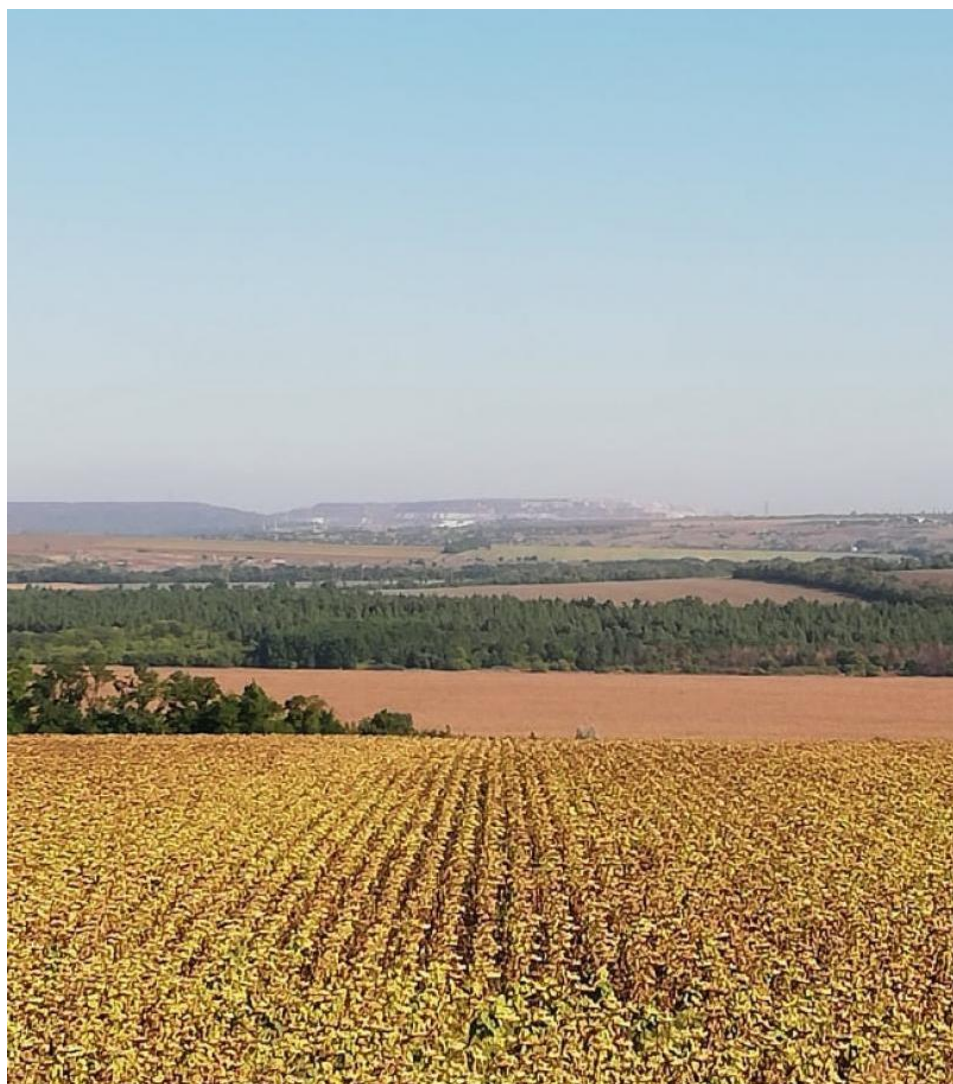




Kochubeyivska

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



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K66

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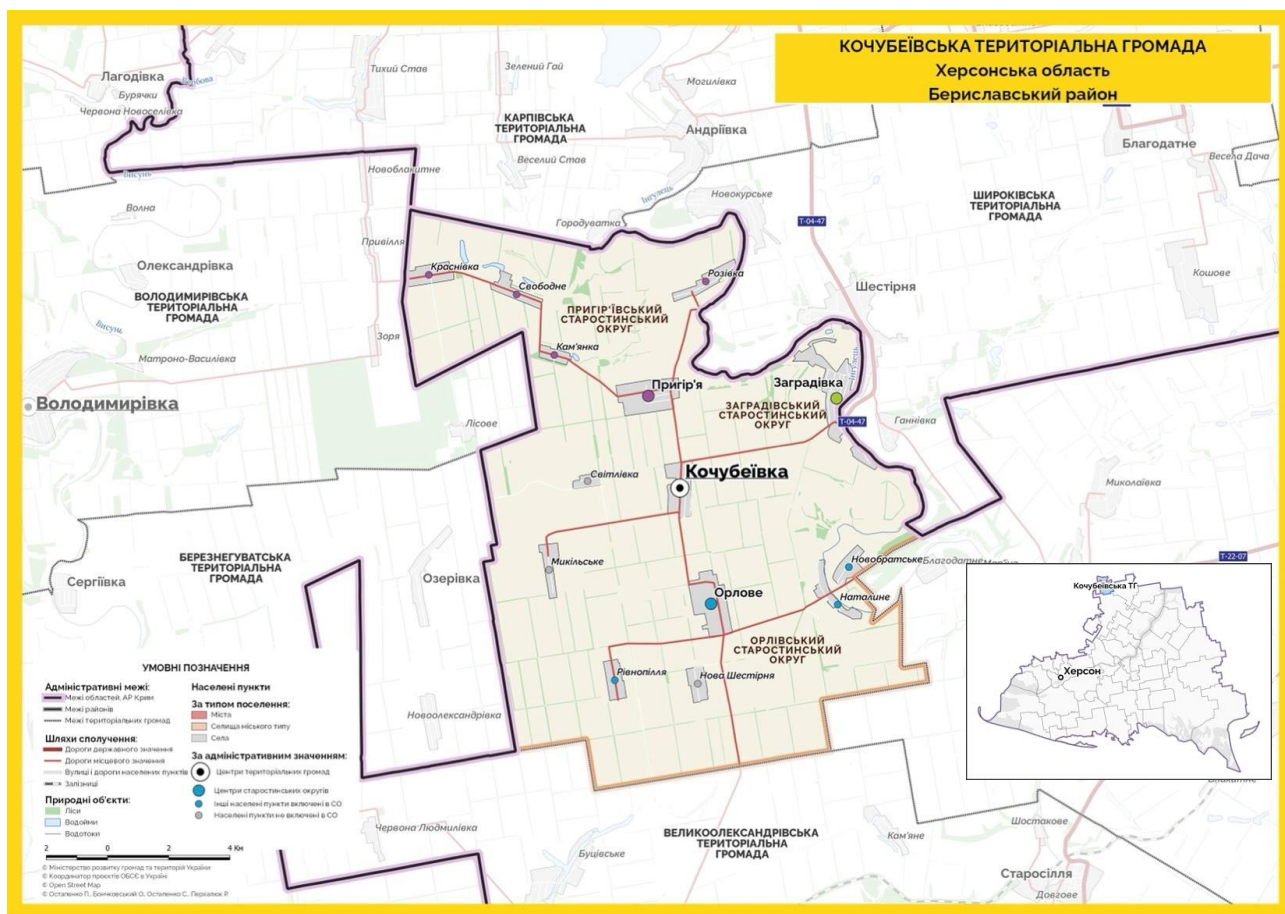


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ХЕРСОНСЬКОЇ ОБЛАСТІ

Contents

Map of the hromada	5
General characteristics of the hromada	6
Section I. Natural conditions and resources of the pre-war development and post-war reconstruction	
GEOLOGY	7
GEOMORPHOLOGY	8
CLIMATIC CONDITIONS	10
SOILS.....	11
LANDSCAPES AND VEGETATION.....	13
ENVIRONMENTAL STATUS: 2021	14
Section II. Social sphere and demographic potential of the hromada	
DEMOGRAPHICS OF THE PRE-WAR PERIOD	17
IMPACT OF WAR ON DEMOGRAPHIC POTENTIAL.....	19
SOCIAL SPHERE: 2021.....	21
LIFE SAFETY INFRASTRUCTURE: 2021	23
Section III. Economic development of the hromada, infrastructure for reconstruction and development	
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN PEACETIME.....	24
CULTURAL HERITAGE AND PEACETIME TOURISM ACTIVITIES	26
TRANSPORTATION INFRASTRUCTURE: 2021.....	28
SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE TERRITORY: 2021	29
CONSEQUENCES OF THE WAR AND POST-WAR DEVELOPMENT	31



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	Kochubeyivska
Type of hromada	selyshche hromada
Oblast	Kherson
Rayon	Beryslav
Area (square kilometers)	206,1
Number of starosta districts	3
Number of cities	0
Number of settlements	0
Number of villages	14
Population (2021, thousand people)	2,84
Number of IDPs (01.01.2024)	166
Population, including IDPs (01.01.2024)	1 490
Hromada population density (persons/square kilometer)	13,8
Average population growth 2001-2021 (%)	-36
Working age population (persons, as of 01.01.2022)	1683
Population over working age (persons, as of 01.01.2022)	621
Population under the working age (persons, as of 01/01/2022)	540
Hromada budget (2021, general fund excluding intergovernmental transfers, UAH million)	16,5
Hromada tax capacity index	1,28
Basic grant to the hromada (UAH thousand)	0
Reverse subsidy to the hromada (UAH thousand)	475,7
Number of Administrative service centers in the hromada	6

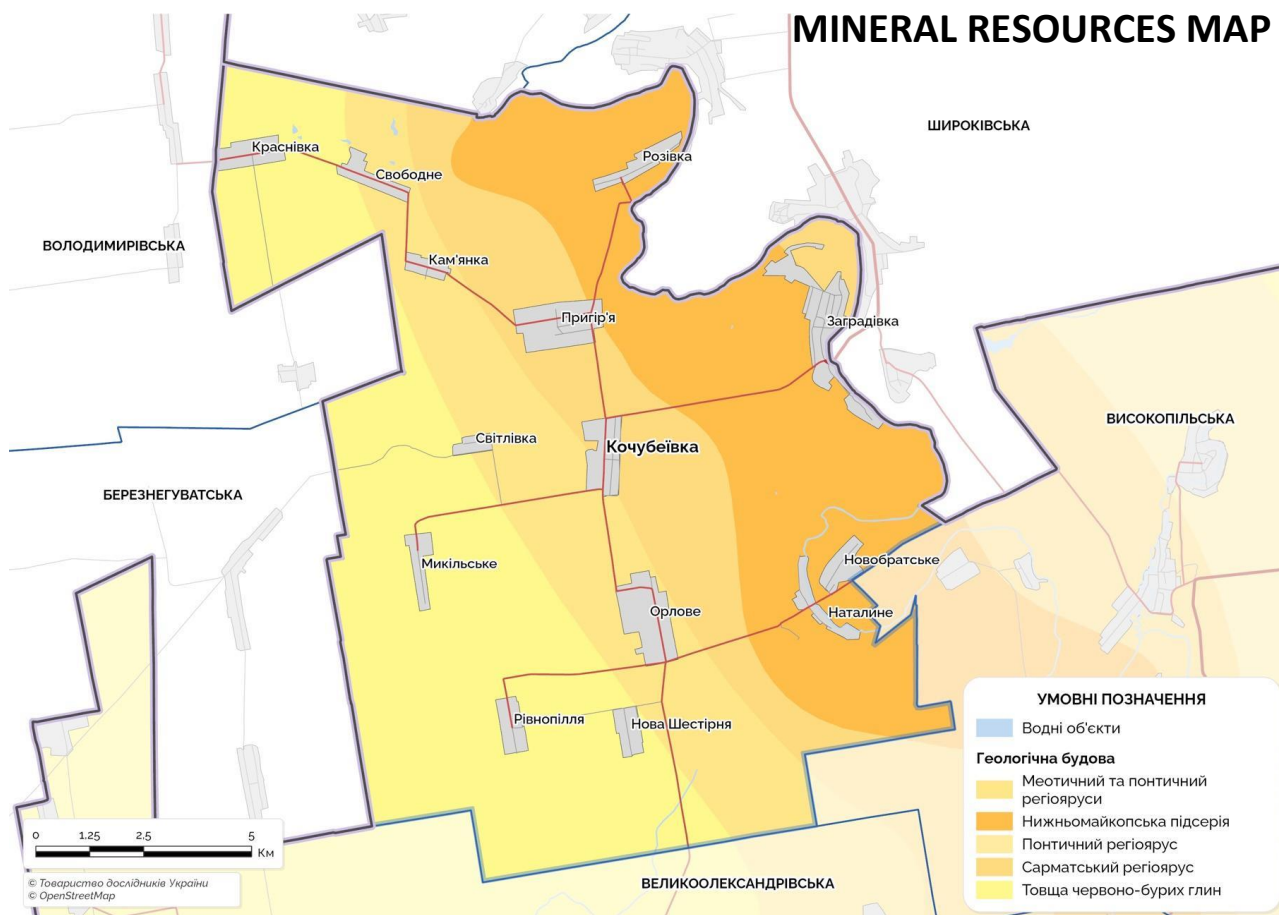
GEOLOGY

Kochubeyivska Hromada



Total number of fields within the hromada	Missing
Deposits of fossil fuels	Missing
Non-metallic mineral deposits	Missing
Groundwater deposits	Missing
Brief description of mineral resources in the territorial	There are no mineral deposits within the hromada

Kochubeyivska hromada GEOLOGICAL STRUCTURE AND MINERAL RESOURCES MAP



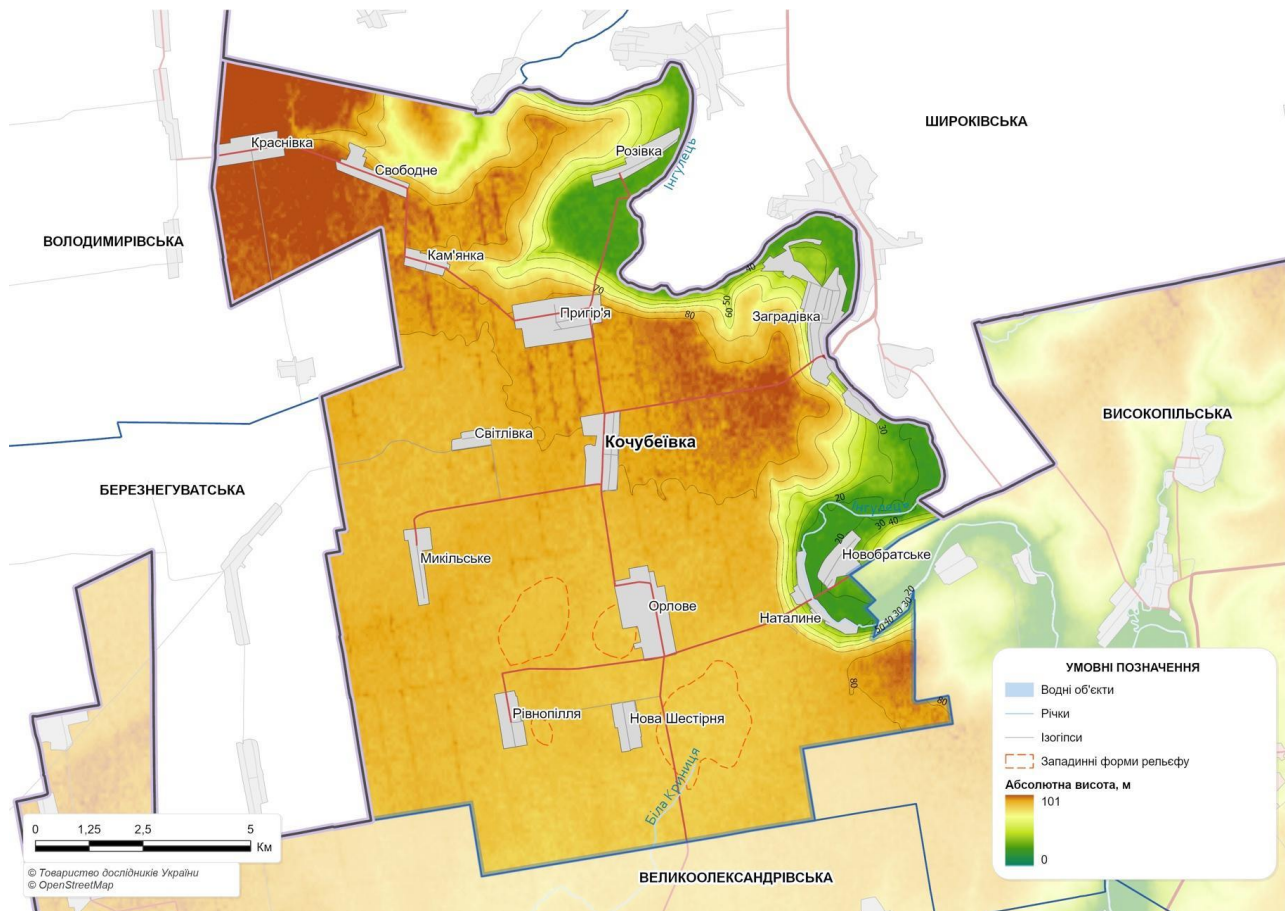
GEOMORPHOLOGY

Kochubeyivska Hromada



Average height, m	70,6
Minimum height, m	17
Maximum height, m	93
Height amplitude, m	76
Flat area (%)	85,32
Very gentle slopes (%)	10,50
Gentle slopes (%)	3,06
Slightly downhill slopes (%)	0,87
Downhill slopes (10%)	0,23
Strongly sloping slopes (%)	0,02
Average vertical disaggregation (m/km ²)	15,9
Average slope steepness (°)	0,91
Average horizontal disaggregation (km/km ²)	0,29
Geomorphological map (brief description in the context of hromada)	The hromada is located mainly within the Bugo-Dniprovska loess plain, which genetically is 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). Three floodplain terraces can be distinguished in the Inhulets River valley. On the flat placors in the southern part of the hromada (Orlove, Nova Shestirnya, Rivnopillia villages), there are depression forms of relief: pods, pod-like depressions, steppe saucers, with a total area of 759.1 hectares (4% of the hromada area). The ravine and gully relief is developed in the river valley of the Inhulets (on the right bank). Usually, these are small gullies, ravines and hollows. In the northern part of the hromada, there are two large gullies, up to 30-40 meters deep
Hypsometric map (brief description in the context of hromada)	Average height within the hromada: 70,6 m. Maximum height: 93 m (northern outskirts of Krasnivka village). Minimum height: 17 m (water's edge of the Inhulets River). Amplitude of heights: 76 m
Map of slopes (brief description by hromada)	The hromada's territory is characterized by a predominantly flat terrain: 85.3% of the hromada's area is flat, and the remaining 14.7% is sloping. The largest areas are occupied by very gentle slopes (1-3° - 10.5%; less gentle (3-5°) - 3.1%, and slightly sloping (5-7°) slopes - 0.9%. Steep and very steep slopes (over 7°) are found in the Inhulets river valley and in the gully and ravine network

Kochubeyivska hromada PHYSICAL MAP



CLIMATIC CONDITIONS

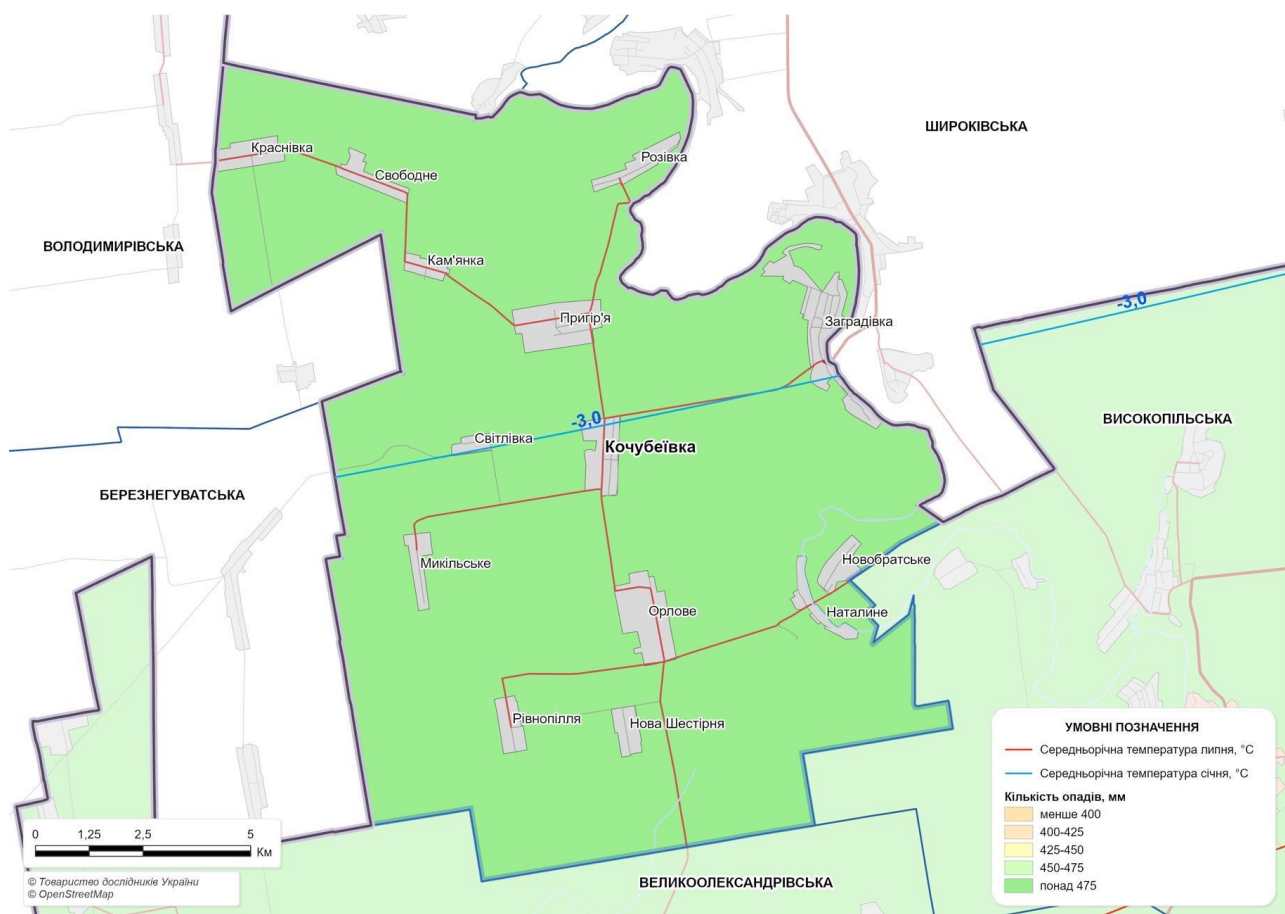


Kochubeyivska Hromada

Brief description of the climatic conditions of the hromada

Average annual temperature: +9.5°C. Average January temperature: -3,0°C. Average July temperature: +22.4°C. Average annual rainfall: 490 mm. The hromada is located in an arid, very warm agroclimatic zone

Kochubeyivska hromada CLIMATE MAP



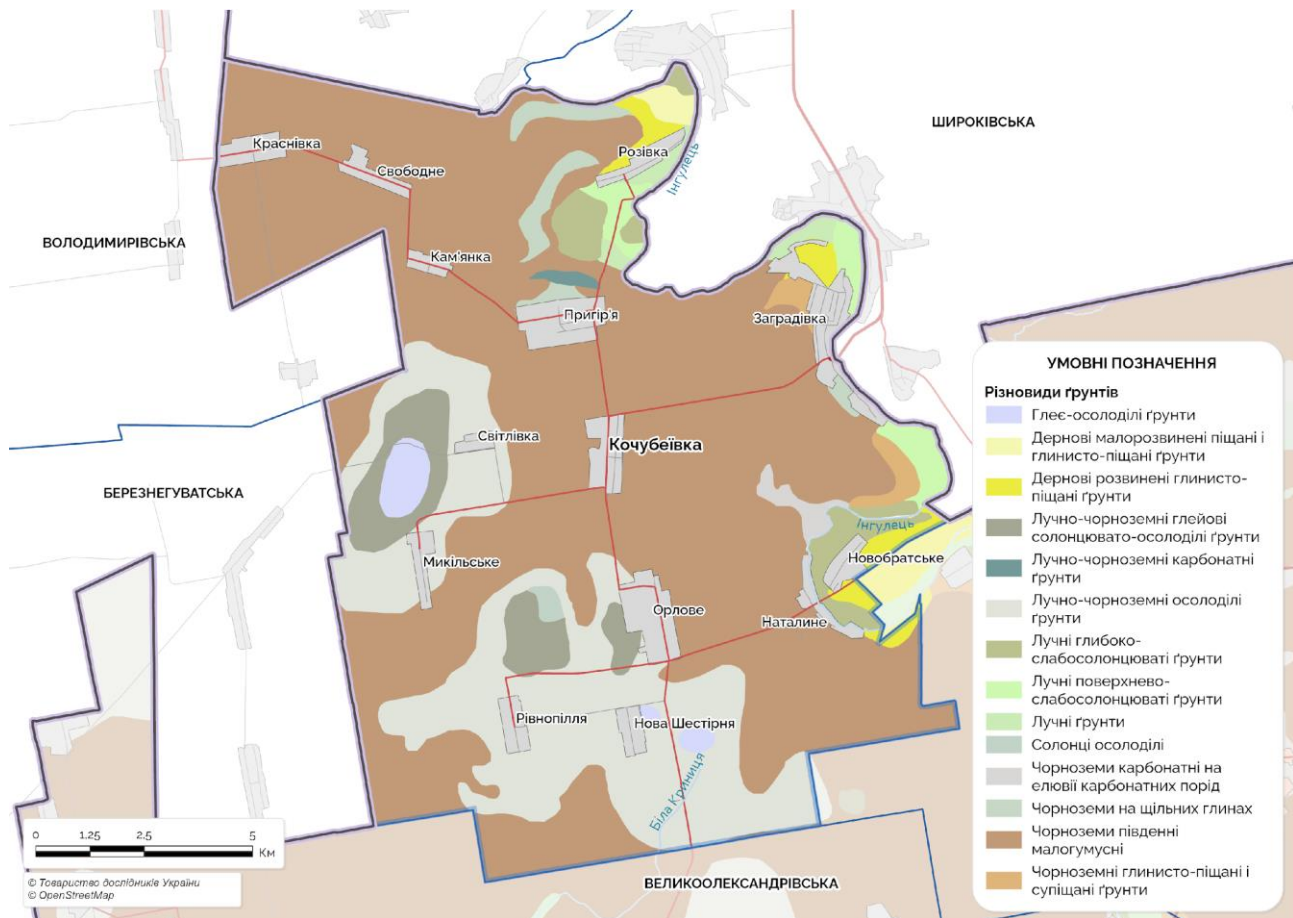
SOILS

Kochubeyivska Hromada



Brief description of the vegetation cover of the hromada	The vegetation cover of the territorial hromada is represented by: agrocoenoses on the sites of forbs–fescue–feather grass steppes and steppe meadows of steppe podzols (163.1 km²; 78.21% of the hromada area); forbs–grass stepped slightly saline meadows dominated by <i>Festuca valesiaca</i>, brown bentgrass, narrow-leaved bluegrass, creeping wheatgrass, eastern fescue, meadow sanicle, <i>Plantago cornuti</i>, and others (14.62 km²; 7.09% of the hromada area); windbreaks with black locust, sessile oak, green ash, boxelder maple, Norway maple, and others (8.64 km²; 4.19% of the hromada area); 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 (5.59 km²; 2.71% of the hromada area); fescue–feather grass dry steppes dominated by Ukrainian feather grass and Lessing feather grass with participation of coastal brome, nodding sage, and others (5.21 km²; 2.53% of the hromada area).
Brief description of the soil cover of the hromada	The soil cover of the territorial hromada is represented by southern low-humus chernozems (129.5 km²; 62.83% of the hromada area), meadow-chernozem solonetzic gley soils (41.1 km²; 19.93% of the hromada area), meadow-chernozem gley solonetz soils (7.4 km²; 3.61% of the hromada area), deeply weakly solonetz meadow soils (5.2 km²; 2.54% of the hromada area), well-developed sod clay-sandy soils (4.7 km²; 2.26% of the hromada area), superficially weakly solonetz meadow soils (4.1 km²; 2% of the hromada area), chernozems on dense clays (3.9 km²; 1.87% of the hromada area), gley solonetzic soils (2.4 km²; 1.17% of the hromada area), clay-sandy and sandy-loam chernozem soils (2.3 km²; 1.11% of the hromada area), meadow soils (2.1 km²; 1% of the hromada area), carbonate chernozems on carbonate eluvium (1 km²; 0.5% of the hromada area), poorly developed sod sandy and clay-sandy soils (0.9 km²; 0.43% of the hromada area), solonetz soils (0.4 km²; 0.21% of the hromada area), and meadow-carbonate chernozem soils (0.4 km²; 0.2% of the hromada area).

Kochubeyivska hromada SOIL COVER MAP



LANDSCAPES AND VEGETATION

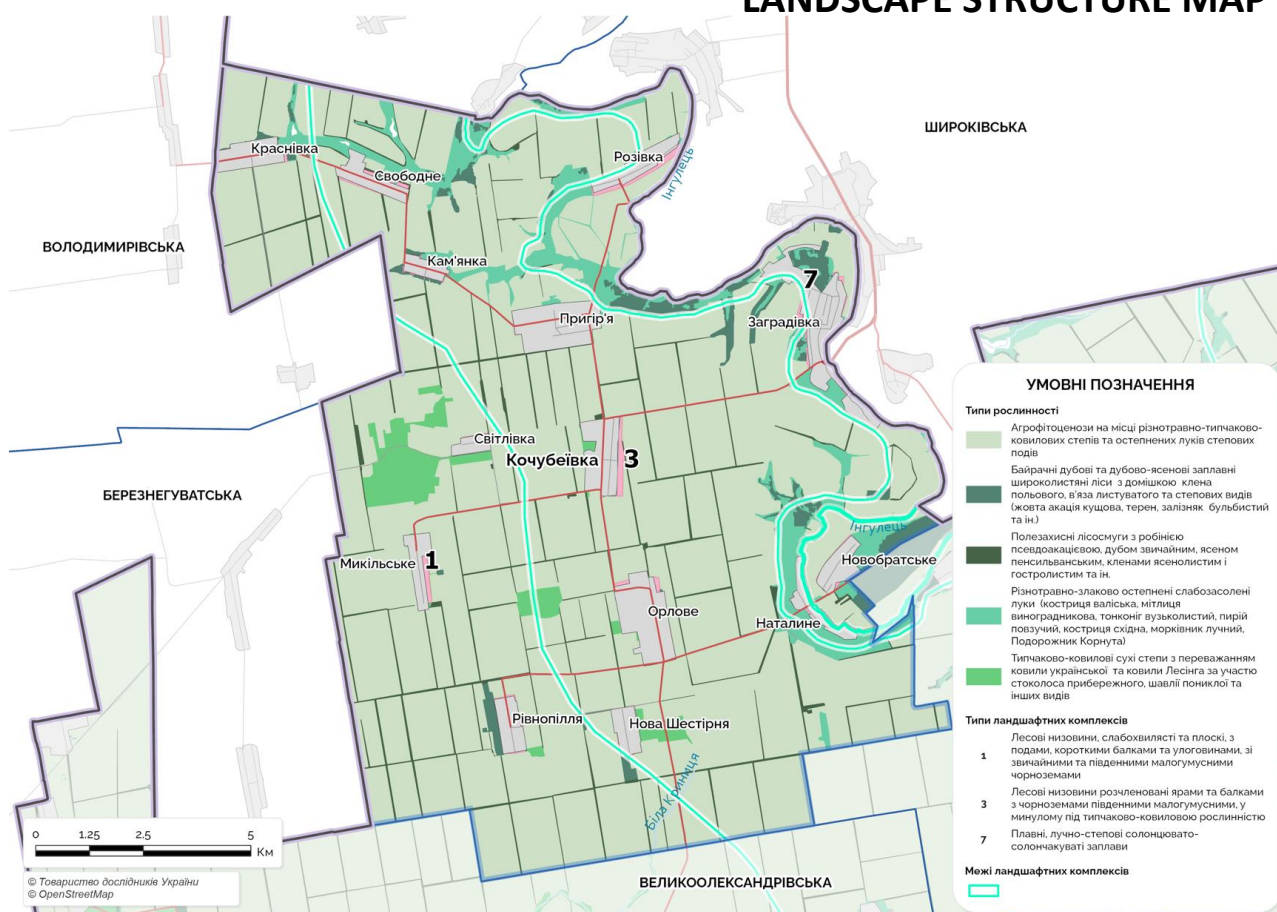
Kochubeyivska Hromada



Brief description of the landscape structure of the hromada

The landscape structure of the territorial hromada is represented by loess lowlands dissected by ravines and gullies with southern low-humus chernozems, formerly covered with fescue–feather grass vegetation (109.63 km²; 53.17% of the hromada area); loess lowlands, gently undulating and flat, with depressions, short gullies, and hollows, featuring common and southern low-humus chernozems (68.83 km²; 33.38% of the hromada area); and floodplains with meadow-steppe solonetz and solonchak soils (27.01 km²; 13.10% of the hromada area).

Kochubeyivska hromada LANDSCAPE STRUCTURE MAP



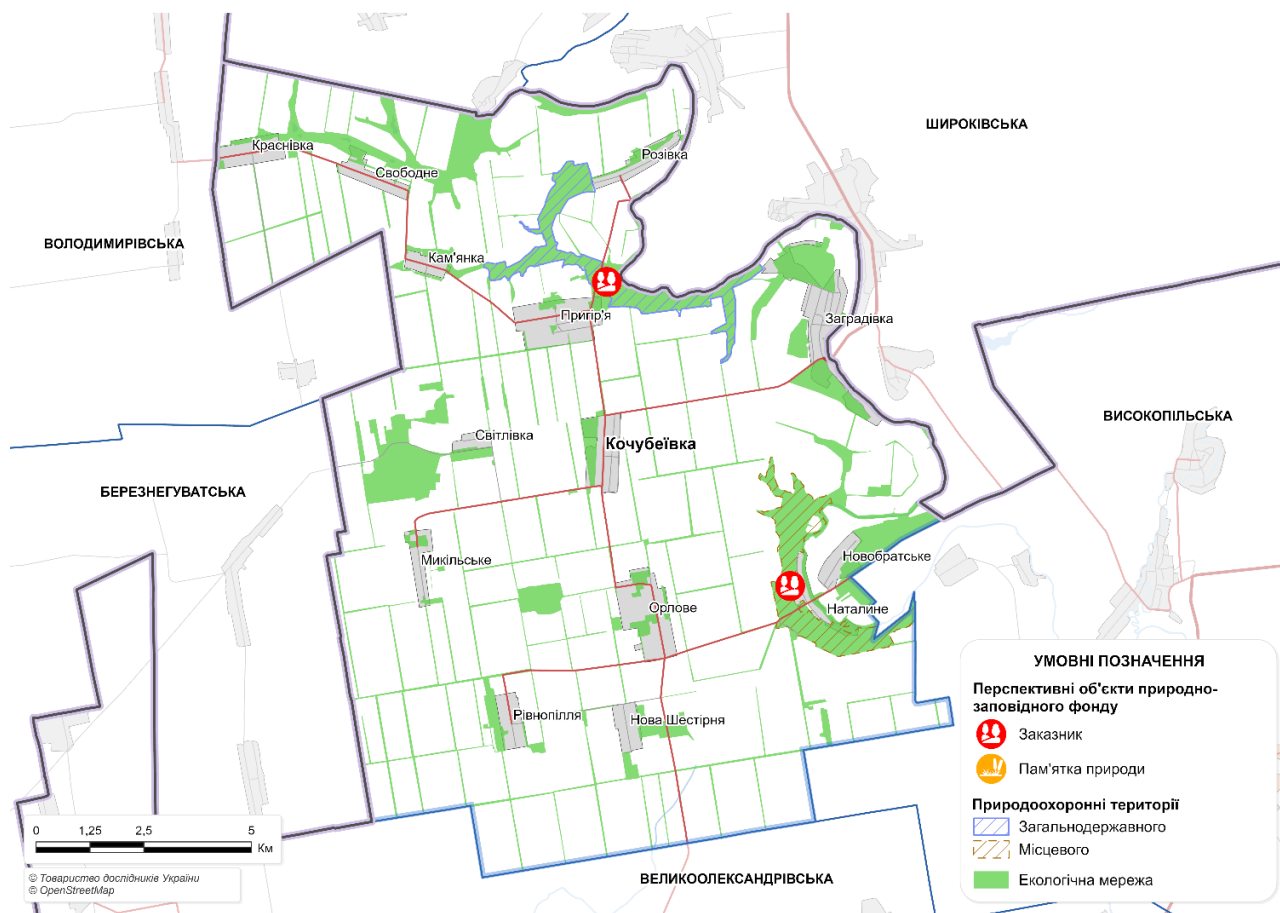
Kochubeyivska Hromada

Brief description of the objects of the nature reserve fund	There are no active objects of the nature reserve fund on the territory of the hromada
Brief description of prospective objects of the nature reserve fund	The network of promising objects of the nature reserve fund of national importance on the territory of the hromada is represented by the Pryhirsnyi botanical reserve. The network of promising objects of the nature reserve fund of local importance on the territory of the hromada is represented by the Natalynskiy botanical reserve (Source: Moisienko I.I., Khodosovtsev O.E., Pylypenko I.O., Boyko M.F., Malchykova D.S., Klymenko V.M., Ponomaryova A.A., Zakharova M.Y., Darmostuk V.V. Perspective protected objects of the Kherson 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 34.68 km² (16.83% of the total hromada area). The ecological network within the territorial hromada is represented by the following types of land cover: meadow-steppe territories (19.82 km²; 57.15% of the ecological network area); forested areas (5.58 km²; 16.09% of the ecological network area); areas covered by windbreaks (8.64 km²; 24.91% of the ecological network area); and inland waters (0.64 km²; 1.85% of the ecological network area). The ecological network within the territorial hromada is characterized by the following vegetation types: forbs–fescue–feather grass dry grasslands dominated by <i>Festuca valesiaca</i>, brown bentgrass, narrowleaf bluegrass, couch grass, eastern fescue, meadow sanicle, <i>Plantago cornuti</i>, and others (14.62 km²; 42.16% of the ecological network area); windbreaks with black locust, sessile oak, green ash, boxelder maple, Norway maple, and others (8.64 km²; 24.91% of the ecological network area); ravine 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 (5.59 km²; 16.12% of the ecological network area); fescue–feather grass dry steppes dominated by Ukrainian feather grass and Lessing feather grass, with the participation of coastal brome, nodding sage, and others (5.21 km²; 15.02% of the ecological network area). The landscape structure of the ecological network of the territorial hromada is represented by: loess lowlands dissected by ravines and gullies with southern low-humus chernozem

	soils, formerly covered with fescue–feather grass vegetation (13.45 km ² ; 38.78% of the hromada area); gently undulating and flat loess lowlands with depressions, short gullies, and hollows, with common and southern low-humus chernozem soils (8.46 km ² ; 24.39% of the hromada area); and floodplains with meadow-steppe solonetz and solonchak soils (12.19 km ² ; 35.15% 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” (1446.15 hectares; 7.02% 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 3.1 hectares. The hromada is dominated by highly eroded soils (83% of the hromada area)
Assessment of environmental pollution within hromada	There is no information on polluting enterprises in the hromada

Kochubeyivska hromada

ECOLOGICAL NETWORK AND POLLUTION MAP



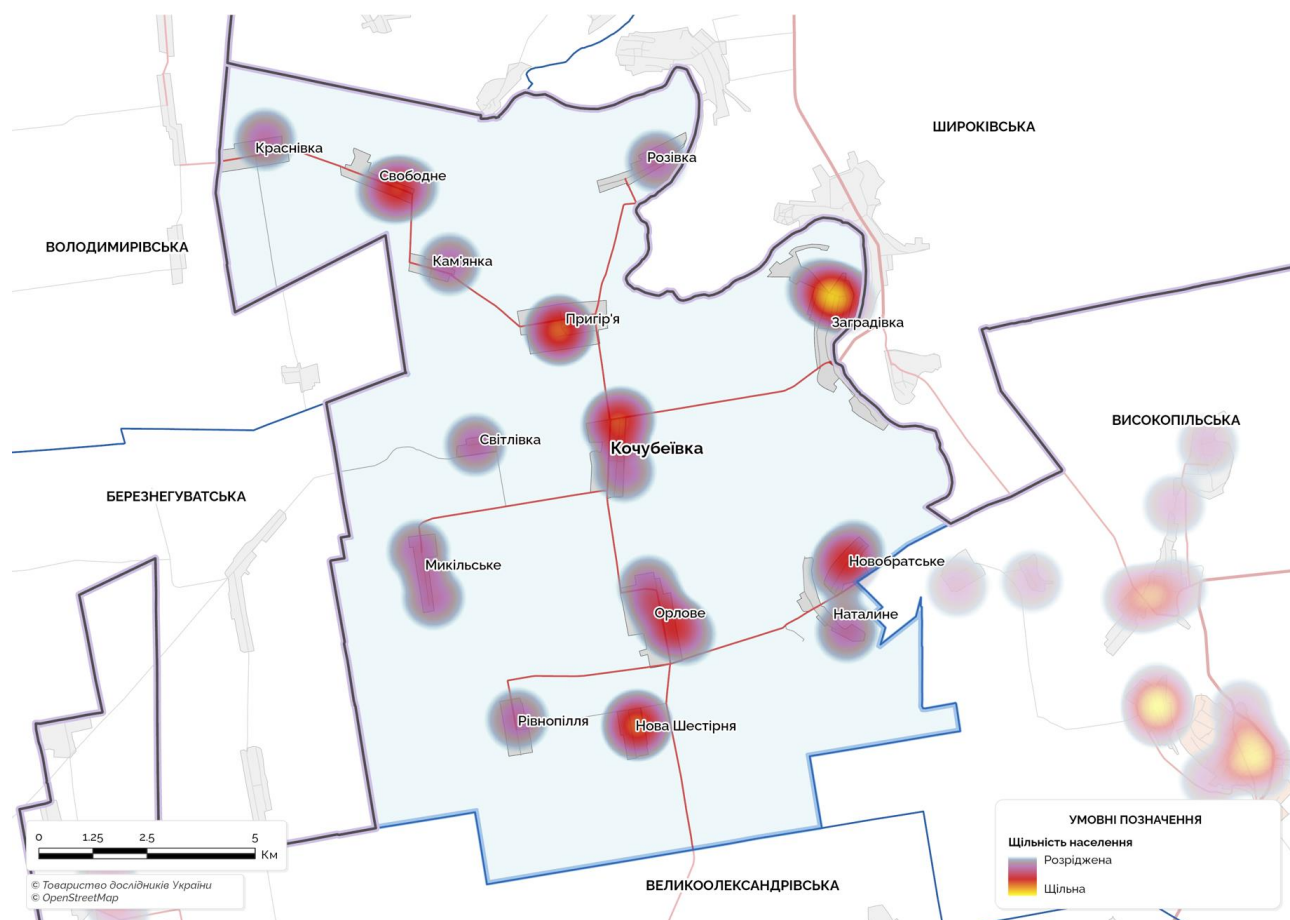
DEMOGRAPHY OF THE PRE-WAR PERIOD

Kochubeyivska Hromada



Brief description of the demographic potential	As of January 1, 2022, the population of the Kochubeyivska hromada amounted to 2956 people living in 14 settlements, 7 of which had less than 100 people (49 people on average). The administrative center - the village of Kochubeyivka - accounted for 24.6% of the hromada's population, and the first three settlements (Kochubeyivka, Zahradivka and Pryhiryia) accounted for almost 61.3% of the hromada's population. In general, the population of the hromada amounted to 3.1% of the population of Beryslav district and 0.29% of the population of Kherson oblast for the relevant period. At the beginning of 2022, the population density was 14 people per square kilometer, and the density of settlements was 7 per 100 km². The average distance between settlements was 3.8 km, and the average population of a settlement was 210 people.
Ethnic structure and national artifacts in the hromada	No ethnic communities are identified within the hromada

Kochubeyivska hromada POPULATION DENSITY MAP



IMPACT OF THE WAR ON DEMOGRAPHIC POTENTIAL



Kochubeyivska 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 Kochubeyivska hromada caused a catastrophic decline in population. The total decrease amounted to almost 63% as of April 1, 2023 (of the population as of January 1, 2022). The highest rates were recorded in the villages: Orlove - 87%, Kamianka - 79%. Lower than average hromada indicators, but a strong decrease in the population in the villages: Svobodne - 43%, Mykilske - 41%.

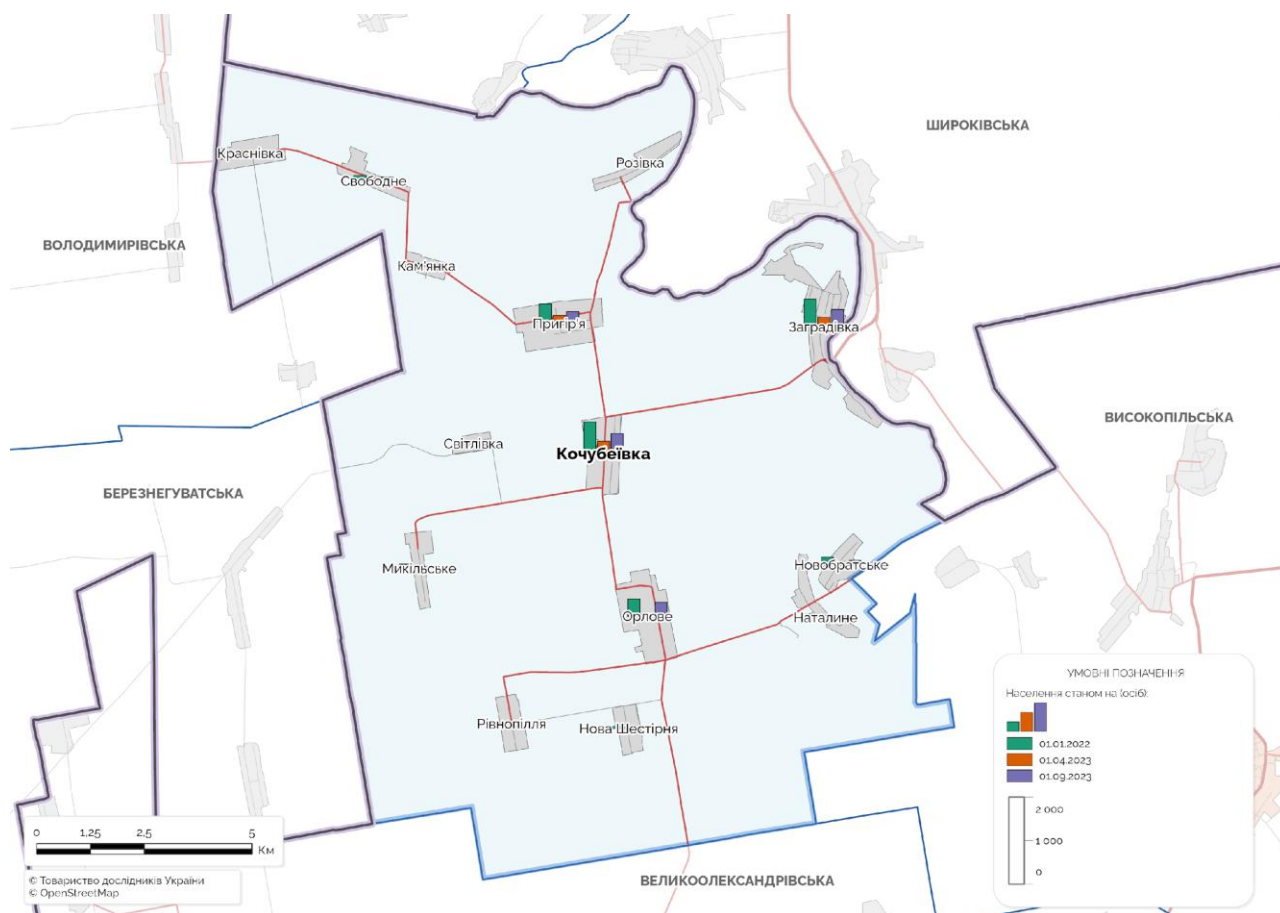
The hromada was characterized by a fairly significant increase in population due to the return of citizens after the de-occupation of the right-bank communities of Kherson oblast. Thus, from April 1, 2023, to January 1, 2025, the population increased by 665 people, or 22.5% of the population as of the beginning of 2022. The total population as of January 1, 2025 amounted to 1767 people. This is already almost 60% of the number of residents as of January 1, 2022. The villages of Orlove (+71.9%), Zahradivka (+24.6%) and Nova Sheshternia (+31.5%) demonstrate relatively high population growth rates over the period.

As in most liberated communities, the deformed age structure of the population remains a negative aspect. The share of pensioners exceeds 39% of the population. Children under the age of 15 account for 13.7% of the hromada's population, which positively distinguishes this liberated hromada from most others.

As of January 1, 2025, the population density was almost 9 people per km², and the density of settlements was 4 per 100 km². The average distance between settlements was 3.8 km, and the average population of a settlement was 160 people.

Kochubeyivska hromada

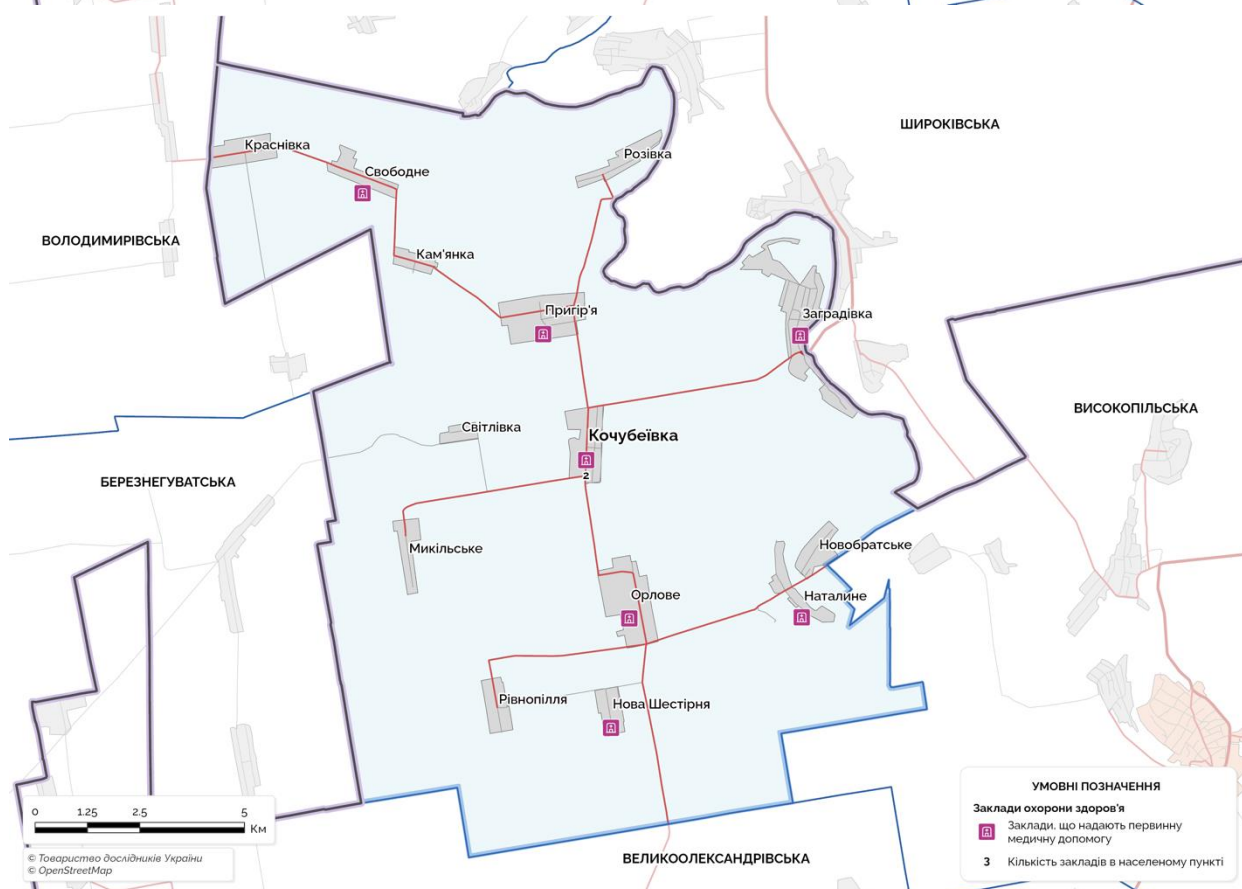
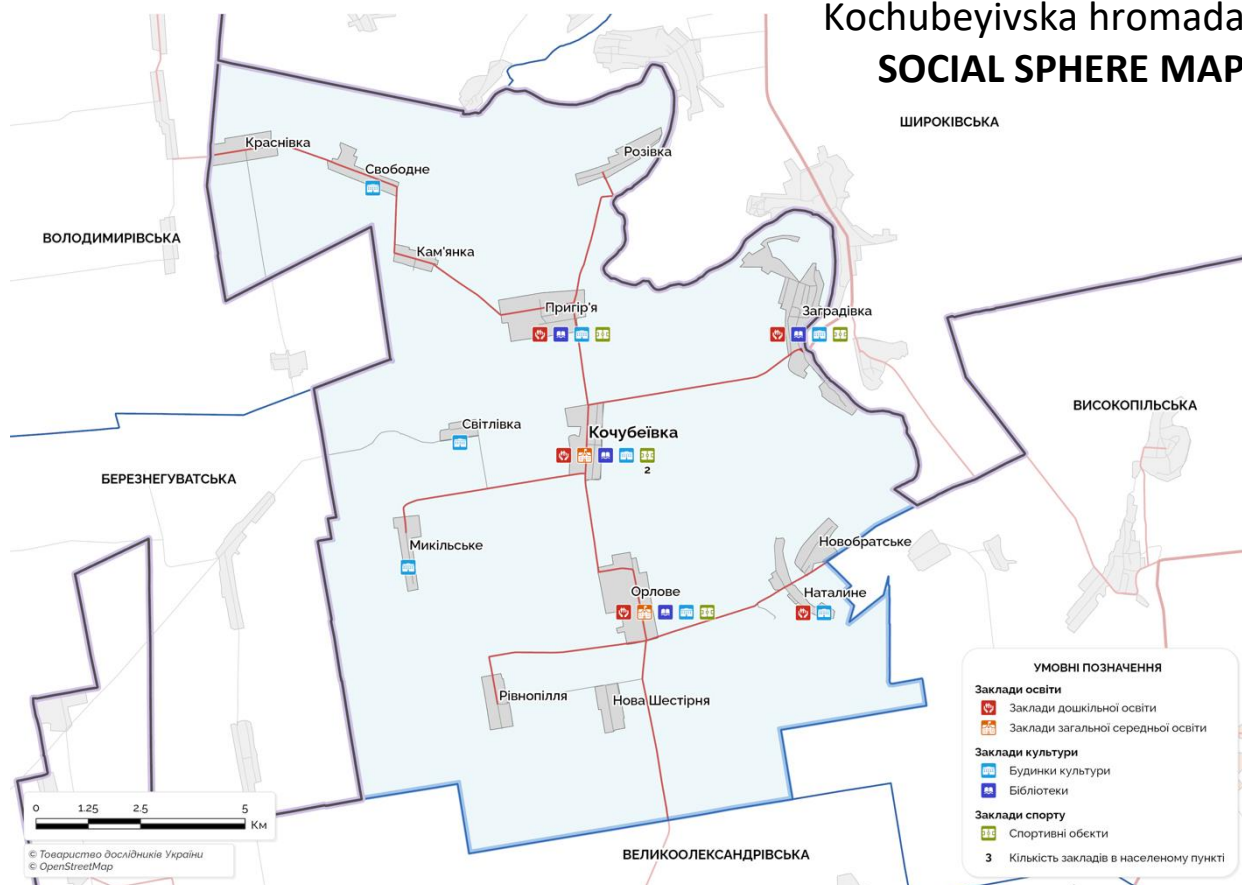
CHANGES IN THE DEMOGRAPHIC STRUCTURE OF THE POPULATION (2022–2023 yrs.) MAP



Kochubeyivska Hromada

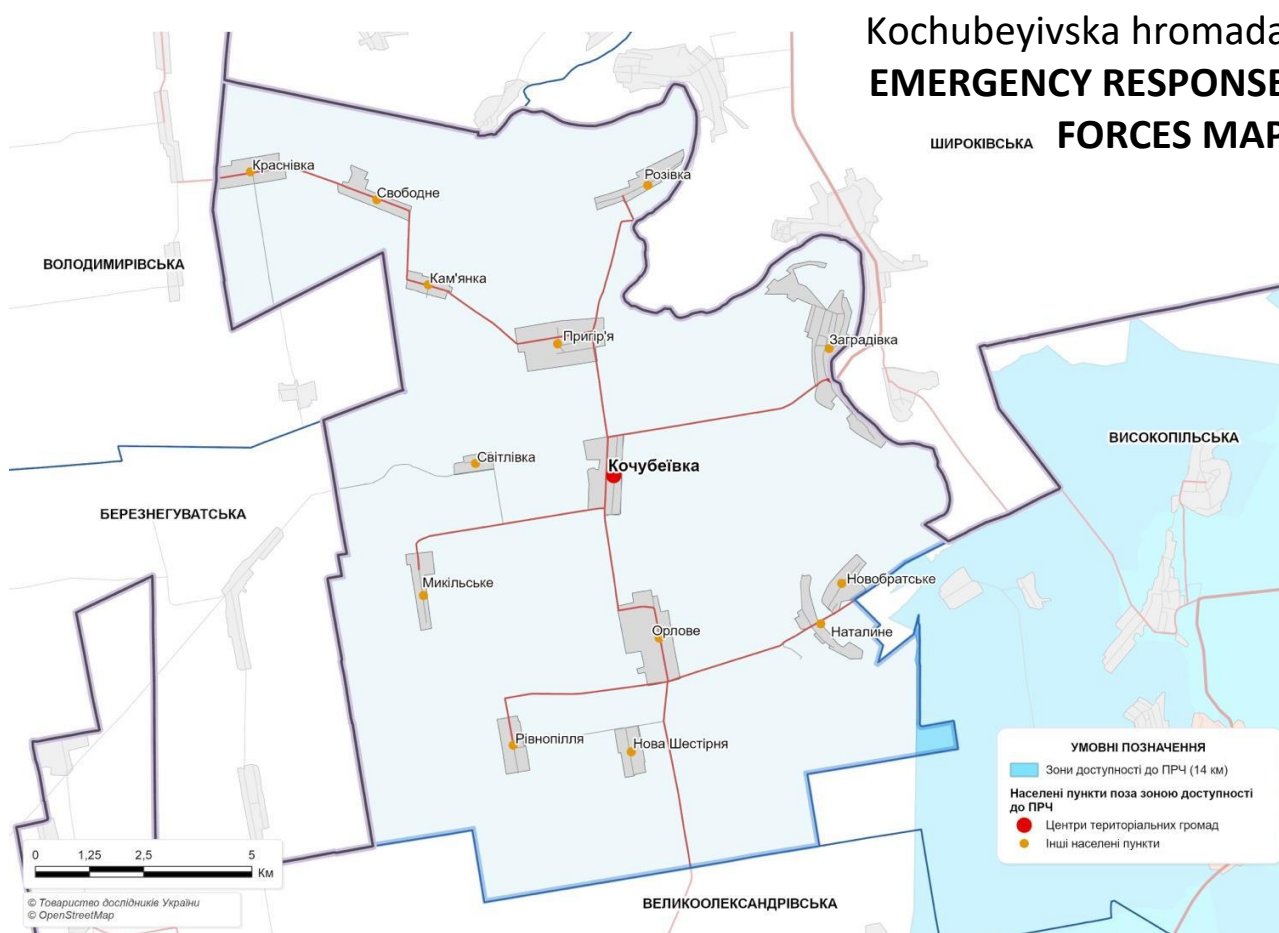
Brief description of educational institutions	The network of educational institutions is represented by 5 pre-schools, 2 secondary schools (including 1 hub school (212 pupils) and 1 branch school (104 pupils)). One of the general secondary schools is of the I-III accreditation level, and one is of the I-II accreditation level. The largest institution has 212 students, the smallest - 104. There are 316 pupils and 42 teachers working in the general secondary school. The average class size in the hromada is 11 pupils per class (the average level of occupancy) and varies from 11.5 to 10.6 in individual institutions. The workload per teacher in the hromada is 7.6 students and varies from 8 to 7.3 students per teacher
Medical sphere	The healthcare sector of the hromada consists of 7 primary healthcare institutions, including 7 primary healthcare institutions registered in the <i>ehealth</i> system. Primary health care services are provided by 2 doctors with whom 2099 declarations have been concluded, which is 71.07% of the total population of the hromada
Brief description of the social protection sector	There are no social protection institutions and facilities in the hromada. Social protection activities are implemented in the hromada through the departments of the Executive Committee. The development of a sustainable network of social protection institutions and facilities and the involvement of private commercial and public organizations in the social service system is one of the key tasks for the hromada in the near future. A limiting factor in its implementation is the lack of financial resources from the local budget
Brief description of the cultural sector	The hromada is characterized by the lowest user load on cultural institutions. There are 8 clubs and 4 public libraries in the hromada. This will not allow commercialization of some cultural services and, accordingly, excessively burdens the local budget
Brief description of the sports sector	The hromada's sports infrastructure is very simple in its structure. It consists of 5 facilities - 1 gym and 4 sports grounds

Kochubeyivska hromada SOCIAL SPHERE MAP



Kochubeyivska Hromada

Brief description of fire safety in the hromada	There are no fire and rescue units within the hromada. All 14 settlements of the hromada are outside the 20-minute accessibility to fire and rescue units
General level of technogenic safety of the hromada	Low level of organization of emergency response with low 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 no emergency response units within the hromada, but there is 1 chemical hazard facility located on the territory of the hromada



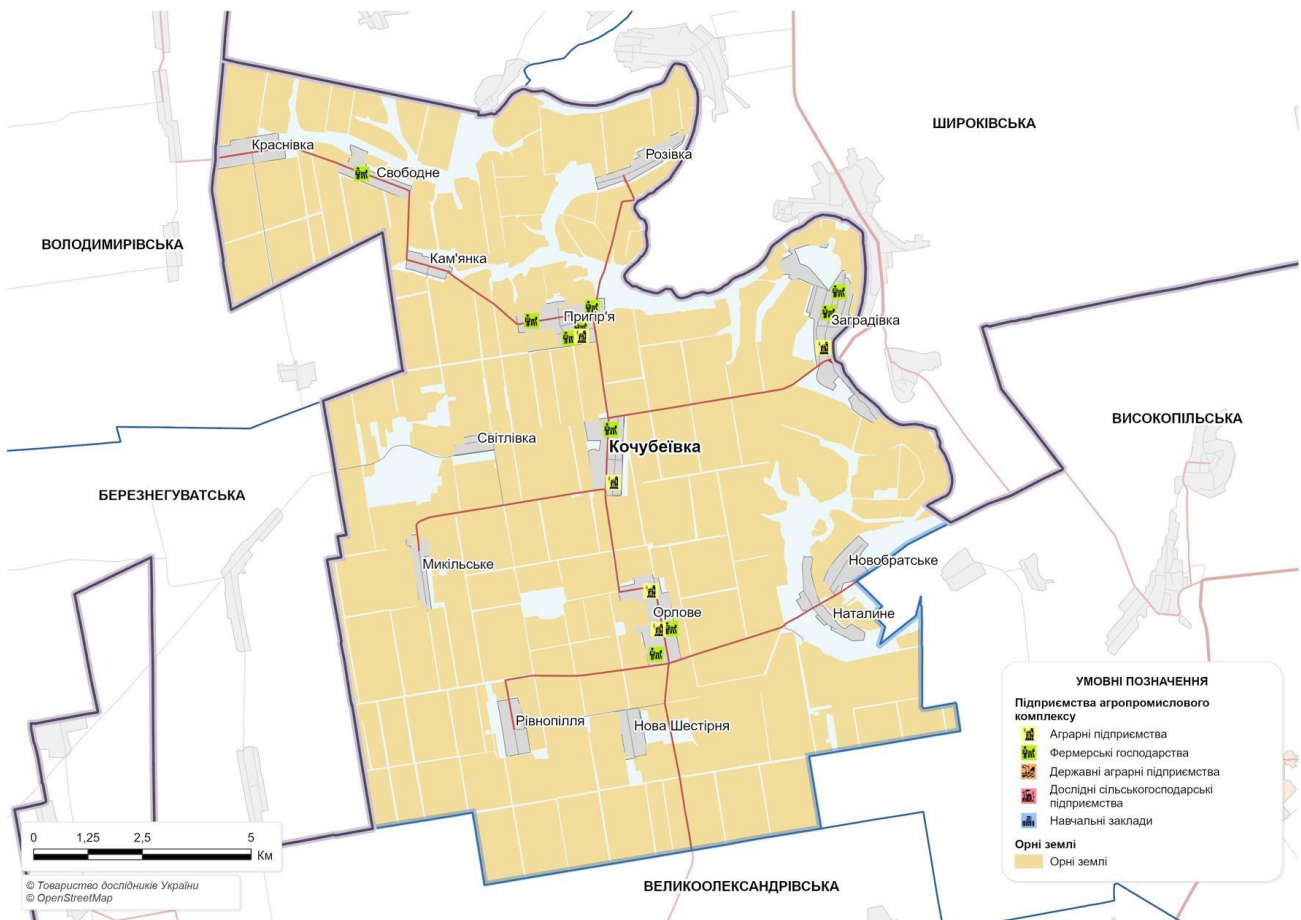
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN PEACETIME



Kochubeyivska Hromada

Brief description of the industrial development of hromada	Data on industrial enterprises are not available
Brief description of the energy complex of hromada	There are no power stations
Brief description of the agricultural sector	Within the hromada, 21 enterprises of the agro-industrial complex are registered, of which 7 are agricultural enterprises and 14 are farms
Preferred specialization in crop production	Sunflower, winter rape, coriander, winter barley, mustard, spring rape
Predominant specialization in livestock farming	Missing
Brief description of investment-attractive areas	There are 4 investment-attractive Brownfield sites within the hromada for the potential location of agricultural facilities. The total area of the plots is 67 hectares

Kochubeyivska hromada AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY MAP



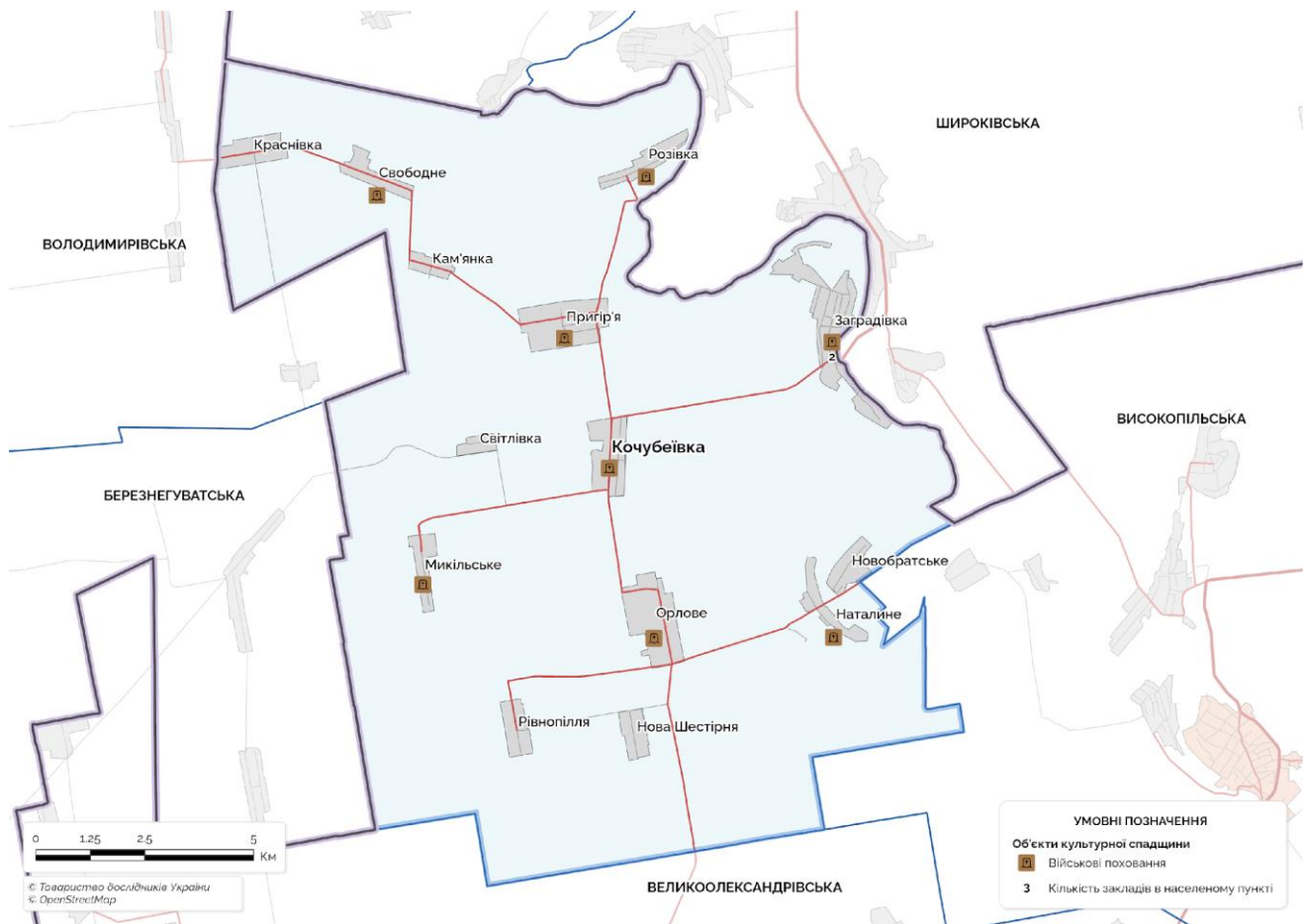
CULTURAL HERITAGE AND PEACETIME TOURISM ACTIVITIES



Kochubeyivska Hromada

Total number of cultural heritage sites	9
Brief description of cultural heritage in the hromada	There are 9 military burials within the boundaries of the Kochubeivska Tertiary Hromada, namely: The grave of A.A. Lopatko (died in 1944 during the liberation of the village) (Rozivka village), Two mass graves of the Red Army soldiers (Pryhivka village), the mass grave of the Red Army soldiers (Mykilske village), the mass grave of the Red Army soldiers (Zahradivka village), the mass grave of the Red Army soldiers and a monument in honor of the soldiers-fellow villagers (Orlove village). Orlove), the mass grave of the Red Army soldiers and the monument in honor of the soldiers-fellow villagers (Zahradivka village), the mass grave of the Red Army soldiers and the monument in honor of the soldiers-fellow villagers (Svobodne village), the mass grave of the Red Army soldiers and the monument in honor of the soldiers-fellow villagers (Kochubeivka village). There are burial mounds and mass graves in the villages of Zahradivka, Kochubeivka, Orlivka, Pryhivka. In general, the hromada has an underdeveloped tourist infrastructure
Tourist routes that run through the territory of the hromada	Missing

Kochubeyivska hromada TOURISM AND CULTURAL HERITAGE MAP



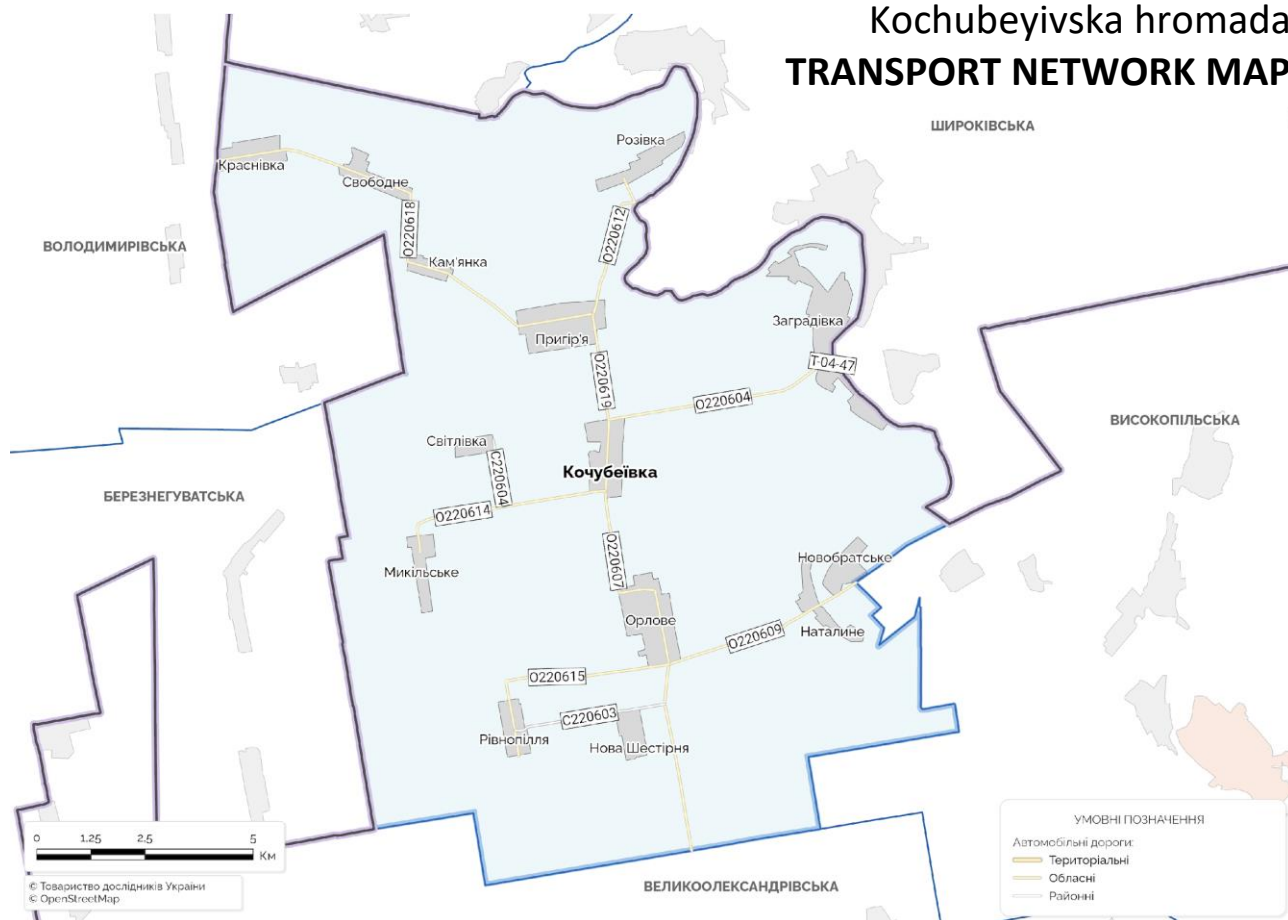
TRANSPORTATION INFRASTRUCTURE: 2021



Kochubeyivska Hromada

Brief description of the road network	The total length of roads of state and local importance in the hromada is about 80 km, thus the density of roads in the hromada is 0.387 km/sq. km (high in the oblast). The roads of oblast (90.3%) and district significance (9.4%) have the largest length within the hromada
Brief description of the availability of bus passenger transportation in hromada	0 out of 14 (0%) settlements of the hromada have regular bus service (including the center of the hromada), which is 0% of the population of the hromada

Kochubeyivska hromada TRANSPORT NETWORK MAP



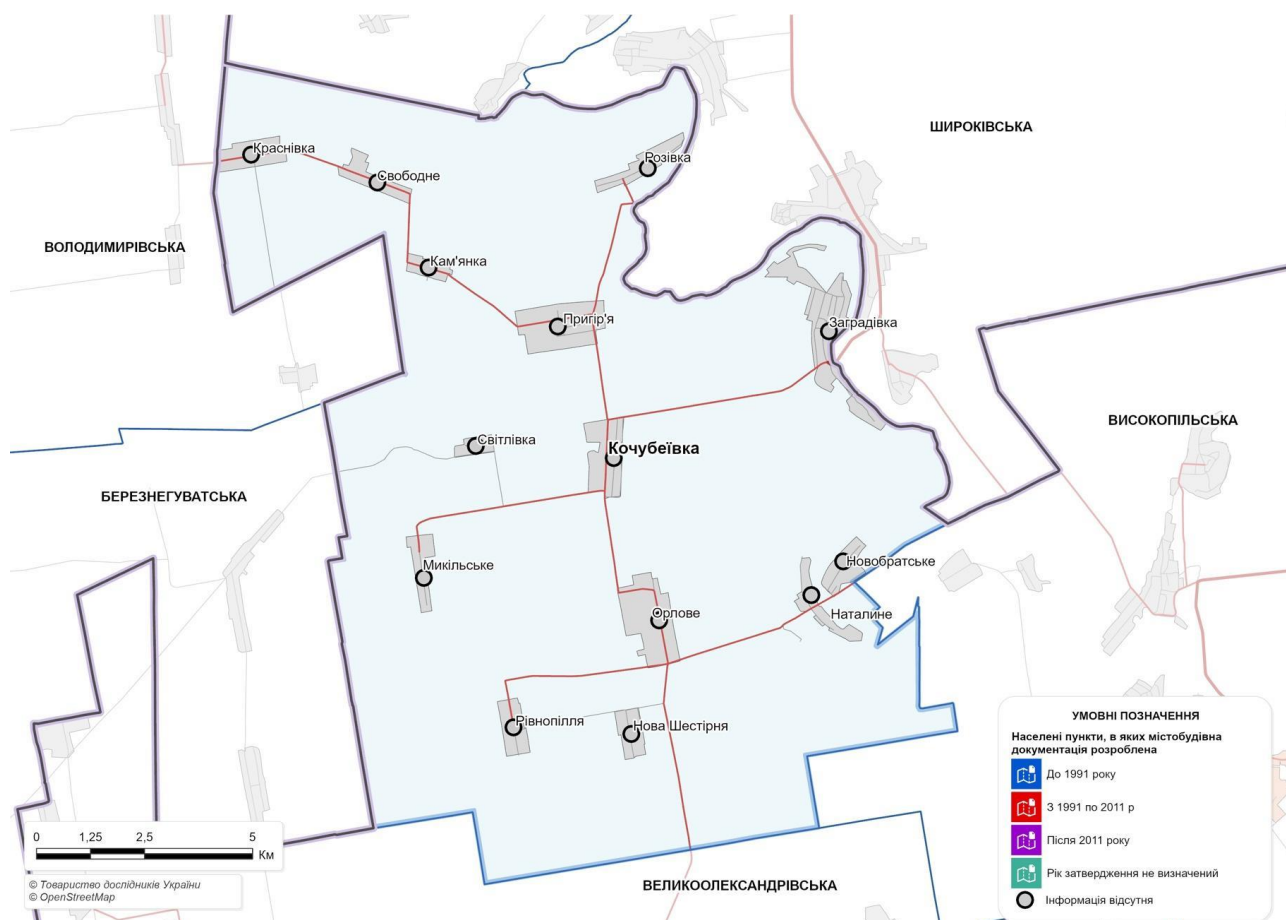
SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE TERRITORY: 2021



Kochubeyivska Hromada

Current state of approval of urban planning documentation (UDP) in hromada	Kochubeyivska hromada is one of those that has significant achievements in planning. In addition to the Development Strategy, they are implementing the Communication Strategy, Energy Development and Climate Action Plan
Evaluation of the approved UDP in hromada	There is no publicly available data on the hromada's UDP
Brief description of the housing stock	The total estimated area of residential premises in the hromada is 114.9 thousand square meters, the total provision of housing in the hromada is 39.7 square meters per person. The estimated number of apartments/residential estates is 1935 units, the provision of apartments/residential estates per 1 person in the hromada is 0.67. In general, the hromada has an above average level of housing provision
Brief description of urban development	The settlement network of the hromada consists of 17 villages with a population of 8195 thousand people, including one village with a population of less than 50 people. The total area of built-up territories within the hromada is 11.19 square kilometers, the area of settlements is 12.795 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 a low risk of reduction

Kochubeyivska hromada SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT MAP



CONSEQUENCES OF THE WAR AND POST-WAR DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY



Kochubeyivska Hromada

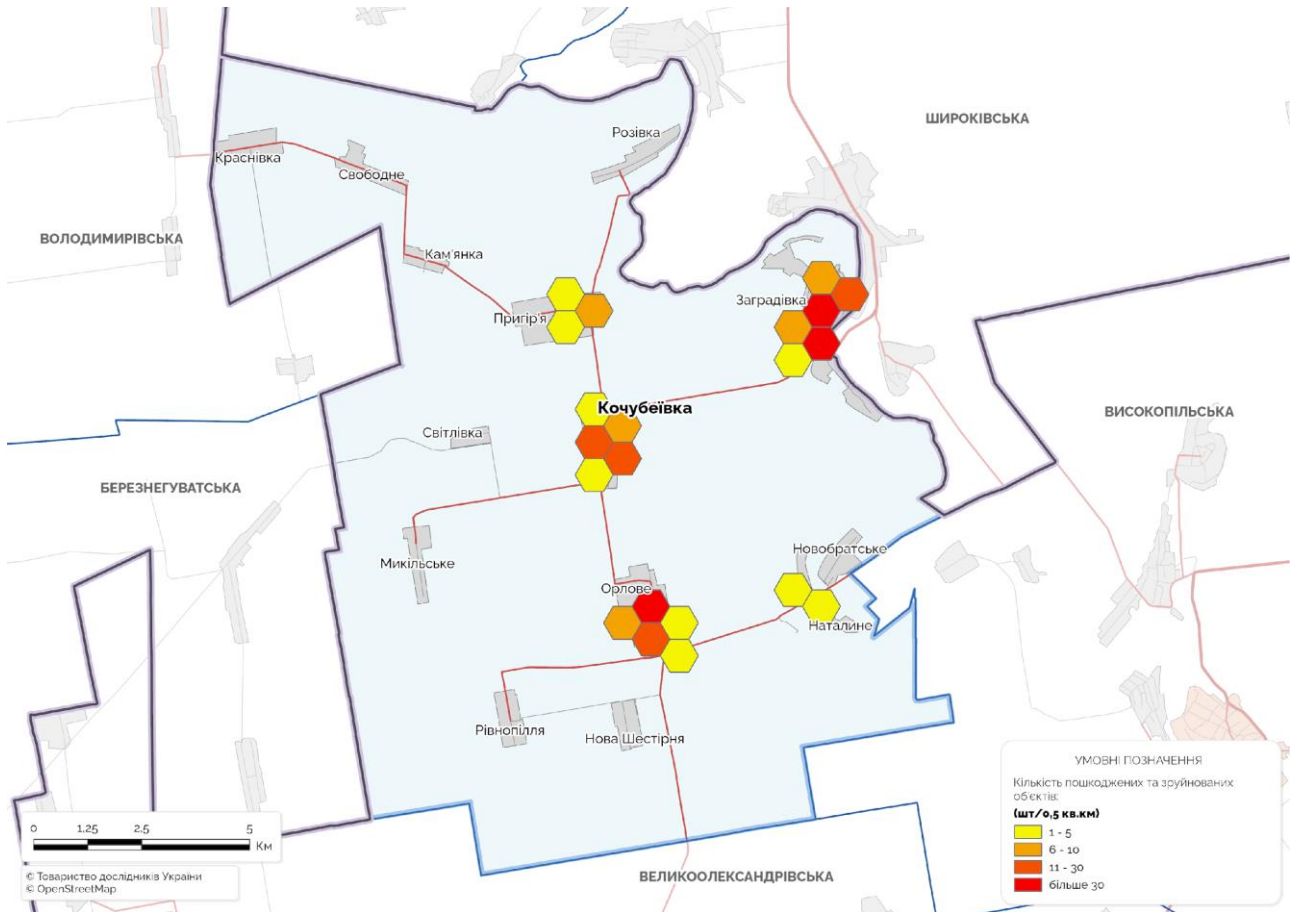
Period of temporary occupation by Russian troops	The Kochubeyivska hromada was under occupation the least of all other communities in the Kherson oblast and became the first in the Kherson oblast to be completely liberated from Russian invaders. According to the List of territories where military operations are being (were) conducted or temporarily occupied by the Russian Federation (Order of the Ministry of for the Reintegration of the Temporarily Occupied Territories of Ukraine of December 22, 2022, No. 309), the occupiers stayed within the hromada for the shortest time - from March 25 to April 1, 2022
Consequences of the military invasion of Russia	Since April 1, 2022, the entire territory of the Kochubeivska rural hromada has been liberated from the occupiers, but it is classified as a possible combat zone. The front line passed through the hromada for some time, so despite the shortest period of occupation (compared to other communities in Kherson oblast), the war caused large-scale destruction of housing and infrastructure, human casualties and social losses. In terms of damage and direct losses during the study period (from the beginning of the large-scale invasion until September 2023), a total of 273 objects in 12 of the 14 settlements were damaged within the hromada, including 255 private residential buildings and 18 objects of communal, social, transport and industrial infrastructure. In total, 76% of the damage was caused by ammunition, 21% by rockets, and 3% by other actions of Russian troops. Orlove and Kochubeyivka suffered the most from targeted rocket attacks - 83% of the total number of rocket hits occurred within these settlements. Zahradivka (almost 45% of all damaged facilities in the hromada) and Orlove (almost 41%) suffered the most. About 10% of the damaged facilities are concentrated in Kochubeyivka, with the least amount in Nataline (less than 1%) and Pryhiryia (4%). In total, these 5 settlements account for 96% of the damaged facilities in the hromada. In almost every settlement that was subjected to shelling, health care facilities, pre-school and general secondary education institutions, and village cultural centers were destroyed or damaged, including: - Kochubeyivske, Orlivka, Pryhiryia, Zahradivka village houses of culture;

- pre-school education institutions in the villages of Zahradivka, Kochubeivka, Nataline;
- general secondary education institutions, including the Orlovka educational complex and its branches in the villages of Kochubeivka and Zahradivka;
- paramedic and midwifery stations and primary health care centers in the villages of Zahradivka, Orlove, Kochubeivka, Nataline and Pryhira;
- administrative building of the executive committee;
- transportation network facilities - roads and bridges (Zahradivka, Nataline).

At the same time, if we analyze the concentration of damage (on average, in the affected settlements, it is 12 objects per 100 people as of September 1, 2023), the largest scale of damage is in such settlements as Orlove (26 damaged objects/100 people) and Zahradivka (25 damaged objects/100 people). These figures indicate that almost every house in these villages was partially damaged or destroyed.

In general, the consequences of the war include not only the destruction and damage to infrastructure and production facilities, but above all, the loss of human capital. Compared to other de-occupied territorial communities in the Kherson oblast, the demographic situation of the Kochubeivska hromada is characterized by generally positive trends and indicators. This is explained by the short period of occupation, the maximum distance from the front line within the oblast and the zone of direct impact of the Kakhovka reservoir disaster. While in April 2023, the hromada's population amounted to only 37% of the pre-war population, in September 2023 it was already 65%. A small outflow of population was observed in 2024 - in January 2025, the hromada had 60% of the pre-war population. It is important that even in the settlements that were most affected by the destruction, the demographic growth from April to September 2023 was high. For example, almost 30% of the population returned to the most affected village of Zahradivka during this period, and 67% of the population returned to Orlove. Before the war, 2956 people lived in the Kochubeivska hromada, as of September 2023 - slightly more than 1900, and as of January 01, 2025 - 1767 people. At the same time, the hromada has become a refuge for internally displaced persons from other occupied communities of the Kherson oblast

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



Postwar recovery	The greatest threat to post-war reconstruction and recovery is the distorted age structure of the population. Although the population returned to the hromada actively after the de-occupation, the share of children and adolescents is now 13%, working-age people - 56%, and people over working age - 31%. Before the full-scale Russian invasion, the Kochubeivska hromada was known both in Kherson oblast and beyond, as it was one of the first to implement the decentralization reform - the hromada was created in the summer of 2015 through the voluntary amalgamation of four village councils of the former Vysokopil district. Immediately after the de-occupation of the hromada, the restoration of critical infrastructure began: electricity, water supply, roads, mobile and Internet connections. The “Side by Side” initiative helped to rebuild and reconstruct damaged houses in the hromada. On July 11, 2023, a hromada-to-hromada or oblast-to-oblast recovery project called “Side by Side” was launched in the Kochubeivska hromada. Volunteers from the Ostroh, Boremel, Dubno, Bokiymivka, Ostrozhets and Myrohoshcha communities of Rivne Oblast took care of the reconstruction of the most affected settlements of Orlove, Kochubeivka and Zahradivka. In addition, 6 reconstruction projects totaling UAH 383.4 million have been launched within the Kochubeivska hromada in such sectors of the economy as education, public administration, and transportation services. In particular, the projects that are planned or already underway include - new construction of a civil defense facility for the Kochubeivka kindergarten “Malyatko”; - new construction of a civil defense facility for the Kochubeyiv branch of the Orlivka educational complex “Orlivka Secondary School - Kindergarten”; - overhaul of the administrative building of the Kochubeivka village council; - construction of a bridge on a public road of local importance. The list of planned initiatives also includes the development of people's own farms. These projects include the creation of a communal bakery in Pryhiria, the establishment of a dairy cooperative, and the construction of an agricultural processing plant (a grist mill), further development of social transport, ensuring energy security and independence through the construction of solar stations and the installation of wind generators. The measures to further restore social infrastructure include - overhaul of Zahradivka and Pryhiria hromada centers, establishment of a cultural services center in Kochubeivka and creation of hromada activity centers in Orlove and Zahradivka based on libraries; - drilling of artesian wells, installation of treatment facilities, construction of a new water supply network in the settlements of the hromada. In general, the long-term post-war development strategy should include: 1) preservation and restoration of human potential, return of people who have gone abroad and internally displaced persons; 2) restoration of the hromada's economy as a whole and stable growth of the hromada's competitiveness;
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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none">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: real needs of people, landscape features of the hromada territory, principles of environmental friendliness and aesthetics |
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Educational edition

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Atlas of conditions and resources**

Edited by Pavlo Ostapenko and Daria Malchykova

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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)
МЕДИЦИНА 	СОЦІАЛЬНИЙ ЗАХИСТ 	КУЛЬТУРА 	СПОРТ 	ЦЕНТРИ БЕЗПЕКИ ТА ПОЖЕЖНО-РЯТУВАЛЬНІ ЧАСТИНИ 	НАЦІОНАЛЬНА ПОЛІЦІЯ 	ОБ'ЄКТИ ПІДВИЩЕНОЇ ТЕХНОГЕННОЇ БЕЗПЕКИ
ЗАЛІЗНИЦЯ 	ЖИТЛОВИЙ ФОНД 	ГЕНЕРАЛЬНІ ПЛАНИ НАСЕЛЕНИХ ПУНКТІВ 	МІСТОВБУДІВНЕ ОСВОЄННЯ ТЕРИТОРІЇ 	МІСЦЕВЕ САМОВРЯДУВАННЯ 	ЦНАП 	ЗАГАЛЬНІ СУДИ ТА ПРОКУРАТУРА
ПАСАЖИРСЬКІ ПЕРЕВЕЗЕННЯ 	МЕРЕЖА АВТОМОБІЛЬНИХ ДОРІГ 	ТУРИСТИЧНІ МІСЦЯ ТА МАРШРУТИ 	КУЛЬТУРНА СПАДЩИНА 	СФЕРА ГОСТИННОСТІ 	НАДАВАНІ ПУБЛІЧНИХ ПОСЛУГ 	ВИКОНАВЧА ВЛАДА
РИНКОВА ТА МОРСЬКА ТРАНСПОРТНА ІНФРАСТРУКТУРА 	ПРИРОДНО-ЗАПОВІДНИЙ ФОНД 	СТАЦІОНАРНІ ДЖЕРЕЛА ЗАБРУДНЕННЯ 	ЗАЙНЯТІСТЬ ТА ТРУДОВІ РЕСУРСИ 	ІНВЕСТИЦІЙНО-ПРИВАБЛИВІ ТЕРИТОРІЇ 	ЕЛЕКТРОЕНЕРГЕТИКА 	ПРОМИСЛОВІСТЬ