



Vysokopilska

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

SPATIAL
DEVELOPMENT OF THE
TERRITORY

TRANSPORT
INFRASTRUCTURE

CONSEQUENCES OF
THE WAR AND POST-
WAR DEVELOPMENT
STRATEGY

Kyiv - Kherson - Vysokopillia 2025



ТОВАРИСТВО
ДОСЛІДНИКІВ
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ГІС-портал
Херсонської
області



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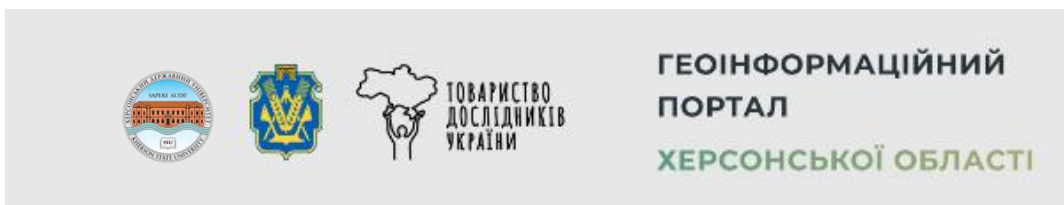
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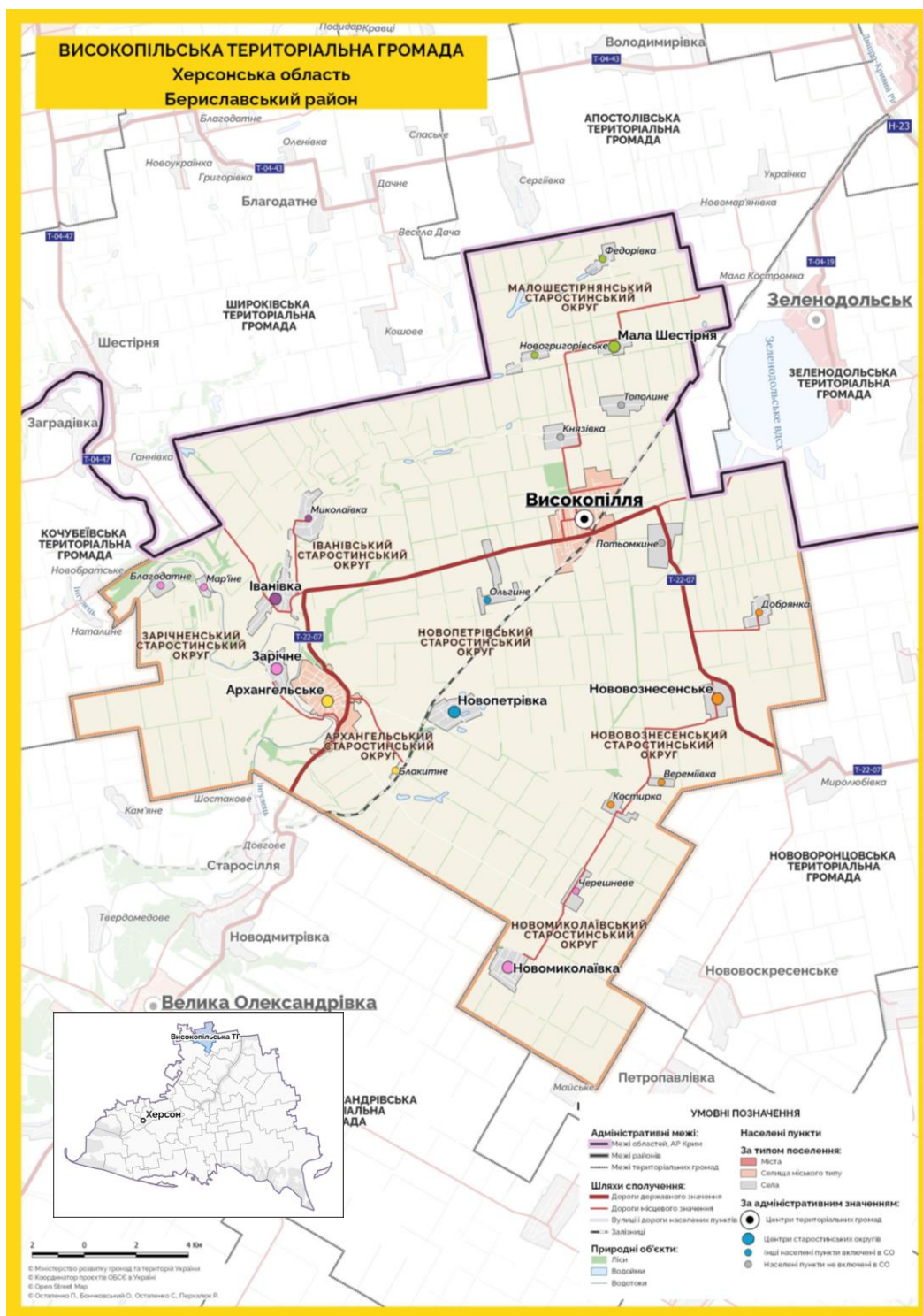
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Map symbols used in the atlas

- 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 (2021)

Name of the hromada	Vysokopilska
Type of hromada	selyshche hromada
Oblast	Kherson
Rayon	Beryslav
Area (square kilometers)	494,90
Number of starosta districts	7
Number of cities	0
Number of settlements	2
Number of villages	20
Population (2021, thousand people)	11,00
Number of IDPs (01.01.2024)	22,2
Population, including IDPs (01.01.2024)	-30,9
Hromada population density (persons/square kilometer)	6216,0
Average population growth 2001-2021 (%)	2422,00
Working age population (persons, as of 01.01.2022)	2129,0
Population over working age (persons, as of 01.01.2022)	47,33
Population under the working age (persons, as of 01/01/2022)	0,64
Hromada budget (2021, general fund excluding intergovernmental transfers, UAH million)	7872,70
Hromada tax capacity index	0,00
Basic grant to the hromada (UAH thousand)	1

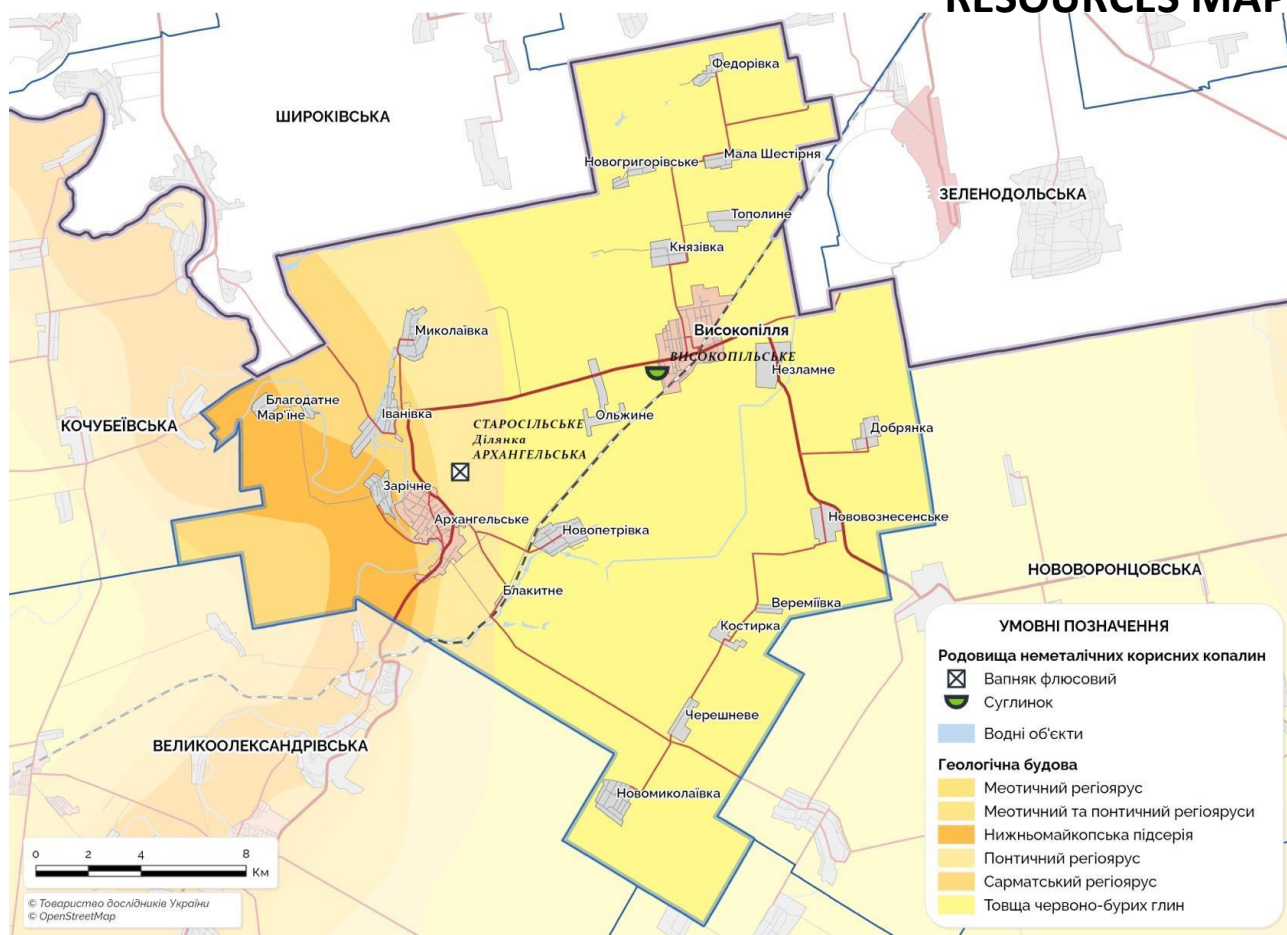
GEOLOGY

Vysokopilska hromada



Total number of fields within the hromada	2
Deposits of fossil fuels	Missing
Non-metallic mineral deposits	Loam (Vysokopilske) and flux limestone (Starosilske)
Groundwater deposits	Missing
Brief description of mineral resources in the territorial	There is one deposit of flux limestone (Starosilske) and a deposit of loam (Vysokopilske) within the hromada, which as of 2021 is not being developed

Vysokopilska hromada GEOLOGICAL STRUCTURE AND MINERAL RESOURCES MAP



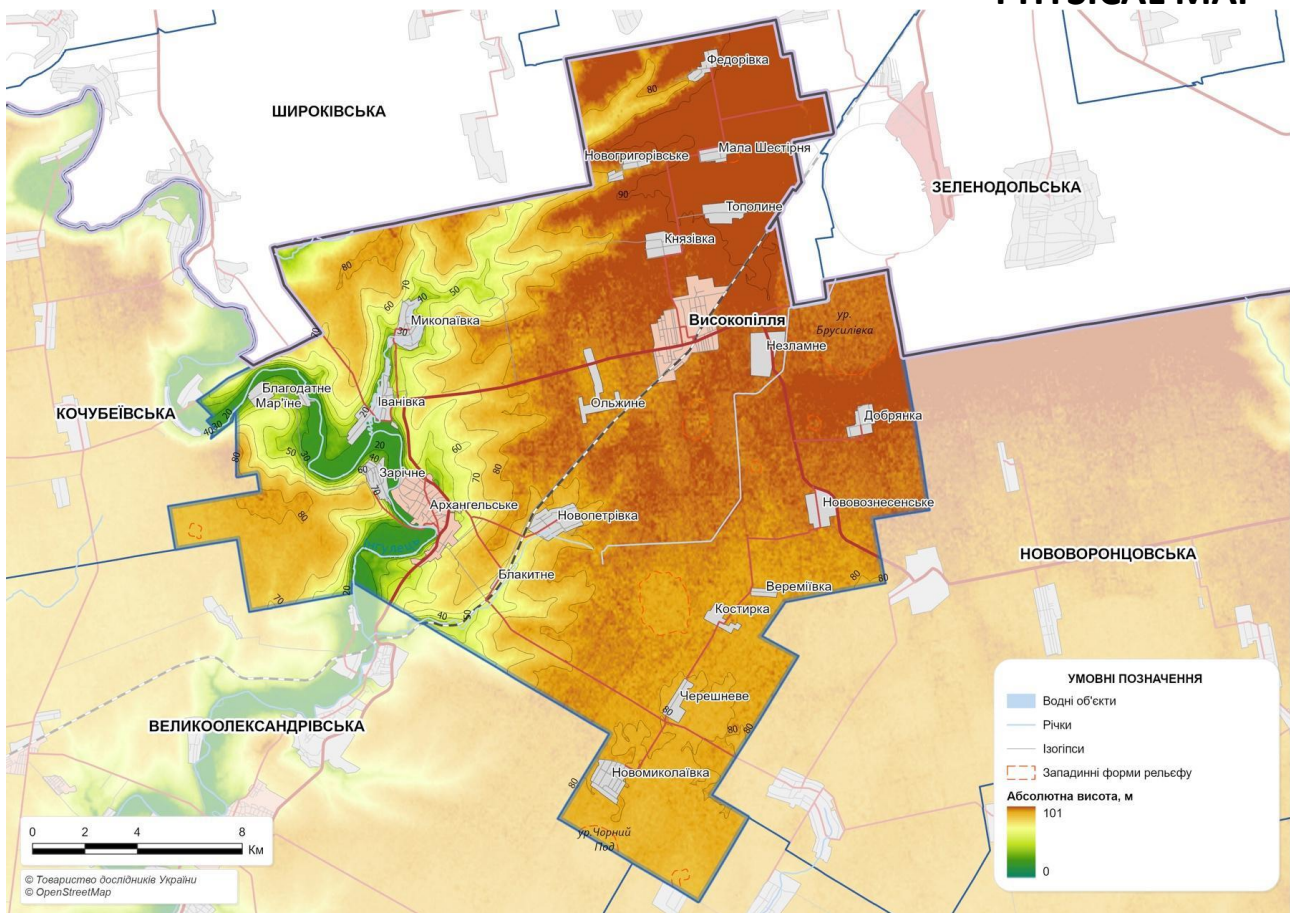
Vysokopilska hromada

Average height, m	75,2
Minimum height, m	10
Maximum height, m	96
Height amplitude, m	86
Flat area (%)	89,01
Very gentle slopes (%)	9,34
Gentle slopes (%)	1,2
Slightly downhill slopes (%)	0,37
Downhill slopes (10%)	0,08
Strongly sloping slopes (%)	0
Average vertical disaggregation (m/km²)	14,4
Average slope steepness (°)	0,79
Average horizontal disaggregation (km/km²)	0,41
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 (94% of the hromada area), complicated by the Inhulets River Valley (6% of the hromada area). The Inhulets river valley includes three floodplain terraces and a narrow floodplain (100-400 m wide on average). In the eastern part of the hromada and on the high flat plateau, there are depressions: two rounded pods, a pod-like depression, and more often steppe saucers, with a total area of 1943.7 hectares (4% of the hromada's area). The ravine and gully relief is developed in the Inhulets valley, better on the left bank. Left-bank gullies are long (over 10 km), deep (up to 30-50 m deep) with drying watercourses. Right-bank gullies are short (up to 2-3 km), with gentle slopes. The largest gully in the hromada is the Kovalev gully.
Hypsometric map (brief description in the context of hromada)	Average height within the hromada: 75,2 m. Maximum height: 96 m (eastern outskirts of Fedorivka village). Minimum height: 10 m (water's edge of the Inhulets River to the south of Arkhangelske village). Amplitude of heights: 86 m.

Map of slopes (brief description by hromada)

The territory of the hromada is characterized by a predominantly flat terrain: 89.0% of the hromada's area is flat, and the remaining 11.0% is sloping. The largest areas are occupied by very gentle slopes (1-3°) - 9.3%; less gentle (3-5°) - 1.2%, and slightly sloping (5-7°) slopes - 0.4%. Steep and very steep slopes (over 7°) are confined to the Inhulets river valley and the ravine and gully network.

Vysokopilska hromada PHYSICAL MAP



CLIMATIC CONDITIONS

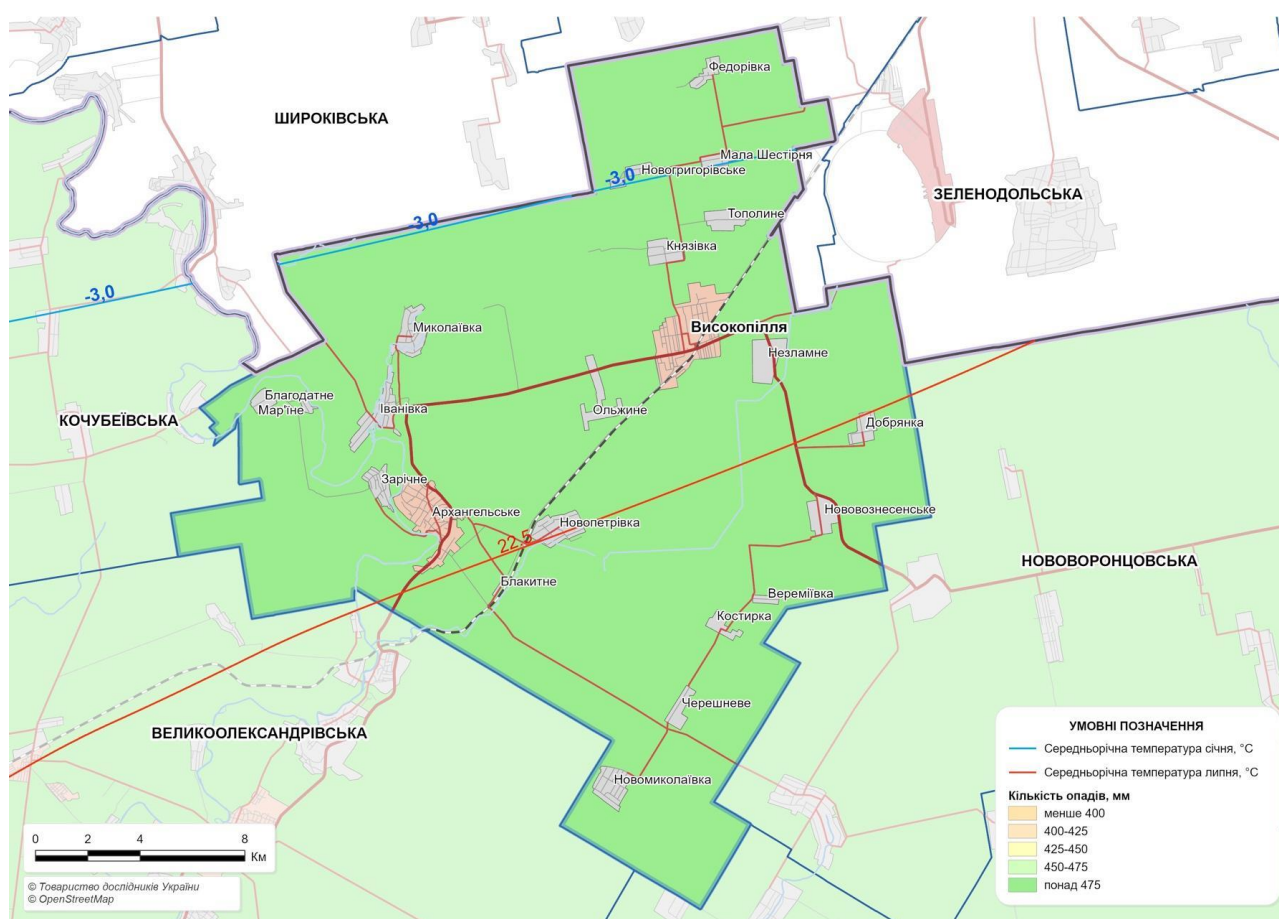


Vysokopilska hromada

Brief description of the climatic conditions of the hromada

Average annual temperature: +9.6...9.7°C. Average temperature in January: -2,7...-3,1°C. Average temperature in July: +22.4...22.6°C. Average annual rainfall: 480 mm. The hromada is located in an arid very warm agroclimatic zone

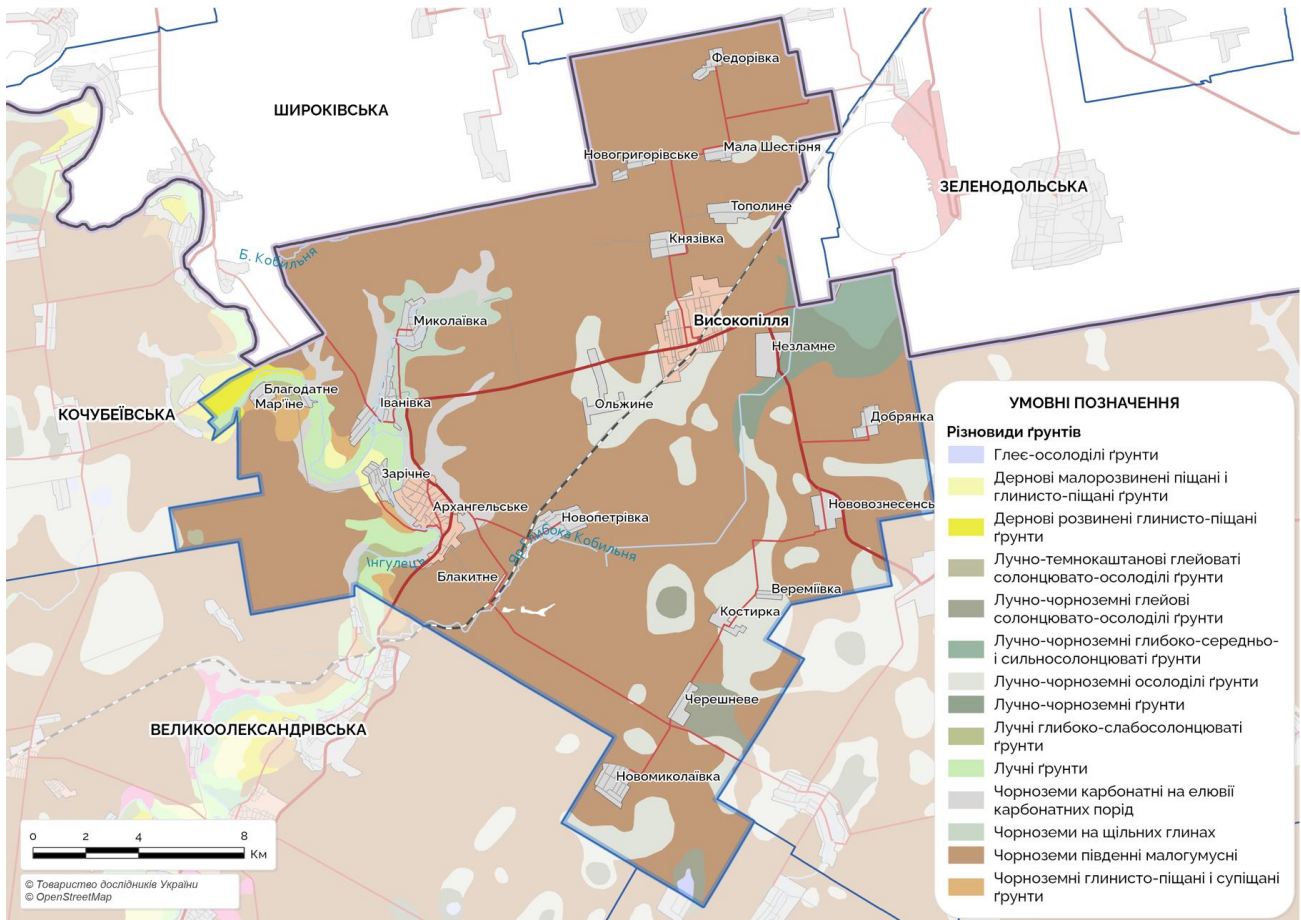
Vysokopilska hromada CLIMATE MAP



Vysokopilska hromada

Brief description of the vegetation cover of the hromada	The vegetation cover of the hromada is represented by: agrocoenoses on the site of forb–feather grass–feather grass steppes and steppe meadows of steppe podzol soils (400.1 sq. km; 80.78% of the hromada area); forb–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 (24.77 sq. km; 5%); windbreaks with black locust, common oak, green ash, boxelder maple, Norway maple, and others (24.06 sq. km; 4.86%); ravine oak and oak–ash floodplain broadleaf forests with admixtures of field maple, elm, and steppe species such as <i>Caragana frutex</i>, blackthorn, <i>Phlomis tuberosa</i>, and others (10.36 sq. km; 2.09%); dry feather grass steppes dominated by Ukrainian feather grass and Lessing feather grass with seaside brome, drooping sage, and others (8.34 sq. km; 1.68%).
Brief description of the soil cover of the hromada	The soil cover of the hromada is represented by southern low-humus chernozems (362.1 sq. km; 73.11% of the hromada area), meadow-chernozem solod-like soils (55.4 sq. km; 11.19% of the hromada area), carbonate chernozems on eluvium of carbonate rocks (18.8 sq. km; 3.81% of the hromada area), meadow-chernozem soils (12.4 sq. km; 2.49% of the hromada area), meadow soils (10.5 sq. km; 2.12% of the hromada area), chernozems on dense clays (9.2 sq. km; 1.85% of the hromada area), meadow-chernozem gley solonetzic solod-like soils (6.8 sq. km; 1.37% of the hromada area), meadow-chernozem deeply medium- and strongly solonetzic soils (6.1 sq. km; 1.23% of the hromada area), chernozem clay-sandy and sandy loam soils (5.1 sq. km; 1.02% of the hromada area), developed sod clay-sandy soils (2.5 sq. km; 0.5% of the hromada area), poorly developed sod sandy and clay-sandy soils (2.2 sq. km; 0.44% of the hromada area), meadow deeply weakly solonetz soils (1.8 sq. km; 0.37% of the hromada area), gley solod-like soils (0.5 sq. km; 0.1% of the hromada area), meadow dark kastanozem gley solonetz solod-like soils (0.3 sq. km; 0.06% of the hromada area).

Vysokopilska hromada SOIL COVER MAP



LANDSCAPES AND VEGETATION

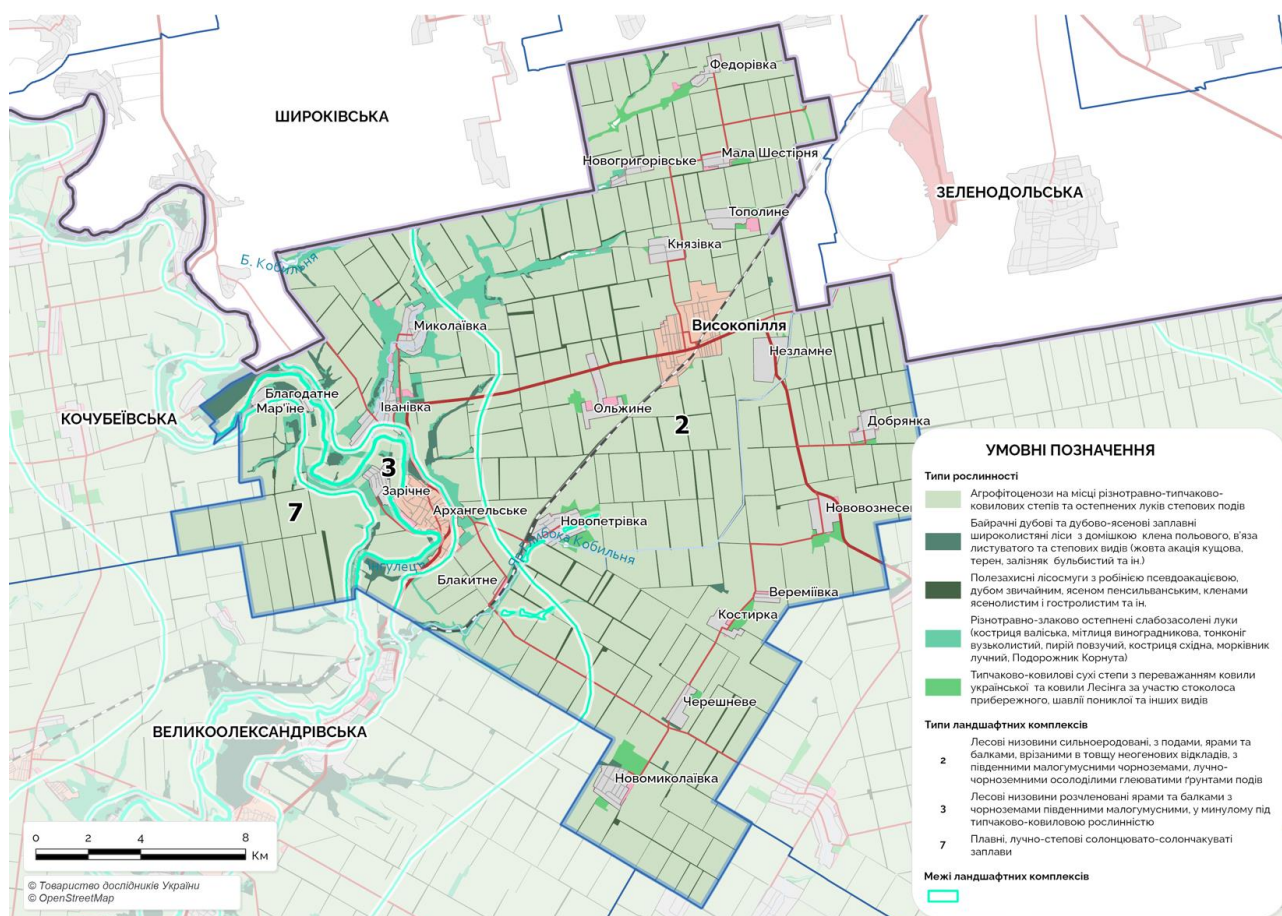


Vysokopilska hromada

Brief description of the landscape structure of the hromada

The landscape structure of the hromada is represented by heavily eroded loess lowlands with ravines, gullies, and valleys incised into the Neogene deposits, featuring southern low-humus chernozems, meadow-chernozem solod-like gley soils of the depressions (354.56 sq km; 71.58% of the hromada area), loess lowlands dissected by gullies and valleys with southern low-humus chernozems, formerly under fescue–feather grass vegetation (110.39 sq km; 22.29% of the hromada area), and floodplains with meadow-steppe solonetz and solonchak soils (28.64 sq km; 5.78% of the hromada area).

Vysokopilska hromada LANDSCAPE STRUCTURE MAP



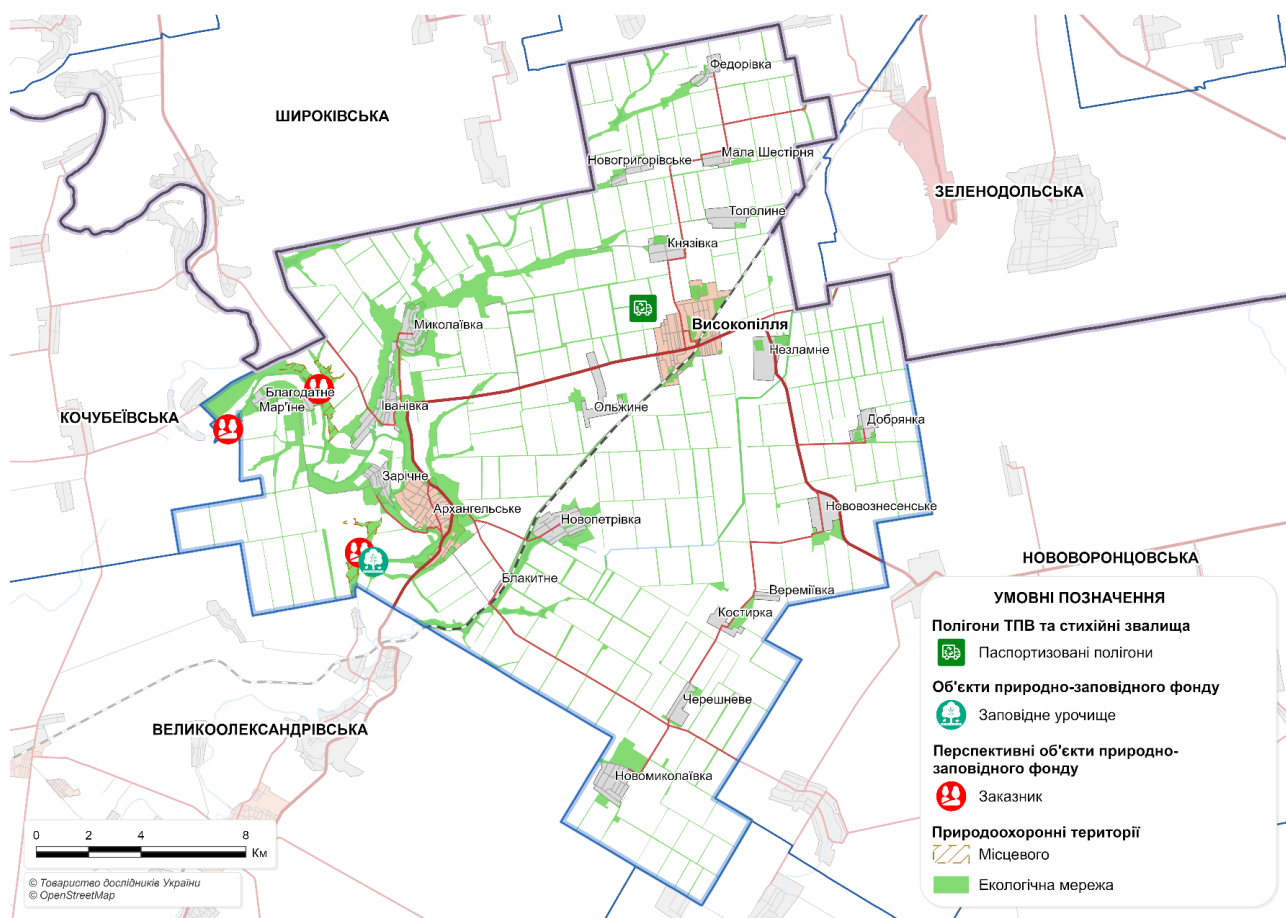
Vysokopilska hromada

Brief description of the objects of the nature reserve fund	The network of objects of the natural reserve fund of local importance in the hromada is represented by the protected tract “Arkhangelskyi Lis” (30 hectares; 0.06% 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 reserve “Arkhangelskyi”, botanical reserve ‘Maryinskyi’, botanical reserve “Natalynskyi” (Source: Moisienko I.I., Khodosovtsev O.E., Pylypenko I.O., Boyko M.F., Malchykova D.S., Klymenko V.M., Ponomaryova A.A., Zakharova M.Y., Darmostuk V.V. Perspective protected objects of the Kherson oblast. Kherson: Helvetica Publishing House, 2020. 166 c. DOI: 10.32782/978-966-992-049-2/1-166).
Brief description of the ecological network	The total area of the ecological network of the hromada is 69.23 sq km (13.99% of the total area of the hromada). The ecological network within the hromada is represented by the following types of land cover: meadow-steppe territories (33.06 sq km; 47.75% of the ecological network area); forest territories (10.34 sq km; 14.94% of the ecological network area); areas covered by windbreaks (24.06 sq km; 34.75% of the ecological network area); sandy territories (0.09 sq km; 0.13% of the ecological network area); and inland waters (1.68 sq km; 2.43% of the ecological network area). The ecological network within the hromada is represented by the following types of vegetation cover: forbs-grass and cereal steppe with slight salinization dominated by <i>Festuca valesiaca</i>, brown bentgrass, narrowleaf bluegrass, couch grass, eastern fescue, meadow carrot, <i>Plantago cornuti</i>, and others (24.77 sq km; 35.78% of the ecological network area); windbreaks with black locust, common oak, green ash, boxelder and Norway maples, and others (24.06 sq km; 34.75% of the ecological network area); ravine oak and oak-ash floodplain broadleaf forests with admixture of field maple, wych elm, and steppe species (<i>Caragana frutex</i>, blackthorn, <i>Phlomis tuberosa</i>, etc.) (10.36 sq km; 14.96% of the ecological network area); and Ukrainian feather grass and Lessing feather grass dry steppe with meadow brome, drooping sage, and others (8.34 sq km; 12.05% of the ecological network area).

	The landscape structure of the ecological network of the hromada is represented by heavily eroded loess lowlands with ravines, gullies, and valleys incised into the Neogene deposits, with southern low-humus chernozems, meadow-chernozem solod-like gley soils of the depressions (34.91 sq km; 50.43% of the hromada area), loess lowlands dissected by gullies and valleys with southern low-humus chernozems, formerly under fescue-feather grass vegetation (19.84 sq km; 28.66% of the hromada area), and floodplains with meadow-steppe solonetz and solonchak soils (12.78 sq km; 18.46% of the hromada area).
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): “Valley of the Middle Inhulets” (2398.4 hectares; 4.85% of the hromada area)
Brief description of the environmental situation, forest and land resources	Over the period from 2000 to 2020, the loss of forest plantations in the hromada amounted to 6.2 hectares. There is one known landfill within the hromada. The hromada is dominated by highly eroded soils (57% of the hromada area)
Assessment of environmental pollution within hromada	There is no information on polluting enterprises in the local hromada

Vysokopilska hromada

ECOLOGICAL NETWORK AND POLLUTION MAP





Vysokopilska hromada

Brief description of the demographic potential

As of January 1, 2022, the population of the Vysokopilska hromada amounted to 10767 people living in 22 settlements (of which 1 no longer had a permanent population, but the village was not deregistered). The Vysokopilska hromada was characterized by a high concentration of population in several settlements. Thus, more than half (57.08%) of the hromada's population was concentrated in the first three settlements by population, and more than 2/3 (68.14%) of the population - in the first five settlements (Vysokopillia and Arkhangelsk). Vysokopillia and Arkhangelske, Novopetrivka, Ivanivka and Novomykolaivka villages). In general, the population of the hromada accounted for more than 11% of the population of Beryslav district and slightly 1% of the population of Kherson oblast in the relevant period.

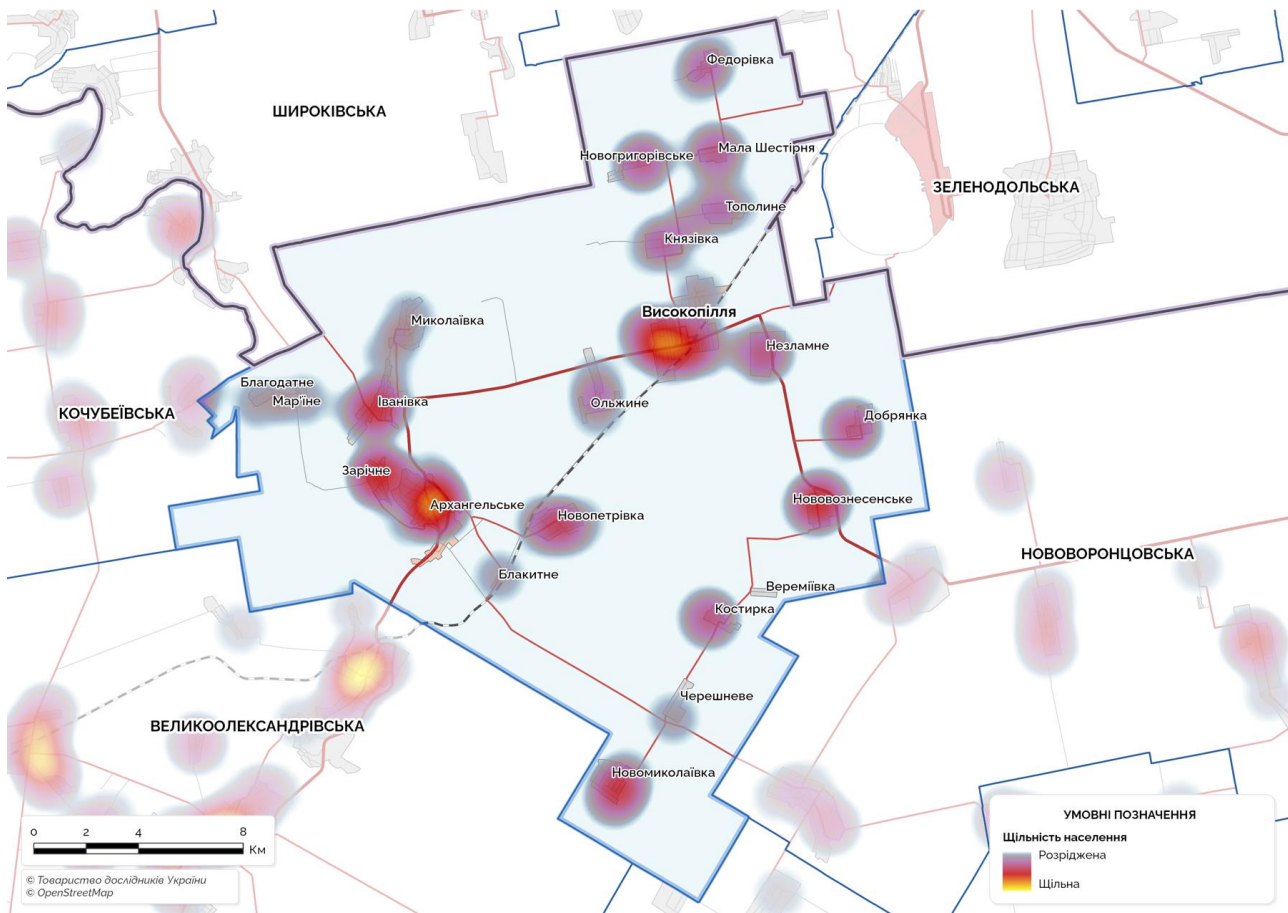
At the beginning of 2022, the population density was almost 22 people per square kilometer, and the density of settlements (with a permanent population) was 4.9 per 100 km². The average distance between settlements is 4.85 km, and the average population of a settlement was 512 people.

As of January 1, 2021, the population of the hromada amounted to 11002 people, which is 2328 people less than in 2001. The relative change in the population amounted to 17.46%, which places the hromada in the group with a strong population decline. The relative demographic potential of the hromada decreased by 8.81, which is characterized as a strong decline in the demographic potential of the hromada in the population of Kherson oblast. The share of people over the working age is 22.01%, which places the hromada in the group of territorial units with a low share of people of retirement age relative to the average oblast parameter. The burden of this age group on persons of working age reaches 359 persons per 1000 persons of working age, which is low. The share of the younger group is 21% of the population, which places the hromada in the group of territorial units with a high indicator. Children form a high demographic burden at the level of 335 per 1000 people of working age. The overall demographic burden is higher than the average in Kherson Oblast and amounts to 694 people per 1000 people of working age

Ethnic structure and national artifacts in the hromada

There are 2 ethnic communities within the hromada, namely, Germans and Roma (Vysokopillia village). On the territory of the hromada there is an object of material heritage of German culture, namely an architectural monument in the village of Vysokopillia

**Vysokopilska hromada
POPULATION DENSITY MAP**



IMPACT OF THE WAR ON DEMOGRAPHIC POTENTIAL



Vysokopilska 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 Vysokopilska hromada caused a catastrophic decline in population. Vysokopilska district became one of the main directions for the liberation of the Right Bank part of Kherson oblast.

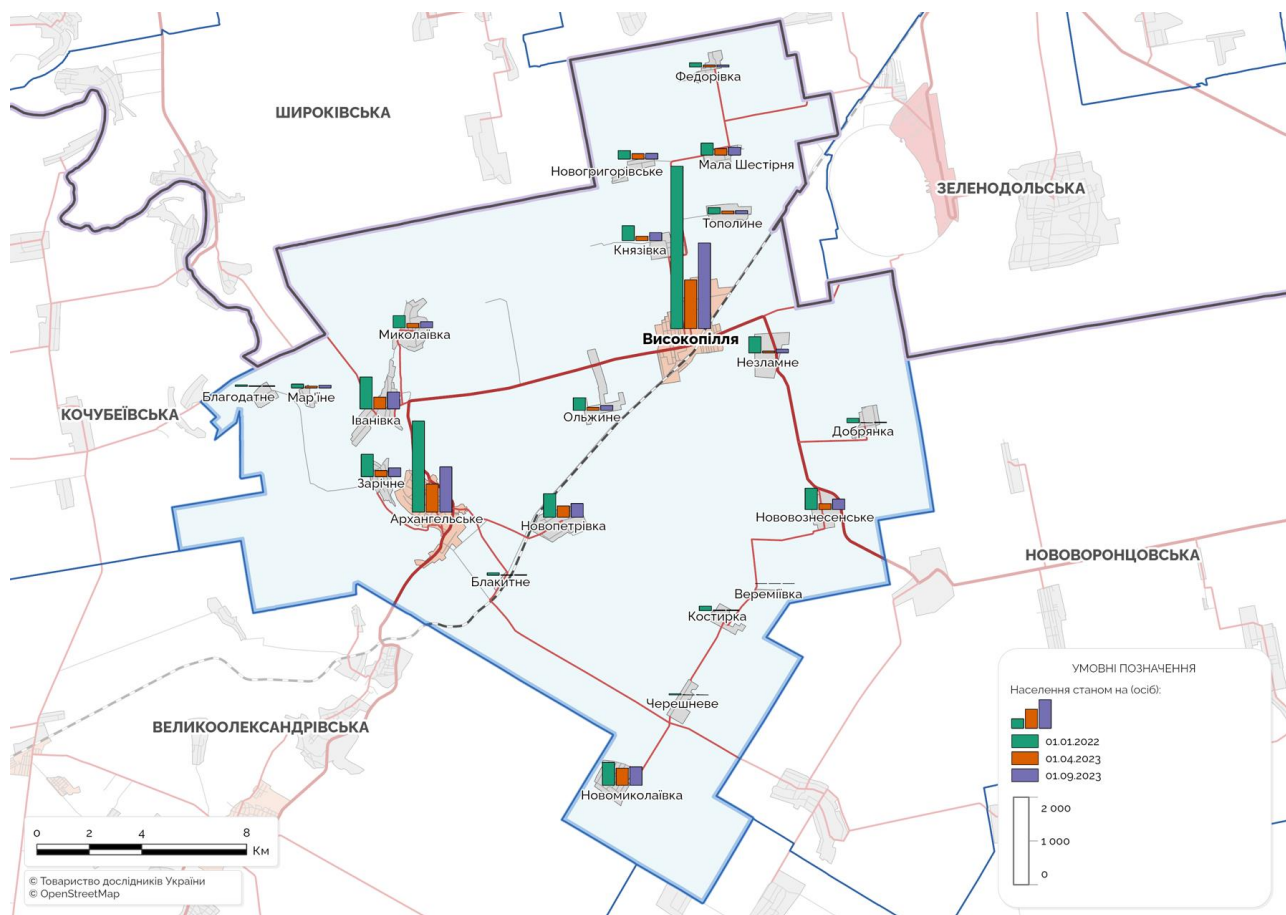
Therefore, the demographic and material losses in this hromada are extraordinary. Thus, the overall population decline amounted to almost 2/3 of the population or 66% as of April 1, 2023. One of the results was an increase in the concentration of the population in the most populous settlements, despite the 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 57.1 to 61.7%; and the share of the population living in the first five settlements increased from 68.1 to 73.7%, or almost 3/4 of the total hromada population.

We emphasize that the population is gradually returning to the hromada's settlements. Thus, from April 1, 2023 to January 1, 2025, the population increased by 2445 people or 22.2% of the population as of the beginning of 2022 and amounted to 6169 people. As in most liberated communities, the deformed age structure of the population remains a common negative feature. The share of pensioners is already almost a third of the population (30.0% of the population as of January 1, 2025). In 6 settlements out of 21, 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. A positive feature of this hromada compared to other liberated communities in Kherson oblast is the relatively high proportion of children and adolescents (0-15 years old), which is 16.1% of the population.

As of January 1, 2025, the population density was almost 13 people per km², and the density of settlements (with a permanent population) was 4.2 per 100 km². The average distance between settlements was 4.85 km, and the average population of a settlement was 295 people.

Vysokopilska hromada

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

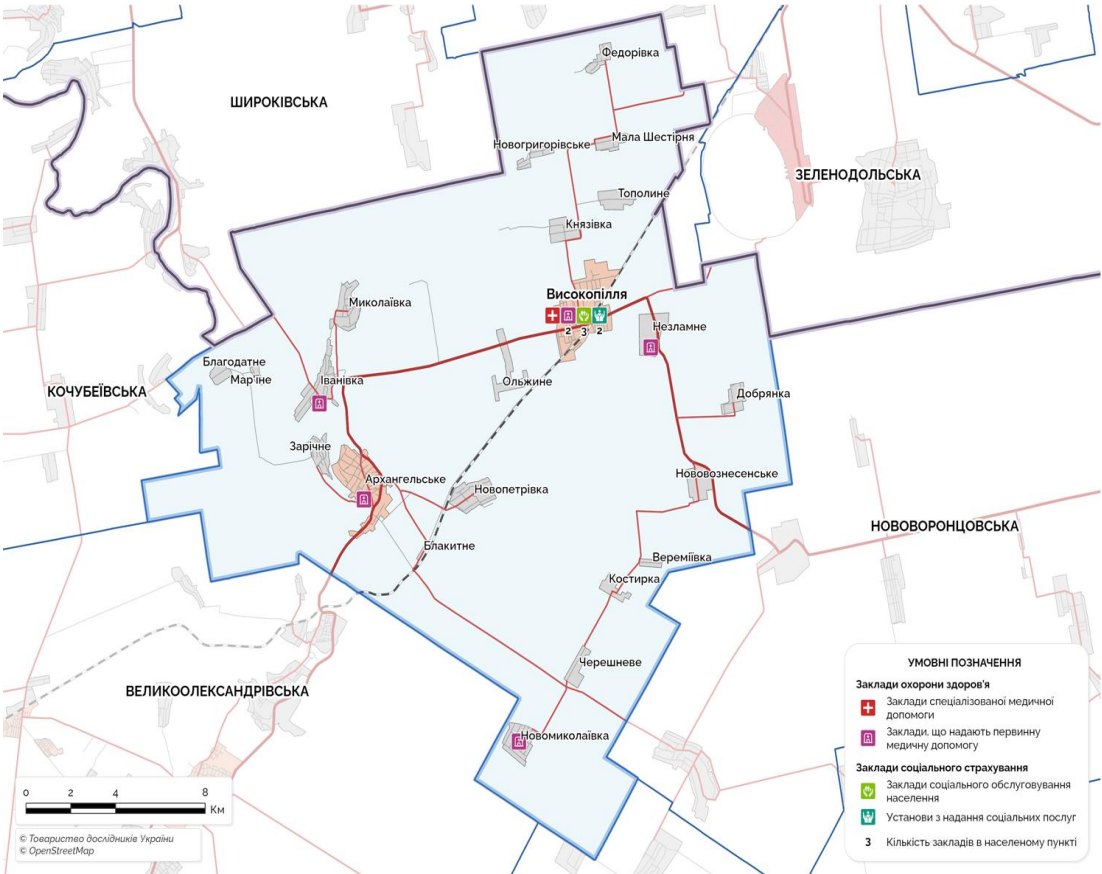
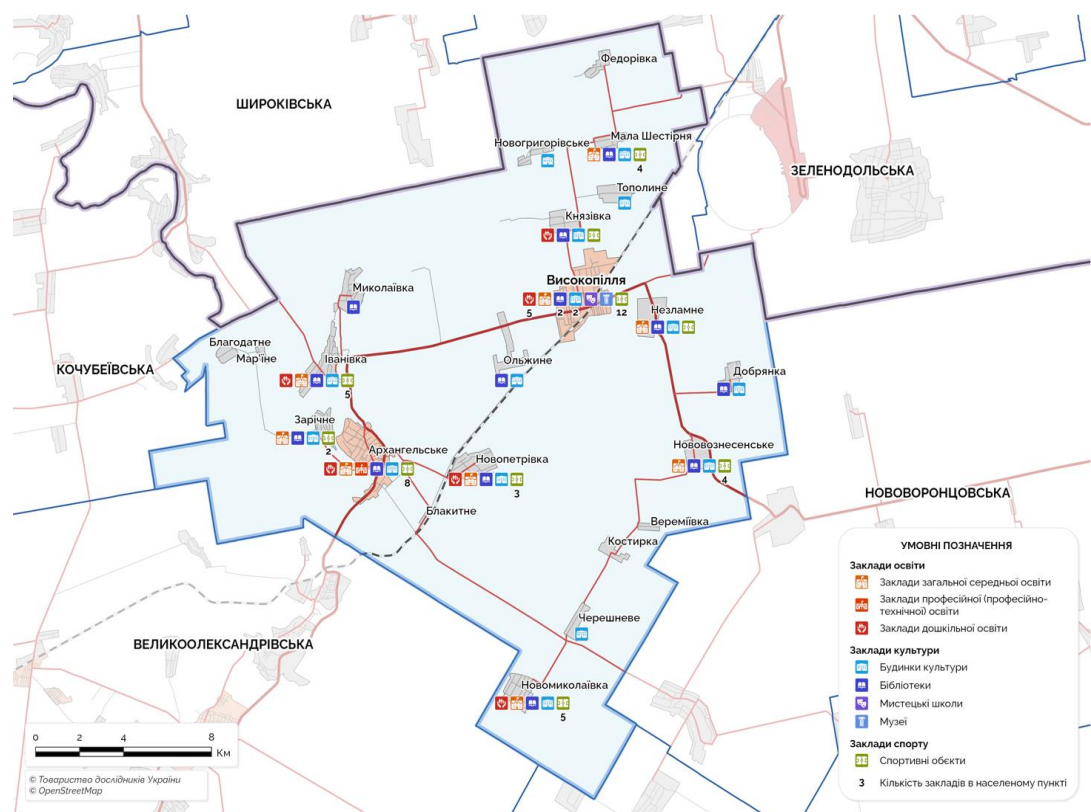


Vysokopilska hromada

Brief description of educational institutions	The network of educational institutions is represented by 10 preschools, 9 secondary schools (including 2 hub schools (570 and 430 students) and 7 branches (from 70 to 15 students)). Five general secondary education institutions have I-III accreditation levels, two have I-II accreditation levels and two have I accreditation levels. There are 1308 pupils and 180 teachers in these schools. The average class size in the hromada is 9.2 students per class (low level of occupancy) and varies from 14.6 to 6.2 in individual institutions. The workload per teacher in the hromada is 5.9 students and varies from 9.7 to 3.9 students per teacher.
Medical sphere	The medical sector of the hromada consists of 1 specialized medical care institution, 5 primary health care institutions, including 6 primary health care institutions registered in the <i>ehealth</i> system. Primary health care services are provided by 7 doctors with whom 8864 declarations have been concluded, which is 79.41% 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 16 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 - 8 football fields, 12 gyms and 25 sports grounds

Vysokopilska hromada

SOCIAL SPHERE MAP



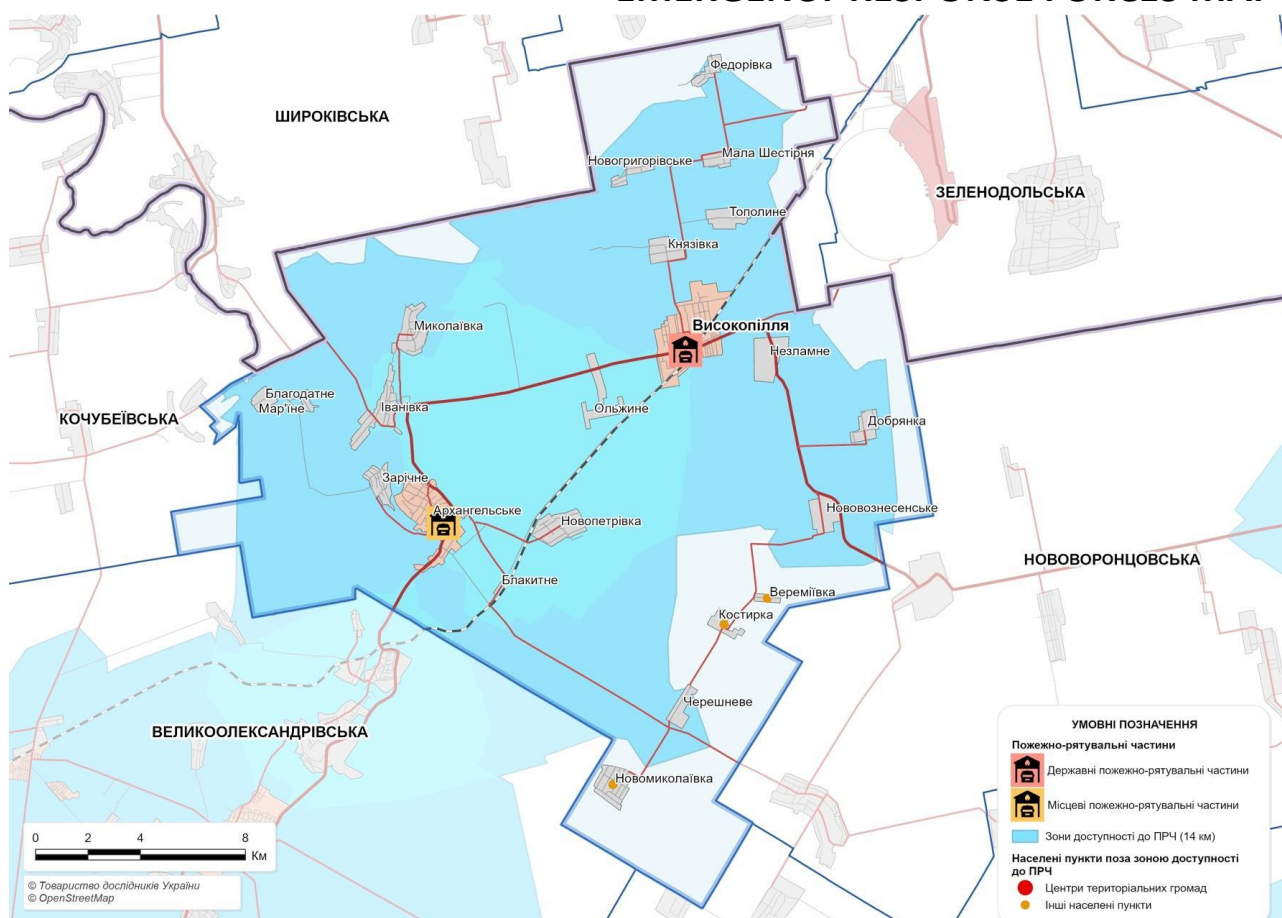
LIFE SAFETY INFRASTRUCTURE: 2021



Vysokopilska hromada

Brief description of fire safety in the hromada	There are two fire and rescue units 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, 19 out of 22 settlements of the hromada are within 20 minutes' accessibility to fire and rescue units (FRUs), and only 6.3% 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 very low 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

Vysokopilska hromada EMERGENCY RESPONSE FORCES MAP



ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN PEACETIME

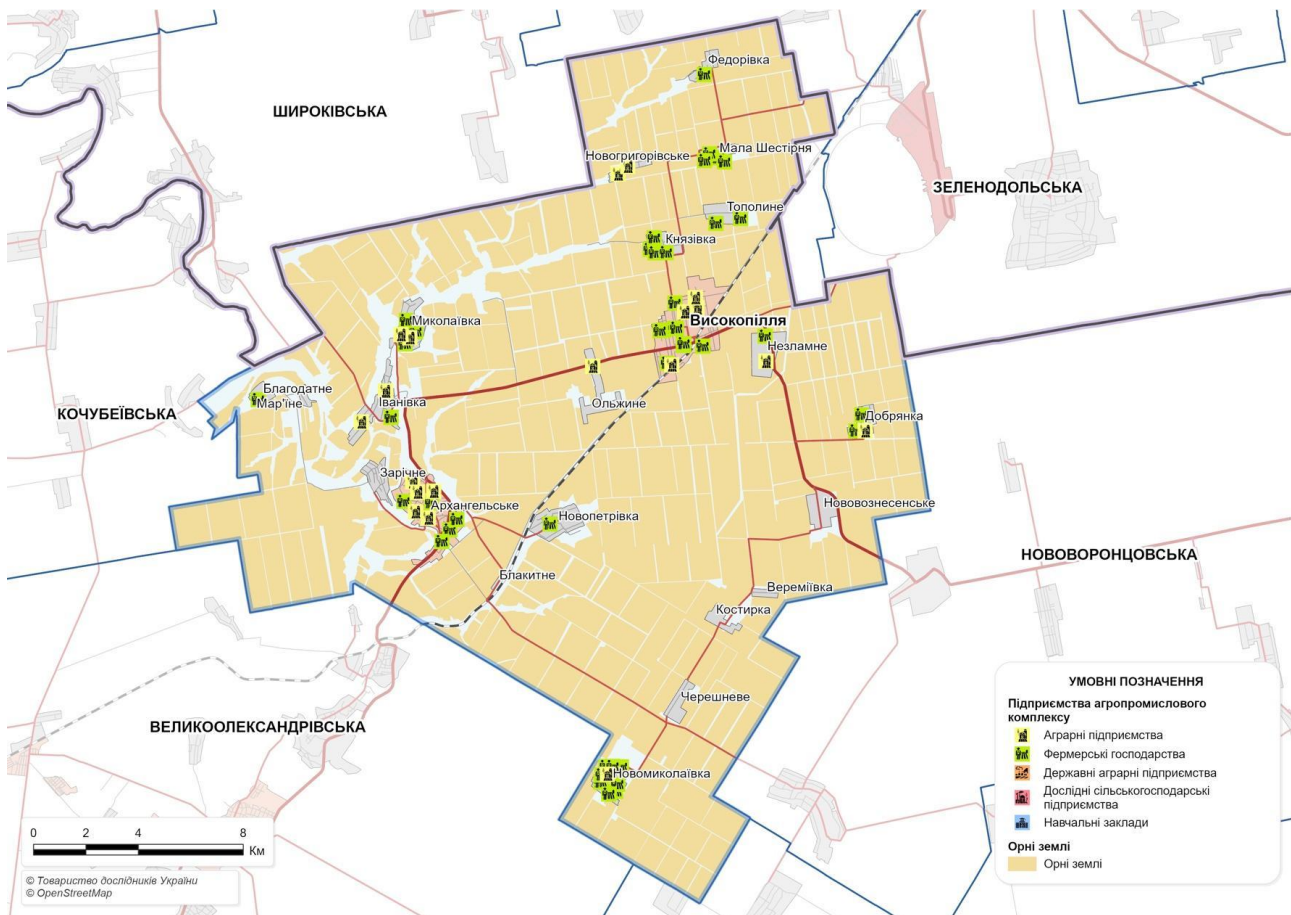


Vysokopilska hromada

Brief description of the industrial development of hromada	The production and service facilities of Private joint stock company ArcelorMittal Beryslav, one of Ukraine's leading limestone producers for the construction industry and metallurgical production, operating on the basis of the Arkhangelsk limestone deposit, are located on the territory of the hromada
Brief description of the energy complex of hromada	Three solar power plants are located within the hromada (Vysokopilska 1.2 stage and FG Promin site) with a total capacity of 5.61 MW
Brief description of the agricultural sector	Within the hromada, 76 agricultural enterprises are registered, of which 21 are agricultural enterprises and 55 are farms
Preferred specialization in crop production	Missing
Predominant specialization in livestock farming	Peas, winter barley, winter wheat, winter rape, sunflower
Brief description of investment-attractive areas	Poultry farming
Brief description of the industrial development of hromada	There are 2 investment-attractive brownfield sites within the hromada for the potential location of agricultural facilities. The total area of the plots is 77.6 hectares

Vysokopilska hromada

AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY MAP



CULTURAL HERITAGE AND PEACETIME TOURISM ACTIVITIES

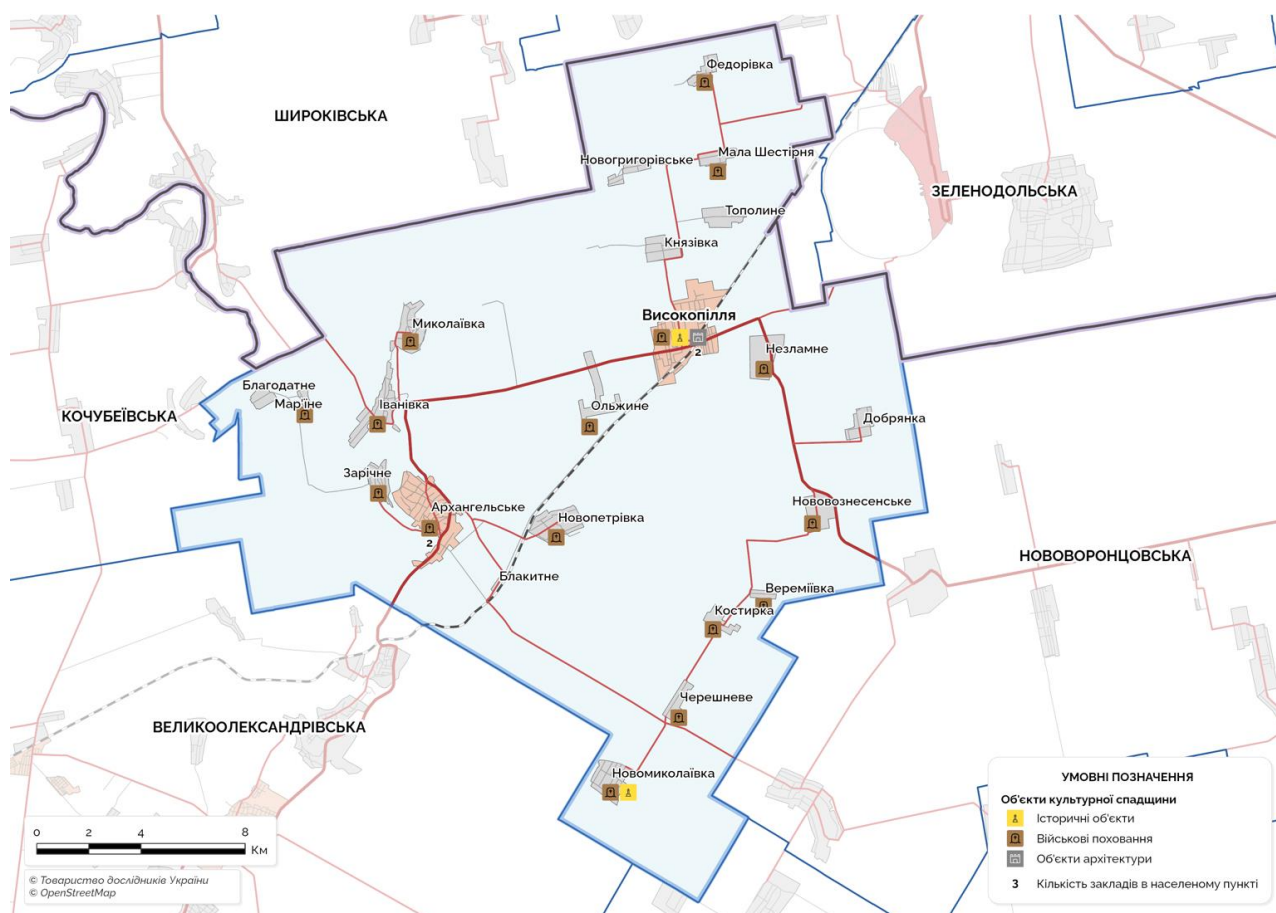


Vysokopilska hromada

Total number of cultural heritage sites	21
Brief description of cultural heritage in the hromada	There are 17 military burials within the Vysokopilska hromada, namely: The mass grave of soldiers of the Red Army (Kostyrka village), the mass grave of soldiers of the Red Army (Mala Shestirnya village), the mass grave of soldiers of the Red Army (Maryine village), the mass grave of soldiers of the Red Army (Novomykolayivka village), the mass grave of soldiers of the Red Army (Novomykolayivka village). Novomykolaivka), the Mass grave of the Red Army soldiers (Fedorivka village), the Mass grave of the Red Army soldiers (Krasnoarmiyske village), the Mass grave of the Red Army soldiers (Veremiyivka village). Veremiivka), the mass grave of the Red Army soldiers (Olzhyne village), the mass grave of the Red Army soldiers and the monument in honor of the soldiers-fellow villagers (Novopetrivka village). Novopetrivka), the mass grave of the Red Army soldiers and a monument in honor of fellow villagers (Zarichne village), the mass grave of the Red Army soldiers and a monument to Y. L. Andreev (Vysokopillia village). There are 2 historical objects in Vysokopillia village: The monument to Taras Shevchenko and the monument in honor of the soldiers-fellow villagers. In general, the hromada has an underdeveloped tourist infrastructure. There are 2 architectural objects in Vysokopillia village: The Lutheran Church and the building of the former German gymnasium, which are potentially attractive for tourism development in the hromada.

Vysokopilska hromada

TOURISM AND CULTURAL HERITAGE MAP

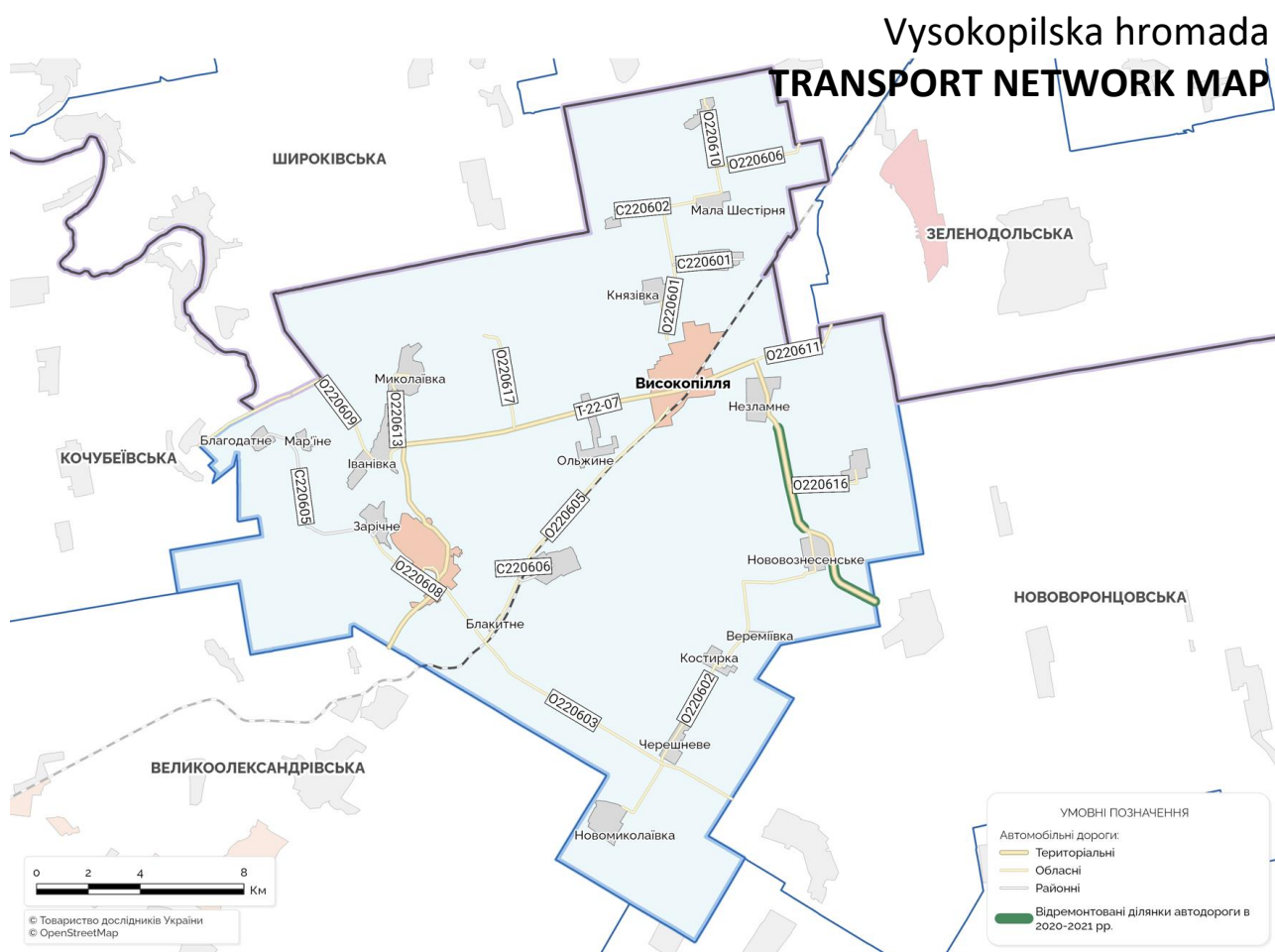


TRANSPORTATION INFRASTRUCTURE: 2021



Vysokopilska hromada

Brief description of the road network	The total length of roads of state and local importance in the hromada is about 198 km, thus the density of roads in the hromada is 0.400 km/sq. km (high in the oblast). The roads of oblast (63.7%) and territorial significance (25.6%) have the longest length within the hromada. During 2020-2021, 44.64 km of roads of state and local importance were repaired in the hromada, which is 22.6% 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 22 (41%) settlements of the hromada have regular bus service (including the center of the hromada), which is 74% of the population of the hromada. There are 2 intra-oblast bus routes and 2 transit routes from Kherson. Also, 3 interoblast transit routes pass through the territory of the hromada



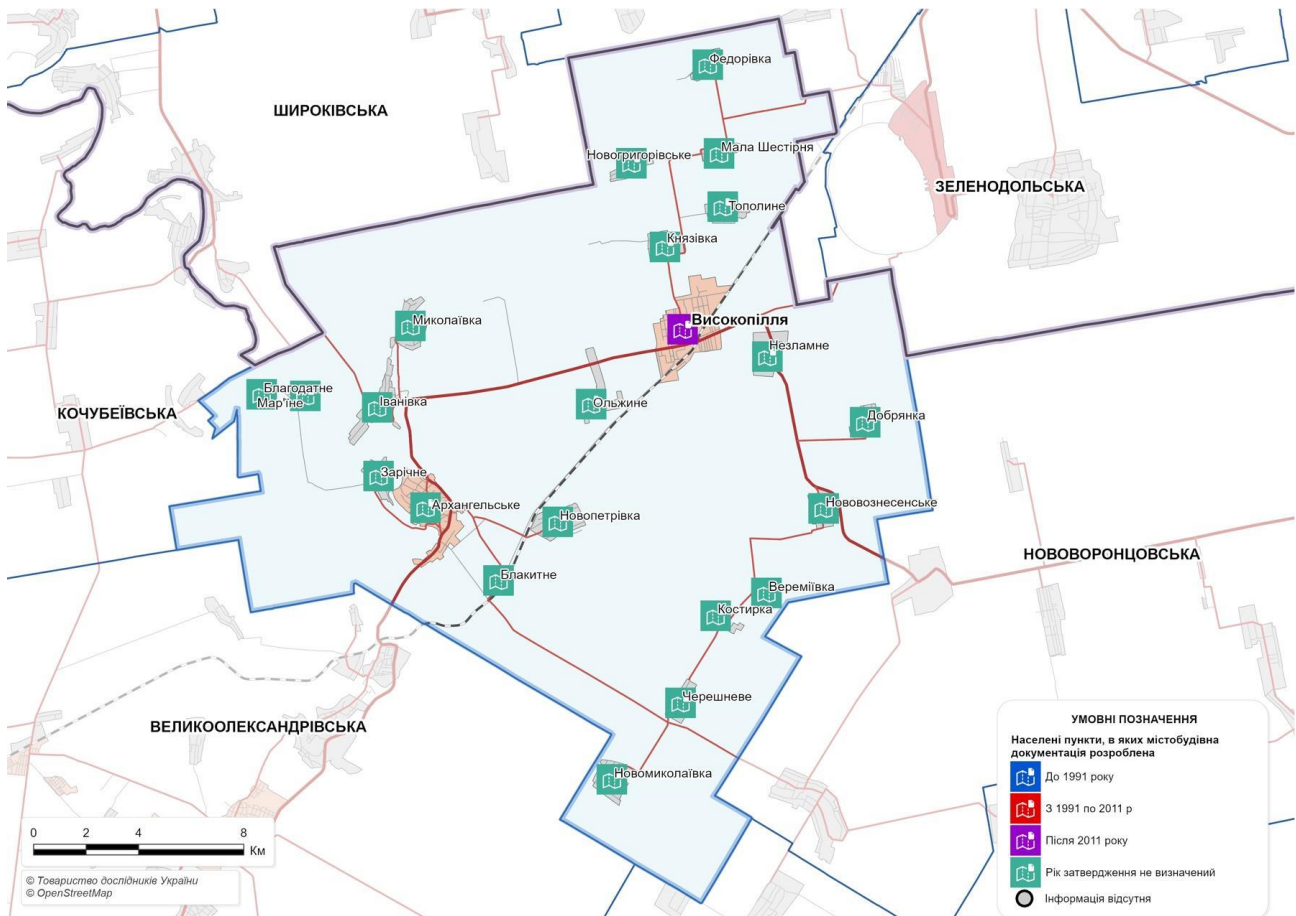
SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE TERRITORY: 2021



Vysokopilska hromada

Current state of approval of urban planning documentation (UDP) in hromada	The Vysokopilska settlement hromada includes 22 settlements. 1 settlement has a plot plan approved after 2011. The materials of the master plans of the hromada's settlements are not publicly available. The plot plan of Vysokopillia village was updated in 2017. The zoning plan of Vysokopillia village was created in 2017. There is no information on the approval of the zoning plan.
Evaluation of the approved UDP in hromada	1 settlement of the hromada has a UDP approved after 2011. 1 out of 22 settlements have materials of plot plans (main drawings) not available for public access. The main drawing of the master plan of Vysokopillia village is not available for public access
Brief description of the housing stock	The total estimated area of residential premises in the hromada is 279.2 thousand square meters, the total provision of housing in the hromada is 25.4 square meters per person. The estimated number of apartments/residential estates is 4701 units, the provision of apartments/residential estates per 1 person in the hromada is 0.43. In general, the hromada has an average level of housing provision.
Brief description of urban development	The settlement network of the hromada consists of 8 villages with a population of 4558 thousand people, including one village with a population of less than 50 people. The total area of built-up territories within the hromada is 12.16 square kilometers, the area of settlements is 11.993 square kilometers. In general, the hromada has an average level of urban development of the territory, and the potential for urban development of the hromada can be characterized as an average risk of reduction

Vysokopilska hromada SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT MAP



CONSEQUENCES OF THE WAR AND POST-WAR DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY



Vysokopilska hromada

Period of temporary occupation by Russian troops	Vysokopilska settlement hromada was under occupation from March 10 to October 4, 2022
Consequences of the military invasion of Russia	The line of contact with the aggressor's troops passed through the hromada's territory, so both the territory and the hromada's population suffered significant losses - large-scale destruction of housing and infrastructure, human casualties, massive displacement and population decline, and distortion of the age structure of the population. The scale of the war damage within the Vysokopilska hromada is extraordinary - as of September 2023, almost 2,000 damaged objects were recorded in the hromada as a whole. This is 12.5% of the total number of registered damages in the de-occupied territories during this period. A railroad passes through the hromada, which was the object of increased attention from the occupiers. In total, 1951 objects in 19 settlements were damaged within the hromada. Destructions were recorded in almost all settlements, except for the villages of Blakytne, Veremiivka (depopulated before the war), Kostyrka. 1786 private households, 35 apartment buildings and 130 objects of communal, social, transport and industrial infrastructure were damaged. These include healthcare facilities, educational institutions, administrative buildings, cultural centers and libraries, a bus station, etc. In particular, 16 primary and secondary healthcare facilities, 16 educational institutions, 32 cultural and tourism institutions, and 11 administrative facilities were damaged. Most of the damage - 92.1% - was caused by ammunition, 3.7% - by rocket attacks, and 4.2% - 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. The most affected settlements of the hromada are Arkhangelske, Knyazivka and Ivanivka, where 50% of the damaged facilities are concentrated. About 200 damages were also recorded in Vysokopillia (201) and Zarichne (185). Arkhangelske, which was one of the occupiers' lines of attack, suffered numerous damages not only to residential buildings, but

also to communal, social infrastructure and industrial facilities. In particular, almost all production and service facilities of Private joint stock company ArcelorMittal Berislav, one of Ukraine's leading limestone producers for the construction industry and metallurgical production, were destroyed. ArcelorMittal Berislav operated on the basis of the Arkhangelsk limestone deposit. The administrative complex, garage, transformer substations, and warehouses were damaged. The Arkhangelsk village library, the house of culture, the Arkhangelsk professional agricultural lyceum, a nursery school, a school, and the Arkhangelsk general practice outpatient clinic were also damaged.

Knyazivka, a small village with the pre-war population of about 350 people, sustained damage to 340 objects. In addition to the almost complete loss or damage to the village's housing stock, the library, kindergarten, medical assistant and midwife station were also destroyed.

In the administrative center of the Vysokopillia hromada, in addition to the destruction of residential buildings, including apartment buildings, 18 healthcare facilities were damaged or completely destroyed, including the Vysokopillia Center for Culture and Leisure, the Vysokopillia Art School, the central library, the Vysokopillia Local History Museum, a kindergarten, a school, and the Vysokopillia Specialized Boarding School of the II-III levels "Obladovanist". Other facilities important for the development and safety of the hromada were also damaged, including the Employment Center, fire station, Vysokopillia police station, and bus station.

The highest concentration of damage (on average, 16 objects per 100 inhabitants as of 01.09.23), more than 50 per 100 inhabitants, was in the villages of Knyazivka, Potemkino, Olhyne, Zarichne, Ivanivka, Novopetrivka, Topolyne.

The consequences of the war on the demographic situation in the hromada are also dire. As of 01.04.2023, 18 out of 22 settlements of the hromada had less than 50% of the pre-war population, including 11 settlements with a population share of 30% or less. All of this is evidence not only of direct losses of human capital, but also of demographic losses from the hostilities that are still difficult to fully assess. This may pose a threat primarily to the post-war reconstruction and recovery.

At the same time, the demographic situation of the Vysokopilska hromada has been showing positive trends over the past six months despite the large-scale destruction and difficult security situation. While in April 2023 the hromada's population was only 34% of the pre-war population, in September 2023 it was already 51%, and in January 2025 it was 56.3% (6196 people as of January 01, 2025). In January 2025, 3 settlements of the hromada (Maryine, Novomykolayivka, Mala Shestirnya) had more than 70% of the pre-war population, and only 5 villages out of 22 (Chereshneve, Potemkine, Blakytyne, Dobryanka, Kostyrka)

have a population less than 30% of the pre-war figures. Although the deformation of the age structure is significant, it also shows improvement trends. On average, in September 2023, the share of children and adolescents in the hromada was 15.8%, the working-age population - 53%, people over working age - 31%, and in January 2025, these figures are 16.1%, 53.9%, and 30%, respectively.

In 12 settlements, the demographic increase from April to September 2023 ranged from 10 to 25%. At the same time, more than 20% - in such settlements as Knyazivka, Vysokopillia, Novovoznesenskoye and Maryino. This means 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.

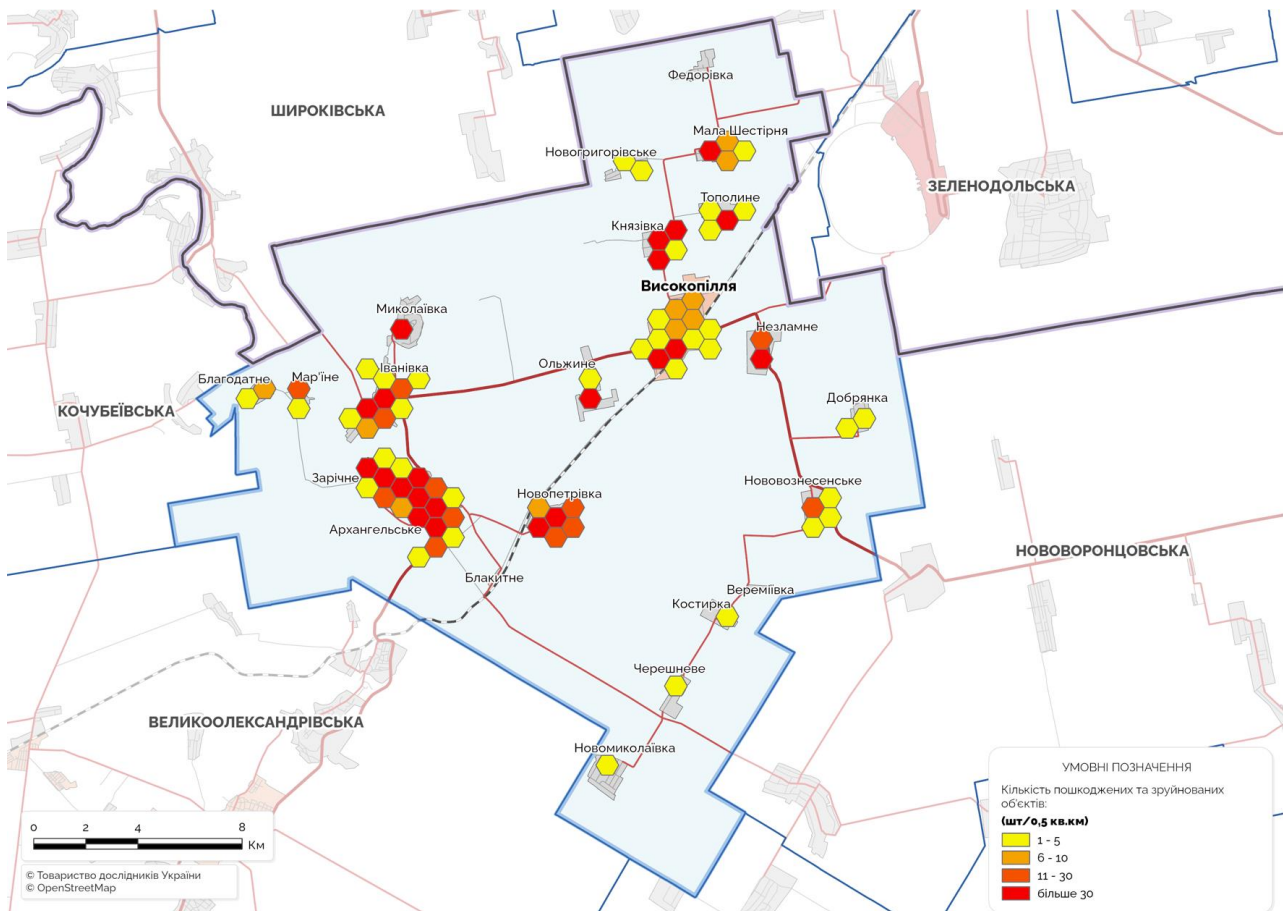
It is also worth noting that settlements that have not been damaged by ammunition, rockets or other actions of Russian troops, or have suffered only minor damage, show worse demographic trends. Such settlements as Blakytne, Dobrianka, Novomykolaivka, Novohryhorivske, Blahodatne, Kostyrka, Cheresheve, Fedorivka (all 8 together have a total of 23 damaged facilities) showed the lowest (less than 7%) or even zero population growth from April to September 2023.

These are mostly small villages with a population of less than 200 people (with the exception of Novomykolaivka). This situation is threatening in terms of increasing further disparities in the population of individual settlements in the hromada, depopulation of the smallest settlements, and difficulties in restoring/creating a new network of social and infrastructure services

Vysokopilska 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. In July 2023, the hromada-to-hromada or oblast-to-oblast “Side by Side” recovery project was launched in the Vysokopilska (and neighboring Kochubeivska) hromada. Khmelnytskyi, Cherkasy, Dnipro, Ternopil, and Chernivtsi oblasts are involved in the reconstruction of villages in the Vysokopilska hromada. The reconstruction of Arkhangelske, Ivanivka and Novopetrivka has begun. The Vysokopilska Hromada is one of the leaders among the communities of Kherson Oblast in terms of the number and scale of reconstruction projects. The hromada has registered 67 projects in various sectors of the economy (industry, trade and services, education, transportation, water, sanitation and waste management, public administration, energy and mining, social protection, healthcare) worth 1.405 billion UAH in the DREAM system. However, so far, about 48% of the funding has been covered for their implementation. The projects that have already been implemented or are in the process of implementation include - purchase of special vehicles for the Vysokopilskyi Komunservis utility company and social transport for residents of de-occupied settlements; - improving the water supply service by repairing a well in Arkhangelske village, installing a water tower and arranging a pump room, installing solar panels to ensure the operation of a reverse osmosis system on the territory of Vysokopilskyi Komunservis in Arkhangelske village, drilling a well and installing a Rozhnovsky tower in Vysokopillia village, and an artesian well in Novopetrivka village; - Ensuring the uninterrupted operation of critical infrastructure by installing solar power plants for drinking water supply, overhauling the sewerage network in Vysokopillia; - new construction of a civil defense facility and major repairs to the building of the Vysokopillia hub general secondary education institution, its Maloshestirnya branch of pre-school and basic secondary education, construction of civil defense facilities at the Arkhangelsk pre-school education institution (nursery) “Teremok” and the hub general secondary education institution, including the Ivanivka branch, construction of a protective structure on the territory of a pre-school educational institution in the village of Vysokopillia; - overhaul of the building and construction of a bomb shelter at the Vysokopillia Lyceum of the Kherson Oblastal Educational Organization, construction of a civil defense protective structure (anti-radiation shelter) on the territory of the Arkhangelsk Professional Agricultural Lyceum; - restoration of private houses damaged as a result of the armed aggression of the Russian Federation in Arkhangelske and Vysokopillia, and apartment buildings damaged as a result of the armed aggression of the Russian Federation in Vysokopillia; - arrangement of a children's space in Vysokopillia village, arrangement of a sports and healthy zone in Zarichne village, overhaul of the roof of the Vysokopillia Culture and Leisure Center;
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- major repairs of the building, reconstruction and arrangement of a civil defense structure at the Municipal Institution “Vysokopilskyi Center for Social Services”;
 - creation and arrangement of the information and resource center (coworking) for business support and entrepreneurship development “I am an entrepreneur”;
 - new construction of a general practice outpatient clinic in Ivanivka village, reconstruction of the property complex of the administrative building of the Vysokopillia village council into a general practice outpatient clinic
- In addition to the reconstruction and repair of the residential sector, the list of urgent measures includes the reconstruction of healthcare facilities, restoration and rebuilding of the educational network. In particular, these measures include
- creation and organization of the Cultural Services Center of the Vysokopilska hromada; major repairs and reconstruction to create a barrier-free hromada space for access by low-mobility groups of the population of the municipal institution “Vysokopillia Center for Culture and Leisure”
 - reconstruction of the Vysokopilskyi Barvinok Kindergarten with the construction of a shelter on the territory of the institution;
 - establishment of a lyceum on the basis of the Vysokopilske Specialized Educational Institution
 - creation of an out-of-school department on the basis of the Vysokopilsky hub general secondary education institution by merging the Vysokopilsky Children and Youth Center;
 - reconstruction of the Vysokopillia outpatient clinic;
 - construction of the Arkhangelsk outpatient clinic.

Other necessary measures include the construction of sewage treatment facilities in the village of Vysokopillia.

The long-term post-war development strategy, as well as for all de-occupied territories in general, should include:

- 1) preservation and restoration of human potential, return of people who have gone abroad and internally displaced persons;
- 2) restoration of the hromada's economy as a whole and stable growth of the hromada's competitiveness;
- 3) creation of jobs and permanent sources of income generation, encouragement of programs to support and develop entrepreneurship;
- 4) development of the system of social services provision, taking into account new needs, new social categories and specifics of the demographic structure of the population;
- 5) eliminating the consequences of environmental transformation as a result of hostilities;
- 6) reconstruction of settlements, taking into account: the real needs of people, landscape features of the hromada territory, principles of environmental friendliness and aesthetics.

Educational edition

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