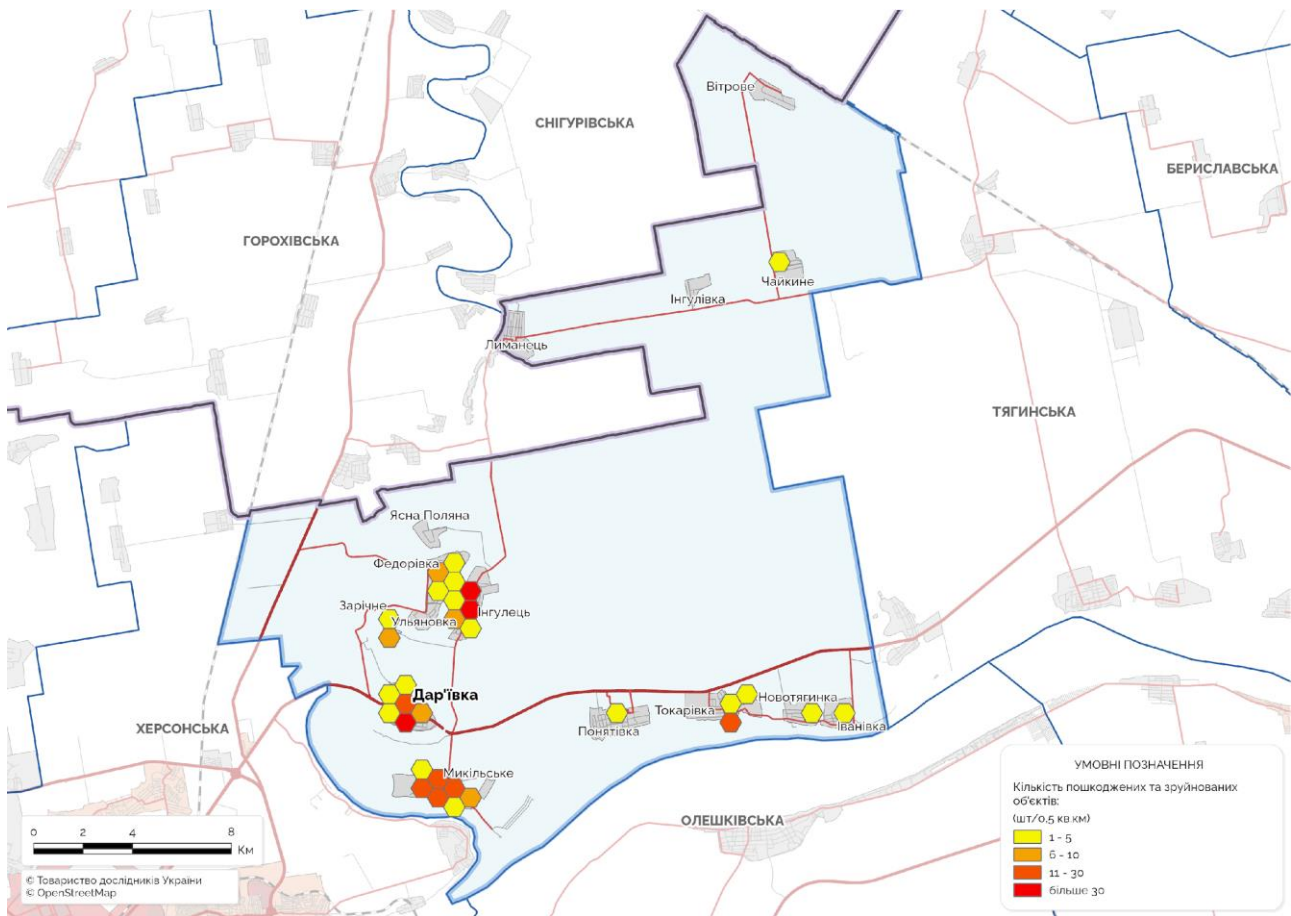
Period of temporary occupation by Russian troops	The Dariivka settlement hromada was under occupation from March 01 to November 11, 2022. After the de-occupation and to this day, almost the entire territory of the Dariivka settlement hromada remains the territory of possible hostilities, and Novotyanka, Ivanivka, Tokarivka, Poniativka, Mykilske villages are classified as active hostilities areas where state electronic information resources operate
Consequences of the military invasion of Russia	During the occupation and active hostilities after de-occupation, the territory and population of the Dariivka hromada suffered significant losses - destruction of housing and infrastructure, human casualties, massive displacement and population decline, and distortion of the age structure of the population. The scale of war damage within the Dariivka hromada as of September 2023 amounted to almost 400 objects (about 3% of the total number of registered damages in the de-occupied territories). However, the direct location of the hromada on the front line determines the continuation of losses and the increase in the consequences of hostilities, and as of February 2025, the number of damaged objects had already reached 1822. In terms of damage and direct losses as of February 2025, in total, 13 out of 15 settlements within the hromada have been damaged. Destruction was recorded in almost all settlements, except for the villages of Vitrove and Inhulivka. The damage has affected 1,770 private households, 17 apartment buildings and 35 communal and social infrastructure facilities. These include healthcare facilities, educational institutions, administrative buildings, cultural and tourism facilities, etc. In particular, 5 primary healthcare facilities, 7 educational institutions, and 10 cultural and tourism facilities were damaged. The majority of the damage - 51.6% - was caused by other actions of Russian troops, 46.9% - by ammunition, and 1.5% - by rockets. The villages of Poniativka, Tokarivka, Novotyanka, Ivanivka, and Mykilske were the most affected by targeted rocket attacks. Poniativka, Tokarivka, Novotyanka, Ivanivka, Mykilske suffered the most damage in terms of the scale of the damage: more than 80% of the damaged objects are concentrated there. It is worth noting that the occupiers primarily tried to destroy these most populous settlements, as well as the social infrastructure of the population. In particular, Inhulets, Mykilskyi, Tokarivskyi, Fedorivskyi, Dariivskyi lyceums, Novotiahynskyi gymnasium and Tokarivskyi kindergarten, as well as 5 village cultural centers and village clubs, 3 primary health care centers, Tokarivskyi village council were damaged or destroyed within the hromada. In the administrative center of the hromada, Dariivka, and the second largest village before the war, Mykilske, the destruction of residential buildings, including apartment buildings, was recorded. The highest concentration of damages (on average, in the settlements that suffered destruction, it is 6 objects per 100 people of the existing population as of 01.09.23), more than 35 per 100 people, is in the villages of Zarichne and Yasna Polyana.

The consequences of the war on the demographic situation in Dariivka are very significant. After the de-occupation, in 2023, despite the large-scale destruction and difficult security situation, certain positive trends were observed. Thus, while in April 2023 the hromada's population amounted to only 43.5% of the pre-war population, in September 2023 it was already 49.5%. In 5 settlements, the demographic increase from April to September 2023 ranged from 10 to 31%. At the same time, more than 20% - in such settlements as Yasna Polyana, Ulyanovka, Zarichne. Overall, as of September 2023, about 50% of the pre-war population lived in the settlements. However, the deterioration of the security situation led to the fact that by the beginning of 2025, only 34% of the pre-war population remained in the hromada.

As of September 2023, in 5 villages the share of the pre-war population was 62-72% (Yasna Polyana, Ulyanovka, Lymanets, Chaikino, Inhulets), in 4 villages the share of the pre-war population was only 20-28% (Novotyanka, Ivanivka, Tokarivka, Poniativka). And in January 2025, only Yasna Polyana village had more than 78% of the pre-war population, while 2 settlements (Novotyanka, Ivanivka) were completely depopulated, and Tokarivka and Poniativka villages had only 1.3% and 6.5% of the pre-war population, respectively. Such contrasts are primarily explained by the remoteness/proximity of the settlement to the direct front line. The deformation of the age structure is also significant: on average, the share of children and adolescents in the hromada is 8.5% at the beginning of 2025, the working-age population is 43.6%, and people over the working age are 47.9%. In 4 settlements, the share of people over the working age is 55-66%, and in 3 settlements there are no children and adolescents.

All these are signs of both direct losses of human capital and demographic losses that are still difficult to fully assess. 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.

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



Postwar recovery	Immediately after the de-occupation of the Dariivska hromada, the restoration of critical infrastructure began: power grids, roads, water pipes, mobile and Internet communications. In total, 10 reconstruction projects have been launched in the hromada with a total amount of UAH 113.7 million in such sectors as education, industry, trade and services, social protection, transportation, healthcare, water, sanitation and waste management, among others: - major repairs and modernization of the canteen and food service unit of the Lyceum in Lymanets - creation of 2 mobile brigades for rapid response to emergencies caused by military operations; - ensuring restoration works and provision of quality services in the field of solid waste management, demolition waste, and landscaping by strengthening the material base of the Transport Enterprise; - developing the system of social services, purchasing a social bus and a social taxi; - establishing a social laundry and purchasing equipment for a rehabilitation center on the basis of the Center for Social Services; - overhaul of the water supply system in the village of Lymanets; - new construction of a civil defense facility for the Fedorivka Lyceum; - increasing the energy independence of the Dariivka rural hromada by setting up a fuel briquette production facility. In addition to the reconstruction and repair of the residential sector, the list of urgent measures includes the reconstruction of healthcare facilities and the restoration and rebuilding of the educational network. Other necessary measures include the reconstruction and restoration of irrigation systems and the implementation of the investment project for the construction of the Prydniprovskia Wind Farm. The long-term post-war development strategy, as for all de-occupied territories, should include: 1) preservation and restoration of human potential, return of people who have gone abroad and internally displaced persons; 2) restoration of the hromada's economy as a whole and stable growth of the hromada's competitiveness; 3) creation of jobs and permanent sources of income generation, encouragement of programs to support and develop entrepreneurship; 4) development of the system of social services provision, taking into account new needs, new social categories and specifics of the demographic structure of the population; 5) eliminating the consequences of environmental transformation as a result of hostilities; 6) reconstruction of settlements, taking into account: the real needs of people, landscape features of the hromada territory, principles of environmental friendliness and aesthetics.
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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
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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 ТЕХНОГЕННОЇ БЕЗПЕКИ
ЗАЛІЗНИЦЯ 	ЖИТЛОВИЙ ФОНД 	ГЕНЕРАЛЬНІ ПЛАНИ НАСЕЛЕНИХ ПУНКТІВ 	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