



Chornobaivska

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 – Chornobaivka 2025



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C55**

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Atlas of conditions and resources of the pre-war development and post-war reconstruction of the Chornobaivska 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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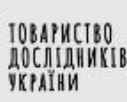
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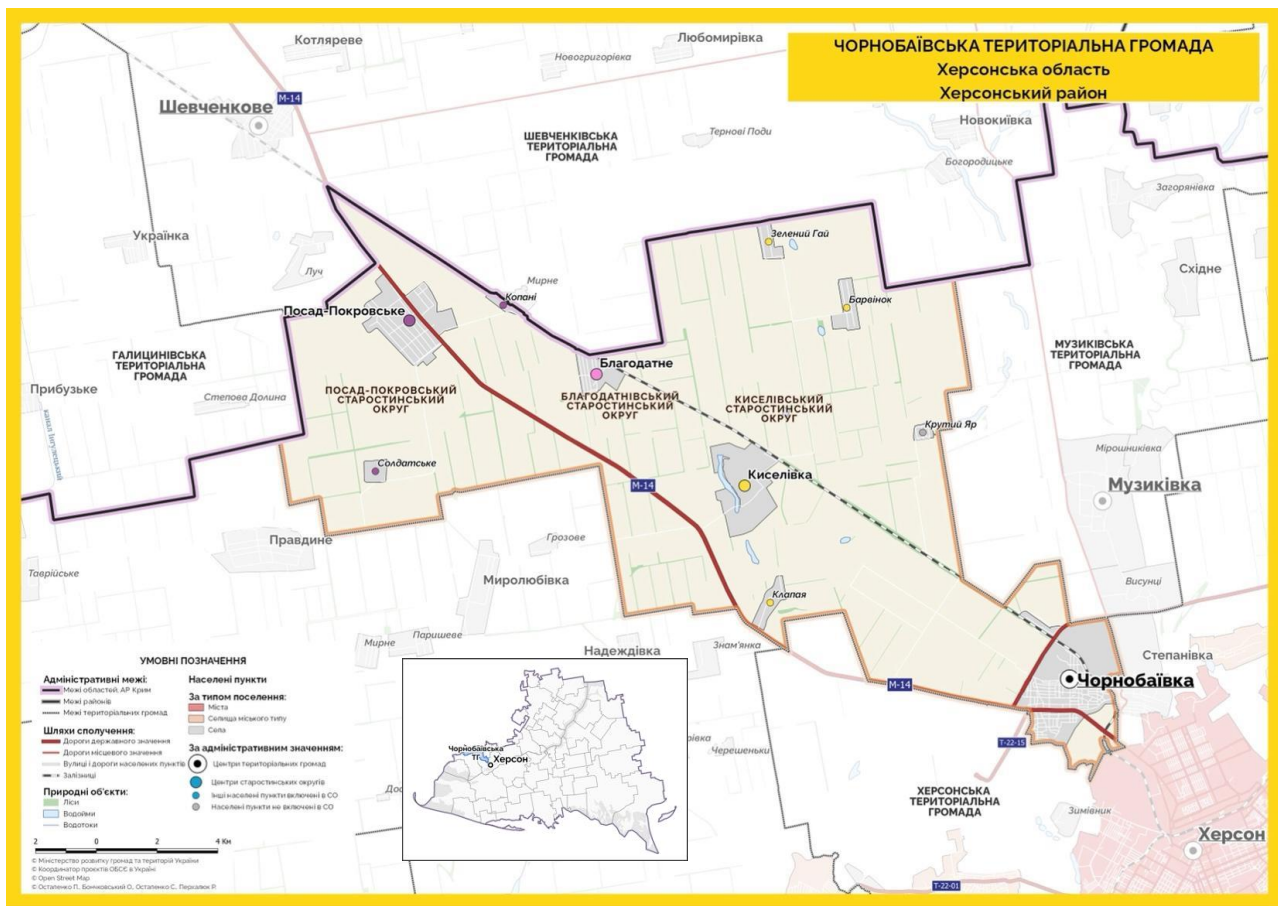
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ГЕОІНФОРМАЦІЙНИЙ
ПОРТАЛ
ХЕРСОНСЬКОЇ ОБЛАСТІ

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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	Chornobaivska
Type of hromada	rural hromada
Oblast	Kherson
Rayon	Kherson
Area (square kilometers)	241,9
Number of starosta districts	3
Number of cities	0
Number of settlements	0
Number of villages	10
Population (2021, thousand people)	14,78
Number of IDPs (01.01.2024)	1 322
Population, including IDPs (01.01.2024)	9 868
Hromada population density (persons/square kilometer)	61,1
Average population growth 2001-2021 (%)	-8,2
Working age population (persons, as of 01.01.2022)	8839
Population over working age (persons, as of 01.01.2022)	3380
Population under the working age (persons, as of 01/01/2022)	2558
Hromada budget (2021, general fund excluding intergovernmental transfers, UAH million)	131,29
Hromada tax capacity index	0,26
Basic grant to the hromada (UAH thousand)	18 619,00
Reverse subsidy to the hromada (UAH thousand)	0
Number of Administrative service centers in the hromada	1 (including 3 Remote Workstations for Administrative service centers administrators)

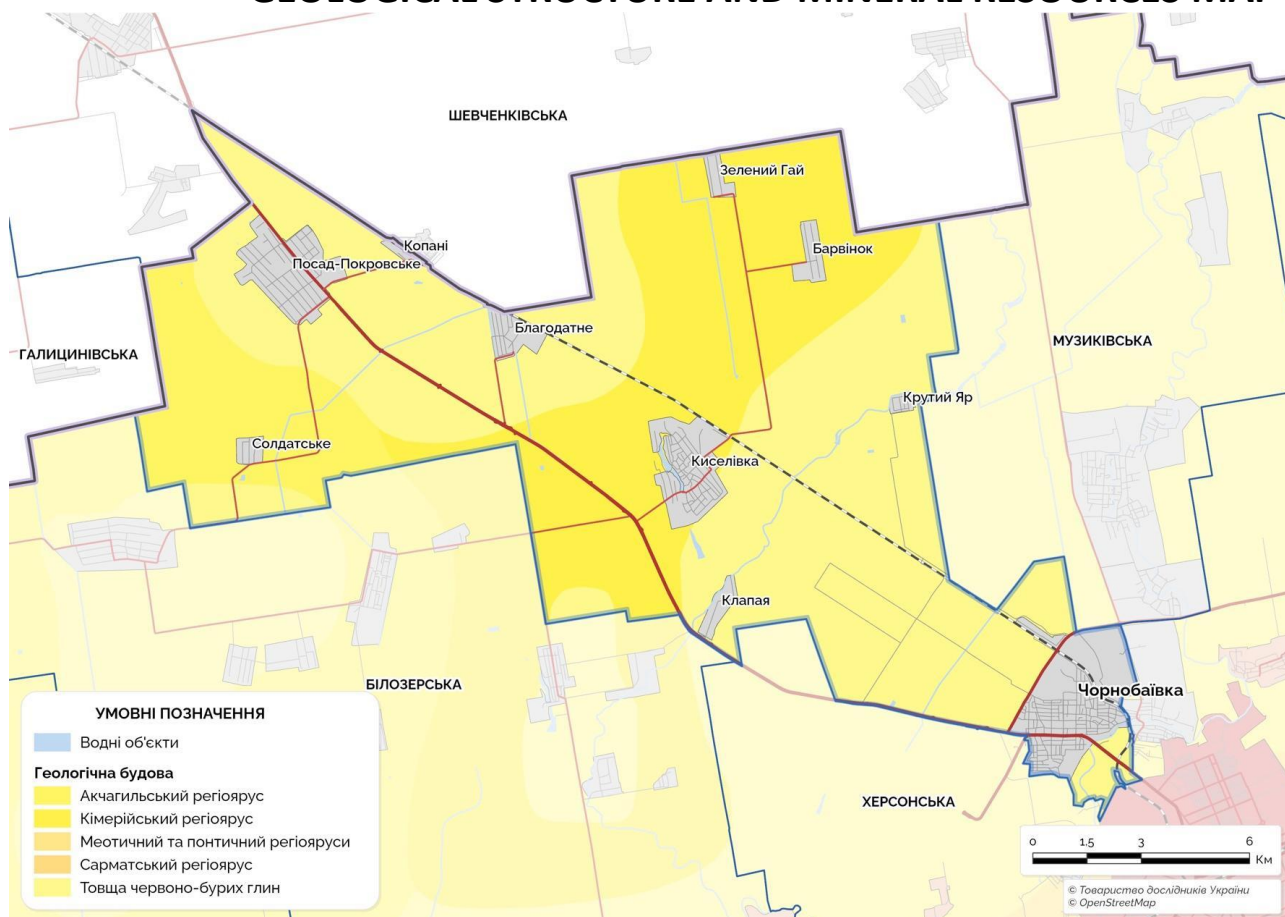
GEOLOGY

Chornobaivska 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

Chornobaivska hromada GEOLOGICAL STRUCTURE AND MINERAL RESOURCES MAP



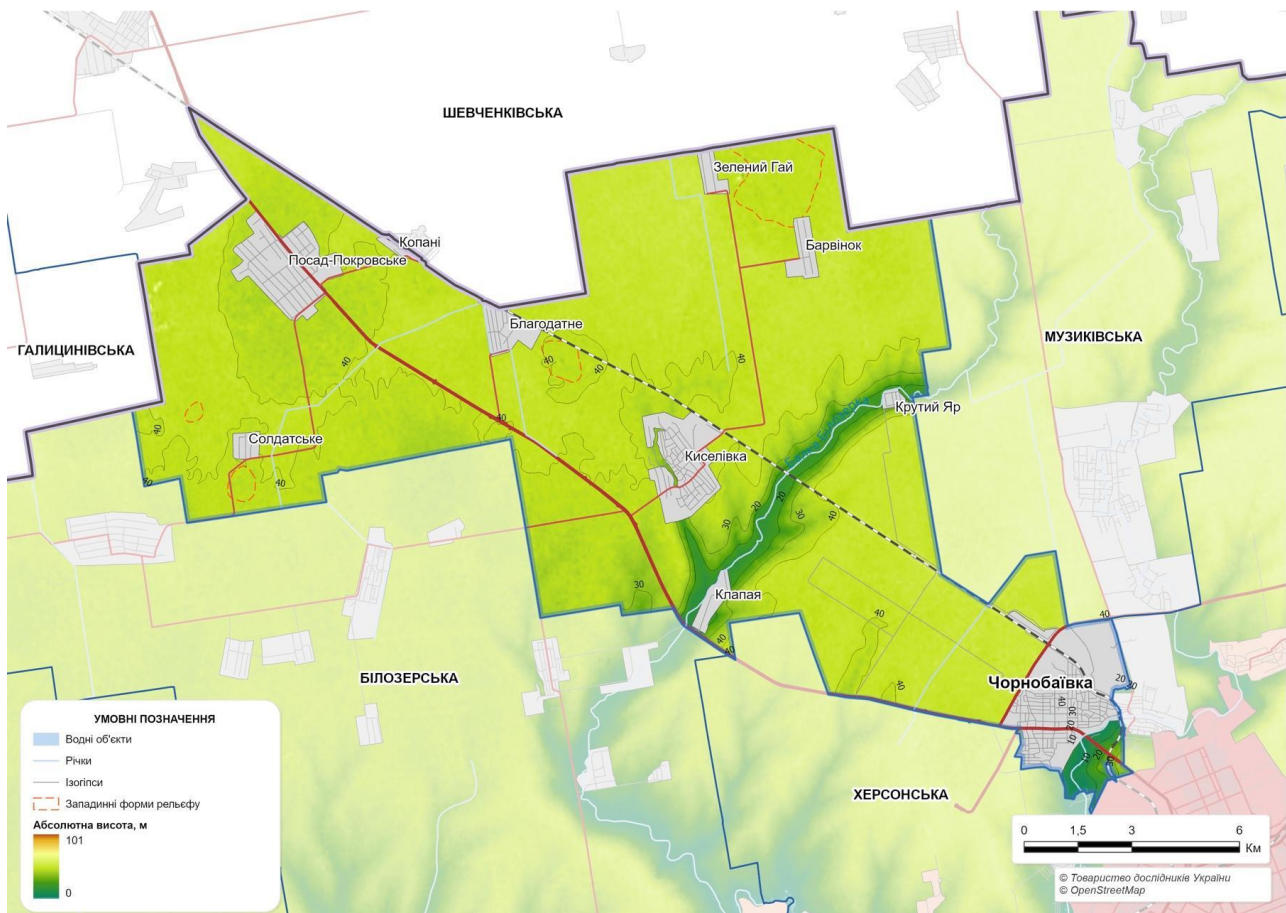
GEOMORPHOLOGY



Chornobaivska hromada

Average height, m	38,7
Minimum height, m	2
Maximum height, m	53
Height amplitude, m	51
Flat area (%)	94,39
Very gentle slopes (%)	5,39
Gentle slopes (%)	0,20
Slightly downhill slopes (%)	0,01
Downhill slopes (10%)	0,00
Strongly sloping slopes (%)	0,00
Average vertical disaggregation (m/km²)	9,3
Average slope steepness (°)	0,53
Average horizontal disaggregation (km/km²)	0,29
Geomorphological map (brief description in the context of hromada)	The hromada is located predominantly within the Bug–Dnipro loess plain, which, in terms of its origin, is a structurally-denudational sub-horizontal flat plain formed on the Neogene deposits. In the high flat watersheds in the northwestern part of the hromada, a depression-type relief is developed, represented by pods, pod-like depressions, and steppe saucers, with a total area of 1,773.1 hectares (7% of the hromada’s territory). A branched, deep (up to 20–30 m) gully named Bilozerka crosses the hromada, with numerous small offshoots in the form of hollows. Near the village of Chornobaivka lies the valley of the intermittent Verevchyna River, with a depth of 25–30 m.
Hypsometric map (brief description in the context of hromada)	Average height within the hromada: 38,7 m. Maximum height: 53 m (eastern outskirts of Zelenyi Hai village). Minimum height: 2 m (southern outskirts of Chornobaivka village). Amplitude of heights: 51 m
Map of slopes (brief description by hromada)	The territory of the hromada is characterized by a predominantly flat terrain: 94.4% of the hromada's area is flat, and the remaining 5.6% is slopes. The largest areas are occupied by very gentle slopes (1-3°) - 5.4%; fewer gentle slopes (3-5°) - 0.2%. Slightly sloping and falling slopes (steeper than 5°) are found in the ravine and gully network (in particular, in the Bilozerka gully)

Chornobaivska hromada PHYSICAL MAP



CLIMATIC CONDITIONS

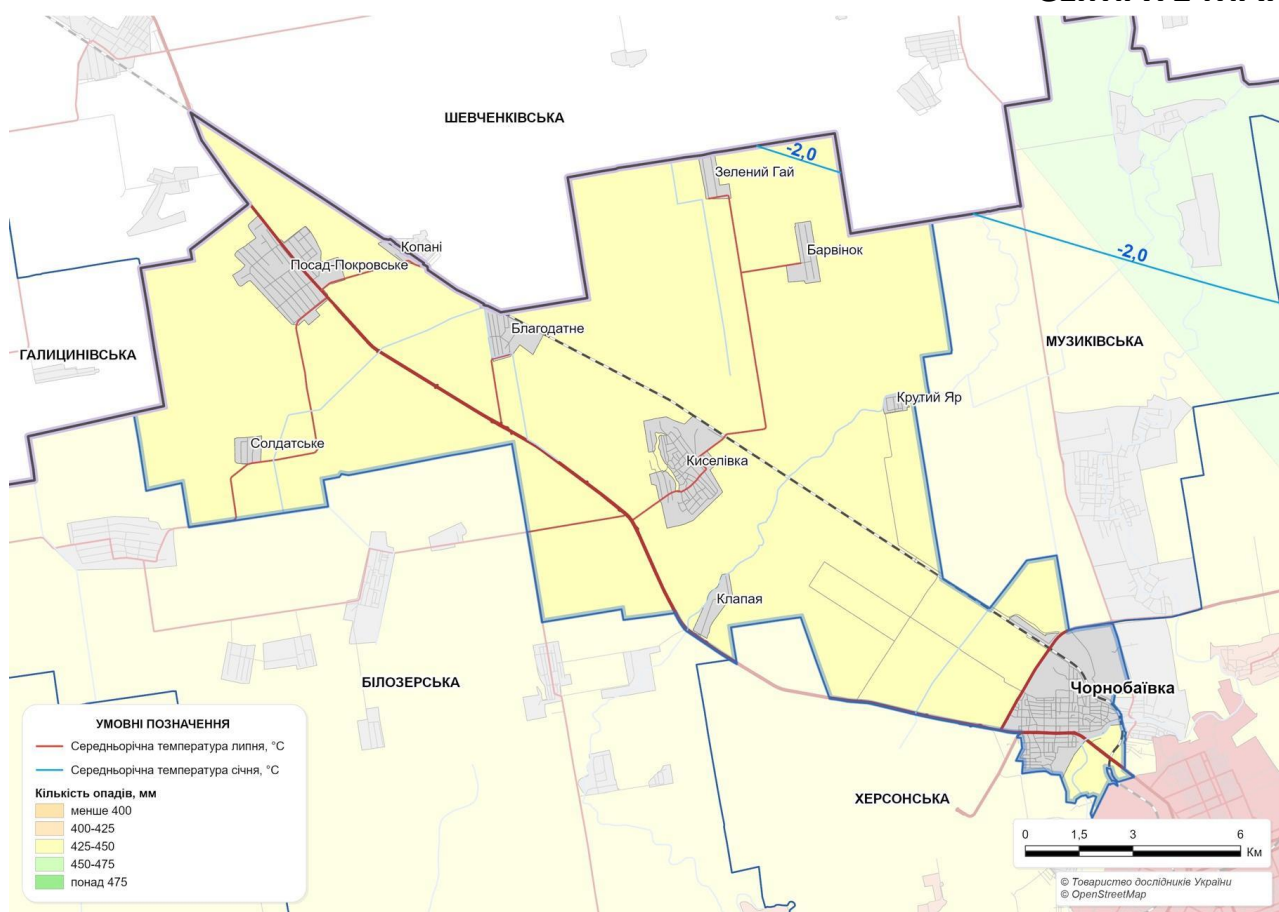
Chornobaivska hromada



Brief description of the climatic conditions of the hromada

Average annual temperature: +10.2°C. Average temperature in January: -1,9...-2,0°C. Average July temperature: +22.8°C. Average annual rainfall: 440 mm. The hromada is located in a very arid, moderately hot agroclimatic zone with mild winters.

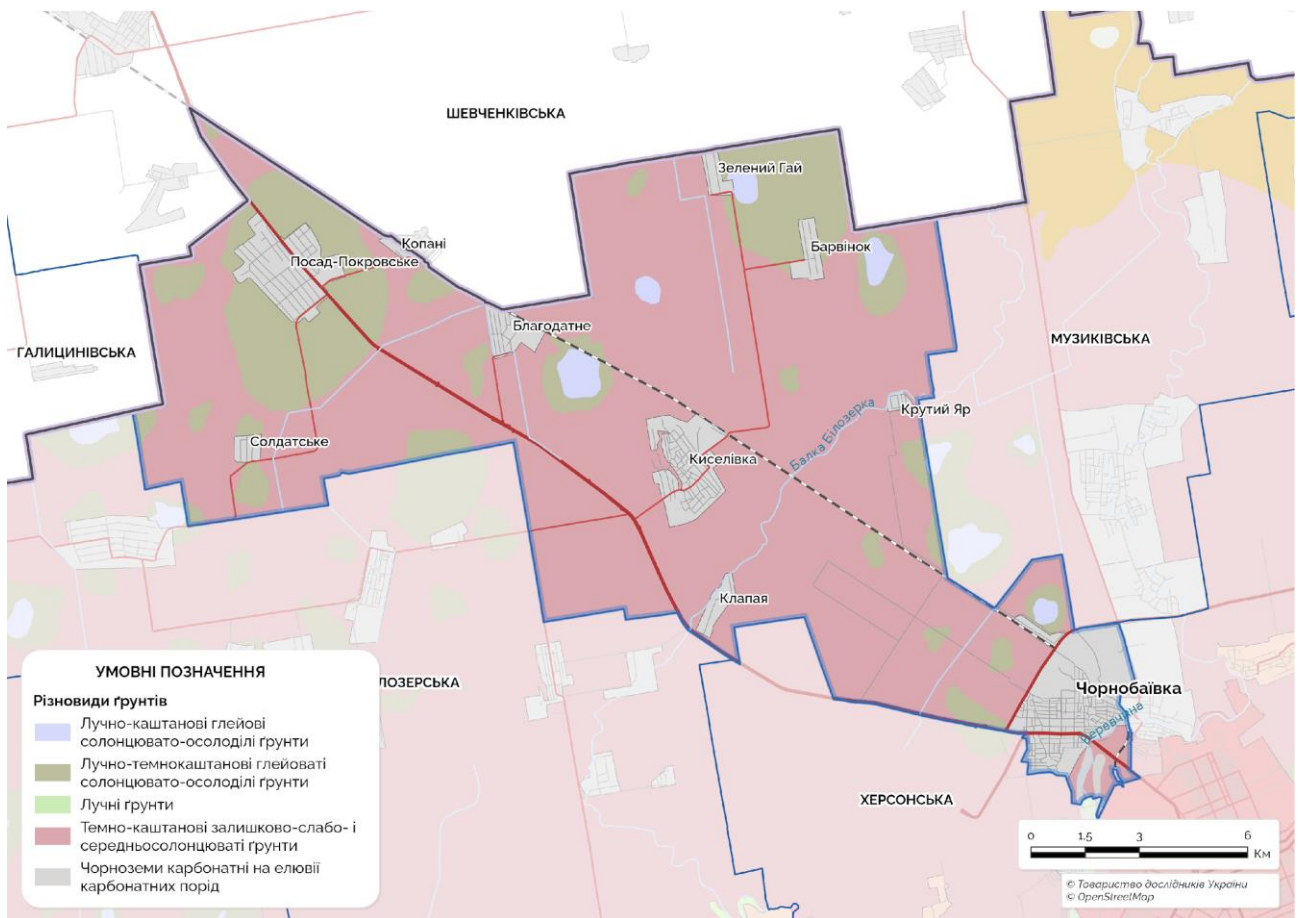
Chornobaivska hromada CLIMATE MAP



Chornobaivska hromada

Brief description of the vegetation cover of the hromada	The vegetation cover of the hromada is represented by: agrophytocenoses in place of forbs–fescue–feather grass steppes and degraded meadows of steppe depressions (193.88 km²; 80.11% of the hromada area); southern xerophytic steppes dominated by Ukrainian feather grass, with the participation of hairy aster and yarrow tansy, combined with true and degraded meadows of steppe depressions dominated by couch grass, meadow brome, narrowleaf bluegrass, early sedge, and others (17.04 km²; 7.04%); windbreaks composed of black locust, sessile oak, green ash, boxelder maple, Norway maple, and others (11.7 km²; 4.83%); 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 (0.94 km²; 0.39%).
Brief description of the soil cover of the hromada	The soil cover of the hromada is represented by: dark kastanozems soils with residual weak to moderate solonetz features (189.2 km²; 78.15% of the hromada area); meadow–dark kastanozems gley soils with solonetz and solod features (48.7 km²; 20.12%); meadow– kastanozems gley soils with solonetz and solod features (3.6 km²; 1.47%); carbonate chernozems on eluvium of carbonate rocks (0.6 km²; 0.26%).

Chornobaivska hromada SOIL COVER MAP



LANDSCAPES AND VEGETATION

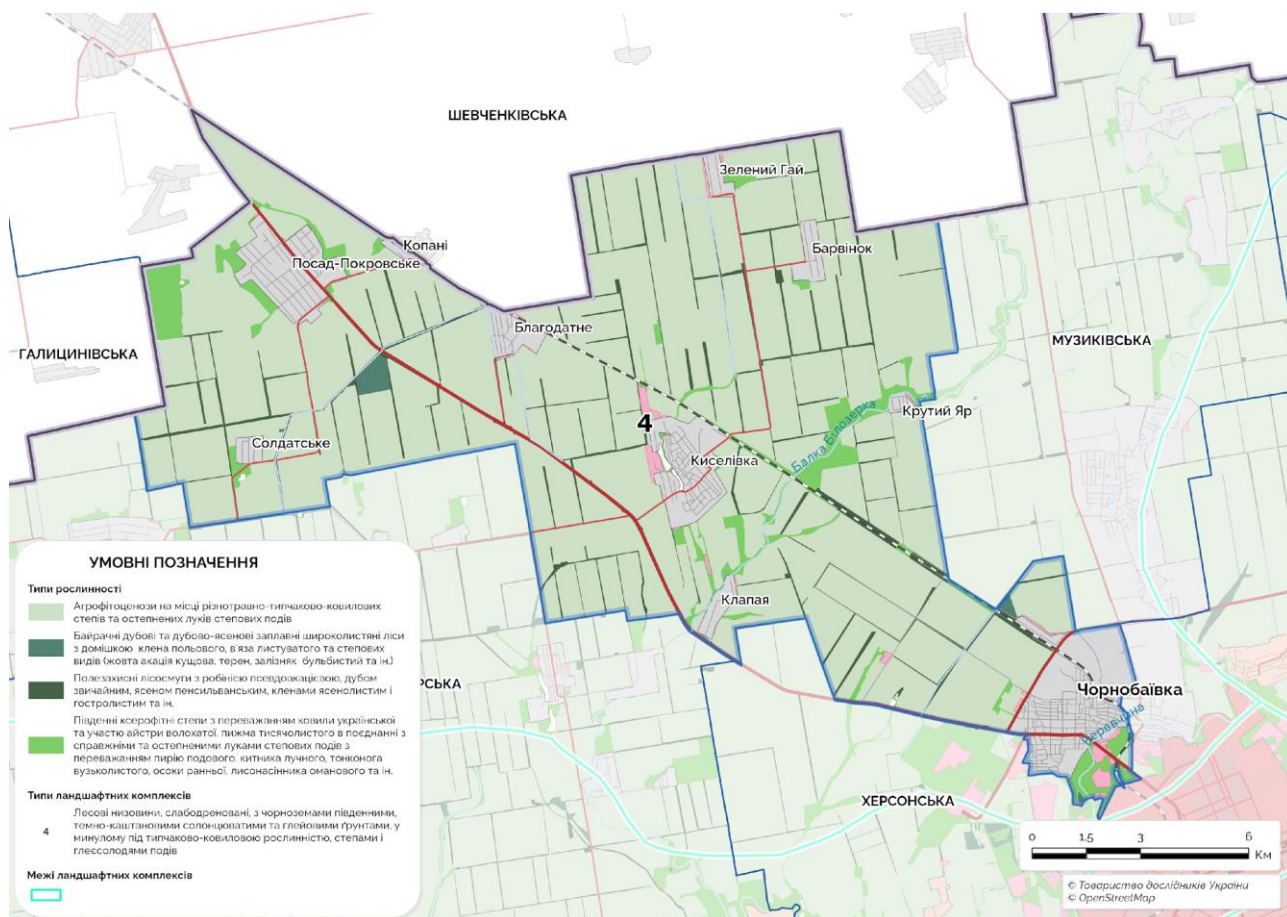
Chornobaivska hromada



Brief description of the landscape structure of the hromada

The landscape structure of the hromada is represented by loess lowlands with poor drainage, composed of southern chernozems, dark kastanozems solonetz and gley soils, formerly covered with fescue–feather grass vegetation, steppes, and gley–solod soils of depressions (242.08 km²; 99.99% of the hromada area).

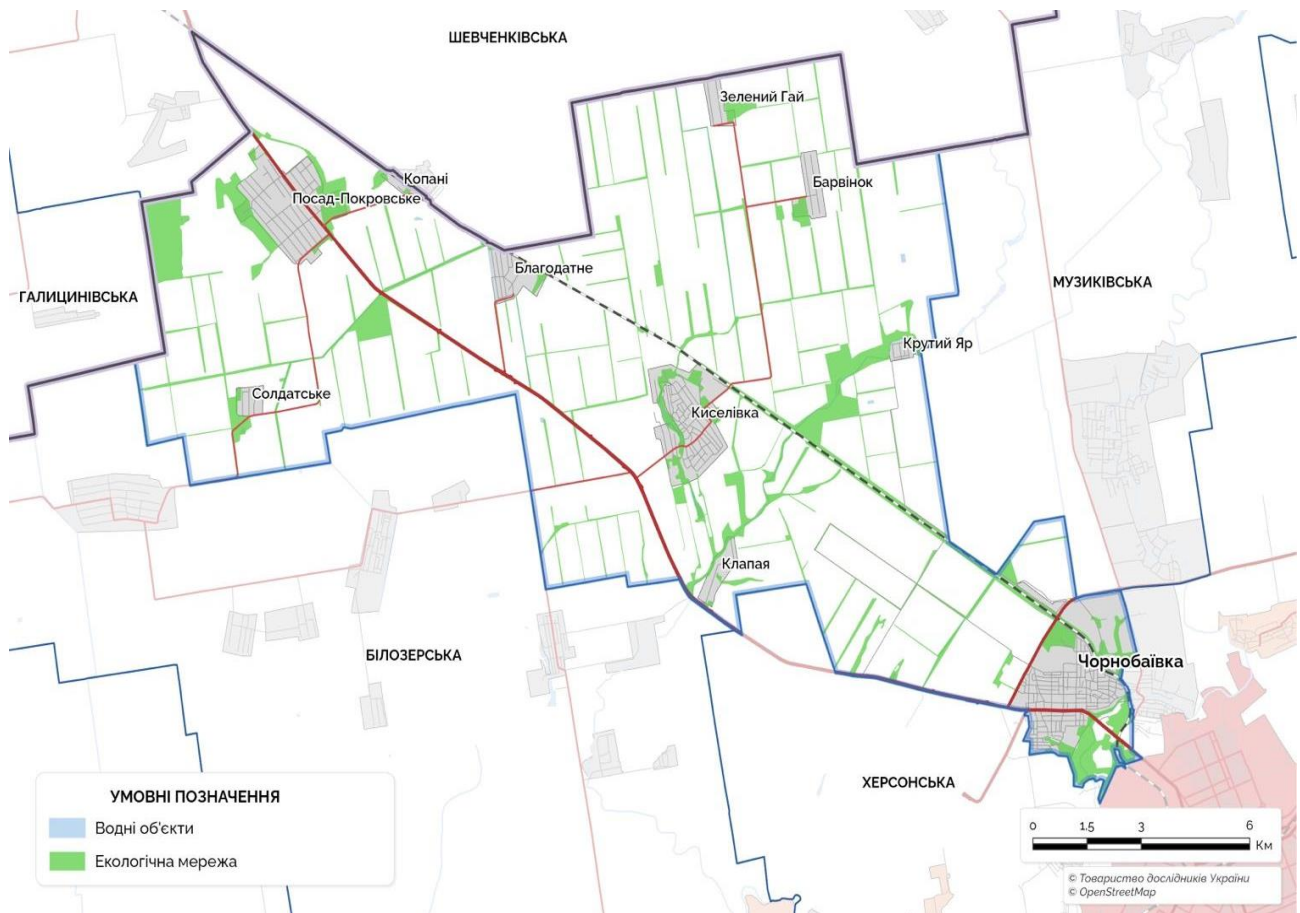
Chornobaivska hromada LANDSCAPE STRUCTURE MAP



Chornobaivska 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 total area of the ecological network of the hromada is 29.92 km² (12.37% of the hromada's total area). The ecological network within the hromada is represented by the following types of land cover: meadow–steppe areas (17.07 km²; 57.05% of the ecological network area); forest areas (0.94 km²; 3.14%); areas covered by windbreaks (11.7 km²; 39.1%); inland waters (0.21 km²; 0.7%). The ecological network within the hromada is composed of the following types of vegetation cover: southern xerophytic steppes dominated by Ukrainian feather grass with the participation of hairy aster and yarrow tansy, combined with true and degraded meadows of steppe depressions dominated by couch grass, meadow foxtail, narrowleaf bluegrass, early sedge, , and others (17.04 km²; 56.95%); windbreaks composed of black locust, sessile oak, green ash, boxelder maple, Norway maple, and others (11.7 km²; 39.1%); 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 (0.94 km²; 3.14%). The landscape structure of the ecological network of the hromada is represented by loess lowlands with poor drainage, composed of southern chernozems, dark kastanozems solonetz and gley soils, formerly covered with fescue–feather grass vegetation, steppes, and gley–solod soils of depressions (29.92 km²; 100% of the ecological network area).
Brief description of the ecological network	There are no Emerald Network sites (facilities) on the hromada's territory
Brief description of the sites (objects) of the Emerald Network of the hromada	Over the period from 2000 to 2020, the loss of forest plantations in the hromada amounted to 1 hectare. The hromada is dominated by moderately eroded soils (68% of the hromada area)
Brief description of the environmental situation, forest and land resources	There is no information on polluting enterprises in the local hromada

Chornobaivska hromada ECOLOGICAL NETWORK AND POLLUTION MAP



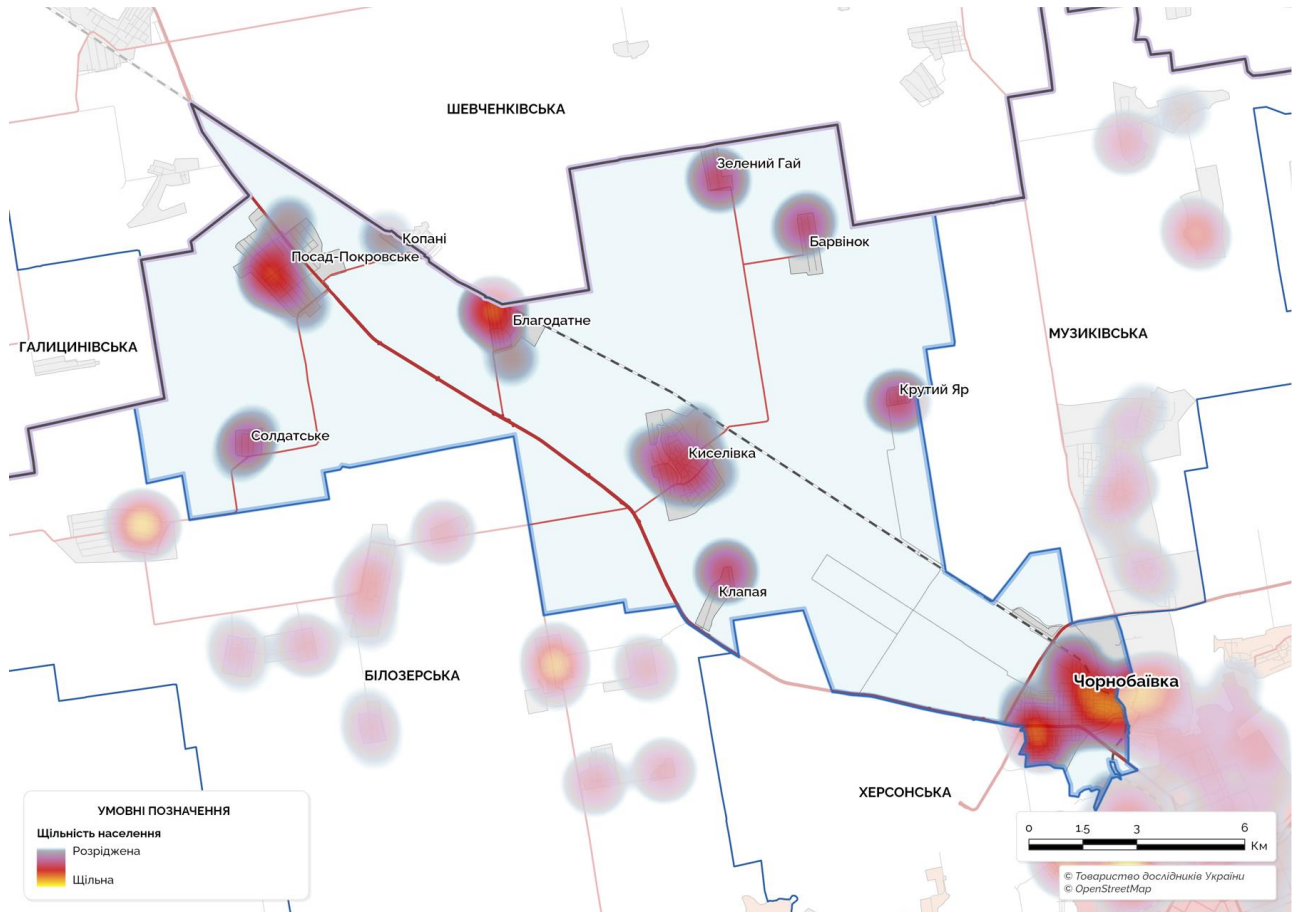
DEMOGRAPHY OF THE PRE-WAR PERIOD

Chornobaivska hromada



Brief description of the demographic potential	As of January 1, 2022, the population of the Chornobaivka hromada amounted to 14777 people living in 10 settlements. The administrative center, the village of Chornobaivka, which is the largest one in Kherson Oblast by population, was home to 57.3% of the hromada's population. The first three villages by population (Chornobaivka, Kyselivka and Posad-Pokrovske) accounted for 88.4% of the hromada's population. In general, the population of the hromada amounted to 3.3% of the population of Kherson district and slightly less than 1.5% of the population of Kherson oblast for the relevant period. At the beginning of 2022, the population density was 61 persons per square kilometer, and the density of settlements was 4 per 100 km². The average distance between settlements was 4.9 km, and the average population of a settlement was 1477 people. The share of people over the working age is 22.62%, which places the hromada in the group of territorial units with a low share of people of retirement age relative to the average regional parameter. The burden of this age group on persons of working age reaches 369 persons per 1000 persons of working age, which is lower than the average. The share of the younger group is 18% of the population, which places the hromada in the group of territorial units with an average indicator. Children form an average demographic burden of 287 per 1000 people of working age. The overall demographic burden is low in Kherson oblast and amounts to 656 people per 1000 people of working age
Ethnic structure and national artifacts in the hromada	Within the hromada there is an ethnic Roma community in the village of Chornobaivka

Chornobaivska hromada POPULATION DENSITY MAP



IMPACT OF THE WAR ON DEMOGRAPHIC POTENTIAL



Chornobaivska 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 Chornobaivska hromada caused a very strong population decline. The overall decrease amounted to almost 59% as of April 1, 2023 (of the population as of January 1, 2022). The highest rates were recorded in the villages of Kopani - 92% and Posad Pokrovske - 87%. The population decline in the village of Klapaya was lower than the hromada average - 31%.

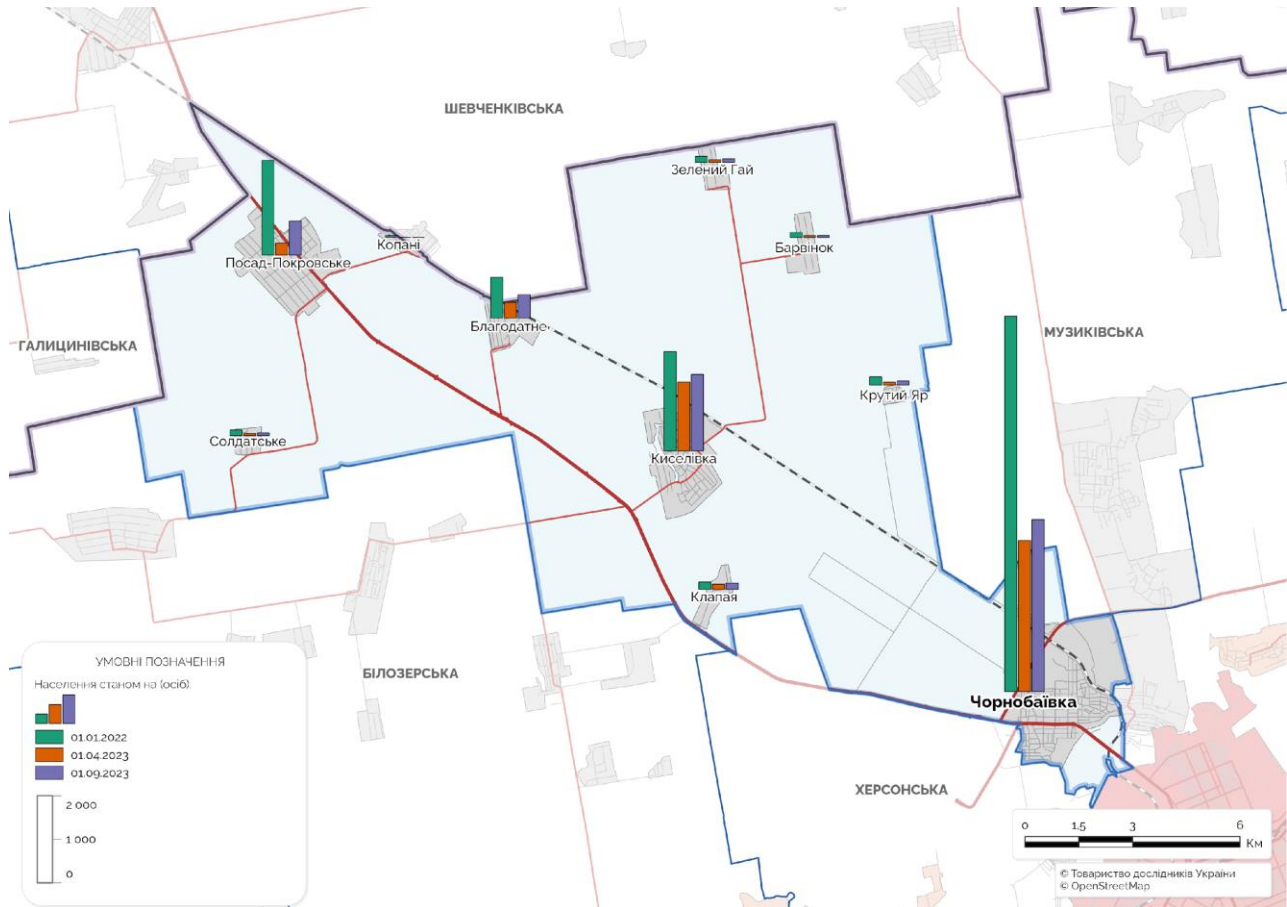
The hromada is characterized by a slow recovery of population. Thus, from April 1, 2023 to January 1, 2025, the population increased by 1335 people, or by 9% of the population as of the beginning of 2022. The total population as of January 1, 2025 amounted to 7358 people. This is only 49.8% of the population as of January 1, 2022. The village of Posad-Pokrovske (+22.4%) and the village of Blahodatne (+13.4%) demonstrate relatively high population growth rates for the selected period.

As in most liberated communities, the deformed age structure of the population remains a negative aspect, which has slightly improved since 2023. The share of pensioners reaches 30% of the population. Children under the age of 15 account for 11.7% of the hromada's population, which is a positive feature of the hromada compared to other liberated communities.

As of January 1, 2025, the population density was 30 people per km², and the density of settlements was 4 per 100 km². The average distance between settlements is 4.9 km, and the average population of a settlement is 735 people.

Chornobaivska hromada

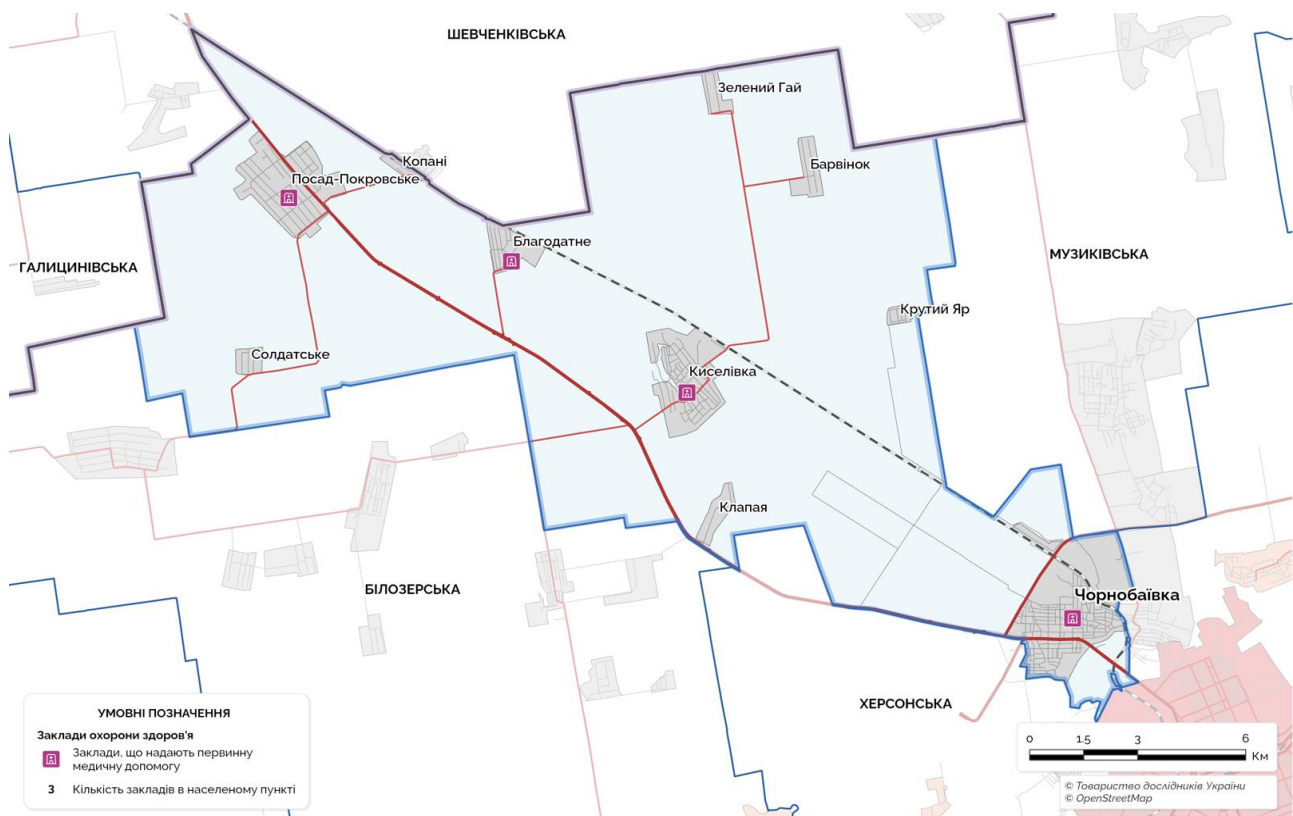
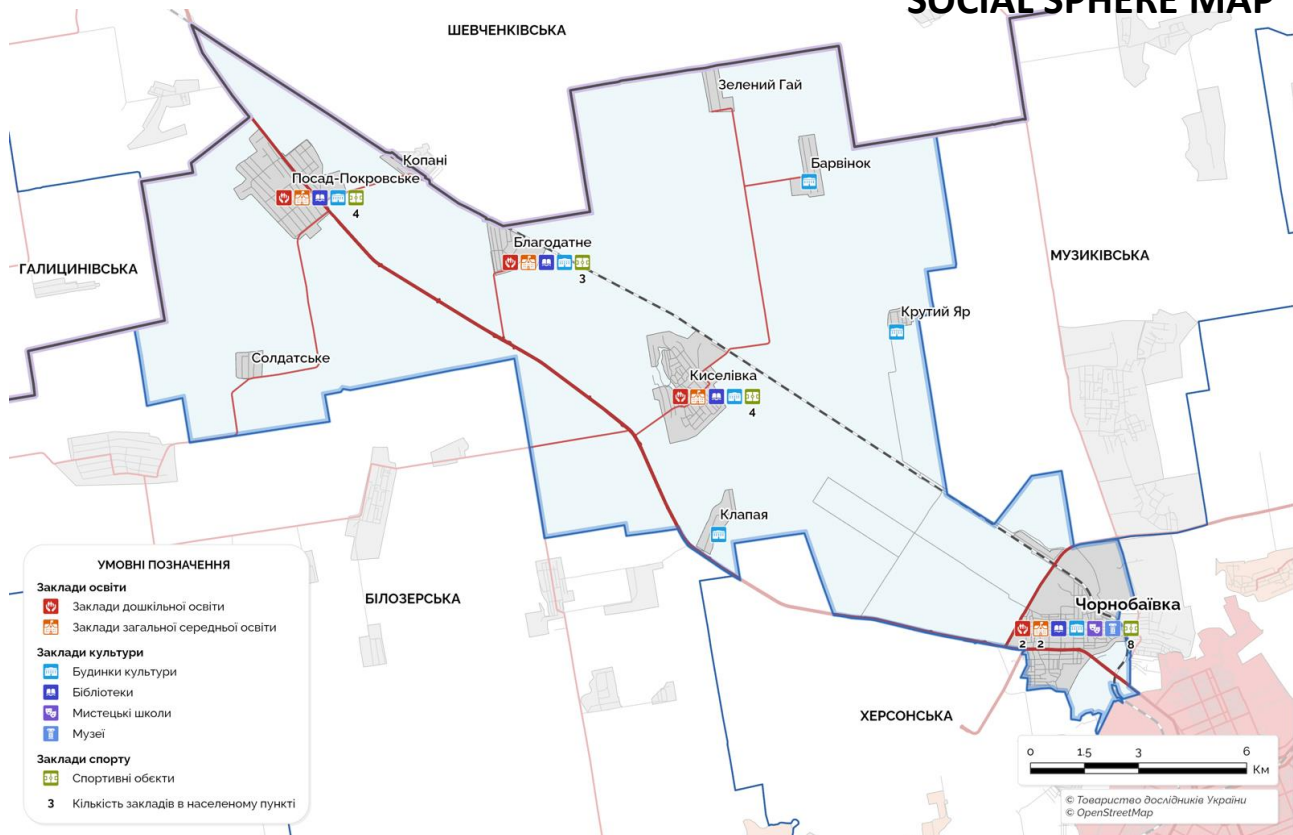
CHANGES IN THE DEMOGRAPHIC STRUCTURE OF THE POPULATION (2022–2023 yrs.) MAP



Chornobaivska hromada

Brief description of educational institutions	The network of educational institutions is represented by 4 pre-schools and 3 general secondary schools. 1 institution provides complete general secondary education, 2 - basic secondary education and a branch "Primary school". The largest institution has 456 students, the smallest one - 24. There are 869 pupils enrolled in the general secondary school and 94 teachers. The average class size in the hromada is 19.3 students per class (average class size) and varies from 24 to 5 in individual institutions. The workload per teacher in the hromada is 9.2 students.
Medical sphere	The healthcare sector of the hromada consists of 6 primary healthcare institutions: 3 outpatient clinics and 3 polyclinics, including 3 primary healthcare facilities registered in the <i>ehealth</i> system. Primary health care services are provided by 6 doctors with whom 11210 declarations have been concluded, which is 74.51% of the total population of the hromada
Brief description of the social protection sector	The hromada has a municipal institution "Center for Social Services". Social protection activities are implemented in the hromada through the social protection department of the Chornobaivka village council. After 2022, a modular town for internally displaced persons will be built for 336 people.
Brief description of the cultural sector	There are cultural institutions in the hromada: 6 clubs, 4 public libraries, 1 art school. The network of cultural institutions is optimal and, if fully operational, is able to meet the needs of the hromada's population in cultural services
Brief description of the sports sector	3 stadiums, 6 sports halls, 6 sports grounds, 1 gym, and other facilities for active sports

Chornobaivska hromada SOCIAL SPHERE MAP



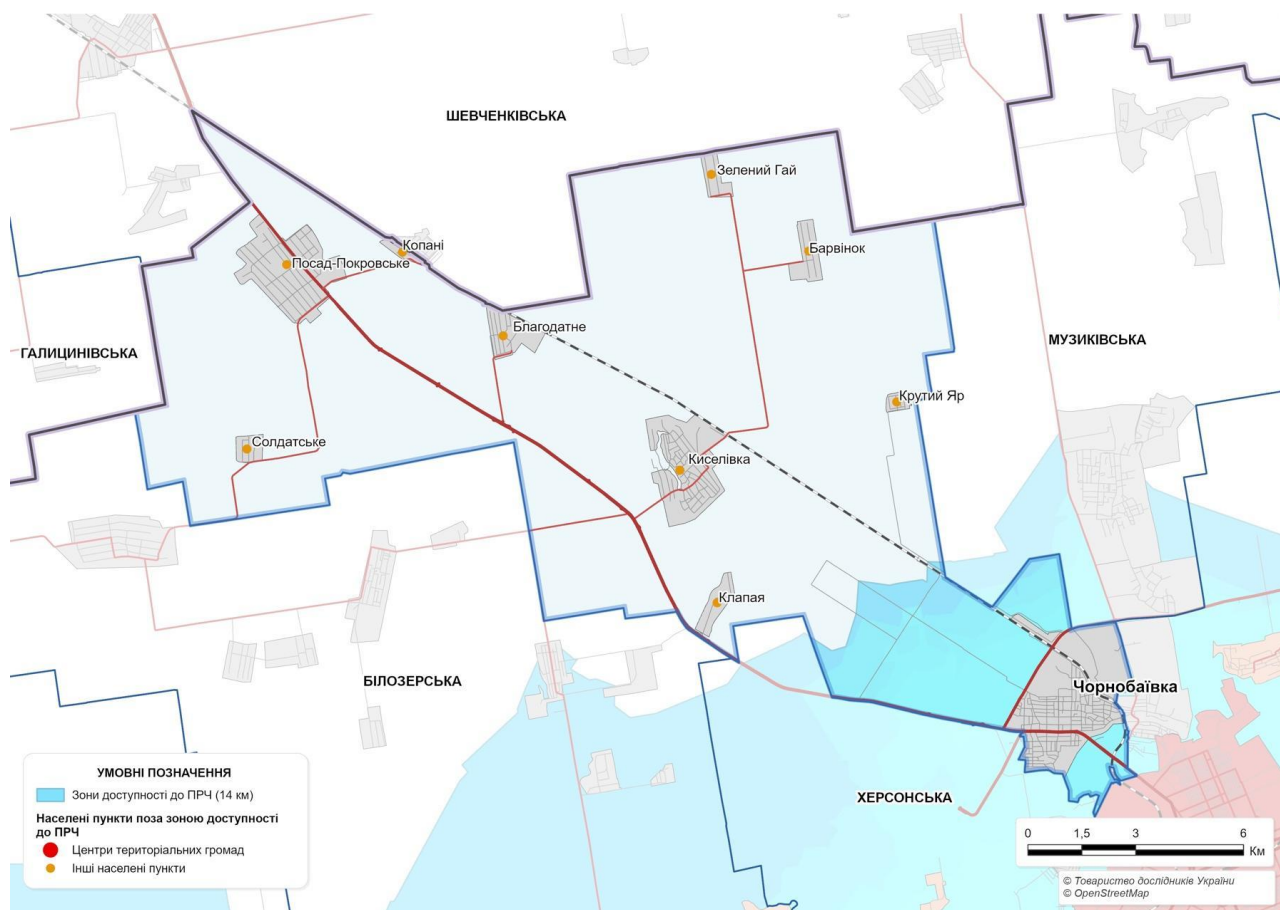
LIFE SAFETY INFRASTRUCTURE: 2021



Chornobaivska hromada

Brief description of fire safety in the hromada	The local fire protection service is organized on the territory of the hromada, which includes 1 fire and rescue unit and 1 local fire brigade. In general, 7 out of 10 settlements of the hromada are within 20 minutes' accessibility to fire and rescue units (FRU), 2.8% of the population of the hromada lives outside the 20-minute accessibility zone to the FRU
General level of technogenic safety of the hromada	The average level of organization of emergency response with a high potential for technogenic hazards in the hromada. The hromada primarily needs to partially increase the number of emergency response forces
Brief description of technogenic safety in the hromada	There are two emergency response units within the hromada. In total, there are 5 fire and explosion hazardous facilities on the territory of the hromada

Chornobaivska hromada EMERGENCY RESPONSE FORCES MAP



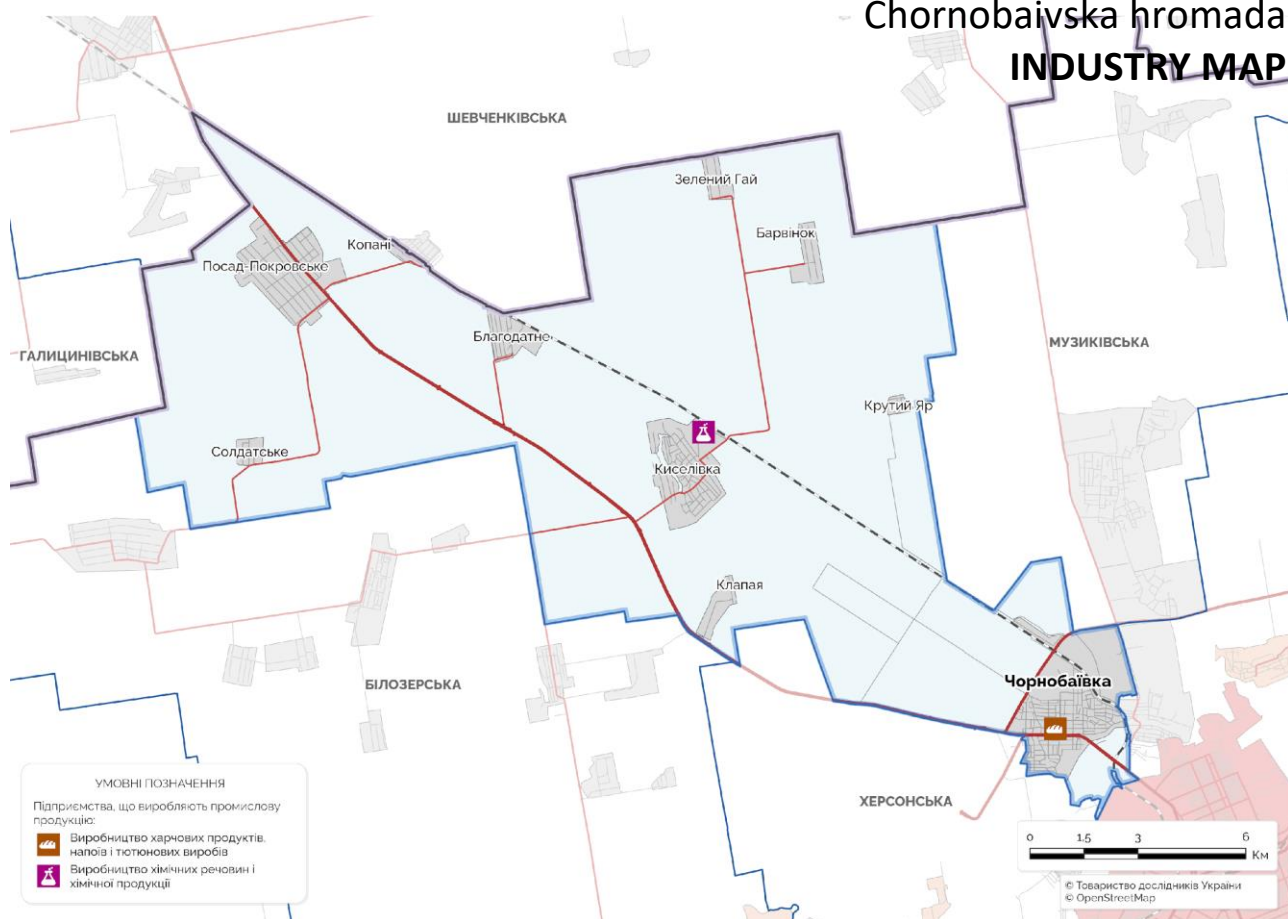
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN PEACETIME



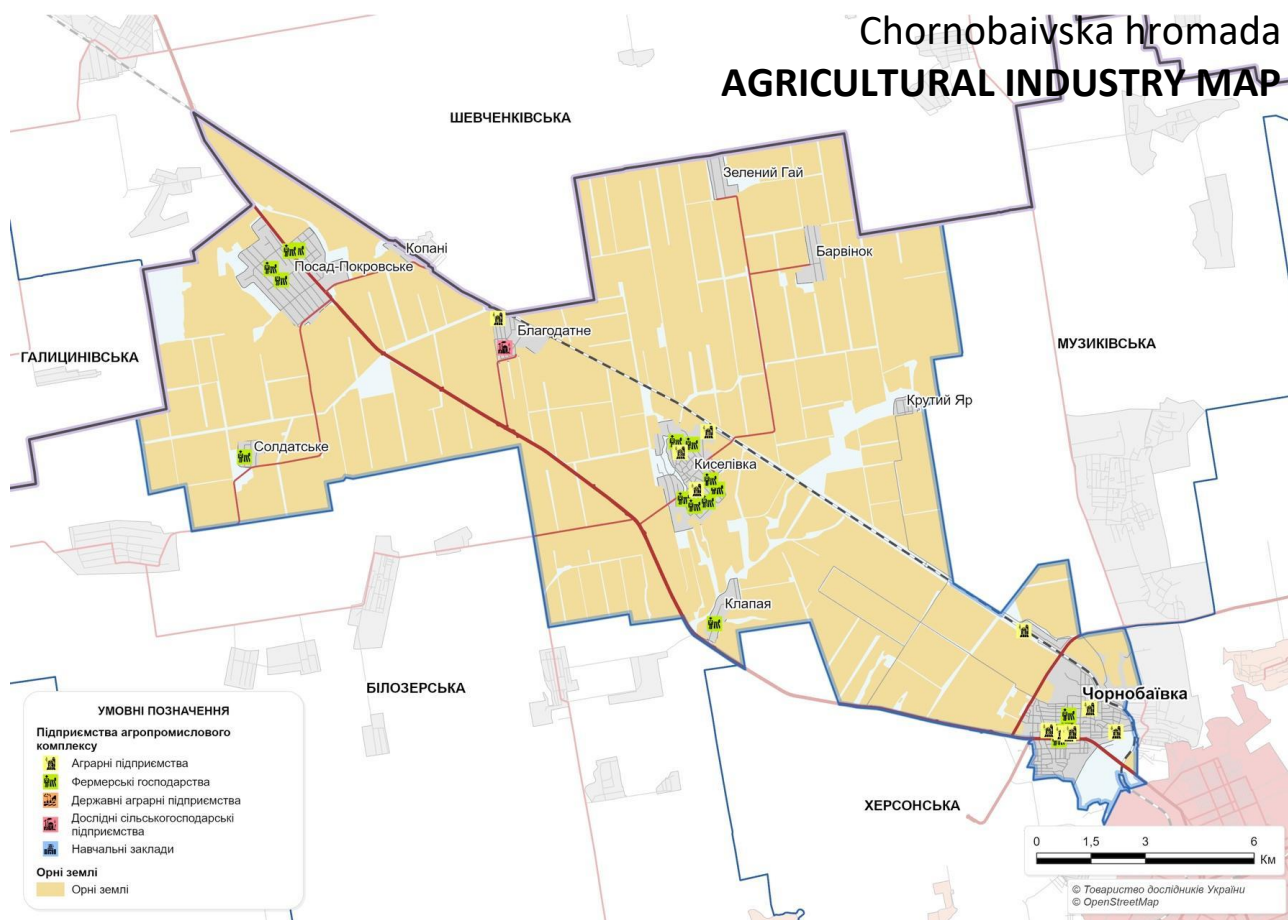
Chornobaivska hromada

Brief description of the industrial development of hromada	There are two food production enterprises within the hromada
Brief description of the energy complex of hromada	The hromada has one solar power plant (Kyselivka site) with a total capacity of 17.7 MW.
Brief description of the agricultural sector	There are 46 registered agricultural enterprises within the hromada, including 15 agricultural enterprises, 30 farms, and 1 experimental agricultural enterprise.
Preferred specialization in crop production	Winter wheat, sorghum, oats, winter barley, sunflower, winter rape, mustard, flax
Predominant specialization in livestock farming	Milk production, cattle
Brief description of investment-attractive areas	There are 4 investment-attractive territories within the hromada, including one Greenfield site for potential agricultural facilities and 2 sites for commercial use for investment projects. The total area of the plots is 42.7 hectares.

Chornobaiivska hromada INDUSTRY MAP



Chornobaiivska hromada AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY MAP



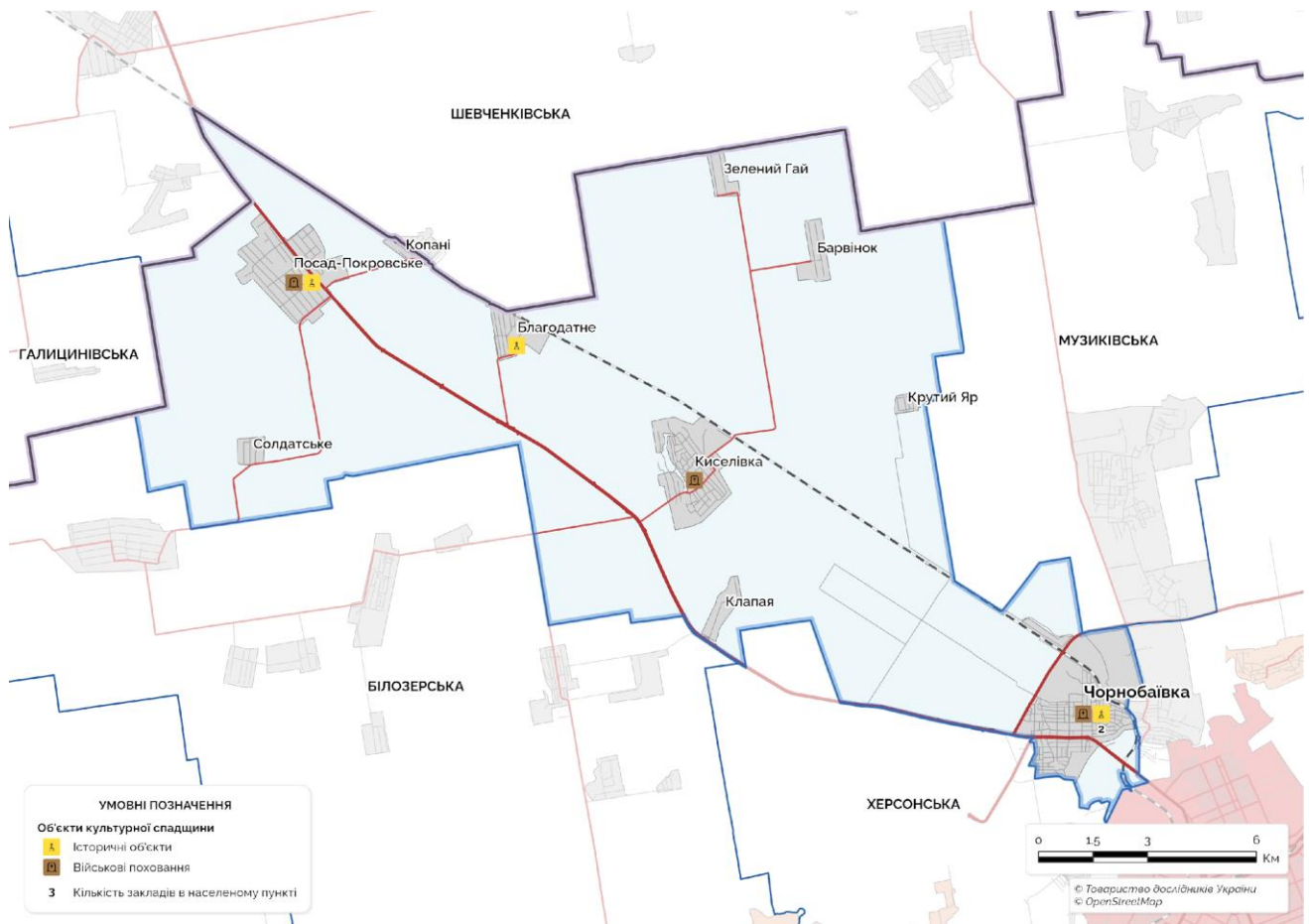
CULTURAL HERITAGE AND PEACETIME TOURISM ACTIVITIES



Chornobaivska hromada

Total number of cultural heritage sites	7
Brief description of cultural heritage in the hromada	Within the hromada there are: - Mounds in the village of Posad-Pokrovske -A mass grave of the Soviet Army soldiers and a monument in honor of the soldiers-fellow villagers in the village of Posad-Pokrovske -Mass graves of Soviet Army soldiers in Chornobaivka village - A mass grave of Soviet Army soldiers and a monument in honor of fellow villagers, Kyselivka village - Monument to Taras Shevchenko, Chornobaivka village; - Memorial sign in honor of the Holodomor, Chornobaivka village
Tourist routes that run through the territory of the hromada	Missing

Chornobaivska hromada TOURISM AND CULTURAL HERITAGE MAP



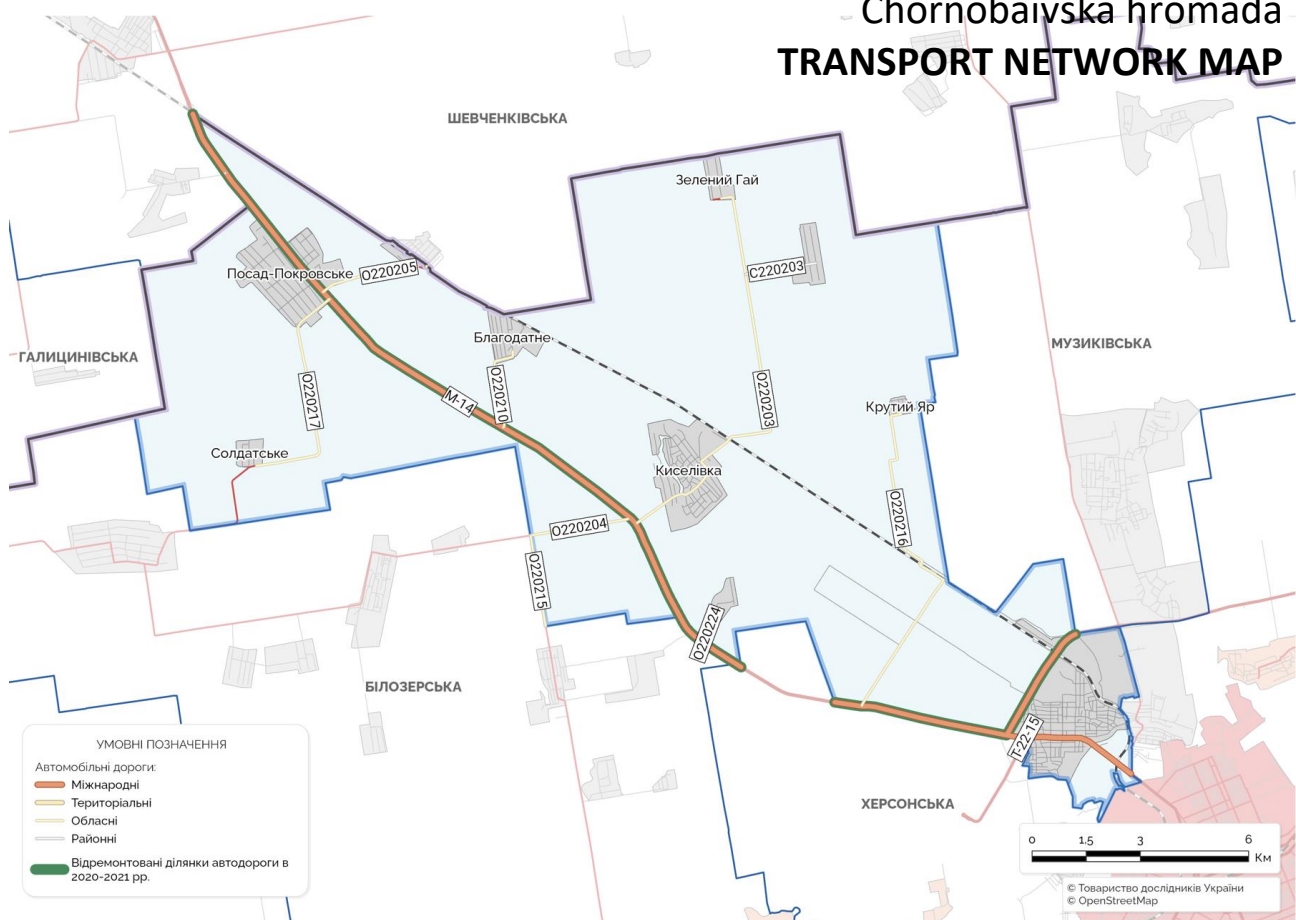
TRANSPORTATION INFRASTRUCTURE: 2021



Chornobaivska hromada

Brief description of the road network	The total length of roads of state and local importance in the hromada is about 115 km, thus the density of roads in the hromada is 0.476 km/sq. km (high in the oblast). Roads of regional (54.2%) and international importance (43.3%) have the longest length within the hromada. During 2020-2021, 33.94 km of roads of state and local importance were repaired in the hromada, which is 29.5% of their total length in the hromada
Brief description of the availability of bus passenger transportation in hromada	3 out of 10 (30%) settlements of the hromada have regular bus service (including the center of the hromada), which is 74% of the population of the hromada. There are 3 intra-regional bus routes passing through the territory of the hromada. Also, 15 interregional transit routes pass through the territory of the hromada

Chornobaivska hromada TRANSPORT NETWORK MAP



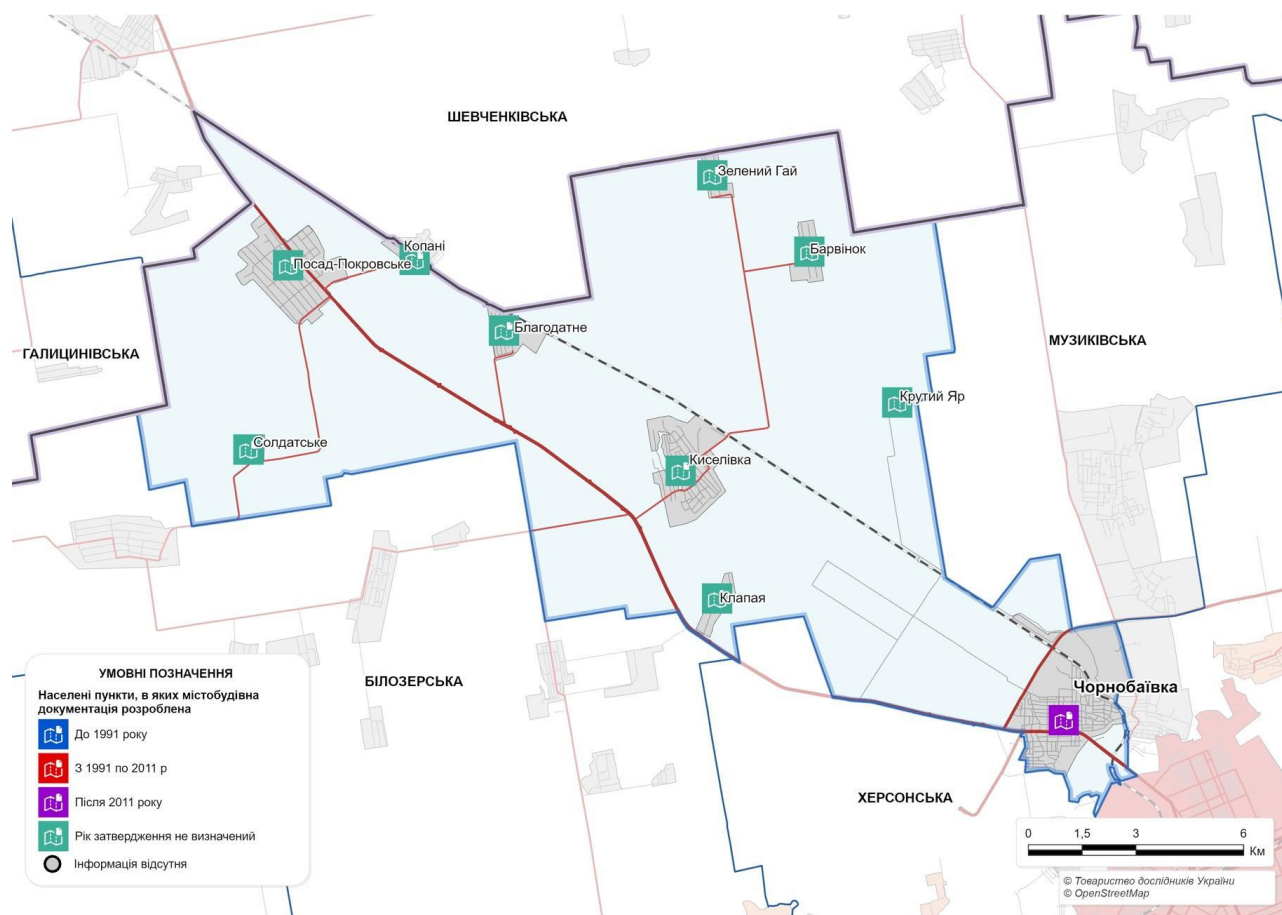
SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE TERRITORY: 2021



Chornobaivska hromada

Current state of approval of urban planning documentation (UDP) in hromada	The Chornobaivska rural hromada includes 10 settlements. 1 settlement has a plot plan approved after 2011. The materials of the plot plans of the hromada's settlements are available in high quality in the public domain. The general plan of Chornobaivka village is available in the public domain (https://rada.info/upload/users_files/26347342/06f551163b8f62aedd3d880ea3df8b55.pdf). There is no textual note. There is no information on approval of the plot plan by the village council. The zoning plan of Chornobaivka village is not available.
Evaluation of the approved UDP in hromada	Below average
Brief description of the housing stock	The total estimated area of residential premises in the hromada is 350.9 thousand square meters, the total provision of housing in the hromada is 23.5 square meters per person. The estimated number of apartments/residential estates is 5511 units, the provision of apartments/residential estates per 1 person in the hromada is 0.37. 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 14943 thousand people, including one village with a population of less than 50 people. The total area of built-up territories within the hromada is 18.22 square kilometers, the area of settlements is 16.47 square kilometers. The area of residential development outside of settlements is 0.016 square kilometers, which is 0.10% of the total area of settlements in the hromada. In general, the hromada has an above-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

Chornobaivska hromada SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT MAP



CONSEQUENCES OF THE WAR AND POST-WAR DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY



Chornobaivska hromada

Period of temporary occupation by Russian troops	The Chornobaivka settlement hromada was under occupation from March 1 to November 11, 2022, according to the List of territories where hostilities are (were) conducted or temporarily occupied by the Russian Federation (Order of the Ministry of Reintegration of the Temporarily Occupied Territories of Ukraine of December 22, 2022, No. 309). Since November 11, 2022, the entire territory of the hromada has been classified as the territory of possible hostilities, and since May 1, 2023, Chornobaivka village has been included in the territories of active hostilities, where state electronic information resources operate
Consequences of the military invasion of Russia	The frontline passed through the territory of the hromada, resulting in severe losses for both the area and its population — large-scale destruction of housing and infrastructure, civilian casualties, mass displacement, depopulation, and disruption of the age structure. The scale of war-related damage within the Chornobaivka hromada is extraordinary: as of September 2023, approximately 1,200 damaged sites were recorded in the hromada, and by January 2025, the number had risen to 1,890 instances of destruction and damage. The hromada includes a strategic airport in Chornobaivka village, as well as a railway and an international highway — all of which were high-priority targets for the occupying forces. As of September 2023, the quantitative impact of the hostilities was as follows: 1,209 damaged sites across 7 of the 10 settlements in the hromada, accounting for roughly 8% of all registered damage in de-occupied territories during that period. Damage was reported in nearly all settlements, except for Zelenyi Hai, Klapaya, and Kopani. A total of 949 private households were damaged, along with 30 apartment buildings and 230 facilities of communal, social, transport, and industrial infrastructure. By early 2025, the number of affected private households had significantly increased to 1,742, and the number of damaged apartment buildings rose to 94. Specifically, 5 primary healthcare facilities, 9 educational institutions, 4 institutions in the culture and tourism sector, 24 sites related to industry, agriculture, trade, and services,

3 administrative buildings, and more than 30 other (non-military) facilities have been damaged. Among strategically important sites, the airport and the railway station were hit. The majority of the damage — 87% — resulted from ammunition strikes; 3.71% from missile strikes; and 12% from other actions by Russian forces.

The most heavily affected settlements in the hromada are Posad-Pokrovske (which accounts for 49% of the damaged sites), Chornobaivka (31%), Kyselivka (11%), and Blahodatne (7%). Altogether, these four villages account for nearly 99% of the destruction. A frontline of the invading forces passed either through or in close proximity to these settlements, which led to widespread damage not only to residential buildings but also to communal and social infrastructure, as well as to industrial and agricultural facilities.

Most industrial and agricultural enterprises and infrastructure facilities within Chornobaivka hromada were either destroyed or severely damaged. These include the Zorya Motornogo agricultural cooperative (Chornobaivka), the production and storage facilities of the Posad-Pokrovske canning plant, Agro-Torhivelna Firma “AGRO-DILO” Limited Liability Company and “Polymer-Lak” Limited Liability Company (Kyselivka), numerous shops and service sector establishments, the iconic Kherson International Airport in Chornobaivka, and the railway station there. Some enterprises — such as the canning plant in Posad-Pokrovske and “Polymer-Lak” in Kyselivka — are gradually resuming operations.

Important social infrastructure facilities were damaged, including:

- administrative buildings of the Posad-Pokrovske and Kyselivka village councils and the Blahodatne starosta district;
- Posad-Pokrovske and Kyselivka cultural centers and the Posad-Pokrovske village library;
- preschool education institutions in the villages of Blahodatne, Kyselivka, Posad-Pokrovske, and Chornobaivka;
- Chornobaivka sanatorium general education boarding school and lyceum, as well as lyceums in Chornobaivka, Blahodatne, Posad-Pokrovske, and Kyselivka;
- general practice family medicine clinics in Posad-Pokrovske, Kyselivka, and Blahodatne.

The highest concentration of damage (as of September 1, 2023, averaging 16 damaged facilities per 100 residents in the affected settlements) was recorded in the village of Posad-Pokrovske (76 damaged facilities per 100 residents), primarily due to the fiercest battles taking place there to prevent the advance of occupying forces toward Mykolaiv and Odesa.

The consequences of the war on the demographic situation in the Chornobaivka territorial hromada have also been significant: instead of the pre-war population of nearly

15,000 people, by September 2023, only about 7,500 residents remained in the community. However, despite the extensive destruction, certain positive trends can be observed: while in April 2023 the population accounted for only 40% of the pre-war level, by September 2023 and throughout 2024 it rose to about 50%. In some villages (Kyselivka, Blahodatne, Klapaya), by January 2025, the population had recovered to between 51.5% and 88% of the pre-war numbers.

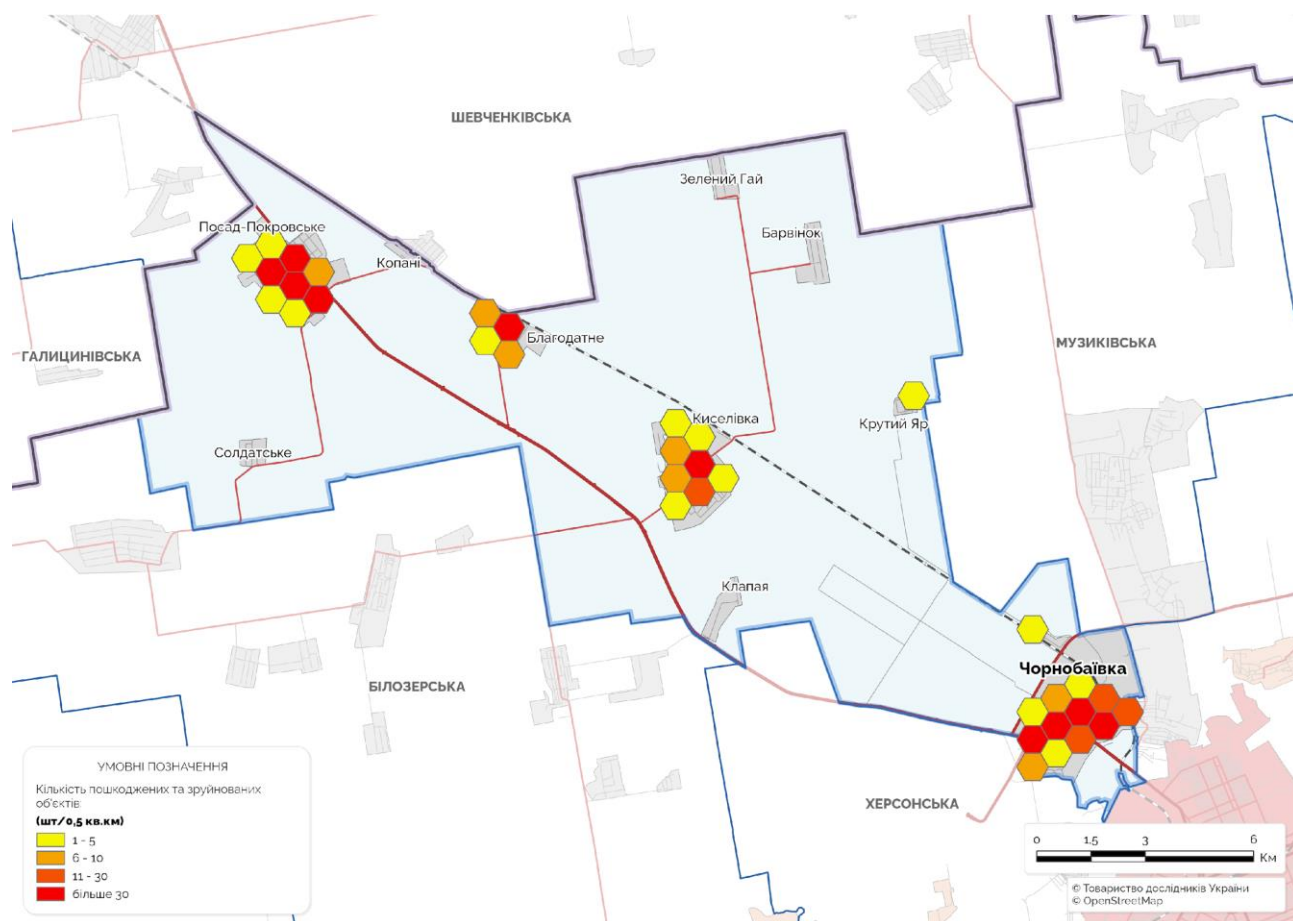
The existing age structure of the population has gradually improved since de-occupation: by early 2025, the share of children and adolescents reached 14.6% (up from 12% in 2023), working-age individuals made up 55.6% (compared to 49% in 2023), and people over working age accounted for 29.8% (down from 39% in 2023). Unfortunately, in some settlements, the proportion of children and adolescents remained very low—up to 10% (e.g., Barvinok and Krutyi Yar villages) at the beginning of 2025.

It is also important to note that the presence or absence of damage from hostilities does not significantly determine the dynamics of people returning or demographic losses overall. For example, the most heavily affected settlement, Posad-Pokrovske, showed a population increase of 23% between April and September 2023, whereas some settlements that suffered little or no destruction from shelling, missile strikes, or other Russian military actions sometimes exhibit worse demographic trends compared to the more affected settlements (e.g., Barvinok and Kopani). This situation poses a threat in terms of increasing population imbalances among individual settlements within the community, depopulation of the smallest settlements, and difficulties in restoring or establishing a new network of social and infrastructure services.

Chornobaivska 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. The Chornobaivska hromada participates in the national project “Side by Side”; the Medzhybizh hromada of Khmelnytskyi oblast was identified as a hromada partner in the project, which joined the elimination of the consequences of hostilities and the restoration of the housing stock and social infrastructure of the Chornobaivska hromada.

Chornobaivska hromada became a leader among the communities of Kherson Oblast in terms of the number of reconstruction projects. The hromada has registered 88 projects in various sectors of the economy (industry, trade and services, education, transportation, water, sanitation and waste management, public administration, energy and mining, social protection, healthcare) worth UAH 1.356 billion in the DREAM system. However, so far, about 45% of the funding has been covered for their implementation. The projects already underway include

- overhaul of the building of the Kyselivka kindergarten “Sonechko” and the Kyselivka gymnasium;
- new construction of the educational complex “Kindergarten - Lyceum” in the village of Posad-Pokrovske;
- overhaul of the radiation shelter in the building of the Chornobaivka Lyceum and construction of a stadium in the village of Chornobaivka;
- major repairs of the public road of national importance M-14 and the street and road network (Posad-Pokrovske);
- reconstruction of the water supply system in the village of Posad-Pokrovske and construction of two artesian wells to provide water supply to the village of Chornobaivka;
- major repairs and new construction of private residential buildings in Posad Pokrovske.

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

Educational edition

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Atlas of conditions and resources**

Edited by Pavlo Ostapenko and Daria Malchykova

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