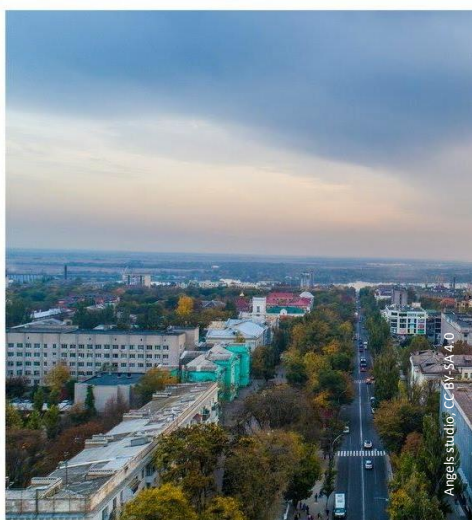
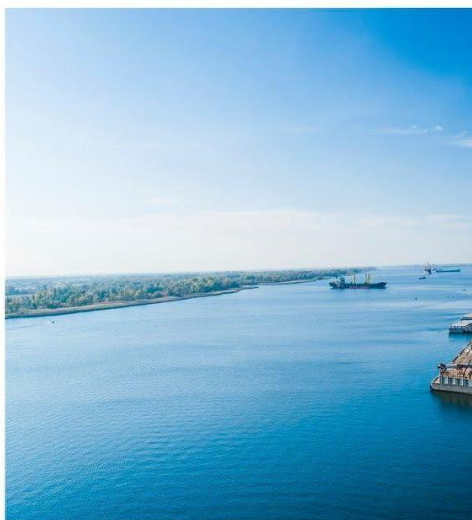




Khersonska

hromada and challenges of wartime

Atlas of conditions and resources



ТОВАРИСТВО
ДОСЛІДНИКІВ
УКРАЇНИ

ГЕОІНФОРМАЦІЙНИЙ
ПОРТАЛ
ХЕРСОНСЬКОЇ ОБЛАСТІ

GEOLOGY AND
GEOMORPHOLOGY

CLIMATE

SOILS

LANDSCAPES AND
VEGETATION

ECOLOGY

DEMOGRAPHY

SOCIAL SPHERE

LIFE SAFETY

ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT

TOURISM AND
CULTURAL HERITAGE

URBAN DEVELOPMENT
OF THE TERRITORY

TRANSPORT
INFRASTRUCTURE

CONSEQUENCES OF
THE WAR AND POST-
WAR DEVELOPMENT
STRATEGY

Kyiv – Kherson 2025



ТОВАРИСТВО
ДОСЛІДНИКІВ
УКРАЇНИ



ГІС-портал
Херсонської
області



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K42

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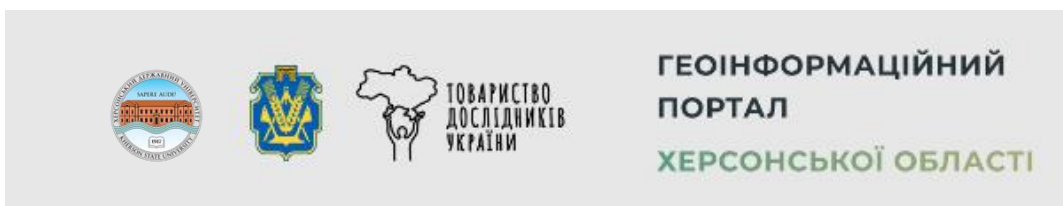
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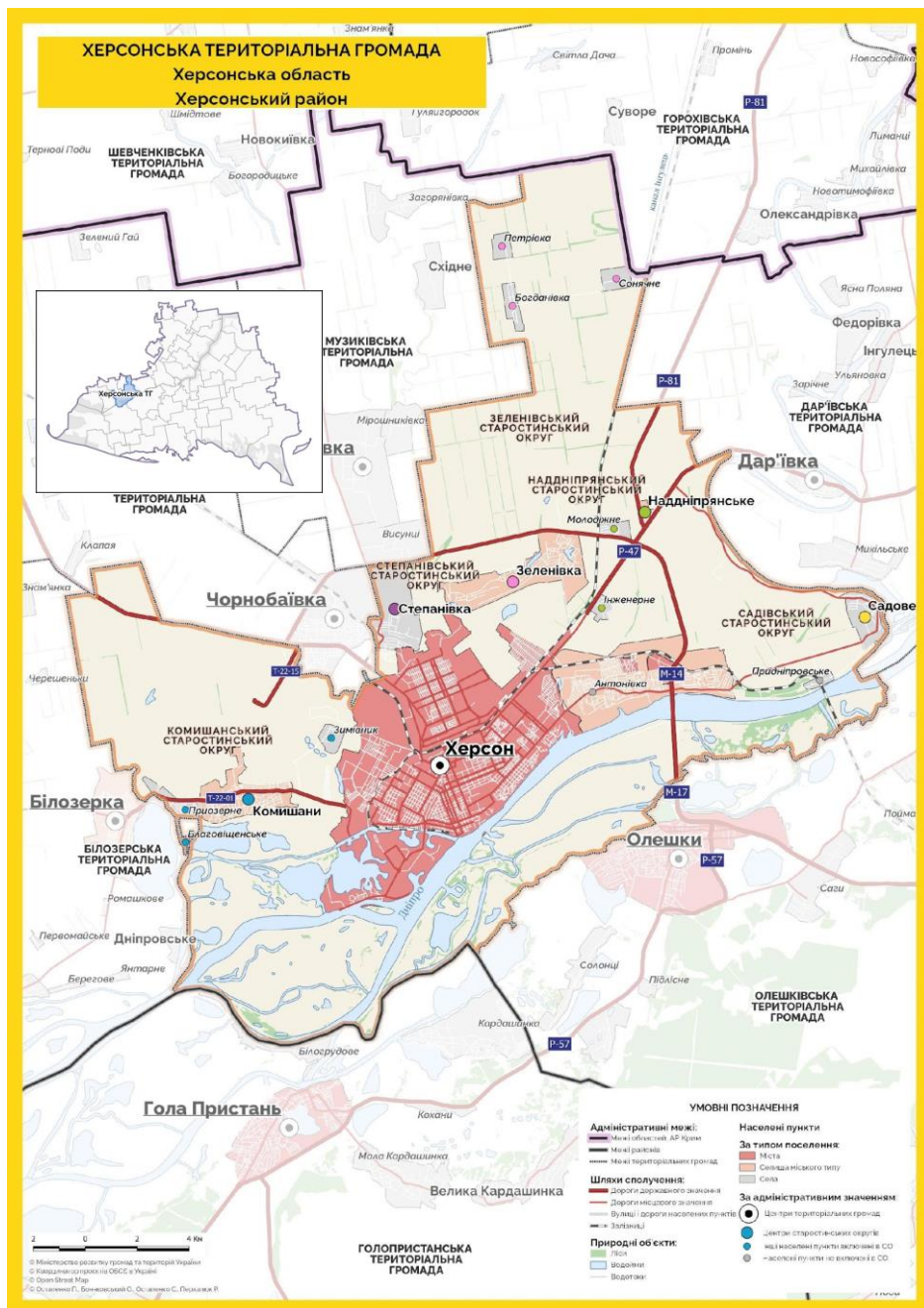
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Map symbols used in the atlas

- 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 in the atlas are as of 2021.

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE HROMADA (2021)

Name of the hromada	Khersonska
Type of hromada	urban hromada
Oblast	Kherson
Rayon	Kherson
Area (square kilometers)	452,769
Number of starosta districts	6
Number of cities	1
Number of settlements	11
Number of villages	4
Population (2021, thousand people)	317,752
Number of IDPs (01.01.2024)	21 151
Population, including IDPs (01.01.2024)	214 382
Hromada population density (persons/square kilometer)	702,1
Average population growth 2001-2021 (%)	-16,1
Working age population (persons, as of 01.01.2022)	189898
Population over working age (persons, as of 01.01.2022)	76009
Population under the working age (persons, as of 01/01/2022)	51845
Hromada budget (2021, general fund excluding intergovernmental transfers, UAH million)	2 163,85
Hromada tax capacity index	-
Basic grant to the hromada (UAH thousand)	-
Reverse subsidy to the hromada (UAH thousand)	-
Number of ASCs in the hromada	1

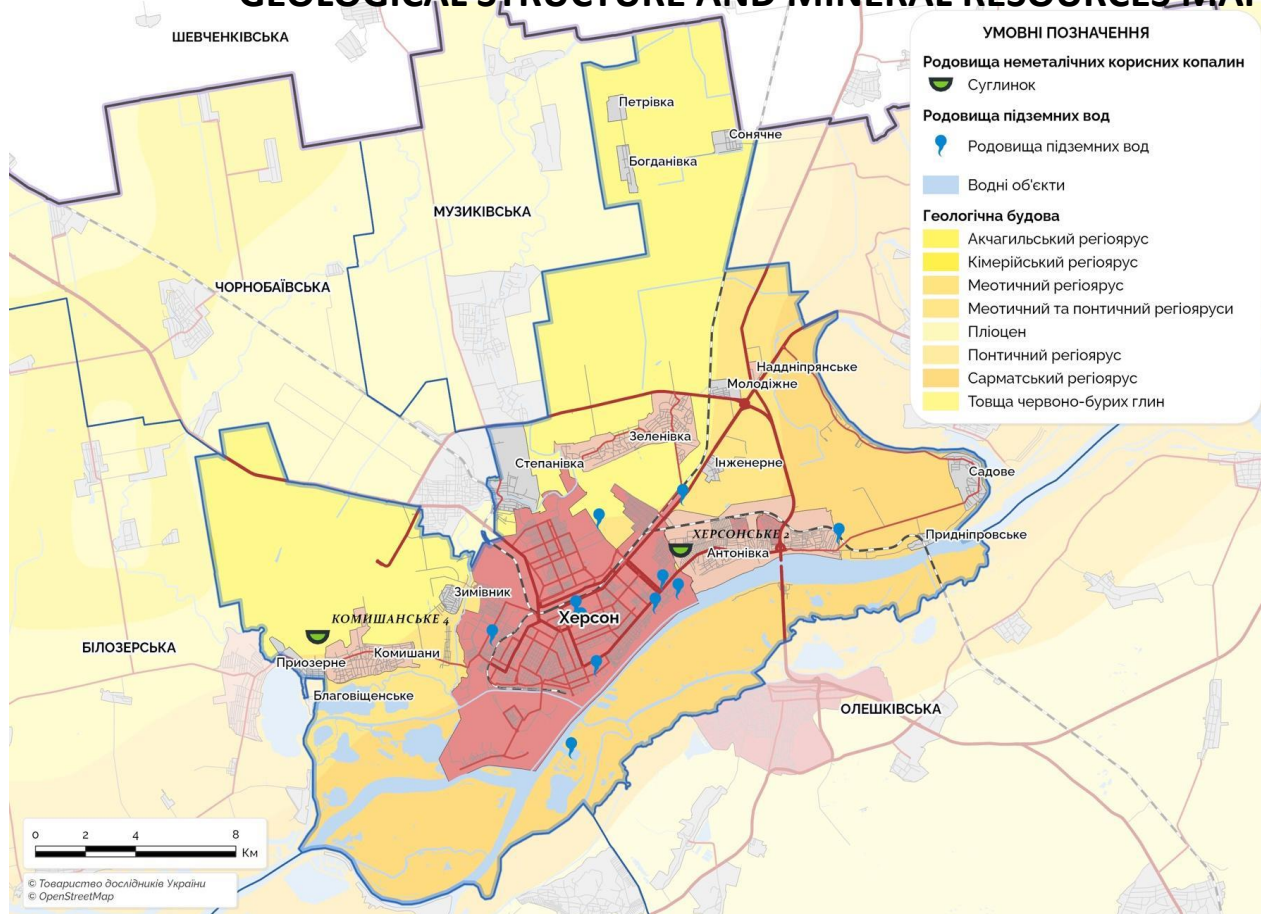
GEOLOGY

Khersonska hromada



Total number of fields within the hromada	14
Deposits of fossil fuels	Missing
Non-metallic mineral deposits	Loam (Komyshanske 4 and Khersonske 2)
Groundwater deposits	Drinking and industrial water (Khersonske (9 sites), Teploenergivske (2 sites) and Kherson River Port (1 site) fields)
Brief description of mineral resources in the territorial	There are two loam deposits (Komyshanske 4 and Khersonske 2) and twelve drinking and industrial water deposits (Verkhnia Antonivska, Danon Dnipro, Dniprovskiy Terminal, Kindiyska 1, 2, Kherson Butter Plant, Ukrsilpkhoz mash, Khersonska 1, 2, Shumenska, Tavriyska, Kherson River Port) within the hromada, of which as of 2021, Khersonske 2 loam deposit and Kherson River Port groundwater site are not being developed

GEOLOGICAL STRUCTURE AND MINERAL RESOURCES MAP



GEOMORPHOLOGY

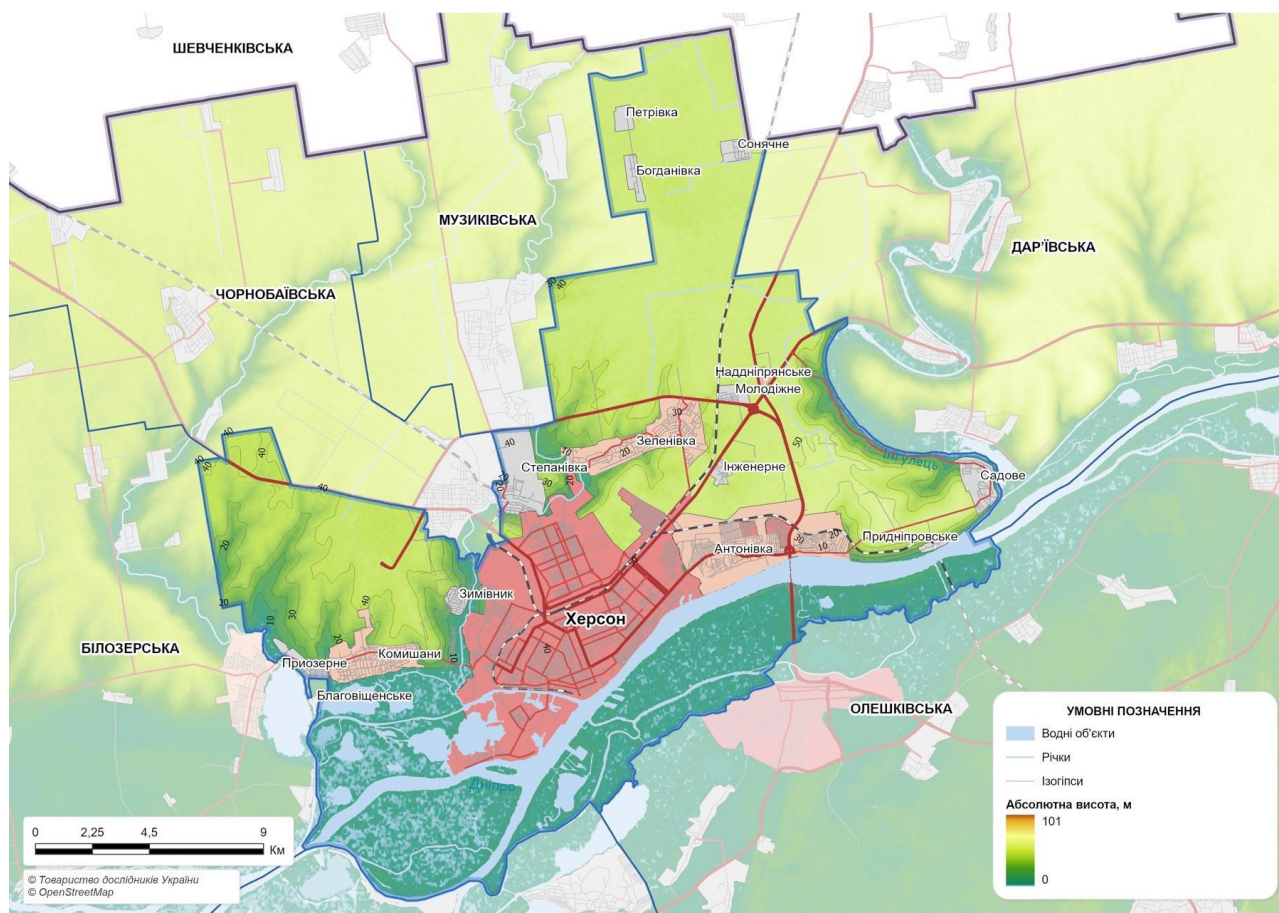
Khersonska hromada



Average height, m	26,5
Minimum height, m	0
Maximum height, m	59
Height amplitude, m	59
Flat area (%)	85,94
Very gentle slopes (%)	12,45
Gentle slopes (%)	1,40
Slightly downhill slopes (%)	0,19
Downhill slopes (10%)	0,01
Strongly sloping slopes (%)	0,00
Average vertical disaggregation (m/km ²)	15,4
Average slope steepness (°)	0,82
Average horizontal disaggregation (km/km ²)	0,66
Geomorphological map (brief description in the context of hromada)	The main part of the hromada (70% of its area) lies within the Bugo–Dnipro loess plain, which is genetically a layer-denudation, subhorizontal flat plain formed on the Neogene deposits. The southern part of the hromada (30% of its area) lies within the Lower Dnipro terrace–delta plain, which is genetically a flat fluvial–deltaic plain (Dnipro floodplains). On the flat elevated watershed in the northern part of the hromada, a weakly developed depressional relief is represented by a pod-like depression covering 477.6 hectares (1% of the hromada area). The hromada's relief is gully–ravine: in the western part of the hromada, it is represented by branched, large, and deep ravines (up to 30–40 m); in the eastern part (east of Kherson), smaller ravines and hollows flow into the Dnipro and Inhulets rivers.
Hypsometric map (brief description in the context of hromada)	Average height within the hromada: 26,5 m. Maximum height: 59 m (south-western outskirts of Sadove village). Minimum height: 0 m (Dnipro River water's edge). Amplitude of heights: 59 m
Map of slopes (brief description by hromada)	The territory of the hromada is characterized by a predominantly flat terrain: 85.9% of the hromada's area is flat, and the remaining 14.1% is sloping. The largest areas are occupied by very gentle slopes (1-3°) - 12.5%; less gentle (3-5°) - 1.4% and slightly sloping (5-7°) slopes - 0.2%. Steep and very steep slopes (over 7°) are found in the river valleys of the Dnipro and Inhulets.

Khersonska hromada

PHYSICAL MAP



CLIMATIC CONDITIONS

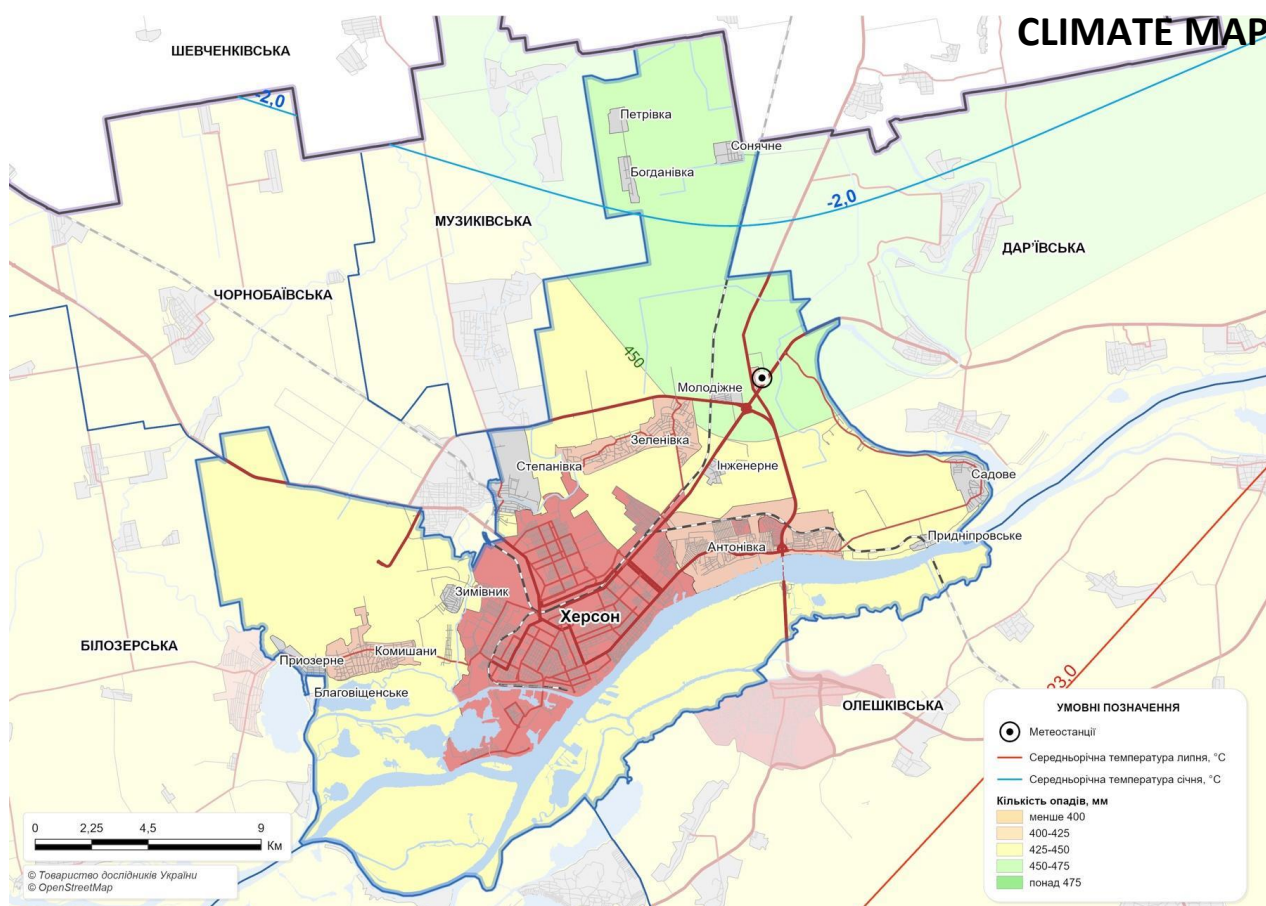
Khersonska hromada



Brief description of the climatic conditions of the hromada

Average annual temperature: +10.2°C. Average temperature in January: -1,9...-2,0°C. Average July temperature: +22.8°C. Average annual rainfall: 440-460 mm. The lowest recorded temperature: -32°C. The highest recorded temperature: +39°C. The hromada is located in a very arid, moderately hot agroclimatic zone with mild winters. There is a stationary meteorological station in Kherson. There is a stationary weather station in Kherson.

Khersonska hromada CLIMATE MAP



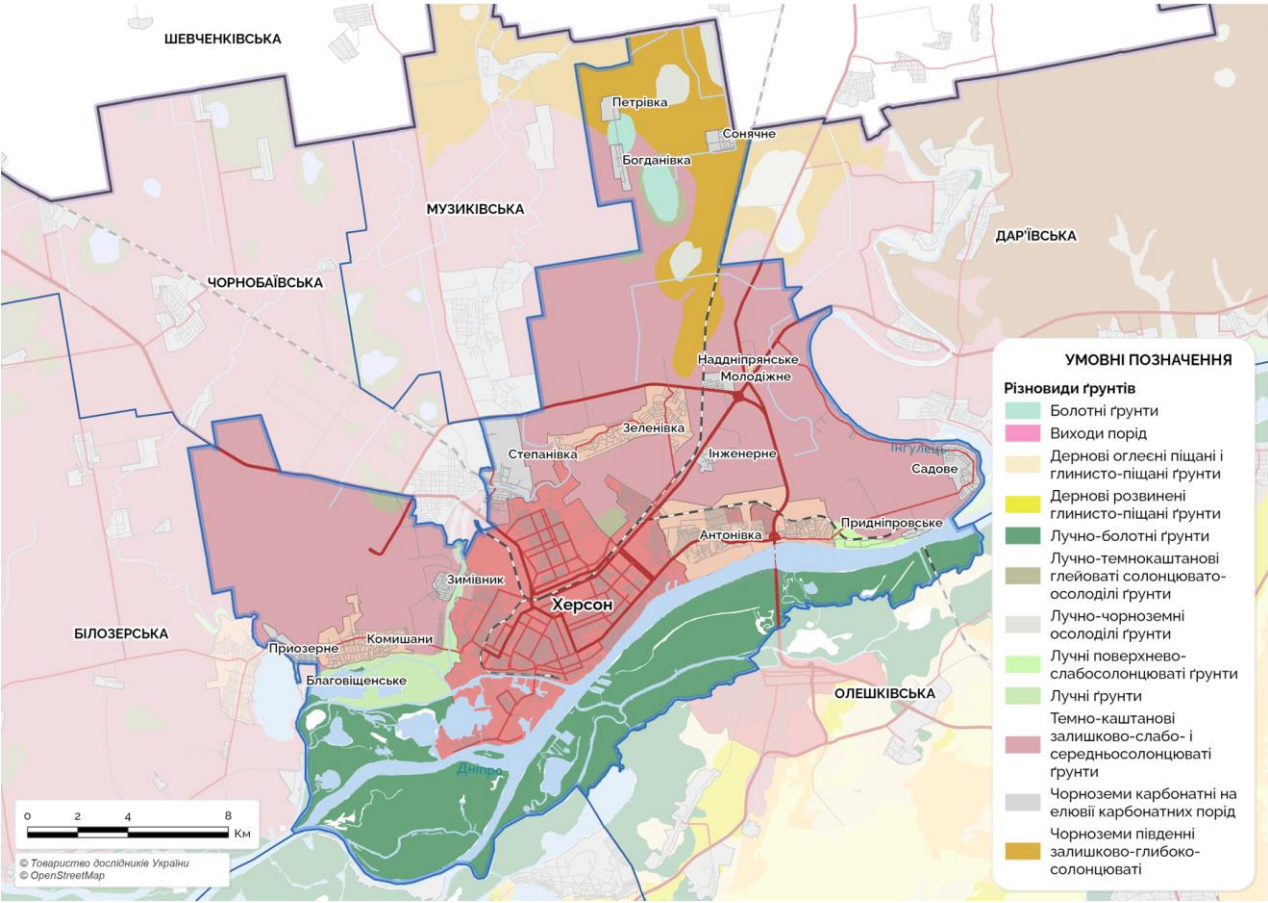
SOILS

Khersonska hromada



Brief description of the vegetation cover of the hromada	The vegetation cover of the hromada is represented by agrophytocenoses in place of forbs–fescue–feather grass steppes and degraded meadows of steppe depressions (183.02 km²; 40.5% of the hromada area); marsh meadows of long-flooded floodplains (plavni) — common reed, narrowleaf cattail, common club-rush, and acute sedge communities in combination with thickets of white willow, black poplar, and forb–grass meadows with couch grass, white beak-sedge, black bent, slough grass, wand loosestrife, longleaf speedwell, cartilage-leaved yarrow, and others (67 km²; 14.79%); southern xerophytic steppes dominated by Ukrainian feather grass with the participation of hairy aster and tansy yarrow, combined with true and degraded meadows of steppe depressions dominated by couch grass, meadow brome, narrowleaf bluegrass, early sedge and others (38.18 km²; 8.43%); gully oak and oak–ash floodplain broadleaf forests with admixtures of field maple, wych elm, and steppe species such as <i>Caragana frutex</i>, blackthorn, <i>Phlomis tuberosa</i>, and others (19.18 km²; 4.23%); windbreaks composed of black locust, sessile oak, green ash, boxelder maple, Norway maple, and others (8.26 km²; 1.82%); and forb–grass degraded slightly saline meadows dominated by Volga fescue, brown bentgrass, narrowleaf bluegrass, couch grass, eastern fescue, pepper-saxifrage, <i>Plantago cornuti</i>, and others (1.3 km²; 0.29%).
Brief description of the soil cover of the hromada	The soil cover of the hromada is represented by kastanozems with residual slight and moderate solonetz features (260.7 km²; 57.55% of the hromada area), meadow–bog soils (83.2 km²; 18.36%), southern chernozems with residual deep solonetz features (35.1 km²; 7.74%), meadow soils (10.1 km²; 2.22%), meadow–kastanozems with gley and solonetz–solod features (7.4 km²; 1.64%), bog soils (5.4 km²; 1.19%), meadow–chernozem solod soils (4.8 km²; 1.06%), meadow soils with surface slight solonetz features (3.2 km²; 0.7%), carbonate chernozems on eluvium of carbonate rocks (0.3 km²; 0.08%), and bedrock outcrops (0.2 km²; 0.04%)

Khersonska hromada
SOIL COVER MAP



LANDSCAPES AND VEGETATION

Khersonska hromada



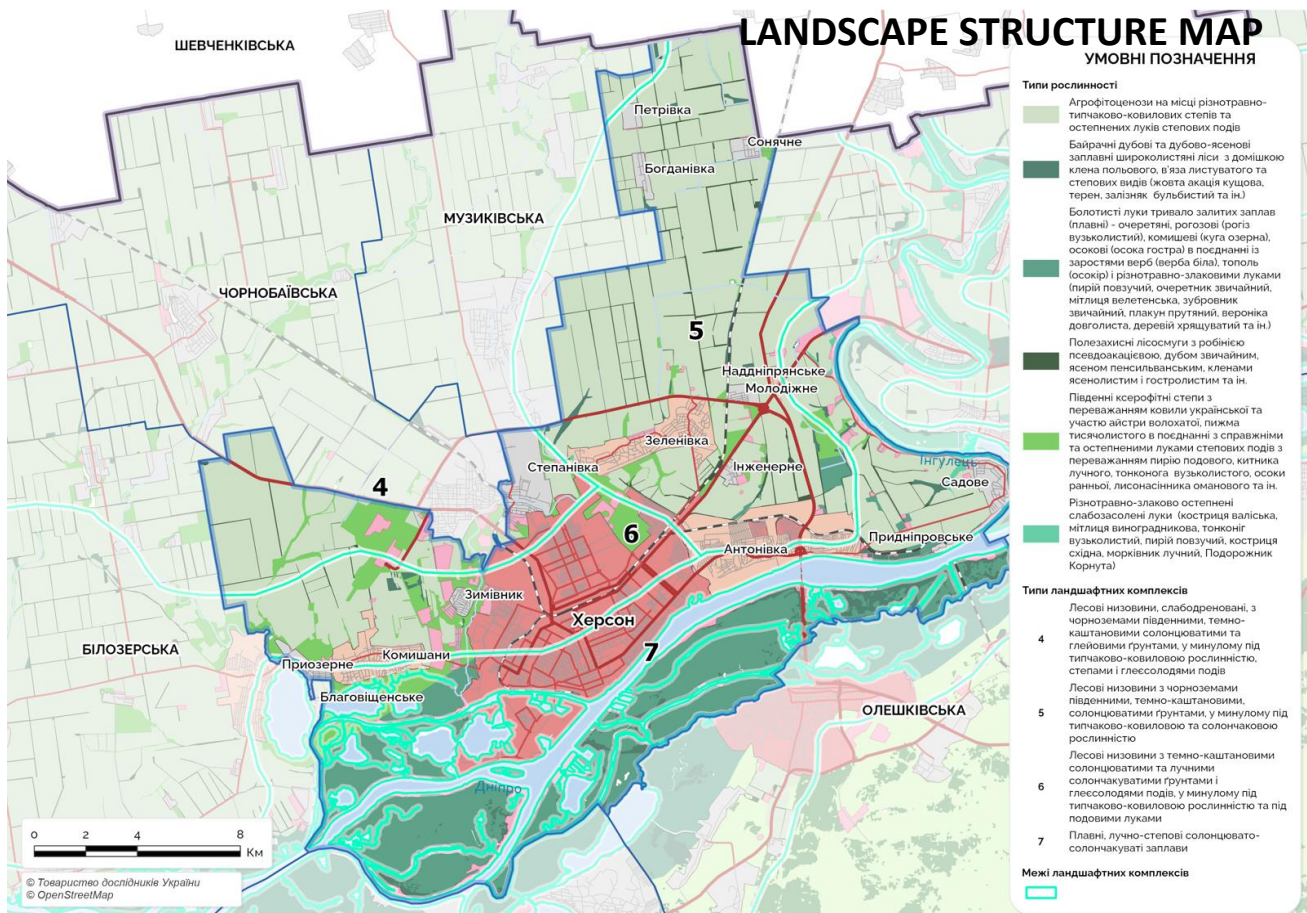
Brief description of the landscape structure of the hromada

The landscape structure of the hromada is represented by: plavni, meadow–steppe solonetzic and solonchak floodplains (152.33 km²; 33.63% of the hromada area); loess lowlands with southern chernozems, dark kastanozems and solonetz soils, formerly under fescue–feather grass and solonchak vegetation (145.42 km²; 32.08%); loess lowlands with dark kastanozems solonetz and meadow solonchak soils and steppe depression gleysolods, formerly under fescue–feather grass vegetation and depression meadows (62.93 km²; 13.89%); poorly drained loess lowlands with southern chernozems, dark kastanozems solonetz and gley soils, formerly under fescue–feather grass vegetation, steppe, and steppe depression gleysolods (49.67 km²; 10.97%)

Khersonska hromada

LANDSCAPE STRUCTURE MAP

УМОВНІ ПОЗНАЧЕННЯ



ENVIRONMENTAL STATUS: 2021

Khersonska hromada

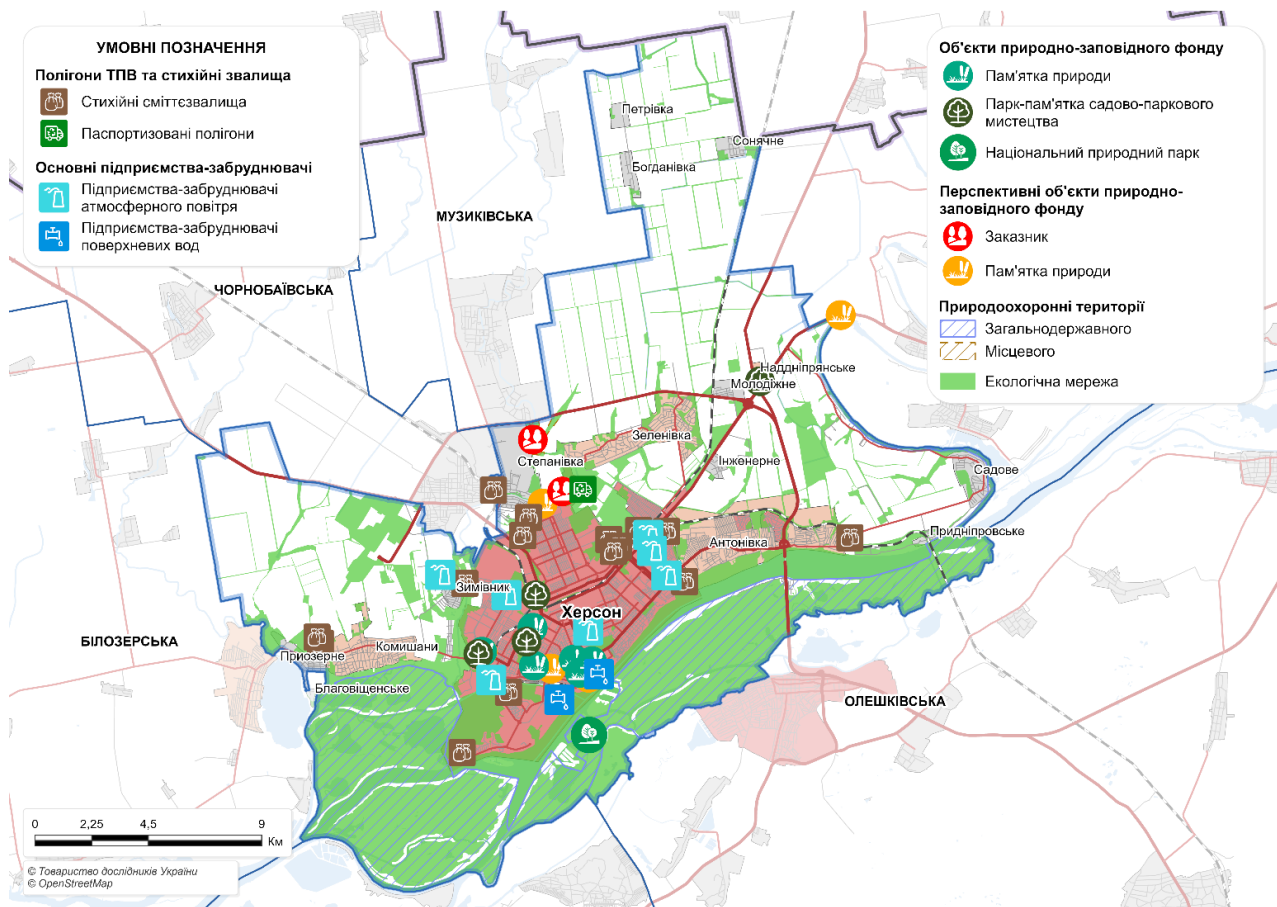


Brief description of the objects of the nature reserve fund	The network of nationally significant protected natural areas within the hromada includes the National Nature Park "Nyzhniodniprovskiy" (9,161.98 ha; 20.24% of the hromada area). The network of locally significant protected natural objects in the hromada consists of: the botanical natural monument "Ancient Oak" (0.17 ha; 0.001%), the botanical natural monument "Pedunculate Oak" (0.07 ha; 0.001%), the botanical natural monument "Oak" (0.05 ha; 0.001%), the botanical natural monument "Oak at 'Intensivka'" (0.05 ha; 0.01%), the botanical natural monument "Pedunculate Oak" (0.05 ha; 0.001%), the botanical natural monument "Ancient Oak" (0.03 ha; 0.001%), the garden-park monument "Dendropark of the Agrarian Economic University" (14 ha; 0.03%), the garden-park monument "Kazenny Garden (School-Boarding School № 2 Park)" (8 ha; 0.02%), the garden-park monument "Dendropark of the Ukrainian Research Institute of Irrigation and Land Reclamation" (5.6 ha; 0.01%), and the garden-park monument "Botanical Garden of Kherson State University" (2.4 ha; 0.01%).
Brief description of prospective objects of the nature reserve fund	The network of promising objects of the nature reserve fund of local importance on the territory of the hromada is represented by the botanical natural monument "Archival Oak", botanical natural monument "Kherson Century Pine", botanical natural monument "Oak of the Agricultural School", complex natural monument "Baidy-Bombandery", landscape natural monument 'Ostrovets', landscape reserve "Kudykiny Mountains", botanical reserve "Zelenivska Steppe". (Source: Moisienko I.I., Khodosovtsev O.E., Pylypenko I.O., Boyko M.F., Malchykova D.S., Klymenko V.M., Ponomaryova A.A., Zakharova M.Y., Darmostuk V.V. Perspective protected objects of the Kherson oblast. Kherson: Helvetica Publishing House, 2020. 166 c. DOI: 10.32782/978-966-992-049-2/1-166).
Brief description of the ecological network	The total area of the ecological network of the territorial hromada is 176.42 km² (38.98% of the total hromada territory). The ecological network within the hromada territory is represented by the following types of land cover: meadow-steppe areas (106.22 km²; 60.21% of the ecological network area); forest areas (19.12 km²; 10.84%); areas covered by windbreaks (8.26 km²; 4.68%); sandy areas (0.34 km²; 0.19%); and inland waters (42.48 km²; 24.08%). The ecological network vegetation cover consists of: marsh meadows of long-flooded floodplains (plavni) — common reed, narrowleaf cattail, common club-rush, and acute sedge communities, combined with thickets of white willow, black poplar, and forb-grass meadows with couch grass, white beak-sedge, black bent, slough grass, wand loosestrife, longleaf speedwell, cartilage-

	leaved yarrow, and others (67 km²; 37.98% of the ecological network area); southern xerophytic steppes dominated by Ukrainian feather grass with the participation of hairy aster and tansy yarrow, combined with true and degraded meadows of steppe depressions dominated by couch grass, meadow brome, narrowleaf bluegrass, early sedge and others (38.18 km²; 21.64%); gully oak and oak–ash floodplain broadleaf forests with admixtures of field maple, wych elm, and steppe species (<i>Caragana frutex</i>, blackthorn, <i>Phlomis tuberosa</i>, and others) (19.18 km²; 10.87%); windbreaks composed of black locust, sessile oak, green ash, boxelder maple, Norway maple, and others (8.26 km²; 4.68%); and forb–grass degraded slightly saline meadows dominated by Volga fescue, brown bentgrass, narrowleaf bluegrass, couch grass, eastern fescue, pepper-saxifrage, <i>Plantago cornuti</i>, and others (1.3 km²; 0.74%). The landscape structure of the ecological network is represented by: plavni — meadow-steppe solonetz and solonchak floodplains (87.49 km²; 49.59% of the hromada area); loess lowlands with southern chernozems, kastanozems, solonetz soils, previously under fescue-feather grass and solonchak vegetation (20.6 km²; 11.68%); loess lowlands with kastanozem solonetz and meadow solonchak soils and gley solonetz podzolic soils, formerly under fescue-feather grass vegetation and pod meadows (15.67 km²; 8.88%); and poorly drained loess lowlands with southern chernozems, kastanozems solonetz, and gley soils, previously under fescue-feather grass vegetation, steppes, and gley pod meadows (10.13 km²; 5.74%).
Brief description of the sites (objects) of the Emerald Network of the hromada	The Emerald Network in the hromada is represented by the following sites (facilities): “Nyzhniy Dnipro” (12021.36 hectares; 26.56% 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 23 hectares. There is one landfill and fifteen illegal landfills within the hromada. The hromada is dominated by moderately eroded soils (79% of the hromada area)
Assessment of environmental pollution within hromada	There are seven enterprises polluting the air within the territorial community (Public Joint Stock Company Tavriya Construction Company, Private Joint Stock Company Kherson Oil Refinery, Public Joint Stock Company “Khersongaz,” Public Joint Stock Company “Kherson Thermal Power Plant,” Main Gas Pipeline Management “Kharkivtransgaz” of Public Joint Stock Company “Ukrtransgaz,” Limited Liability Company “Kherson Greenhouse Complex,” and Limited Liability Company “Zootechnology,” as well as two surface water polluting enterprises — the Municipal Enterprise “Water Supply and Sewerage Management of Kherson City” and the State Plant “Palada.”

Khersonska hromada

ECOLOGICAL NETWORK AND POLLUTION MAP



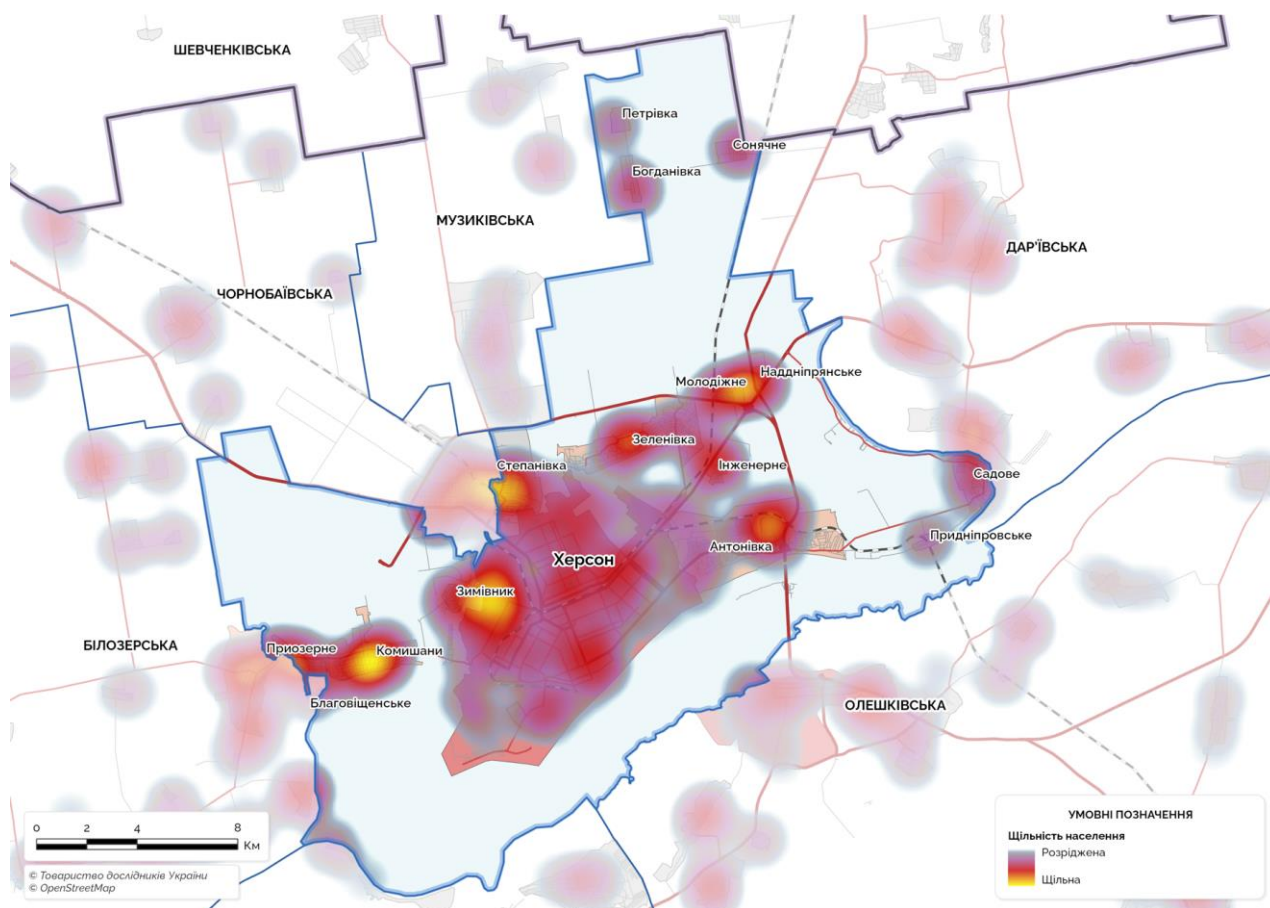
DEMOGRAPHY OF THE PRE-WAR PERIOD

Khersonska hromada



Brief description of the demographic potential	As of January 1, 2022, the population of the Kherson hromada amounted to 317752 people living in 16 settlements. The Kherson hromada was characterized by an extremely high population concentration in only a few settlements. Thus, the majority of the population lived in the administrative center - the city of Kherson (87.8%), and the first three settlements (Kherson, Antonivka and Komyshtany) concentrated 93.3% of the hromada's population. In general, the population of the hromada accounted for more than 70.5% of the population of Kherson district and 31.7% of the population of Kherson oblast in the relevant period. At the beginning of 2022, the population density was almost 703 people per square kilometer (85 without Kherson), with a density of settlements of 3.5 per 100 km². The average distance between settlements was 5.13 km, and the average population of a settlement was 19,000 people (2,574 people excluding Kherson). The share of people over the working age is 23.56%, which places the hromada in the group of territorial units with an average share of people of retirement age relative to the average regional parameter. The burden of this age group on persons of working age reaches 382 persons per 1000 persons of working age, which is lower than the average. The share of the younger group is 17% of the population, which places the hromada in the group of territorial units with a low indicator. Children form a low demographic burden at the level of 270 per 1000 people of working age. The overall demographic burden is low in the Kherson oblast and amounts to 652 people per 1000 people of working age
Ethnic structure and national artifacts in the hromada	There are 21 ethnic communities within the hromada, namely: Azerbaijanis, Assyrians, Belarusians, Bulgarians, Armenians, Vietnamese, Greeks, Jews, Kurds, Lithuanians, Moldovans, Germans, Roma, Russians, Turks, Uzbeks (Kherson), Crimean Tatars (Kherson, Antonivka village, Zelenivka village). On the territory of the hromada there are objects of material heritage of the culture of Bulgarians (cultural center in Kherson), Armenians (memorial sign in Kherson), Greeks (church, cemetery and museum exposition in Kherson), Jews (synagogues, cultural center and cemetery in Kherson), Moldovans (the burial place of Moldovan lord Manole Ruset and an architectural monument in Kherson), Germans (cemetery, architectural monuments and museum exhibition in Kherson), Poles (church, Polish burials in the cemetery, museum exhibition in Kherson), Turks (cultural center in Kherson)

Khersonska hromada POPULATION DENSITY MAP



IMPACT OF THE WAR ON DEMOGRAPHIC POTENTIAL



Khersonska hromada

The impact of the war on the demographic potential of the hromada

The full-scale invasion, the regime of the occupation authorities and the intensity of hostilities on the territory of the Kherson hromada caused a catastrophic decline in the population. The total decrease as of April 1, 2023, from the number of January 1, 2022, was more than 72%. Moreover, in Prydniprovsk village, only 2 residents remained out of 139 during this period. In addition to this village, the largest decrease is demonstrated by the city of Kherson.

Kherson - almost 76% of the population as of January 1, 2022. In general, it was the decrease in the population of Kherson, which concentrated 87% of the hromada's population, that affected the indicators not only of the hromada but also of the entire liberated Right Bank of Kherson oblast. It should be noted that the village of Zymivnyk increased its population by 10%, possibly acting as a local relatively safe area.

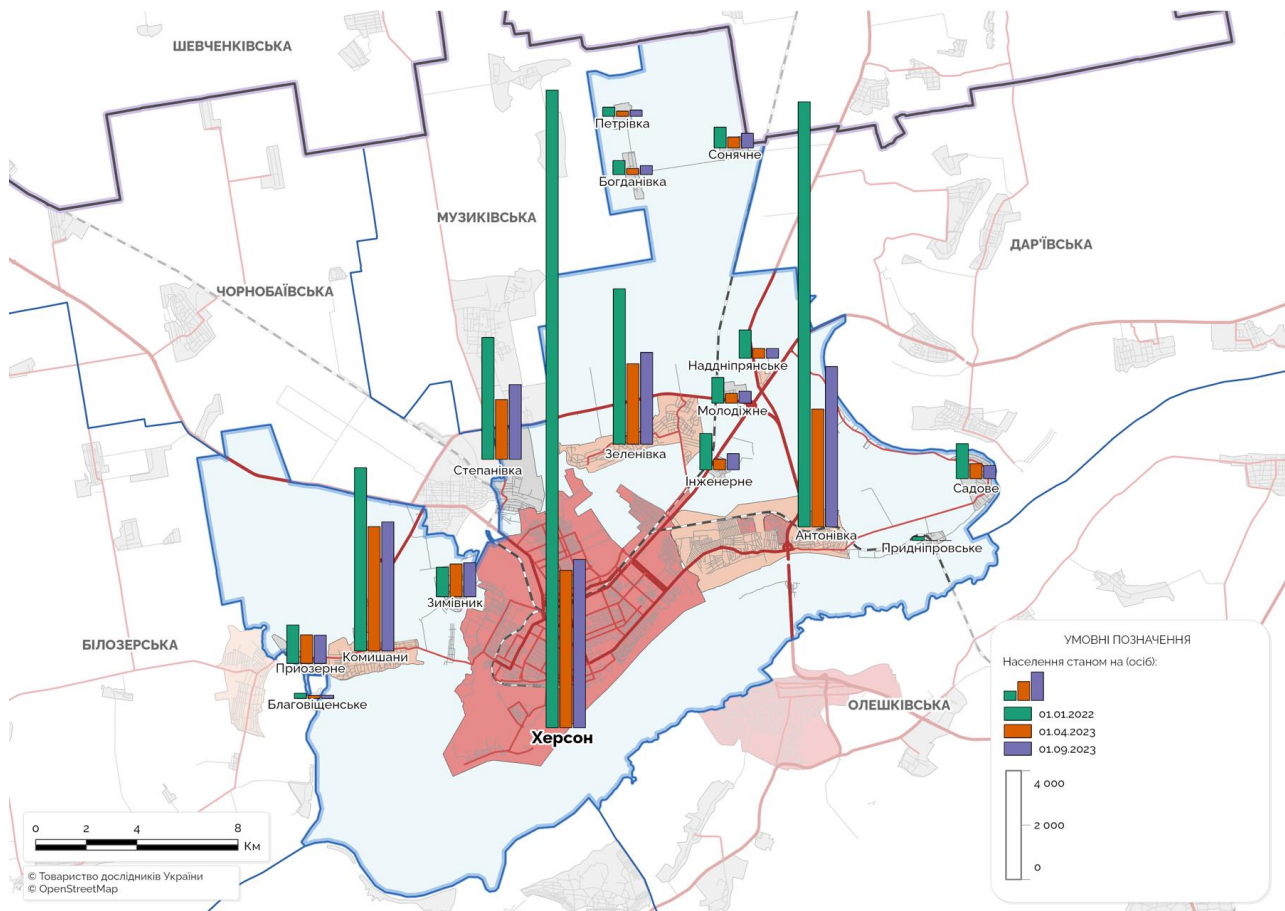
It should be noted that the location of the hromada on the front line after liberation affects the pace of recovery. Kherson hromada is one of those where the population is declining further. Thus, from April 1, 2023 to January 1, 2025, the hromada's population decreased by 5450 people, or by almost 2% of the population as of the beginning of 2022 (minus 6.3% from April 1, 2023). Thus, as of 2025, the hromada's population is only 81549 people, or about a quarter (25.6% of the population as of January 1, 2022). As of 2025, the village of Prydniprovsk was completely depopulated. The population in Antonivka (17.8% of January 1, 2022), Sadove (7.8%), and Kherson (less than 24% of the population as of January 1, 2022) has fallen catastrophically.

The deformed age structure of the population remains a negative aspect. The share of pensioners exceeds 61% of the population. The share of children is less than 8%. The current age structure of the population indicates that the opportunities for population renewal through natural movement have been lost.

As of January 1, 2025, the population density is almost 180 people per km² (34 people per square kilometer, excluding Kherson), with a density of settlements of 3.5 per 100 km². The average distance between settlements is 5.13 km, and the average population of a settlement was 5,436 people (1,194 people excluding Kherson).

Khersonska hromada

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



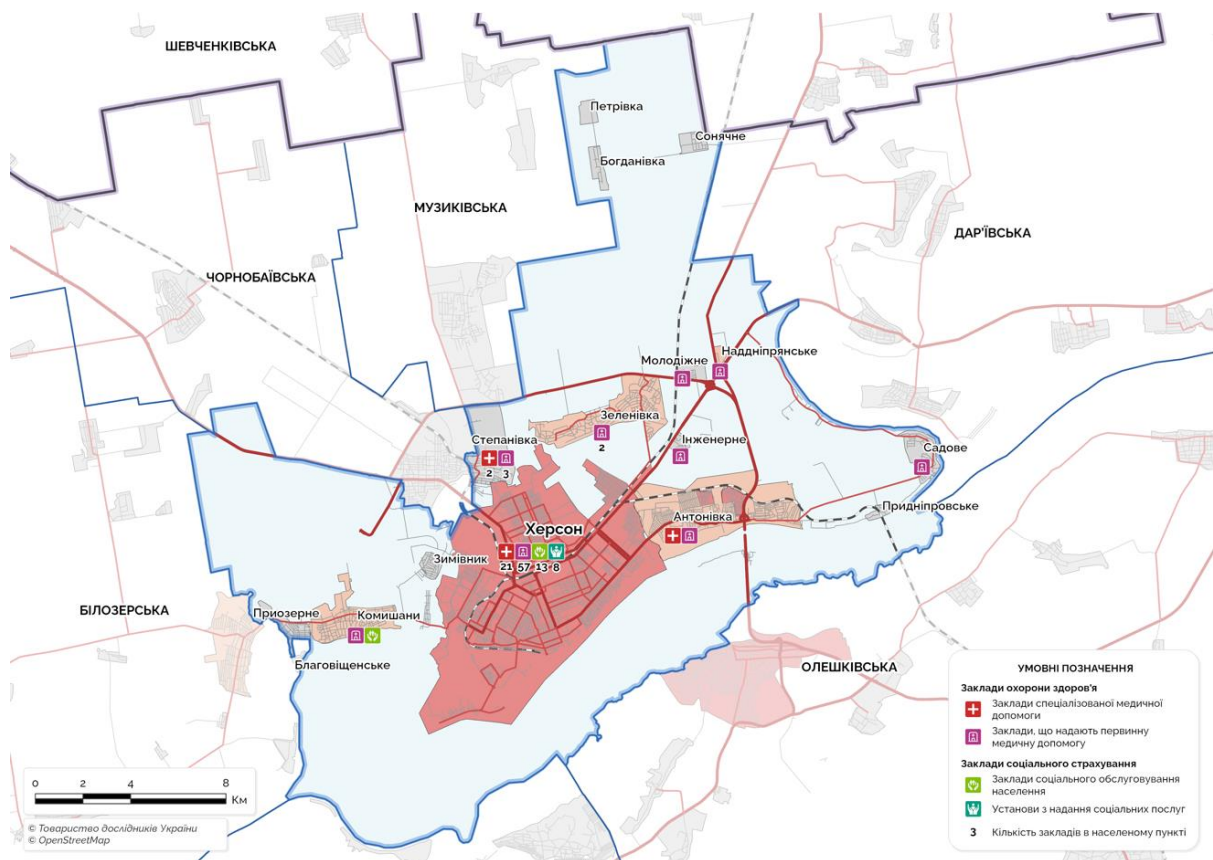
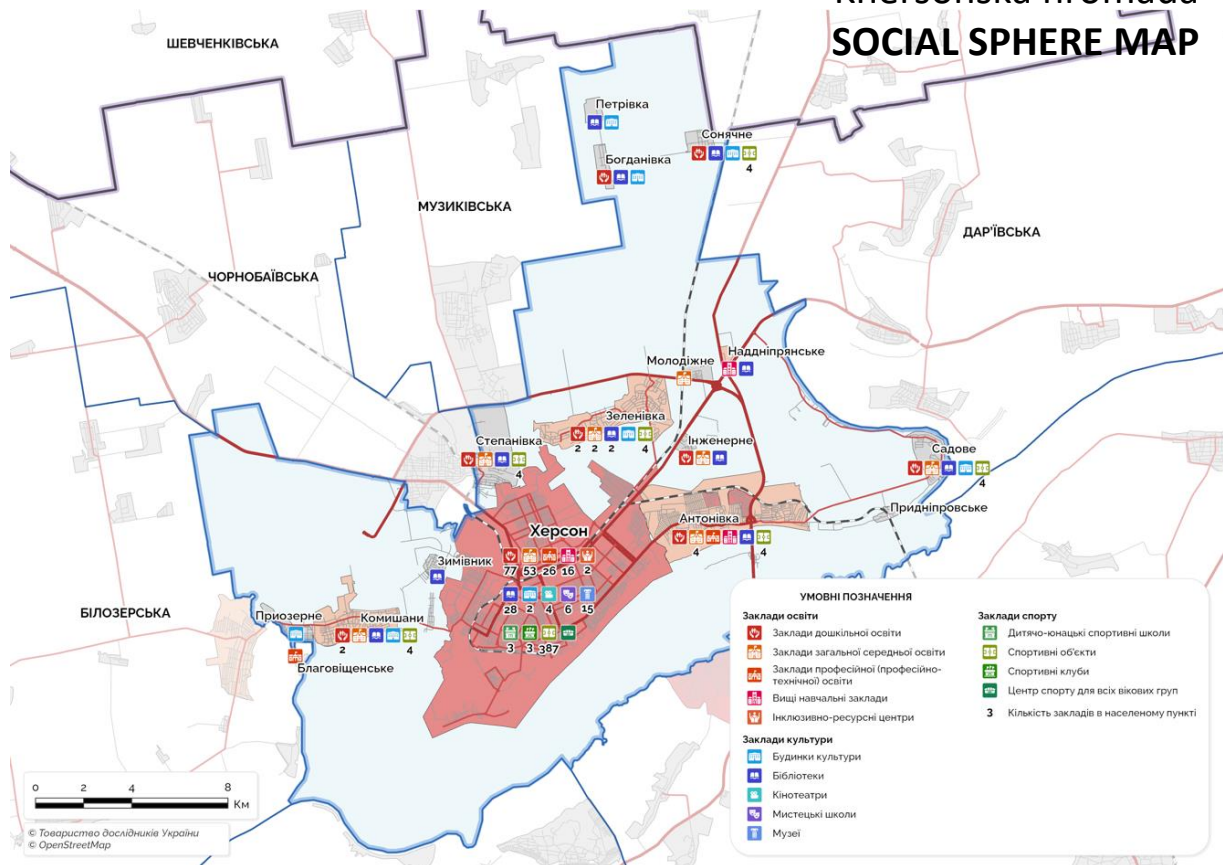
SOCIAL SPHERE: 2021

Khersonska hromada



Brief description of educational institutions	The educational network consists of 87 preschool education institutions, 64 general secondary education institutions, 9 vocational (vocational-technical) education institutions, and 12 out-of-school education institutions. Among general secondary education institutions, by type: general secondary education institutions of the first level – 3; general secondary education institutions of the first and second levels – 2; general secondary education institutions of the first to third levels – 21; general secondary education institutions of the second and third levels – 2; gymnasiums – 8; lyceums – 11; specialized schools with in-depth study of certain subjects – 4; special schools – 1; educational complexes – 10; private institutions – 2. A total of 22,255 students study in general secondary education institutions, and the educational process is provided by 1,593 teachers. The largest institution has 927 students, and the smallest has 52. The actual class size is 27.4 and varies from 33.7 to 9.3 depending on the institution. The workload per teacher in the community is 14 students and varies from 19 to 3 students per teacher. There are two inclusive resource centers operating in the hromada.
Medical sphere	The medical sector of the hromada consists of 25 specialized medical care facilities and 66 primary medical care facilities, including 15 primary medical care facilities registered in the <i>ehealth</i> system. Primary healthcare services are provided by 245 doctors, with whom 310,477.5 declarations have been signed, representing 95.22% of the total population of the hromada.
Brief description of the social protection sector	The Kherson hromada is characterized by the most extensive network of social protection institutions in the oblast. There are 19 of them in the hromada. Social protection work is implemented through special structural units of the Executive Committee: 3 Territorial Centers for Social Services; 1 Center for Social Services for Family, Children and Youth; 4 Services for Children and 1 Center for Registration of Homeless Persons, 2 Social Insurance Funds, 1 Employment Center.
Brief description of the cultural sector	The hromada is characterized by the highest user load on cultural institutions in the oblast. The hromada has 9 clubs, 40 public libraries, 15 museums, 6 specialized art education institutions, and 1 art gallery for children and youth.
Brief description of the sports sector	The hromada has the most extensive and developed sports infrastructure in the oblast, which is formed by 411 sports facilities - 103 football fields, 102 gyms, 1 stadium, 200 sports grounds, 2 sports complexes, 3 sports clubs, 1 water sports center, 1 sports center for all ages, 6 children's and youth sports schools and 2 children's and youth physical training clubs.

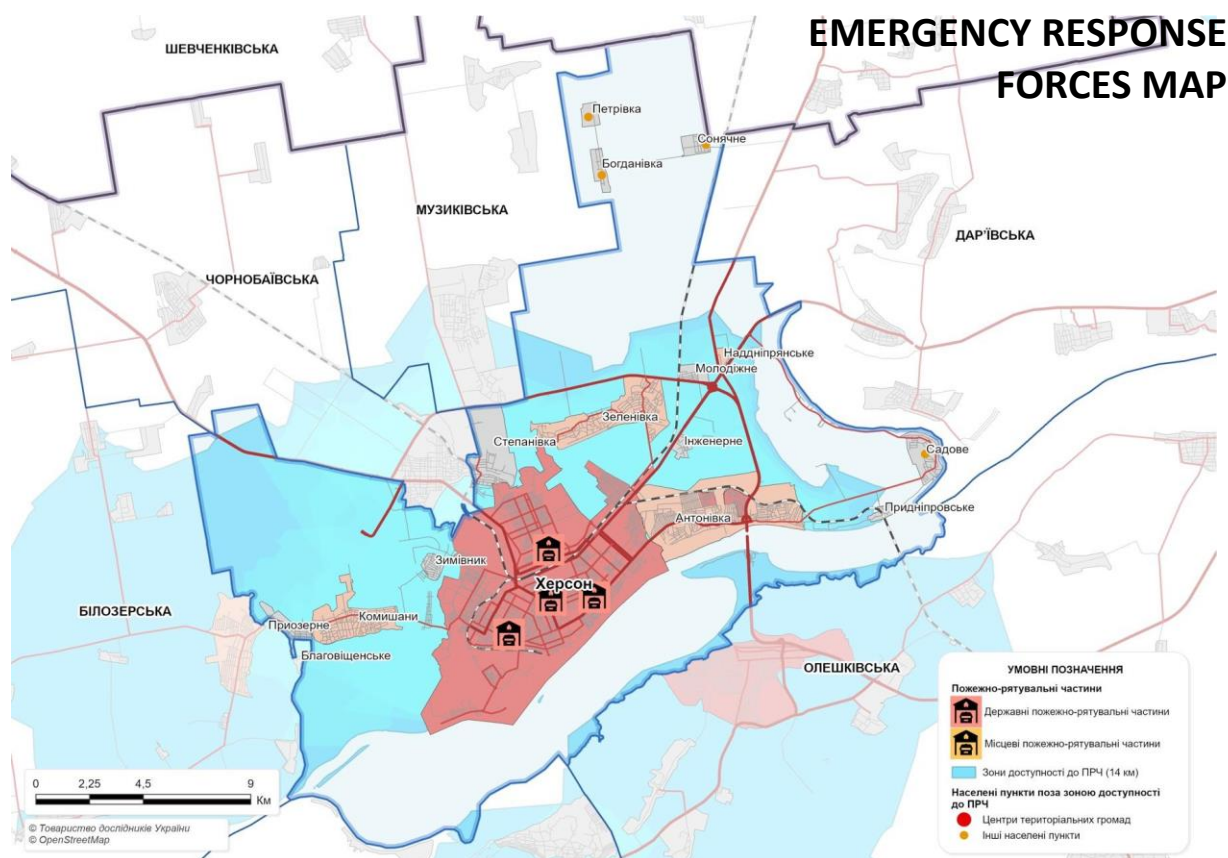
Khersonska hromada SOCIAL SPHERE MAP



LIFE SAFETY INFRASTRUCTURE: 2021

Khersonska hromada

Brief description of fire safety in the hromada	There are four fire and rescue units located in the center of the hromada. In general, 11 out of 16 settlements of the hromada are within 20 minutes' accessibility to fire and rescue stations, only 1% of the population of the hromada lives outside the 20-minute accessibility zone to a fire and rescue station
General level of technogenic safety of the hromada	A high level of organization of emergency response with a very high potential for man-made hazards in the hromada. The hromada needs to increase the number of emergency response forces
Brief description of technogenic safety in the hromada	There are 49 emergency response units within the hromada, including four state fire and rescue units. In total, there are 115 technogenic hazards on the territory of the hromada: 4 - unusable pesticides, 97 - fire and explosion hazards, 5 - toxic industrial waste, 4 - tailing and sludge ponds, 5 - chemically hazardous facilities



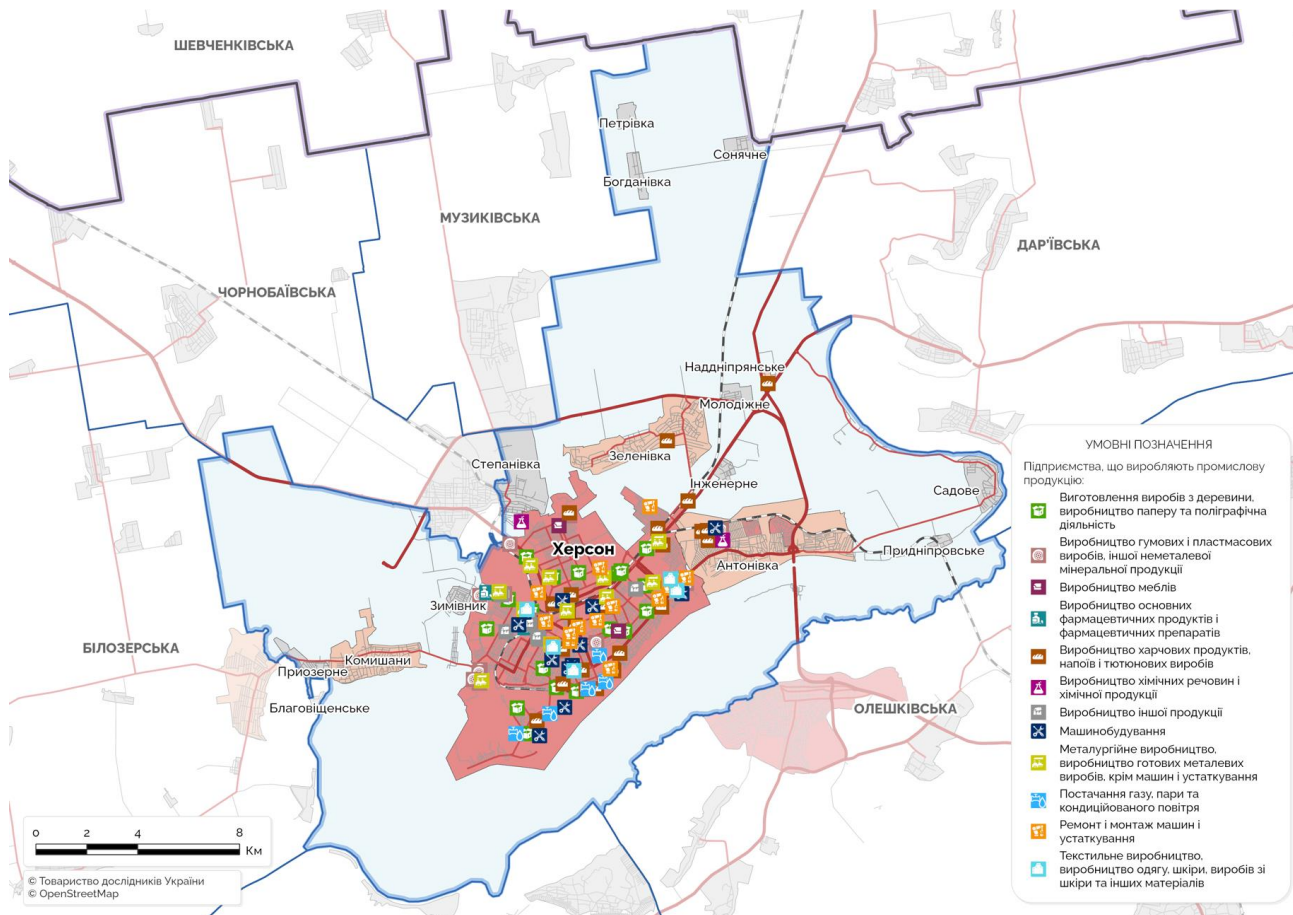
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN PEACETIME



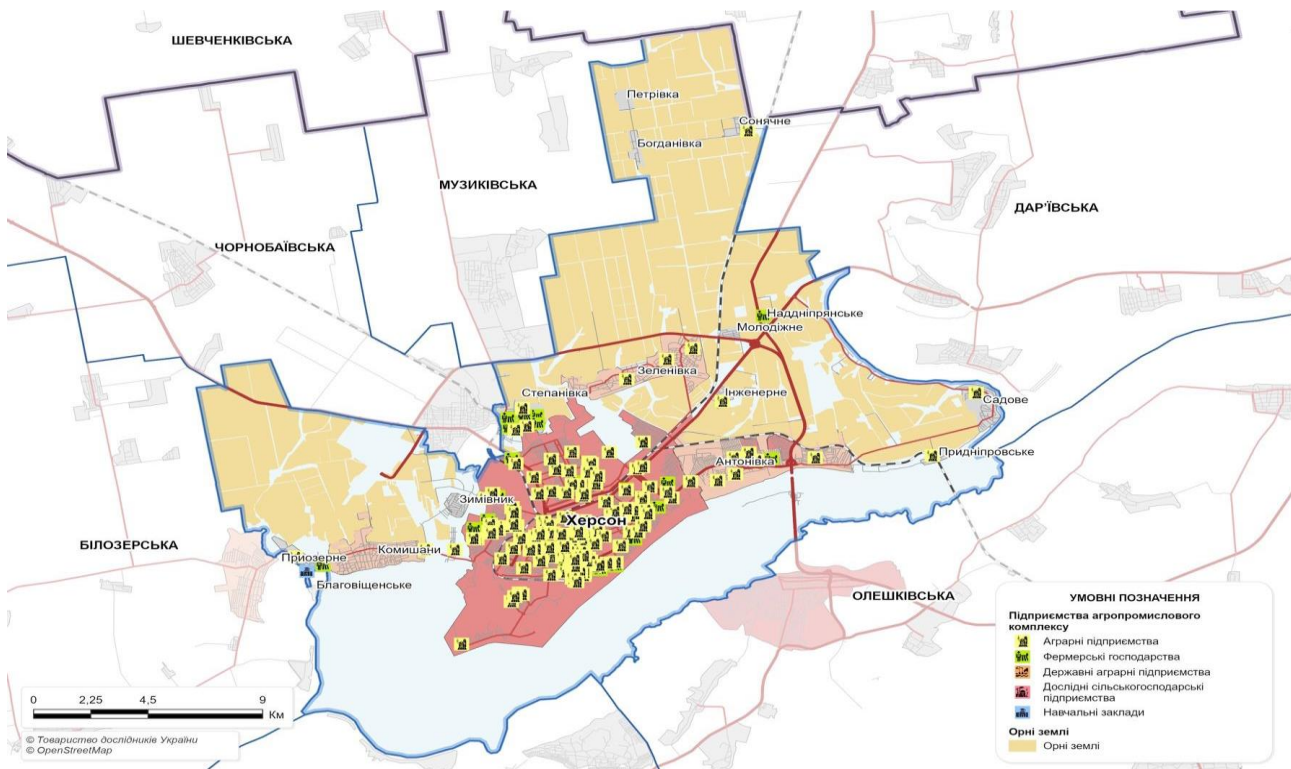
Khersonska hromada

Brief description of the industrial development of hromada	Prior to the military aggression of the Russian Federation, the food industry remained the most stable sector of the city's industry. It was represented by 27 enterprises. The other industries were engaged in the production of mechanical engineering products (18 industrial enterprises); metallurgy (7 industrial enterprises), textile industry (6 industrial enterprises); woodworking industry (23 industrial enterprises), rubber and plastic products, other non-metallic products (15 industrial enterprises), chemical industry (4 industrial enterprises) and other types of industrial products (45 industrial enterprises). 17 enterprises provide gas, steam and air conditioning services
Brief description of the energy complex of hromada	Seven solar power plants are located within the hromada (Solar Capital 1.2, Komyshany 1.2, Rooftop Solar Power Plant Rabocha 66, Phase 1.2, Rooftop Solar Power Plant Fabrika Solar) with a total capacity of 48.05 MW.
Brief description of the agricultural sector	Within the Kherson city hromada, 34 agricultural organizations (including 14 agricultural enterprises) and 20 farms are operating. These are mostly medium and small agricultural producers
Preferred specialization in crop production	Winter rapeseed, sunflower, winter wheat, winter barley, corn
Predominant specialization in livestock farming	Milk production, cattle, pig production
Brief description of investment-attractive areas	There are 14 investment-attractive sites within the territorial hromada. Of these: 5 are designated for the construction and maintenance of multi-apartment residential buildings; 2 are intended for the construction and maintenance of multi-apartment residential buildings with commercial, recreational, and market infrastructure; 1 is allocated for the construction and maintenance of educational facilities; 2 are for the construction and maintenance of retail buildings; 2 are designated for the placement and operation of buildings and facilities for motor transport and road infrastructure; 2 are allocated for the placement and operation of primary, auxiliary, and supporting buildings and facilities of processing, machine-building, and other industries; 2 plots fall under the Greenfield category. As of February 2025, there are no privatization assets associated with these investment-attractive sites.

Khersonska hromada INDUSTRY MAP



Khersonska hromada AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY MAP



CULTURAL HERITAGE AND PEACETIME TOURISM ACTIVITIES



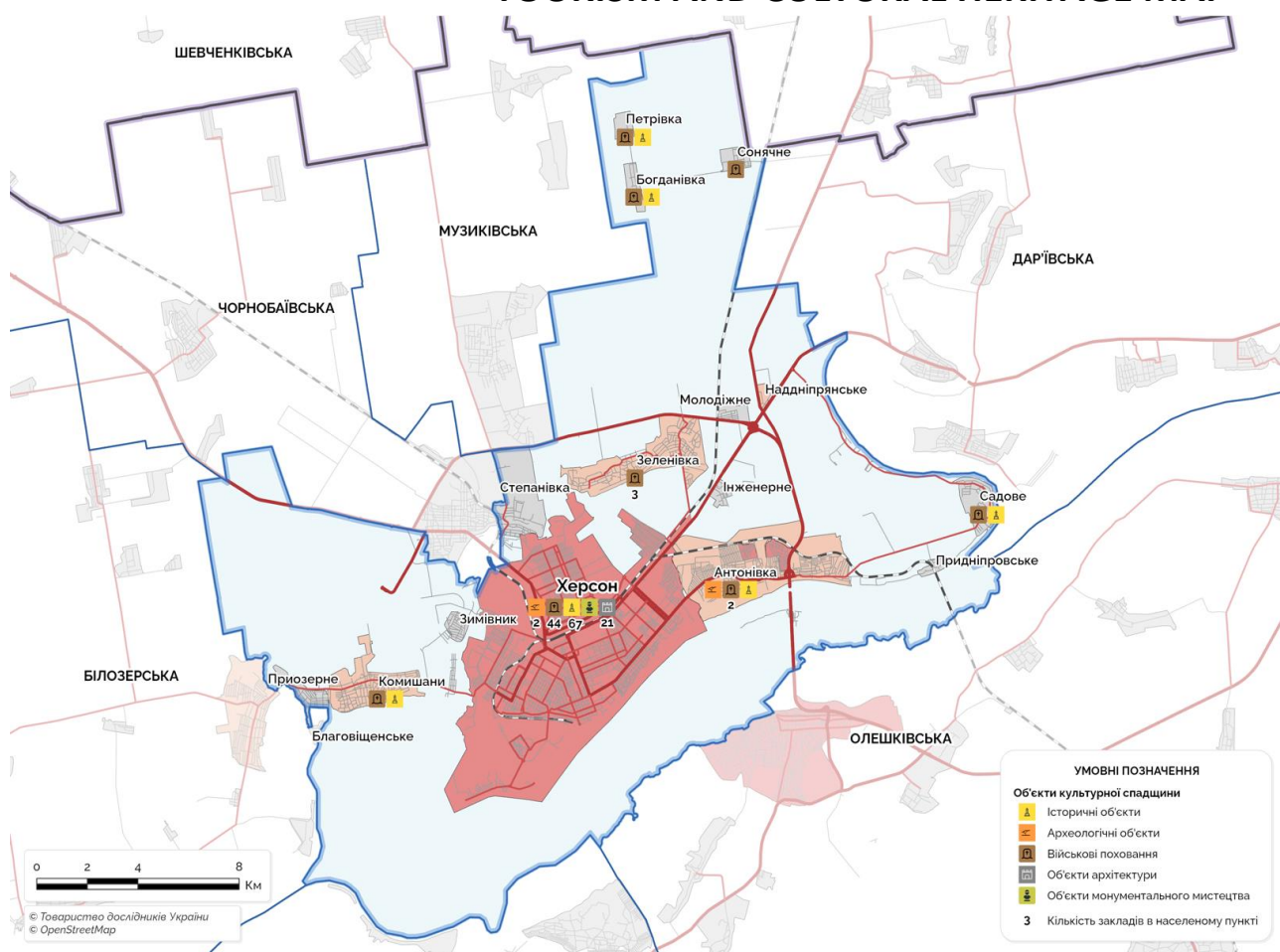
Khersonska hromada

Total number of cultural heritage sites	151
Brief description of cultural heritage in the hromada	Within the hromada there are: 19 natural monuments. There are 54 military burials in the hromada, including: Tomb of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army soldier Y. Pylypchak (Kherson), Tomb of the Don Army Colonel P. Martynov (1787-1791) (Kherson). The hromada has 72 historical sites, including: The Tomb of the Founder of the Kherson Archaeological Museum V. I. Hoshkevych (Kherson), the Memorial Sign in Honor of the Victims of the Chernobyl Disaster (Kherson), the Memorial Stone in Honor of the Liberation of Kherson from the Nazi Invaders in 1944. (Kherson), the house where M. F. Cherniavsky lived and where M. M. Kotsiubynsky stayed (Kherson), the house where the first radio station in Ukraine was located in 1902 (Kherson). Ochakivska and St. Petersburg gates and ramparts (Kherson), the powder storage of the former Kherson fortress (Kherson), the fortress well and the first burial place of Nazi victims (Kherson), the grave of John Howard, an English doctor, philanthropist, and reformist lawyer (Stepanivka village). Numerous architectural monuments of the historical center of Kherson, which began to be built in the late eighteenth century, include the house of Peruvian merchants, the house of Italian Vice-Consul Angelo Anatra, and the premises of the music school No. 1. The following archaeological sites are also located within the hromada: Antonivka 2 settlement (IV century BC) (Kherson), Oleshshia settlement (XI-XIII centuries) (Kherson). Kherson is home to the monumental art object "Veteran Cannon". Among the architectural objects: Spasskyi Cathedral and Bell Tower (Kherson), Kherson Seaport Administration Building (Kherson), Building of the former Mutual Credit Society Bank (Kherson), Building of the former Kherson City Duma (Kherson), Greek Sophia Church (Kherson), Gymnasium Building, where Ukrainian military units were formed in 1917 (Kherson), The site of the building where the "Ukrainian Khata" Society was founded (Kherson), and the building of the Roman Catholic Church (Kherson), where the first church service in Ukrainian was held in Kherson, the school building, which housed a hospital during the Crimean War (Kherson), the house where the Ukrainian public figure, folklorist and musicologist A.M. Hrabenko (Konoshchenko) lived (Kherson), the house where the Kherson City Museum of Antiquities and Fine Arts was located (Kherson).

	The Kherson hromada has an extremely large tourist potential and the best developed tourist infrastructure within the oblast, as it is one of the most popular tourist destinations in the Kherson oblast. The hromada is rich in natural attractions and historical and cultural heritage, which attracts tourists not only from Ukraine but also from all over the world
Tourist routes that run through the territory of the hromada	There are 5 tourist routes of local importance within the hromada, and 8 tourist routes of regional importance pass through Kherson.

Khersonska hromada

TOURISM AND CULTURAL HERITAGE MAP

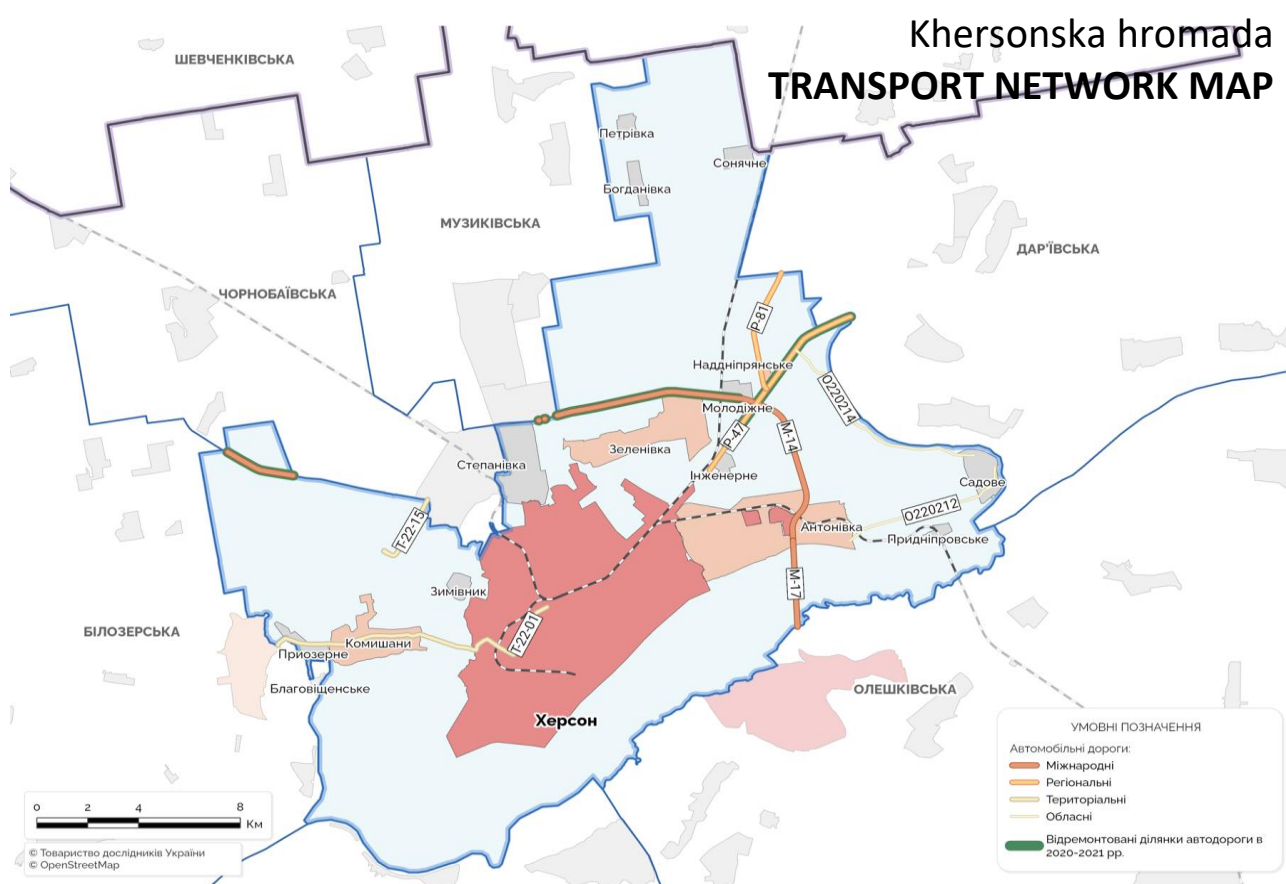


TRANSPORTATION INFRASTRUCTURE: 2021



Khersonska hromada

Brief description of the road network	The total length of national and local roads within the hromada is approximately 102 km, resulting in a road density of 0.226 km/km ² — a low indicator for the region. The majority of road length within the hromada falls under international (35%) and regional (22.8%) categories. During 2020–2021, a total of 30.03 km of national and local roads were repaired within the hromada, accounting for 29.3% of their total length in the area.
Brief description of the availability of bus passenger transportation in hromada	12 out of 16 (75%) settlements of the hromada have regular bus service (including the center of the hromada), which is 99% of the population of the hromada. There are 119 intra-regional bus routes, 118 transit routes from Kherson. Also, 19 interregional transit routes pass through the territory of the hromada. In addition, 36 international routes pass through the territory of the hromada, mainly from Zaporizhzhia, Kherson, and Kharkiv.



SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE TERRITORY: 2021

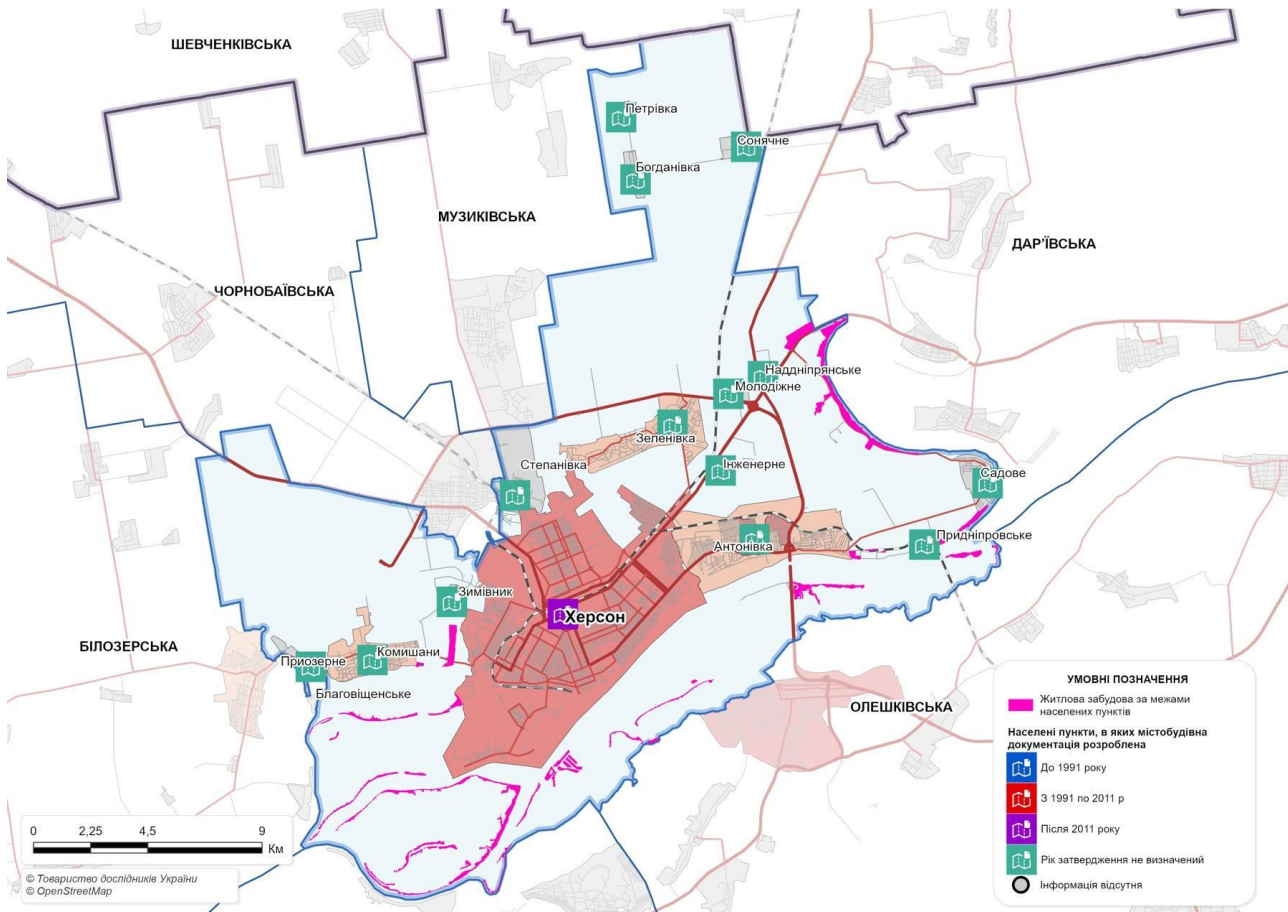


Khersonska hromada

Current state of approval of urban planning documentation (UDP) in hromada	Kherson city hromada includes 17 settlements. 1 settlement has a plot plan approved after 2011. The materials of the plot plans of the hromada's settlements are publicly available on the website (https://miskrada.kherson.ua/pro-kherson/haluzi-mista/arkhitektura-ta-mistobuduvannia/mistobudivna-dokumentatsiia-2/) The plot plan of Kherson city was updated in 2003. No data on approval are available. The zoning plan was developed in 2018. Graphic and textual materials in proper quality are publicly available. Data on the approval of the zoning plan from 18.07.2018 https://miskrada.kherson.ua/pro-kherson/haluzi-mista/arkhitektura-ta-mistobuduvannia/plan-zonuvannia-terytorii/ The Historical and Architectural Reference Plan (HARP) was developed in 2012. Approval information is available on the official website. Both the graphic and textual parts of the HARP are accessible on the official website in high quality. (https://miskrada.kherson.ua/pro-kherson/haluzi-mista/arkhitektura-ta-mistobuduvannia/mistobudivna-dokumentatsiia-2/istoryko-arkhitekturnyj-opornyj-plan/)
Evaluation of the approved UDP in hromada	1 settlement of the hromada has a UDP approved after 2011, including the zoning plan and the HARP of the administrative center of Kherson 1 out of 17 settlements have plot plan materials (main drawings) available for public access. The main drawing of the plot plan, zoning plan and HARP of Kherson city plan are available for public access
Brief description of the housing stock	The total estimated area of residential premises in the hromada is 9545.8 thousand square meters, the total provision of housing in the hromada is 29.6 square meters per person. The estimated number of apartments/residential estates is 175104 units, the provision of apartments/residential estates per 1 person in the hromada is 0.54. In general, the hromada has an average level of housing provision
Brief description of urban development	The settlement network of the hromada consists of 16 settlements (1 city, 11 towns and 4 villages) with a population of 317,752 people. The total area of the hromada's territory is 452.6 square kilometers. The area of built-up areas within the hromada is 93.51 square kilometers, the area of settlements is 111.34 square kilometers. The built-up area outside the settlements (recreational development - summer cottages and gardening associations) is 8,207 square kilometers, which is 7.34% of the total area of

settlements in the hromada. In general, the hromada has a high level of urban development of the territory, and the potential for urban development of the hromada's territory can be characterized as an average level of increase

Khersonska hromada SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT MAP



CONSEQUENCES OF THE WAR AND POST-WAR DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY



Khersonska hromada

Period of temporary occupation by Russian troops	Since February 24, 2022, a state-level military emergency has been in effect within the Kherson hromada. Kherson city hromada was under occupation from March 01 to November 11, 2022. Since November 11, 2022, the entire territory of the hromada has been classified as a possible combat zone, but due to the escalation of hostilities since May 1, 2023, it has been included in the territories of active hostilities where state electronic information resources operate. All the time after the de-occupation, the territory of the Kherson city hromada has been located on the front line, under constant shelling, so both the territory and the population of the hromada have been constantly suffering 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 destruction and consequences of the Russian military aggression within its borders are the greatest among all other de-occupied territorial communities of the Kherson region
Consequences of the military invasion of Russia	The scale of the war damage within the Kherson hromada is truly extraordinary - as of September 2023, 5510 damaged objects were recorded in the hromada alone, accounting for 37% of the total number of registered damages in the de-occupied territories. In particular, 4,563 private households, 654 apartment buildings and 293 communal, social, transport and industrial infrastructure facilities were damaged or completely destroyed. These include healthcare facilities, educational institutions, administrative buildings, cultural centers and libraries, a bus station, etc. The vast majority of damage during this period - 57% - was caused by ammunition, 1% - by rocket attacks, and 42% - by other actions of Russian troops, including actions of sabotage groups. Kherson suffered the most from targeted rocket attacks of all the settlements - 88% of the total number of rocket hits. A huge catastrophe for the Kherson city hromada was the occupiers' blowing up of the Kakhovka Hydroelectric Power Plant, which caused flooding and destruction of entire neighborhoods in Kherson and other settlements of the hromada. In addition to residential and municipal infrastructure, leading shipbuilding and ship repair enterprises, such as the Kherson Shipyard Limited Liability Company "SMG" and Limited Liability Company "Pallada Shipyard", construction materials manufacturing enterprises (Private Joint-Stock Company "Dnipro Enterprise 'ERA'" and Joint-Stock Company "Tavria Construction Company"), the port infrastructure of the sea and river ports, and Private

Joint-Stock Company "Kherson Bread Products Plant", were significantly affected by the flooding. Irreparable damage was also caused to the ecosystems of the Nizhniodniprovskiy National Nature Park, partially located within the Kherson hromada: after the destruction of the Kakhovka HPP, the waters of the Kakhovka Reservoir flooded the entire park, and the water level in the Dnipro Delta rose by 3.5 meters across the park. The flooding affected areas where typical and rare communities of floodplain forests, swamps, meadows, sandy steppes, steppe slopes of the Dnipro and beams, and rock outcrops have been preserved.

In 2024, the Russian occupation forces fired at the settlements of the Kherson city hromada about 6500 times. As a result, 32 healthcare facilities, 83 educational institutions, 178 administrative buildings, 455 vehicles, 48 shops, 87 garages, 24 warehouses, including 3 with humanitarian aid, 2685 private houses and 659 multi-storey buildings were damaged or completely destroyed. On some days in 2024, the intensity and consequences of the shelling reached catastrophic levels, in particular, in the morning of 20.12.2024, 1000 shells were recorded in Kherson in 40 minutes - more than 30 high-rise buildings, 15 private houses, cars, garages, outbuildings, a railway station, police administrative buildings, medical and educational institutions were damaged, and numerous human casualties were recorded.

The most affected settlements were Kherson (65% of the damaged objects are located here), Komyshany and Antonivka (about 11% of the damage in each village). In total, these 3 settlements concentrate almost 90% of the damage and destruction within their boundaries. In addition, between 130 and 180 damages between the beginning of the large-scale invasion and September 2023 were recorded in each of the settlements of Zymivnyk, Sadove, Pryozerne, and Zelenivka. Blahovishchenske, Naddnipryanske, Sonyachne, Bohdanivka, Petrivka, and Prydniprovskie settlements sustained the least amount of damage from shelling within the hromada.

Kherson, as a regional center and a key strategic object for the occupiers, suffered numerous damages not only to residential buildings, but also to communal, social infrastructure and industrial facilities. As of September 2023, 86 educational and sports institutions (pre-school education, general secondary education, vocational, professional higher and higher education, art and sports specialized institutions), 25 primary, specialized and secondary medical care institutions, administrative buildings of 15 institutions of the public administration and local self-government sector (city and district councils, regional state administration, courts, buildings of the Security Service of Ukraine, pension fund, tax service, cultural department, military, and other) were damaged. Among the critical infrastructure, five State Emergency Service facilities, a bus station and a railway station were damaged. A particular loss was the destruction of the Antonov Road Bridge and the Antonov Railroad Bridge, which played a strategic role in the development of not only the entire Kherson oblast but also southern Ukraine in general.

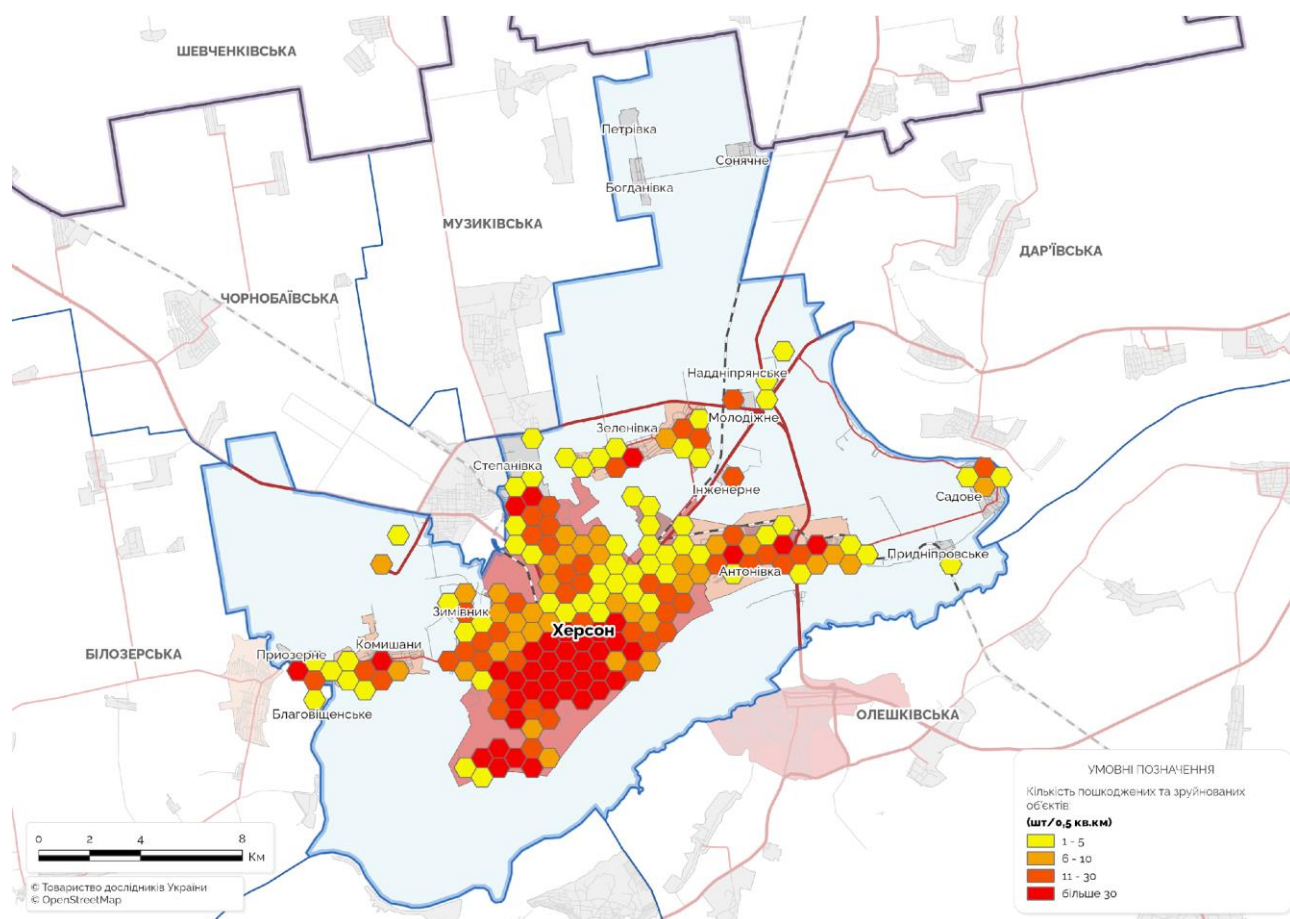
The consequences of the war on the demographic situation in the hromada are also terrible. As of 01.04.2023, 9 out of 16 settlements of

the hromada had less than 50% of the pre-war population, including 4 settlements with a population share of 30% or less (Kherson, Inzhenerne, Antonivka, Prydniprovsk). In 2025, the number of such settlements includes Sadove village, which has only 7.8% of the pre-war population, and Prydniprovsk village as of January 2025 was completely depopulated. The deformation of the age structure is also significant - on average, the share of children and adolescents in the hromada is less than 8%, the working population - 30%, and people over the working age - 62%. It should be noted that such indicators of the age structure are the most critical among all de-occupied territorial communities of Kherson oblast, in particular in terms of the share of the working population and people over the working age. All of these are signs of not just direct losses of human capital, but also indicate demographic losses from the hostilities that are still difficult to fully assess. This poses a threat primarily to the post-war reconstruction and recovery, in particular in terms of increasing further disproportions in the age structure of individual settlements in the hromada, and difficulties in restoring/creating a new network of social and infrastructure services. The demographic situation in the hromada, despite the large-scale destruction and critical security situation, showed positive trends. If in April 2023 the population of the hromada amounted to 27.4% of the pre-war population, in September 2023 it was already 29.8%, despite the disaster of the Kakhovka Reservoir (06.06.2023) and the flooding of large areas of the hromada's settlements. In 3 settlements, the demographic growth from April to September 2023 ranged from 15 to 20% (Bohdanivka, Solnechne, Inzhenerne). Unfortunately, the escalation of hostilities in 2024 led to a deterioration in the demographic situation again - as of 01.01.2025, the population of Kherson hromada amounted to 81549 people (25.7% of the population before the large-scale invasion).

Khersonska hromada

DESTRUCTION OF CIVIL INFRASTRUCTURE

FACILITIES (2022–2023 yrs.) MAP



Postwar recovery

Immediately after the de-occupation of the Kherson city territorial community, the restoration of critical infrastructure for electricity, gas, and water supply, transport links, mobile and internet communications began. Measures to support the hromada's livelihoods in the face of ongoing hostilities play a huge role in its development. The Kherson City Military Administration has deployed 23 steadfastness points on the territory of the hromada, which operate on a permanent basis to provide the necessary services to the population, taking into account the state of life support, potential threats and restrictions on the supply of electricity to consumers. Work is constantly underway to equip civil defense facilities. As of 01.01.2025, the existing fund of civil protection structures of Kherson city hromada consists of shelters (138 units), a radiation shelter (1 unit), simple shelters (299 units), primary (mobile) civil protection shelters for civilians (327 units, including reinforced concrete structures - 224 units and gabion-type shelters - 103 units).

The local automated centralized warning system with the use of public electronic communication networks, including mobile communication networks, electronic communication networks, as well as media networks and other technical means of information transmission, operates on the territory of Kherson city hromada. Currently, the city's public warning system consists of 2 warning control modules, 69 signaling and loudspeaker devices, and 31 electromechanical sirens. The repaired buildings of the Civil Protection Facilities Fund have 143 automated door opening systems that are triggered by the citywide "Attention Everyone!" signal with sound and light.

Despite the large-scale destruction and escalation of hostilities, the hromada is constantly working on post-war reconstruction. As part of the strategic partnership and with funding from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands, the Kherson Urban Hromada Restoration and Development Plan has already been developed in 2023, and the Program for the Socio-Economic and Cultural Development of Kherson Oblast for 2025 has been developed.

In total, as of February 13, 2025, the Kherson hromada has registered 64 reconstruction projects in the DREAM system, of which 57 projects are initiated by the executive bodies of the Kherson City Council, and 7 projects were initiated by the Kherson Regional State Administration. The total amount of funding is UAH 1,345 million in such economic sectors as industry, trade and services, education, transportation, water, sanitation and waste management, public administration, energy and mining, social protection, and healthcare. One project has been implemented: "Organization of construction waste and oversized waste removal to improve the safety and sanitary condition of the Kherson hromada." The projects underway include

- reconstruction of the storage facility with the construction of a dual-purpose structure (medical and operating unit with storage properties) at the Kherson City Clinical Hospital named after O.S. Luchansky, Kherson City Perinatal Center of the II level named after Z.S. Klymenko
- overhaul of the civil defense structure of the Kherson Regional Clinical Hospital;
- new construction of civil defense structures (anti-radiation shelters) and/or major repairs to install the simplest shelters on the territory of secondary schools Nos. 55, 41, and 46, Kherson Educational Complex No. 56, Higher

Vocational School No. 2, Kherson Specialized School No. 24, and Kherson Gymnasium No. 1;

- overhaul (restoration) of a part of an apartment building in Kherson;
Numerous other important projects are in the process of preparation, including

- creation of a project of the museum of resistance of the city of Kherson;
- creation of an open-air museum 'Kherson Necropolis Memorial Complex';
- restoration and modern renovation of the House of Culture in Sadove village, Komyshan village, and the Regional Palace of Culture in Kherson;
- overhaul of the library branch in Kherson;
- reconstruction of sewage treatment facilities and construction of a solar power plant on the territory of the municipal sewage treatment facilities in Kherson;
- reconstruction of the local water supply system in Kherson and the Verkhneantonivske water intake and drinking water supply system in Kherson;
- ensuring the restoration of damaged residential buildings and proper transport and operational condition of roads within the hromada, organizing the removal of construction waste and oversized waste to improve the safety and sanitary condition of the Kherson hromada.

The long-term post-war development strategy of the Kherson city hromada is determined by the following strategic goals and priorities of international cooperation:

- 1) restoration of the hromada's economy;
- 2) human development and ensuring quality living conditions
- 3) environmental protection, civil protection of the population;
- 4) effective management in the field of hromada development
- 5) formation of an attractive investment climate in the hromada;
- 6) attracting Ukrainian and foreign investments and organizing the use of investments to finance priority areas of social and economic development.

The key areas of local economic development include:

- restoration and development of the industrial complex;
- creating conditions for the development of entrepreneurship;
- restoration and development of the agricultural sector;
- restoration of tourism and recreation;
- creating conditions for the investment attractiveness of the hromada.

In addition, it should be emphasized that when implementing the post-war recovery strategies and plans, it is important to develop the system of social services, taking into account new needs, new social categories and the specifics of the demographic structure of the population, rebuild settlements taking into account the real needs of people, landscape features of the hromada, the principles of environmental friendliness and aesthetics, as well as ensure the elimination of the consequences of environmental transformation as a result of hostilities and flooding due to the destruction of the Kakhovka Hydroelectric Power Plant

Educational edition

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

Edited by Pavlo Ostapenko and Daria Malchykova

Atlas

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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)
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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 	ПРОМИСЛОВОСТЬ