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Novooleksandrivska

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 – Novooleksandrivka 2025



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

N89

Recommended for publication by the Academic Council of Kherson
State University, Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine
(Minutes No. 10 dated February 24, 2025)

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N89 **Novooleksandrivska hromada and challenges of wartime: Atlas of conditions and
resources** / Ukrainian Researchers Society; ed. P. Ostapenko, D. Malchykova; authors:
P. Ostapenko, D. Malchykova, I. Pylypenko, et al. – Kyiv; Kherson; Novooleksandrivka,
2025. – 38 p.

ISBN 978-617-8670-40-5

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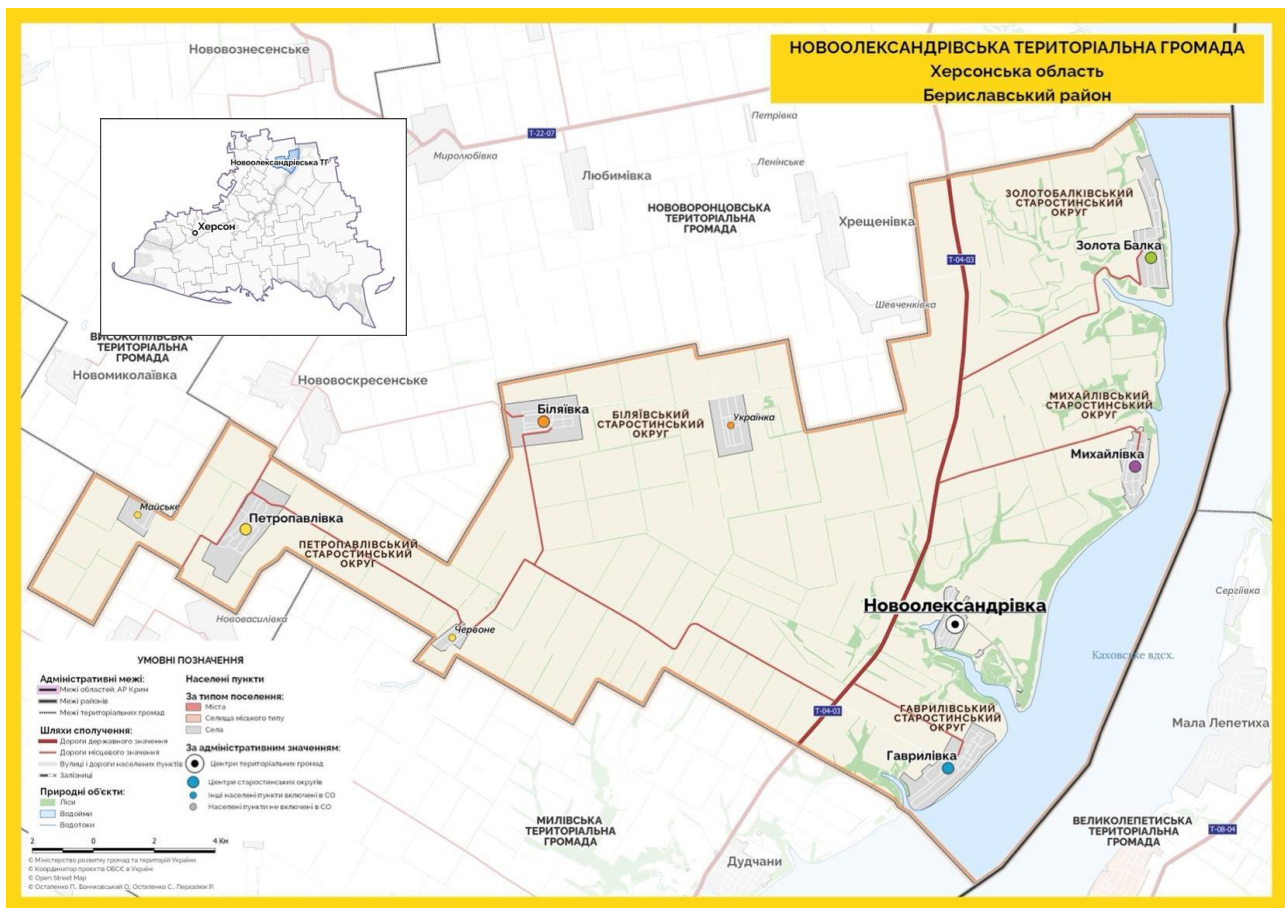


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Map symbols used in the atlas

- 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
and settlements in the atlas are as of 2021.

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE HROMADA (2021)

Name of the hromada	Novooleksandrivska
Type of hromada	selyshche hromada
Oblast	Kherson
Rayon	Beryslav
Area (square kilometers)	407,9
Number of starosta districts	5
Number of cities	0
Number of settlements	0
Number of villages	9
Population (2021, thousand people)	5,84
Number of IDPs (01.01.2024)	105
Population, including IDPs (01.01.2024)	2 630
Hromada population density (persons/square kilometer)	14,3
Average population growth 2001-2021 (%)	-31
Working age population (persons, as of 01.01.2022)	3502
Population over working age (persons, as of 01.01.2022)	1432
Population under the working age (persons, as of 01/01/2022)	903
Hromada budget (2021, general fund excluding intergovernmental transfers, UAH million)	9,25
Hromada tax capacity index	0,51
Basic grant to the hromada (UAH thousand)	3 210,10
Reverse subsidy to the hromada (UAH thousand)	0
Number of Administrative service centers in the hromada	6

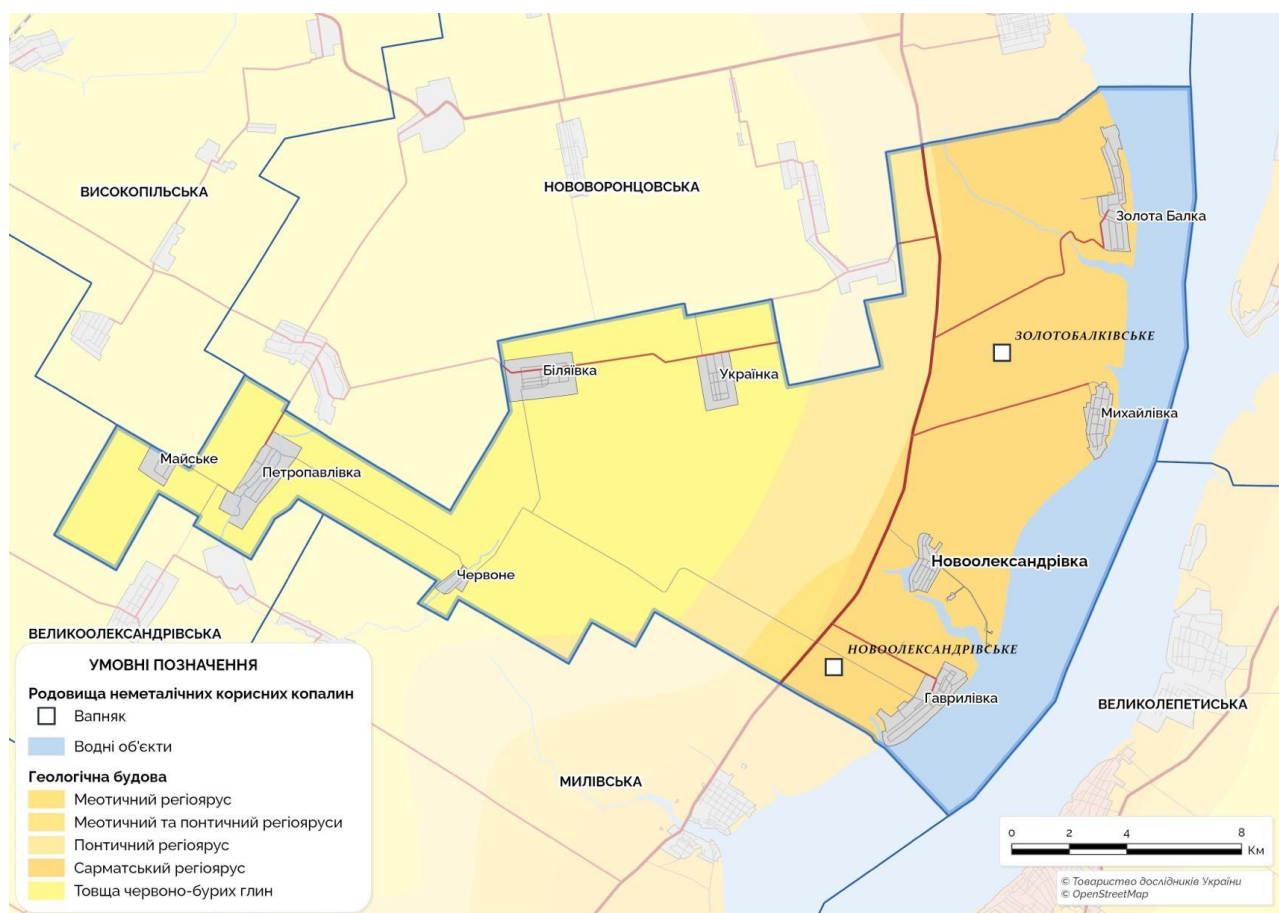
GEOLOGY

Novooleksandrivska hromada



Total number of fields within the hromada	2
Deposits of fossil fuels	Missing
Non-metallic mineral deposits	Limestone (Novooleksandrivske and Zolotobalkivske)
Groundwater deposits	Missing
Brief description of mineral resources in the territorial	There are two limestone deposits within the hromada (Novooleksandrivske and Zolotobalkivske), which as of 2021 are not being developed

Novooleksandrivska hromada GEOLOGICAL STRUCTURE AND MINERAL RESOURCES MAP



GEOMORPHOLOGY

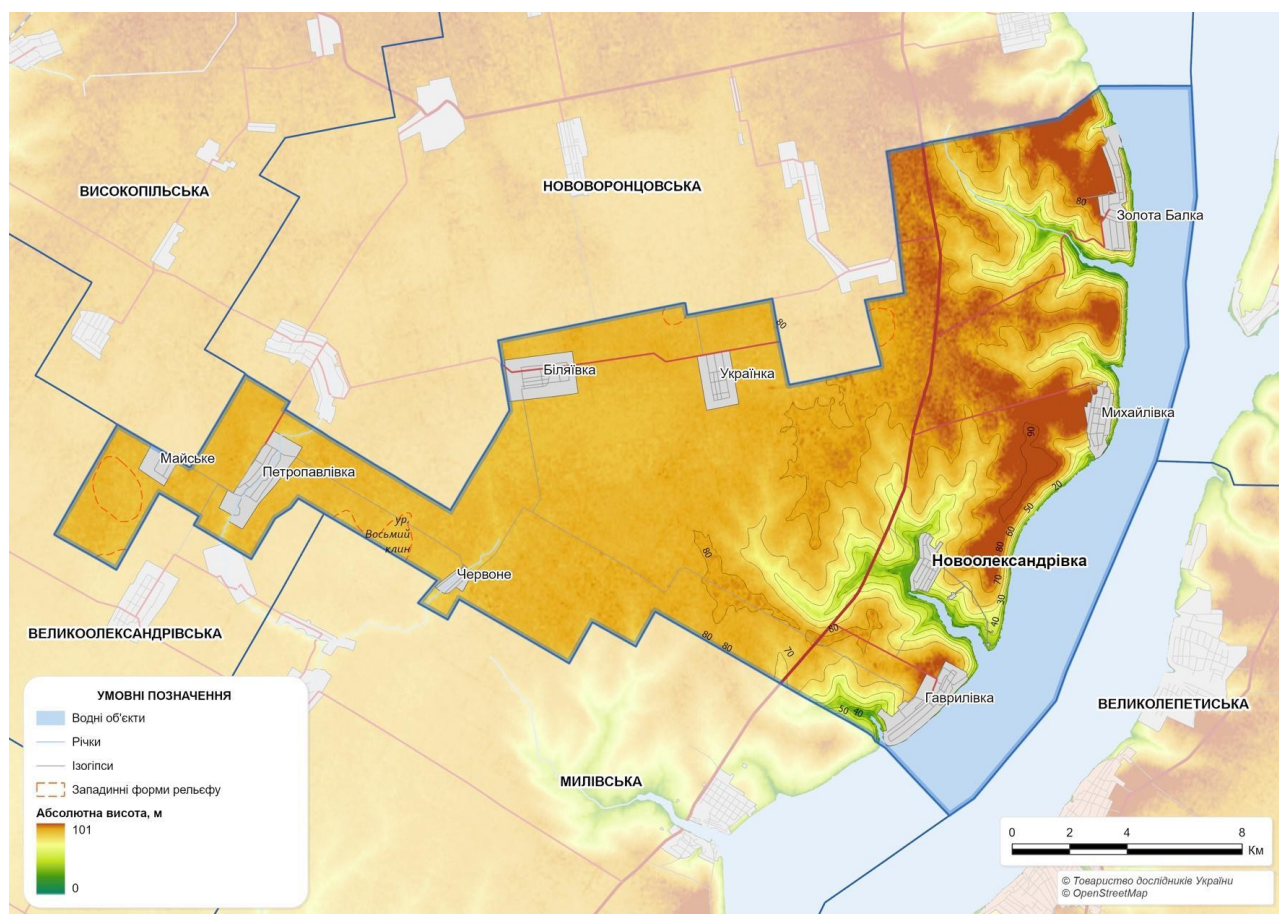


Novooleksandrivska hromada

Average height, m	64,4
Minimum height, m	16
Maximum height, m	98
Height amplitude, m	82
Flat area (%)	83,11
Very gentle slopes (%)	11,62
Gentle slopes (%)	2,91
Slightly downhill slopes (%)	1,22
Downhill slopes (10%)	0,99
Strongly sloping slopes (%)	0,15
Average vertical disaggregation (m/km²)	19,8
Average slope steepness (°)	0,88
Average horizontal disaggregation (km/km²)	0,27
Geomorphological map (brief description in the context of hromada)	The hromada is located mainly within the Bugo-Dniprovka loess plain, which genetically is a stratified denudation subhorizontal flat plain on the Neogene sediments. On the high flat watersheds in the western part of the hromada, there are depressions - individual pods, pod-like depressions and steppe saucers, with a total area of 636.4 hectares (1.5% of the hromada area). In the eastern part of the hromada, ravine and gully relief is developed. Here, branched gully systems flow into the former Kakhovka Reservoir. The gullies are deep (up to 40-50 m), with steep eroded slopes
Hypsometric map (brief description in the context of hromada)	Average height within the hromada: 64,4 m. Maximum height: 98 m (Mogyla-Rozkopana mound). Minimum height: 16 m (water's edge of the Kakhovka reservoir). Amplitude of heights: 82 m
Map of slopes (brief description by hromada)	The territory of the hromada is characterized by a predominantly flat terrain: 83.1% of the hromada's area is flat, and the remaining 16.9% is sloping. The largest areas are occupied by very gentle slopes (1-3°) - 11.6%; less gentle (3-5°) - 2.9%, and slightly sloping (5-7°) slopes - 1.2%. Steep and very steep slopes (over 7°) are found on the coast of the former Kakhovka Reservoir and in the gully and ravine network

Novooleksandrivska hromada

PHYSICAL MAP



CLIMATIC CONDITIONS

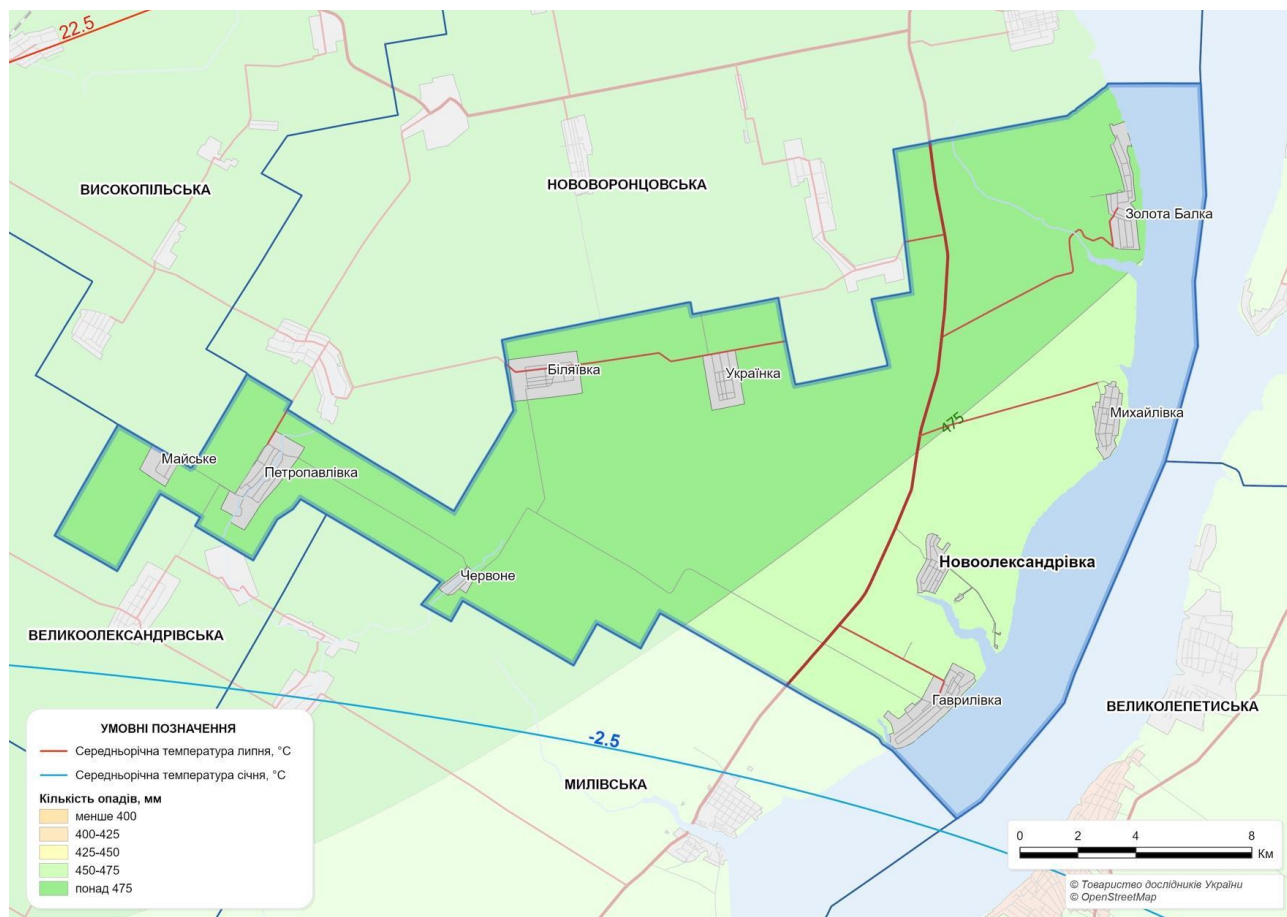


Novooleksandrivska hromada

Brief description of the climatic conditions of the hromada

Average annual temperature: +9.8°C. Average January temperature: -2,6°C. Average July temperature: +22.6°C. Average annual rainfall: 470-480 mm. The hromada is located in a very arid, moderately hot agroclimatic zone with mild winters

Novooleksandrivska hromada CLIMATE MAP



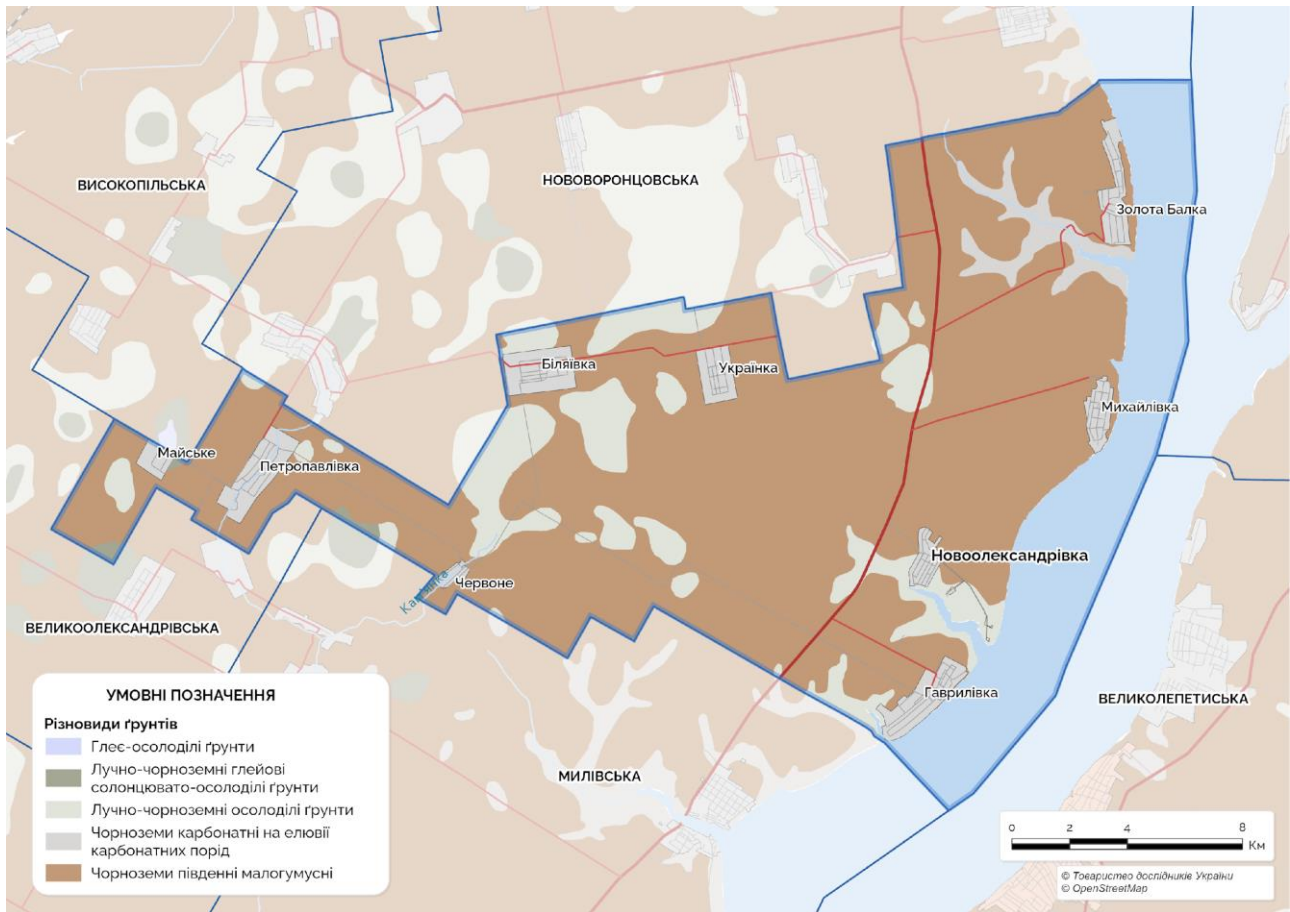
SOILS

Novooleksandrivska hromada



Brief description of the vegetation cover of the hromada	The vegetation cover of the hromada is represented by – agrocenoses on the site of forbs-fescue-feather grass steppes and steppe floodplain meadows (281.01 sq. km; 68.85% of the hromada area) – fescue-feather grass dry steppes dominated by Ukrainian feather grass and Lessing feather grass, with the participation of seaside brome, drooping sage, and others (17.08 sq. km; 4.18%) – ravine oak and oak ash floodplain broadleaved forests with admixture of field maple, wych elm, and steppe species (<i>Caragana frutex</i>, blackthorn, <i>Phlomis tuberosa</i>, and others) (16.54 sq. km; 4.05%) – windbreaks with black locust, sessile oak, green ash, boxelder maple, Norway maple, and others (11.55 sq. km; 2.83%)
Brief description of the soil cover of the hromada	The soil cover of the territorial community consists of: southern low-humus chernozems (284.2 sq. km; 69.61% of the community's area), meadow-chernozem salinized soils (45.1 sq. km; 11.04% of the community's area), carbonate chernozems on carbonate rock eluvium (8.3 sq. km; 2.02% of the community's area), meadow-chernozem gley saline-sodic soils (1.6 sq. km; 0.39% of the community's area), gley sodic soils (0.1 sq. km; 0.02% of the community's area)

Novooleksandrivska hromada SOIL COVER MAP



LANDSCAPES AND VEGETATION



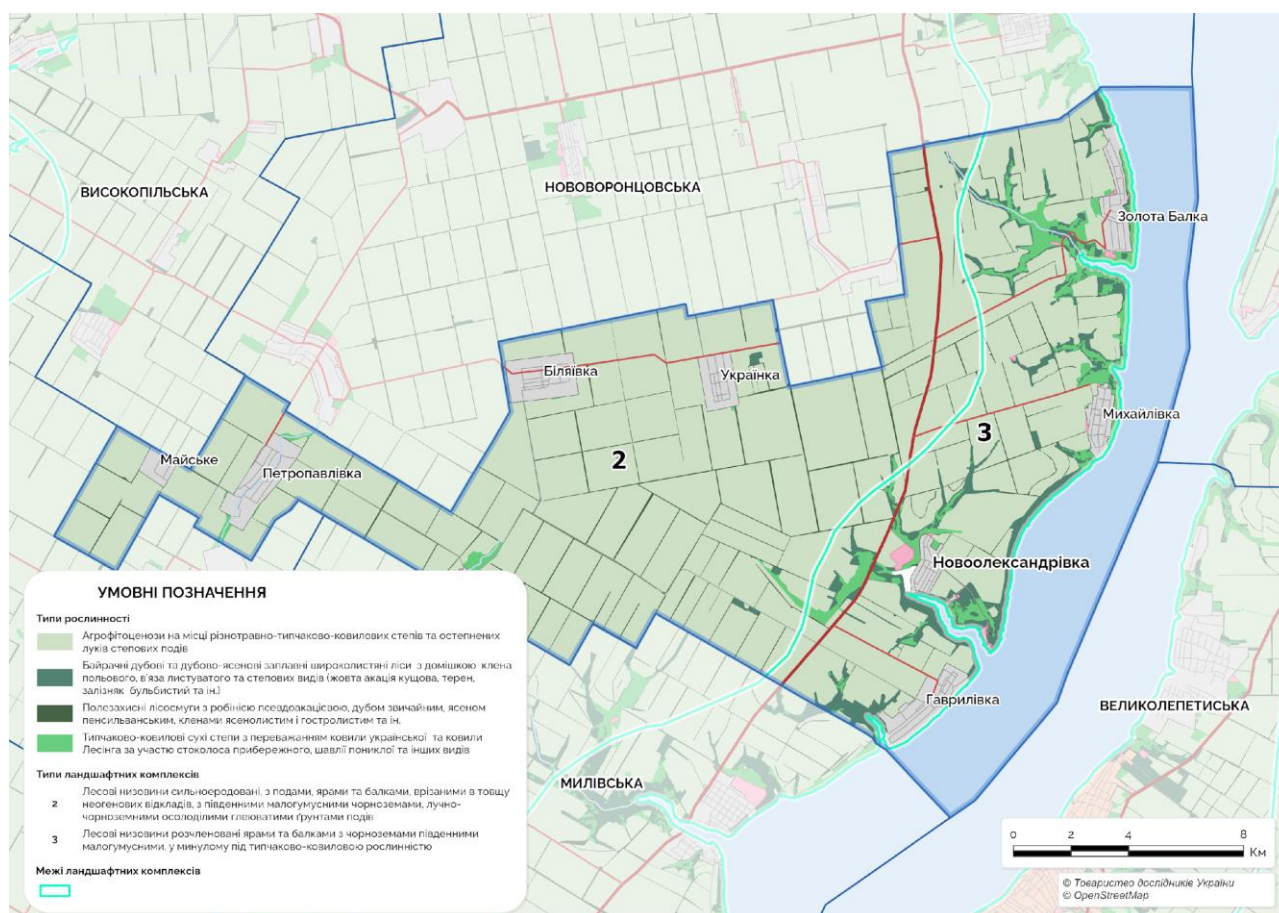
Novooleksandrivska hromada

Brief description of the landscape structure of the hromada

The landscape structure of the hromada is represented by

- heavily eroded loess lowlands with pod areas, gullies, and ravines incised into the thickness of the Neogene deposits, with southern low humus chernozems and meadow chernozem solodic gley soils of the pods (215.07 sq. km; 52.69% of the hromada area)
- loess lowlands dissected by gullies and ravines with southern low humus chernozems, formerly under fescue- feather grass vegetation (124.05 sq. km; 30.39% of the hromada area)

Novooleksandrivska hromada LANDSCAPE STRUCTURE MAP



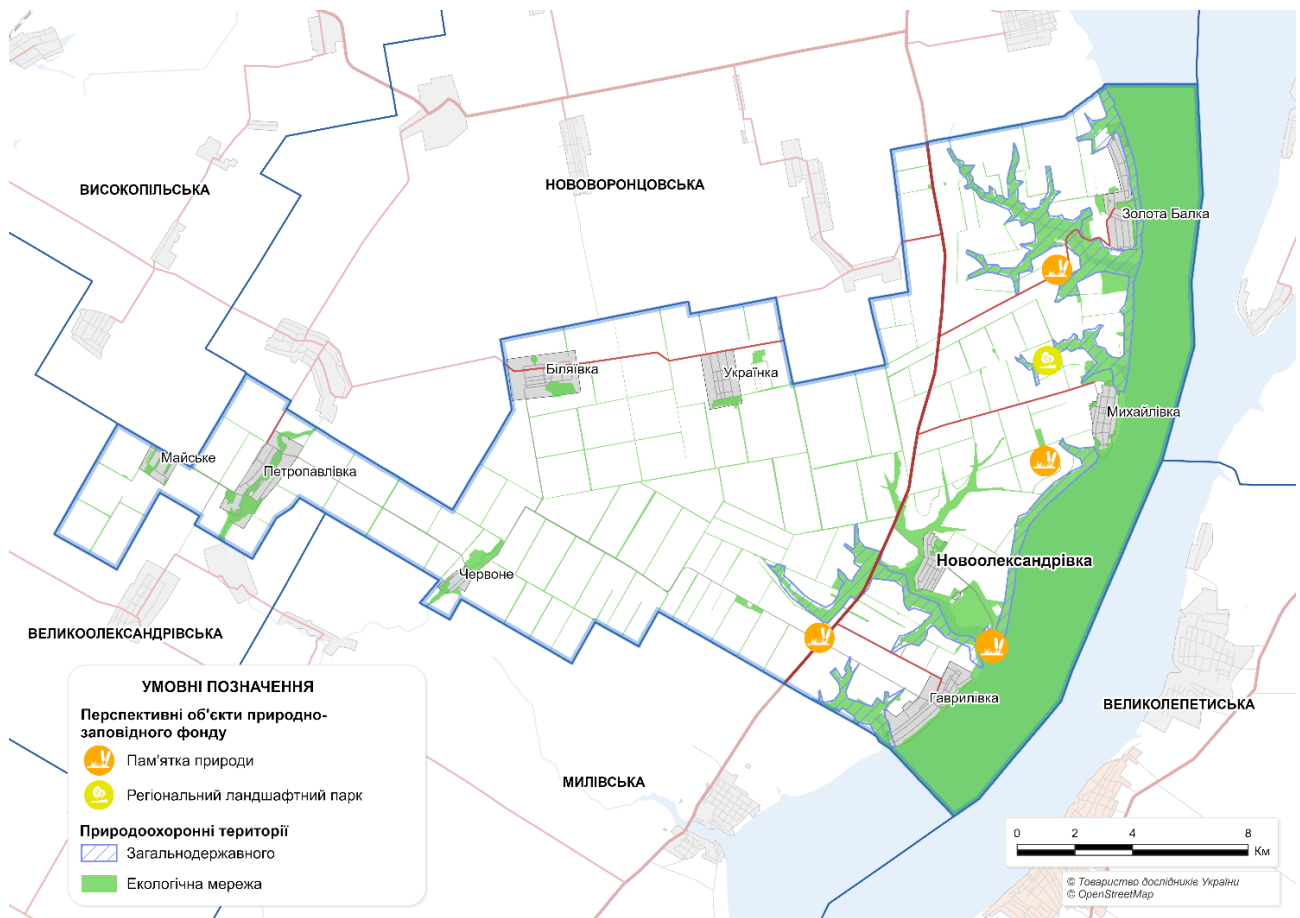
Novooleksandrivska hromada

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 regional landscape park "Havrylivskiy". The network of promising objects of the natural reserve fund of local importance on the territory of the hromada is represented by: botanical natural monument "Kurgan near Mykhaylivka", botanical natural monument "Kurgan near Zolota Balka", botanical natural monument "Kurgan near Havrylivka", botanical natural monument "Oak of Oleksandr Faltz-Fein", botanical natural monument "Oak of Eduard Falz-Fein", botanical natural monument "Oak of Vira Falz-Fein" (Source: Moisienko I.I., Khodosovtsev O.E., Pylypenko I.O., Boyko M.F., Malchukova 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 hromada's ecological network is 114.5 sq. km (28.07% of the hromada's total area). The ecological network within the hromada is represented by the following land cover types: meadow steppe areas (17.05 sq. km; 14.89% of the ecological network area); forest areas (16.55 sq. km; 14.45%); areas covered with windbreaks (11.55 sq. km; 10.09%); inland waters (69.35 sq. km; 60.57%). The ecological network within the hromada is represented by the following types of vegetation cover: feather grass fescue dry steppes dominated by Ukrainian feather grass and Lessing feather grass with the participation of seaside brome, drooping sage, and others (17.08 sq. km; 14.92% of the ecological network area); ravine oak and oak ash floodplain broad leaved forests with admixture of field maple, wych elm, and steppe species (<i>Caragana frutex</i>, blackthorn, <i>Phlomis tuberosa</i>, and others) (16.54 sq. km; 14.45%); windbreaks with black locust, sessile oak, green ash, boxelder maple, Norway maple, and others (11.55 sq. km; 10.09%). The landscape structure of the hromada's ecological network is represented by: heavily eroded loess lowlands with pod areas, gullies and ravines incised into the thickness of the Neogene deposits, with southern low humus chernozems and meadow chernozem solodic gley soils of the pods (13.98 sq. km; 12.21% of

	the hromada area); loess lowlands dissected by gullies and ravines with southern low humus chernozems, formerly under fescue-feather grass vegetation (31.49 sq. km; 27.5% 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): “Kakhovka Reservoir” (8367.54 hectares; 20.51% 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 8.1 hectares. The hromada is dominated by moderately eroded soils (70% of the hromada area)
Assessment of environmental pollution within hromada	There is no information on polluting enterprises in the local hromada

Novooleksandrivska hromada

ECOLOGICAL NETWORK AND POLLUTION MAP



DEMOGRAPHY OF THE PRE-WAR PERIOD



Novooleksandrivska hromada

Brief description of the demographic potential	As of January 1, 2022, the population of the Novooleksandrivska hromada amounted to 5837 people living in 8 settlements. The village of Mayske, which remains on the register, had no existing population. In the administrative center, in the village of Novooleksandrivka, 17.8% of the hromada's population lived, and the first three settlements (Zolota Balka, Havrylivka and Novooleksandrivka) accounted for 58.9% of the hromada's population. In general, the population of the hromada amounted to 6.2% of the population of Beryslav district and 0.6% 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 2.2 per 100 km². The average distance between settlements was 6.7 km, and the average population of a settlement was 648 people. The share of people over the working age is 24.08%, which places the hromada in the group of territorial units with a high share of people of retirement age relative to the average regional parameter. The burden of this age group on persons of working age reaches 379 persons per 1000 persons of working age, which is lower than the average. The share of the younger group is 16% 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 252 per 1000 people of working age. The overall demographic burden is low in Kherson region and amounts to 631 people per 1000 people of working age
Ethnic structure and national artifacts in the hromada	There are 3 ethnic communities within the hromada, namely: Boikos (subethnic group of Ukrainians) (Havrylivka, Zolota Balka, Mykhailivka).

Novooleksandrivska hromada POPULATION DENSITY MAP



IMPACT OF THE WAR ON DEMOGRAPHIC POTENTIAL



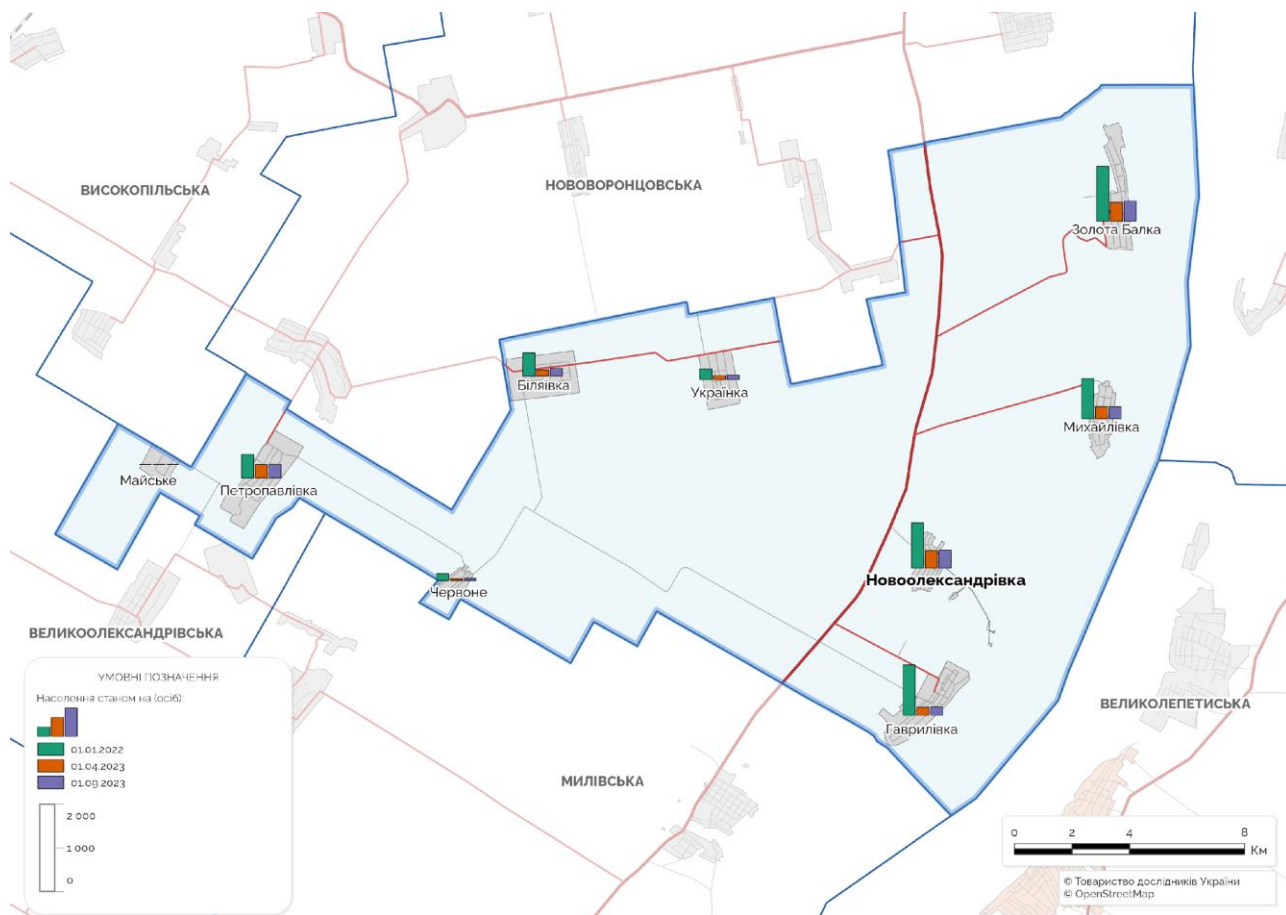
Novooleksandrivska hromada

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 Novooleksandrivska hromada caused a catastrophic decline in population. The overall decrease was almost 68% as of April 1, 2023. The highest rates of decline are demonstrated by the village of Havrylivka - 84%, Bilyayivka - 73%. The population decline in the village of Petropavlivka is lower than the hromada average - 43%. The Kakhovka Hydroelectric Power Plant disaster, the hromada's location on the Dnipro River and the nature of the hostilities have contributed to a further decline in the hromada's population. Thus, from April 1, 2023 to January 1, 2025, the population decreased by another 624 people, or 10.7% of the population as of the beginning of 2022. The total population as of January 1, 2025 is only 1256 people. This is only 21.5% of the number of residents in the pre-war situation in 2022. The population of Mykhailivka continues to decline very strongly, with only about 1% of the population as of January 1, 2022, Havrylivka (8% of the population as of January 2022), Zolota Balka (22.2%) and Novooleksandrivka (23.2%).

As in most liberated communities, the deformed age structure of the population remains a negative aspect. The share of pensioners exceeds 47% of the population. Children under the age of 15 account for only 8% of the hromada's population, which emphasizes the critical nature of the demographic situation. As of January 1, 2025, the population density was only 3 people per km², and the density of settlements was 2.1 per 100 km². The average distance between settlements was 6.8 km, and the average population of a settlement was 157 people.

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



SOCIAL SPHERE: 2021

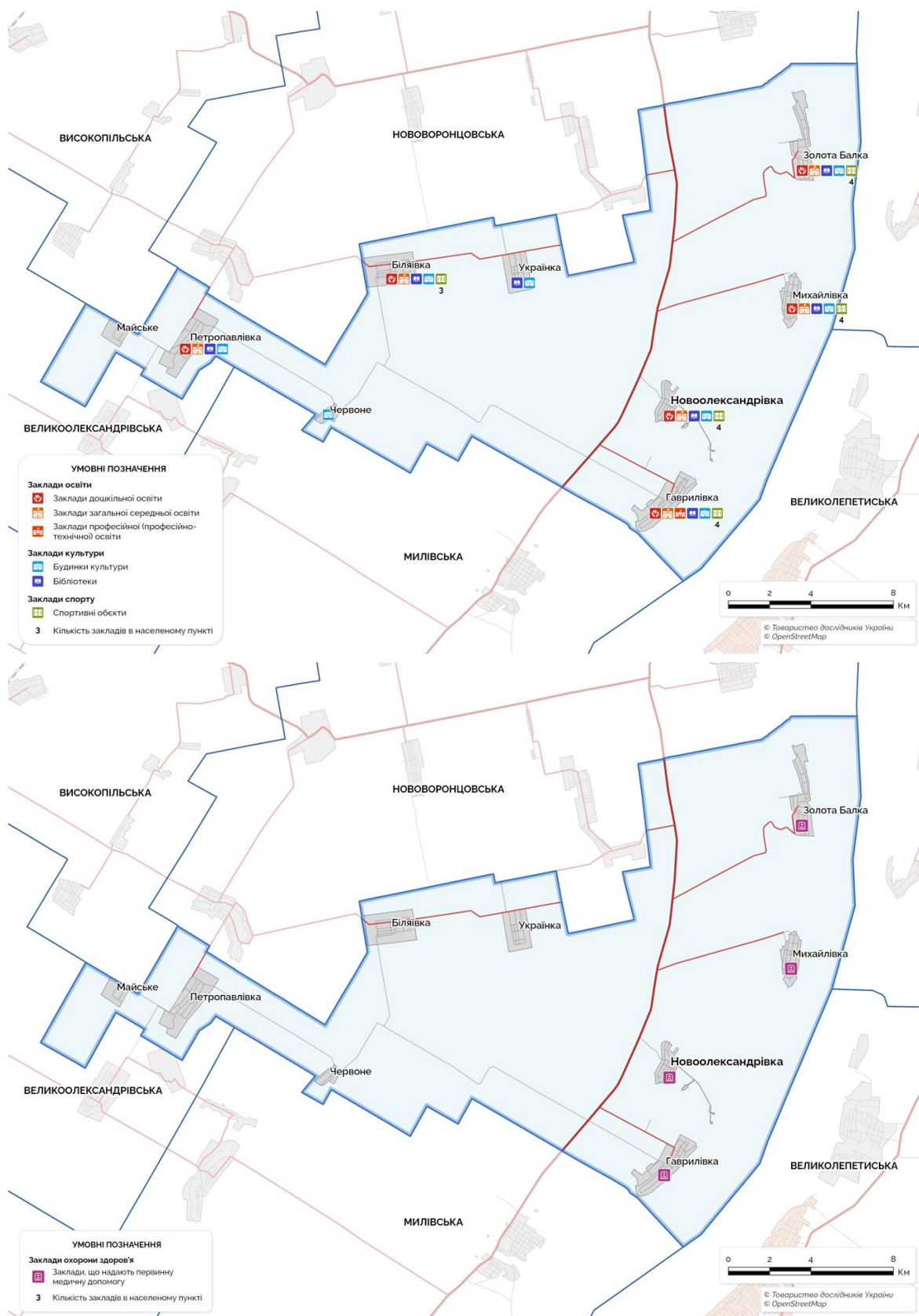
Novooleksandrivska hromada



Brief description of educational institutions	The network of educational institutions is represented by 6 kindergartens, 6 secondary schools and Vocational School No. 26 in the village of Gavrylivka, Kherson oblast. Three of them are of I-III accreditation level, two are of the I-II accreditation level and one is of the I accreditation level. The largest institution has 119 students, and the smallest has 14. There are 427 pupils enrolled in the general education system and 79 teachers. The average class size in the hromada is 8.2 (low level of occupancy) and varies from 10.2 to 7 in individual institutions. The workload per teacher in the hromada is 5.2 students and varies from 6.8 to 4 students per teacher.
Medical sphere	The healthcare sector of the hromada consists of 4 primary healthcare institutions, including 1 primary healthcare institution registered in the <i>ehealth</i> system. Primary health care services are provided by 2 doctors with whom 2417 declarations have been concluded, which is 39.88% 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 nearest 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. The hromada has 8 clubs, 8 public libraries, and 3 museums. This limits the prospects for commercialization of some cultural services and, accordingly, increases the burden on the local budget. There is an urgent need to optimize the network of cultural institutions in the hromada
Brief description of the sports sector	The hromada's sports infrastructure is very simple in structure. It consists of 19 facilities - 4 football fields, 5 gyms and 10 sports grounds

Novooleksandrivska hromada

SOCIAL SPHERE MAP



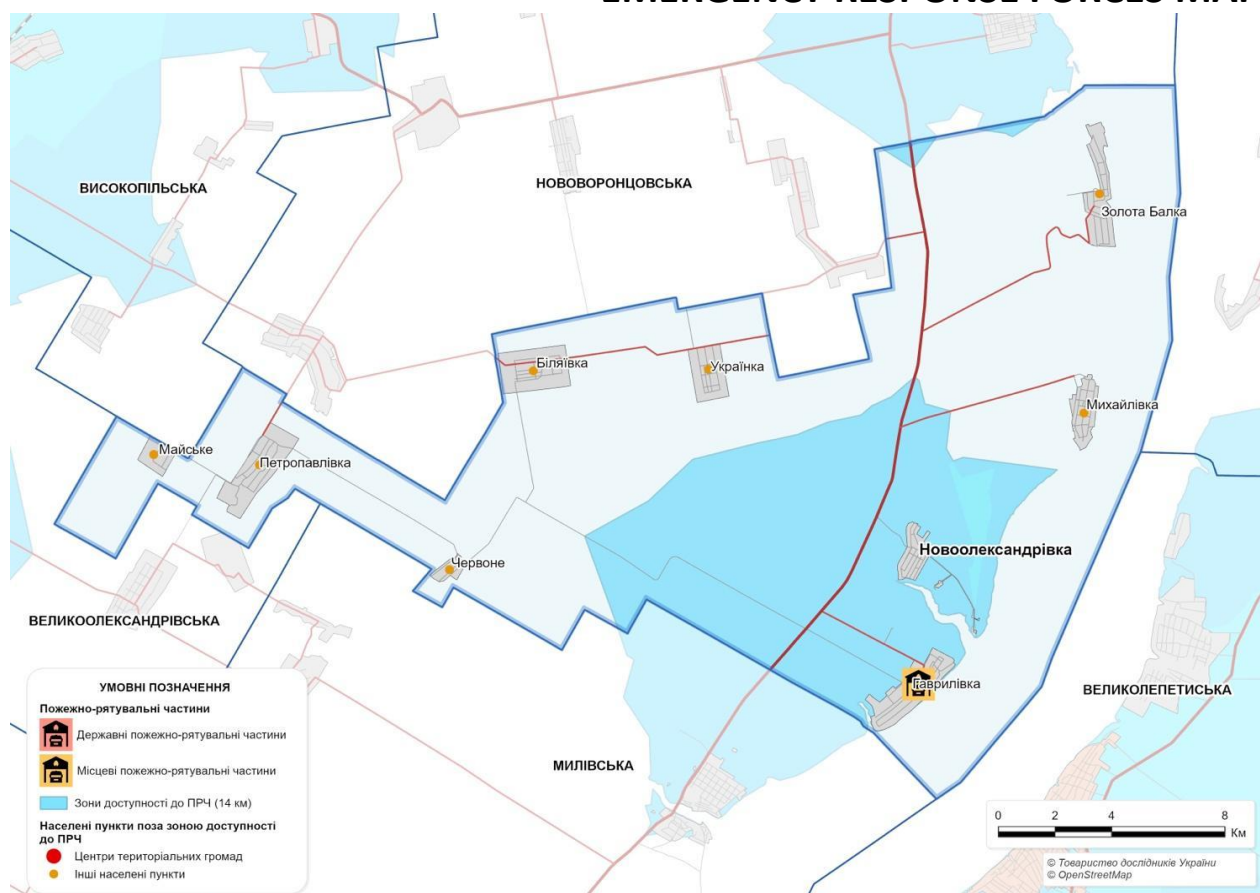
LIFE SAFETY INFRASTRUCTURE: 2021



Novooleksandrivska hromada

Brief description of fire safety in the hromada	There is one local fire and rescue unit within the hromada. In general, 2 out of 9 settlements of the hromada are within 20 minutes' accessibility to fire and rescue units (FRU), only 62.5% of the population of the hromada live outside the 20-minute accessibility zone to the FRU
General level of technogenic safety of the hromada	Average level of emergency response organization with a low potential for man-made hazards in the hromada
Brief description of technogenic safety in the hromada	There is one state fire and rescue unit within the hromada. There is 1 technogenic hazard facility on the territory of the hromada - an unusable pesticide

Novooleksandrivska hromada EMERGENCY RESPONSE FORCES MAP



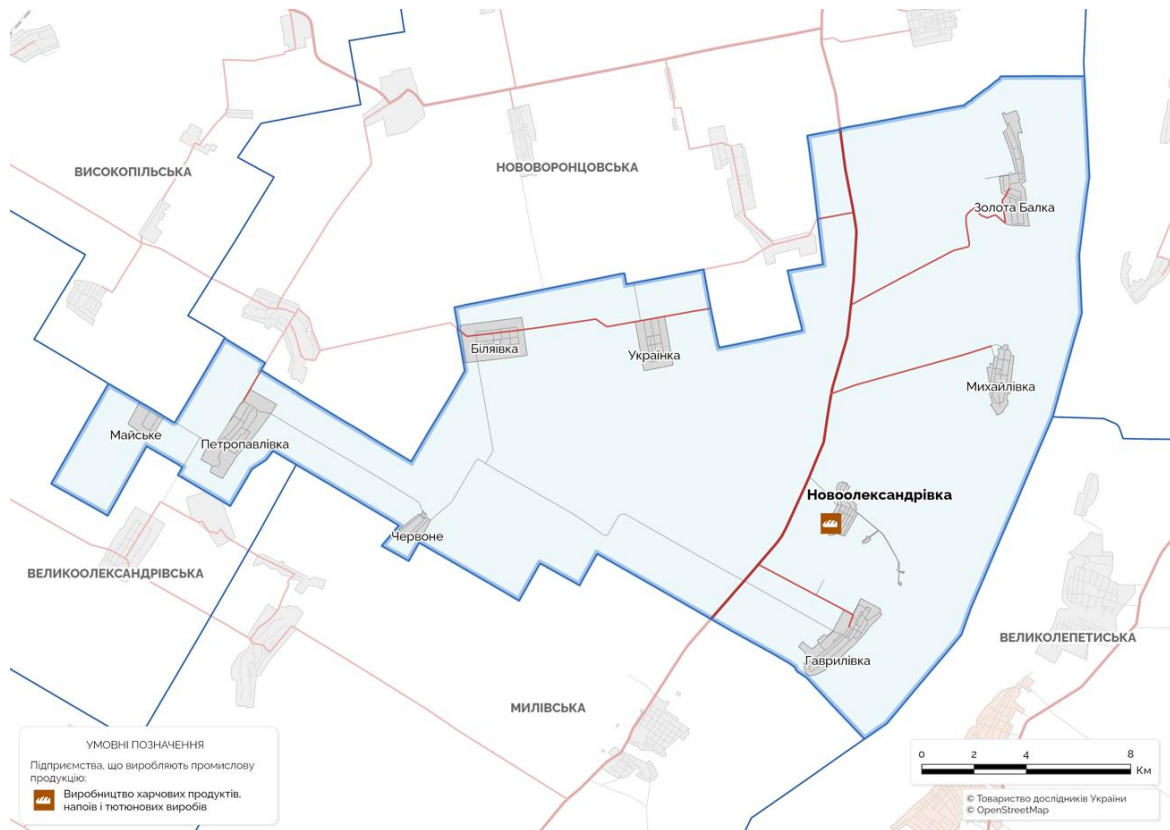
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN PEACETIME



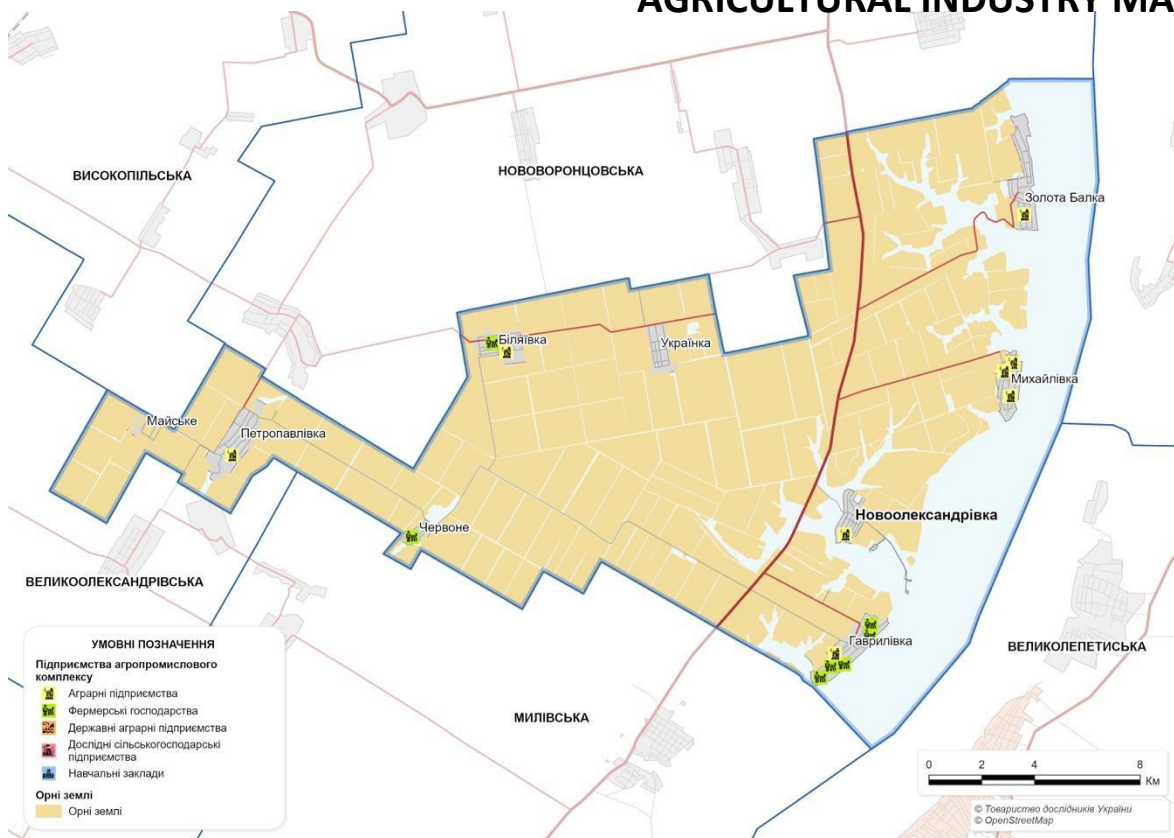
Novooleksandrivska hromada

Brief description of the industrial development of hromada	There is one industrial enterprise within the hromada - Prydniprovskoe Private Joint Stock Company. It produces food products
Brief description of the energy complex of hromada	There are no power plants
Brief description of the agricultural sector	There are 22 registered agricultural enterprises within the hromada, including 9 agricultural enterprises and 13 farms
Preferred specialization in crop production	Sunflower, soybeans, winter rape, winter wheat
Predominant specialization in livestock farming	Wool, pig and sheep breeding
Brief description of investment-attractive areas	There are 3 investment-attractive territories within the hromada, 2 of which are Greenfield and one investment project for the construction of a cement production plant. The total area of the sites is 20 hectares.

Novooleksandrivska hromada INDUSTRY MAP



Novooleksandrivska hromada AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY MAP



CULTURAL HERITAGE AND PEACETIME TOURISM ACTIVITIES

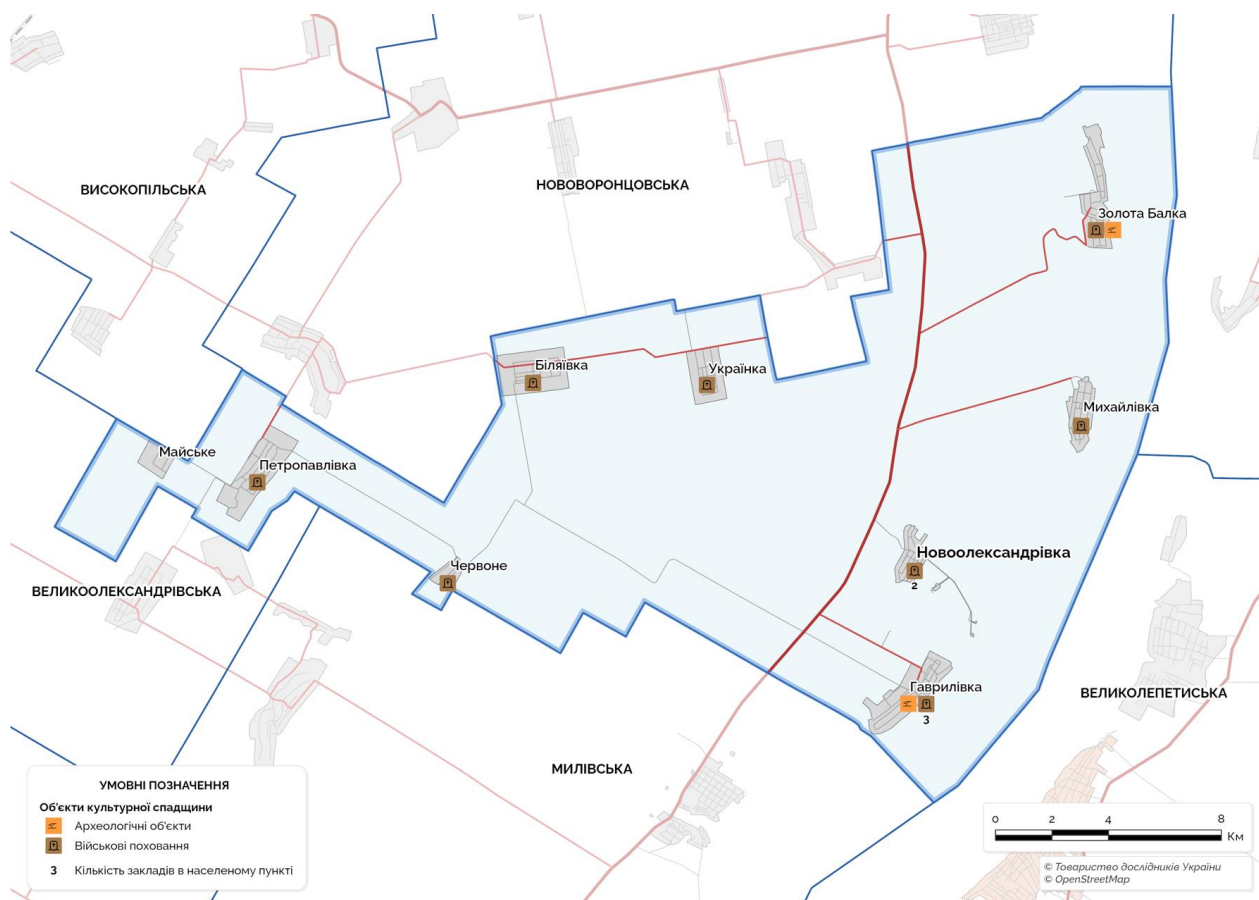
Novooleksandrivska hromada



Total number of cultural heritage sites	13
Brief description of cultural heritage in the hromada	There are 11 military burials within the Novooleksandrivska hromada, namely: The mass grave of the Red Army soldiers (Havrylivka village), the mass grave of the Red Army soldiers (Novooleksandrivka village), the mass grave of the Red Army soldiers (Petropavlivka village), the mass grave of the Red Army soldiers (Ukrainka village), the mass grave of the Red Army soldiers (Petropavlivka village). Petropavlivka), the mass grave of the Red Army soldiers (Ukrainka village), the mass grave of the Red Army soldiers (Krasne village), the mass grave of the Red Army soldiers and the monument in honor of the soldiers-fellow villagers (Bilyayivka village), the mass grave of the Red Army soldiers and the monument in honor of the soldiers-fellow villagers (Mykhaylivka village), the mass grave of the Red Army soldiers and the monument in honor of the soldiers-fellow villagers (Havrylivka Persha village), the mass grave in honor of the Red Army soldiers (Zolota Balka village). There are also 2 archaeological sites within the hromada: Zolotobalkivske settlement (II century BC - II century AD) (Zolota Balka village) and Havrylivka settlement (III millennium BC – II millennium AD) (Havrylivka village). Also, within the hromada, namely, near the village of Novooleksandrivka, there are the remains of the palace of the Falz-Fein family, which is a potentially attractive tourist attraction in the hromada. The Novooleksandrivska hromada has a great tourist potential for attracting tourists
Tourist routes that run through the territory of the hromada	Missing

Novooleksandrivska hromada

TOURISM AND CULTURAL HERITAGE MAP



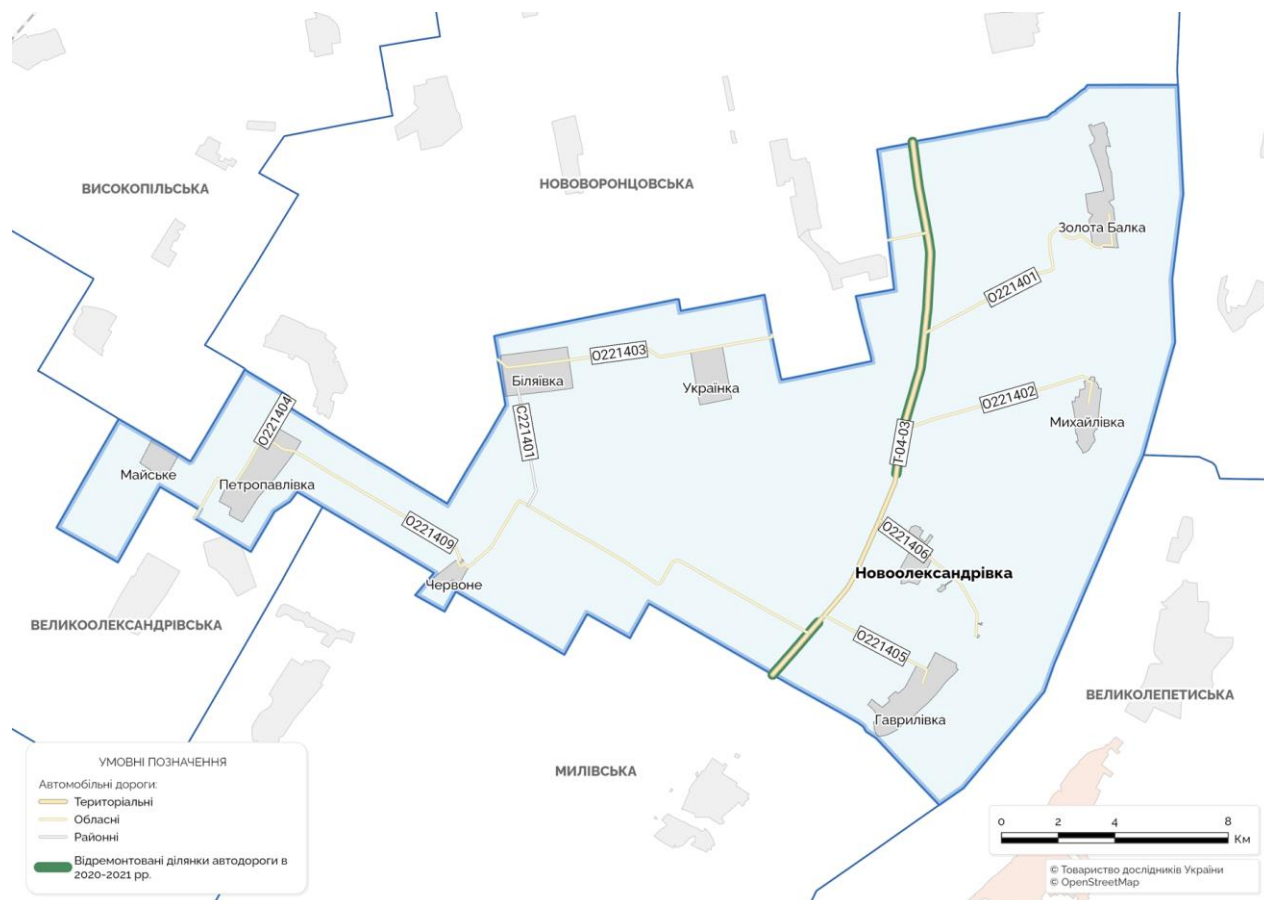
TRANSPORTATION INFRASTRUCTURE: 2021



Novooleksandrivska hromada

Brief description of the road network	The total length of roads of state and local importance in the hromada is about 140 km, thus the density of roads in the hromada is 0.343 km/sq. km (average for the oblast). The roads of regional (72.9%) and territorial significance (21.4%) have the longest length within the hromada. During 2020-2021, 33.39 km of roads of state and local importance were repaired in the hromada, which is 23.8% of their total length in the hromada
Brief description of the availability of bus passenger transportation in hromada	Three out of nine (33%) settlements in the hromada have regular bus service (including the center of the hromada), which accounts for 53% of the population of the hromada. Two intra-regional bus routes and two transit routes from Kherson pass through the territory of the hromada.

Novooleksandrivska hromada TRANSPORT NETWORK MAP



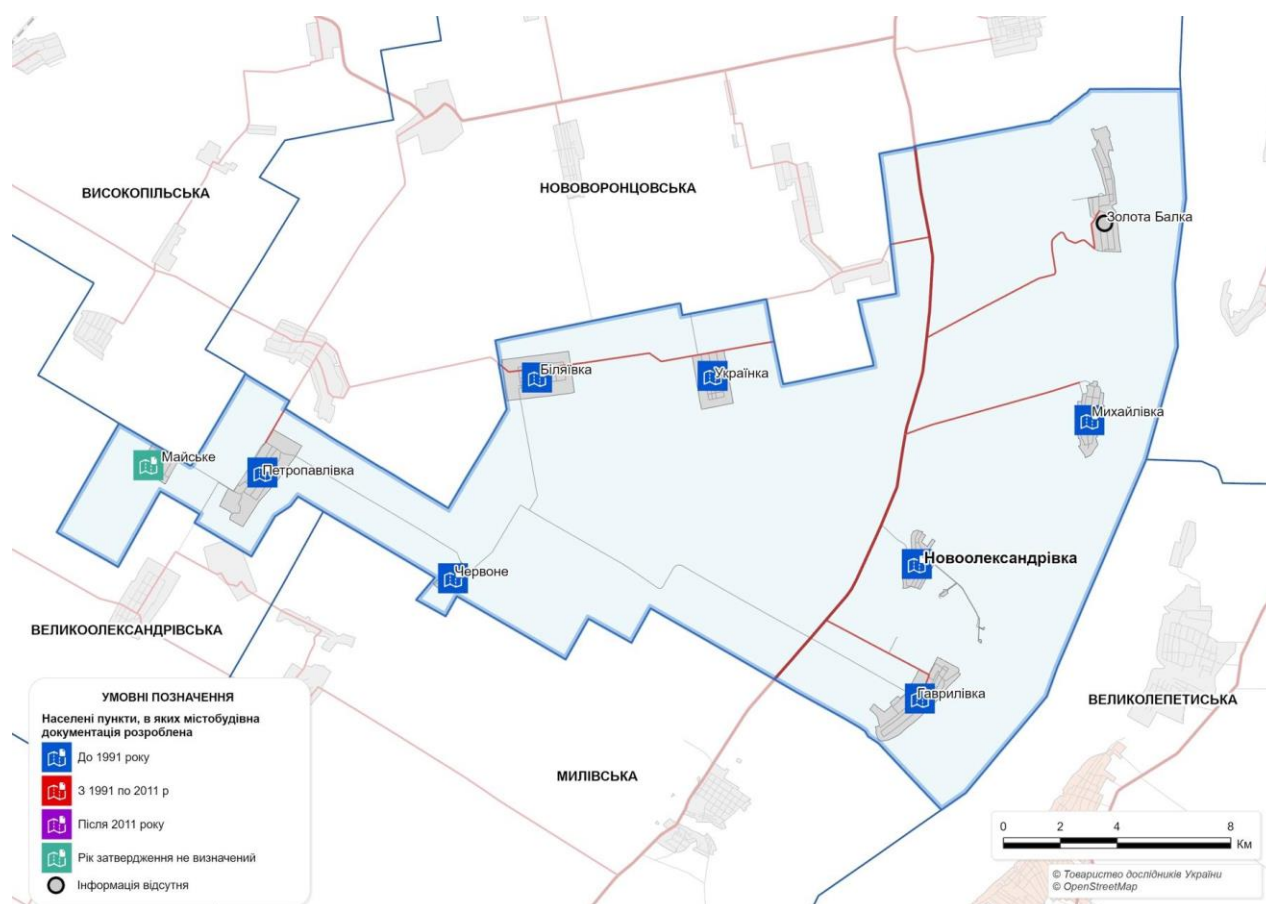
SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE TERRITORY: 2021



Novooleksandrivska hromada

Current state of approval of urban planning documentation (UDP) in hromada	The Novooleksandrivska hromada includes 9 settlements. 7 settlements of the hromada have plot plans approved in the period of the XXth century – 1991 yr. Materials of the plot plans (basic drawings) are available for public access (http://novooleksandrivska.gromada.org.ua/news/1617608238/). The master plan of Novooleksandrivka dated 2017 is publicly available (http://novooleksandrivska.gromada.org.ua/news/1617608238/). There is no zoning scheme for the territory. Textual materials and other graphic materials are not available.
Evaluation of the approved UDP in hromada	7 settlements of the hromada have a plot plan approved in the period of the XXth century. 7 out of 9 settlements have materials of plot plans (main drawings) available for public access. The main drawing of the plot plan and Novooleksandrivka village is available in the public domain. Two settlements in the territorial community have urban planning conditions and restrictions approved after 2011.
Brief description of the housing stock	The total estimated area of residential premises in the hromada is 184.8 thousand square meters, the total provision of housing in the hromada is 31.1 square meters per person. The estimated number of apartments/residential estates is 3144 units, the provision of apartments/residential estates per 1 person in the hromada is 0.53. 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 10 villages with a population of 6799 thousand people. The total area of built-up territories within the hromada is 14.35 square kilometers, and the area of settlements is 19.529 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 a fixed level

Novooleksandrivska hromada SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT MAP



CONSEQUENCES OF THE WAR AND POST-WAR DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY



Novooleksandrivska hromada

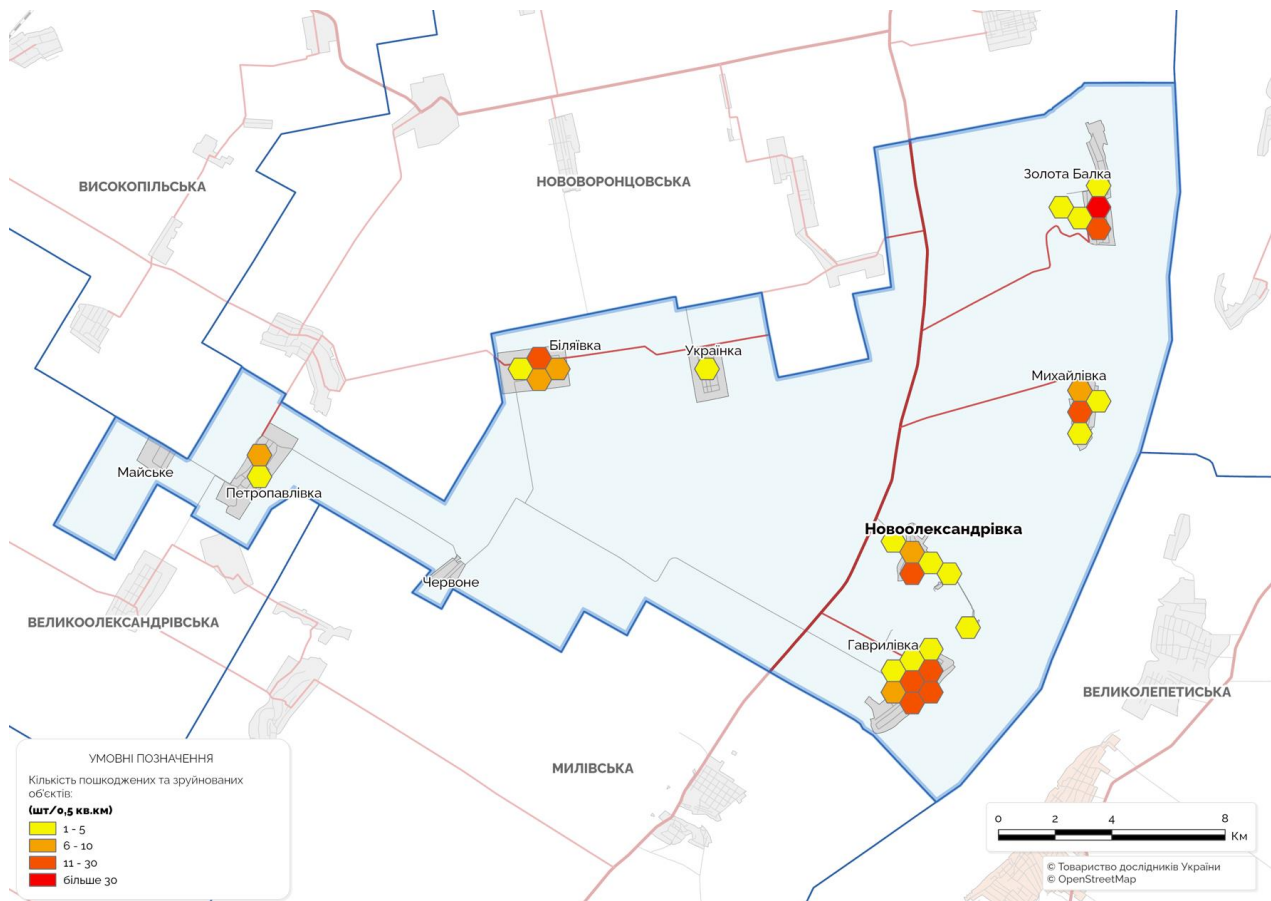
Period of temporary occupation by Russian troops	Novooleksandrivska hromada was under occupation from March 05 to October 06, 2022. Since October 06, 2022, the entire territory of the Novooleksandrivska hromada has been classified as the territory of possible hostilities, and since May 01, 2023, Novooleksandrivka, Havrylivka, Mykhailivka, Zolota Balka villages have been classified as active hostilities due to the escalation of hostilities, where state electronic information resources operate.
Consequences of the military invasion of Russia	Russia's military aggression against Ukraine within the Novooleksandrivka settlement hromada caused large-scale destruction of housing and infrastructure, and resulted in human casualties and social losses. The war has led to massive displacement and population decline, distortion of the age structure of the population, and the complete or partial depopulation of settlements. The dynamics of damage within the Novooleksandrivska hromada is very negative. As of September 2023, a total of 339 damaged objects were recorded in the hromada in 7 and 9 settlements of the hromada, which amounted to about 2.5% of the total number of registered damages in the de-occupied territories of that period. And as of January 2025, the scale of damage was determined by significantly increased indicators: a total of 1540 damaged objects were recorded in the hromada in 8 out of 9 settlements of the hromada. As of 01.01.2025, destruction was recorded in all settlements, except for Mayske village. 1490 private households, 9 apartment buildings and 50 objects of communal, social and industrial infrastructure were damaged. These include healthcare facilities, educational network, culture and tourism, energy and water supply, administrative buildings, etc. In particular, 8 primary and secondary health care facilities, 9 educational institutions, 11 cultural and tourism institutions, a social protection institution and numerous outbuildings were damaged. The majority of the damage - 99.4% - was caused by ammunition, 0.6% - by rockets. The most affected settlements were Zolota Balka (almost 34% of all damaged objects in the hromada), Havrylivka (almost 30%), Novooleksandrivka, and Mykhaylivka. A slightly smaller part of the damaged objects is concentrated in the village of Bilyaivka. In total, these 5 settlements account for 96% of the damaged facilities in the hromada. In each settlement, village cultural centers or clubs were destroyed or damaged, including Zolotobalkivskyi, Havrylivka, Mykhailivka, Novooleksandrivka, Bilyaivka, and Petropavlivka village cultural centers.

Among the damaged educational institutions are the pre-school and general secondary education institution in Zolota Balka village, Bilyayivka educational complex, Havrylivka, Mykhailivka, Novooleksandrivka lyceums, Petropalivka primary school. Medical and obstetric stations and primary health care centers in all settlements of the community have been damaged. In the village of Zolota Balka, the inpatient ward of a nursing home has been damaged. In all starosta districts, administrative buildings of the starosta have been damaged. In the territory of the Novooleksandrivska community, strategically important objects—transformer substations—were damaged as a result of ammunition strikes.

If we analyze the concentration of damage (on average, in the settlements that suffered destruction, it amounts to 17 objects per 100 people of the existing population as of September 1, 2023), the largest scale of damage was in such settlements as Gavriliivka (52 damaged objects/100 people), Zolota Balka (25 damaged objects/100 people), Bilyayivka and Mykhailivka (19 and 16 damaged objects/100 people).

Overall, the consequences of the war include not only the destruction and damage to infrastructure, production facilities, and public institutions, but also, above all, the loss of human capital. The population as a whole decreased by 66% by September 2023, and in January 2025, it was already 1,256 people, which is only 21.5% of the pre-war population. Only the village of Petropavlivka retained 60%–55% of its pre-war population as of September 2023 and January 2025. The average population of settlements in the community decreased threefold in 2023 compared to the pre-war period, from 648 to 220 people on average per settlement, and in 2025 it was already about 160 people. The age structure is also significantly distorted: on average, children and adolescents account for 8% of the community, the working-age population accounts for 45%, and people above working age account for 47%. All of this is indicative of direct losses in human capital, as well as demographic losses from military operations, which are still difficult to fully assess. This will pose a threat primarily to post-war reconstruction and recovery. In some settlements of the Novooleksandrivska community, despite the large-scale destruction and difficult security situation, there was a small demographic increase of 4–7% between April and September 2023 (in the settlements of Ukrainka, Chervone, and Bilyayivka).

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



Postwar recovery	Immediately after the de-occupation of the hromada, the restoration of critical infrastructure began: power grids, roads, railways, gas supply, water supply, mobile and Internet communications. In total, 3 reconstruction projects have been launched in the hromada with a total investment of UAH 112 million in the water, sanitation, and waste management sectors. In particular, to overcome the consequences of the destruction of the Kakhovka Hydroelectric Power Plant and restore water supply, the construction of eight artesian wells to provide water supply within the Novooleksandrivska hromada (Mykhailivka, Zolota Balka, Havrylivka, Novooleksandrivka) was envisaged and partially implemented. The list of urgent measures also includes the restoration of health care facilities, the restoration and reconstruction of the network of educational institutions, and the provision of at least temporary housing for those who have lost it. In particular, these measures include - major repairs of the Havrylivka, Novooleksandrivka, Mykhailivka, Zolotobalkivka village culture centers and construction of the Bilyayivka village culture center of the Center for Culture and Leisure; - overhaul of the municipal institution “Territorial Center for the Provision of Social Services”; - construction, major repairs (reconstruction) of residential buildings on the territory of the hromada villages; - major repairs of buildings and arrangement of shelters at Bilyaivka, Zolotobalkivske, Novooleksandrivka, Mykhailivka, and Havrylivka lyceums; - major repairs and arrangement of shelters for Havrylivka and Zolotobalky pre-schools, arrangement of shelters on the territory of Mykhailivka pre-school; - overhaul and reconstruction of damaged paramedic and obstetric stations and primary health care outpatient clinics in the villages of Havrylivka, Zolota Balka, Novooleksandrivka, Mykhailivka, Bilyayivka, Ukrainka, Petropavlivka, Chervone; - reconstruction of the former municipal institution “Ivan Bereznyi Children's Health Camp” and the Novooleksandrivka Gastroenterology Children's Sanatorium. The long-term post-war development strategy should include: 1) preservation and restoration of human potential, return of people who went 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;
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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none">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

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

Edited by Pavlo Ostapenko and Daria Malchykova

Atlas

Signed for printing 30.12.2025 Format 60x90/8
Avenir Next headset.
Imprint size 4.65. Edition 100 copies

Performer and manufacturer
Kherson State University.
Certificate of the publishing entity KhS №69 dated December 10, 2010.
27 Universytetska St., Kherson, Ukraine, 73000, tel. (0552) 32-67-65



ГІС-портал
Херсонської
області



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