



Velykooleksandrivska

hromada and challenges of wartime

Atlas of conditions and resources

Second edition, supplemented



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



ТОВАРИСТВО
ДОСЛІДНИКІВ
УКРАЇНИ



ГІС-портал
Херсонської
області



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

V36

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 KHODOSOVTSYV

Doctor of Geographical Sciences, Professor Mykola BARANOVSKYI

Candidate of Geographical Sciences, Viktor CHEKHNYI

Expert from Velykooleksandrivska hromada:

Yulia RUBAN, Category I Specialist of the Department of Record Keeping and Personnel
Management of the Velykooleksandrivka Village Council

V36 Velykooleksandrivska 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; Velyka Oleksandrivka, 2025. – 38 p.

ISBN 978-617-8670-45-0

Atlas of conditions and resources of the pre-war development and post-war reconstruction of the Velykooleksandrivska 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 978-617-8670-45-0

©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”;

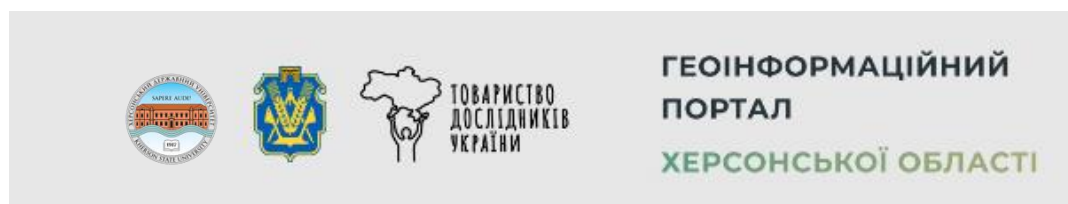
Roman Perkhaliuk – section mapper: “Demographic potential”, “Social sphere: education, medicine, social protection, culture, sports”, “Cultural heritage and peacetime tourism activities”;

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”;

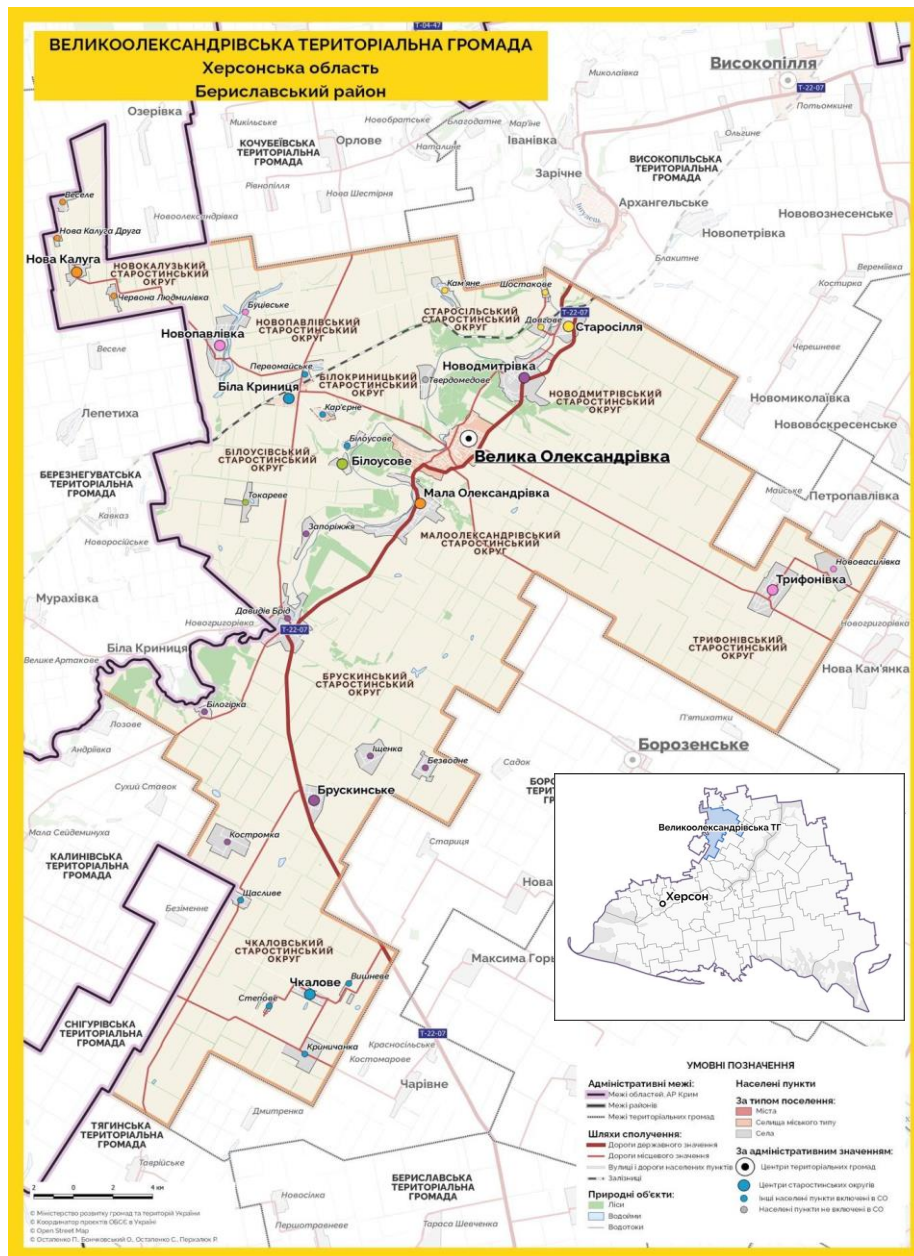
Daria Ostapenko – project designer;

Illia Kravchuk – translator.



Contents

Map of the hromada	5
General characteristics of the hromada	6
Section I. Natural conditions and resources of the pre-war development and post-war reconstruction	
GEOLOGY	7
GEOMORPHOLOGY	8
CLIMATIC CONDITIONS	10
SOILS.....	11
LANDSCAPES AND VEGETATION.....	13
ENVIRONMENTAL STATUS: 2021	15
Section II. Social sphere and demographic potential of the hromada	
DEMOGRAPHICS OF THE PRE-WAR PERIOD	18
IMPACT OF WAR ON DEMOGRAPHIC POTENTIAL.....	20
SOCIAL SPHERE: 2021.....	22
LIFE SAFETY INFRASTRUCTURE: 2021	24
Section III. Economic development of the hromada, infrastructure for reconstruction and development	
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN PEACETIME.....	25
CULTURAL HERITAGE AND PEACETIME TOURISM ACTIVITIES	27
TRANSPORTATION INFRASTRUCTURE: 2021.....	29
SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE TERRITORY: 2021	30
CONSEQUENCES OF THE WAR AND POST-WAR DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY	32



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. Decolonization resulted in changes in the names of settlements and starosta districts:

- Nova Kaluga village - Mykhailiv village
- Nova Kaluga Second village - Novomykhailiv village
- Chkalove village - Stistke village
- Novokaluzsko-Novopavlivskiy starosta district - Mykhailivsko-Novopavlivskiy starosta
- Chkalovskiy starosta district - Stiikivskiy starosta district

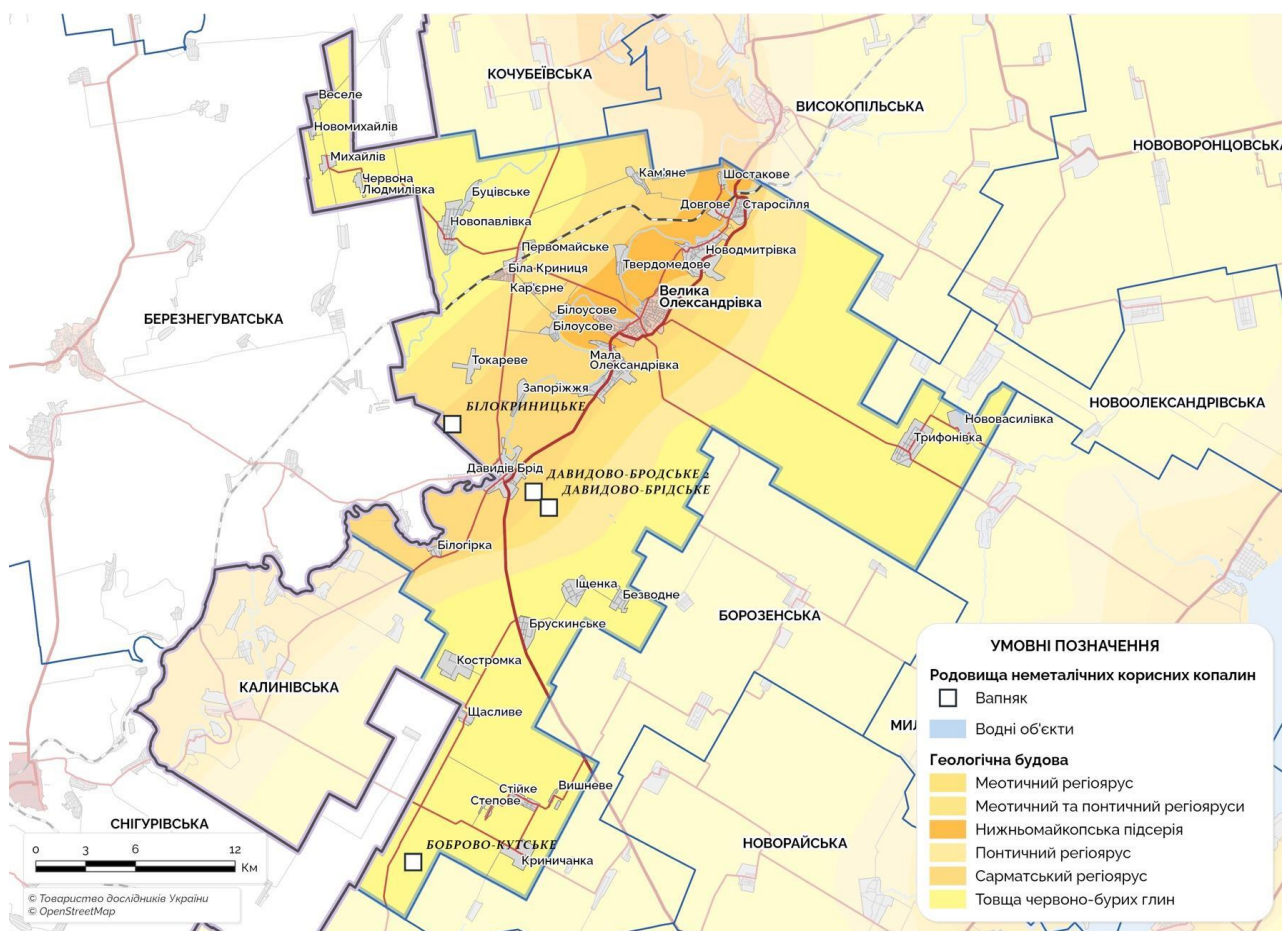
GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE HROMADA (2021)

Name of the hromada	Velykooleksandrivska
Type of hromada	selyshche hromada
Oblast	Kherson
Rayon	Beryslav
Area (square kilometers)	865,40
Number of starosta districts	8
Number of cities	0
Number of settlements	3
Number of villages	31
Population (2021, thousand people)	16,5
Number of IDPs (01.01.2024)	18,40
Population, including IDPs (01.01.2024)	-29,9
Hromada population density (persons/square kilometer)	9105,0
Average population growth 2001-2021 (%)	3692,00
Working age population (persons, as of 01.01.2022)	3104,0
Population over working age (persons, as of 01.01.2022)	42,20
Population under the working age (persons, as of 01/01/2022)	0,35
Hromada budget (2021, general fund excluding intergovernmental transfers, UAH million)	35 200,60
Hromada tax capacity index	0,00
Basic grant to the hromada (UAH thousand)	1

Velykooleksandrivska hromada

Total number of fields within the hromada	3
Deposits of fossil fuels	Missing
Non-metallic mineral deposits	Limestone (Bilokrynytsia, Davydovo-Bridske, Zaporizhzhia)
Groundwater deposits	Missing
Brief description of mineral resources in the territorial	There are four limestone deposits within hromada (Bilokrynytsia, Davydovo-Bridske, Zaporizhzhia), of which Zaporizhzhia is not being developed as of 2021

Velykooleksandrivska hromada GEOLOGICAL STRUCTURE AND MINERAL RESOURCES MAP



Velykooleksandrivska hromada

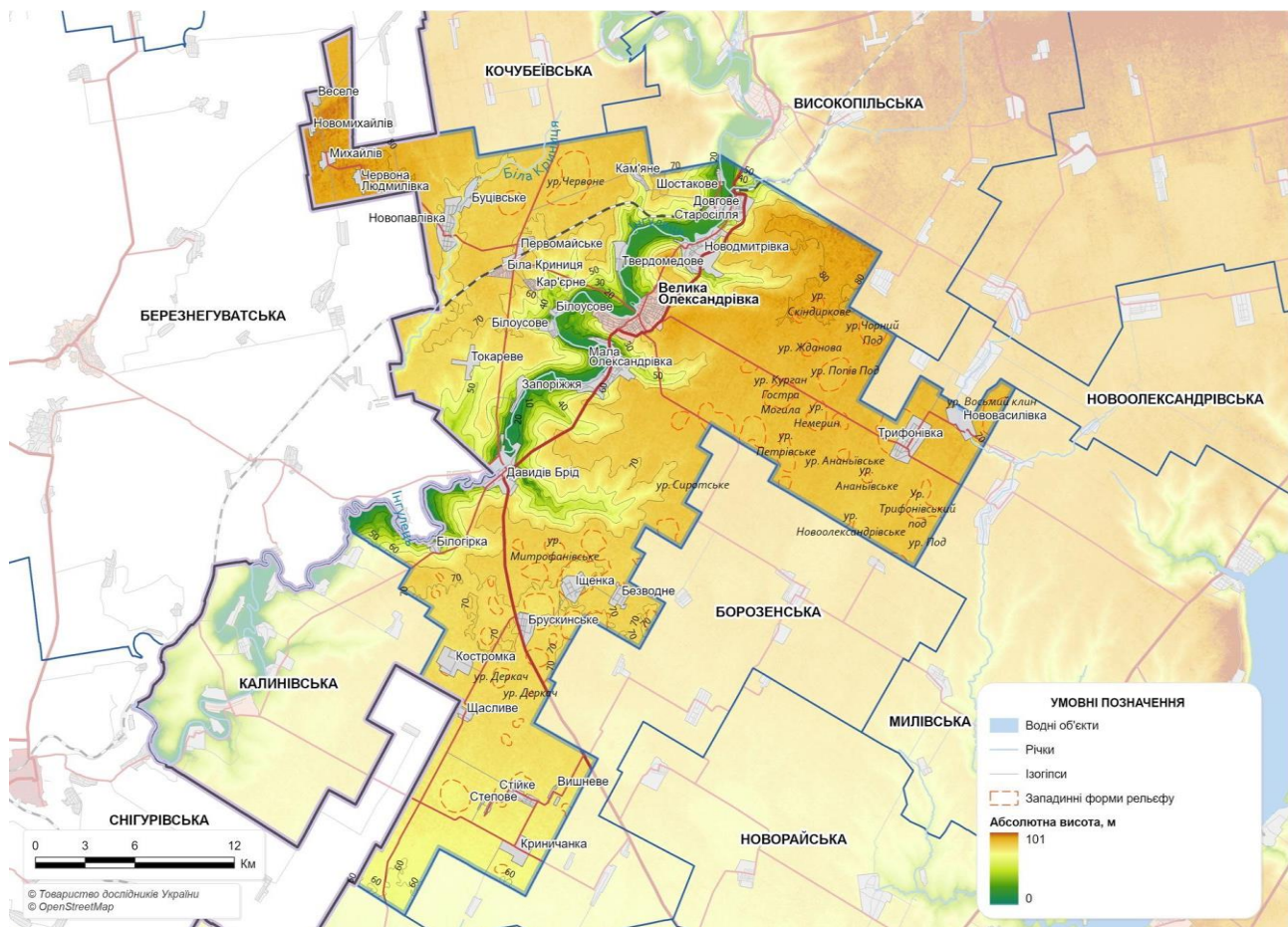
Average height, m	65,1
Minimum height, m	0,5
Maximum height, m	87
Height amplitude, m	87
Flat area (%)	88,77
Very gentle slopes (%)	9,26
Gentle slopes (%)	1,54
Slightly downhill slopes (%)	0,38
Downhill slopes (10%)	0,05
Strongly sloping slopes (%)	0
Average vertical disaggregation (m/km ²)	13,5
Average slope steepness (°)	0,76
Average horizontal disaggregation (km/km ²)	0,32
Geomorphological map (brief description in the context of hromada)	The hromada is located within the Bug-Dnipro loess Plain, which includes a stratified-denudation subhorizontal flat plain on the Neogene sediments (84% of the hromada area), complicated by the Inhulets River Valley (26% of the hromada area). The Inhulets River Valley includes three floodplain terraces and a floodplain (200-800 m wide on average). In the eastern part of the hromada and on the high flat plateau, there is a developed depression relief represented by rounded pods, podo-like depressions and steppe saucers with a total area of 6489.5 hectares (7% of the hromada area). The largest pods are located near Tryfonivka village. One pod (Chervone site) and a pod-like depression are also located on the interfluve between Butsivske and Kamiane villages. The gully and ravine relief is developed in the Inhulets valley, on both sides of the river. Usually, these are relatively short (up to 5-7 km), deep (up to 30-50 m deep) gullies
Hypsometric map (brief description in the context of hromada)	Average height within the hromada: 65,1 m. Maximum height: 87 m (eastern outskirts of Novomykhailiv village). Minimum height: 0.5 m (water's edge of the Inhulets River). Amplitude of heights: 86.5 m (the highest in the oblast).

Map of slopes (brief description by hromada)

The hromada's territory is characterized by a predominantly flat terrain: 88.8% of the hromada's area is flat, and the remaining 11.2% is sloping. The largest areas are occupied by very gentle slopes (1-3°) - 9.3%; fewer gentle slopes (3-5°) - 1.5%. Slightly and steeply sloping slopes (over 5°) are confined to the Inhulets river valley and the ravine and gully network.

Velykooleksandrivska hromada

PHYSICAL MAP



CLIMATIC CONDITIONS

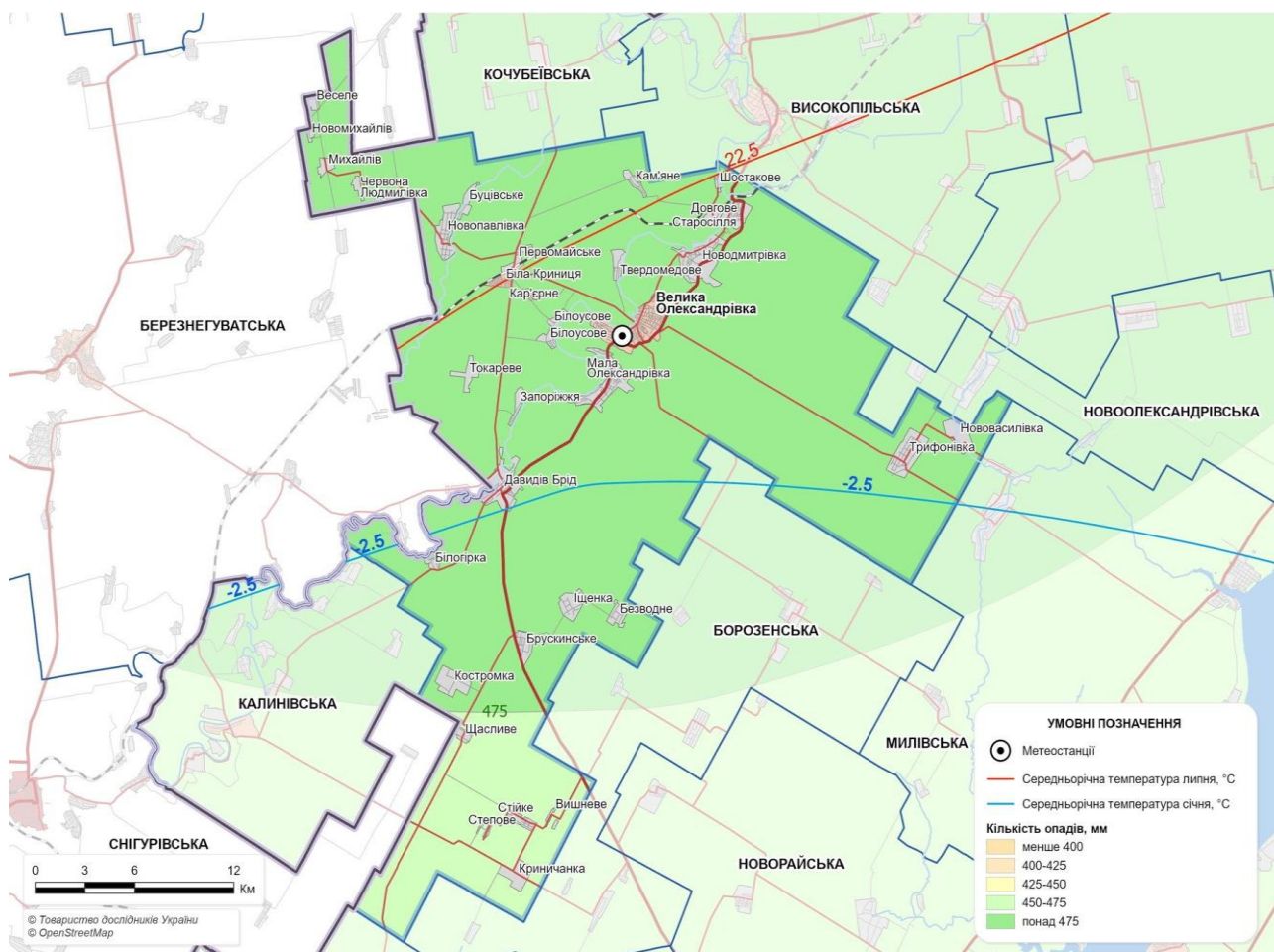


Velykooleksandrivska hromada

Brief description of the climatic conditions of the hromada

The average annual temperature is $+9.6...+10.1^{\circ}\text{C}$. Average temperature in January: $-2,2...-2,8^{\circ}\text{C}$. Average temperature in July: $+22.5...+23.0^{\circ}\text{C}$. Average annual rainfall: 470-500 mm. The lowest recorded temperature: -31°C . The highest recorded temperature: $+39^{\circ}\text{C}$. The hromada is located on the border of two agroclimatic zones: very arid, moderately hot with mild winters and arid very warm. There is a stationary weather station in Velyka Oleksandrivka

Velykooleksandrivska hromada CLIMATE MAP



SOILS

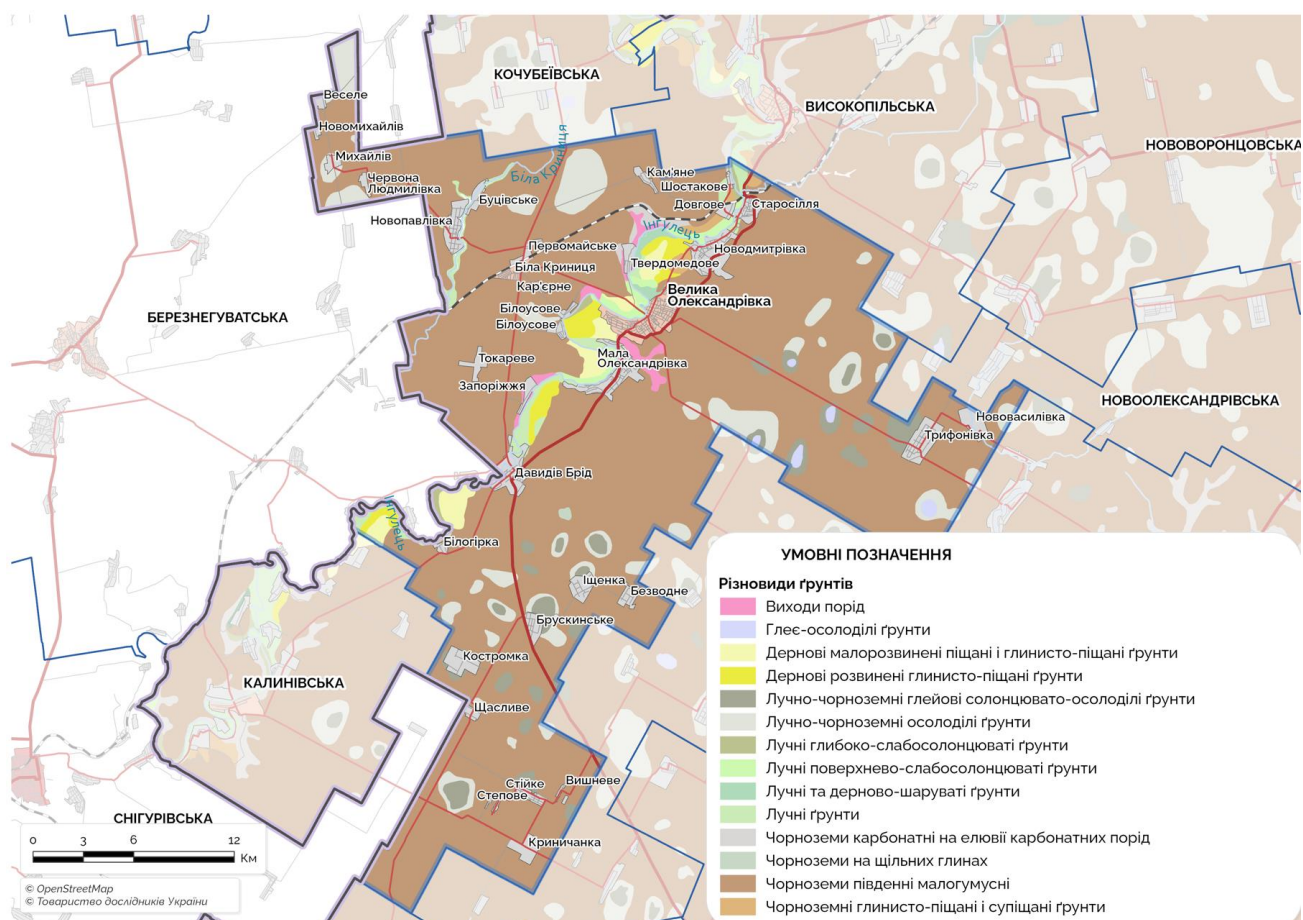
Velykooleksandrivska hromada



Brief description of the vegetation cover of the hromada	The vegetation cover of the hromada is represented by: agrocenoses on the site of forbs–feather grass–fescue steppes and degraded meadows of steppe depressions (702.73 sq. km; 81.16% of the hromada’s area); forbs–grass degraded slightly saline meadows dominated by <i>Festuca valesiaca</i>, brown bentgrass, narrowleaf bluegrass, couch grass, eastern fescue, pepper-saxifrage, <i>Plantago cornuti</i>, and others (44.65 sq. km; 5.16%); ravine oak and oak–ash floodplain broadleaved forests with admixture of field maple, elm, and steppe species (<i>Caragana frutex</i>, blackthorn, <i>Phlomis tuberosa</i>, etc.) (38.43 sq. km; 4.44%); windbreaks with black locust, common oak, green ash, boxelder maple, Norway maple, and others (24.81 sq. km; 2.87%); dry feather grass steppes dominated by Ukrainian feather grass and Lessing feather grass with participation of seaside brome, drooping sage, and others (21.33 sq. km; 2.46%); halophytic desert sage–grass steppes dominated by <i>Stipa capillata</i>, ridged fescue, and <i>Artemisia</i> in a complex with salt marsh vegetation dominated by shrubby camphorosma and others (0.03 sq. km; 0.004%).
Brief description of the soil cover of the hromada	The soil cover of the hromada is represented by southern low-humus chernozems (696 sq.km; 80.36% of the hromada area), meadow-chernozem solod-like soils (58.2 sq.km; 6.72%), meadow-chernozem gleyic solonetzic solod-like soils (29.7 sq.km; 3.43%), meadow soils (21.7 sq.km; 2.51%), turf weakly developed sandy and clay-sandy soils (13.5 sq.km; 1.56%), turf well-developed clay-sandy soils (1.1 sq.km; 1.28%), rock outcrops (8 sq.km; 0.92%), meadow slightly solonetzic surface soils (6.8 sq.km; 0.79%), chernozem clay-sandy and sandy loam soils (4.6 sq.km; 0.53%), meadow and turf-layered soils (3.8 sq.km; 0.43%), carbonate chernozems on carbonate rock eluvium (3.1 sq.km; 0.36%), meadow deeply slightly solonetzic soils (2.9 sq.km; 0.34%), gley-solod-like soils (2.7 sq.km; 0.31%), and chernozems on dense clays (0.5 sq.km; 0.05%).

Velykooleksandrivska hromada

SOIL COVER MAP



LANDSCAPES AND VEGETATION

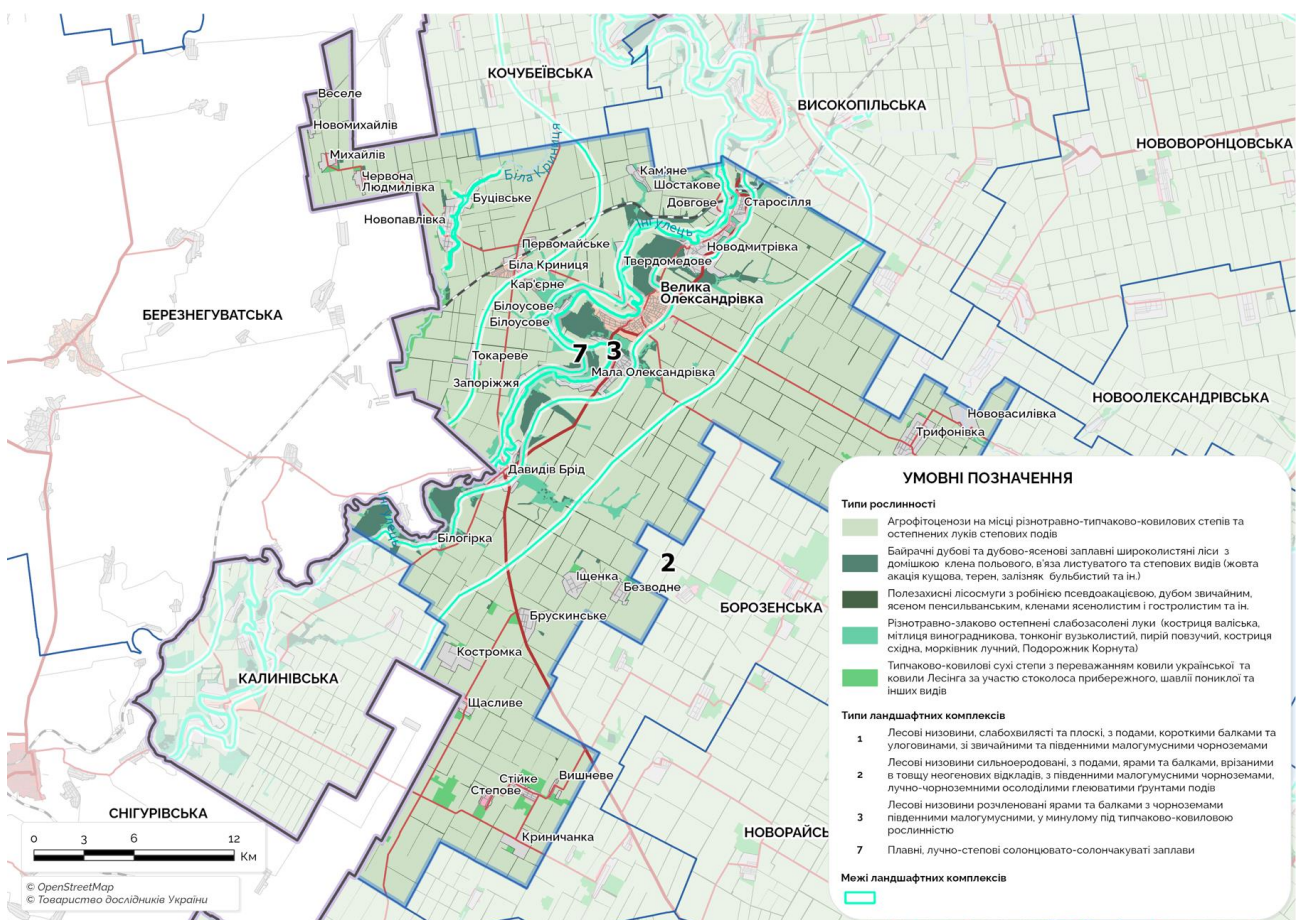
Velykooleksandrivska hromada



Brief description of the landscape structure of the hromada	The landscape structure of the hromada is represented by: strongly eroded loess lowlands with pod depressions, ravines, and gullies incised into the thickness of the Neogene deposits, featuring southern low-humus chernozems and meadow-chernozem solod-like gleyic soils of pod depressions (388.09 sq.km; 44.81% of the hromada area); loess lowlands dissected by ravines and gullies with southern low-humus chernozems, formerly under feather grass–fescue vegetation (247.47 sq.km; 28.57%); slightly undulating and flat loess lowlands with pod depressions, short gullies and hollows, with ordinary and southern low-humus chernozems (147.81 sq.km; 17.07%); and floodplain meadow-steppe solonetzic–saline areas (79.05 sq.km; 9.13%).
Military landscapes of the present in a terraced hromada	The military landscapes of the Velykooleksandrivska hromada are represented by local landscape complexes of military support points (a network of trenches and dugouts) and landscape complexes of caponiers (single trenches for military equipment). There are 480 landscape complexes on the territory of the hromada with a total area of 8.2 hectares and a length of 21.846 km, including: 275 landscape complexes of military support points occupy an area of 7 hectares and have a length of 21.846 km, 205 landscape complexes of caponiers respectively make up 1.2 hectares of the hromada. There are 24 clusters of military landscape complexes clearly localized on the territory of the hromada, which are evenly distributed throughout its territory, except for the northwestern part, where there are mostly remote single landscape complexes of military strongholds. The largest locations of military landscape complexes on the hromada's territory are mostly located near settlements, which indicates that they were formed for the purpose of defending settlements. The largest cluster is located in the north of the hromada, east of the settlement of Starosilie and consists of a network of 77 military landscape complexes, which includes 41 landscape complexes of military support points and 36 landscape complexes of caponiers. The following locations also stand out: north of the settlement of Ishchanka - 68 military landscape complexes, which include 53 landscape complexes of military support points and 15 landscape complexes of caponiers; east of the

settlement of Velyka Oleksandrivka - 45 military landscape complexes, which include 45 landscape complexes of military support points; south of Davydiv Brid settlement - 21 military landscape complexes, which include 12 landscape complexes of military support points and 9 landscape complexes of caponiers; in the vicinity of Velyka Oleksandrivka settlement - 17 military landscape complexes, which include 16 landscape complexes of military strongholds and 1 landscape complex of caponiers

Velykooleksandrivska hromada LANDSCAPE STRUCTURE MAP



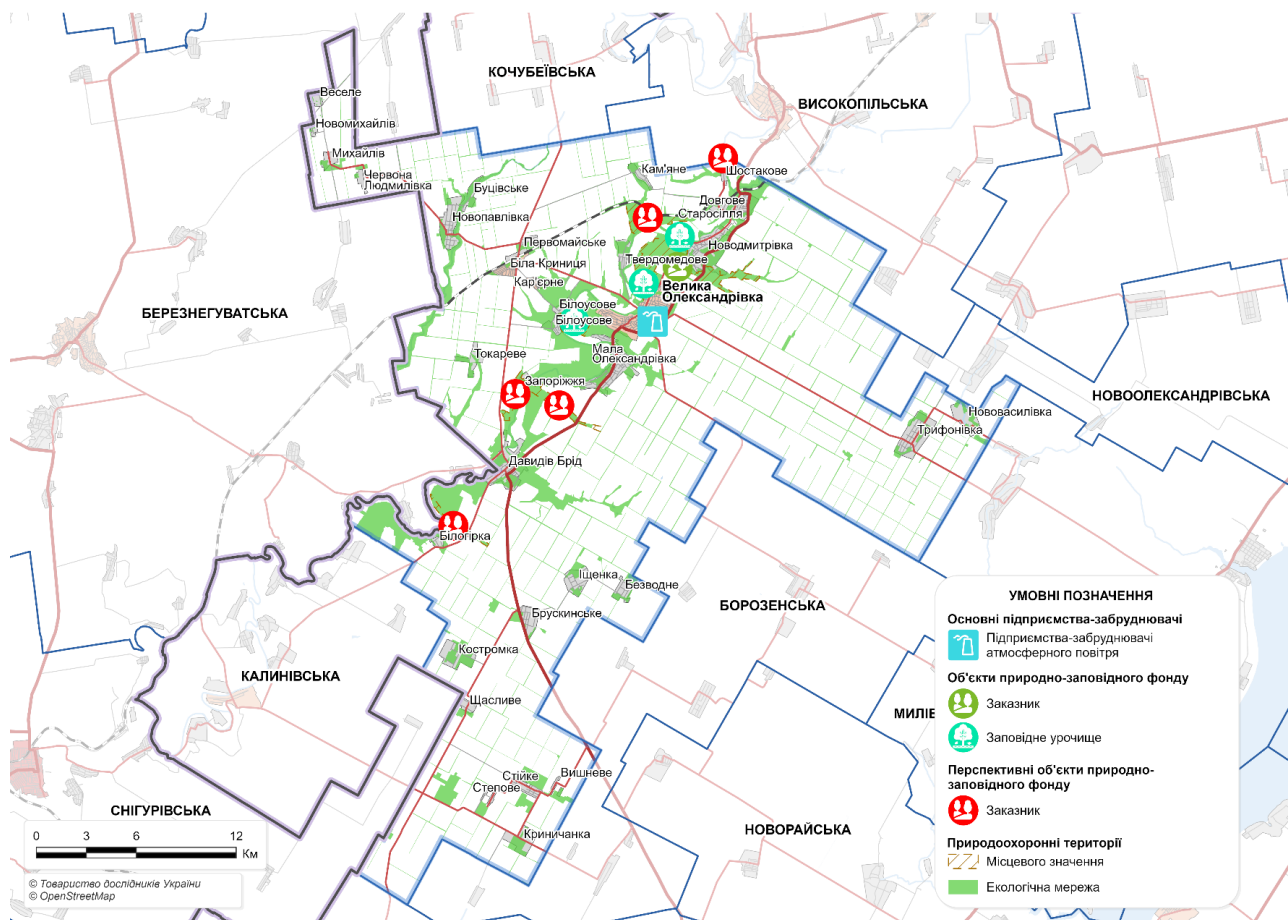
Velykooleksandrivska hromada

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 Inhulets landscape reserve (937 hectares; 1.08% of the hromada area), the Nedohirskyi Forest reserve (216 hectares; 0.25% of the hromada area), the Flying Sands Forest reserve (110 hectares; 0.13% of the hromada area), and the Novodmytrivskyi Forest reserve (23 hectares; 0.03% of the hromada area).
Brief description of prospective objects of the nature reserve fund	The network of prospective objects of the nature reserve fund of local importance on the territory of the hromada is represented by the following: the Bilohirskyi botanical reserve, the Arkhangelskyi botanical reserve, the Balka Kudrumanova botanical reserve, the Popova Yama botanical reserve, the Tverdomedivskyi botanical reserve (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 region. 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 132.01 sq. km (15.25% of the total area of the hromada). The ecological network within the hromada is represented by meadow-steppe territories (65.7 sq. km; 49.77% of the ecological network area); forested territories (38.26 sq. km; 28.98%); windbreaks (24.81 sq. km; 18.79%); sandy territories (0.1 sq. km; 0.08%); and inland waters (3.14 sq. km; 2.38%). Vegetation types include forbs–grass degraded slightly saline meadows dominated by <i>Festuca valesiaca</i>, brown bentgrass, narrowleaf bluegrass, couch grass, eastern fescue, pepper-saxifrage, and others (44.65 sq. km; 33.82%); ravine oak and oak–ash floodplain broadleaf forests with admixture of field maple, elm, and steppe species such as <i>Caragana frutex</i>, blackthorn, <i>Phlomis tuberosa</i>, and others (38.43 sq. km; 29.11%); windbreaks with black locust, common oak, green ash, boxelder maple, Norway maple, and others (24.81 sq. km; 18.79%); dry feather grass steppes dominated by Ukrainian feather grass and Lessing feather grass with seaside brome, drooping sage, and others (21.33 sq. km; 16.16%); and

	halophytic desert sage–grass steppes dominated by <i>Stipa capillata</i>, ridged fescue, <i>Artemisia</i> in a complex with salt marsh vegetation dominated by shrubby camphorosma and others (0.03 sq. km; 0.02%). The landscape structure is represented by strongly eroded loess lowlands with pod depressions, ravines, and gullies incised into the thickness of the Neogene deposits, with southern low-humus chernozems and meadow–chernozem solod-like gleyic soils of pod depressions (28.6 sq. km; 21.67%); loess lowlands dissected by ravines and gullies with southern low-humus chernozems, formerly under feather grass–fescue vegetation (40.6 sq. km; 30.76%); slightly undulating and flat loess lowlands with pod depressions, short gullies, and hollows, with ordinary and southern low-humus chernozems (14.63 sq. km; 11.08%); and floodplain meadow–steppe solonetzic–saline floodplains (45.2 sq. km; 34.24%).
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 Ingultsia Valley” (3920.21 hectares; 4.53% of the hromada area); “Middle Ingultsia Valley” (1907.71 hectares; 2.20% of the hromada area)
Brief description of the environmental situation, forest and land resources	Between 2000 and 2020, the loss of forest plantations in the hromada amounted to 32 hectares. The hromada is dominated by highly eroded soils (63% of the hromada area)
Assessment of environmental pollution within hromada	There is one air polluting enterprise within the hromada (Velykooleksandrivskyi District Branch of PJSC Khersongaz).

Velykooleksandrivska hromada

ECOLOGICAL NETWORK AND POLLUTION MAP



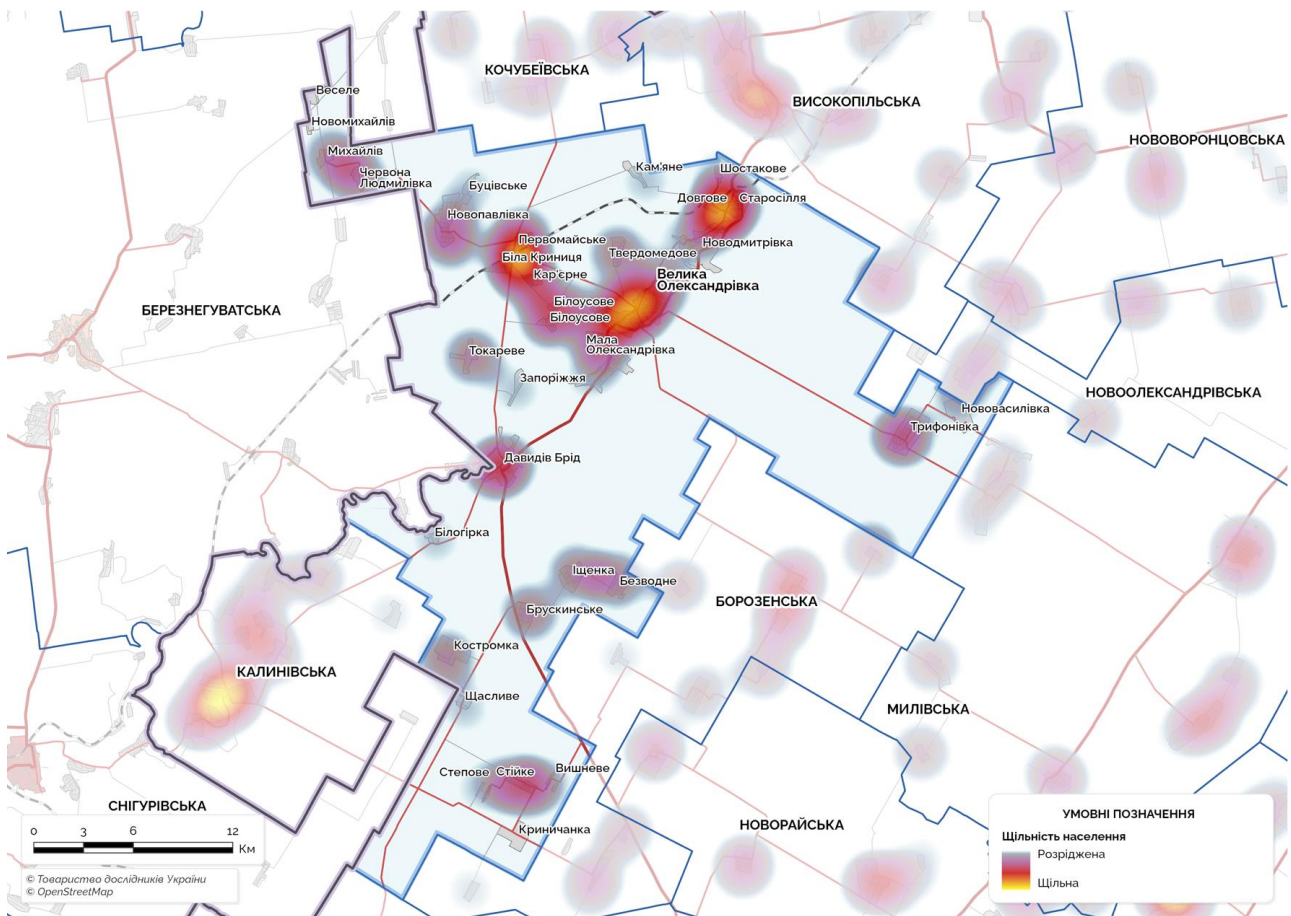
DEMOGRAPHY OF THE PRE-WAR PERIOD

Velykooleksandrivska hromada



Brief description of the demographic potential	As of January 1, 2022, the population of the Velykooleksandrivska hromada amounted to 16239 people living in 34 settlements (of which 3 no longer had a population, but were not deregistered). The Velyka Oleksandrivka hromada was characterized by a high concentration of population in only a few settlements. Thus, more than half (55.12%) of the hromada population was concentrated in the first three settlements by population, and almost 2/3 (65.63%) of the population - in the first five settlements (Velyka Oleksandrivka, Mala Oleksandrivka, Bila Krynytsia, Davydiv Brod and Novodmytrivka villages). In general, the population of the hromada accounted for more than 17% of the population of Beryslav rayon and almost 2% of the population of Kherson oblast in the relevant period. At the beginning of 2022, the population density was almost 19 people per square kilometer, and the density of settlements (with a permanent population) was 3.6 per 100 km². The average distance between settlements is 5.28 km, and the average population of a settlement was 523 people. As of January 1, 2021, the population of the hromada amounted to 16239 people, which is 3450 people less than in 2001. The relative change in the population amounted to 17.52%, which places the hromada in the group with a strong decline. The relative demographic potential of the hromada decreased by 8.87, which is characterized as a strong decrease in the demographic role of the hromada in the population of Kherson oblast. The population density is 18.8 people per square kilometer, which places the hromada in the low-density group. The share of people over the working age is 22.74%, which places the hromada in the group of territorial units with an average share of people of retirement age relative to the average oblast parameter. The burden of this age group on persons of working age reaches 377 persons per 1000 persons of working age, which is below average. The share of the younger group is 20% of the population, which places the hromada in the group of territorial units with an above-average indicator. Children form an extremely high demographic burden at the level of 334 per 1000 people of working age. The total demographic burden is higher than the average in Kherson oblast and amounts to 711 people per 1000 people of working age
Ethnic structure and national artifacts in the hromada	There are 2 ethnic communities within the hromada, namely, Belarusians (Starosilie village) and Roma (Velyka Oleksandrivka village).

Velykooleksandrivska hromada POPULATION DENSITY MAP



IMPACT OF THE WAR ON DEMOGRAPHIC POTENTIAL



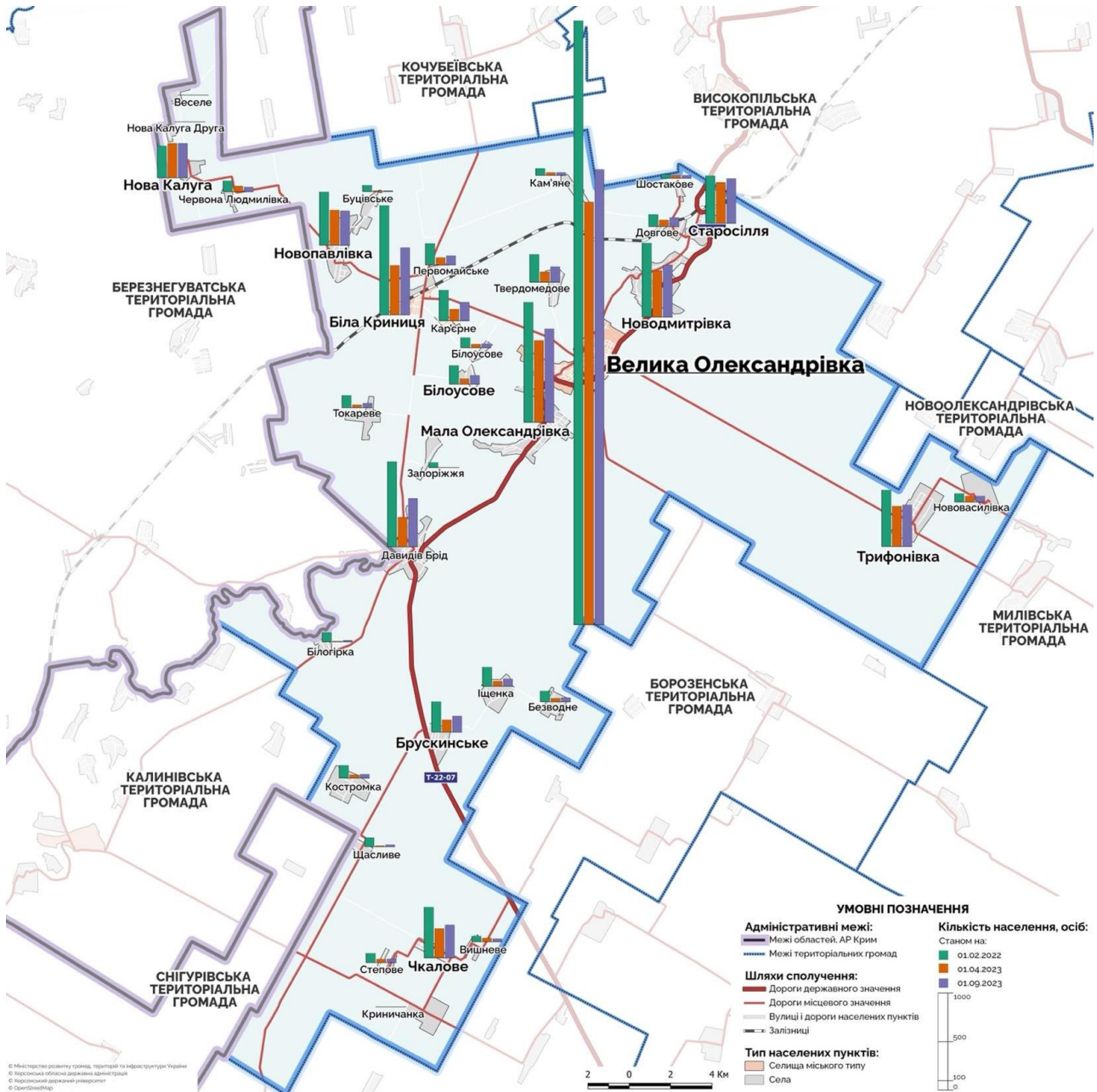
Velykooleksandrivska hromada

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 Velykooleksandrivska hromada caused a catastrophic decline in population. The total decrease was almost 40% as of April 1, 2023. Moreover, four settlements have already lost their population completely (Zaporizhzhia village was added to the villages of Vesele, Krynychanka and Novomykhailiv). One result was an increase in population concentration in the most populous settlements, despite an absolute decrease in population in all settlements. Thus, the share of the hromada's population living in the first three settlements by population increased from 55.12 to 59.8%; and the share of the population living in the first five settlements increased from 65.63 to 69.7%, or almost 70%. It should be noted that the population is gradually returning to the hromada. Thus, from April 1, 2023, to January 1, 2025, the population increased by 1693 people, or 10.4% of the population as of the beginning of 2022, and amounted to 11451 people. The deformed age and gender structure of the population remains a negative aspect. Thus, almost 73% of the hromada's population are women. The share of pensioners is already almost a third of the population (31.3%). In 15 settlements out of 31, there are no children aged 0-2 years, which, together with the above demographic indicators, demonstrates a crisis trend and low capacity to restore the population. At the same time, a positive feature of the hromada is a relatively high proportion of children (0-15 years old), which is 17.9% as of January 1, 2025. As of January 1, 2025, the population density was 13 people per km², and the density of settlements (with a permanent population) was 3.5 per 100 km². The average distance between settlements was 5.37 km, and the average population of a settlement was 380 people.

Velykooleksandrivska hromada

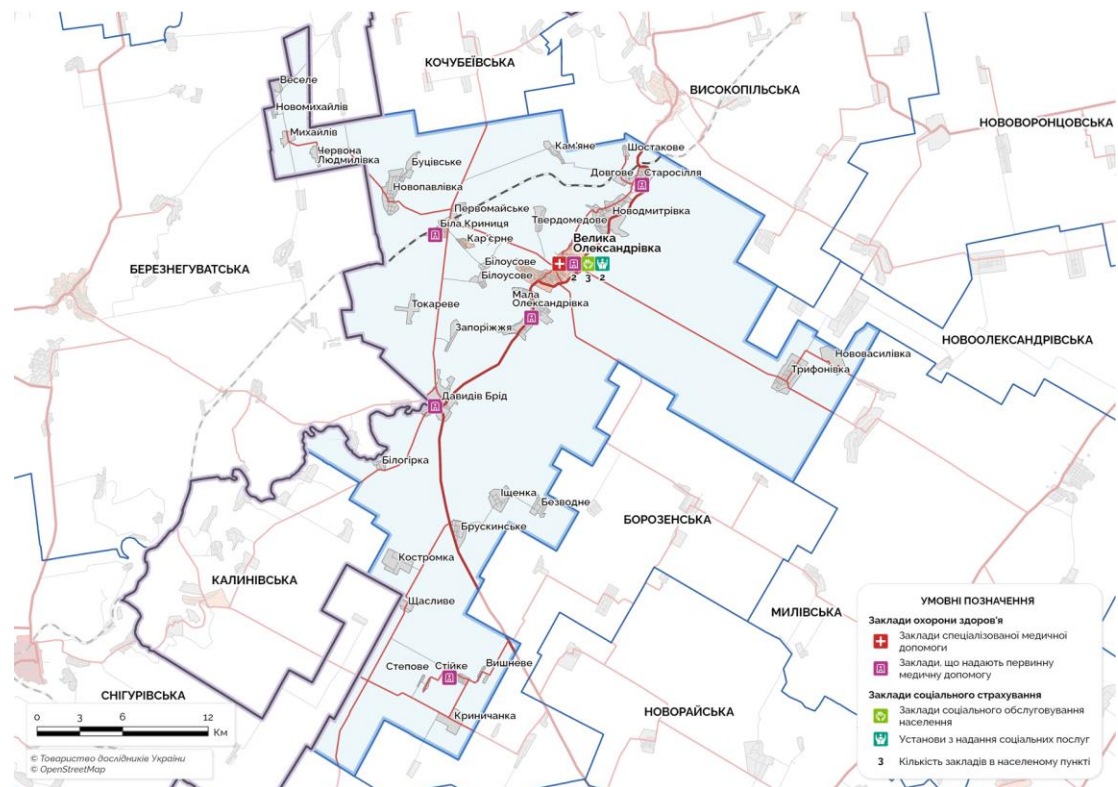
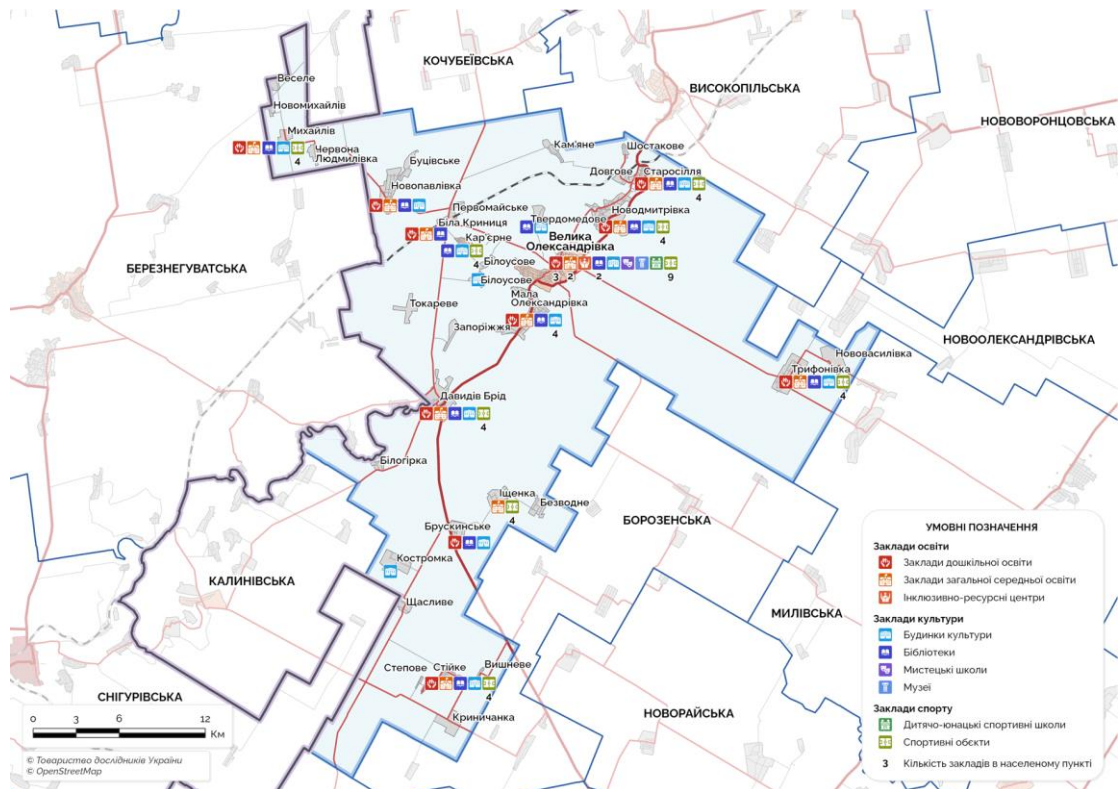
CHANGES IN THE DEMOGRAPHIC STRUCTURE OF THE POPULATION (2022–2023 yrs.) MAP



Velykooleksandrivska hromada

Brief description of educational institutions	The network of educational institutions is represented by 12 preschools, 12 secondary schools (including 1 hub school (330 pupils) and 1 branch school (58 pupils)). Nine of the general secondary education institutions are of the I-III accreditation level, one is of the I-II accreditation level and one is of the I accreditation level. The largest institution has 613 students, and the smallest - 15. There are 2,087 students enrolled in general education institutions and 273 teachers. The average class size in the hromada is 11.8 students per class (average class size) and varies from 17.5 to 7.2 in individual institutions. The workload per teacher in the hromada is 9.2 students and varies from 10.6 to 5.1 students per teacher
Medical sphere	The healthcare sector of the hromada consists of 6 primary healthcare institutions, 1 specialized healthcare institution, including 4 primary healthcare institutions registered in the <i>ehealth</i> system. Primary health care services are provided by 9.5 doctors with whom 14006.5 declarations have been concluded, which is 85.11% of the total population of the hromada
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 Executive Committee, 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 an extremely low user load on cultural institutions. The hromada has 14 clubs, 14 public libraries, 1 museum and 1 art school. This limits the prospects for commercialization of some cultural services and, accordingly, increases the burden on the local budget. There is a 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 45 facilities - 12 football fields, 11 gyms and 22 sports grounds. The hromada has a children's and youth sports school

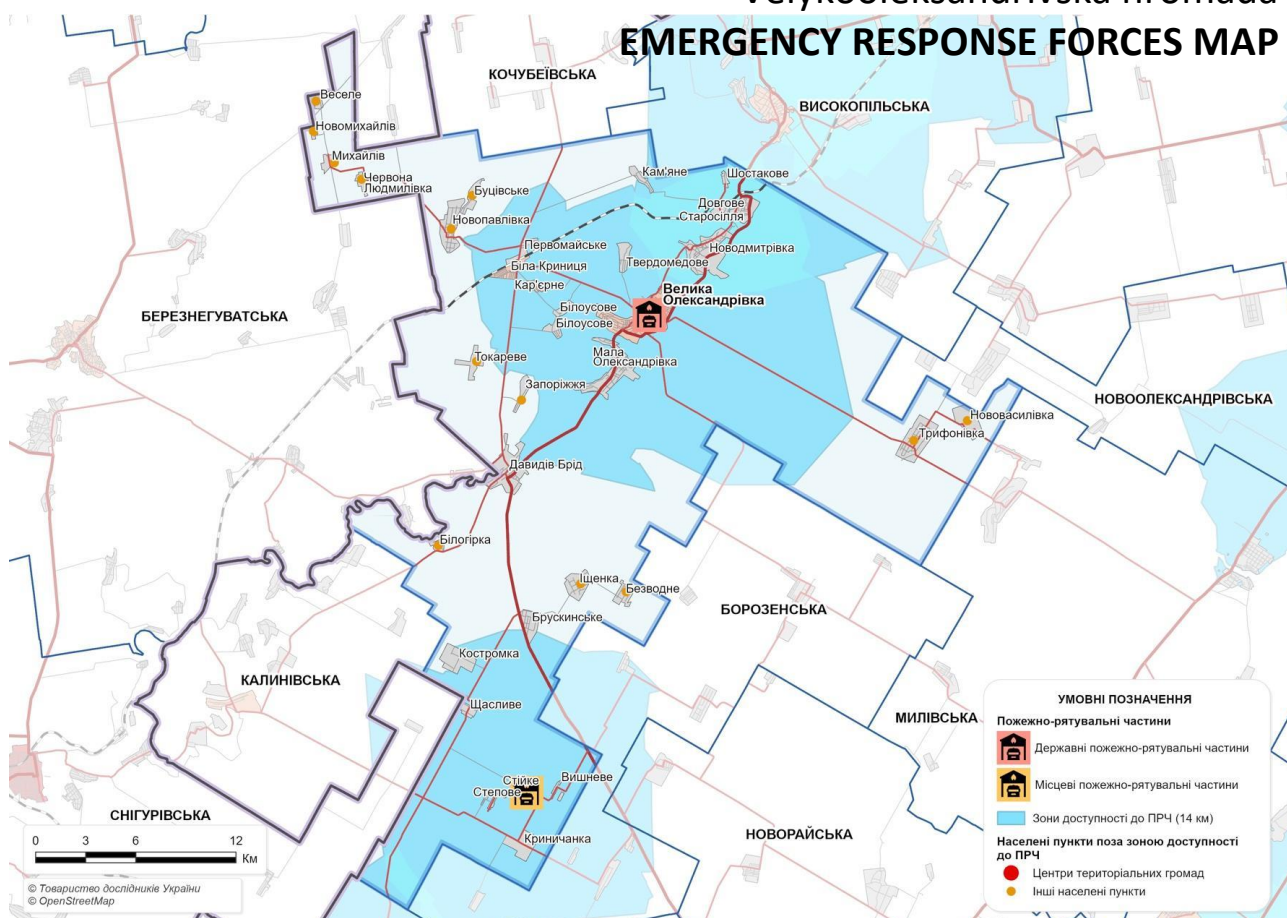
Velykooleksandrivska hromada SOCIAL SPHERE MAP



Velykooleksandrivska hromada

Brief description of fire safety in the hromada	There is one fire and rescue unit within the hromada, one state fire and rescue unit located in the center of the hromada, and one local fire and rescue unit located in one of the settlements of the hromada. In general, 21 out of 34 settlements of the hromada are within 20 minutes' accessibility to fire and rescue units (FRUs), only 14.8% 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 high potential for man-made hazards in the hromada
Brief description of technogenic safety in the hromada	There are three emergency response units within the hromada, including two state fire and rescue units. In total, there are 11 technogenic hazards on the territory of the hromada, all of which are fire and explosion hazards

Velykooleksandrivska hromada EMERGENCY RESPONSE FORCES MAP



ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN PEACETIME

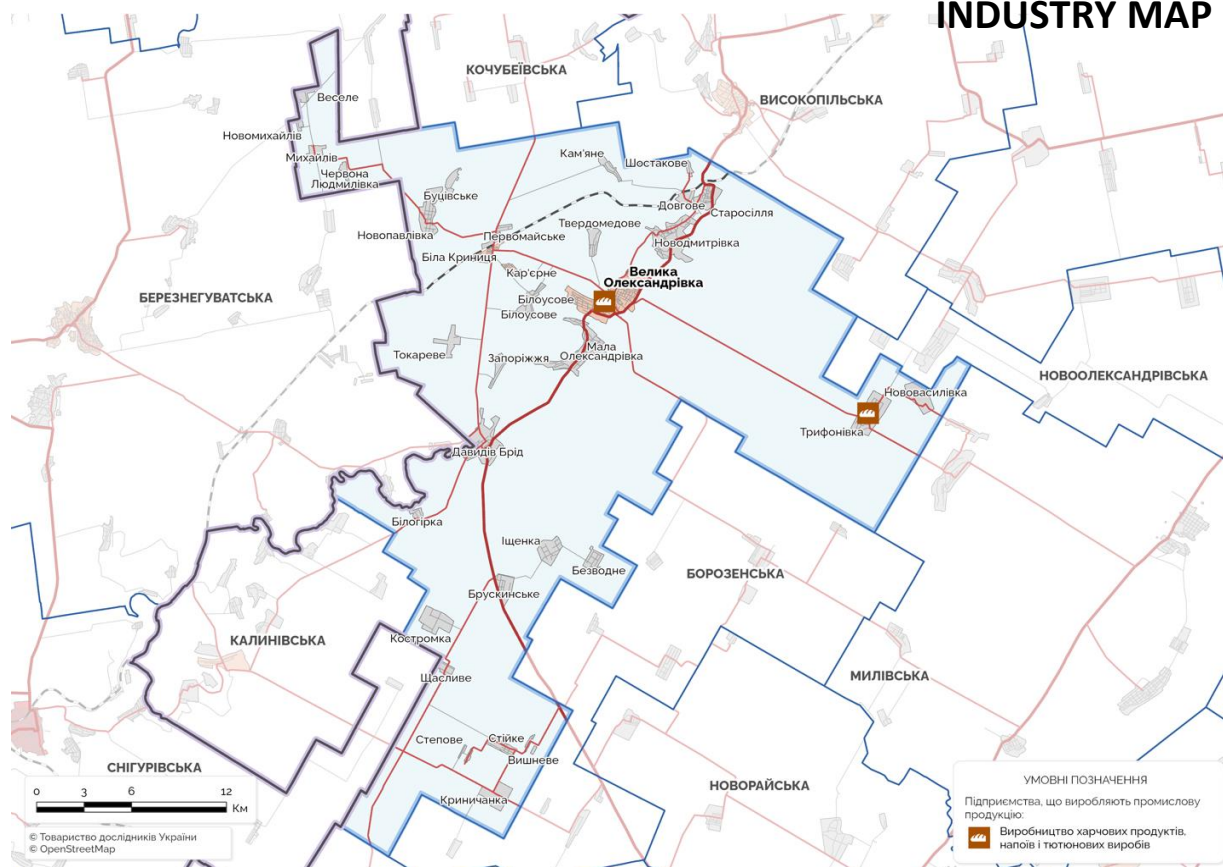


Velykooleksandrivska hromada

Brief description of the industrial development of hromada	There are two food production enterprises within the hromada: Production Cooperative "Sielska Rodyna", Agricultural Limited Liability Company "Pershe Maya"
Brief description of the energy complex of hromada	There are two power stations within the hromada: one hydroelectric power plant (Velykooleksandrivska site) and one solar power plant (Trifanivka site) with a total capacity of 11.14 MW.
Brief description of the agricultural sector	There are 120 registered agricultural enterprises within the hromada, of which 20 are agricultural enterprises and 100 are farms.
Preferred specialization in crop production	Flax, sunflower, winter rape, winter barley
Predominant specialization in livestock farming	Turkey ducks, egg production, pig breeding, cattle and sheep breeding
Brief description of investment-attractive areas	Within the hromada there is 1 investment-attractive territory of the type for creating an investment project

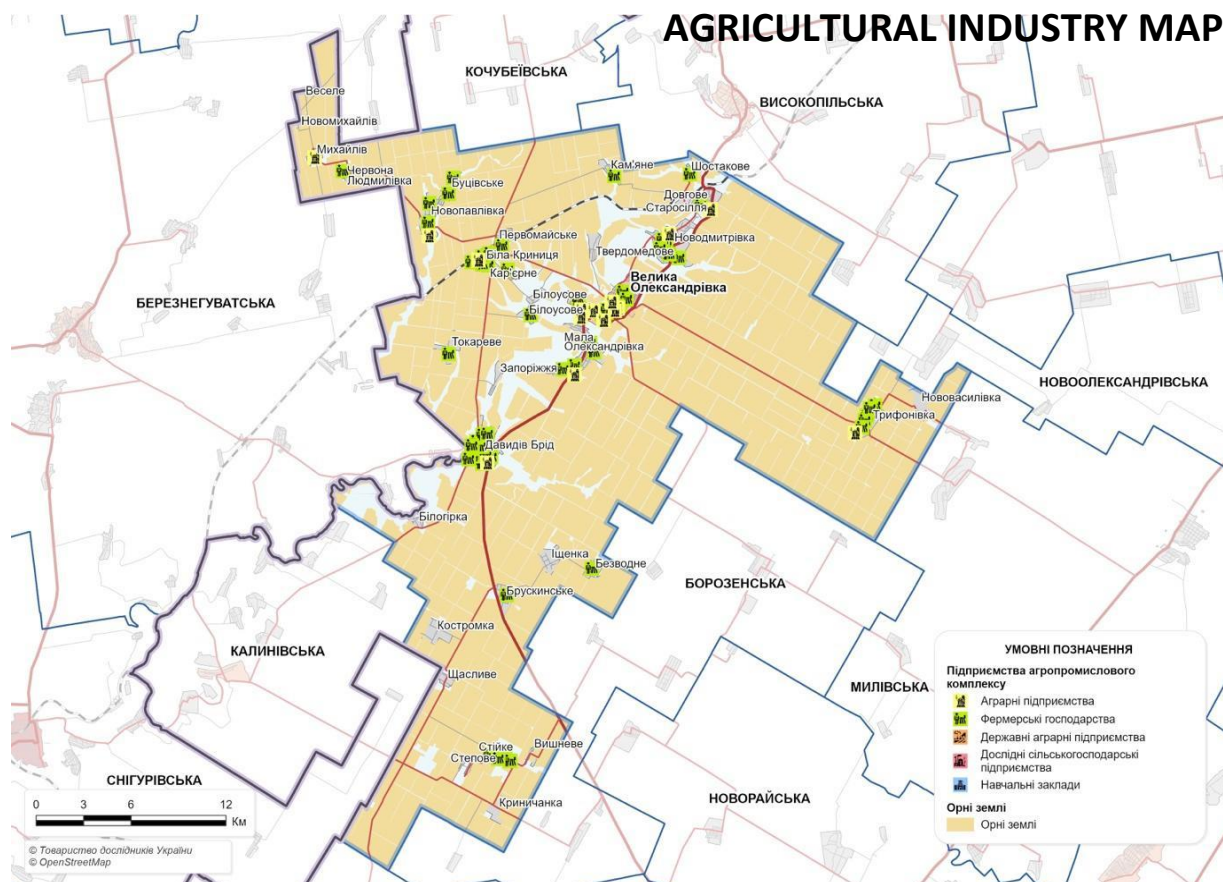
Velykooleksandrivska hromada

INDUSTRY MAP



Velykooleksandrivska hromada

AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY MAP



CULTURAL HERITAGE AND PEACETIME TOURISM ACTIVITIES

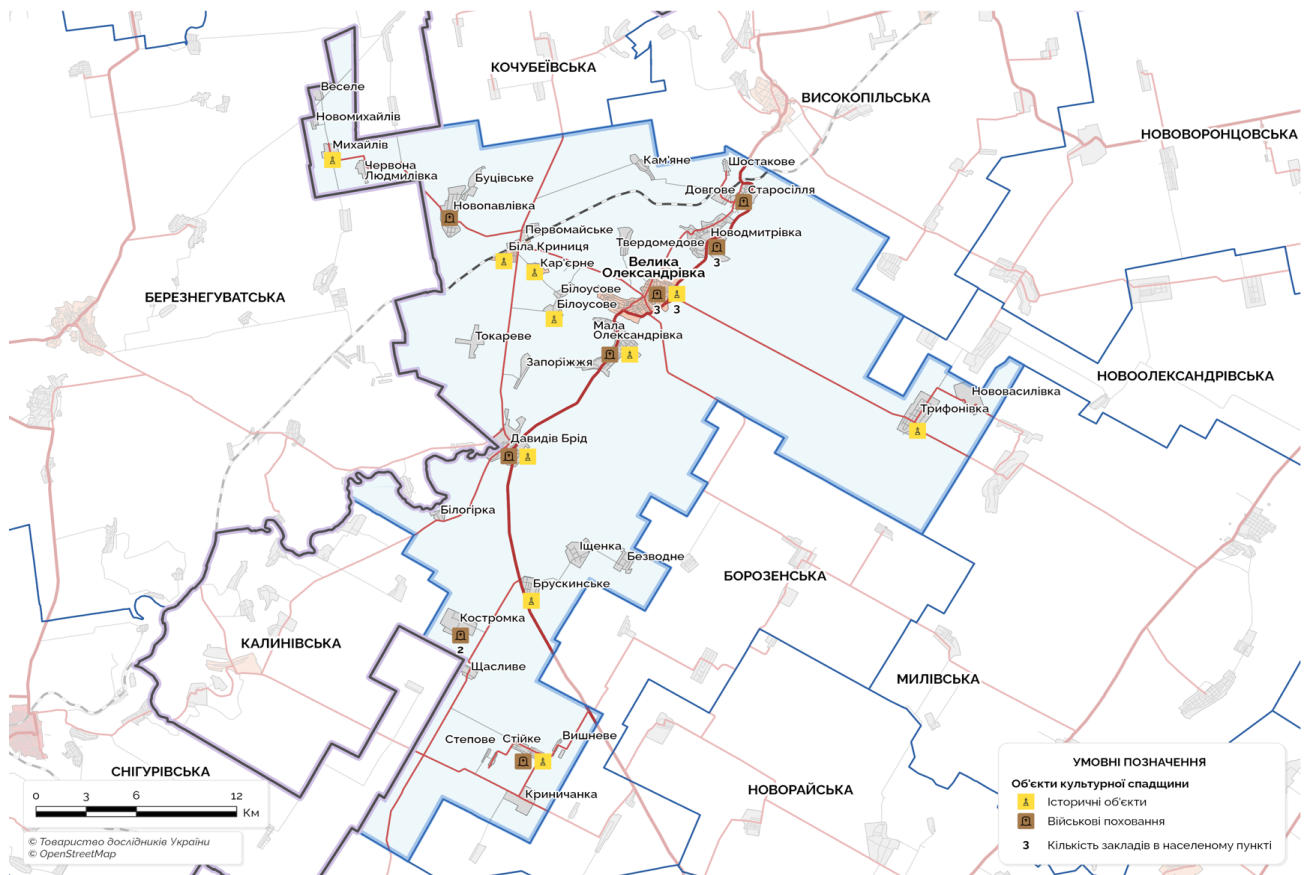


Velykooleksandrivska hromada

Total number of cultural heritage sites	60
Brief description of cultural heritage in the hromada	There are 35 military burials within the Velykooleksandrivska hromada, including: Memorial complex: A mass grave of fellow villagers killed by the enemies of the Soviet government during the liberation of the village in 1944 (Velyka Oleksandrivka village), mass graves and individual graves of soldiers of the Red Army (Velyki Kopani village), a monument in honor of soldiers-fellow villagers (Abrykosivka village), mass graves of participants of the armed conflicts of 1917-1921 and soldiers of the Red Army (Velyka Lepetykha village). Velyka Lepetykha), a memorial sign in honor of the soldiers-liberators (Velyka Lepetykha village), a monument in honor of the soldiers-fellow villagers (Velyka Lepetykha village), the Tomb of the participant of the combat operations in Afghanistan S. Nasalskyi (Velyka Oleksandrivka village), the mass grave of the Red Army soldiers and a monument in honor of the soldiers-fellow villagers (Starosillia village). There are also 23 historical sites within the community, including: The first hydroelectric power plant in southern Ukraine (Velyka Oleksandrivka village), a memorial sign in honor of the participants of the fighting in Afghanistan (Velyka Oleksandrivka village), a monument in honor of the soldiers-fellow villagers (Velyka Oleksandrivka village), and a monument to Taras Shevchenko (Velyka Oleksandrivka village). There are also 3 archaeological sites in Velyki Kopani village within the Velyka Oleksandrivka hromada: Velyki Kopani I settlement (XI-XI centuries BC), Velyki Kopani 2 settlement (first half of the II millennium BC) and Velyki Kopani 54 site (VI millennium BC). In the village of Vesele, there is a winery owned by Prince Trubetskoy, which is an attractive tourist attraction in the hromada. The Velykooleksandrivska hromada has a great tourist potential, an extremely rich historical and cultural heritage, and a medium-developed tourist infrastructure.
Tourist routes that run through the territory of the hromada	Located within the hromada: 1 tourist route “Kazykermen's Way” (Vesele village)

Velykooleksandrivska hromada

TOURISM AND CULTURAL HERITAGE MAP



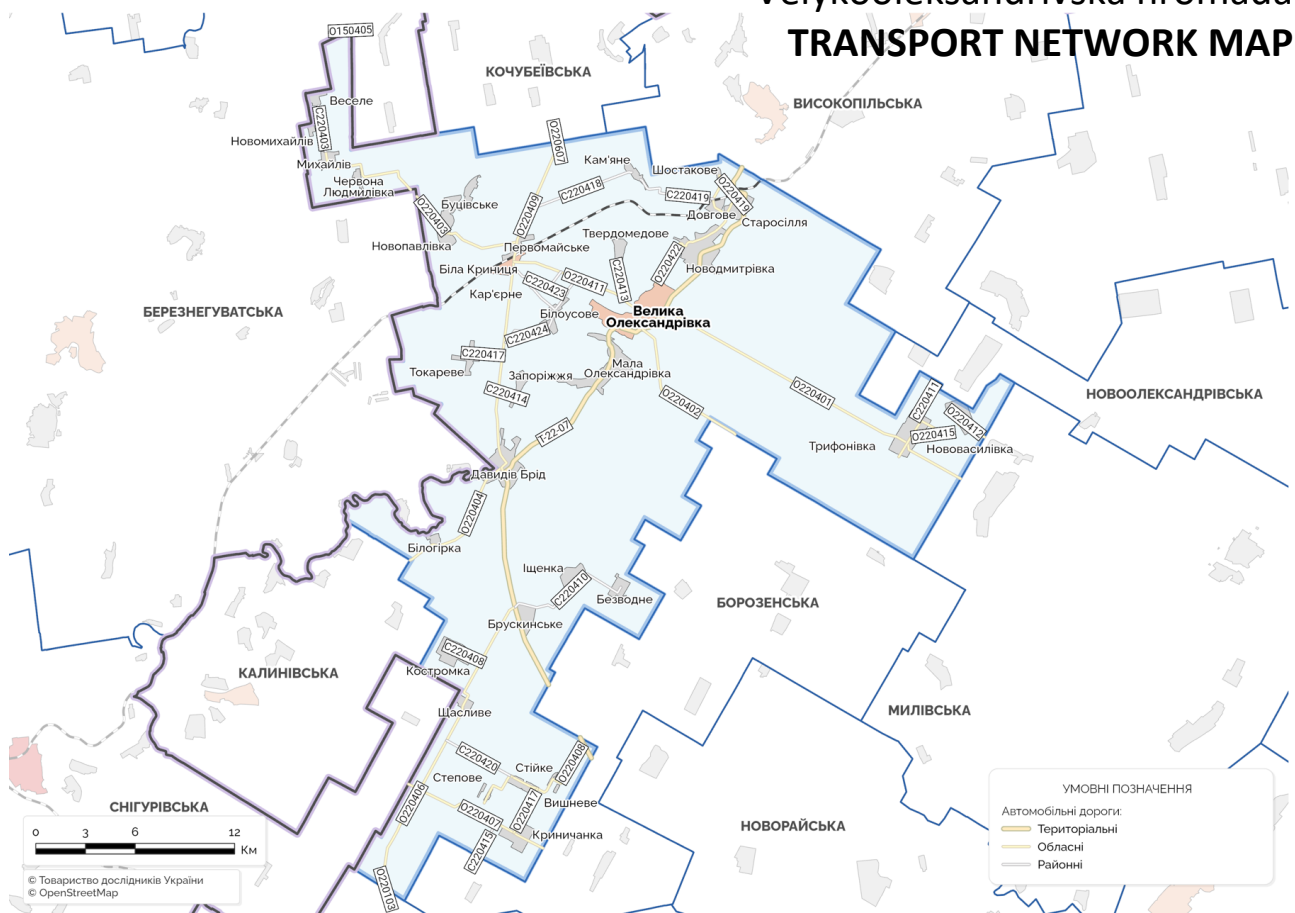
TRANSPORTATION INFRASTRUCTURE: 2021



Velykooleksandrivska hromada

Brief description of the road network	The total length of roads of state and local importance in the hromada is about 342 km, thus the density of roads in the hromada is 0.395 km/sq. km (high in the region). The roads of regional (61.2%) and district significance (20.7%) have the longest length within the hromada. During 2020-2021, 76.46 km of roads of state and local importance were repaired in the hromada, which is 22.3% of their total length in the hromada
Brief description of the availability of bus passenger transportation in hromada	At the beginning of 2022, 9 out of 34 (26%) settlements of the hromada have regular bus service (including the center of the hromada), which is 67% of the population of the hromada. There are 2 intra-regional bus routes, 2 of which are transit routes from Kherson. Also, 3 interregional transit routes pass through the territory of the hromada

Velykooleksandrivska hromada TRANSPORT NETWORK MAP



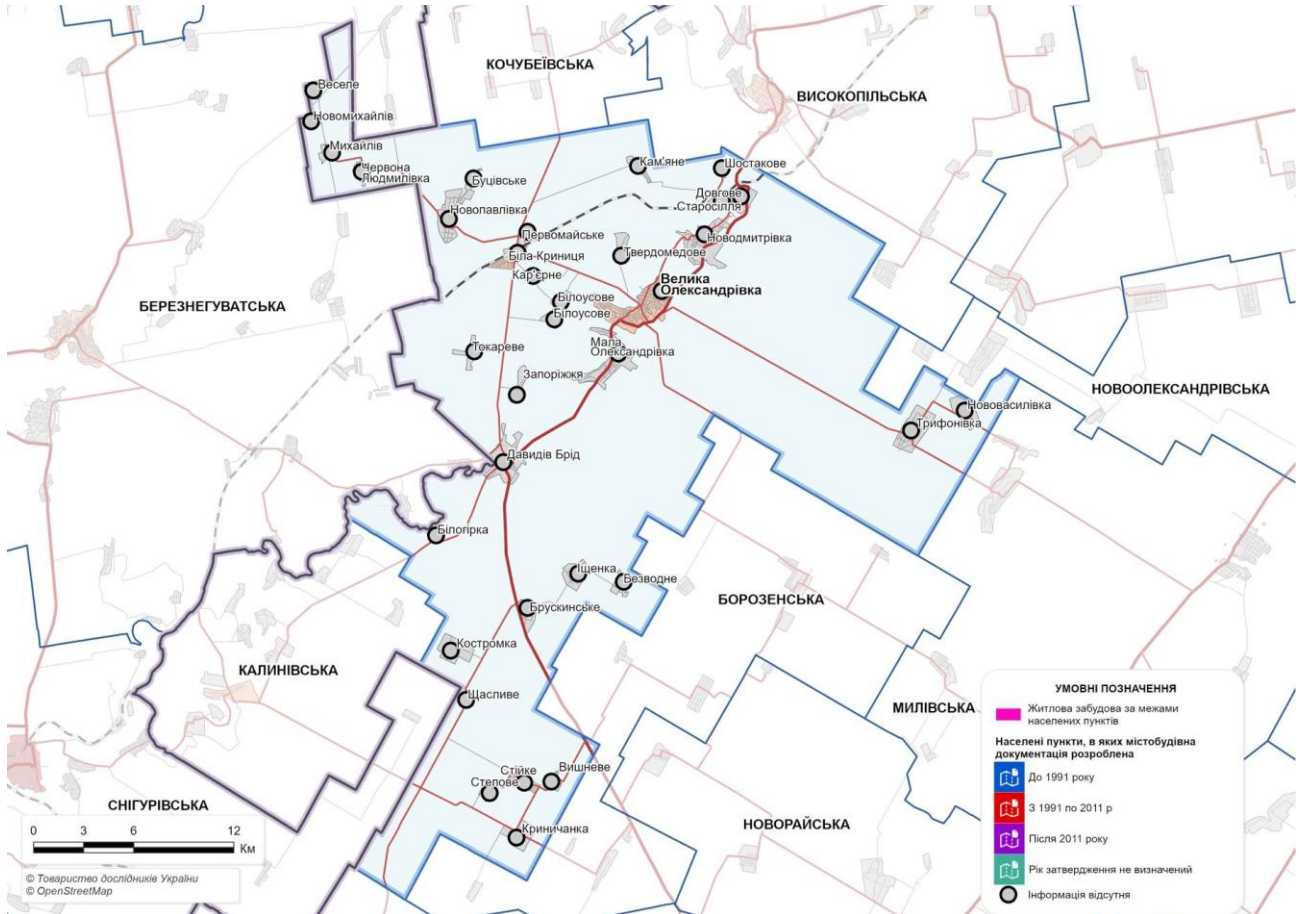
SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE TERRITORY: 2021



Velykooleksandrivska hromada

Current state of approval of urban planning documentation (UDP) in hromada	Velyka Oleksandrivka settlement 2019, Bila Krynytsia settlement 2017, Karerne settlement 2019, Bilousove village 2019, Bilousove village 2019, Bruskyne village 1973, Davydiv Brid village 1977, Dolhove village 1975, Ishchenko village 1974, and Kostroma village 1974. Kostromka 1983, Mala Oleksandrivka 2019, Mykhailiv 1985, Novovasylivka 1985. Novovasylivka 1983, Novodmytrivka 1986, Novopavlivka 1980, Pervomaiske 2016, Starosillia 1983, Tverdomedove 1982, Tokareve 2019, Tryfonivka 1978, Stistke 1982, Shchaslyve 1971
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 415.4 thousand square meters, the total provision of housing in the hromada is 25.6 square meters per person. The estimated number of apartments/residential estates is 7558 units, the provision of apartments/residential estates per 1 person in the hromada is 0.47. In general, the hromada has an average level of housing provision
Brief description of urban development	The settlement network of the hromada consists of 34 settlements (3 settlements and 31 villages) with a population of 16239 thousand people, including 1 village of the hromada with a population of less than 50 people, and 3 villages have virtually no population. The total area of built-up areas within the hromada is 31.03 square kilometers, the area of settlements is 40.563 square kilometers. The area of residential development outside the settlements is 0.017 square kilometers, which is 0.04% of the total area of settlements in the hromada. 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 an average risk of reduction

Velykooleksandrivska hromada SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT MAP



CONSEQUENCES OF THE WAR AND POST-WAR DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY



Velykooleksandrivska hromada

Period of temporary occupation by Russian troops	The Velykooleksandrivska selyshche hromada was under occupation from March 10 to November 9, 2022, according to the List of territories where hostilities are being (were) conducted or temporarily occupied by the Russian Federation (Order of the Ministry of Reintegration of the Temporarily Occupied Territories of Ukraine of December 22, 2022, No. 309).
Consequences of the military invasion of Russia	Russia's military aggression against Ukraine within the Kherson oblast and, in particular, the Velykooleksandrivska hromada caused large-scale destruction of housing and infrastructure, and resulted in human casualties and social losses. The war resulted in massive displacement and population decline, distortion of the age structure of the population, and complete or partial depopulation of settlements. The scale of the war damage within the Velykooleksandrivska hromada is extraordinary, as the front line has been passing through the hromada for a long time, and important transport hubs and infrastructure facilities are located in the hromada. In terms of damage and direct losses during the war, as of September 2023, a total of 1793 objects in 18 settlements were damaged within the hromada, including 1554 private residential buildings, 84 apartment buildings, and 155 communal, social, transport, and industrial infrastructure facilities. These included healthcare facilities, a social service center, pre-schools, secondary schools, art and sports schools, cultural centers and libraries, a post office, a printing house, the Folk History and Local History Museum, and more. In total, 54% of the damage was caused by ammunition, 9.9% by rocket attacks, and 36.1% by other actions of Russian troops, including actions of sabotage groups. Bila Krynytsia suffered the most from targeted rocket attacks of all the settlements - 75% of the total number of rocket hits. Among the strategically important objects, the railway station was damaged. Almost a third (32.9%) of the damaged facilities are located in Velyka Oleksandrivka. 60% of the shelling within the hromada was recorded in this settlement as the administrative center of the hromada. Velyka Oleksandrivka suffered the most damage not only to private residential buildings, but also to apartment buildings and infrastructure, especially social infrastructure. In the Velyka Oleksandrivka hromada, 22 healthcare facilities, including specialized and secondary medical care, 5 pre-schools, 4 general secondary education institutions, children's and youth sports and art schools, a stadium, a museum, libraries, a house of culture, the premises of the village council and the center of social services for families, children

and youth, more than 60 outbuildings and administrative buildings, etc. were damaged or completely destroyed.

Analyzing the concentration of damages (on average across settlements affected by destruction, it amounts to 17 damaged objects per 100 inhabitants as of September 1, 2023), the largest scale of damages is observed in settlements such as Tverdomedove (44 damaged objects/100 inhabitants), Davydiv Brid (42 damaged objects/100 inhabitants), Tryfonivka (41 damaged objects/100 inhabitants), Starosillia and Stiyke (formerly Chkalove) with 39 and 37 damaged objects per 100 inhabitants, respectively.

In total, 90% of the damaged facilities are concentrated in 8 settlements of the hromada - Velyka Oleksandrivka, Davydiv Brid, Starosillia, Tryfonivka, Stiikove, Bila Krynytsia, Mala Oleksandrivka, and Tverdomedove.

In general, the consequences of the war include not only the destruction and damage to infrastructure, production facilities, and public institutions, but also, and above all, the loss of human capital. It is still difficult to fully assess the demographic losses from the hostilities. The demographic situation of the Velyka Oleksandrivka hromada, despite the large-scale destruction and difficult security situation, showed some positive trends in 2023. While in April 2023, the hromada's population amounted to only 60% of the pre-war population, in September 2023 it was already 68%. In some settlements, even those that suffered the most destruction, the demographic growth from April to September 2023 amounted to 16-22% (Karyerne, Davydiv Brid, Dovhe, Tverdomedove, Bilousove, Bila Krynytsia).

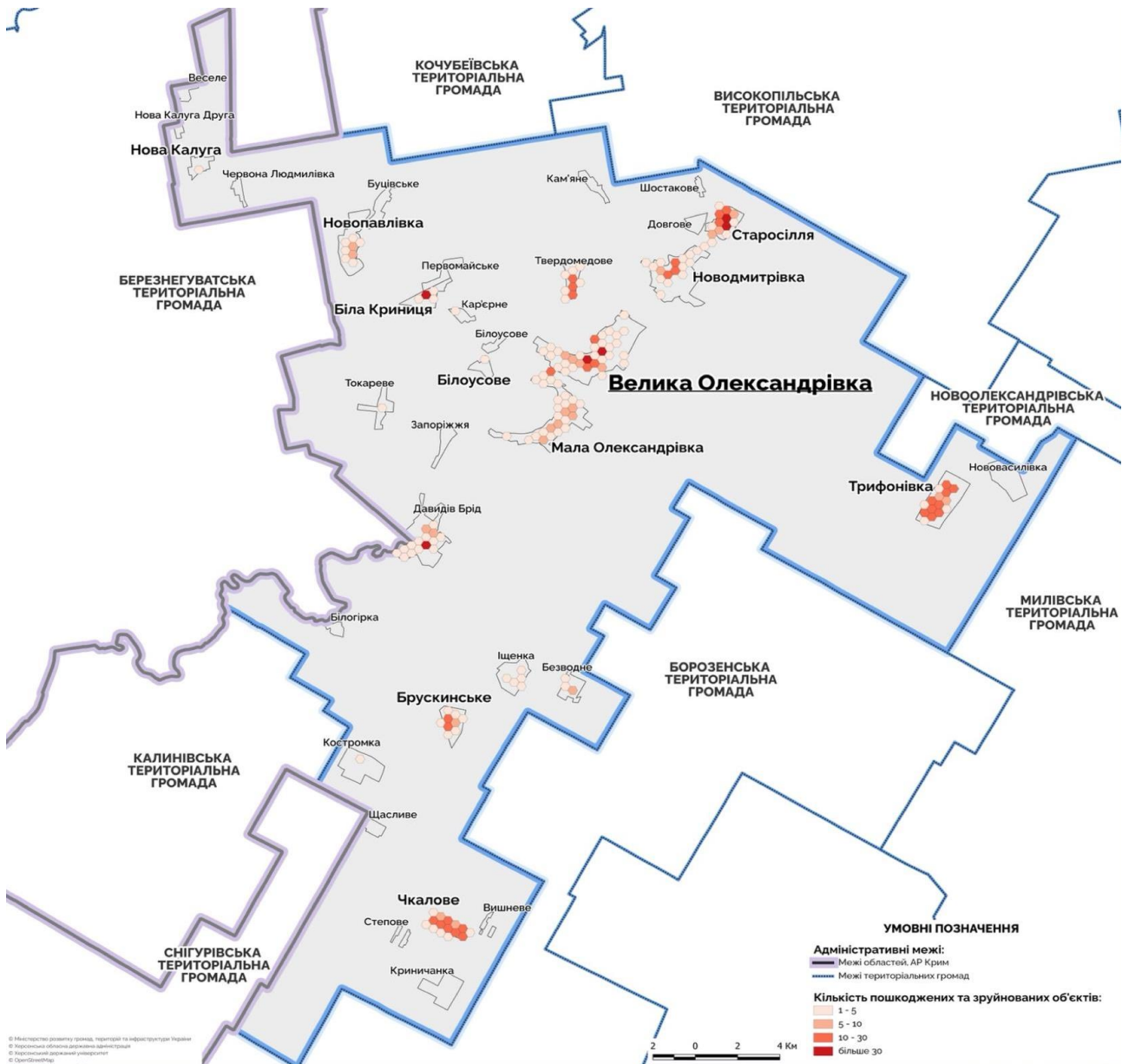
As of January 2025, the population in the hromada has recovered to 70.5% of the pre-war level and amounts to 11451 people. At the same time, 6 settlements have a population of 71-83% of the pre-war number, and 2 villages - Mykhailiv (formerly Nova Kaluga) and Dovhe - have even exceeded their population compared to the beginning of the large-scale invasion at 102-108%. As of the beginning of 2025, 13 out of 34 settlements of the hromada have less than 50% of the pre-war population, including Zaporizhzhia village, which was depopulated at the beginning of the war and has not yet been returned to.

It is also worth noting that the presence or absence of damage as a result of hostilities does not significantly affect the dynamics of return/non-return of people and overall demographic losses.

Settlements that were not damaged by shelling, missiles, or other actions of Russian forces sometimes show worse demographic trends than more affected settlements. In particular, some of them now have less than 50% of their population compared to the pre-war period. These are usually small villages with a population of less than 200 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 (as happened during the war with the village of Zaporizhzhia, whose the pre-war

	population was 54 people) and difficulties in restoring/creating a new network of social and infrastructure services. The distorted age structure of the population also poses a threat to post-war reconstruction and recovery. However, it should be noted that, compared to other de-occupied communities in Kherson oblast, the age structure indicators are significantly better and continue to improve. Thus, as of 01.01.2025, the share of children and adolescents in the community is 17.9%, people of working age - 50.7%, and people over working age - 31.4%. However, in 12 settlements with a population of up to 200 people, the share of people over the working age ranges from 40 to 58%.
--	---

Velykooleksandrivska 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 began: power grids, roads, railways, gas supply, water supply, mobile and Internet communications. The list of urgent measures also includes the restoration of health care facilities, the restoration and rebuilding of the educational network, and the provision of at least temporary housing for those who have lost it. In particular, these measures include - major repairs to the premises of Velykooleksandrivska Secondary School No. 2 and the creation of an academic lyceum on its basis; - major repairs to the building of Velykooleksandrivka Preschool Education Institution No. 2 of Velykooleksandrivka Village Council; - overhaul of the building of Velykooleksandrivska secondary school No. 1; - reconstruction of the building of Davydiv Brid secondary school and creation of a hub institution with a preschool department on its basis; - overhaul of the premises of the educational building and the roof of Malooleksandrivka secondary school; - major repairs of the premises of the educational building, gymnasium with extensions and the roof of the Bilokrynytsia hub institution of general secondary education of I-III levels; - reconstruction of the building of Tryfonivka secondary school of I-III levels; - construction of a general practice family medicine outpatient clinic in the village of Davydiv Brid; - major repairs and reconstruction of damaged specialized and secondary health care facilities. However, a long-term post-war development strategy 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 steady 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.
-------------------------	---

Educational edition

**Velykooleksandrivska hromada and wartime challenges.
Atlas of conditions and resources**

Edited by Pavlo Ostapenko and Daria Malchykova

Atlas

Second edition, supplemented

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.



ГІС-портал
Херсонської
області



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