



Borozenska

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 - Borozenske 2025



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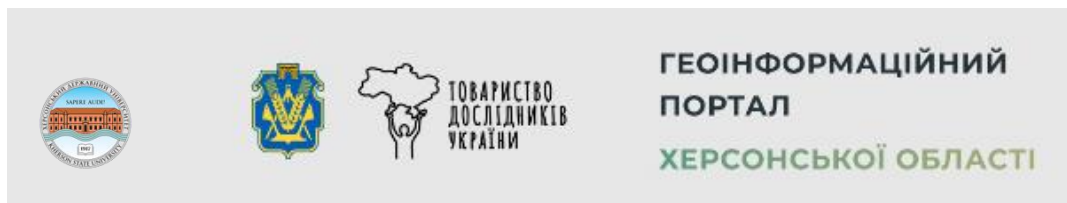
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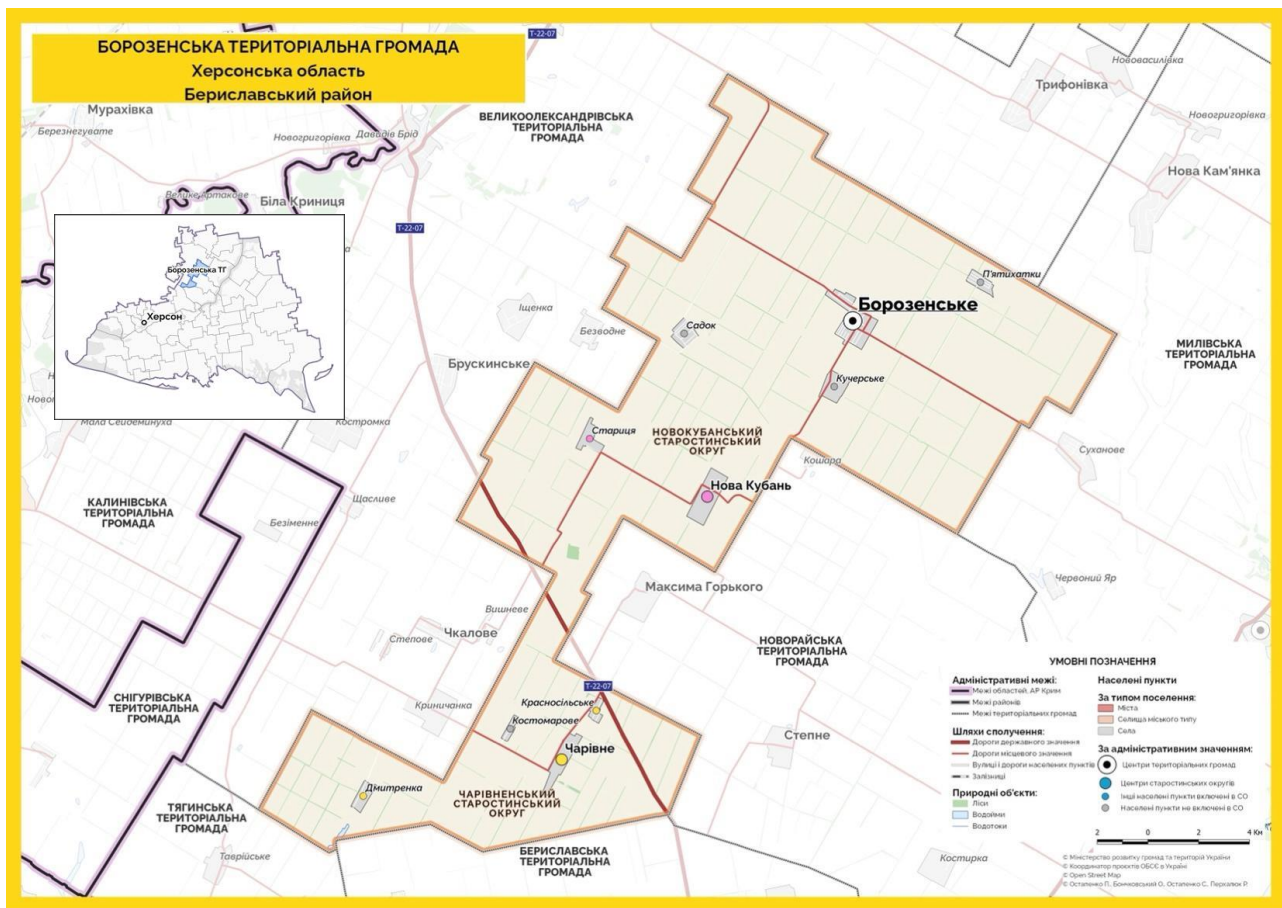
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Map symbols used in the atlas

- 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 below on other maps in the atlas are as of 2021

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE HROMADA (2021)

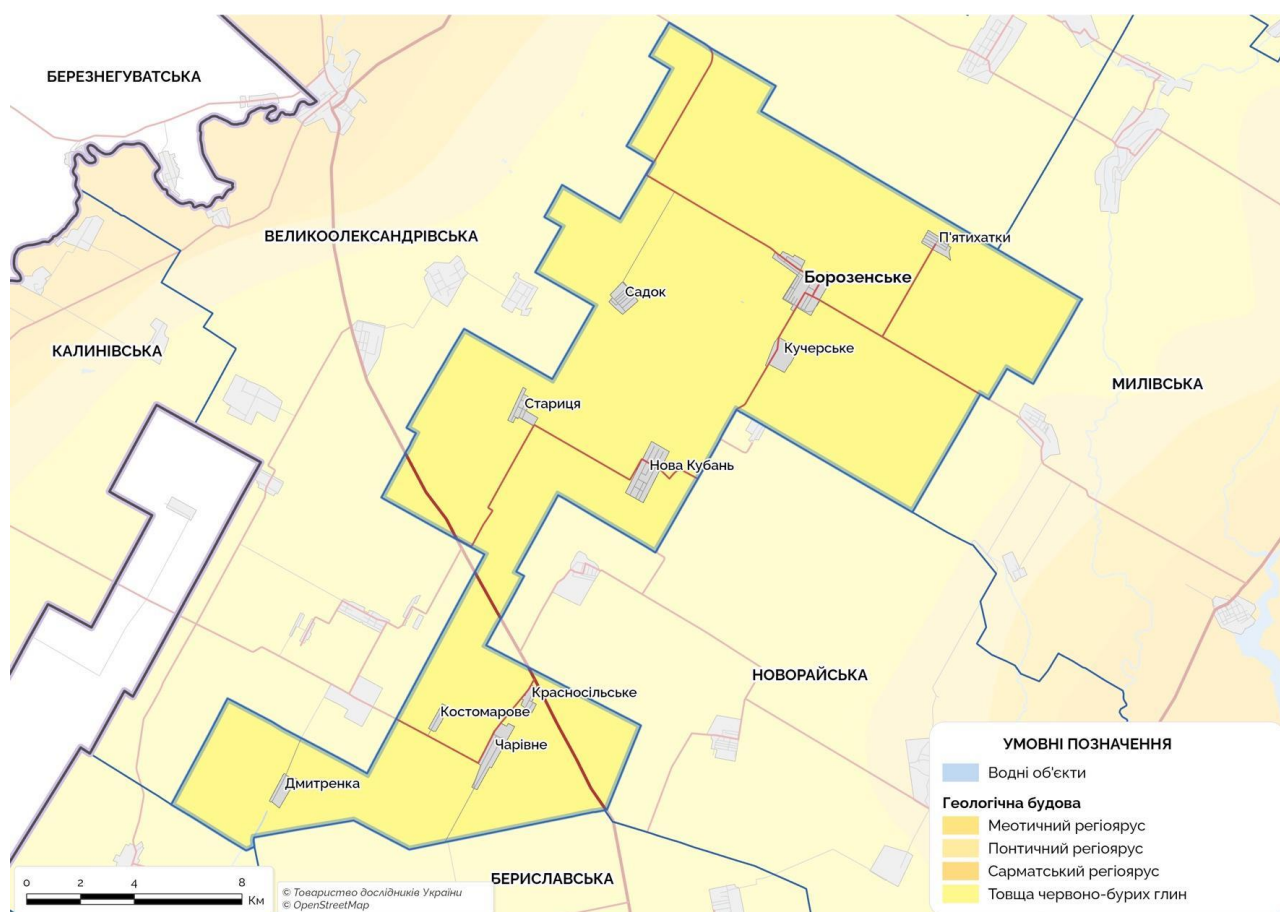
Name of the hromada	Borozenska
Type of hromada	rural hromada
Oblast	Kherson
Rayon	Beryslav
Area (square kilometers)	325,2
Number of starosta districts	1
Number of cities	0
Number of settlements	0
Number of cїл	10
Population (2021, thousand people)	3,6
Number of IDPs (01.01.2024)	381
Population, including IDPs (01.01.2024)	2 663
Hromada population density (persons/square kilometer)	11,1
Average population growth 2001-2021 (%)	-35,6
Working age population (persons, as of 01.01.2022)	2105
Population over working age (persons, as of 01.01.2022)	805
Population under the working age (persons, as of 01/01/2022)	687
Hromada budget (2021, general fund excluding intergovernmental transfers, UAH million)	10,44
Hromada tax capacity index	0,71
Basic grant to the hromada (UAH thousand)	1 362,00
Reverse subsidy to the hromada (UAH thousand)	0
Number of Administrative Services Center in the hromada	1

GEOLOGY

Borozenska 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

Borozenska hromada GEOLOGICAL STRUCTURE AND MINERAL RESOURCES MAP

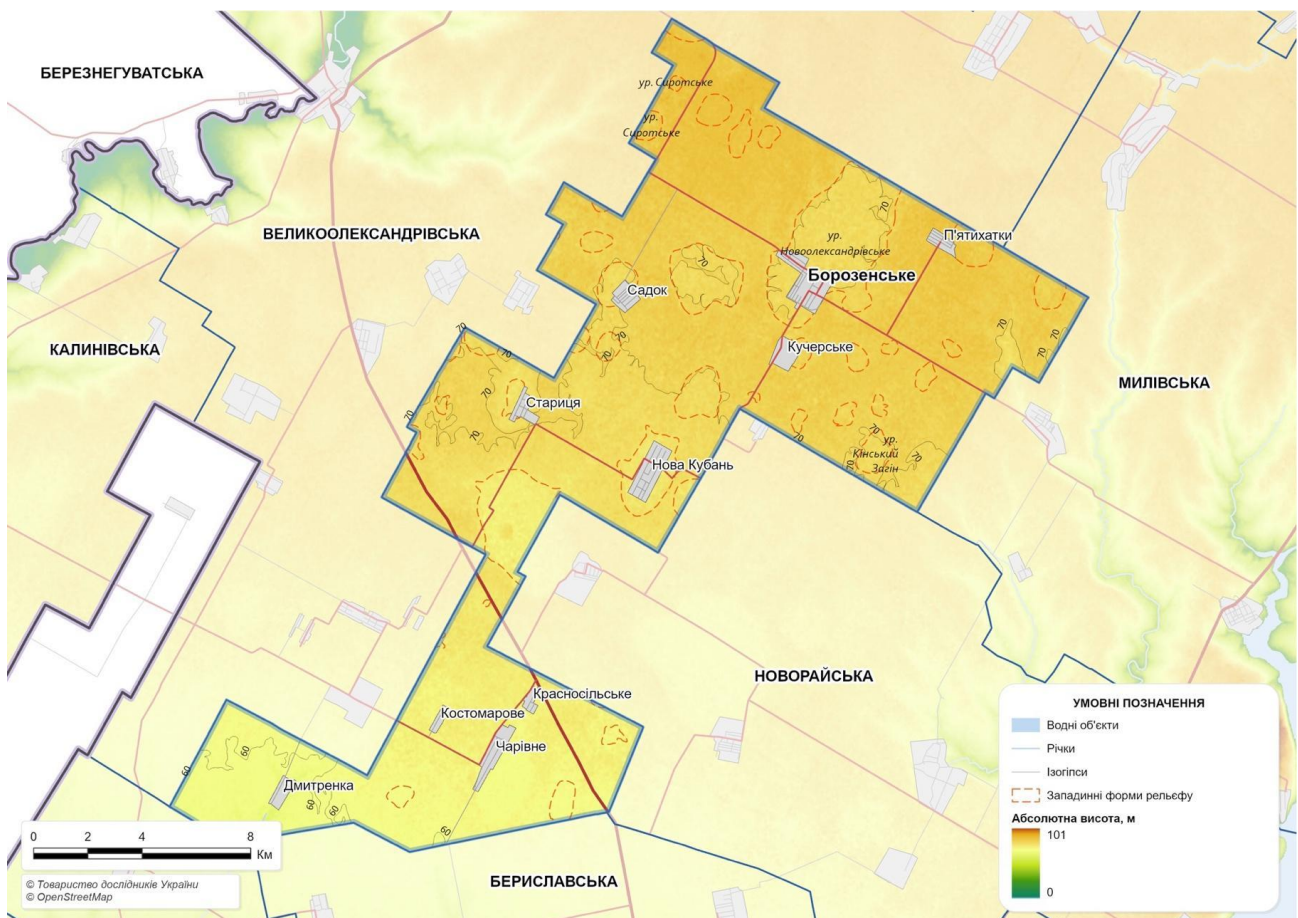


Borozenska Hromada

Average height, m	68,1
Minimum height, m	50
Maximum height, m	79
Height amplitude, m	29
Flat area (%)	99,95
Very gentle slopes (%)	0,05
Gentle slopes (%)	0,00
Slightly downhill slopes (%)	0,00
Downhill slopes (10%)	0,00
Strongly sloping slopes (%)	0,00
Average vertical disaggregation (m/km²)	6,2
Average slope steepness (°)	0,4
Average horizontal disaggregation (km/km²)	0,07
Geomorphological map (brief description in the context of hromada)	The hromada is located within the Buzka-Dniprovskia loess Plain, which is a stratified denudation subhorizontal flat plain on the Neogene sediments. The relief of the hromada is depressed, with large pods, podo-like depressions and steppe saucers, with a total area of 6301.6 hectares (19% of the hromada's area). The pods are rounded or elongated, up to 3-4 m deep. The largest pond is located in the Novooleksandrivske upland. In the eastern part of the hromada, there are gullies that down to the Kakhovka water reservoir.
Hypsometric map (brief description in the context of hromada)	Average height within the hromada: 68,1 m. Maximum height: 79 m (Ostra Mohyla mound). Minimum height: 50 m (on the southern outskirts of Dmytrenka village). Amplitude of heights: 29 m.
Map of slopes (brief description by hromada)	The hromada's territory is characterized by flat relief (99.95% of the hromada's area is flat). Very gentle slopes (1-3°) are found locally within the depressions and cover only 0.05% of the hromada area

Borozenska hromada

PHYSICAL MAP



CLIMATIC CONDITIONS

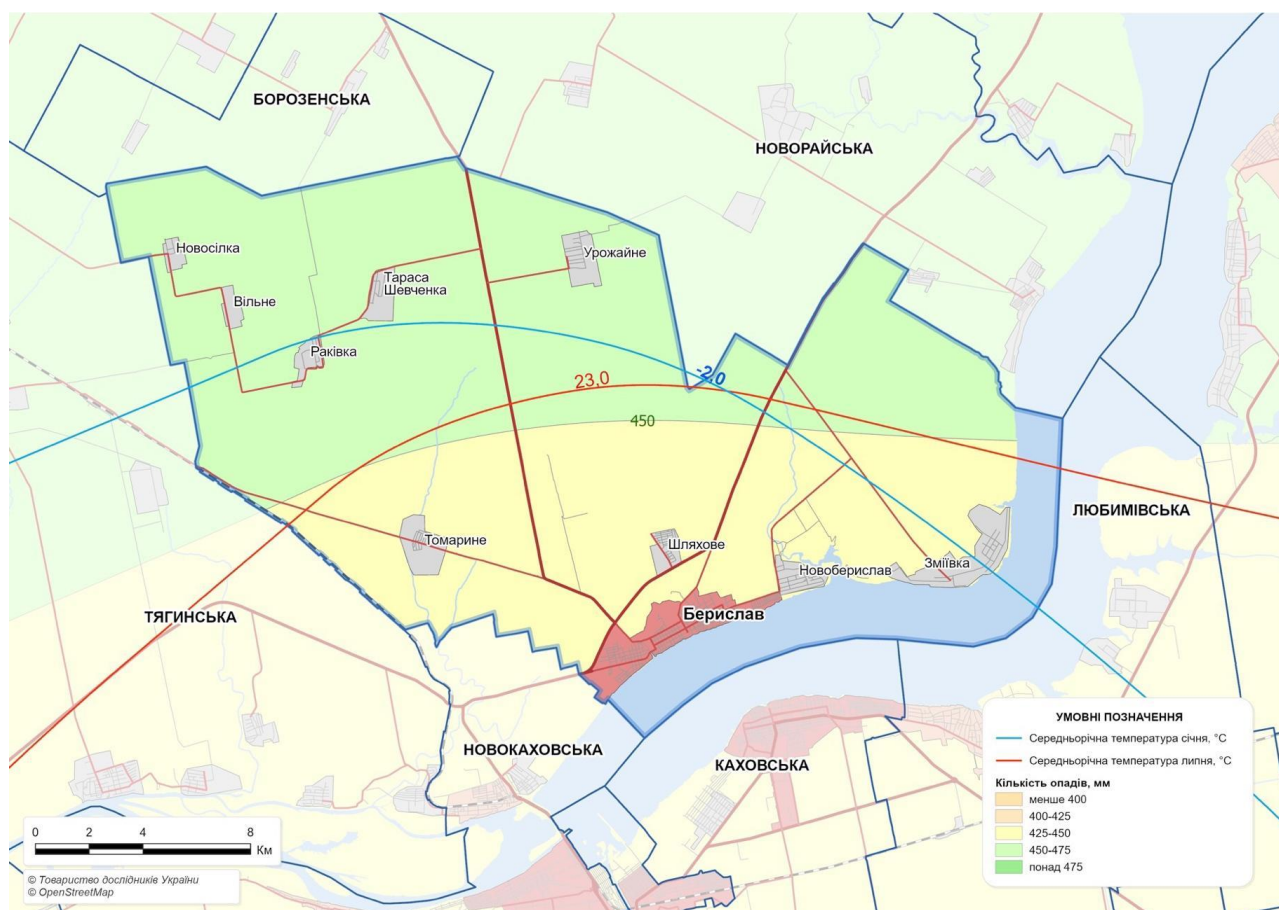
Borozenska hromada



Brief description of the climatic conditions of the hromada

Average annual temperature: +10.0°C. Average temperature in January: -2,2...-2,5°C. Average temperature in July: +22.7...+22.8°C. Average annual rainfall: 460-480 mm. The hromada is located in a very arid, moderately hot agroclimatic zone with mild winters.

Borozenska hromada CLIMATE MAP



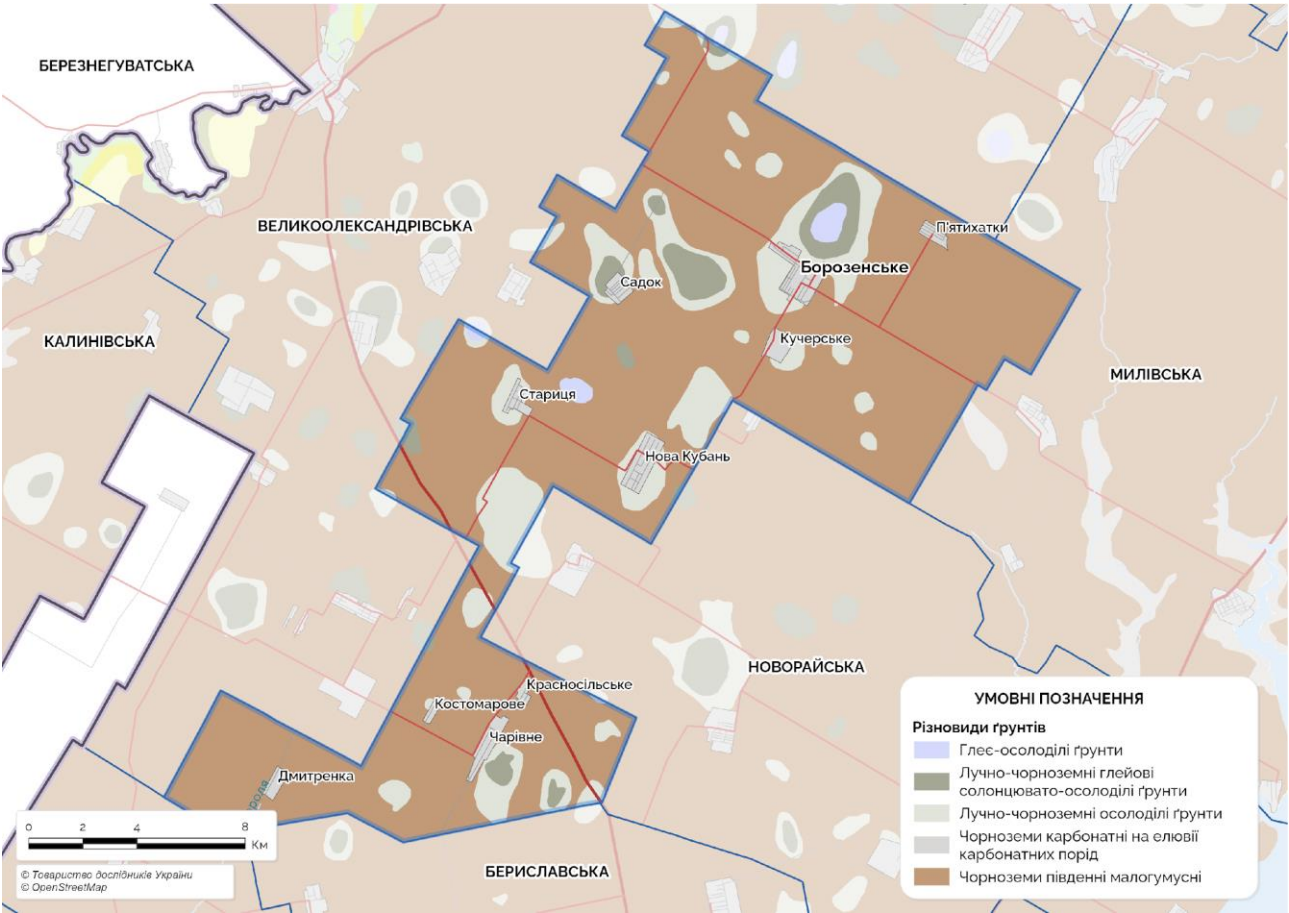
SOILS

Borozenska hromada



Brief description of the vegetation cover of the hromada	The vegetation cover of the hromada is represented by: agrocenoses formed on the site of forbs–fescue–feather grass steppes and degraded meadows of steppe depressions (283.08 km²; 86.97% of the hromada area); dry fescue–feather grass steppes dominated by Ukrainian feather grass and Lessing feather grass, with the participation of coastal brome, nodding sage, and others (19.42 km²; 5.97% of the hromada area); windbreaks composed of black locust, sessile oak, green ash, boxelder maple, Norway maple, and others (14.9 km²; 4.58% 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 (0.23 km²; 0.07% of the hromada area).
Brief description of the soil cover of the hromada	The soil cover of the hromada is represented by: southern low-humus chernozems (264.5 km²; 81.25% of the hromada area), meadow-chernozem solod-like soils (46.6 km²; 14.33% of the hromada area), meadow-chernozem gley solonetzic solod-like soils (11.8 km²; 3.64% of the hromada area), gley-solod-like soils (2.5 km²; 0.78% of the hromada area)

Borozenska hromada
SOIL COVER MAP



LANDSCAPES AND VEGETATION

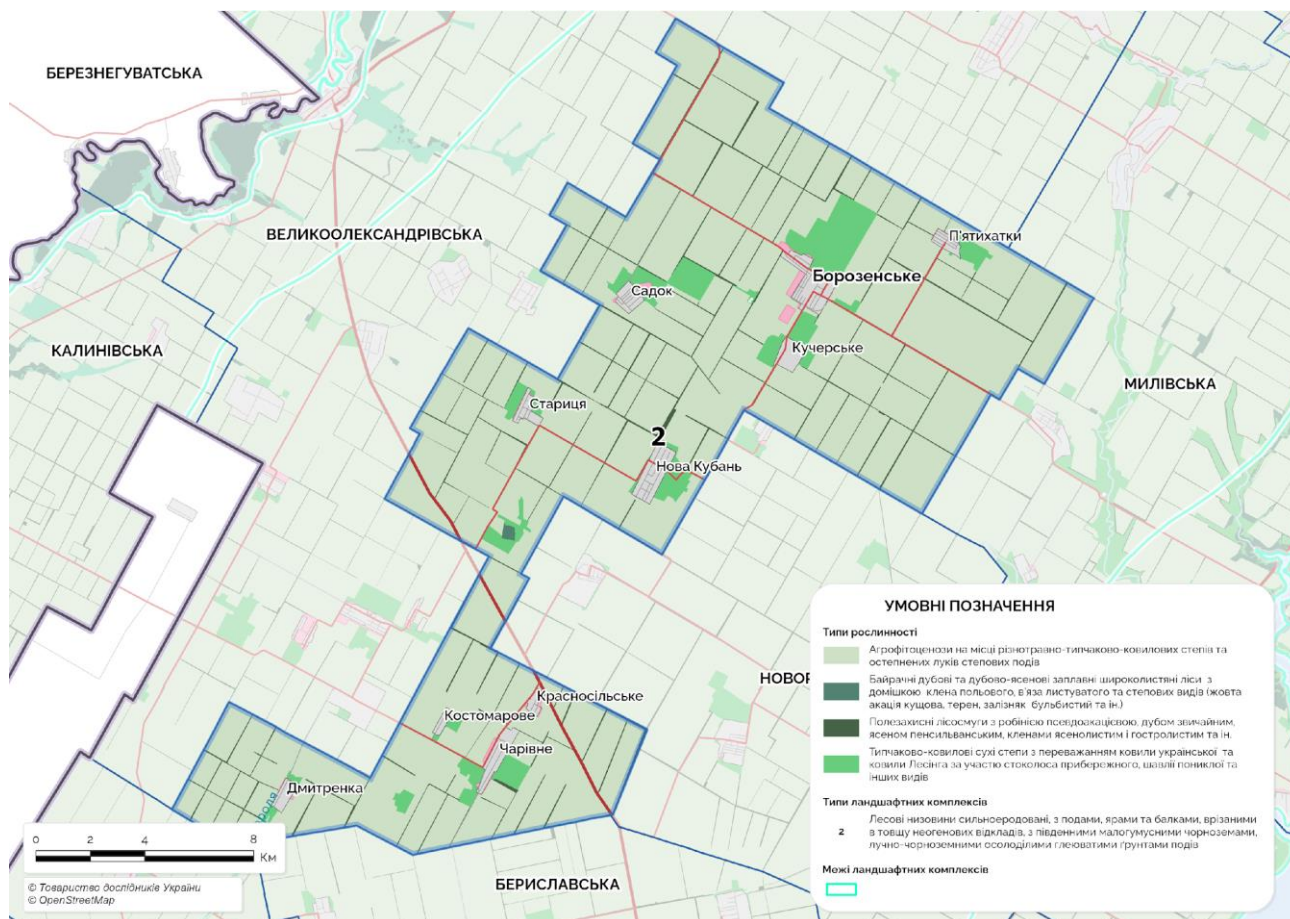
Borozenska hromada



Brief description of the landscape structure of the hromada

The landscape structure of the hromada is represented by heavily eroded loess lowlands with pods, ravines, and gullies incised into the thickness of the Neogene deposits, with southern low-humus chernozems and meadow-chernozem solod-like gley soils of the pods (325.47 km²; 99.99% of the hromada area)

Borozenska hromada LANDSCAPE STRUCTURE MAP



ENVIRONMENTAL STATUS: 2021

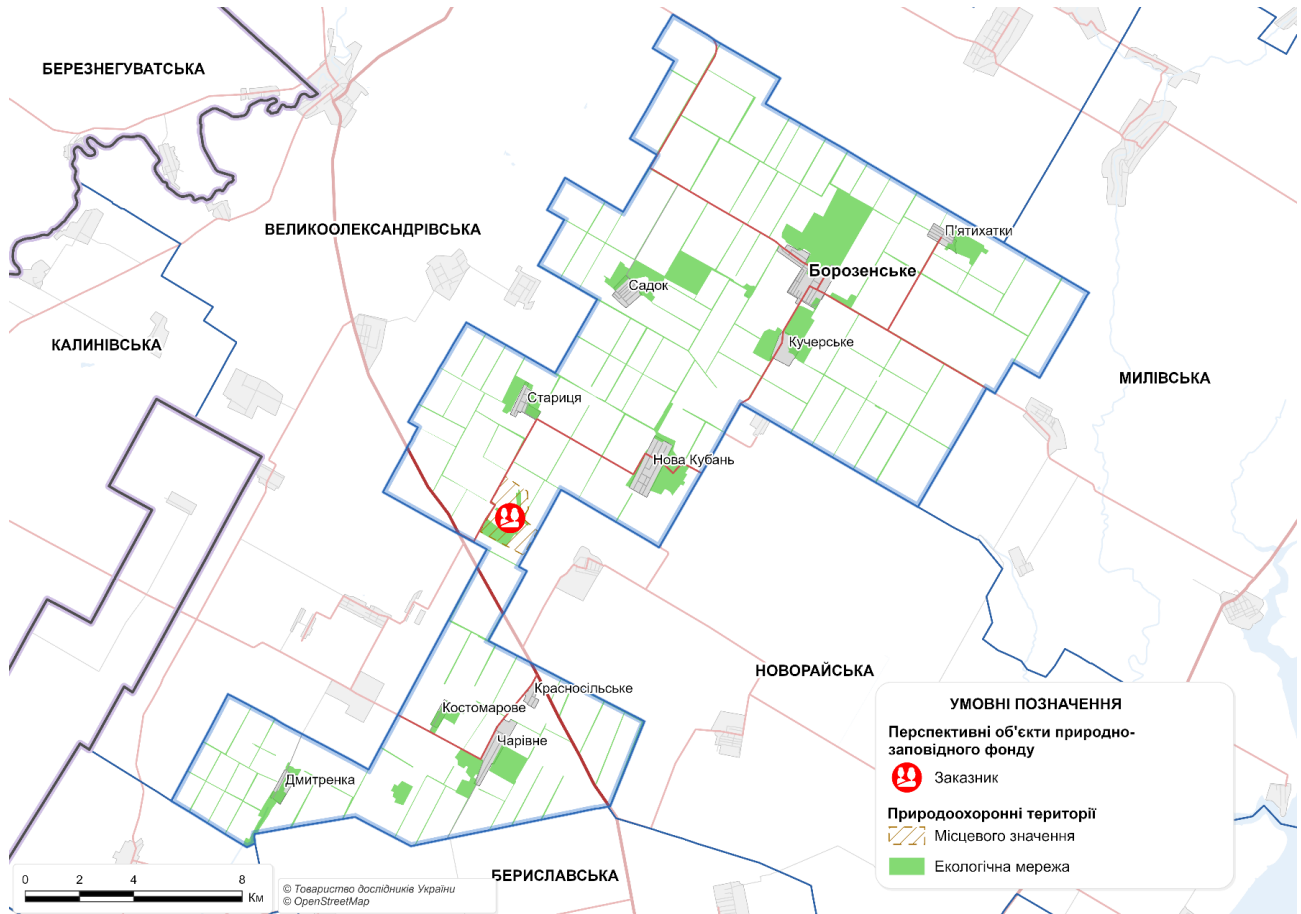
Borozenska hromada



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 local importance on the territory of the hromada is represented by the botanical reserve "Economy Ivanivka Karl Falz-Fein" (Source: Moisienko I.I., Khodosovtsev O.E., Pylypenko I.O., Boyko M.F., Malchykova D.S., Klymenko V.M., Ponomaryova A.A., Zakharova M.Y., Darmostuk V.V. Perspective protected objects of the Kherson region. Kherson: Helvetica Publishing House, 2020. 166 c. DOI: 10.32782/978-966-992-049-2/1-166)
Brief description of the ecological network	The total area of the hromada's ecological network is 34.41 km ² (10.58% of the total hromada area). The ecological network within the hromada is represented by the following types of land cover: meadow-steppe areas (19.26 km ² ; 55.97% of the ecological network area); forest areas (0.23 km ² ; 0.67%), areas covered by windbreaks (14.9 km ² ; 43.30%), and inland waters (0.02 km ² ; 0.06%). The ecological network within the hromada is represented by the following types of vegetation cover: dry feather grass steppes dominated by Ukrainian feather grass and Lessing feather grass, with the participation of coastal brome, nodding sage, and others (19.42 km ² ; 56.44% of the ecological network area); windbreaks composed of black locust, sessile oak, green ash, boxelder maple, Norway maple, and others (14.9 km ² ; 43.30% of the ecological network area); gully oak and oak-ash floodplain broadleaf forests with admixtures of field maple, wych elm, and steppe species such <i>Caragana frutex</i> , blackthorn, <i>Phlomis tuberosa</i> , and others (0.23 km ² ; 0.67% of the ecological network area). The landscape structure of the hromada's ecological network is represented by heavily eroded loess lowlands with depressions, ravines, and gullies incised into the thickness of the Neogene deposits, with southern low-humus chernozems and meadow-chernozem solod-like gley soils of the depressions (34.41 km ² ; 100% of the hromada area).
Brief description of the sites (objects) of the Emerald Network of the hromada	There are no Emerald Network sites (facilities) on the hromada's territory
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 0.9 hectares. The hromada is dominated by very slightly eroded soils (90% of the hromada area)
Assessment of environmental pollution within hromada	There is no information on polluting enterprises in the local hromada

Borozenska hromada

ECOLOGICAL NETWORK AND POLLUTION MAP



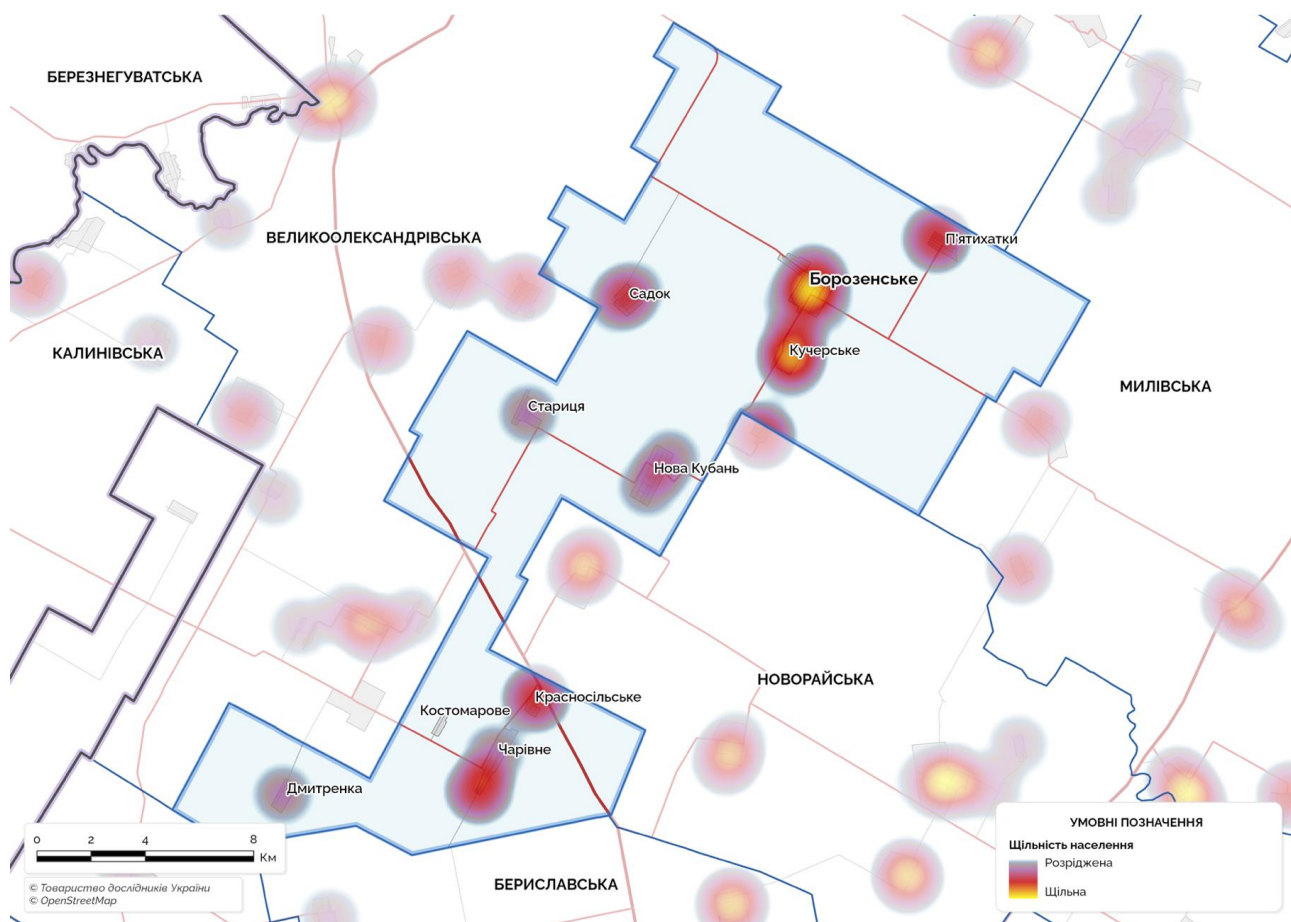
DEMOGRAPHY OF THE PRE-WAR PERIOD



Borozenska hromada

Brief description of the demographic potential	As of January 1, 2022, the population of the Borozenska hromada amounted to 3,597 people living in 10 settlements, of which 1 (Kostomarove) had no existing population. The administrative center - Borozenske village - was home to 41.5% of the hromada's population, and the first three settlements (Borozenske, Kucherske and Charivne) concentrated almost 2/3 of the hromada's population - 65.8%. In general, the population of the hromada amounted to 3.8% of the population of Beryslav rayon and 0.4% of the population of Kherson oblast for the relevant period. At the beginning of 2022, the population density was almost 11 people per square kilometer, and the density of settlements was 3.08 per 100 km². The average distance between settlements was 5.7 km, and the average population of a settlement was 360 people. The share of people over the working age is 21.96%, 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 356 persons per 1000 people, which is also low for the oblast. The share of the younger group is 20% of the population, which places the hromada in the group of territorial units with a higher-than-average share of this age group in the population structure. Children form a high demographic burden at the level of 320 per 1000 people of working age. The total demographic burden is at the level of the average in the Kherson oblast and amounts to 676 people per 1000 people of working age
Ethnic structure and national artifacts in the hromada	Within the hromada there is a Kurdish ethnic community in Sadok village

Borozenska hromada POPULATION DENSITY MAP



IMPACT OF THE WAR ON DEMOGRAPHIC POTENTIAL



Borozenska 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 Borozenska hromada led to a very strong population decline. The total decrease was almost 42% as of April 1, 2023. Moreover, the village of Dmytrenka was completely depopulated. In addition to this village, the highest rates of decline were recorded in Pyatikhatky - 85%, Krasnosilske - 71%. Lower than average population decline rates were recorded in Borozenske - 25%, Kucherske - 33%.

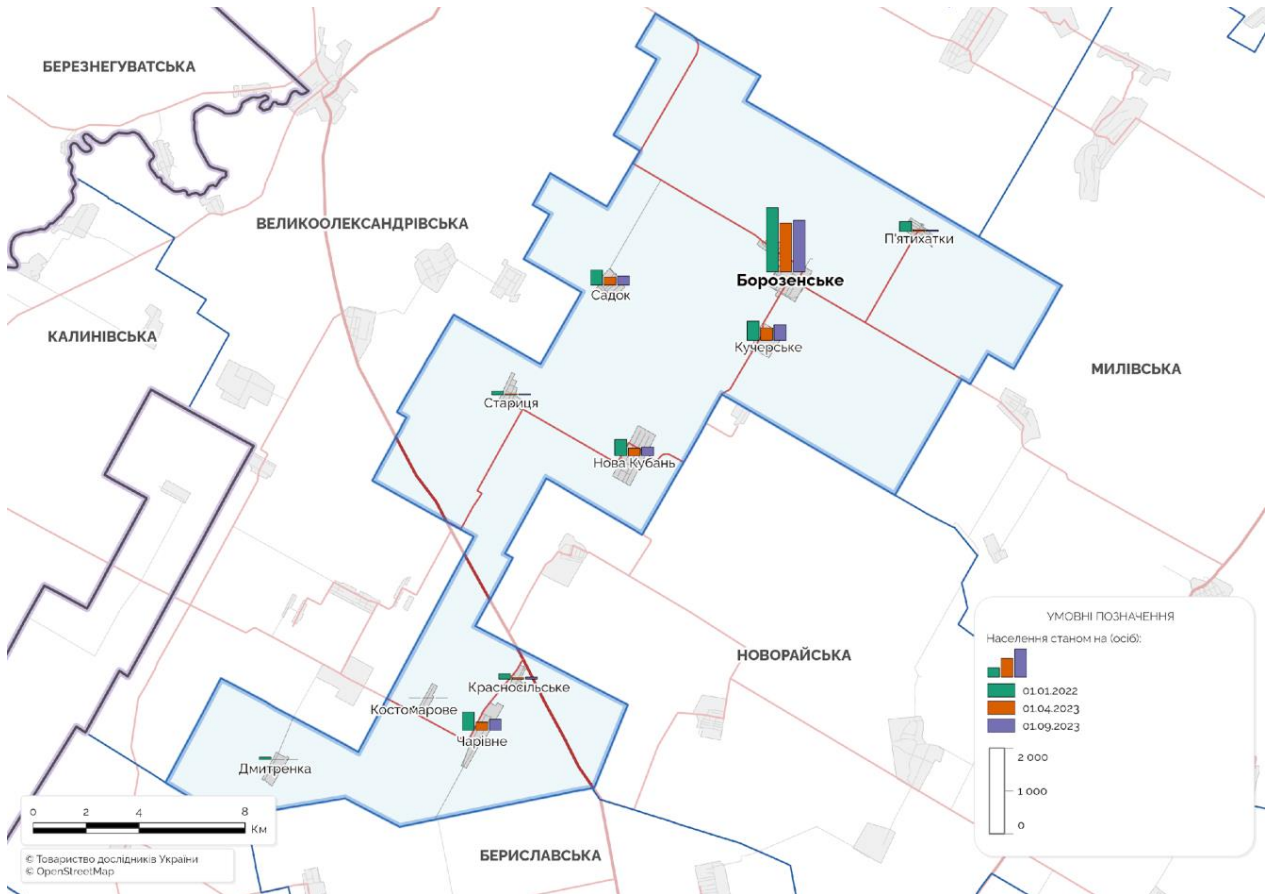
The hromada is characterized by a gradual increase in population due to the return of citizens. Thus, from April 1, 2023 to January 1, 2025, the population increased by 421 people, or 11.7% of the population as of the beginning of 2022. As of January 1, 2025, the population reached 2499 people. This is 69.5% of the number of hromada residents as of January 1, 2022. The villages of Borozenske, Kucherske and Charivne demonstrate relatively high population growth rates for the selected period, where from April 2023 to January 2025 the population increased by 12.9, 16.2 and 19.5% (of the population as of January 1, 2022).

The deformed age structure of the population remains a negative aspect. The share of pensioners exceeds 32.3% of the population. Children under the age of 15 make up slightly more than 9% of the hromada's population, which somewhat distinguishes this liberated hromada from most others in a positive way.

As of January 1, 2025, the population density is less than 8 people per km², and the density of settlements was 3.08 per 100 km². The average distance between settlements is 5.7 km, and the average population of a settlement is almost 250 people.

Borozenska hromada

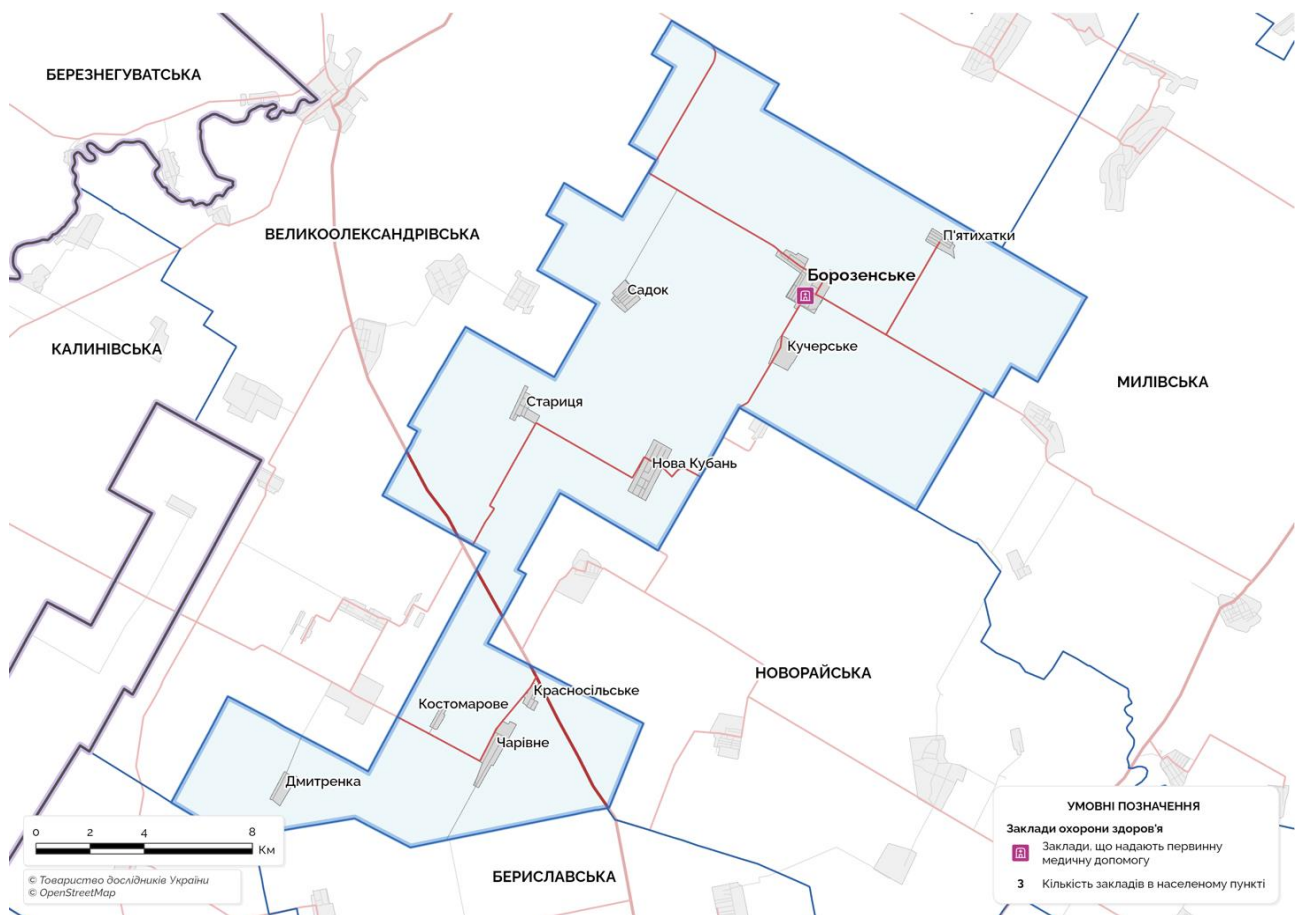
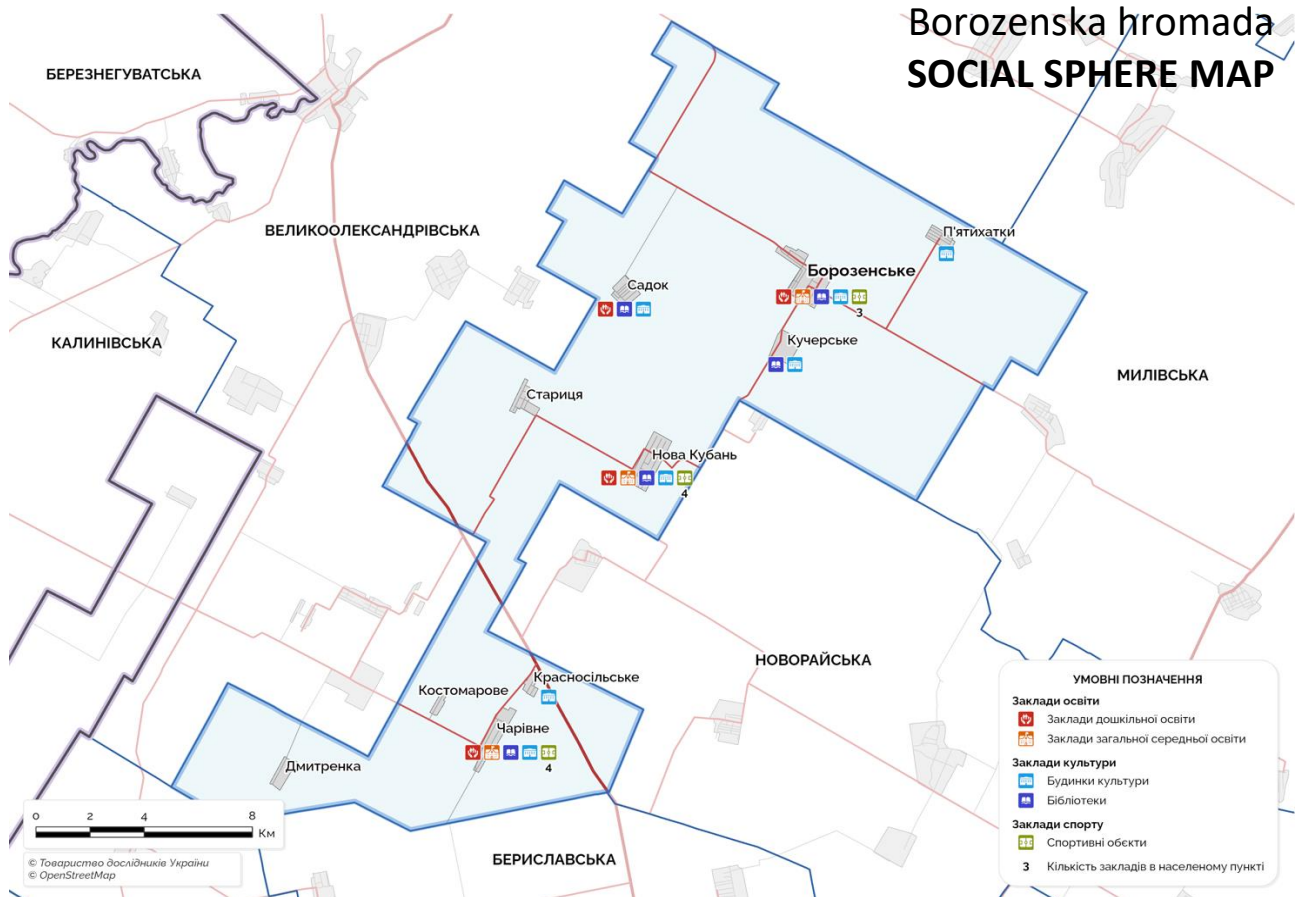
CHANGES IN THE DEMOGRAPHIC STRUCTURE OF THE POPULATION (2022–2023 yrs.) MAP



Borozenska hromada

Brief description of educational institutions	The network of educational institutions is represented by 1 kindergarten and 2 preschool units, 3 secondary schools (including 1 hub school (290 students) and 2 branches (28 students)). There is one general education institution of the I-III accreditation level and two of the I-II accreditation level. There are 282 pupils and 42 teachers working in the general secondary education institutions. The average class size in the hromada is 16.5 students per class. The workload per teacher in the hromada is 6 students.
Medical sphere	The healthcare sector of the hromada consists of 1 primary healthcare institution registered in the <i>ehealth</i> system. Primary health care services are provided by 1 doctor with whom 2053 declarations have been concluded, which is 55.11% 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 an extremely low user load on cultural institutions. There are 7 clubs and 5 public libraries in the hromada. This limits the prospects for commercialization of some cultural services and, accordingly, increases the burden on the local budget
Brief description of the sports sector	The hromada's sports infrastructure is very simple in structure. It consists of 11 facilities - 2 football fields, 3 gyms and 6 sports grounds

Borozenska hromada SOCIAL SPHERE MAP



LIFE SAFETY

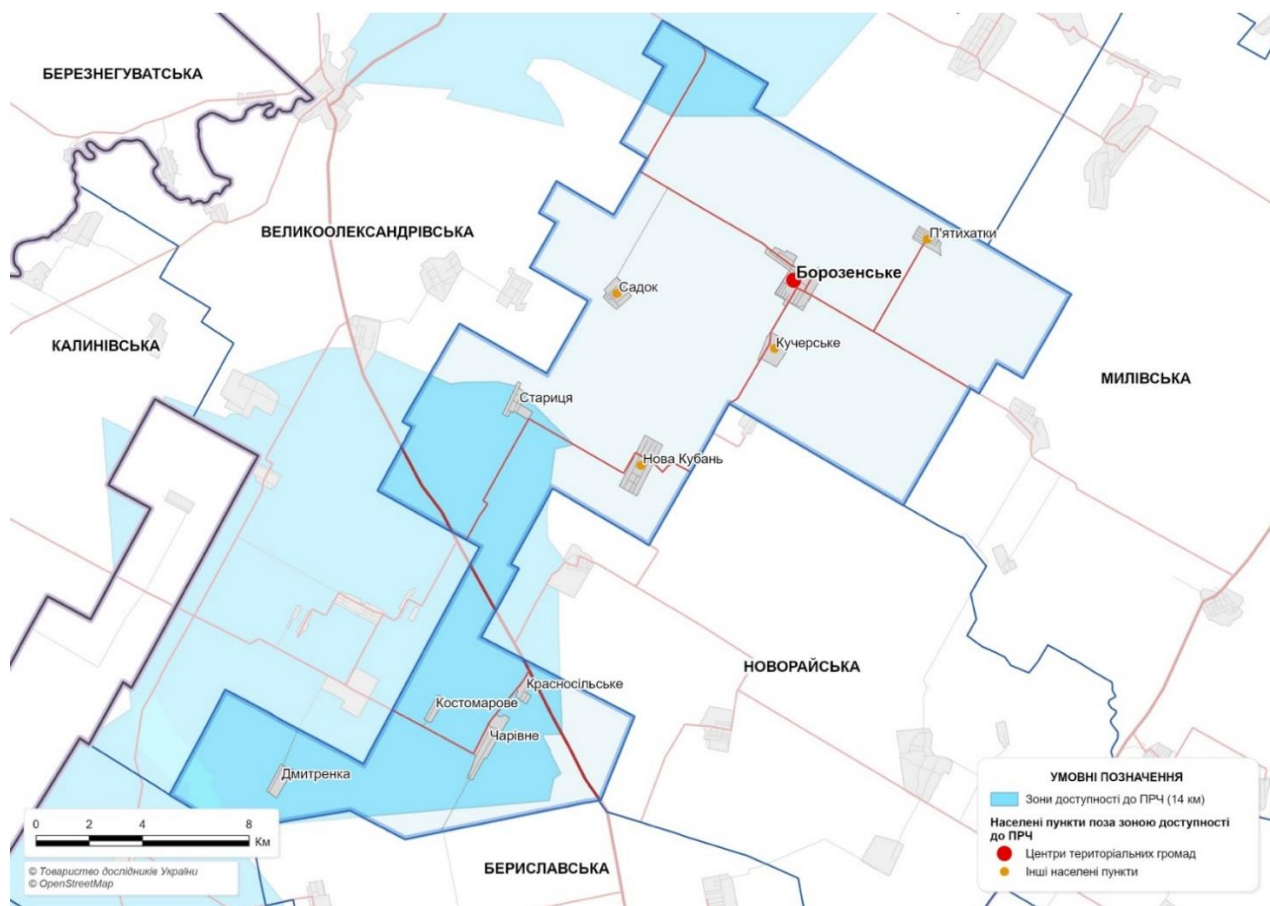
INFRASTRUCTURE: 2021



Borozenska hromada

Brief description of fire safety in the hromada	The Borozenske local fire department, which performs fire and rescue operations within the hromada, is also periodically involved in fire and rescue operations in neighboring hromadas. In total, 5 out of 10 settlements of the hromada are within 20 minutes' accessibility to fire and rescue units (FRUs) located in neighboring hromadas, thus 80.8% of the hromada population lives outside the 20-minute accessibility zone to the FRU
General level of technogenic safety of the hromada	A high level of organization of emergency response with a very 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 is one emergency response unit within the hromada

Borozenska hromada EMERGENCY RESPONSE FORCES MAP



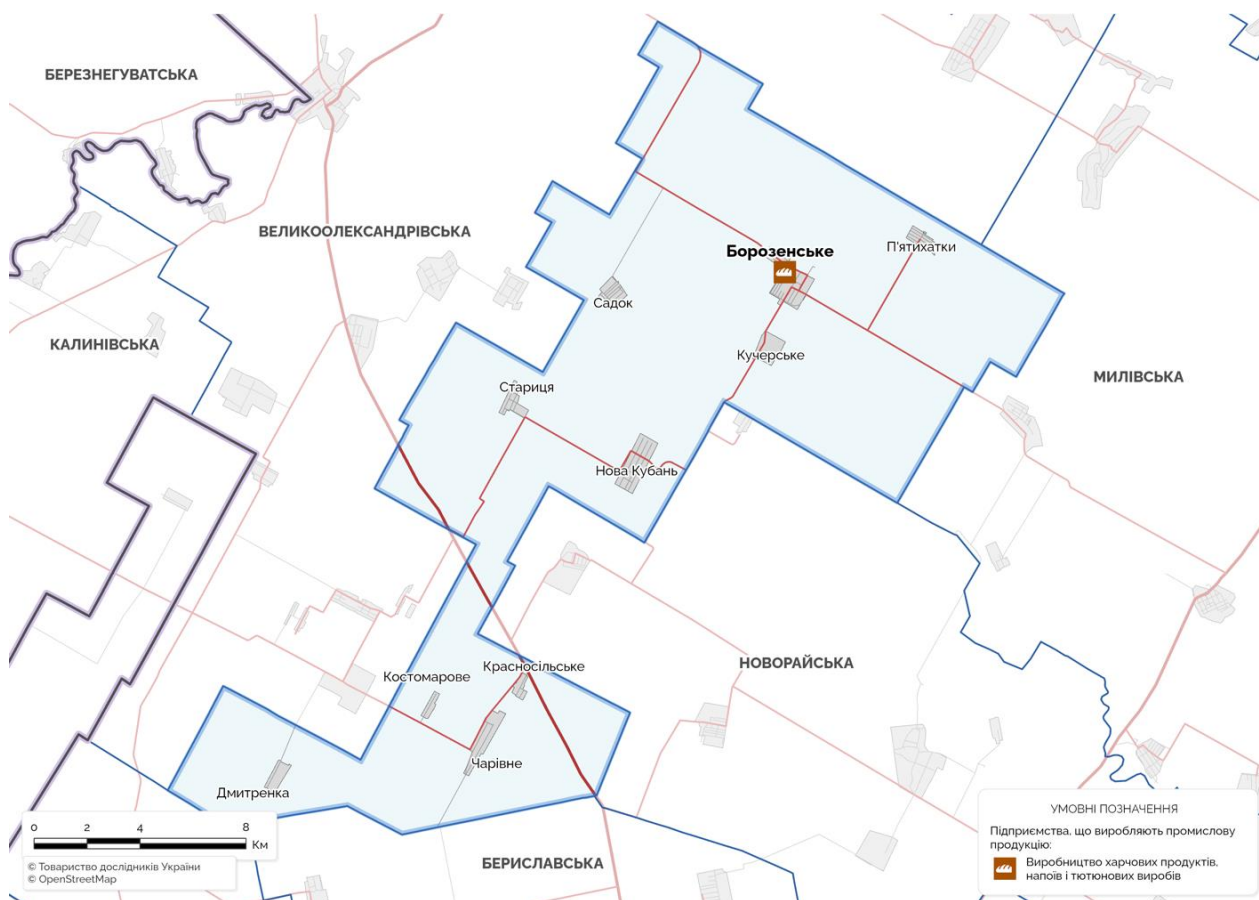
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN PEACETIME



Borozenska hromada

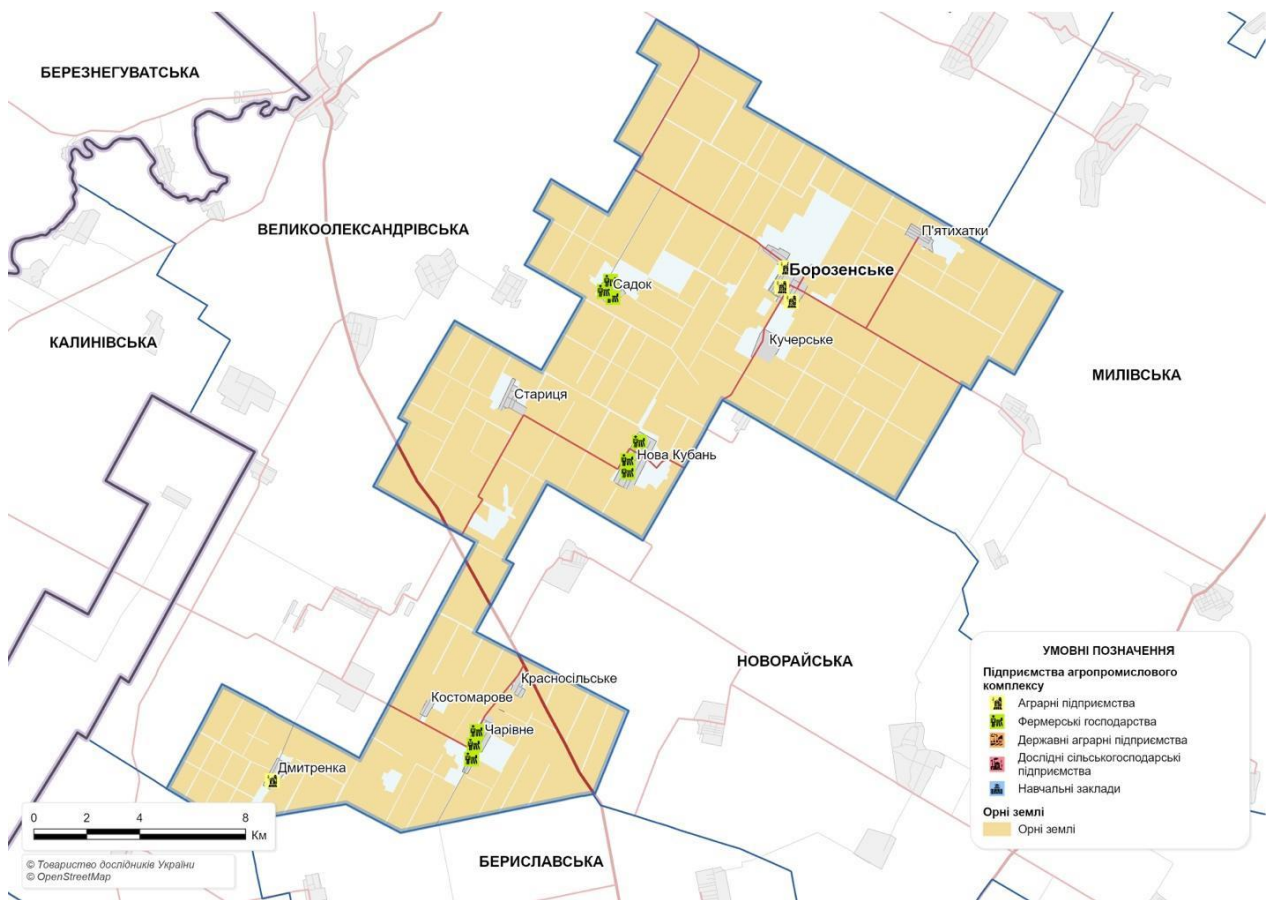
Brief description of the industrial development of hromada	Within the hromada, there is one agricultural enterprise - the Borozenske Agricultural Production Cooperative, which grows grain and oilseeds.
Brief description of the energy complex of hromada	There are no power stations
Brief description of the agricultural sector	There are 13 agricultural enterprises registered within the hromada, including 4 agricultural enterprises and 9 farms
Preferred specialization in crop production	Cereals (except rice), pulses and oilseeds
Predominant specialization in livestock farming	Missing
Brief description of investment-attractive areas	No data available

Borozenska hromada INDUSTRY MAP



Borozenska hromada

AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY MAP



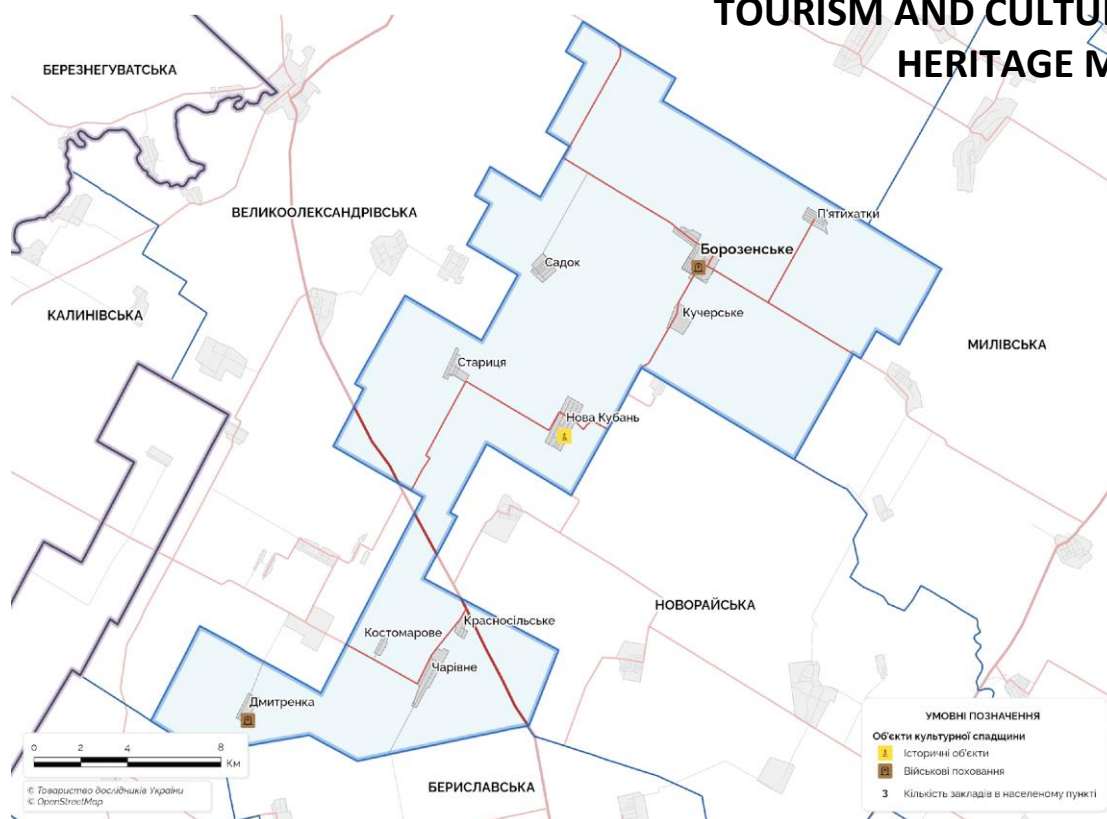
CULTURAL HERITAGE AND PEACETIME TOURISM ACTIVITIES



Borozenska hromada

Total number of cultural heritage sites	3
Brief description of cultural heritage in the hromada	There are 2 military burials within the Borozenska hromada, namely: A mass grave of Red Army soldiers and a monument in honor of fellow villagers (Borozenske village) and the Tomb of a Red Army soldier (died in 1944) (Dmytrenka village). There is also a historical site within the Borozenska hromada - a monument in honor of fellow villagers (Nova Kuban village). In general, the hromada has an underdeveloped tourist infrastructure
Tourist routes that run through the territory of the hromada	Missing

Borozenska hromada TOURISM AND CULTURAL HERITAGE MAP



TRANSPORTATION INFRASTRUCTURE: 2021

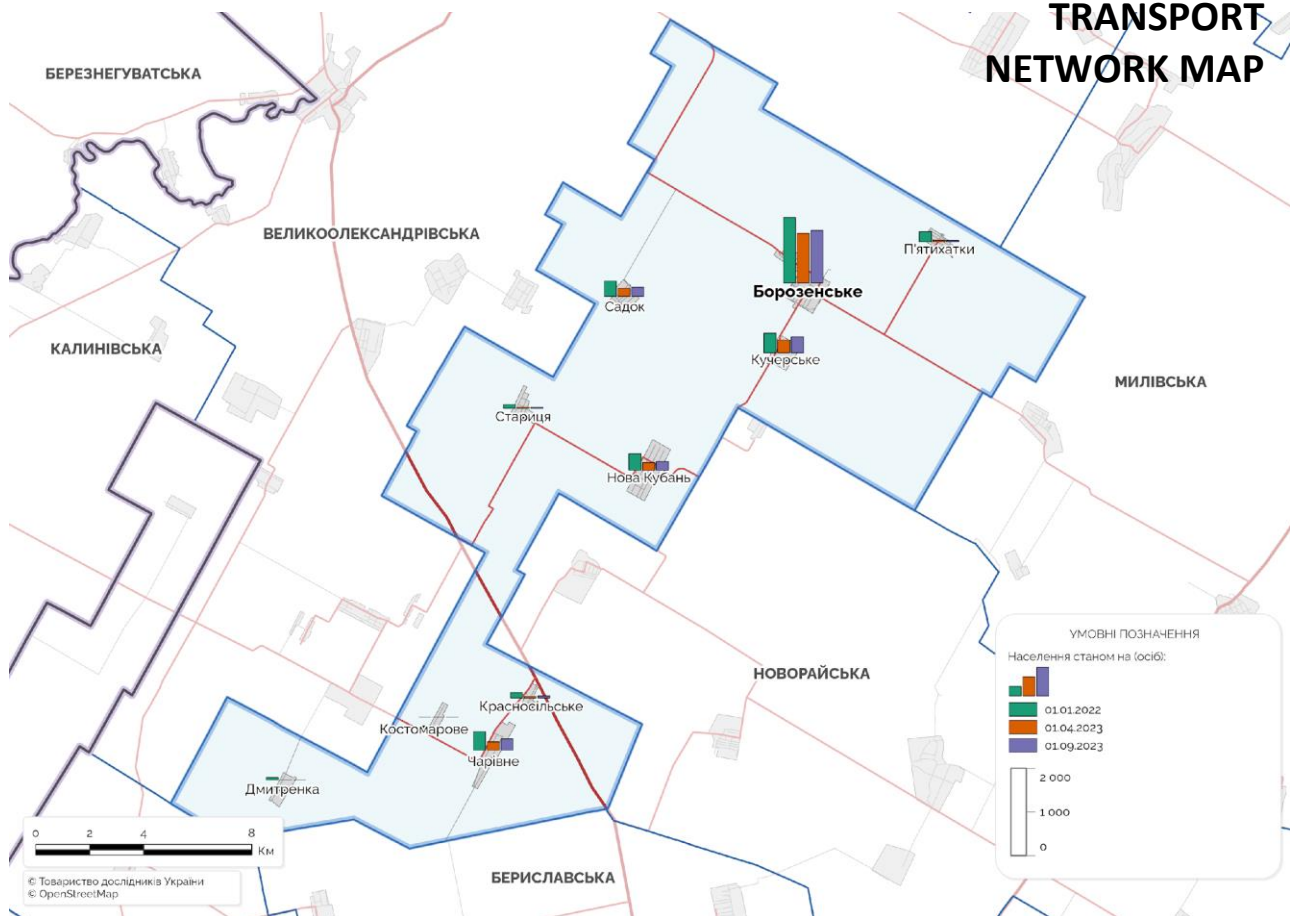


Borozenska hromada

Brief description of the road network	The total length of roads of state and local importance in the hromada is about 110 km, thus the density of roads in the hromada is 0.338 km/sq. km (average for the oblast). The longest roads within the hromada are those of oblast (65.7%) and rayon significance (18.6%)
Brief description of the availability of bus passenger transportation in hromada	In 2021, 3 out of 10 (30%) settlements in the hromada had regular bus service (including the hromada center), representing 51% of the hromada's population. There are 2 intra-regional bus routes passing through the hromada territory, 2 of which are transit routes (from Kherson). As of January 1, 2025, permanent routes are absent. The hromada territory operates social transport services provided by the NGO "Proliska".

Borozenska hromada

TRANSPORT NETWORK MAP



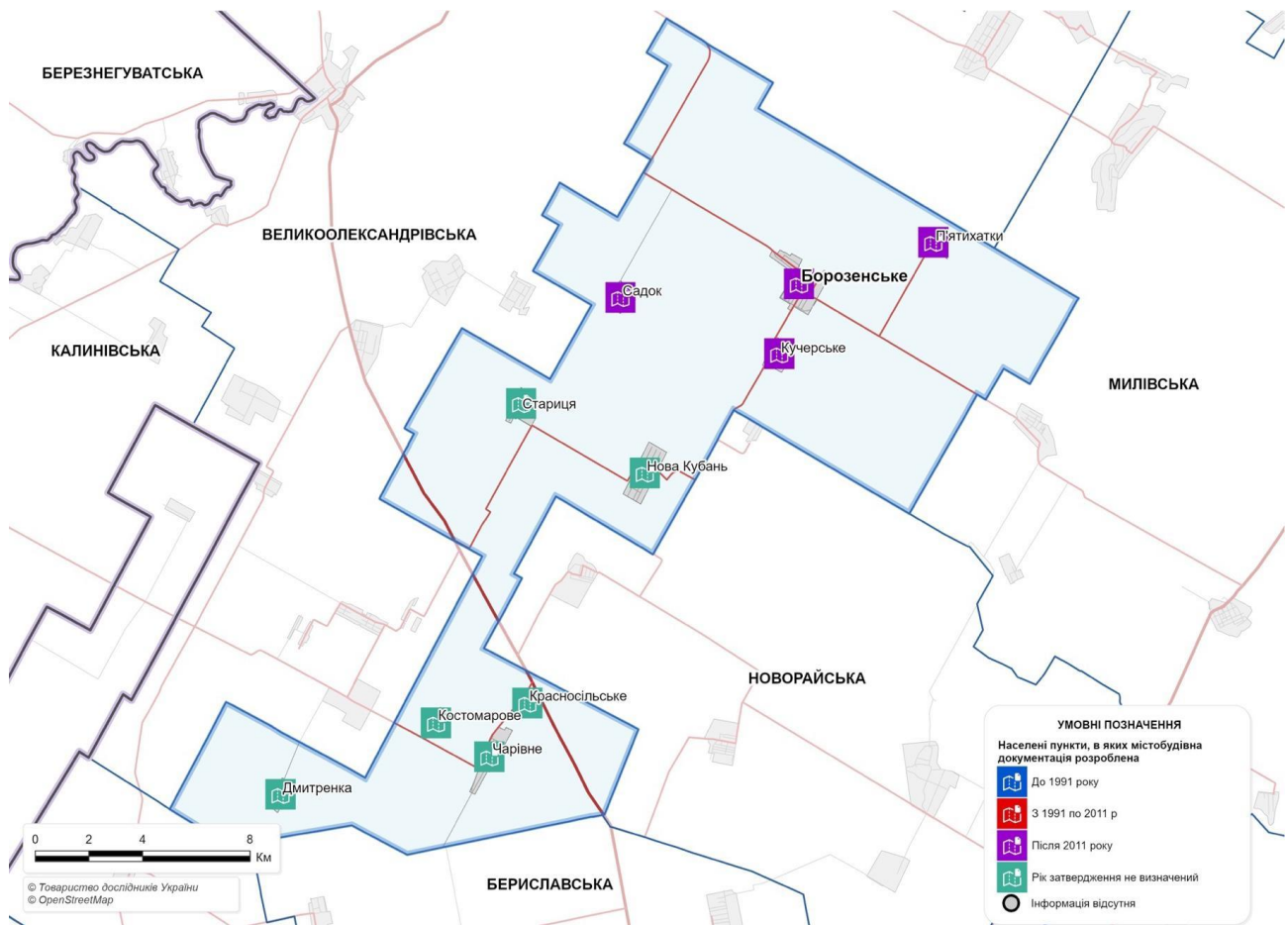
URBAN DEVELOPMENT OF THE TERRITORY: 2021



Borozenska hromada

Current state of approval of urban planning documentation (UDP) in hromada	Borozenska hromada includes 10 settlements. 4 settlements have plot plans approved after 2011. The materials of 4 plot plans from 10 settlements of the hromada are available in public access (https://borozenska-gromada.gov.ua/genplani-gromadi-16-44-27-12-05-2021/), in high quality. Other graphic materials and textual notes are missing. There is no information on the approval of the updated master plan by the city council. There are zoning plans for the villages of Borozenske, Sadok, Kucheroske, Pyatikhatky
Evaluation of the approved UDP in hromada	4 settlements of the hromada have a UDP approved after 2011. 4 out of 10 settlements have plot plan materials (main drawings) available for public access. The main drawing of the plot plan for Boroznenske village is available in the public domain. The drawing of the zoning plan for Boroznenske village is not publicly available.
Brief description of the housing stock	The total estimated area of residential premises in the hromada is 99.7 thousand square meters, the total provision of housing in the hromada is 27.2 square meters per person. The estimated number of apartments/residential estates is 1815 units, the provision of apartments/residential estates per 1 person in the hromada is 0.50. In general, the hromada has an average level of housing provision
Brief description of urban development	The settlement network of the hromada consists of 10 villages with a population of 3.6 thousand people, including one village with a population of less than 50 people. The total area of built-up territories within the hromada is 8.59 square kilometers, the area of settlements is 9.374 square kilometers. In general, the hromada has an average level of urban development of the territory, and the potential for urban development of the territory of the hromada can be characterized as an average risk of reduction

Borozenska hromada SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT MAP



CONSEQUENCES OF THE WAR AND POST-WAR DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

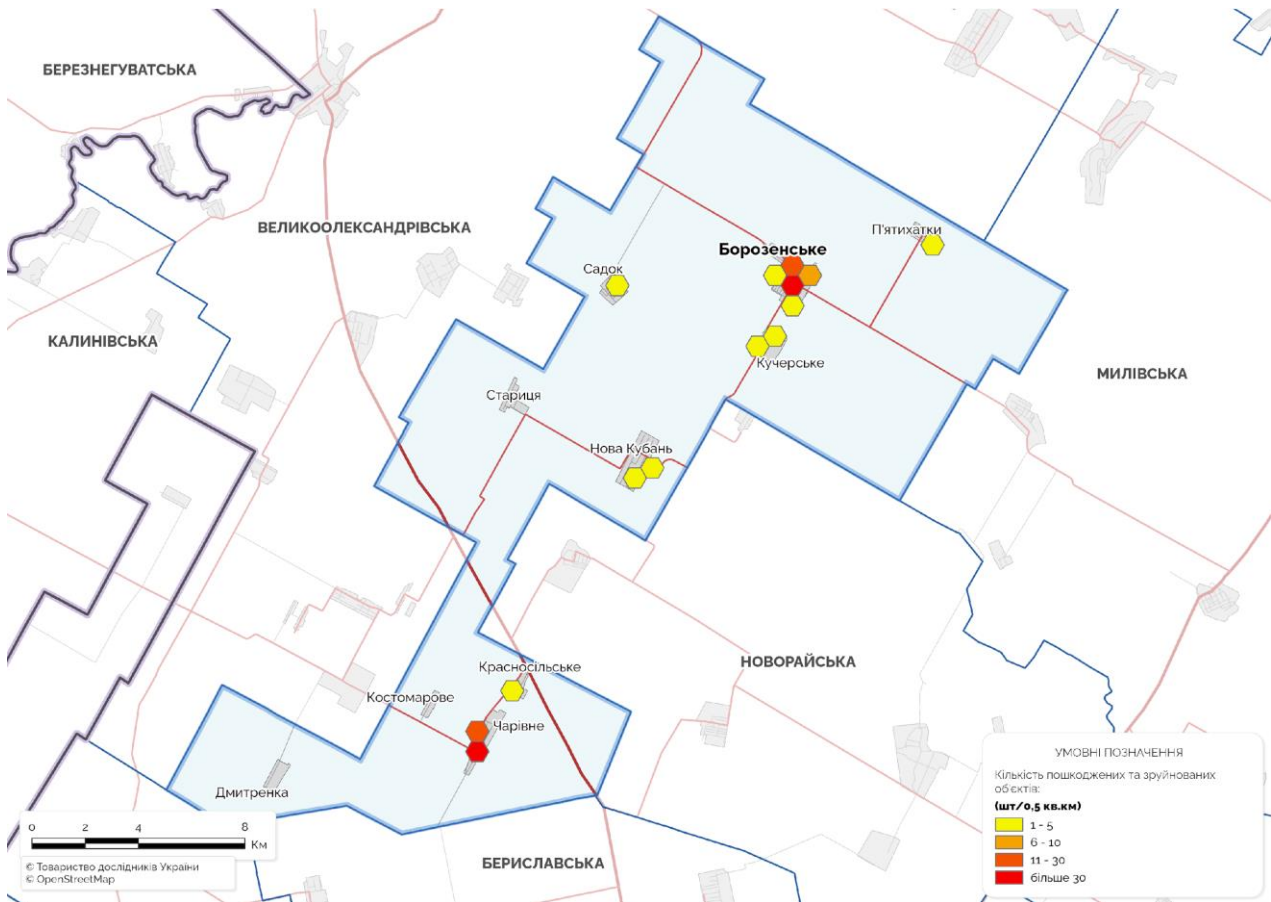


Borozenska hromada

Period of temporary occupation by Russian troops	The Borozenska hromada was under occupation from March 03 to November 9, 2022, and remains the territory of possible hostilities to this day
Consequences of the military invasion of Russia	The scale of war damage within the Borozenska hromada is smaller compared to other de-occupied communities: from the beginning of the large-scale invasion to September 2023, a total of 172 damaged objects were recorded in the hromada (1.15% of the total number of registered damages in the de-occupied territories during this period), and as of early 2025, there were already 650 of them. In terms of damage and direct losses during the war, a total of 650 damaged objects within the hromada were recorded in 9 out of 10 settlements (except for Kostomarove). 90 private residential buildings, 1 apartment building and 33 objects of communal, social, transport and industrial infrastructure were damaged. These include healthcare facilities, educational and cultural institutions, administrative and utility buildings, etc. Most of the damage - 98.3% - was caused by ammunition, 1.7% - by rockets. Among the most important life-support facilities, water towers in 7 settlements (Borozenske, Kucherske, Pyatikhatky, Sadok, Charivne, Starytsia, Krasnosilke), 6 primary healthcare facilities, 5 educational institutions, 7 cultural and tourism facilities, and 3 administrative facilities were damaged. In the administrative center and largest settlement of the hromada, Borozenske, in addition to the destruction of private and apartment buildings, the Borozenske preschool, the Borozenske basic secondary education institution, the Primary Health Care Center, the Borozenske village culture center named after A.P. Snihach, the administrative building and a complex of communal facilities were damaged or completely destroyed. The consequences of the war on the demographic situation in the hromada differ from one settlement to another. The village of Kostomarove was deserted even before the war, and during the invasion, the small village of Dmytrenka (59 people before the war) was additionally depopulated. In general, the population decline in the hromada was about 30%. However, in 2 settlements (Borozenske and Kucherske), the share of the population compared to the pre-war period is more than 80%,

and only 3 out of 10 settlements of the hromada as of 01.04.2023 had less than 40% of the pre-war population, and at the beginning of 2025 there were already 2 such settlements (Pyatikhatky and Starytsia). The deformation of the age structure is significant: on average, the share of children and adolescents in the hromada is about 10%, the working population is 58%, and people over the working age are 32%. Despite the destruction, the demographic situation of the Borozensky hromada shows positive trends. While in April 2023, the hromada's population amounted to 58% of the pre-war population, in September 2023 it was already 65%, and in January 2025 it was 69.5%. In the villages of Kucherske, Charivne, and Krasnosilske, the demographic growth from April to September 2023 ranged from 11 to 16%. The population in the center of the hromada, Borozenske, also grew by 4% during this period. Given that the settlements most affected by the destruction show relatively better demographic trends after de-occupation, it can be argued that the presence or absence of damage as a result of hostilities does not directly affect the dynamics of return/non-return of people and overall demographic losses. It is also worth noting that, for example, settlements that did not suffer (or suffered minimal) damage as a result of ammunition or rocket hits show worse demographic trends. Settlements such as Pyatikhatky and Dmytrenka (with a total of 6 damaged facilities) showed the highest rates of population decline during wartime. These are mostly small villages with a population of less than 200 people (except for Pyatikhatky). This situation is threatening in terms of increasing further disproportions in the population of individual settlements in the hromada, depopulation of the smallest settlements, and difficulties in restoring/creating a new network of social and infrastructure services

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



Postwar recovery	Despite the relatively small area and population of the Borozenska hromada, after the de-occupation, the restoration of critical infrastructure was started within its borders: power grids, roads, water supply, mobile and Internet communications, etc. In total, 14 reconstruction projects have been launched in the community with a total value of more than 557 million UAH in the following sectors: education, water, sanitation and waste management, public administration, communications, and IT. These projects include: In addition to the reconstruction and repair of the housing sector, the priority list of urgent measures includes the reconstruction of healthcare facilities, and the restoration and rebuilding of the educational network. In particular, these measures include - reconstruction of the water supply system in Kucherske, Borozenske, Charivne, Sadok, and Krasnosilske villages; - major repairs to the building and new construction of a civil defense facility at the Borozenske hub institution of complete general secondary education; - new construction of a civil defense facility for the Charivne branch of the pre-school and basic secondary education of the Borozenske hub institution of complete general secondary education; - restoration of the Borozenske House of Culture named after A.P. Snigach. - new construction of a civil defense facility for the Borozenske pre-school education institution; - new construction of a security center in Borozenske village; - new construction of the local automated centralized warning system of the Borozenska hromada; The hromada also noted the installation of a “solar power plant (panel)” between the settlements of Borozenske and Kucherske and the organization of a sausage shop in Sadok village among its strategic recovery plans. 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: real needs of people, landscape features of the hromada territory, principles of environmental friendliness and aesthetics
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Educational edition

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

Edited by Pavlo Ostapenko and Daria Malchykova

Atlas

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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 ПІДВИЩЕННЯ ТЕХНОГЕННОЇ БЕЗПЕКИ
ЗАЛІЗНИЦЯ 	ЖИТЛОВИЙ ФОНД 	ГЕНЕРАЛЬНІ ПЛАНИ НАСЕЛЕНИХ ПУНКТІВ 	МІСТОБУДІВНЕ ОСВОЄННЯ ТЕРИТОРІЇ 	МІСЦЕВЕ САМОВРЯДУВАННЯ 	ЦНАП 	ЗАГАЛЬНІ СУДИ ТА ПРОКУРАТУРА
ПАСАЖИРСЬКІ ПЕРЕВЕЗЕННЯ 	МЕРЕЖА АВТОМОБІЛЬНИХ ДОРІГ 	ТУРИСТИЧНІ МІСЦЯ ТА МАРШРУТИ 	КУЛЬТУРНА СПАДЩИНА 	СФЕРА ГОСТИННОСТІ 	НАДАВАНІ ПУБЛІЧНИХ ПОСЛУГ 	ВИКОНАВЧА ВЛАДА
РІЧКОВА ТА МОРСЬКА ТРАНСПОРТНА ІНФРАСТРУКТУРА 	ПРИРОДНО- ЗАПОВІДНИЙ ФОНД 	СТАЦІОНАРНІ ДЖЕРЕЛА ЗАБРУДНЕННЯ 	ЗАЙНЯТІСТЬ ТА ТРУДОВІ РЕСУРСИ 	ІНВЕСТИЦІЙНО- ПРИВАБЛИВІ ТЕРИТОРІЇ 	ЕЛЕКТРОЕНЕРГЕТИКА 	ПРОМИСЛОВІСТЬ