Myrhorod community

Comprehensive Recovery Program



For funding:
Developed in partnership with:

Federal Ministry
for Economic Cooperation and Development

Ministry of Communities and Territories Development of Ukraine

UN-HABITAT

IMPACT Г:»

REACH PANDA AGORA

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Myrhorod City Territorial Community

In partnership with:



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111 A Shaping practices
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List of conditional abbreviations

AZPSM Outpatient Clinic of General Practice of Family Medicine
Explosive Ordnance
IDPs Internally displaced persons
VSK Production Agricultural Cooperative
GP Master Plan
Main Directorate
DBN State Building Codes
State Vocational Educational Institution
State Emergency Service of Ukraine State Emergency Service of Ukraine
DPT Detailed plan of the territory
ZDO Preschool Education Institution

ZZSO Institution of General Secondary Education
ICI Interviews with key whistleblowers
IRC Inclusive Resource Center
KZ Communal institution
CI Key Informant
CU Communal Institution
Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine
KO Communal Organization
KOS Sewage treatment facilities
KSP Collective Agricultural Enterprise
Ministry of Culture and Information Policy of Ukraine
PCV Comprehensive Recovery Program
Design and estimate documentation
RU Radiation Shelter
MTG City Territorial Community
TC Territorial Community
Limited Liability Company LLC
MSW Municipal Solid Waste
FAP Paramedic and Obstetric Station
FP Paramedic Station
ASC Center for the Provision of Administrative Services

Resume

This document presents the vision and recommendations for the Comprehensive Recovery Program of the Myrhorod City Territorial Community (hereinafter referred to as the Program). The program was developed by the Myrhorod City Council with the support of Ukraine Urban Lab, which includes UN-Habitat and its partners IMPACT, Restart and Ro3kvit, in accordance with the requirements established by Resolution No. 1159 of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine.

The program serves as a tool to guide and inform about the recovery and future development of the community, as it continues to recover from the consequences of the full-scale invasion of the Russian Federation (hereinafter referred to as the "full-scale invasion"). At all stages of the development of the document, we sought to involve stakeholders in order to reflect the vision of the future of the community. As part of this process, data was collected through: online data collection meetings held with departments and departments of the Myrhorod City Council and Ukraine Urban Lab; interviews with key whistleblowers (CIs) with local entrepreneurs; offline data validation workshop with a wide range of participants.

This document uses both qualitative and quantitative data collected in the process — all uncited figures included in the document are the result of conclusions drawn from the data collection process. The results of the collected data were analyzed to form a holistic picture of the spatial, socio-economic and environmental dynamics of the Myrhorod City Territorial Community (hereinafter referred to as the CTC), covering both the impact of the full-scale invasion and the previous challenges of the community. Based on these conclusions, the Program has identified strategic areas of response that form the Strategic Spatial Recovery Plan. The culmination of this process is a list of short- and long-term projects aimed at ensuring resource-efficient community recovery, as well as enabling the Myrhorod community to "rebuild better than it was."

The program is designed to ensure coherence with national and regional recovery strategies, promoting an integrated approach to recovery that will also contribute to strengthening ties with neighboring communities. Through the involvement of Ukraine Urban Lab, lessons learned from global recovery and development programs are combined with local approaches, enriching the Program and ensuring that its proposals are in line with international best practices.



Rice. 1 Central gate to the resort complex of PrJSC "Myrhorodkurort"
Джерело: Курорт «Миргород», https://www.facebook.com/MirgorodKuror ЮOfficial



1.1 General description of the territory of the Myrhorod community

Myrhorod city territorial community is located in the northwestern part of the Poltava region. Although the community was not subjected to direct hostilities, it was destroyed as a result of rocket attacks, in particular in residential, social and industrial infrastructure. In addition, the community faced serious economic, demographic and environmental challenges, which necessitated the development of an appropriate Program. This section provides a brief overview of the community, including its geographical location, the composition of the permanent and temporarily displaced population, the state of the environment, and the economic situation.

1.1.1 Geographical location

Poltava Oblast is a region in the central and northeastern parts of Ukraine, almost entirely within the Dnieper Lowland, on the left bank of the Dnieper River basin. The region covers an area of 28,748 km2. Poltava region borders on Chernihiv and Sumy regions in the north, Kharkiv regions in the east, Dnipropetrovsk and Kirovohrad regions in the south, Kyiv and Cherkasy regions in the west (Fig. 2). The territory of the region is predominantly flat, located within the Dnieper lowland and the Poltava plain. The rivers of the Dnieper basin flow through the region: Sula, Psel, Vorskla, as well as part of the Kremenchuk reservoir. As of 2022, the population of Poltava region is estimated at 1,350,564 people.

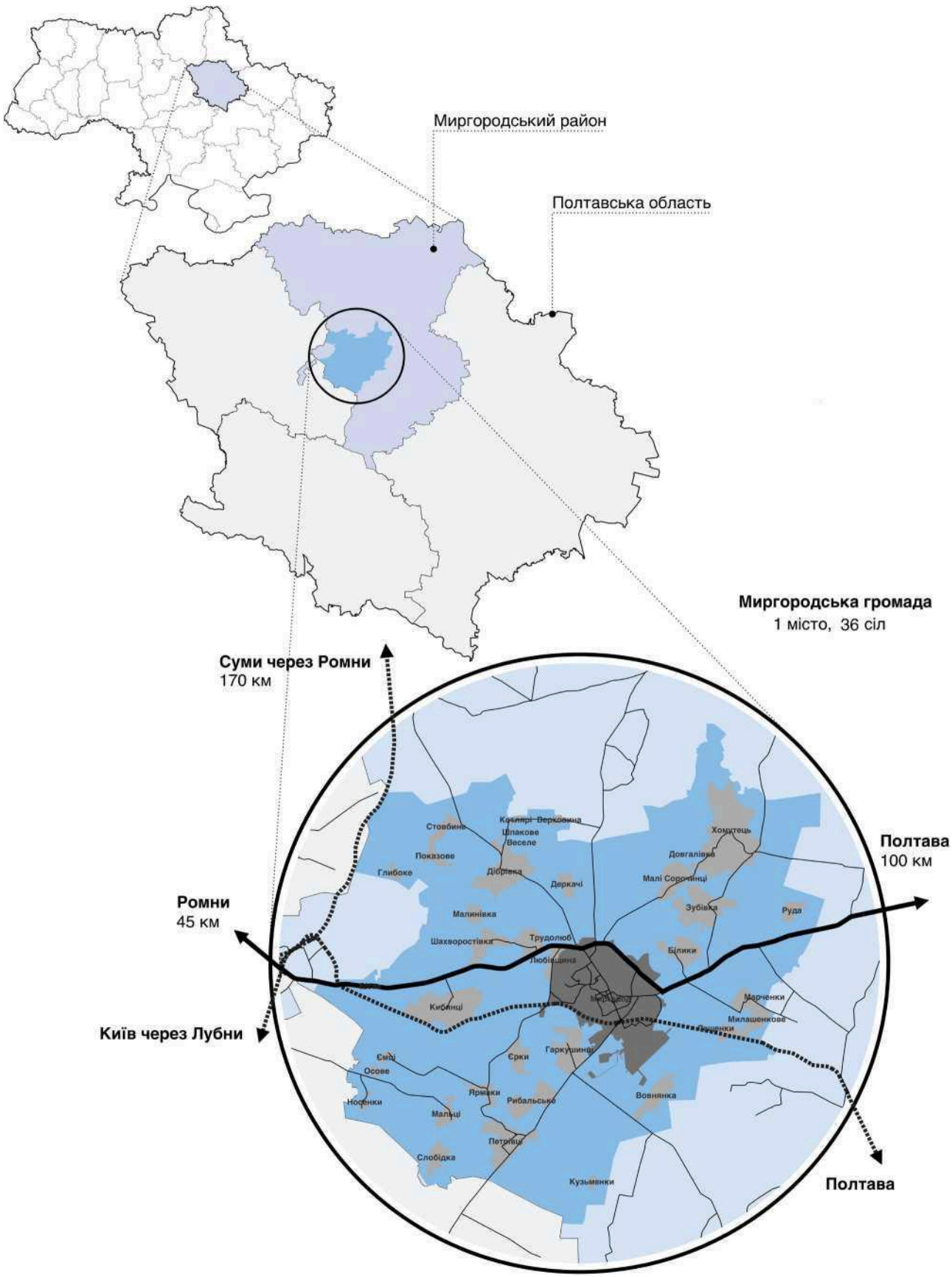
Myrhorod community is located in the northwestern part of the Poltava region. The community covers an area of 632.1 km2 and consists of 37 settlements, among which the administrative center is the city of Myrhorod. Myrhorod has an advantageous geographical location - it is located halfway between Kyiv and Kharkiv, 105 km from Poltava. The city has convenient railway connections with Kyiv, Kharkiv and Lviv, as well as access to the main transport routes. Myrhorod is known for its medical resorts and mineral springs, which attract tourists and develop the local health sector.

Myrhorod CTC was established on June 12, 2020 in accordance with the Order of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 721-r "On Determining Administrative Centers and Approving the Territories of Territorial Communities of Poltava Region". It was created by merging the Myrhorod City Council and 11 village councils as part of the newly formed Myrhorod district of the Poltava region. The community borders on the Komyshnia community in the north, Velyka Sorochynska and Hoholivska communities in the east, Velyka Bahacha and Khorolska communities in the south, and Romodanivka and Lubny communities in the west. Data from the Codifier of Administrative-Territorial Units and Territories of Territorial Communities (KATOTTG) are given in Appendix 3.

1.1.2 Number of permanent and temporarily displaced population

As of the beginning of 2024, the population of the Myrhorod community is 46,545 people, of which almost 77% live in Myrhorod. Since the beginning of 2022, there has been a 5.5% decrease in the population. The main reasons are the natural decline due to the high mortality rate and the impact of the war. There was no mass outflow of the population abroad, but the birth rate decreased even more after the start of the full-scale invasion. The share of young people (18-26 years old) is critically low only 4%, which creates challenges for future development. Young people mainly migrate to Myrhorod from smaller villages due to better living conditions. It is worth noting that in villages with a population of more than 1,000 people, it remains more often than in smaller villages, which is explained by a slightly larger number of opportunities. At the same time, a number of villages (10) are on the verge of extinction.

As of 01.01.2024, the number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in the Myrhorod community is 9601 people. The main part of IDPs is located in Myrhorod, as well as in Harkushyntsi, Dibrivka, Kybintsi, Petrivtsi and Khomutka. In the community, on the basis of educational institutions and a sanatorium, three places of compact residence of IDPs were organized, in which 353 people lived as of 2024.


Миргородський район
Полтавська область
Миргородська громада
1 місто, 36 сіл
Суми через Ромни
170 км
Ромни
45 км
Київ через Лубни
Полтава
100 км
Полтава
Стовбинь
Шпакове
Веселе
Показове
Глибоке
Дібрівка
Деркачі
Малинівка
Шахворостівка
Трудолюб
Любишина
Кибинці
Хомутець
Довгалівка
Малі Сорочинці
Зубівка
Руда
Білики
Марченки
Милашенкова
Гаркушинці
Єрки
Ємці
Осове
Носенки
Ярмаки
Рибальське
Мальці
Петрівці
Слобідка
Кузьмянки
Вовнянка

Rice. 2 Location of Myrhorod CTC in the spatial structure of Poltava region
Source: Ukraine Urban Lab

1.1.3 General environmental assessment

The territory of the community is located in the forest-steppe zone of the Dnieper lowland with a flat relief. The climate is temperate, summers are warm, winters are frosty. Climate change leads to an increase in temperature by 2°C compared to the norms of 1961-1990. In summer, the temperature reaches 27°C, and in January it reaches a minimum of -10°C, a maximum of -3°C. Climate change has also affected the amount of precipitation: although its total has remained stable, frequent rainfall has become a real challenge for agriculture and water resources of the community.

The Myrhorod community has protected areas, including landscape reserves of local importance "Yarmakivskyi" and "Osove", the tract "Birch Grove", the park - a monument of landscape art of national importance "Khomutetskyi" and a hydrological monument of local importance "Source of mineral waters on the territory of the resort". One of the most valuable natural objects is the valley of the Khorol River, which is not only an important part of the ecological network, but also an element of the Emerald Network, which protects the unique ecosystems of this region. However, the river, like other local water streams, faces certain problems: water pollution, silting of channels and drying up in some areas. At the same time, the community has access to quality artesian water, but there is a shortage of water in rural areas due to a decrease in groundwater levels.

The Myrhorod region is rich in natural resources, in particular healing mineral water with a high content of useful elements. In addition, the area is rich in minerals: natural gas, oil, iron ore, as well as building materials, including gypsum, sandstones and clays. The community also has fertile chernozem soils, but erosion and excessive land use cause degradation. Forests occupy only 4.3% of the community's territory, but they are mostly young and artificially created over the past 50 years.

In general, the environmental situation is favorable due to the absence of large pollutants and specialization in sanatorium-medical direction, agriculture and processing.

1.1.4 General economic assessment

Myrhorodska CTC has a mixed economic profile, where the leading role is played by enterprises of the sanatorium and resort sector, institutions of healthcare, agriculture and processing industry. The community also has a developed business in the service sector, wholesale and retail trade.

As of 01.01.2025, 286 business entities were registered in the community. Of these, 2,451 are individual entrepreneurs. The most common legal entities in the Myrhorod community are enterprises in the service sector (25.5%), wholesale and retail trade (13.1%), agriculture, forestry and fisheries (8.8%). Among individual entrepreneurs, the largest group by areas of activity are wholesale and retail trade (39.8%), provision of other types of services (11.7%), information and communications (10.3%).

- Communal Non-Commercial Enterprise "Myrhorod Intensive Care Hospital"
- PrJSC "Myrhorod Mineral Water Plant"
- PrAT "Mirgorodkurort"
- LLC "Promin-Privat"
- Ukrlatagro LLC
- Communal Non-Commercial Enterprise "Myrhorod ICPHC"
- ME "Spetskomuntrans"
- STOV "Slavutych"
- Medical Rehabilitation Center "Myrhorod"
- TOB "MAZ "Armaprom"

Spatial analysis (see Fig. 3) of taxes paid by settlement of enterprises after delimitation to the local budget indicates a high level of centralization of economic activity in the community. Enterprises in Myrhorod generate 79.01% of taxes paid after delimitation to the local budget. This information helps to identify priority

areas for investment and development in order to effectively direct resources and stimulate balanced community growth.

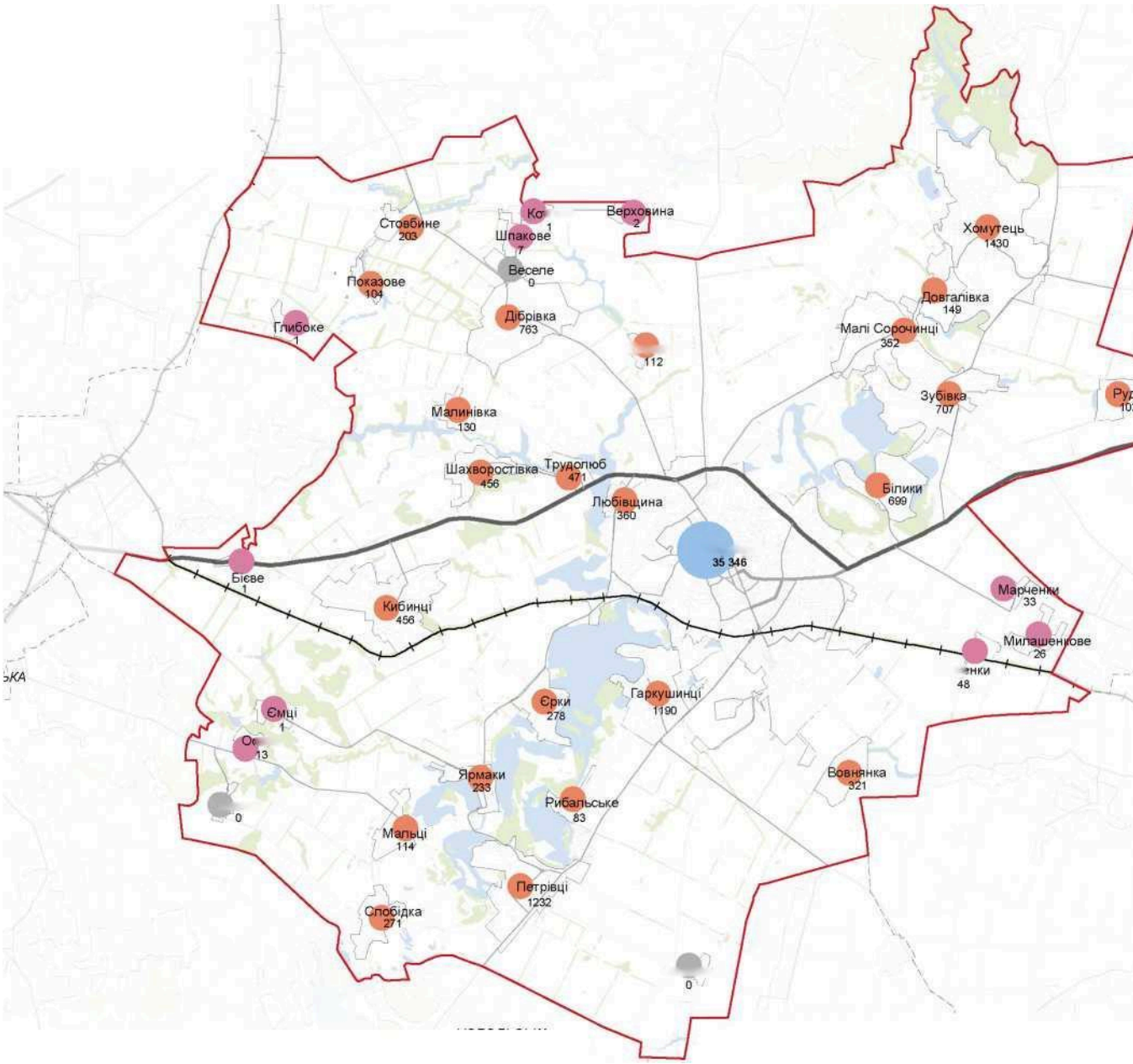
SENCHANSKA

Rice. From the Administrative-territorial structure of the Myrhorod CTC

[4] *Source: Ukraine Urban Lab 4*

LUBNY

VELIKOSOROCHYNSKA



KOMYSHNYANSKA

Glacier

Derkachi

ROMODANOVSKAYA

Myrhorod

Lentils

; Ové

Noses

GOGOLIVSKA

Kuzmenki

KHOROLSKA

VELYKA BAHACHAN

LEGEND:

Community boundaries

Boundaries of adjacent communities
Boundaries of settlements
Yemtsi
243
Name of the settlement Population (as of 2024)
City (population > 10,000 people)
Village (population < 5000 people)

15 km

A village on the verge of extinction (population < 50 people) Extinct village (no population)

Scale A4:1: 200,000 I Reference coordinate system: WGS 84 / UTM zone 35Mon

and

*BILA TSERKVA'-^*

The power of work

The main challenges for businesses in the community are the lack of qualified personnel, power outages and a decrease in demand for services. The labor shortage is partially compensated by internally displaced persons, but they often do not get a job due to a mismatch in salary expectations.

The number of registered unemployed in the community as of 2024 was 94 people. Official unemployment reflects only a small proportion of the unemployed, as only a minority of residents choose to register with the local employment center. In addition to unemployment, there is a significant amount of informal employment in the community, especially in the service sector and agriculture.

The Myrhorod community is facing a natural and migratory reduction of the population, which causes a shortage of labor. The outflow of young people and able-bodied people reduces economic activity, and the aging of the population increases the social burden on the budget. If this trend continues, the community may face a lack of human capital, which will slow down its economic growth and reduce investment attractiveness.

Budget

The main part of the budget revenues of the special and general funds of the budget of the Myrhorod community is tax revenues (68.4%), of which half is personal income tax. In general, the structure of community income remains stable, where tax revenues, in particular personal income tax, play a key role.

The largest item of expenditure of the budget of the Myrhorod community is education. It accounts for more than 40% of costs. The educational subvention provided by the state to cover part of the costs of secondary education compensates less than half of the community's education costs.

Entrepreneurship in the community gravitates towards the center, the city of Myrhorod. Enterprises in Myrhorod bring to the community more than 79% of the taxes paid by enterprises that paid more than UAH 100,000, after delimitation to the local budget. The next most active are the villages of Bilyky (6.07%), the village of Lyubivshchyna (4.17%) and the village of Mali Sorochyntsi (2.60%).

Land resources

The Myrhorod community has a significant land resource, most of which is occupied by agricultural land. The total area of the community is 63,121.3 hectares, of which 84.3% or 53,215.4 hectares are allocated for agricultural purposes. It is also worth noting the significant water resources of the community. The most active agricultural enterprises operating in the community include Ukrlatagro, Promin-Privat, Astarta-Prikhorollya and AgrotechTarantia.

According to the data published in the State Agrarian Register, numerous spring crops are grown in the Myrhorod community. Satellite images for 2023 show, in particular, sunflower, corn, wheat, soybeans, rapeseed, sugar beets and other crops.

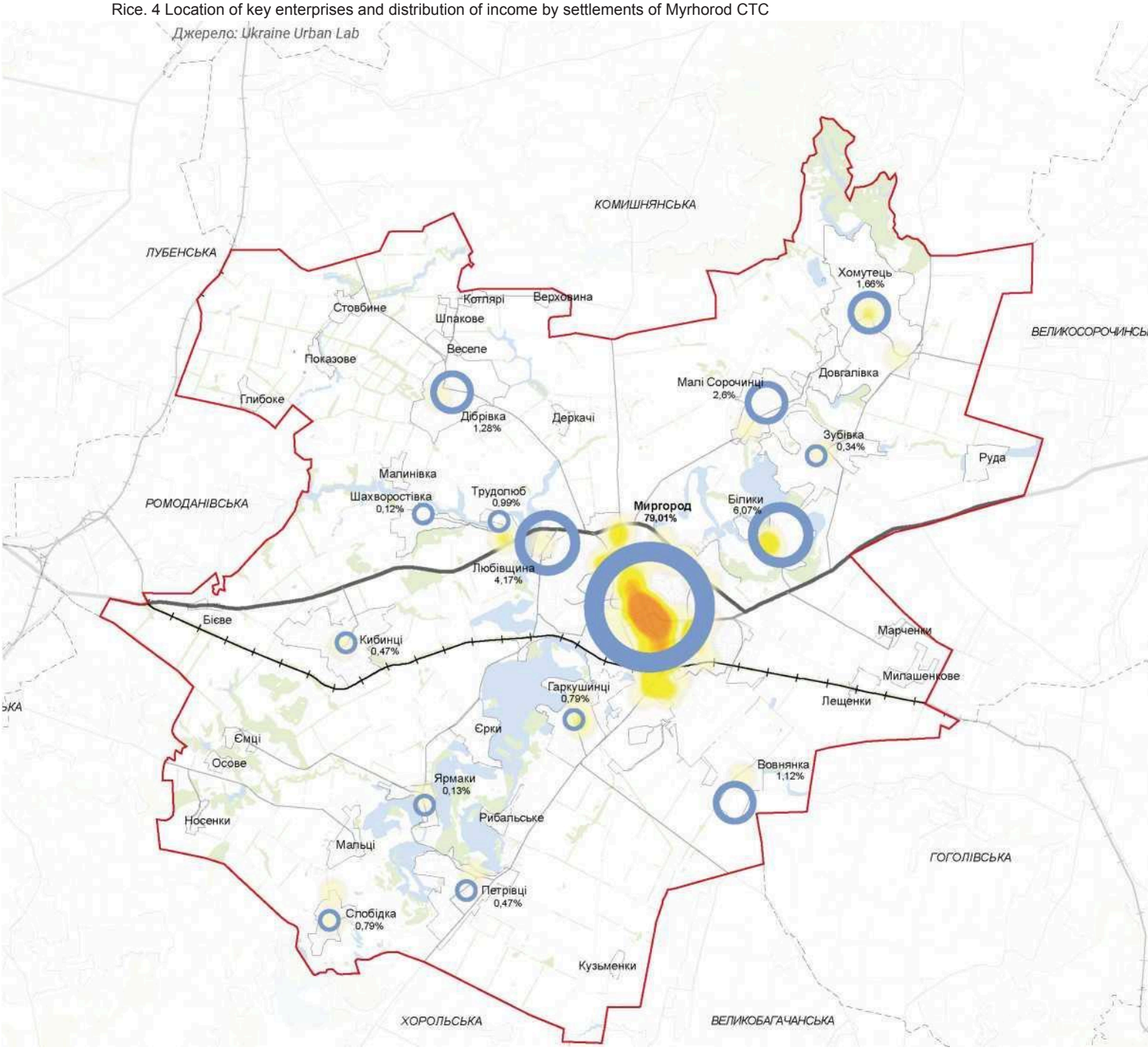
1.1.5 Impact of armed aggression

Russia's armed aggression in Ukraine has significantly affected the Myrhorod community. The full-scale invasion led to disruption of logistics chains, a decrease in production volumes and a reduction in tourist flow, which negatively affected the economy. Since the beginning of 2022, the population has decreased by 5.5% due to the natural decline and the consequences of the war. However, the community received about 9 thousand internally displaced persons, which created additional opportunities for the development of local business and social services. At the same time, the burden on infrastructure has increased significantly, in particular due to the need to provide social services and housing for IDPs.

The Myrhorod community also suffered destruction of infrastructure, including housing and industrial facilities. As a result of rocket attacks, there are human casualties, significant environmental damage and soil pollution with heavy metals and chemicals, which threatens the health of local residents and agricultural production. The restoration of infrastructure continues, but security and environmental risks remain.

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Rice. 4 Location of key enterprises and distribution of income by settlements of Myrhorod CTC



LEGEND:

Taxes paid after delimitation to the local budget, %



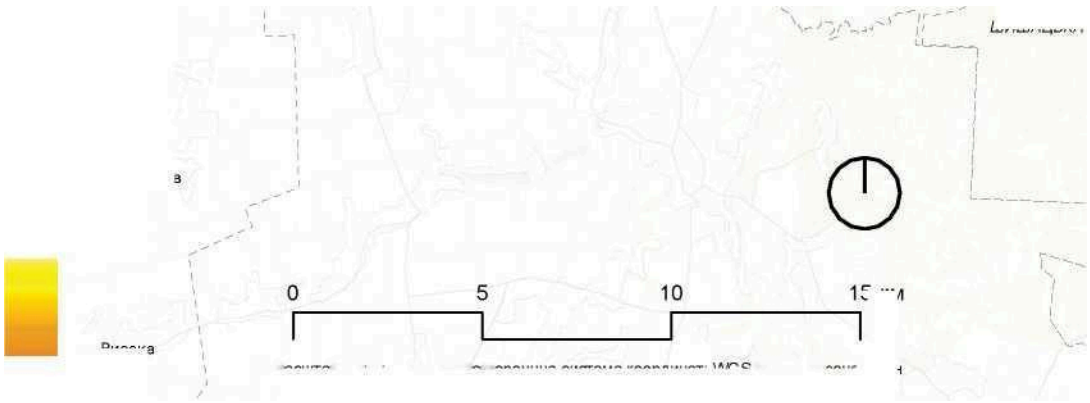
up to 1.00
1,001 -4,00
4,001-10,00
79,01

Low

Concentration of taxpayer enterprises

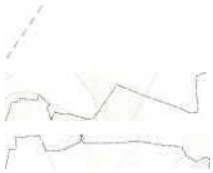
SHYSHATSKA

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High

Scale A4: 1: 200 000 I Reference coordinate system: \7VGS 84 / IITM zone 35Nn



And
*AND BILA TSERKVA'-^*

1.2 Information on the availability of urban planning documentation, analysis of its relevance and the degree of its implementation

The community partially has urban planning documentation: since 2014, master plans of the administrative center of the community - the city of Myrhorod and 26 rural settlements have been approved, but the territories of several villages and territories outside the settlements are not provided with urban planning documentation.

On December 28, 2023, by the decision of the Executive Committee of the Myrhorod City Council No. 517, the task for the development of the Comprehensive Plan for the Spatial Development of the Community Territory was approved, according to which the need to amend the General Plan of the city of Myrhorod and the Historical and Architectural Reference Plan of the city of Myrhorod was determined, as well as the development of planning solutions for the general plans of the villages: Bieve, Bilyky, Verkhovyna, Vovnyanka, Harkushyntsi, Hlyboke, Derkachi, Dibrivka, Dovhalivka, Zubivka, Kybintsi, Leshchenko, Lyubivshchyna, Malynivka, Mali Sorochyntsi, Mali Sorochyntsi, Maltsi, Marchenky, Mylashenkove, Osove, Petrivtsi, Pokozove, Rybalske, Ruda, Slobidka, Stovbyne, Trudolyub, Khomutets, Shakhvorostivka, Shpakove, Yerky, Yarmaky (5 villages are planned to be excluded from the lists of settlements: Kuzmenky, Nosenky, Vesele, Yemtsy, Kotlyari).

In addition, the territories for which it is planned to develop planning solutions for detailed plans of territories have been identified: Cultural and recreational zone in the village of Kybintsi within the land plots with cadastral numbers 5323282801:01:001:1029 and 5323282801:01:001:0377, an array of residential and public buildings in the city of Myrhorod west of Gogol Street (with an approximate area of 25 hectares) and an array of residential and public buildings in the city of Myrhorod on Kyivska Street (with an approximate area of 23 hectares).

Table 1: Availability of urban planning documentation

№..	.....	The need to make CHANGES /
Name of the locality	Availability / Decision on approval	Development
General plans (GP) of settlements		
1 m. Myrhorod	Decision of the 42nd session of the Myrhorod City Council of the sixth convocation of 28.03.2014 No 10 "On Approval urban planning documentation "The general plan of the city Myrhorod, Poltava region" and "Zoning plan of the territory of the city of Myrhorod""	needs to be updated
Bilyky village	Decision of the 29th session of the Bilykiv village council of the seventh convocation of 19.04.2019 "On approval of urban planning documentation "General plan of the village of Bilyky on the territory of the Bilykiv village council of the Myrhorod district of the Poltava region" and "Zoning plan of the territory of the village of Bilyky of the Myrhorod district of the Poltava region"	requires the development of planning solutions for the GP
Marchenko village, Leshchenko village, Milashenkove village,	Decision of the 29th session of the Bilykiv village council of the seventh convocation of 19.04.2019 "On approval of urban planning documentation "General plan of the villages of Marchenky, Leshchenko, Mylashenkove on the territory of the Bilykiv village council of the Myrhorod district of the Poltava region" and "Zoning plan of the territory of the villages of Marchenky, Leshchenko, Mylashenkove of the Myrhorod district of the Poltava region"	requires the development of planning solutions for the GP
Vovnyanka village	Decision of the 13th session of the Vovnyanka village council of the seventh convocation of 24.01.2017 "On approval of the General Plan of the village of Vovnyanka, Myrhorod district, Poltava region"	requires the development of planning solutions for the GP

№	The need to make CHANGES /

№ salary	Name of the locality	Availability / Decision on approval Development	The need to make CHANGES / .
		Decision of the 8th session of the Harkushinsky village council of the seventh convocation of 22.07.2016 "On Approval of Harkushintsi village of urban planning documentation by the General Plan of the village Harkushintsi on the territory of the Harkushinsky village council of planning decisions of the State Enterprise of the Myrhorod district of the Poltava region""	needs to be developed .
		Decision of the 10th session of the Harkushyn village council of the seventh convocation of 15.12.2016 "On Approval Rybalske village of urban planning documentation by the General Plan of the village Rybalske on the territory of the Harkushyn village council of planning decisions of the State Enterprise of the Myrhorod district of the Poltava region""	needs to be developed .
7	p. Zubivka	Decision of the 23rd session of the Zubiv village council of the seventh convocation of 19.12.2017 "On approval of of the Urban Planning Documentation of the "General Plan of the Village Zubivka, the village of Ruda on the territory of the Zubivka village of the Council of the Myrhorod District of the Poltava Region" and planning decisions of the State Enterprise "Zoning Plan of the Territory of the Village of Zubivka, the Village of Ruda Myrhorod district of the Poltava region""	Needs Development .
8	Ruda village	Decision of the 23rd session of the Zubiv village council of the seventh convocation of 19.12.2017 "On Approval of of the Urban Planning Documentation of the "General Plan of the Village Zubivka, the village of Ruda on the territory of the Zubivka village of the Council of the Myrhorod District of the Poltava Region" and planning decisions of the State Enterprise "Zoning Plan of the Territory of the Village of Zubivka, the Village of Ruda Myrhorod district of the Poltava region""	Needs Development .
9	Kybintsi village, Bievo village	Decision of the 28th session of the Kybinsk village council of the seventh convocation of 17.12.2018 "On Approval of the Urban Planning Documentation of the "General Plan of the Village Kybintsi, the village of Bievo on the territory of the Kybinsk village of the Council of the Myrhorod District of the Poltava Region" and planning decisions of the State Enterprise "Zoning Plan of the Territory of the Village of Kybintsi, the Village of Bieve Myrhorod district of the Poltava region""	Needs Development N INTO N n
10	p. Khomutets	Decision of the 10th session of the Khomutets village council of the seventh convocation of 27.12.2016 "On Approval of urban planning documentation "General plan of villages Khomutets, Dovhalivka, Mali Sorochyntsi on the territory Khomutetska village council of Myrhorod district Poltava region""	needs to be developed planning decisions of the GP
11	p. Dovhalivka	Decision of the 10th session of the Khomutets village council of the seventh convocation of 27.12.2016 "On Approval of urban planning documentation "General plan of villages Khomutets, Dovhalivka, Mali Sorochyntsi on the territory Khomutetska village council of Myrhorod district Poltava region""	needs to be developed planning decisions of the GP
12	Mali Sorochyntsi	Decision of the 10th session of the Khomutets village council of the seventh convocation of 27.12.2016 "On Approval of urban planning documentation "General plan of villages Khomutets, Dovhalivka, Mali Sorochyntsi on the territory Khomutetska village council of Myrhorod district Poltava region""	needs to be developed planning decisions of the GP

№ salary	Name of the locality	Availability / Decision on approval Development	The need to make CHANGES / .

13	Decision of the 12th session of the Shakhvorostivka village council of the seventh convocation of 14.07.2017 No. 1 "On approval of urban planning documentation "General Planning Documentation Shakhvorostivka plan of the villages of Shakhvorostivka, Trudolyub, Lyubiv region, . Malynivka, Derkachi on the territory of Shakhvorostovska planning decisions of the GP of the village council of the Myrhorod district of the Poltava region""	
14	Decision of the 12th session of the Shakhvorostivka village council of the seventh convocation of 14.07.2017 No. 1 "On approval of urban planning documentation "General for the development of Derkachi village plan of the villages of Shakhvorostivka, Trudolyub, Lyubiv region, . Malynivka, Derkachi on the territory of the Shakhvorostivka planning decisions of the State Enterprise of the village council of the Myrhorod district of the Poltava region""	
15	Decision of the 12th session of the Shakhvorostivka village council of the seventh convocation of 14.07.2017 No. 1 "On approval of urban planning documentation "General for the development of Lyubivshchyna plan of the villages of Shakhvorostivka, Trudolyub, Lyubiv region, . Malynivka, Derkachi on the territory of the Shakhvorostivka planning decisions of the State Enterprise of the village council of the Myrhorod district of the Poltava region""	
16 Malynivka village	Decision of the 12th session of the Shakhvorostivka village council of the seventh convocation of 14.07.2017 No. 1 "On approval of urban planning documentation "General plan of the villages of Shakhvorostivka, Trudolyub, Lyubivshchyna, Malynivka, Derkachi on the territory of the Shakhvorostivka village council of the Myrhorod district of the Poltava region""	requires the development of planning solutions for the GP
17 p. Trudolyub	Decision of the 12th session of the Shakhvorostivka village council of the seventh convocation of 14.07.2017 No. 1 "On approval of urban planning documentation "General plan of the villages of Shakhvorostivka, Trudolyub, Lyubivshchyna, Malynivka, Derkachi on the territory of the Shakhvorostivka village council of the Myrhorod district of the Poltava region""	requires the development of planning solutions for the GP
	Decision of the 22nd session of the Yarmakiv village council of the seventh of 16.03.2018 "On Approval urban planning documentation "The general plan of the village requires the development of Yarmaky, the village of Yerky, the village of Yemtsi on the territory of the Yarmakiv planning decisions of the State Enterprise of the village council of the Myrhorod district of the Poltava region""	
19 p. Yemtsi	Decision of the 22nd session of the Yarmaky village council of the seventh convocation of 16.03.2018 "On approval of urban planning documentation "General plan of the village of Yarmaky, the village of Yerky, the village of Yemtsi on the territory of the Yarmakiv village council of the Myrhorod district of the Poltava region"	is planned to be excluded from the lists of settlements
20 p. Yerky	Decision of the 22nd session of the Yarmaky village council of the seventh convocation of 16.03.2018 "On approval of urban planning documentation "General plan of the village of Yarmaky, the village of Yerky, the village of Yemtsi on the territory of the Yarmakiv village council of the Myrhorod district of the Poltava region"	requires the development of planning solutions for the GP
№..	**.....**	**The need to make CHANGES /**
Name of the locality Availability / Decision on approval salary		**Development**
21 with Dib ivka ı14 g	Decision of the 8th session of the Myrhorod City Council of the eighth convocation of 02.06.2021 No 240 "On approval urban planning documentation of the General Plans for development of Zoning Plans for the villages of Dibrivka, Podové, Stovbyne of the Myrhorod territorial community of the Myrhorod district of the Poltava region"	needs to be developed planning decisions of the GP
	Decision of the 8th session of the Myrhorod City Council of the eighth convocation of 02.06.2021 No 240 "On approval	

22 with Pokazové urban planning documentation of the General Plans for needs to be developed development of Zoning Plans for the villages of Dibrivka, Popodove, planning decisions of the State Enterprise Stovbyne of the Myrhorod Territorial Community of the Myrhorod District of the Poltava Region"
23 s. Stovbine
24 Shpakove village.
Decision of the 8th session of the Myrhorod City Council of the eighth convocation dated 02.06.2021. No. 240 "On Approval of Urban Planning Documentation of the General Plans with the Development of Zoning Plans for the Villages of Dibrivka, Pozovkove, Stovbyne of the Myrhorod Territorial Community of the Myrhorod District of the Poltava Region" requires the development of planning solutions for the GP
Decision of the 25th session of the Myrhorod City Council
of the eighth convocation of 10.11.2022. No. 262 "On
approval of urban planning documentation of the General requires the development of
plan with the development of the Zoning Plan for the village of Shpakove, planning decisions of the State Enterprise of the
Myrhorod territorial community of Myrhorod
Poltava Region"

25	Verkhovyna village	Missing	requires the development of planning solutions for the GP
26	Hliboke village	Missing	requires the development of planning solutions for the GP
27	Maltsi village	Missing	requires the development of planning solutions for the GP
28	Osove village	Missing	requires the development of planning solutions for the GP
29	Petrivtsi village	Missing	requires the development of planning solutions for the GP
ZO	Rybalske village	Missing	requires the development of planning solutions for the GP
31	Slobodka village	Missing	requires the development of planning solutions for the GP
32	Kuzmenki village	Missing	is planned to be excluded from the lists of settlements
33	Nosenki village	Missing	is planned to be excluded from the lists of settlements
34	Vesele	Missing	is planned to be excluded from the lists of settlements
35	Kotlyari village	Missing	is planned to be excluded from the lists of settlements

№	Name of the settlement	Availability/ Approval Decision	Need for change/development	Detailed plans of the territory
1	Myrhorod	Decision of the Executive Committee of the Myrhorod City Council of 20.03.202 0r. No. 80 "On Approval of the Detailed Plan"	"Detailed plan of the territory of the quarter bounded by streets: Gogol, Ozernaya, Hospitalna, Sadova in the city of Myrhorod, Poltava region"	
2	Myrhorod	Decision of the Executive Committee of 28.08.2017 No. 518 "On approval of a detailed plan"	"Detailed plan of the territory within the street. Shlyakhova, m. Myrhorod, Poltava region"	
3	Bank	Order of the Head of the Myrhorod District State Administration of 06.07.2018, No 267 "On Approval of the Detailed Plan of the Territory"	"Detailed plan of the territory for the placement of a land plot located within the administrative boundaries of the Bank village council of the Myrhorod district, Poltava region. (outside the settlement) for the placement of an energy generating facility - a power plant using solar energy"	
4	Shakhvorostivka	Order of the head of the Myrhorod district state administration of 19.07.2017, No 167 "On approval of the detailed plan of the territory"	"Detailed plan of the territory of the farm yard on the territory of the Shakhvorostivka village council of the Myrhorod district of the Poltava region"	
5	Petrivtsi	Decision of the Meeting Session of the Petrivtsi Village Council of the Seventh Convocation of 15.08.2018 "On Approval of the Detailed Plan of the Territory"	"Detailed plan of the territory of the village of Petrivtsi, Myrhorod district, Poltava region, bounded by Tsentralna Street in order to clarify the 5th planning of the outpatient clinic and adjacent territories and determine urban planning conditions and restrictions for the placement of objects on this territory"	

1.3 Analysis of the negative impacts that led to the need to develop the program

By Decision No. 298 of August 23, 2023 (hereinafter referred to as the "Decision on the Development of the PCV"), the Myrhorod City Council decided to develop a Program for the Comprehensive Restoration of the Territory of the Myrhorod CTC of the Myrhorod District of the Poltava Region.

At the time of the adoption of the Decision on the development of the PCV, the version of the Procedure for determining the restoration territories, approved by the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated July 18, 2023 No. 731 (hereinafter referred to as Resolution No. 731), dated August 11, 2023, was in force. According to it, territorial communities subject to restoration were those that met at least one of the criteria given in Table 2.

As of May 2025, criteria 4.2 and 4.3 have been excluded from the current version of Resolution No. 731. At the same time, the Myrhorod CTC continues to meet criterion 3, which preserves the grounds and expediency of developing the relevant PCV, because, as of January 2025, 288 objects were damaged in the community. The greatest damage concerns residential and public buildings, in particular, 1 private manor-type residential building and 1 warehouse building were destroyed, 172 private houses and 113 apartments in 11 high-rise buildings, as well as 3 industrial facilities were damaged.

Table 2:
Assessment of the feasibility of developing the Program for the Comprehensive Recovery of the Myrhorod Community

	Criterion	Matching (yes/no)
1	Hostilities took place on the territory of the territorial community	**No**
2	The territory of the territorial community or part of it was temporarily occupied	**No**
3	On the territory of the territorial community, there is destruction of critical and social infrastructure, housing facilities as a result of hostilities and/or shelling	**Yes**
4	On the territory of the territorial community, there is a sharp decrease in the level of socio-economic development and a significant movement of the population to other regions and/or foreign states according to the following indicators:	
4.1	The number of persons who left the territorial community and registered as internally displaced persons is more than 10% of its total population as of January 1, 2022.	No information available
4.2	Compared to January 1, 2022, the unemployment rate increased by at least 15%	No information available
4.3	The number of internally displaced persons is more than 10% of the total population of the territorial community as of January 1, 2022	**Thus, 19.7%**
4.4	The decrease in the volume of revenues from the payment of taxes and fees to the general fund of the local budget for the previous year compared to 2021 (excluding interbudgetary transfers and personal income tax on monetary support, monetary rewards and other payments received by military personnel and privates and superiors, paid by tax agents to local budgets) is at least 30%	**No**

1.4 Damage caused by hostilities, terrorist acts, sabotage and emergencies

1.3.1 Demographic situation

Number of permanent population

In the Myrhorod community, there is a tendency to reduce the population, which is due to the excess of the

mortality rate over the birth rate. The main reasons are natural factors, as well as population losses as a result of the war. As of 12.12.2024, 46,075 people were registered in the community.

There has been no significant outflow of the population abroad due to the war in the Myrhorod community, and the age and gender structure of the population has remained relatively stable since the full-scale invasion. At the same time, the low birth rate in the community has worsened even more as a result of the invasion.

There is a tendency to outflow young people from smaller villages to Myrhorod. The main reasons are better opportunities for work, study and better living conditions, in particular developed infrastructure and availability of service to the city. Negative trends in the departure of young people are less critical for larger settlements of the community, but small villages are often on the verge of extinction.

As of 01.01.2024, the following settlements can be noted as on the verge of extinction: Biyevo (1), Verkhovyna (2), Hlyboke (1), Yemtsi (1), Kotlyari (1), Vesele (0), Nosenky (0), Kuzmenky (O), Osove (13), Shpakove (17).

Gender-age structure

In the Myrhorod community, women make up 54% of the population, and men - 46%. The largest age group is people aged 27-59 (22,573 people), and there are significantly more women than men among older residents, especially in the 90+ age category.

Table 3: Population of Myrhorod CTC

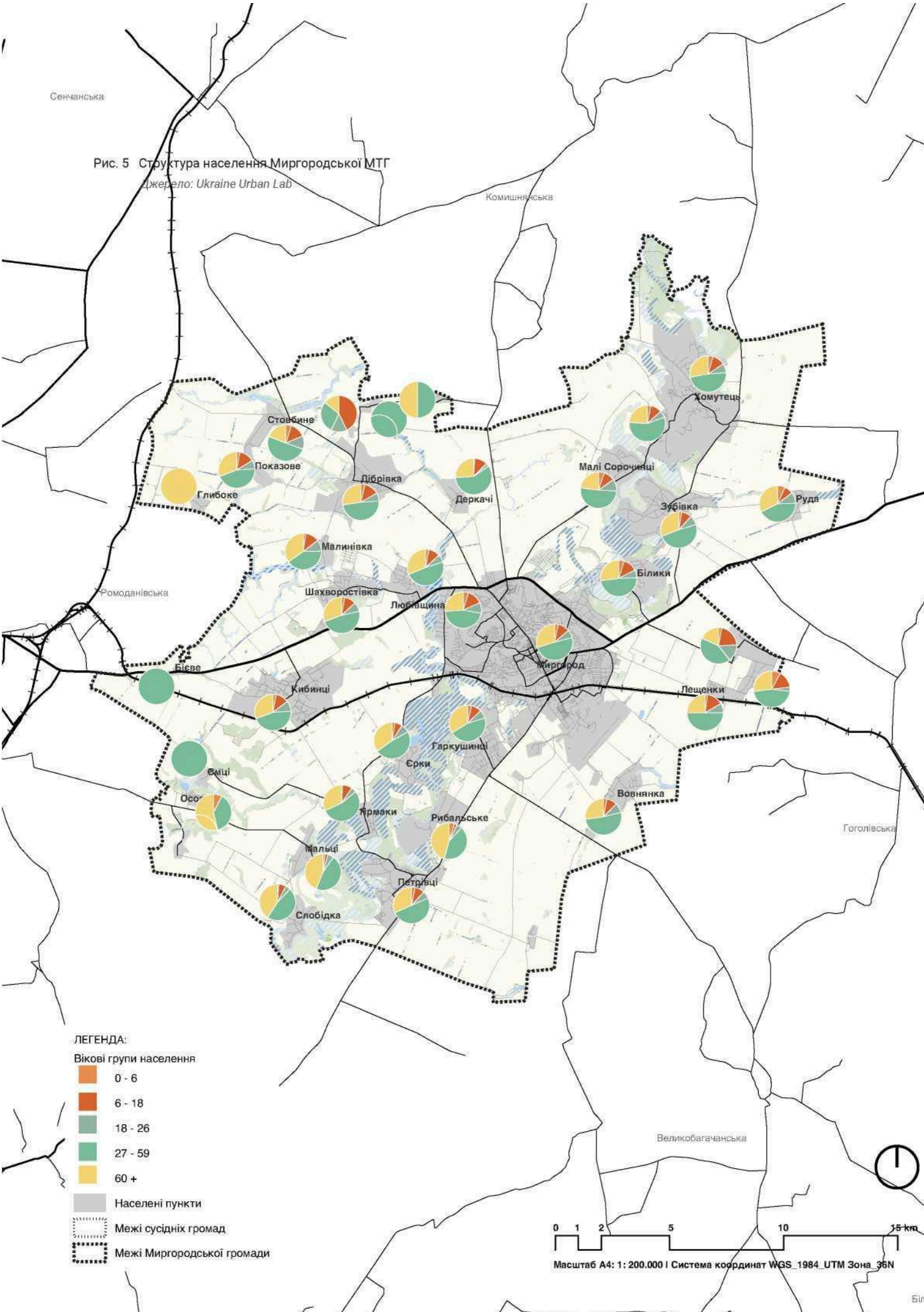
Population as of 01.01.2022	**Population as of 01.11.2023**	**Population as of 12.12.2024**
48 788	46 491	46 075

Table 4:
Gender and age structure of Myrhorod CTC

Age	**Men**	*Share*	**Women**	*Share*	**Together**
0-6	775	52%	726	48%	**1 501**
7-14	1 760	52%	1 656	48%	**3416**
15-17	752	51%	711	49%	**1 463**
18-26	1 701	50%	1 694	50%	**3 395**
27-59	11 004	49%	11 569	51%	**22 573**
60-89	5 028	37%	8 501	63%	**13 529**
90+	50	25%	148	75%	**198**

Рис. 5 Структура населення Миргородської МТГ

Джерело: Ukraine Urban Lab



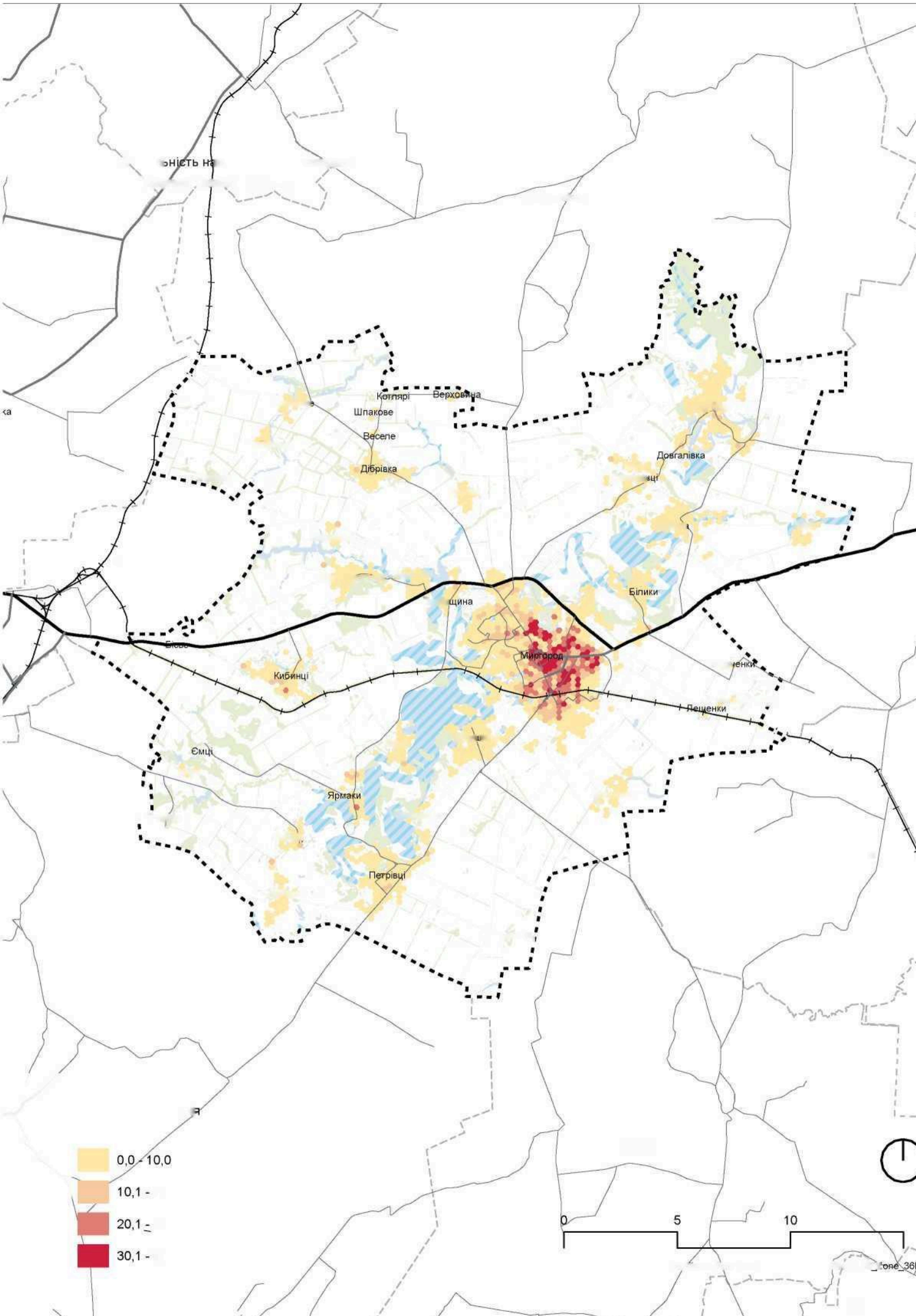
It should be noted that the share of young people (18-26 years old) in the Myrhorod community is critically low - 4%, which creates serious challenges for the future development of the community.
In the Myrhorod community, there is a significantly higher mortality rate among men, especially in the age groups of 60+ years. This can be seen from the difference between the number of men and women in the older categories: in the group of 60-89 years old, there are 5,028 men, and 8,501 women, and among centenarians (90+) there are three times more women - 148 versus 50 men. This indicates a lower average life expectancy among men compared to women.
According to 2022 data, the average population growth rate in the Myrhorod community is -19.6, which is higher compared to similar communities in the Poltava region.
The population density in the Myrhorod community is much higher (coefficient 78.47) than in neighboring comparative communities.

Conclusions:

- The total population of the community as of 2024 is 46,075 people, of which 54% are women and 46% are men.
- A large part of the population is elderly (29%), which indicates the aging of the community.
- At the same time, the share of young people (18-26 years old) is critically low - only 4%, which creates serious risks for the economic and social development of the community.
- The population density in the Myrhorod community is 78.5 people/km2, which significantly exceeds the indicators of neighboring communities and indicates a high level of urbanization.
- However, the average population growth rate in the community is negative (-19.6), the main reason for which is the excess of the mortality rate over the birth rate,

as well as the loss of population associated with the war.

- The trend of the outflow of young people from smaller settlements to the city of Myrhorod indicates an uneven distribution of opportunities in the community. The main reasons for this are better conditions for work, study and life in the city, which requires attention to the development of rural areas.
- Settlements on the verge of extinction: Bieve (1), Verkhovyna (2), Hlyboke (1), Yemtsi (1), Kotlyari (1), Osove (13), Shpakove (17).
- Settlements where there are no inhabitants left: Vesele (0), Kuzmenky (0) and Nosenky (0).


Котлярі
Верховина
Шпакове
Веселе
Дібрівка
Довгалівка
Білики
Миргород
Кибинці
Лещенки
Ємці
Ярмаки
Петрівці
0,0 - 10,0
10,1 -
20,1 -
30,1 -
0
5
10



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Number of temporarily displaced population

The number of temporarily displaced population in the Myrhorod community is 9601 people (according to the Unified Information Database of IDPs).

It is worth noting that most IDPs are registered in Myrhorod. At the same time, official data do not always reflect the actual population.

The Myrhorod community has 3 places of compact residence of IDPs. The total number of people living in collective centers as of 2024 is 353.

Despite the population growth due to IDPs, the employment rate of IDPs in the community remains low. This is due to several factors, including the low share of the able-bodied population and the remote work at their workplaces of IDPs, mainly from Kharkiv, Luhansk and Donetsk regions, where the level of wages is higher than in the Myrhorod community.

Conclusions:

- More than 9601 IDPs are officially registered in the Myrhorod community, of which 91.3% live in Myrhorod.
- The large number of IDPs puts an additional burden on infrastructure and social services, but can also create opportunities for the economic and social development of the community.
- The Myrhorod community has 3 places of compact residence for IDPs, in which 353 people live as of 2024.
- The employment rate of IDPs is low due to the low share of able-bodied people and remote work at their previous places of residence.
- The main groups of IDPs arrived from Kharkiv, Luhansk and Donetsk regions.

Table 5:

Name	Address	Actual property of persons	Form Building type		Capacity	fullness,
Dormitory No. 4, Separate structural unit Khomutetskyi Professional College of Poltava State Agrarian University	street Osvityanskaya, 4		State dormitory		55	31
Myrhorod Special School of the Poltava Regional Council	street Starosvetska, 52/15		school	State	82	13
Myrhorod Specialized Sanatorium "Slava"	street Kharkivka, 64		Social dwelling	State	344	283

1.4.1 Environment and natural resources

Places of compact residence of IDPs

The Myrhorod community suffered from missile strikes and remains vulnerable to a number of environmental risks. The indirect effects of the war can affect air quality, forest health, water resources, soils and biodiversity, threatening the natural balance of the community.

Natural and anthropogenic environmental threats

The main natural threats to the community are fires in ecosystems (especially in the floodplains of the Khorol River, as well as on agricultural land), loss of forest cover, and flooding by river waters.

Fires in natural and urbanized ecosystems occurred in the period 2017-2024 on 8.7% of the community's territory and could cover up to 5.7 thousand hectares[1]. protected areas.

The remaining (about 70%) fires occurred on agricultural land and often in the same areas, which may indicate the systematic practice of burning vegetation by certain land users. In [2]spatial terms, it should be noted that fires during 2017-2024 were recorded within the boundaries of the settlements of the community. The largest number of fires in settlements occurred in Myrhorod (28%), the villages of Zubivka (12%) and Khomutets (8%), through the territory of which the Khorol River flows.

The total **loss of forest cover** in the community was estimated for the period 2001-2023 at about 168.3 hectares, or 3.3% of the total area of forests in the community. valley of the Khorol River, and the other is concentrated in gullies and small forests in the western part of the community. In recent years, the forest cover has suffered losses, albeit insignificant, within the objects of the nature reserve fund - the reserves "Yarmakovsky" and "Osove". For the most part, deforestation affected the object of the Emerald Network "Khorol River Valley". About 10% (17 hectares) of all forest cover losses were recorded within 15 settlements of the community. More than half of all forest losses detected within the settlements fall on the city of Myrhorod - about 10 hectares.

Flooding of the Khorol River with river waters for the community territory in the context of climate change is a potential rather than a real natural danger. A more urgent threat to the settlements of the community is **the flooding** (waterlogging) of territories due to the rise in the groundwater level, especially those settlements located in the valley of the Khorol River (the city of Myrhorod, the villages of Bilyky, Harkushintsi, Dovhalivka, Yerky, Zubivka, Mali Sorochyntsi, Mali Sorochyntsi, Petrivtsi, Rybalske, Slobidka, Khomutets, Yarmaky). Although due to climate change, the water content of the river and the groundwater level have decreased significantly in recent years.

[1]FIRMS 2° Service Remote Sensing Data-Information on Major Emergencies and...] on the territory

[2]Poltava region per day (09.12.2024). SES

For the city of Myrhorod, the potential flooding zone (groundwater level less than 2.5 m from the surface) is determined at 1614 hectares or 38% of the entire territory. Flooding occurs more often in conditions of denser construction and the absence of groundwater drainage routes and can have a local impact on transport infrastructure[3].

In addition to natural threats, the Myrhorod community faces significant **anthropogenic environmental challenges.**

High plowed land (about 75% of agricultural areas) together with excessive use of chemical plant protection products and lack of crop rotation leads to soil degradation. The amount of land that degrades under the influence of both natural and anthropogenic factors is growing.

The anthropogenic impact on surface waters increases and, as a result, their pollution (deterioration of quality), the biodiversity of water systems decreases, and the suitability of water for the main purposes of water use deteriorates.

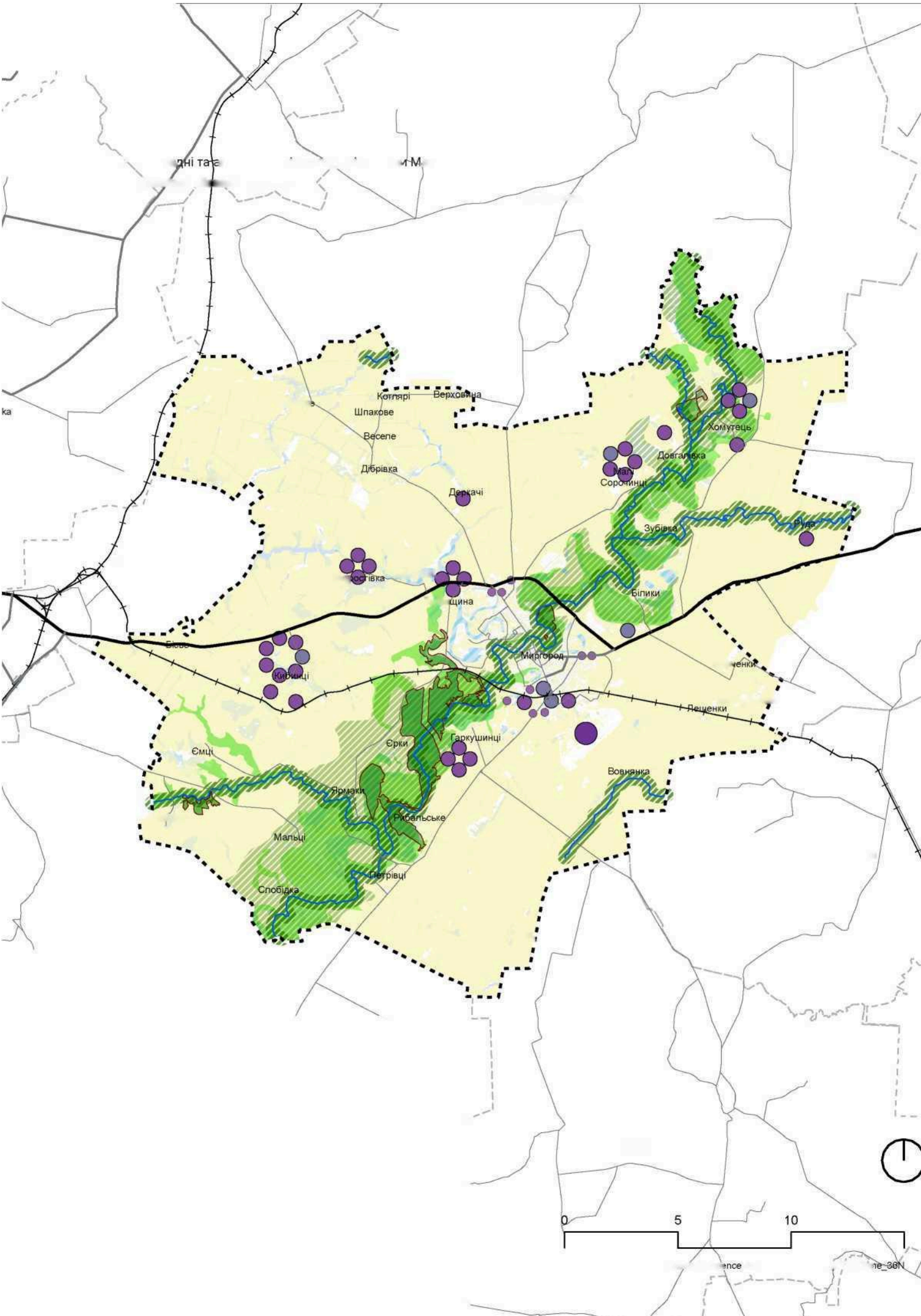
The municipal solid waste (MSW) landfill in Bilyky and the Myrhorod wastewater treatment plant are potential sources of surface water pollution in the Myrhorod community. Improper waste management at the landfill in Bilyky, in particular its accumulation, leachate seepage and lack of modern disposal systems, can lead to the penetration of harmful substances into groundwater and their entry into surface watercourses.

Wastewater treatment plants in Myrhorod are a key element of the wastewater disposal system, but their technical condition and efficiency of wastewater treatment remain problematic. In case of exceeding the design capacity or insufficient wastewater treatment, it is possible to discharge polluted wastewater into the Khorol River. State Joint Stock Company "Bread of Ukraine "Myrhorod CCP 1", PJSC "Poltava Grain Processing Plant", LLC "Kononivsky Elevator", LLC "Agrarian Elevator Company" and LLC "Myrhorod Elevator". The main pollutants of atmospheric air are dust, nitrogen oxides, sulfur dioxide and carbon monoxide, but their concentrations do not exceed the maximum permissible norms.

The objects of increased fire and explosion hazard are 16 industrial facilities, including the Myrhorod gas distribution station, an oil depot, a gas station and a gas station.

[3] The case of flooding of Ignatenko Street.
Website of the Myrhorod City Council (2021)

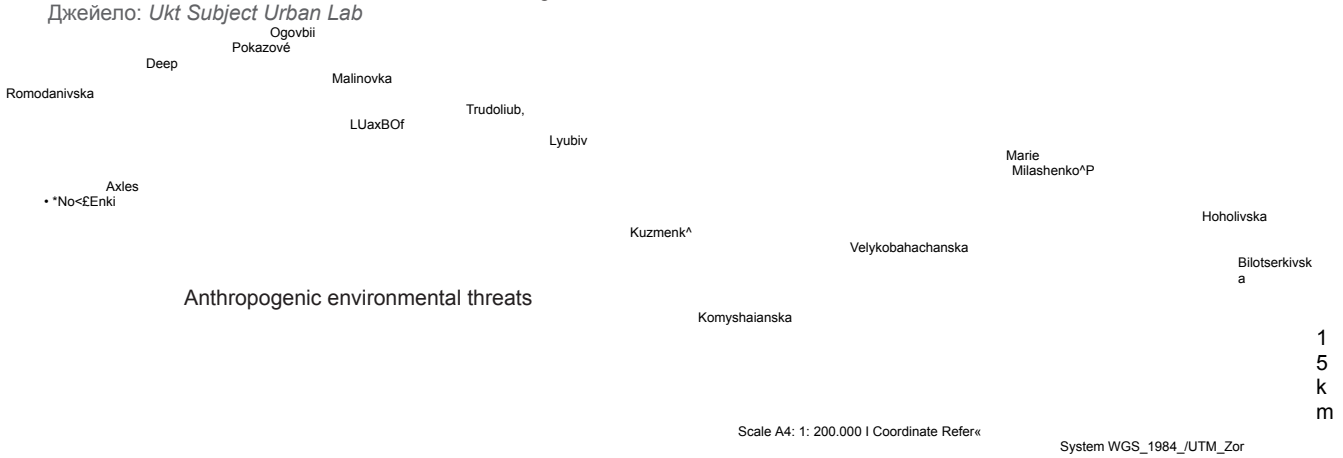
Senchanska


Котлярі
Верховина
Шпакове
Веселе
Дібрівка
Деркачі
Хомутець
Довгалівка
Малі Сорочинці
Зубівка
Білики
Миргород
Лещенки
Гаркушинці
Єрки
Ємці
Вовнянка
Ярмаки
Рябальське
Мальці
Петрівці
Спобідка
Кибинці
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10

Nature,

.Irgorod CTC

Джейело: *Ukt Subject Urban Lab*



Anthropogenic environmental threats

Rice. 7

Emerald Network
Air base
Industry
STATIONS
Risks of arable land degradation
Water erosion of soils
Territories of the nature reserve fund
Utilities (wastewater treatment plants)
Objects of increased danger to the environment

LEGEND:
Forests
I-wetlands
River
impacts of biotopes, flooding and flooding
Khorol River Valley: high biodiversity
Floodplains of rivers
very high level of biodiversity, water-

Environmental damage caused by the war

The Myrhorod community was not directly affected by the hostilities, but the war creates serious environmental risks for the region. In the period from February 2022 to August 2024, eleven missile and shahed attacks on the community were recorded, which took place in close proximity to the production bases of agro-industrial enterprises, gas stations and other strategic and critical infrastructure facilities, which could lead to kerosene leakage, creating risks to the environment and public health.

According to the classification, kerosene is a flammable liquid of class 3, a liquid with chronic toxicity to the aquatic environment of class 2. In case of ignition in quantities that are usually stored in production plants (10 million kg or more), kerosene can cause the death of people at a distance of up to 400 m and pose a danger to human health at a distance of up to 600 m from the object. Even 50,000 kg of kerosene poses a threat to the environment, It leads to soil and river pollution and has (reverse) negative consequences for aquatic organisms[4].

The consequences of war and hostilities, in particular, manifest themselves for NRF facilities in the form of additional anthropogenic pressure (possible pollution caused by shelling of strategic facilities, the implementation of defense measures, etc.).[5]

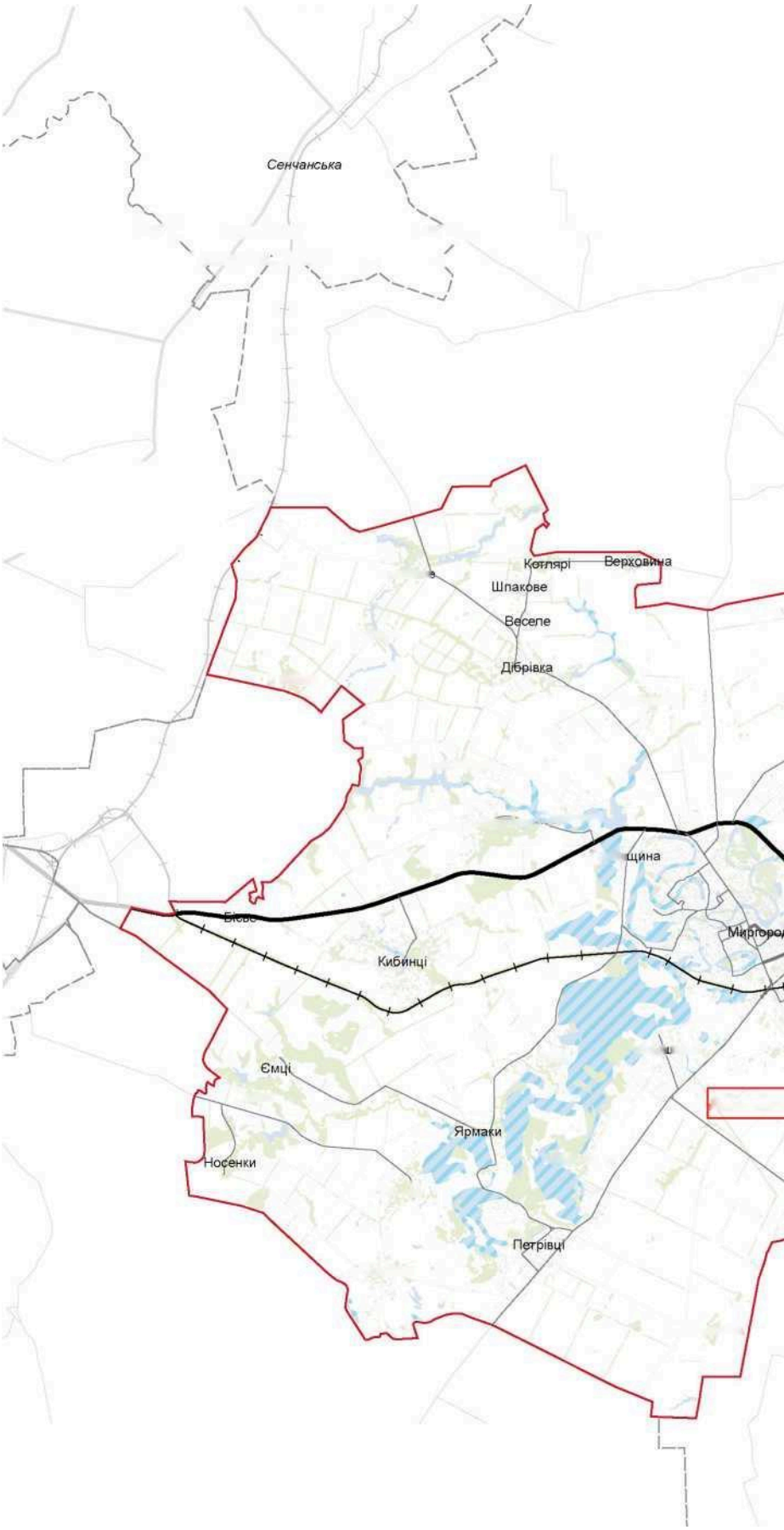
Potential threats are air, soil and water pollution due to hostilities in neighboring regions, as well as an increase in anthropogenic load due to population migration.

The increased fire danger caused by climate change and human activities is exacerbated by martial law, as part of the resources are directed to defense needs, and preventive measures may be insufficient. An additional challenge is the growth of waste volumes due to population displacement and changes in economic activity.

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[4] Tool Flash Environmental Assessment Tool (FEAT);

[5] SEA report Myrhorod Development Strategy 2030


Lubenska
Сенчанська
Котлярі
Верховина
Шпакове
Веселе
Дібрівка
щина
Кибинці
Ємці
Ярмаки
Носенки
Петрівці
StOVbIN

MYRHORODAIRBASE

Fis

Yerky

Axles

Vovnyanka

Milashenkove

Romodanovskaya

Deep

Pokazové

Malinovka

Lyubiv

Derkachi

Harkui

YINTSI

hing

Boys

Slobodka

Kuzmenki

Mali (Sorrows)

Shahvorostivka - RUD

Komyshnyanska

Fig § Damage caused to the na

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LEGEND:

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R

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A/ composition of fuels and lubricants, probable leakage of kerosene

Velikosbagachska

A4 Scale
: 200 000
15 km
Reference coordinate system: WGS 84 / UTM zone 35Mon
Bila Tserkva

1.4.2 Cultural heritage and tourism sites

The Myrhorod community has a rich cultural and historical heritage. On its territory there are protected areas of cultural heritage sites. Most of the attractions are concentrated in Myrhorod, but several villages of the community — Vovnyanka, Dibrivka, Khomutets, Yerky — have the potential to become cultural subcenters thanks to cultural monuments, local craft production, and natural sites. A full list of cultural and historical sites is given in Annex 5.

Myrhorod is closely associated with the names of prominent personalities, such as architects and cultural figures **Krychevsky and Slastion, doctor Zubkovsky and poet Guramishvili.** Memorial plaques, Slastion's grave and thematic excursions in the museum of local lore remind of their contribution to the development of culture. Particular attention should be paid to the building of the art and industrial school, which is in disrepair and is not in operation, but contains unique samples of furnaces, architectural elements and memorial plaques of Slastion and Krychevsky.

An important part of the cultural heritage is **Gogol's places,** in particular the "Myrhorod puddle", which became the starting point of excursions, the alley of Gogol's heroes, the pedestrian bridge and the Birch Grove, which together form an integral tourist route. In addition, there is a literary and memorial museum of David Guramishvili, dedicated to the Georgian poet who lived in the city for a long time.

Special attention should be **paid to the Muravyov-Apostles' estate in Khomutka,** a monument of national importance in need of restoration. Of particular interest is the Museum of the Dibriv stud farm No. 62, where thematic excursions and horseback riding are held.

Also, in Myrhorod, to equip **an open-air ethnographic complex "Cossack Camp"** with separate buildings and elements of everyday life inherent in the Cossack era.

The Myrhorod community is traditionally associated with **sanatorium-resort treatment,** in particular due to the presence of seven sanatoriums. However, two of them are not functioning, and some have changed their profile to rehabilitation services, which opens up new opportunities for development. Four sanatoriums belong to PrJSC "Myrhorodkurort" — "Myrhorod", "Berezovy Hai", "Poltava", "Khorol", two of which are operating at full capacity. Before the pandemic and the war, Myrhorod demonstrated positive dynamics of development medical and health tourism. In 2018-2020, the number of tourists staying in sanatoriums reached 33 thousand. However, after the start of the C0UU-19 pandemic and in 2022, the number of tourists decreased to 7.2 thousand. Some sanatoriums and resorts are currently engaged in rehabilitation. This meets the modern needs of society, but requires proper staffing, expansion of services and promotion among potential customers.

Public organizations organize art therapy and other **social adaptation activities for the military** and their families who are undergoing rehabilitation in the sanatorium. They also organize joint trips for the military and veterans to local craft industries in Vovnyanka and Trudolub, horseback riding in Dibrivka, excursions to the museums of Myrhorod. Also, the NGO "Station of Young Tourists" regularly conducts rafting and tourist orientation for the military, veterans and their families. A significant part of the resort areas is barrier-free, and at the same time, most tourist and cultural locations need to be adapted to the needs of people with limited mobility.

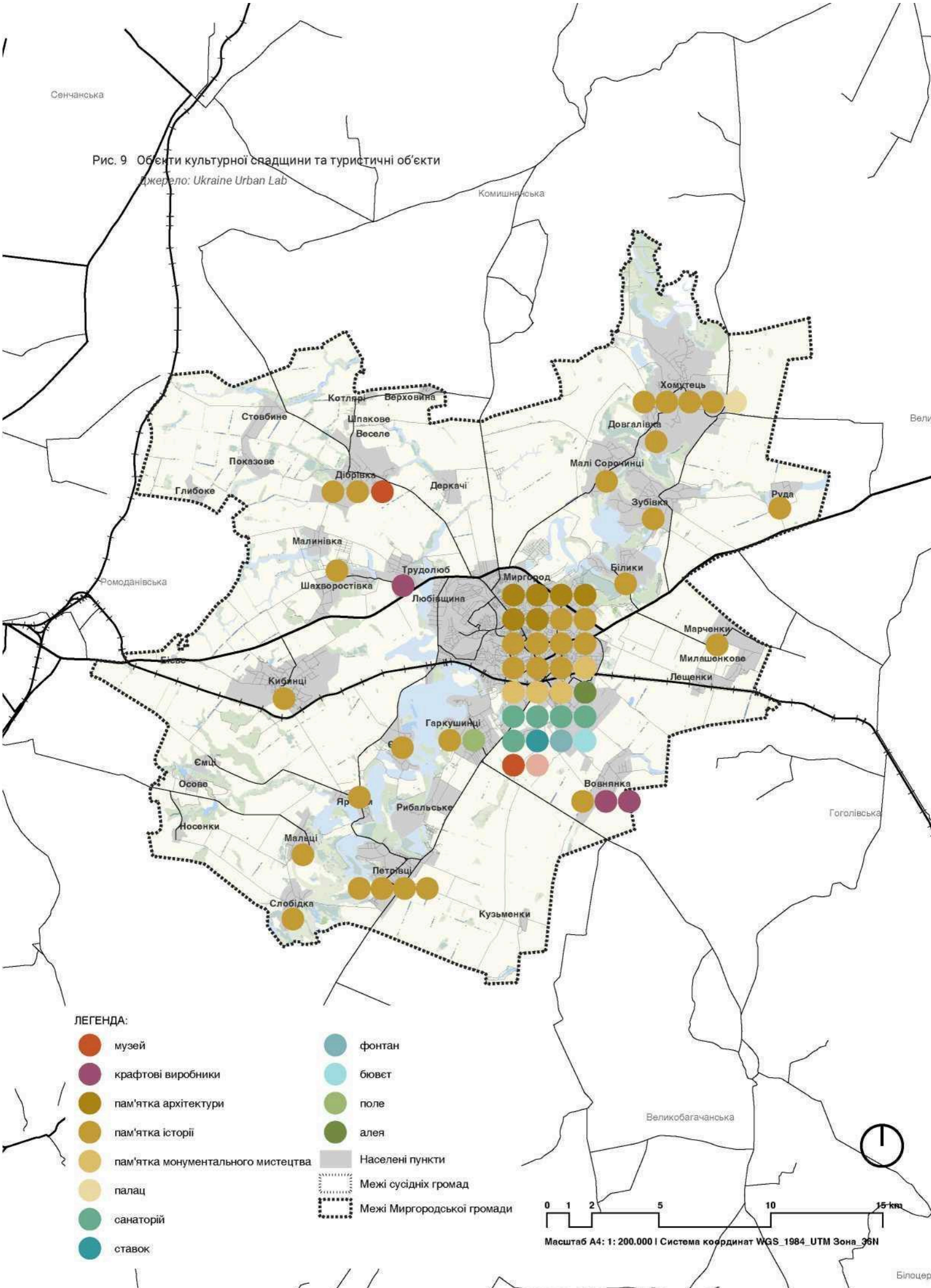


Рис. 9 Об'єкти культурної спадщини та туристичні об'єкти

Джерело: Ukraine Urban Lab

In addition to the sanatorium and resort sector, craft production is also a promising direction for the development of tourism **.** Craft initiatives are developing in the community, such as the dairy farm "Estate of the Blonsky Family", the eco-farm "Perepilochka" in Vovnyanka, and "Peter's Forge" in Trudolyuba, which holds festivals of knifemakers. Also interesting is the lavender field in Harkushintsi with craft production of lavender products, which attracts locals and guests of the community.

Natural recreational areas of Myrhorod and surrounding areas have significant potential for the development of tourist infrastructure and active recreation. In the central part of Myrhorod, it is possible to create a circular walking and cycling route, which will include the city beach, a suspension bridge and the Birch Grove.

There are also other **natural destinations** for recreation in the villages of Bilyky, Khomutets, Dibrivka, Yerky, Kybintsi. The community has developed schemes of cycling routes, 5 of which were tested as part of the **Discover Myrhorod initiative.** They combine key cultural and tourist sites of the community. In addition, it is planned to develop an audio guide for walking tours of Myrhorod and marking thematic routes. The community also has water routes for kayaking on the Khorol River (from the village of Bilyky to the southern point of Myrhorod) and the possibility of renting equipment.

Conclusions:

- The basis of the tourist potential of the Myrhorod community are **sanatoriums in** Myrhorod.
- The development of rehabilitation services in **sanatoriums is a critically important direction**, there is a need for professional personnel and equipment to expand rehabilitation opportunities. Initiatives for social adaptation of military and veterans, ecological and active tourism are actively developing.
- In addition, the Myrhorod community has a unique **cultural and historical potential,** and the community is also rich in cultural monuments, Gogol places and Cossack-themed objects, in particular the ethnographic space "Cossack Camp".
- Additional opportunities are opened up by **craft production, hiking, cycling and water routes,** which can become key elements of the community's tourism strategy.

Rice. 10 David Guramishvili Literary Memorial Museum

Source: Myrhorod Business Lab



Rice. 11 Monument of national importance Estate of the Muravyovs-Apostles in the village of Khomutets
Source: Myrhorod Business Lab



1.4.3 Residential real estate

Earth remote sensing (ERS) data indicate that there are about 18,444 thousand private residential buildings and 225 apartment buildings in the Myrhorod community. According to the Myrhorod City Council, there are 225 multi-storey buildings in the community, of which 200 are in Myrhorod, of which: 15 are four-storey, 74 are five-storey, 36 are nine-storey, and the rest are two- and three-story buildings.

This confirms the dominance in the structure of community development, similar to many other regions of Ukraine. Manor buildings make up the main share of buildings in 85% of the settlements of the community (35 out of 41). There are multi-apartment residential buildings in Myrhorod and six villages (Harkushintsi, Khomutets, Trudolyub, Dibrivka, Vovnyanka, Stovbyne). The central part of Myrhorod (Oleksandr Oksanchenko, Svidnytskyi, Stepan Choban, Gogol, Danylo Apostol Streets) is built up with high-rise buildings, while other districts of the city mainly consist of manor houses.

Housing conditions

The impact of the full-scale invasion on the housing market is minimal: in the vast majority of settlements, prices for the purchase and rent of housing remain stable. The exception is Myrhorod, where, due to demand, prices have risen moderately.

Active construction continues in Myrhorod: three nine-storey buildings on the street. The island is planned to be completed in 2025, and on the street. A five-storey building is being built on Shyshatskaya. During the new construction, work is being carried out to ensure barrier-free conditions (lowering sidewalks, arranging entrances, etc.).

The following converted institutions are used to accommodate IDPs:

- the dormitory of the Khomutets College, designed for 55 people (as of the beginning of 2025, 34 people live);
- Myrhorod Special School, where 13 people live;

Ownership of housing

Most residents own their own houses or apartments. In the real estate market, modern mid-range and premium housing with high-quality amenities is in demand, while cheap economy class housing is not popular. Most of the new buildings are full, there are almost no vacant apartments, which makes it difficult to purchase new housing.

A significant challenge is the provision of housing for IDPs, who are increasingly applying for permanent or temporary residence. Thus, a group of IDPs expressed a desire to create their own quarter in rural areas, but the land has not yet been allocated. At the same time, on communal land in the city of Myrhorod on the street. Svidnytskyi 9-11 there is a free location for the construction of social housing up to 9 floors, but the project is not being implemented due to insufficient interest of developers. There is also the potential for the use of old communal buildings, which are available in various settlements, for example, the old buildings of the hospital departments on the street. Sick leave, for the creation of social housing.

Damage to housing and its restoration

The Myrhorod community was destroyed during the full-scale invasion, one private residential building and a warehouse building were destroyed. According to the city council, the greatest damage concerns residential and industrial infrastructure. In particular, 172 single-family houses, 113 apartments in 11 multi-storey buildings, as well as 3 industrial facilities were damaged. Residential buildings in Myrhorod, Bilyky, Vovnyanka and Mali Sorochyntsi were damaged.

As of the beginning of 2025, infrastructure restoration continues. In Myrhorod, Bilyky, Vovnyanka and Mali Sorochyntsi, damaged residential buildings were partially restored. In Myrhorod, one warehouse building cannot be restored. In Harkushyntsi, a school has been partially restored after the destruction.

sanatorium "Slava", which has 344 beds, of which 306 are occupied.

Conclusions:

- **The dominance of the private sector. In the** Myrhorod community, private residential development prevails — approximately 18,444 private houses against 225 apartment buildings, which are concentrated in Myrhorod and six villages.
- **Damage and restoration of housing.**

During the full-scale invasion, 172 private houses and 113 apartments in 11 multi-storey buildings were damaged in the community. Restoration work continues, but 1 warehouse building has been destroyed, and some residential buildings have not yet been restored.

- **Dynamics of the housing market and provision of IDPs.** Despite the minimal impact of the war on the market, there is a moderate increase in prices in Myrhorod, and the construction of multi-apartment housing continues. IDPs face difficulties in finding housing, and the creation of special residential areas is hampered by a lack of funding and interest from developers.



Rice. 12Residential building destroyed by rocket attack

Source: Myrhorod City Council

1.4.4 Economy and objects of the production complex

State of entrepreneurship

After the start of Russia's full-scale invasion, enterprises in the sanatorium and resort sector suffered a severe blow — the number of visitors halved, which negatively affected tax revenues. This also negatively affected related enterprises that focused on vacationers — trade establishments, service industries.

There is an increase in the number of entrepreneurs in the community, especially in the field of trade. In recent years, several new supermarkets have been opened, and 18 businesses from the zone of active hostilities have been relocated. Small businesses and farmers are actively applying for local and state grant programs, which also helps them survive difficult times.

Destruction

Some enterprises of the community were damaged as a result of debris. After the start of the full-scale invasion (2022), Myrhorodkurort PJSC suffered minor damage, and the elevator complex in the city was also damaged. A service station was also destroyed and office space was damaged. The destruction of business is concentrated in the city of Myrhorod, in rural settlements there is no destruction.

Business surveys

According to the results of a series of interviews conducted with local entrepreneurs in December 2024 by IMPACT / REACH Initiative Ukraine, it is possible to identify a number of trends that negatively affected entrepreneurship in the Myrhorod community after the start of the full-scale invasion:

- Most businesses faced a decrease in demand due to the outflow of population, a drop in purchasing power, and the loss of markets, especially in the temporarily occupied territories. Entrepreneurs were forced to adapt to new conditions, changing areas of activity, reducing costs and optimizing production.

A frequently mentioned problem in the answers was the increase in the tax burden and tariffs for electricity, gas and water, which forced some businesses to reduce activities or close. Also, the work is negatively affected by logistical obstacles, in particular, the rise in the cost of transportation, the lack of transport, drivers, and the poor condition of roads outside Myrhorod.

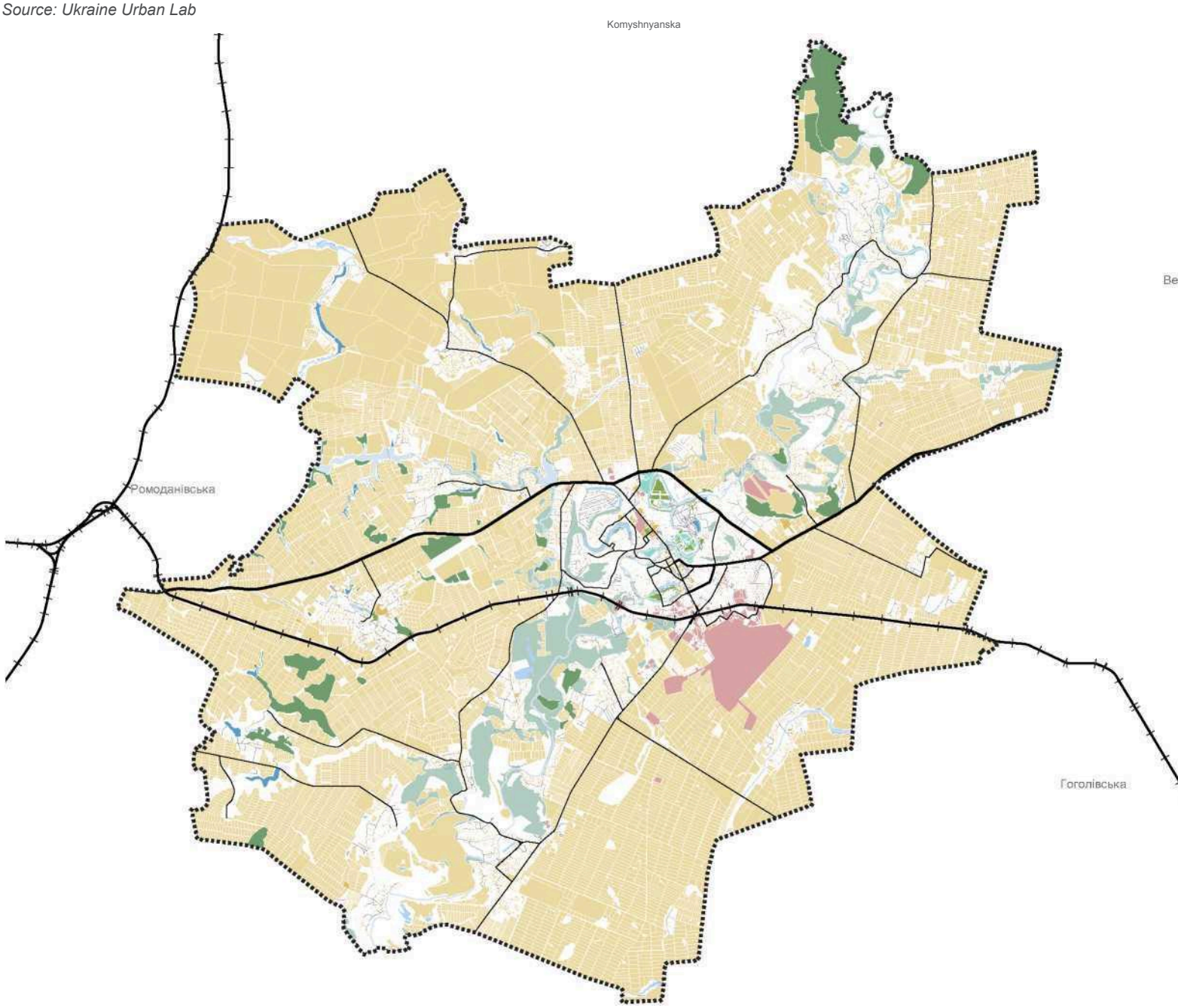
The power outage forced businesses to change their work schedules and use generators, which imposed additional costs on the business.

In addition, the shortage of qualified personnel due to mobilization and migration has become a critical problem for many industries, which are forced to train new employees on their own.

In general, businesses have adapted to the new realities by optimizing costs, using generators and alternative power sources, changing work schedules, and reorienting to new markets or areas of activity. Enterprises also use grant funding and join state and international support programs.

Some businesses are planning to expand, but this requires funding, new staff, and market stability. Others, on the contrary, consider the reduction due to the uncertainty of the economic situation and the lack of resources.

Rice. 13 Mana Land Use
Source: Ukraine Urban Lab



LEGEND:

Water fund lands

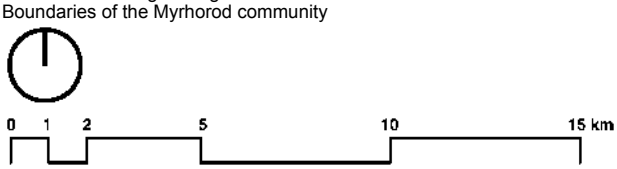
Health lands
Forestry lands

Recreational lands

Agricultural land

Senchanska

Residential and public development lands
Lands for industry, transport, communications, energy, defense and other purposes
Boundaries of neighboring communities
Boundaries of the Myrhorod community



Scale A4:1: 200.000 and Coordinate System ¥¥65 1984 OTM Zone 36M

Budget

Taking into account inflation, real community spending has decreased compared to 2021. That is, despite the increase in nominal expenditures, the real budgetary capacity of the community has decreased. The biggest change for the community was the increase in budget revenues in 2022-2023. This was due to an increase in the number of military personnel, which led to an increase in the amount of personal income tax on monetary support, monetary rewards and other payments received by military personnel and privates and officers, paid by tax agents (from UAH 33 million in 2021 to UAH 154 million in 2022).

This made 2022 easier for the community and made it possible to finance projects, including charitable assistance to the defense forces. Since the third quarter of 2023, funds have been completely alienated in favor of Ukraine's defense capabilities[6].

Capital expenditures of the community are reduced due to a decrease in budgetary capacity. As a result of the withdrawal of military personal income tax and the damage caused to local businesses, the community has to postpone plans for infrastructure renewal, current and major repairs of buildings, roads, implementation of social projects, etc.

[6]Law of Ukraine "On Amendments to the Budget Code of Ukraine on Ensuring Support for the Defense Capability of the State and the Development of the Military-Industrial Complex of Ukraine"

1.4.5 Engineering and transport infrastructure facilities

The transport network of the Myrhorod community consists of the infrastructure of road, rail and public transport, which connects the settlements of the community with territories and cities outside the community.

Road network

The road network of the Myrhorod community has a four-level hierarchy that provides communication at the national, regional and local levels.

In the north and west, the community has a connection with the M-03 highway of international importance, which does not pass through the territory of the community, but provides communication with Kyiv, Poltava and Kharkiv. On the second level there is a highway of regional importance R-42, which crosses the community from east to west and provides communication with Lubny, Romodan and Opishnia. On the third level are local roads that connect settlements and provide access to remote parts of the community. A complete list of highways, regional and regional roads of local importance of public use is given in Appendix 4. The balance holder of local roads is the State Enterprise "Agency of Local Roads of Poltava Region". On the fourth level there are communal roads in and between settlements, partly paved.

In general, the condition of the road surface varies significantly from satisfactory to very poor, certain sections need immediate repair (C171528 P-42 - Marchenko - Leshchenko; C171503 Hlyboke - Stovbyne; C171532 Osovoe - Maltsi;

C1715210 Shakhvorostivka - Malynivka; 01715208 between Dovhalivka and Khomutets).

There are engineering structures on the territory of the community - bridges, dams, overpasses. Overpass in the city of Myrhorod on the street. Khorolska is in critical condition due to the wear and tear of structures and needs major repairs. The dams in the villages of Malynivka and Kybintsi are also in poor condition.

Road transport is the main and sometimes the only possible means of transportation for residents, especially in remote settlements. After the start of the full-scale invasion, the number of private cars increased, which indicates the perception of cars not only as a means of transportation, but also as an element of personal safety and independence. At the same time, the practice of joint trips (through groups in social networks and good neighborly ties) is popular among residents, which allows to ensure mobility for those who do not have their own car. The increase in the number of cars creates an additional burden on the infrastructure of the community, which, in particular, is evidenced by the shortage of parking spaces in the central part of Myrhorod.

The community is working on a parking concept, which will provide for the zoning of the center according to the types and conditions of parking, as well as the arrangement of parking spaces. Currently, one of the intermediate solutions is the arrangement of parking lots in cooperation with businesses.

Freight transport, despite the restrictions, moves through the villages of Yarmaky and Petrivtsi, shortening the route, which creates an additional load on the local road network. A separate problem is transit traffic through the central part of Myrhorod, caused by the lack of an alternative route that would connect Zaliznychna Street (near the railway station) with the R-42 highway.

The consequence is a decrease in traffic safety, especially for pedestrians and cyclists, as well as a negative impact on infrastructure: residential buildings are damaged due to vibration, and the road surface is intensively destroyed due to exceeding the standard loads. These factors point to the need to implement effective solutions for the redirection of freight transport, in particular the reconstruction of bypasses, as well as the installation of physical elements on the streets to restrict the movement of trucks.

According to the data provided by the Main Directorate of the National Police of Ukraine in the Poltava region, for the period from 2020 to 2024, 548 traffic accidents were registered in the community, in which 227 people were injured, 16 people died.

The main causes of accidents are speeding (36%) and violation of maneuvering rules (32%). Deaths are most often associated with speeding (69%). Almost all accidents (88%) occurred within settlements.

The dynamics of the number of injured and injured has tended to increase since 2020. In Myrhorod, six locations have been identified that fall under the definition of an emergency-hazardous area or a place of concentration of accidents[7]:

- Plot on the street. Gogol (opposite the Myrhorod Central Hospital, between coordinates 49.982927, 33.593493 and 49.982268.33.594185) - four accidents with injured and dead over the past 3 years;
- Plot on the street. Gogol (opposite the Mirgorod Hotel, between coordinates 49.966626, 33.609002 and 49.96629, 33.60907 - four accidents with injured people over the past 3 years;

Rice. 14 Accident Analysis

Source: Ukraine Urban Lab

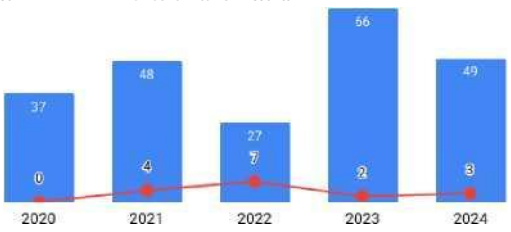
- place near the street. Gogol 72/1 - three accidents with injuries over the past 3 years;
- Crossroads st. Kyivska and st. Dolge Ozero - three accidents with injured people in the last 3 years;
- place near Sorochynska Street 2a - three accidents with injured people over the past 3 years;
- Plot near the intersection of st. Sorochinskaya - st. Danylo Apostol (between coordinates 49.96372, 33.61814 and 49.96361.33.62032) - four accidents with injuries and deaths in 3 years (two of them in the last year).

These locations are a priority for planning and implementing appropriate measures to improve traffic management and eliminate the causes of traffic accidents.

An accumulation of traffic accident sites is observed along Gogol Street - the central highway of the city, on which services and points of attraction are located. This negatively affects, in particular, the mobility of schoolchildren, since educational institutions are located within walking distance. Schoolchildren noted the danger of movement on the streets, as well as the problems of lack of markings at pedestrian crossings and chaotic parking near schools during rush hours.

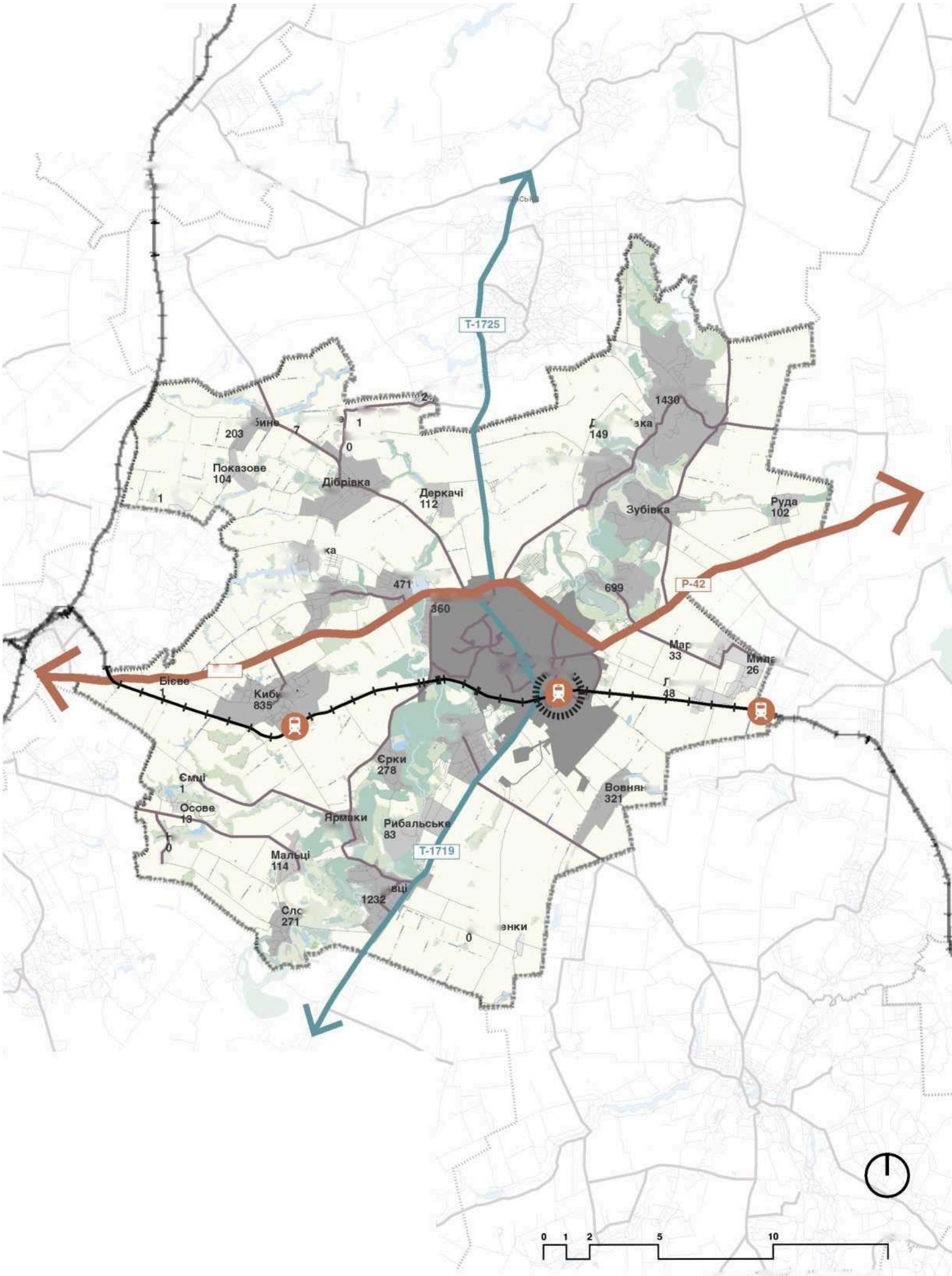
[7] According to the Procedure for Identifying Emergency Hazardous Areas and Places of Concentration of Traffic Accidents

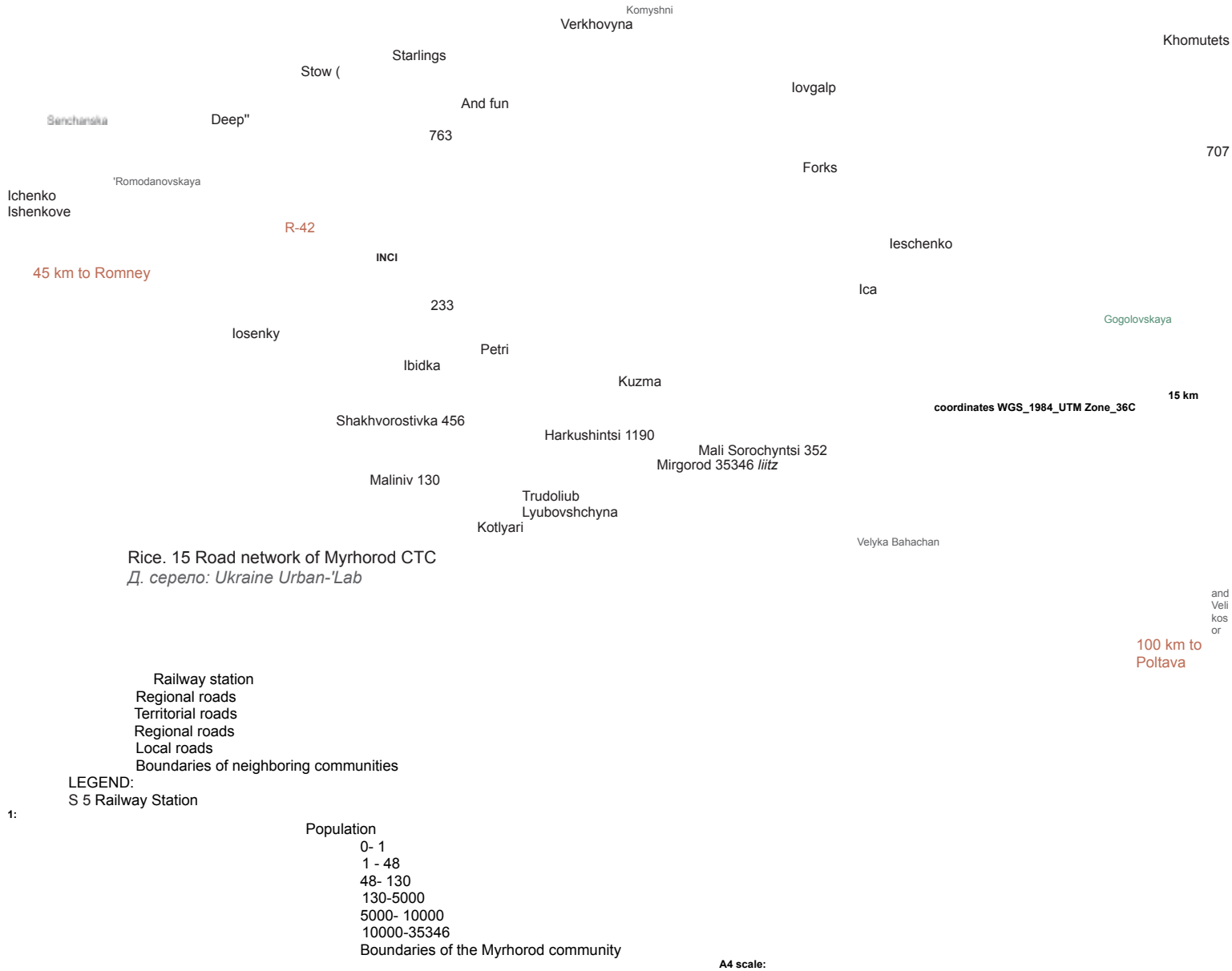
so ■ Number of victims • Death toll





in Speeding violations
* Violation of maneuvering rules
* Failure to keep a distance
* Violation of the rules of passage at intersections
F Driving under the influence of alcohol
* Violation of the rules for granting an unimpeded transition
F Other
F Violation of the rules of passage of a pedestrian crossing
Violation of the rules for stopping and parking vehicles
F Driving into the oncoming lane
F Violation of overtaking rules


Т-1725
Р-42
Т-1719
Показове
104
Дібрівка
Деркачі
112
Зубівка
Руда
102
1430
149
203
471
699
360
835
Єрки
278
Ярмаки
Рибальське
83
Мальці
114
321
1232
271
33
26
48
0
1
2
5
10



Rice. 15 Road network of Myrhorod CTC
Д. серело: Ukraine Urban-'Lab

Public transport

Public transportation is provided by rail and bus services, although these options vary in coverage and efficiency. The electrified line of the Poltava Directorate of the Southern Railway Romodan — Poltava-Kyivska passes through the community. Passenger trains, including high-speed Intercity+ trains and suburban trains, stop at the Myrhorod station, which provides relatively easy access to regional centers and even international traffic. At the stations of Kybintsi, Mylashenkove and the stopping point of 227 km, suburban trains of the directions of Hrebinka, Romodan, Jareski, Poltava and Ogultsi stop. Railway communication is important for the residents of the community, although it covers only three settlements. However, approaches to railway stations do not meet accessibility standards for users with limited mobility and need to be improved.

The bus service is more accessible and covers most of the settlements of the community.

Myrhorod bus station provides regular bus intercity (in the region and Ukraine) and suburban (in Myrhorod district) bus service.

Myrhorod has the best connection with Velyka Bagachka, Poltava (about 10 flights daily) and Khorol. During the day, buses depart from the bus station to other regions of Ukraine: Mirgorod-Cherkasy (via Chornobay), Mirgorod - Dnipro, Mirgorod - Kamianske (via Verkhnyodniprovsk). In the region, from Myrhorod you can get to many cities and towns: Kremenchuk, Lubny, Hadiach, Lokhvytsia, Khorol, Kobelyak, Reshetylivka, Orzhytsia, Semenivka, Dykanka, Opishnya, Hradizka.

The rolling stock on the routes is mainly low-capacity buses (such as Ruta, Bogdan and Etalon), which are not adapted for users with limited mobility.

The vast majority of settlements in the community have access to public transport, but the frequency of flights depends on passenger traffic, since the routes are served by private carriers.

Settlements such as Yerky, Yarmaky, Maltsi, Osovo have a bus service only a few times a week. For most other villages, the minimum available is one flight per day. At the same time, the villages of Derkachi and Ruda do not have direct public transport routes, so residents get about 1.5 km to the nearest bus stop. The villages of Leshchenko, Marchenko and Mylashenkove are located at a distance of 5 km from the nearest bus routes or 3 km from the railway station.

Residents of the community note the need to expand the schedule of public transport, in particular, the provision of flights in the evening and weekends, since there are currently no such options.

Most of the bus stops in the community were built in the Soviet period and need to be updated. They do not contain all the necessary elements for convenient and safe waiting for transport: platforms for disembarking/boarding passengers, precipitation canopies, waiting areas, lighting, safe pedestrian approaches, traffic schedules.

In addition, the community has identified unofficial stops that are actively used by residents, but do not have the appropriate arrangement. They are located on the roads of regional subordination: P42 - turns to the villages of Kybintsi, the village of Lyubivshchyna and the village of Bilyky, 01715207 - the turn to the village of Derkachi. On the local road T1719 - turn to the village of Vovnyanka. Traffic accidents with victims have been recorded at some of these locations over the past three years, indicating their potential danger to pedestrians who use these stops on a daily basis.

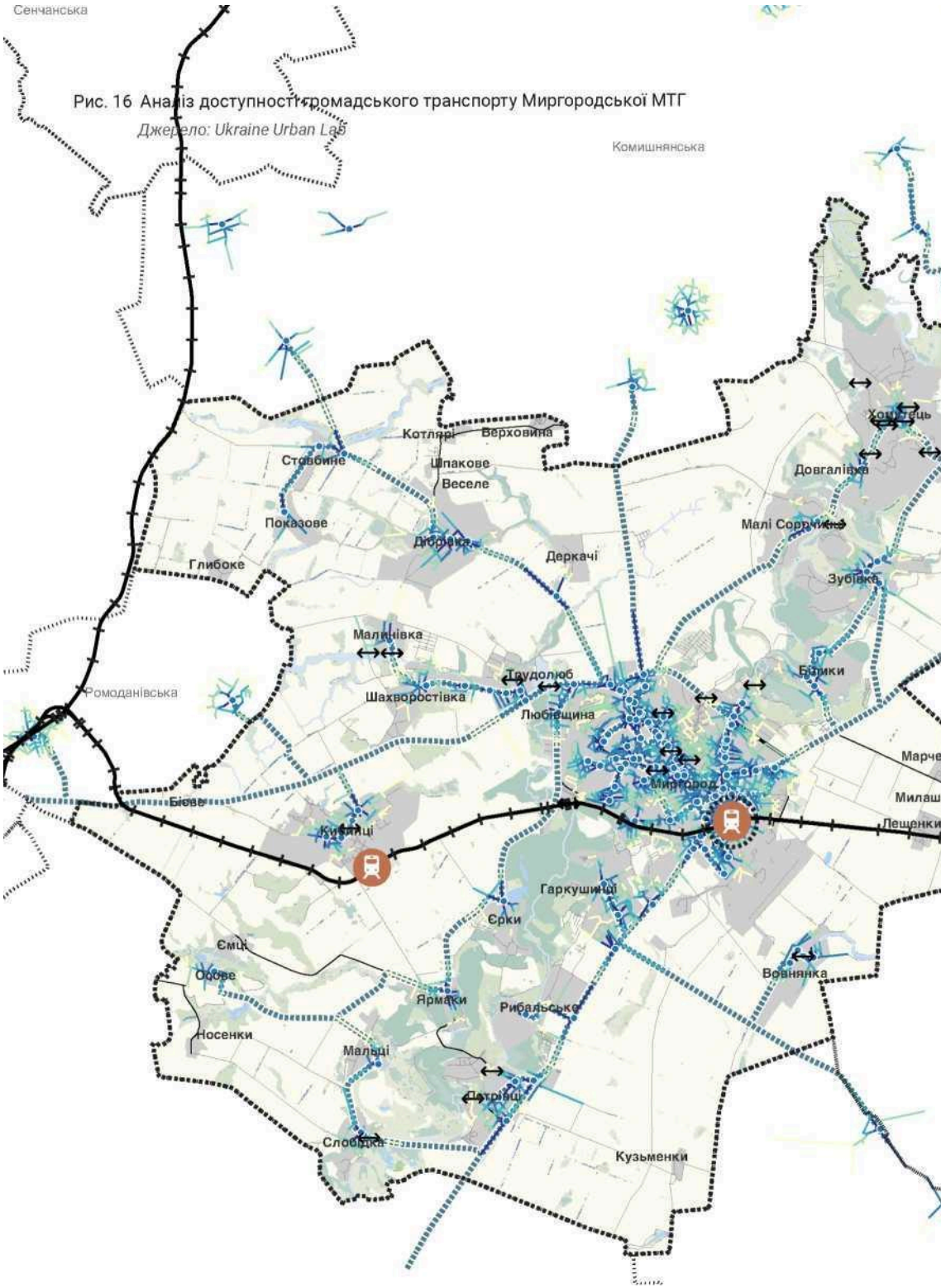


Рис. 16 Аналіз доступності громадського транспорту Миргородської МТГ

Джерело: Ukraine Urban Lab

LEGEND:

Railway station

Railway station

Distance to public transport stops (<1000m to 15min)

0-100

100-300





Local roads
; ; Boundaries of neighboring communities
; ; Boundaries of the Myrhorod community
300-
500-
800-
500
800
1000
Velyka Bahachan



0 12 5 10 15,kO)



Scale A4:1: 200.000 and coordinate system'98410TIU1 Zbla,.36Y

Myrhorod has an extensive network of urban public transport routes, which ensures the daily mobility of residents. The highest concentration and frequency of bus traffic is observed on the central streets. Residents of the city note the lack of connections with remote areas, especially in the evening and on weekends. However, the routes are operated by private carriers, which determine the minimum frequency of flights depending on demand.
In 2017, the project "Smart Stops - Mobile Community" was implemented in Myrhorod, which provided for the arrangement of two modern smart stops and the installation of four electronic boards. In addition, the city had an online bus tracking system. It allowed residents to receive up-to-date information about the arrival of buses in real time, and also facilitated control over the implementation of established schedules and routes by carriers.
Urban public transport in Myrhorod has the same problems as suburban routes: some stops need to be modernized and sometimes the approaches to the stops need to be arranged, there is a need to expand the options for inclusive rolling stock.

Non-motorized transport

The Myrhorod community has a developed cycling movement, which is confirmed by active initiatives, programs and a high level of support among residents.
The Concept for the Development of Cycling and Arrangement of Cycling Infrastructure in Myrhorod 2015-2020 was approved. Since 2015, there has been a regular counting of cyclists, which shows an increase in cycling users, bicycle parades and other events to promote cycling have been held in the community. In 2020, in the local elections, candidates supported the national public campaign "I am for cycling", where they declared their intentions to develop cycling. In 2021, the Program for the Development of Cycling of the Myrhorod City Territorial Community 2021 - 2027 was approved. At this time, the following cycling infrastructure has already been implemented in the community: bicycle paths on both sides along the street. Gogol from the building. 32 to the building. 192 (intersection with Kyivska Street, exit from the city), bicycle lanes on the street. Gogol (from building 8 to building 32), a recreational bicycle pedestrian path on the embankment of the central beach; bicycle parking lots of budgetary institutions and schools in the city have been installed.
Residents actively support and have a request to use a bicycle, as evidenced by a survey conducted by the community in May-June 2021. Among the main reasons that prevented users from using the bike even more often were: lack of a connected bicycle network - 51%; lack of places for safe storage of bicycles - 31.4%; poor quality of the existing coating on the streets, roads (pits, potholes, etc.) - 31.4%; high speed, incl. speeding by car drivers - 23.5%; a large number of cars on the roads - 23.5%.
The program provides for the implementation of urban (52.2 km), suburban (61.4 km) and recreational and tourist (77 km) bicycle infrastructure.
The community has developed a design plan[8] for the construction of bicycle paths along Gogol Street (from the intersection with Shevchenko Street to the intersection with Guramishvili Street, the total length is more than 2 km). The project won[9] the Regional Competition for the Development of Territorial Communities of Poltava Oblast in 2021, but was not implemented due to the full-scale invasion.
Due to hostilities, the implementation of the Program has been suspended, but the development of cycling

[8] DREAM platform: New construction of bicycle paths in Myrhorod

[9]■'Regional Competition of Projects: New construction of bicycle paths on the street. Gogol in the city of Myrhorod, Poltava region

remains a key factor in the community's resilience to mobility challenges, both in the city and in suburban areas.

Rice. 17 Pedestrian and bicycle network of Myrhorod CTC
Source: *Ukraine Urban Lab*

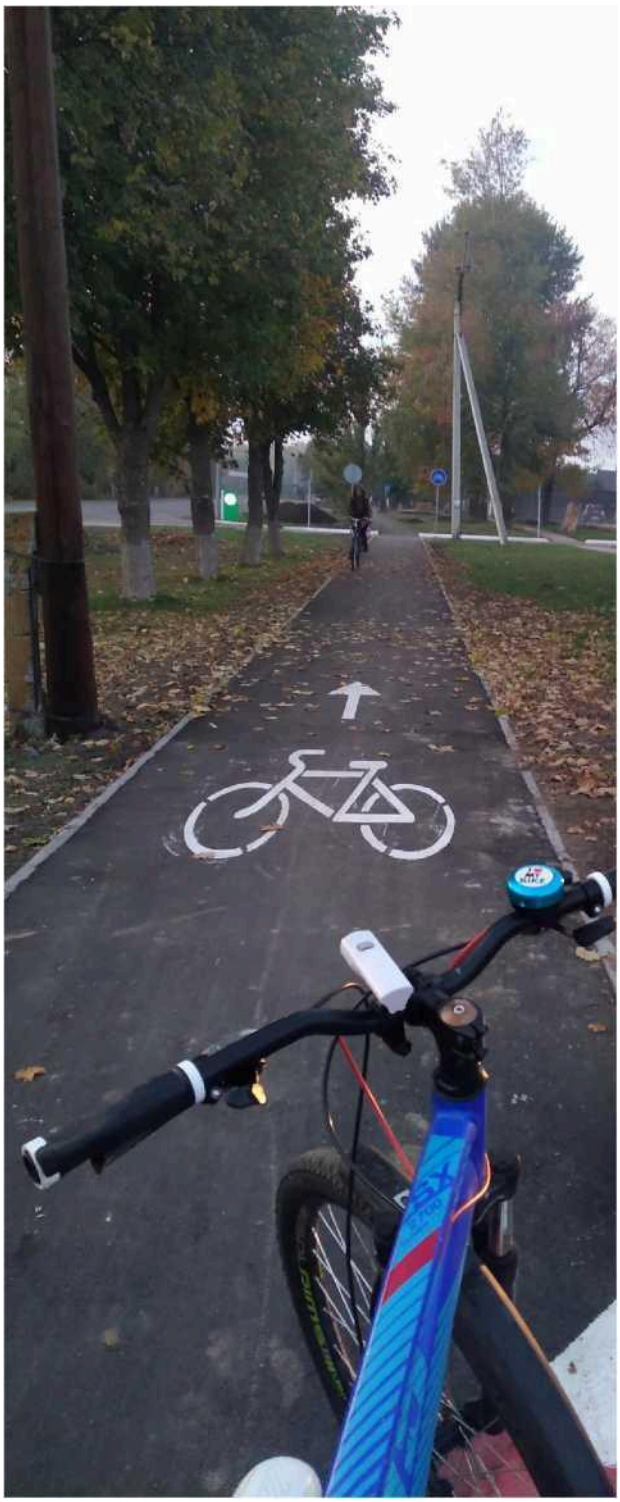


Pedestrians face traffic obstacles typical of Ukrainian communities. Lack of segregated infrastructure: on some streets, especially in villages, residents are forced to move along the road with cars, putting themselves in danger.

The community needs the implementation of sidewalks as part of planned overhauls of streets and roads, primarily near places of attraction and public transport stops. Pedestrian sidewalks need to be equipped with barrier-free elements, in particular, to provide decent conditions for veterans: lowering at crossings (or raising crossings to the level of the sidewalk), smooth non-slip surface, tactile navigation, etc.

The analysis of traffic accidents indicates the need to reduce the speed limit on the streets of settlements, therefore, it requires changing traffic management schemes, updating markings and building physical elements of speed retardation. Territories within the accessibility radius of educational institutions need special attention, since schoolchildren are one of the vulnerable groups of users and note numerous dangers on the way to school. One of the urgent needs of pedestrians is the organization of high-quality reliable lighting, which will increase traffic safety at dusk and at night.

An integrated approach to the development of pedestrian infrastructure will contribute to the safety and comfort of all residents of the community.



Rice. 18 Cycle path in Myrhorod
Source: Tetiana Usyk


СТОЛ
ЮВЕЛІРНА

Rice. 19 Thematic cycling event in Myrhorod
Source: Tetiana Usyk

1.4.6 Objects of the social sphere

Although there is no damage to social facilities in the community, the impact of the full-scale invasion has led to an increase in the burden on the community, in particular due to the arrival of internally displaced persons. Also, the social sphere of the community is aimed at improving the standards of inclusiveness and barrier-freeness, which became a more urgent problem after the start of the invasion. Among the main tasks of the community are improving the inclusiveness of social institution buildings, creating housing for IDPs, expanding transport services and attracting grant resources for infrastructure development. In March 2025, a veteran space was opened - the Veterans Support Center, which will contribute to the adaptation of veterans and their family members.

Social programs and services

The community implements the Comprehensive Program of Social Protection of the Population, which covers both local residents and IDPs, and the Comprehensive Program of Rehabilitation, Integration and Social Protection of Defenders of Ukraine and Members of Their Families, which includes social support measures, solving material and medical problems, providing a range of social services and assistance in employment, involvement in measures of socio-economic and cultural development of the community.

Grant support programs for entrepreneurs, including IDPs (as of December 2024 - 17 individual entrepreneurs) have also been created.

Table 6:

Typology and distribution of social institutions in the Myrhorod community.

Name of the institution	Address	Pledge type
Center for Administrative Services	Myrhorod, st. Gogol, 171/1	Center for Administrative Services (ASC)
Department of Social Protection of the Population of Myrhorod City Council	Myrhorod, st. Gogol, 92	Communal institution
	Myrhorod, st. Sorochynska, 5	Communal institution
Territorial Center for Social Services (Provision of Social Services) of Myrhorod City Council		
Center for Social Services of Myrhorod City Council	Myrhorod, st. Sorochinskaya, 14a	Communal institution
Center for Comprehensive Rehabilitation of Children with Disabilities in Myrhorod - medical office	Myrhorod, st. Gogol, 76/2	Rehabilitation center
Territorial Center for Social Services (Inpatient Department)	Myrhorod, Shevchenko str., 4-A	It is part of the structure of the Territorial Center
Private Joint Stock Company of Medical and Health Institutions "Myrhorodkurort"	Myrhorod, st. Gogol, 112	Private
NGO "Wheels"	Myrhorod, st. Gogol, building 54	NGO
State Non-Profit Enterprise "Myrhorod Sanatorium "Slava"	Myrhorod, st. Kharkivka, 64	State

In the field of transport, the "social taxi" service has been operating since 2009, serving all settlements of the community. However, due to the growing demand, there is a need for another modern vehicle.

Social service centers in Myrhorod

- Department of Social Protection of the Population;
- Territorial center for social services (provision of social services), which operates, in particular, departments of social assistance at home,
- Mobile social service in the department of organization of the provision of targeted in-kind assistance, department of inpatient care for permanent or temporary residence;
- Space of social adaptation in the day care department;
- Center for Social Services, which operates: social work service in the community; service of primary social and psychological counseling of persons affected by domestic violence and/or gender-based violence; a mobile team of social and psychological assistance to victims of domestic violence and/or gender-based violence; service "Service Office of Veterans Affairs".

Also in the community there are the Center for Comprehensive Rehabilitation of Children with Disabilities and the Center for Resilience of the Myrhorod City Territorial Community, equipped in the premises of the sanatorium "Poltava" of PJSC POZ "Myrhorodkurort", where social services are provided by providers of the private and public sectors, in particular: Private Joint Stock Company of Medical and Health Institutions "Myrhorodkurort" (social recovery, comprehensive social service for the formation of resilience) and a public organization "Wheels" (social adaptation of war veterans and their family members).

Social services in the community are also provided by the state non-profit enterprise "Myrhorod Sanatorium "Slava" (supported living for the elderly and persons with disabilities, shelter, social adaptation). The medical rehabilitation center of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine operates separately.

Support for internally displaced persons

Despite numerous challenges, Myrhorod CTC is making significant efforts to ensure social sustainability and integration of all residents, including IDPs.

As of December 2024, from 8,457 to 9,545 IDPs live in the Myrhorod community, mainly from Kharkiv, Donetsk, Luhansk and Sumy regions. At the peak stages in 2022, the number of IDPs reached more than 10 thousand people. There are 3 places of compact residence of IDPs in the community, in which a total of 353 people live. In addition to housing, IDPs receive social adaptation and supported living services. However, there are still problems with access to temporary housing, the lack of social housing and lending programs.

Condition of institutions

The central office of the ASC in Myrhorod is located in a modern building with high-quality repairs, which is rated at 5 points. Remote reception places located in the premises of former village councils or schools are in different conditions.

The central office of the ASC is equipped with a ramp and a separate restroom for people with disabilities, and it is also planned to install Braille signs. At the same time, accessibility for visually impaired people and infrastructure around the building need to be improved.

As for security, there are no own shelters, shelters in the central office of the ASC and social service institutions, but there is access to shelters in neighboring buildings. The work of institutions is complicated by regular air raids and power outages.

Education

The educational network of the Myrhorod community consists of 46 educational institutions, including 16 schools, 14 kindergartens, 7 out-of-school education institutions, 5 colleges,

2 representative offices of universities (institutes of Luhansk Taras Shevchenko National University: Educational and Scientific Institute of Business and Management; Educational and Scientific Institute of Mathematics and Information Technologies; Educational and Scientific Institute of Natural and Agrarian Sciences; Separate Subdivision "Regional Center for Vocational Education of the State Institution "Luhansk Taras Shevchenko National University") and "Inclusive Resource Center".
The community has eight school buses, half
3 They need to be replaced, and some routes also need to be adjusted. The community brings children from the village of Bakumivka of the Komyshnia community, as they began their studies at the local school before the amalgamation of the community.
Educational institutions are mostly low occupancy: the number of students is much smaller than the capacity of institutions. Also, in some kindergartens of the community there is an excess of free places, which is why some groups were closed. This indicates a decrease in the birth rate and the migration of children abroad. Some settlements of the Myrhorod community, according to reports, do not have children: Hlyboke, Biyeve, Yemtsy, Shpakove, Kotlyari. Education in the community is mainly full-time (93%), but in some institutions a mixed form is used due to the limited capacity of shelters.
Several educational institutions in Myrhorod are actively involved in experimental educational projects, implementing financial literacy courses and participating in the national projects "Energy Efficient Schools", "Democratic School", and the "Intellect of Ukraine" program. The community also actively supports the development of environmental and social competencies of students, in particular through the projects "Colored Buckets" and "EcoLab" in the Trudolyubiv Gymnasium.
Educational opportunities for adults, such as courses for teachers, are also provided. At the same time, most of the out-of-school circles are concentrated in Myrhorod, which limits access to them for remote villages.
As a result of rocket attacks on the community, three educational institutions were damaged, which as of the beginning of 2025 were partially restored and need additional work until they are fully restored. Damaged institutions: Harkushinsky gymnasium, lyceum. Shevchenko (received cracks due to vibration caused by explosions, beacons were installed to monitor cracks), Vocational School No. 44 in Myrhorod.
The main problem in the community is the lack of shelters in educational institutions. In some institutions, the number of places in shelters is less than the number of students, which makes evacuation in case of an emergency difficult. At this time, the mixed form of education is used in the following educational institutions due to the limited capacity of shelters: Lyceum. Taras Shevchenko (800 students, shelter for 600 places), Lyceum. Zubkovsky (921 students, shelter for 330 places), Lyceum "Linguist" (shelter for 150 places with plans for additional shelters). In a number of institutions, due to the presence of groundwater, it is impossible to equip a shelter.
It is planned to create one academic lyceum for high school students in the community, which will optimize educational resources. It is also planned to purchase additional buses to transport children from remote areas. Also, future changes in the network of educational institutions include: the transformation of the Zubiv gymnasium into a branch of the Khomutetska gymnasium, the transformation of the Bilykiv gymnasium into a branch of the lyceum. Zubkovsky, the withdrawal of primary classes from schools, which will become part of lyceums.

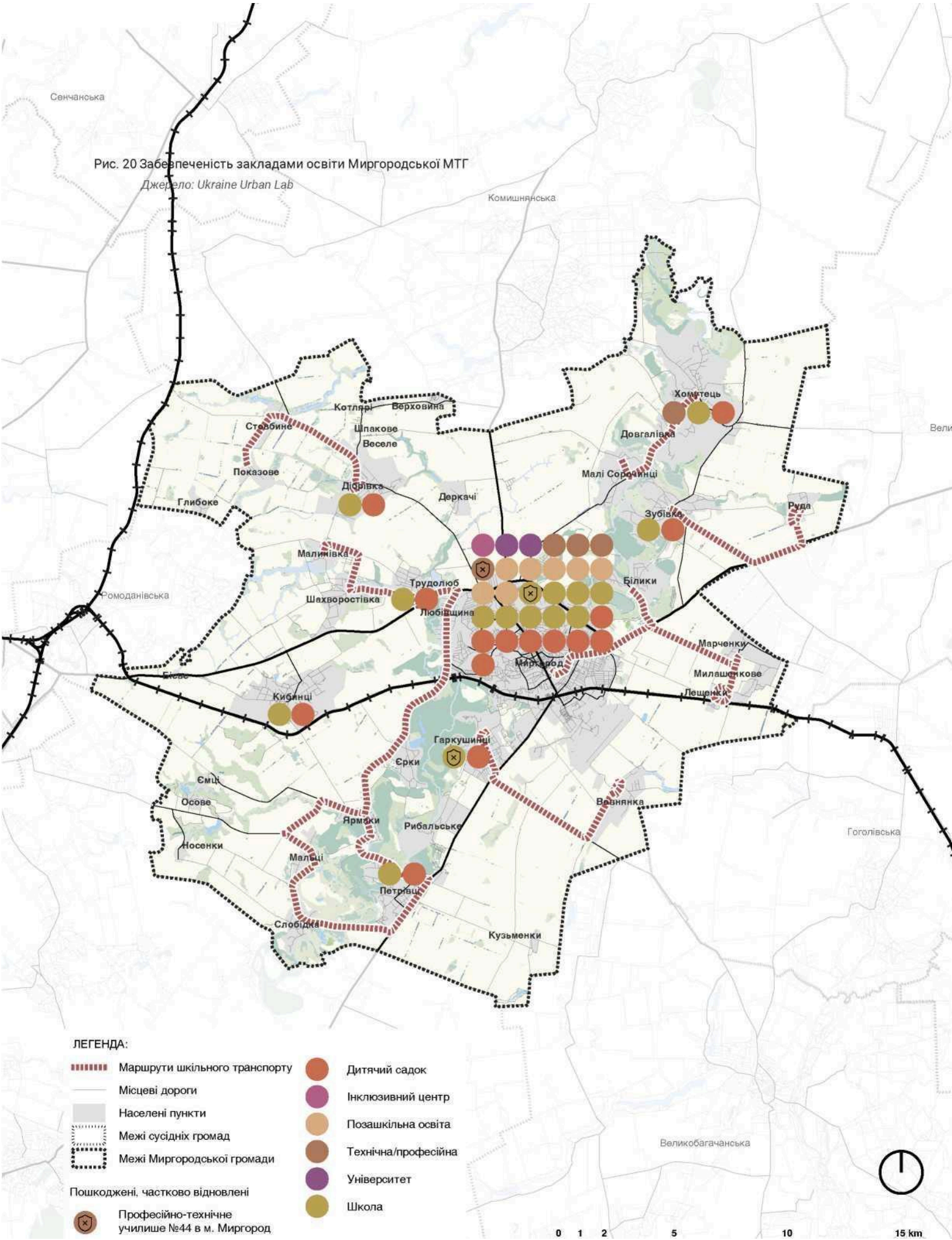


Рис. 20 Забезпеченість закладами освіти Миргородської МТГ

Джерело: Ukraine Urban Lab

Gymnasium in the village of Harkushintsi and lyceum. T.G. Shevchenko in Mirgorod

Scale A4:1: 200.000 and coordinate system ¥703 1984 IITM Zone 36Y

Health

According to the Law of Ukraine "On Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of Ukraine on Improving the Provision of Medical Care", health care institutions are divided into three different categories: primary health care, which focuses on general diagnosis and treatment in outpatient clinics and polyclinics; secondary medical care, which provides specialized medical services in hospitals and rehabilitation centers; tertiary care, which offers highly specialized treatment using the latest technologies in specialized medical institutions.

In the Myrhorod community, health care is provided by a network of two state communal non-profit enterprises "Myrhorod City Center for Primary Health Care" and the communal non-profit enterprise "Myrhorod Intensive Care Hospital" and more than 100 private institutions distributed throughout the territory that provide primary and secondary health care services. Currently, there are twelve outpatient clinics of general practice in the community - family medicine, four health centers, the Myrhorod Intensive Care Hospital with two divisions and five temporary medical centers (MPTB). Temporarily based medical centers work thanks to the initiative of the community and provide residents with access to primary health care.

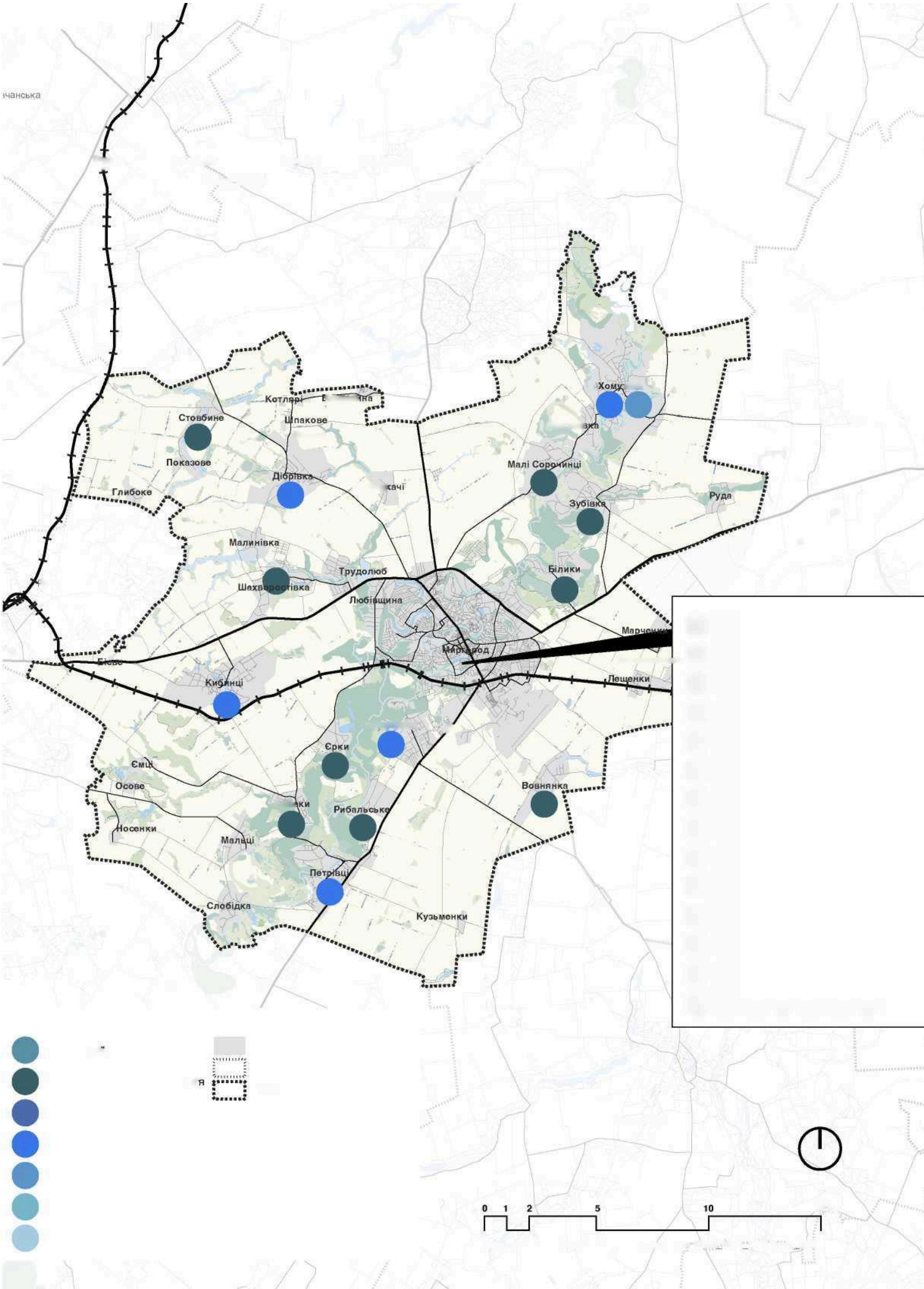
Private health care institutions are unevenly distributed throughout the community and are concentrated in Myrhorod. The network includes pharmacies (27), dental offices (39), medical centers (8), ophthalmological institutions (6) and private practice institutions (31). Pharmacies are only private and concentrated in Myrhorod around the center and medical institutions (only one of them is located in the village of Khomutets).

Most of the premises of outpatient clinics and community health centers need major repairs (except for the repaired outpatient clinics in the villages of Petrivtsi, Khomutets and Harkushyntsi). All institutions are provided with utilities. Emergency medical care in the community is provided by the Poltava Regional Center for Emergency Medical Care and Disaster Medicine (Station No. 4, Myrhorod).

Health care facilities were not destroyed as a result of the full-scale invasion. However, the community is facing challenges, which are, in particular, indirect consequences of the war, such as the lack of shelters, reduced funding, a shortage of personnel, and the need for special equipment.

In the Myrhorod Intensive Care Hospital, the first stage of the repair of the shelter (capacity of 150 people, planned in the next stages - 350 people) with the necessary infrastructure, such as a restroom and an entrance for bedridden patients from the hospital, has been completed. Ward No. 1 has a radiation shelter with a capacity of 350 people. The shelter is in an unsatisfactory condition and needs major repairs, currently it is used as the simplest way. Outpatient clinic No. 8, located in the center of Myrhorod, has a renovated shelter with a capacity of 600 people, which is also used by residents of the city and institutions. Other outpatient clinics do not have individual shelters and use the nearest ones.

Secondary medical care institutions are only 70% staffed and have an urgent need for narrow-profile specialists. A decrease in the coefficients of financing secondary care institutions affects wages, exacerbating the problem. Also, medical institutions need special equipment, such as magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) and ambulances to transport patients to other tertiary medical care institutions, in particular in Poltava.


Стовбине
Показове
Глибоке
Дібрівка
Малинівка
Шахворостівка
Трудолюб
Любівщина
Малі Сорочинці
Зубівка
Руда
Білики
Лещенки
Єрки
Осове
Носенки
Мальці
Рибальське
Вовнянка
Петрівці
Слобідка
Кузьменки
0 1 2 5 10

Pfic. 21 Provision of medical institutions of Myrhorod CTC

Source: Ukraine Urban Lab



Despite the challenges, the community is already implementing a number of projects for the development of the health care system.
Within the framework of the Recovery Program of Ukraine, the project "Reconstruction of the municipal non-profit enterprise "Myrhorod Intensive Care Hospital" is being implemented on the street. Gogol, 172, Myrhorod, Poltava region". The project "Overhaul of the polyclinic department with façade insulation and arrangement of the entrance group at ul. Gogol 149a". It is planned to increase the accessibility of medical institutions, as well as reconstruction and current repairs of institutions (according to the Comprehensive Program for the Development of Health Care of the MMTG for 2024-2026).
The municipality cooperates with IOM within the framework of the project "Community Recovery and Capacity Building (HREF)" and with the EU and UNDP within the framework of the project "EU4Recovery - Community Empowerment in Ukraine" (received a specialized vehicle for palliative medicine).



Rice. 22 Rehabilitation Department at Myrhorod Intensive Care Hospital
Source: Myrhorod City Council

Administrative services, social protection

The Myrhorod community demonstrates a coordinated approach to the provision of administrative and social services, ensuring their accessibility both in the community center and in rural areas through an extensive network of remote workplaces.

Administrative services in the Myrhorod community are provided through the Central Office of the Center for Administrative Services (ASC) in Myrhorod. In the center of the community there are also institutions of the city council, migration service, pension fund, employment center, notary, court, prosecutor's office, territorial service center of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, as well as numerous specialized institutions. In the villages, there are inspectors of the sector for work with the bodies of self-organization of the population of the organizational department of the city council, who perform administrative functions, as well as remote workplaces of ASC administrators (Bilyky, Yarmaky, Harkushyntsi, Zubivka, Dibrivka, Kybintsi, Trudolyub, Khomutets, Petrivtsi), who provide residents with access to basic services. In remote locations, a wide range of services are provided, in addition to property registration and some specialized lifts, which are carried out exclusively in the central office. The ASC in Myrhorod operates on a floating schedule: specialists alternate between the city and villages depending on the needs of the community.

The infrastructure of social services is represented by the Department of Social Protection of the Population, the Territorial Center for Social Services (provision of social services), the Center for Social Services and providers of social services of the state (SSP "Myrhorod Sanatorium "Slava"), private (PJSC POZ "Myrhorodkurort"), and public sectors (NGO "Kolishchata").

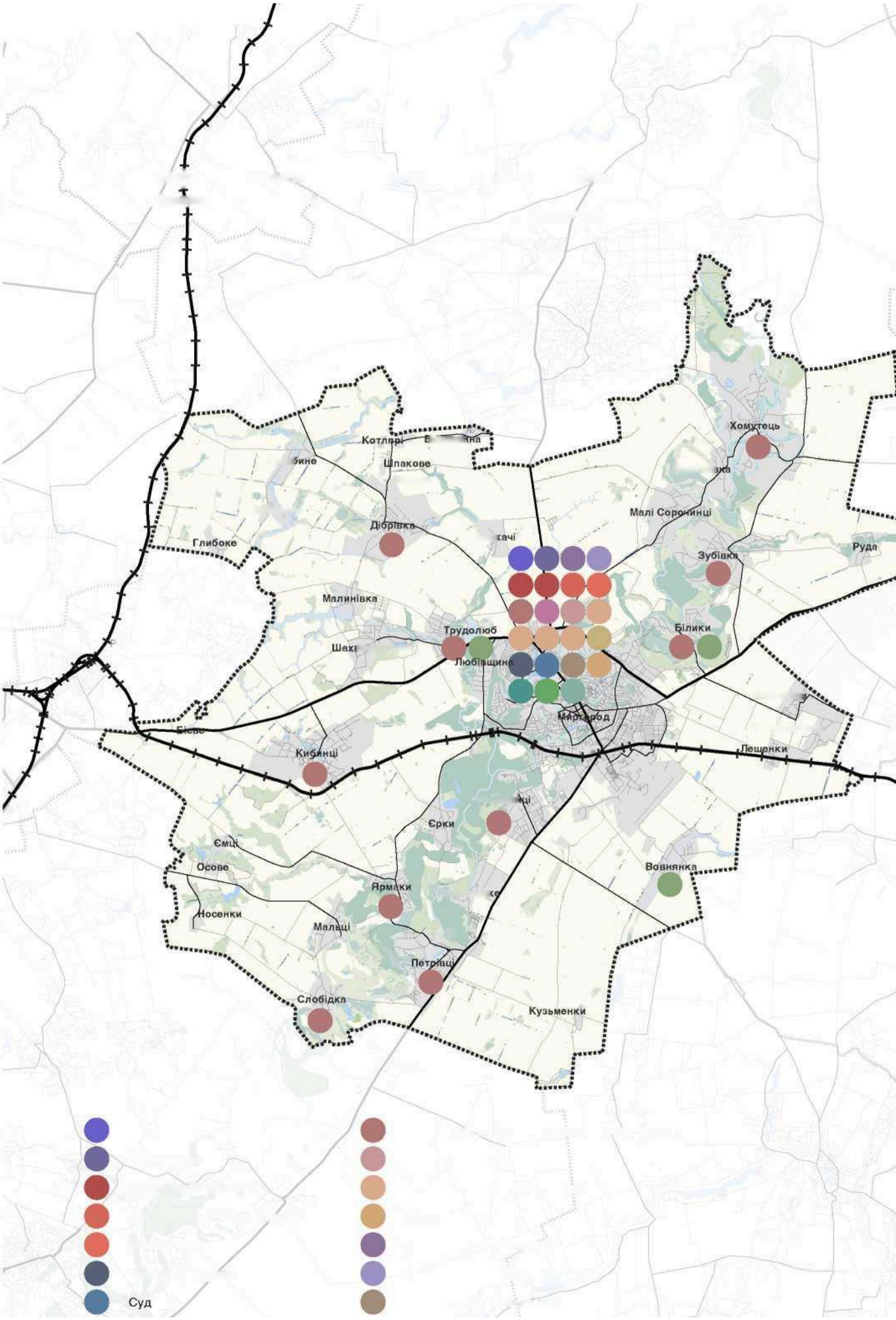
The biggest challenges are related to disruptions in work due to air raids and coordination of data on premises and shelters. It is also important to solve energy supply problems to ensure the smooth functioning of institutions. There is a need to modernize some institutions and implement measures to increase their physical accessibility.

Vulnerable populations

The Myrhorod community is home to various vulnerable categories of the population who may have special needs in the provision of social and administrative services.

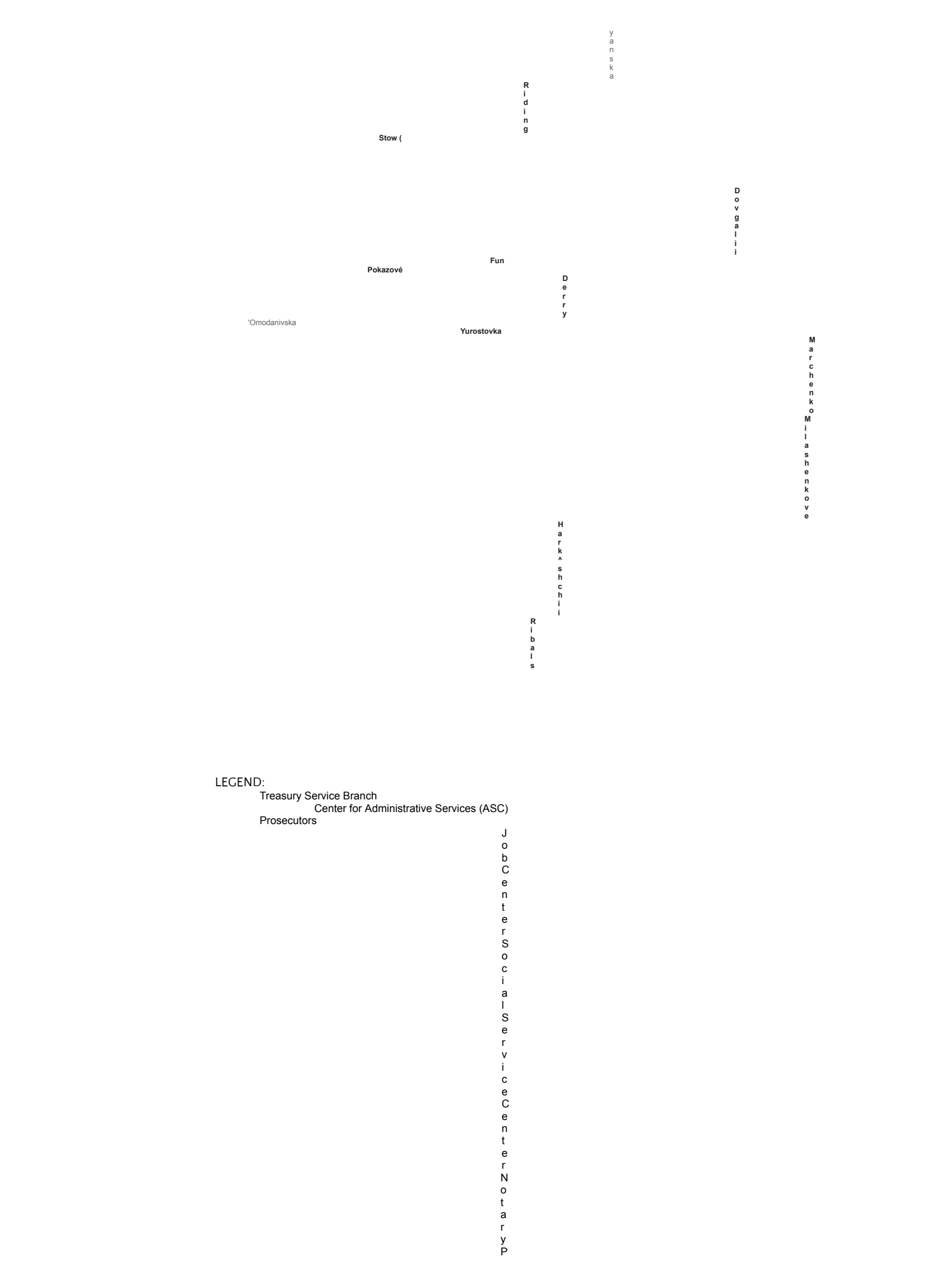
Table 7: Vulnerable groups of the Myrhorod CTC

Vulnerable groups of the Myrhorod community (as of 01.01.2025)	Number, persons
People with disabilities (adults)	3 669
Children with disabilities	248
Unemployed (registered)	136
Low-income families	292
Large families!	263
Children living in large families	878
Single mothers and fathers	68
Parents / caregivers of children with behavioral disorders	70
Orphaned or deprived of parental care	71
Guardian families and families of caregivers	39
Number of family-type orphanages	0
People living with HIV	46
National minorities	214
People who have suffered from gender-based violence, domestic violence	237
Children who have suffered from gender-based violence, domestic violence	41
Number of families raising a child with a disability	248
Number of families whose children are in boarding schools	11



Senchanska

Komysh



LEGEND:

Treasury Service Branch

Center for Administrative Services (ASC)

Prosecutors

Job Center Social Service Center Notary P

Public

Velyka Bahachan

Mitniy Lent

Legal Aid Bureau

Executive Service

Migration Service Branch

Taxpayer Service Center

Rehabilitation Center Khorolska

Bureau of Technical Inventory

Rice. 23 Provision of administrative and social protection services

Source: Ukraine Urban Lab

Territorial Service Center of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, Pension Fund Department of the State Service of Ukraine on Food Safety and Consumer Protection

~ Boundaries of neighboring communities Village Council

Settlements

, Boundaries of the Myrhorod community

Institution of Justice

City Council

0 1 2 5 10 15 km

Scale A4:1: 200.000 and coordinate system WGS 1984 UTM Zone 36N

VilotserkIE

1.4.7 Sports, playgrounds and parks

The Myrhorod community has an extensive network of at least 58 public spaces, including 19 playgrounds, 18 squares, 10 parks, b beaches, recreation areas, a square and a city embankment.

In Myrhorod, within the framework of Public Budget projects and improvement projects, public spaces are being equipped pointwise. For example, in the microdistrict "Minzavodsky" on the street. Shyshatska has a modern sports ground with outdoor exercise equipment, and pedestrian paths have been created in the Kashtan Park, basic street elements have been installed. Also in 2024, the city park of Peace at the corner of st. Gogol and Starosvetskaya - new benches, lighting, flower arrangements and paths were installed here. In the Ostrov microdistrict, separate locations for recreation have appeared.

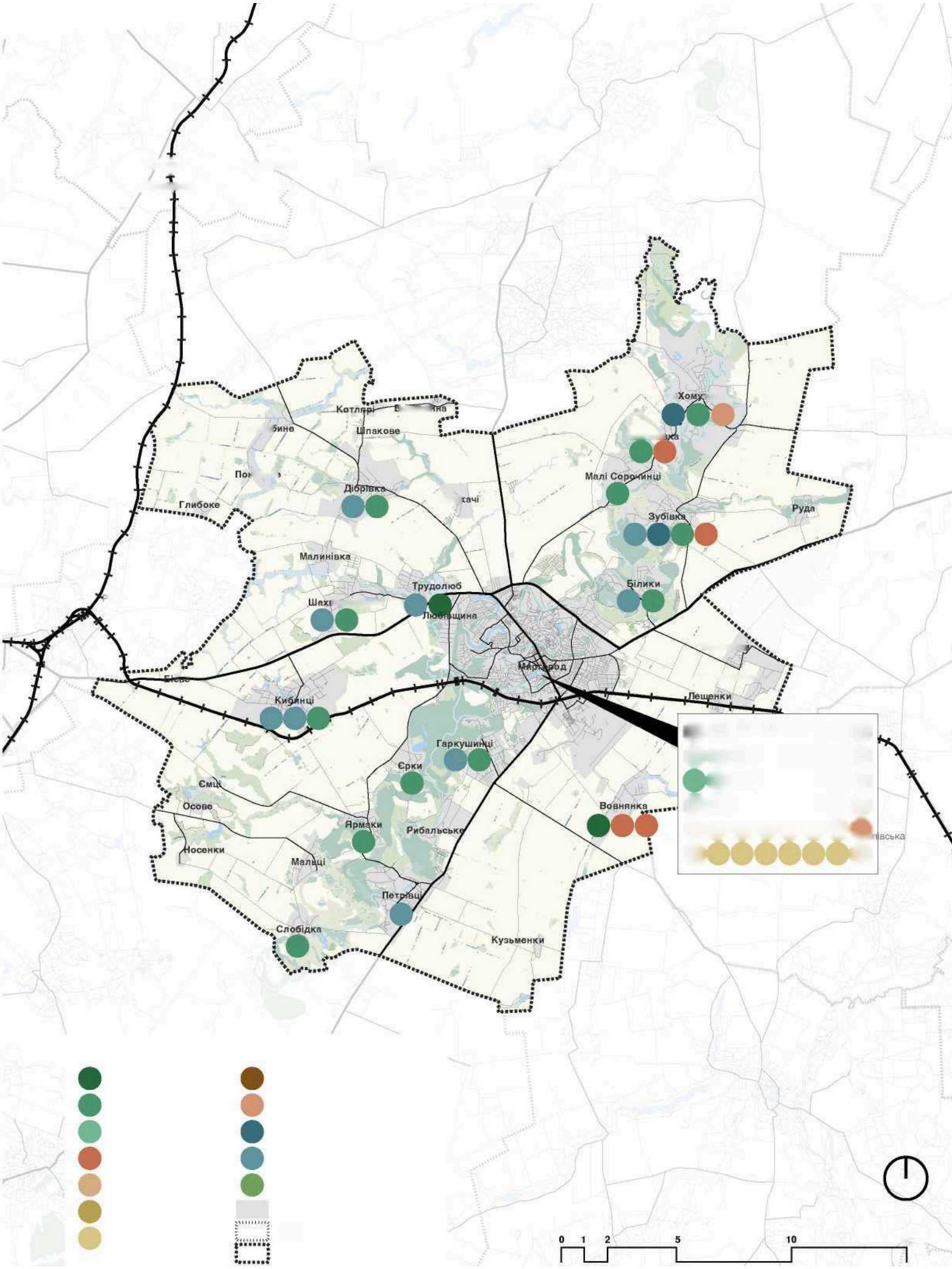
The community has significant natural potential: the Khorol and Lykhobabivka rivers, which can serve as recreation areas, as well as five protected areas, including Khomutetskyi Park, a mineral water source and the landscape reserves "Birch Grove", "Osove" and "Yarmakivskyi". Currently, there are several places of recreation by the water that are popular among residents ("Plate" on Kyivska Street, "Hawaii" on Kharkivska Street and "Studentsky" on Vedmedivka Street).

A popular location where, in addition to recreation, small-scale city events are often held, is the city communal beach on Shyshatska Street. In addition, there are three more equipped beaches in private areas, and they have limited access and are aimed mainly at vacationing sanatoriums. In general, in the community (both in Myrhorod and in the villages of the community) there are not enough high-quality multifunctional and accessible public spaces. At the same time, there are abandoned areas on the territory of Myrhorod and nearby villages that can be turned into modern recreation areas.

For example, in the village of Khomutets, on the initiative of a public organization, a square was equipped, which became a popular place among the villagers. Also, the creation of a circular barrier-free bicycle and pedestrian route in the center of Myrhorod, covering the city beach, the walking coastal zone, the reserve "Berezovyi Hai", the territory of "Myrhorodkurort" and the bicycle and pedestrian part of the street, has significant potential. Gogol and st. Sorochinskaya. Parts of this route require the arrangement of pedestrian and bicycle infrastructure.

The sports infrastructure of the community includes 20 facilities: 1 stadium, 1 sports school, 5 sports grounds, 2 gyms and 11 football fields. In addition, there are 49 more sports grounds on the territories of educational institutions of the community. The stadium in Myrhorod hosts regional and Ukrainian championships in football, together and athletics, and competitions in volleyball, basketball 3x3, wrestling, boxing and kettlebell lifting are held at the stadium in Myrhorod. However, in the villages, football fields need to be modernized, and the kettlebell lifting hall in Chomutka needs to be overhauled. Also, sports grounds on the territory of sanatoriums remain mostly inaccessible to residents of the community. The place of attraction for active youth is the climbing wall "Young Tourists Station", but due to the lack of shelter, the possibilities of its use are limited.

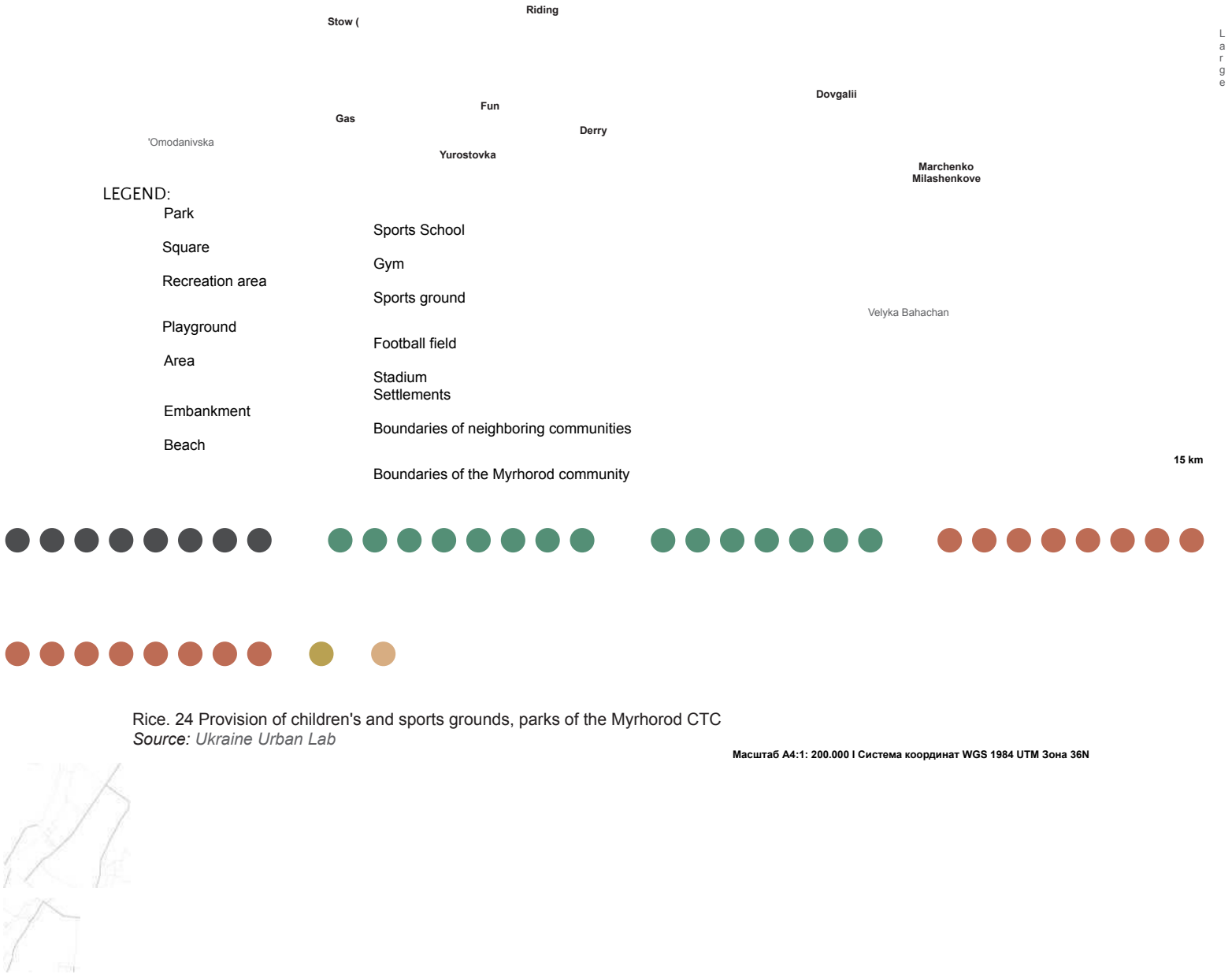
Despite the active development of the community, a number of problems remain: the lack of public toilets in public places, the barrier of central streets and parks for groups with limited mobility, the lack of sports halls for volleyball, basketball and boxing, the need to repair existing sports grounds.



Senchanska

Komyshnyanska

Sherlock Holmes



Rice. 24 Provision of children's and sports grounds, parks of the Myrhorod CTC
Source: Ukraine Urban Lab

Масштаб А4:1: 200.000 I Система координат WGS 1984 UTM Зона 36N

1.4.8 Culture and youth

The Myrhorod community demonstrates great potential in the field of culture and involvement of young people in creative and educational activities. The cultural infrastructure of the community encompasses a network of cultural institutions, including 33 institutions: 17 clubs, 13 libraries, 2 museums and an art school.

Cultural institutions

In Myrhorod there is the Palace of Culture and the Center for Culture and Leisure, which play an important role in the cultural life of the city. The Palace of Culture, although closed, has great potential for restoration and modernization. There are also two significant museums in the city: the Myrhorod Museum of Local Lore named after Opanas Slastyon and the Literary and Memorial Museum of David Guramishvili. They organize exhibitions, excursions, and cultural events that contribute to the development of the community's cultural heritage.

In the villages of Dovhalivka, Petrivtsi, Slobidka, Zubivka and Yerky, clubs are active and popular among residents. In the village of Yarmaky, despite the emergency condition of the building, the club remains popular due to the presence of a park and active leisure. At the same time, there are no permanent groups in the villages of Mali Sorochyntsi and Maltsi, and cultural activity is low. The club in the village of Kybintsi, the oldest in the community, needs significant investments in repairs and modernization. Most rural clubs have outdated material base and need repair and renewal of engineering networks.

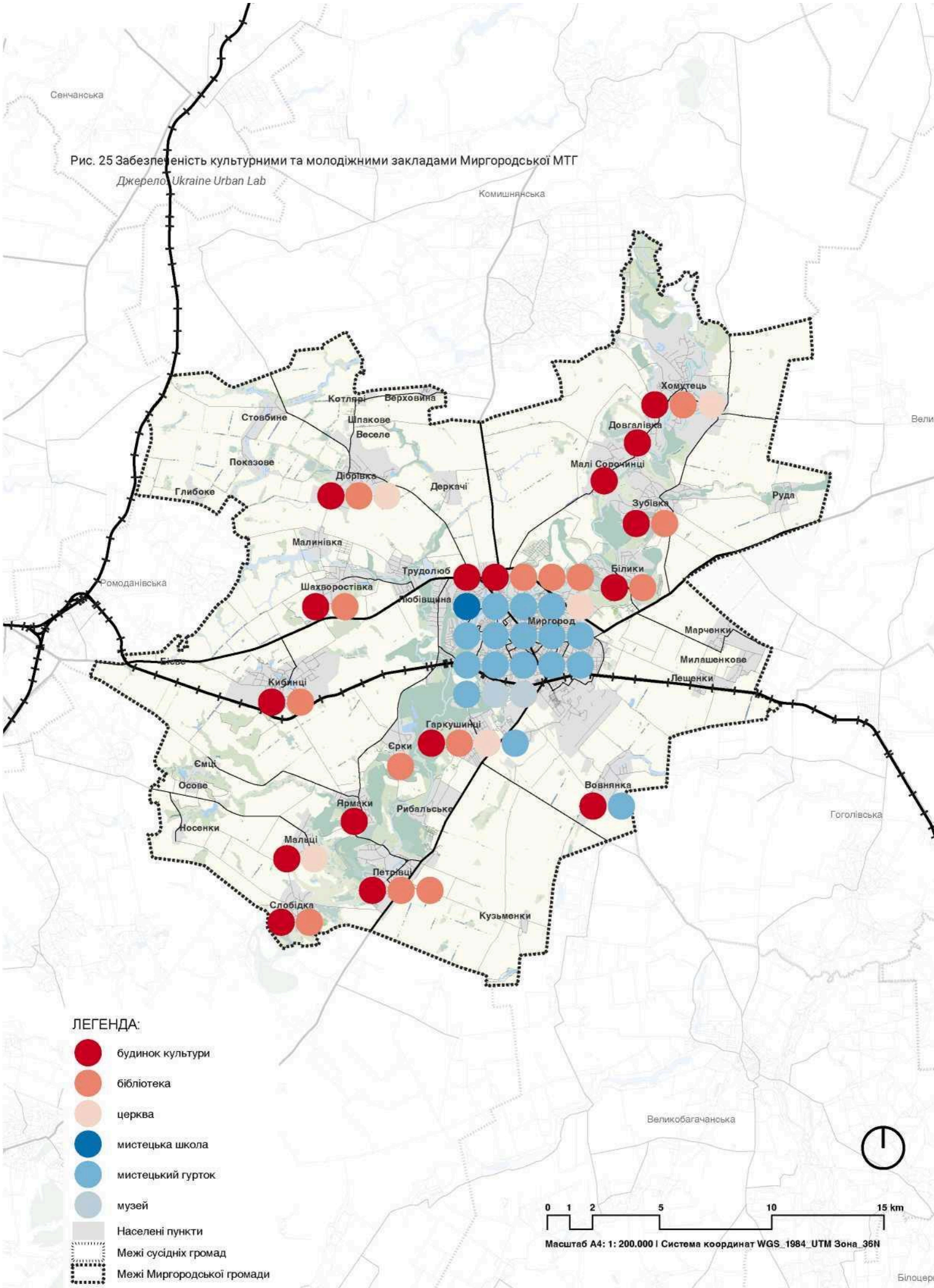
The community library network has 13 institutions (C in Myrhorod and 9 in villages). In Myrhorod, the public library named after. David Guramishvili, which is the main information center of the community, as well as a children's and youth library working with young people.

In rural settlements, libraries are often combined with clubs. For example, in the village of Yerky, the library together with the club organizes events. In the village of Kybintsi, the library is located in an abandoned building, which limits the quality of services. In the village of Bilyky, the library serves as a cultural center for children, although adults are less likely to use its services after the pandemic. In the villages of Ruda and Yarmaky, the library center works only on request, which is an example of mobile service for remote settlements. This format allows you to provide access to book collections where there is no stationary library, and can be replicated for other remote villages.

The community actively organizes cultural events, including festivals, exhibitions, competitions, and workshops. For example, the NGO "Creative Civil Union" and the association "Creativity" organize open-air exhibitions, attracting local artists. In the village of Vovnyanka there is a folk collective, although the popularity of the club among the residents is low. In the village of Yerky, the folklore club "Yerkivchanka" is popular. NGO "Wheels" organizes art therapy and social adaptation events for military personnel undergoing rehabilitation in the sanatorium "MyrhorodKurort", combining art with psychological support. Museum of Local Lore. Slastion, near which a monument to the Cossacks is erected, organizes exhibitions, and also preserves the memorial room of Slastion. The David Guramishvili Museum unites the literary association "Verb" and holds festivals of bard songs, becoming an important center for uniting the Georgian diaspora before the full-scale invasion.

Рис. 25 Забезпеченість культурними та молодіжними закладами Миргородської МТГ

Джерело: Ukraine Urban Lab



Youth

In Myrhorod, there is a proactive youth community and a youth center based on the library, and there is a critical need for an alternative autonomous premises for a youth center with the possibility of barrier-free access and open space for organizing events of various formats. Although the city hosts quite a lot of non-formal education and cultural events, there is a request from young people who took part in the public workshop for an evening cultural holiday. Since 2023, the Youth Council at the Myrhorod City Council has been actively operating in the community, which works on advocacy of youth issues and the organization of useful and interesting activities for boys and girls. In particular, on their initiative, free open-air film screenings, yoga master classes, an eco-picnic, an esports tournament, a series of training sessions on first aid, photography, project management, fundraising, communications and advocacy were held in the community, and an English speaking club functioned.

Although the main events and opportunities for young people are concentrated in Myrhorod, there are also active centers in other settlements of the community, in particular in the villages of Khomutets, Kybintsi, Petrivka, where cultural institutions are popular among young people.

There is a choreographic circle in Khomutka, and vocal and theatrical circles in the village of Dibrivka. In the village of Shakhvorostivka the club has only one permanent team, in the village of Kybintsi the club and the library are united in one room, but due to the neglected condition of the premises, the quality of services is low. In the villages of Mali Sorochyntsi and Lyubivshchyna, clubs do not function or have low activity, and young people are forced to turn to Myrhorod institutions for cultural leisure.



Rice. 26 Joint landscaping of public spaces
Source: Center for Social Services



Rice. 27Days of Solidarity at the Myrhorod School of Arts named after Anatoliy Kolomiets

Source: Myrhorod City Council

1.4.9 Energy infrastructure facilities, electronic communication network infrastructure, water infrastructure facilities

The Myrhorod community faces a number of challenges in the field of life support systems. Utilities are unevenly developed: centralized networks are available mainly in Myrhorod, while rural residents use alternative solutions. The main challenges are the deterioration of infrastructure, the lack of centralized water supply, sewerage and gas supply in some settlements, as well as the need to modernize the waste management system.

Sewer system

The sewerage system of the Myrhorod community remains unevenly developed, since centralized sewerage is available only in Myrhorod itself. About 68-70% of the city's households are connected to the system, while the rest of the residents use cesspools and septic tanks. In other settlements of the community, there is no centralized sewerage, since the construction of treatment facilities is too costly for a small number of users.

The existing facilities of Myrhorod's sewerage networks include gravity systems for wastewater disposal, and the city's master plan provides for the expansion of the network through the construction of pressure collectors to improve drainage in certain areas.

The main challenges remain the significant deterioration of infrastructure and the remoteness of some areas from the main communications.

To increase the reliability of the system, the community is equipped with backup power sources, and also regularly carries out repair work. In the future, it is planned to reconstruct the network and strengthen filtration pools.

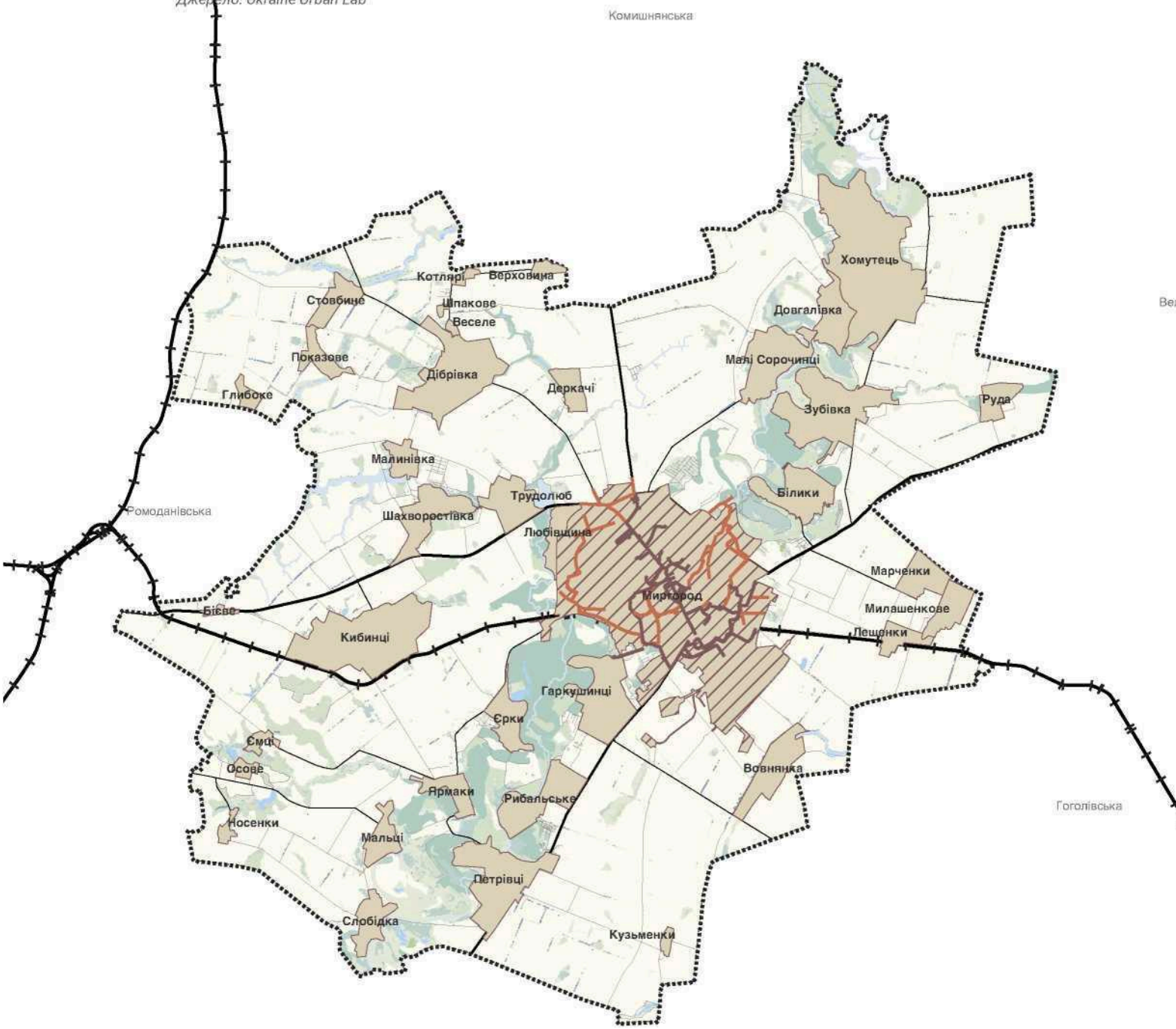
The city's wastewater treatment plants served by Teplovodservice are located 6 km from Myrhorod downstream of the Khorol River, near the village of Harkushintsi. their design capacity is 14.0 thousand^{m3}/day (5,110 thousand m3/year), and in 2023 the total volume of wastewater discharged into the Khorol River amounted to 948.37 thousand m3. m3.

The lack of centralized sewerage is an urgent problem for a significant part of the community. Residents of 35 villages use individual cesspools, which poses risks to the environment and groundwater. Therefore, the current direction of community development is the creation of local treatment facilities, primarily in Myrhorod, as well as the development of alternative solutions to improve sanitary conditions in villages.

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Рис. 28 Оцінка доступу житлового сектору до каналізаційної мережі

Джерело: Ukraine Urban Lab



LEGEND:

Existing sewer network

Planned sewer network

Settlements with access to a centralized sewerage system

Settlements without access to the centralized sewerage system

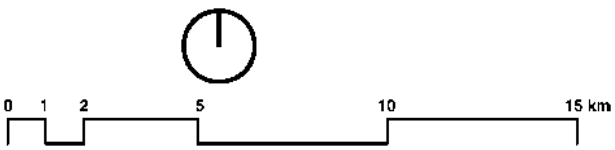
Settlements

Boundaries of neighboring communities

Boundaries of the Myrhorod community

Velyka Bahachan

Senchanska



Water supply

Artesian wells are an important component of the water supply infrastructure. The waters of the Buchach aquifer (depth 150-170 m) and the Kharkiv horizon (depth 80 m) are the main sources of water supply to the community. In 2023, the annual water intake for the needs of the community amounted to 1,986.81 thousand cubic meters. m3.

The water supply system of the Myrhorod community covers a significant part of its territory, but there are significant disproportions between settlements. Centralized water supply in Myrhorod and a number of other settlements is carried out by the municipal enterprise "Teplovodservice". The total length of water supply networks in the community is 191 km, and centralized water supply is available in 14 settlements, in particular in Myrhorod and nearby villages. In Myrhorod itself, the network covers about 85% of households, while in villages this figure is about 75%.

There are 37 artesian wells in Myrhorod, and the community plans to create 17 more. In addition, a large-scale renovation of water supply networks, their expansion by 49.25 km, as well as the replacement of worn-out elements is planned. Some settlements with centralized water supply are equipped with backup energy sources and fuel reserves, which increases the stability of the system in crisis conditions.

In Myrhorod, centralized water supply is carried out from three water intakes.

Water intake No. 1, located in the central part of the city, has two clean water tanks, from where water is supplied to consumers by the pumping station of the second lift. Water intake No. 2 supplies the northeastern part of the city, receiving water from five wells, and water intake No. 3 has three wells and a reservoir from which water is supplied to the network. For multi-storey buildings, there are 14 pumping stations of the third lift.

At the same time, 23 settlements of the community do not have access to centralized water supply, which creates significant challenges for sustainable development. The main source of drinking water in such villages remains wells, which are used in 27 out of 37 settlements of the community. However, every year they become shallow, and the quality of water from such sources remains low, forcing residents to rely on alternative sources of water supply.

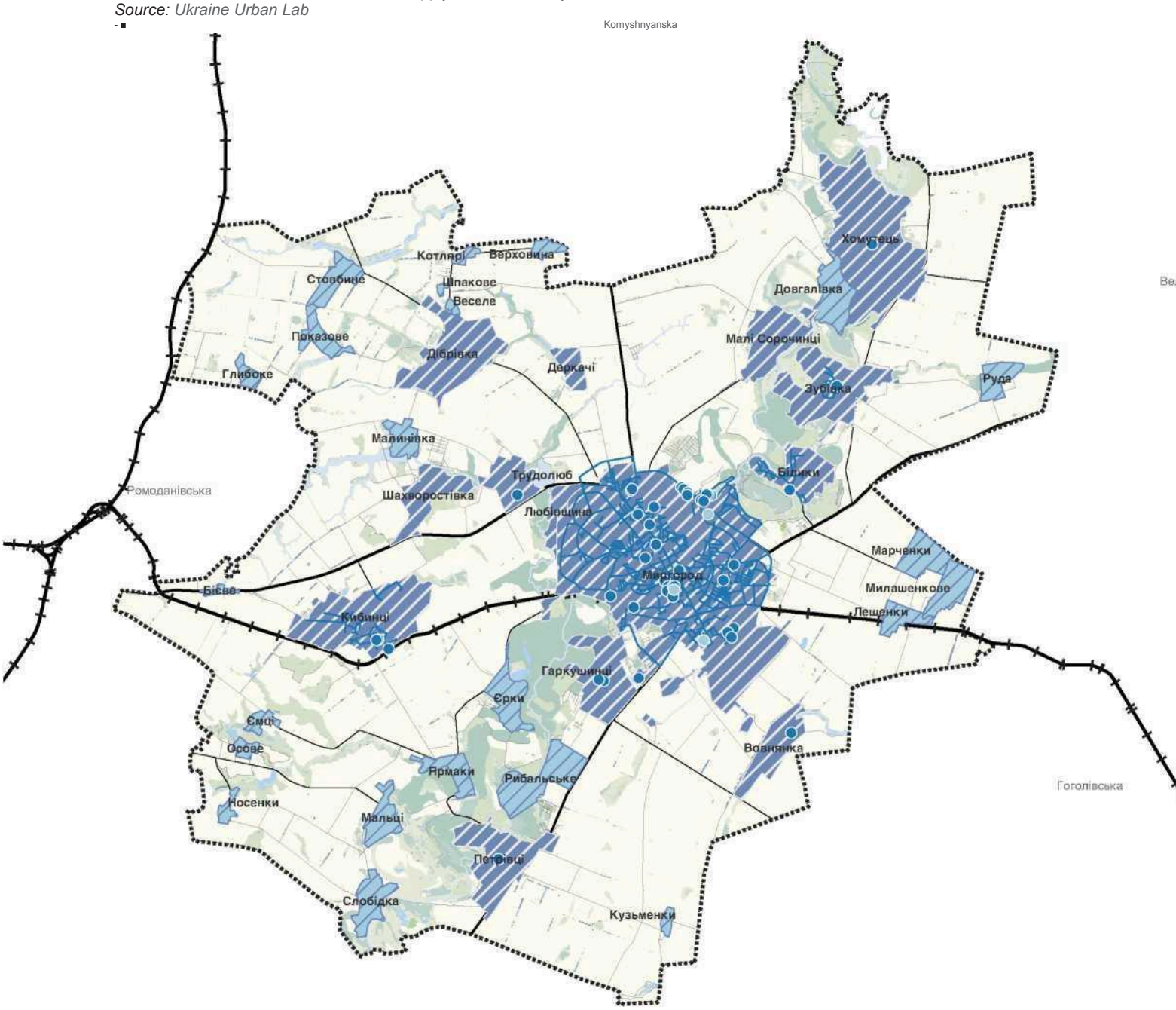
Despite the developed water supply system in some settlements, a significant part of the community still does not have access to centralized water supply. Providing quality drinking water remains an urgent challenge, especially for 23 villages where there is no appropriate infrastructure. Important areas of development are the expansion of the network in Myrhorod, the modernization of existing artesian wells and the search for alternative solutions for sustainable water supply, which will improve the quality of life of community residents.

Table 8: Availability of water supply in settlements of the Myrhorod community

Available centralized water supply (14)	Myrhorod, Bilyky, Vovnyanka, Harkushyntsi, Derkachi, Dibrivka, Zubivka, Kybintsi, Lyubivshchyna, Mali Sorochyntsi, Petrivtsi, Trudolyub, Khomutets, Shakhvorostivka
No centralized water supply(23)	Biyeve, Verkhovyna, Vesele, Hlyboke, Dovhalivka, Yemtsi, Yerky, Kotlyari, Kuzmenky, Leshchenko, Malynivka, Maltsi, Marchenko, Mylashenkove, Nosenky, Osove, Pozové, Rybalske, Ruda, Slobidka, Stovbyne, Shpakove, Yarmaky

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Rice. 29 Assessment of access to water supply and water of Myrhorodska CTC
Source: Ukraine Urban Lab



LEGEND:
Artesian well
Water intake
Water supply networks



Settlements with access to a centralized water supply system
Settlements without access to the centralized water supply system
Boundaries of neighboring communities
Boundaries of the Myrhorod community
Velyka Bahachan



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Electricity

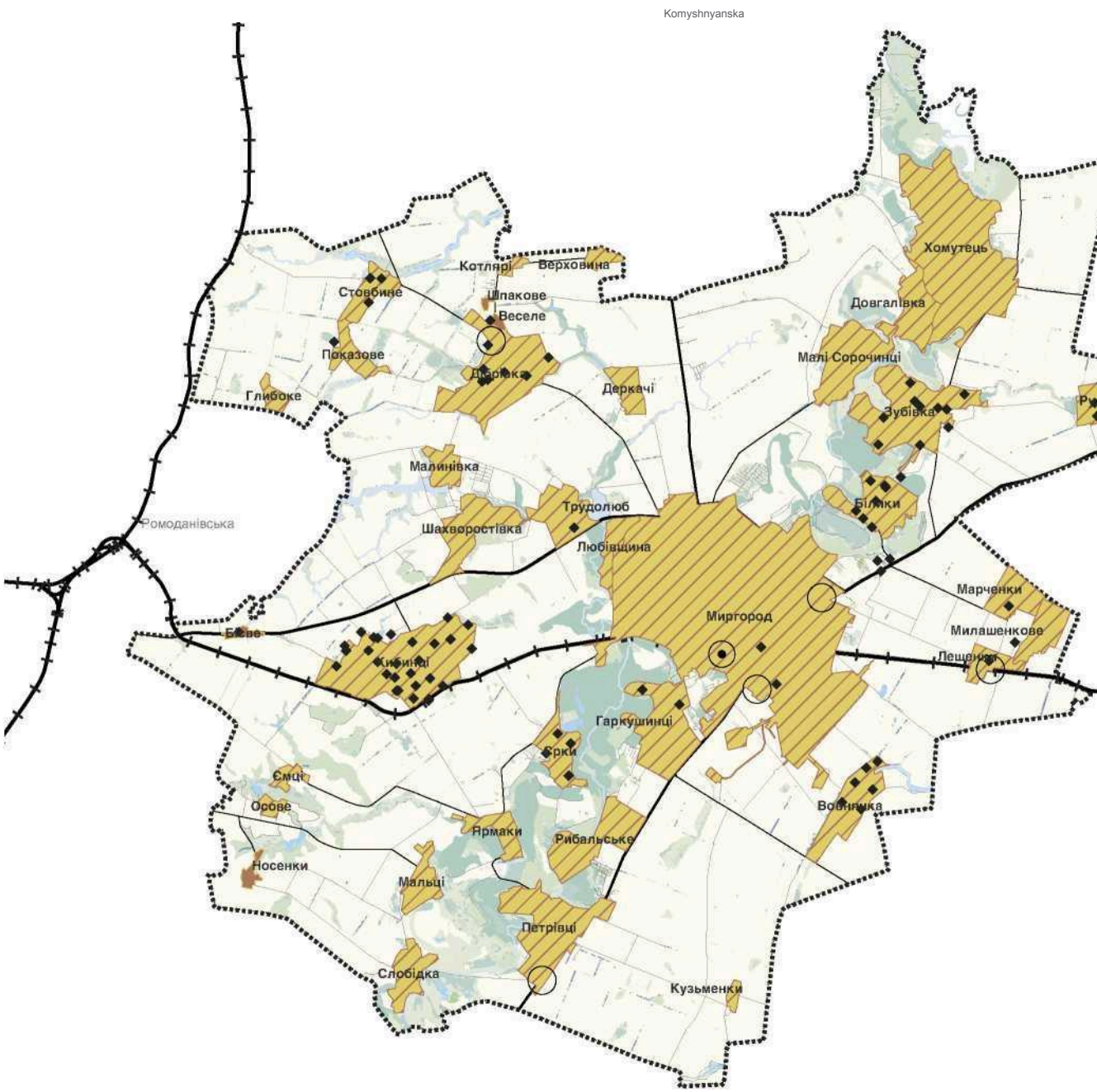
The power supply system of the Myrhorod community covers almost all settlements, with the exception of the villages of Bieve, Vesele, Nosenky, Shpakove, and Kuzmenky, where there is no electricity. In general, the community's power grids work stably, but sometimes there are difficulties in meeting outage schedules due to emergencies and power surges, which is especially noticeable in rural areas.

The main electrical substations of the community provide the necessary voltage level for most settlements. For example, in Dibrivka and Petrivtsi there are electrical substations with a voltage of 35/10 kV, while in Myrhorod the voltage is 110/10 kV, which is sufficient to support the life of the community. All administrative buildings of the Myrhorod community are equipped with generators, which makes it possible to ensure the stable operation of critical facilities, in particular water supply systems and treatment facilities.

To strengthen the energy independence of the community, a feasibility study was developed for the installation of a solar power plant (SPP), which is capable of covering up to 57% of the annual electricity needs of the water utility. The implementation of this project will contribute to the stable operation of critical infrastructure facilities even in the event of interruptions in centralized power supply.

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Fig. ZO Assessment of access to the power grid *Source: **ikLipe** Urban Lab*



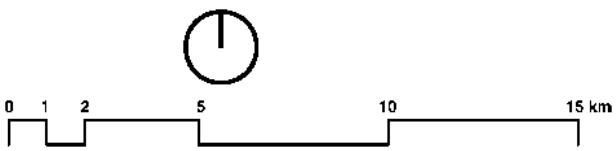
LEGEND:



Transformer Substation
Myrhorod REM
Electrical substations
Settlements with access to the centralized power supply system
Settlements without access to the centralized power supply system
Boundaries of neighboring communities
Boundaries of the Myrhorod community

Velyka Bahachan

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Gas and heating

The Myrhorod community relies on centralized and individual heating to meet its heat supply needs and at the same time has a well-developed gas supply infrastructure.

On the territory of the Myrhorod community, there are two gas distribution stations (in Myrhorod and Trudolyub) and 128 gas control points. Gas networks include 40 low-pressure, 112 medium-pressure, and 11 high-pressure gas pipelines. Gas supply is available in 22 settlements, while 15 villages remain without connection to gas networks, which requires further expansion of gasification.

In villages, the main sources of heating are natural gas, firewood, coal and electricity. The lack of gas supply in some villages forces residents to rely entirely on solid fuels or electric heating.

The only settlement of the community connected to centralized heating is the city of Myrhorod. There are 17 boiler houses, which provide heat to 124 apartment buildings, 11 educational institutions and preschool institutions, 15 administrative and social buildings, 4 medical institutions and 7 economic buildings. The total heat capacity of the installed 53 boilers is 54.169 Gcal. The city's heating network has 21.3 km in two-pipe dimension, 149 thermal chambers and 352 units of shut-off and control equipment.

Despite the presence of a centralized system, only 62% of apartment buildings are connected to it. Other residents prefer autonomous heating due to the impossibility of individual temperature control. Therefore, the community plans to install individual heating points to improve energy efficiency and gradually cover the entire city with centralized heating.

At the end of 2024, the Myrhorod municipality received a cogeneration plant (160 kW) with the support of USAID, which will ensure stable heat and water supply even during power outages. Also, within the framework of the SUR (GIZ) project, the municipality received another installation from BMZ. In the near future, additional installations are expected to be delivered to improve energy security.

At a time of constant increase in the price of tariffs for natural gas and electricity, the community is increasingly thinking about the implementation of energy saving measures and the transition to alternative energy sources. In particular, a number of premises of educational, cultural, health care and administrative premises of the community have switched to alternative types of heating, mainly the installation of solid fuel and electric boilers.

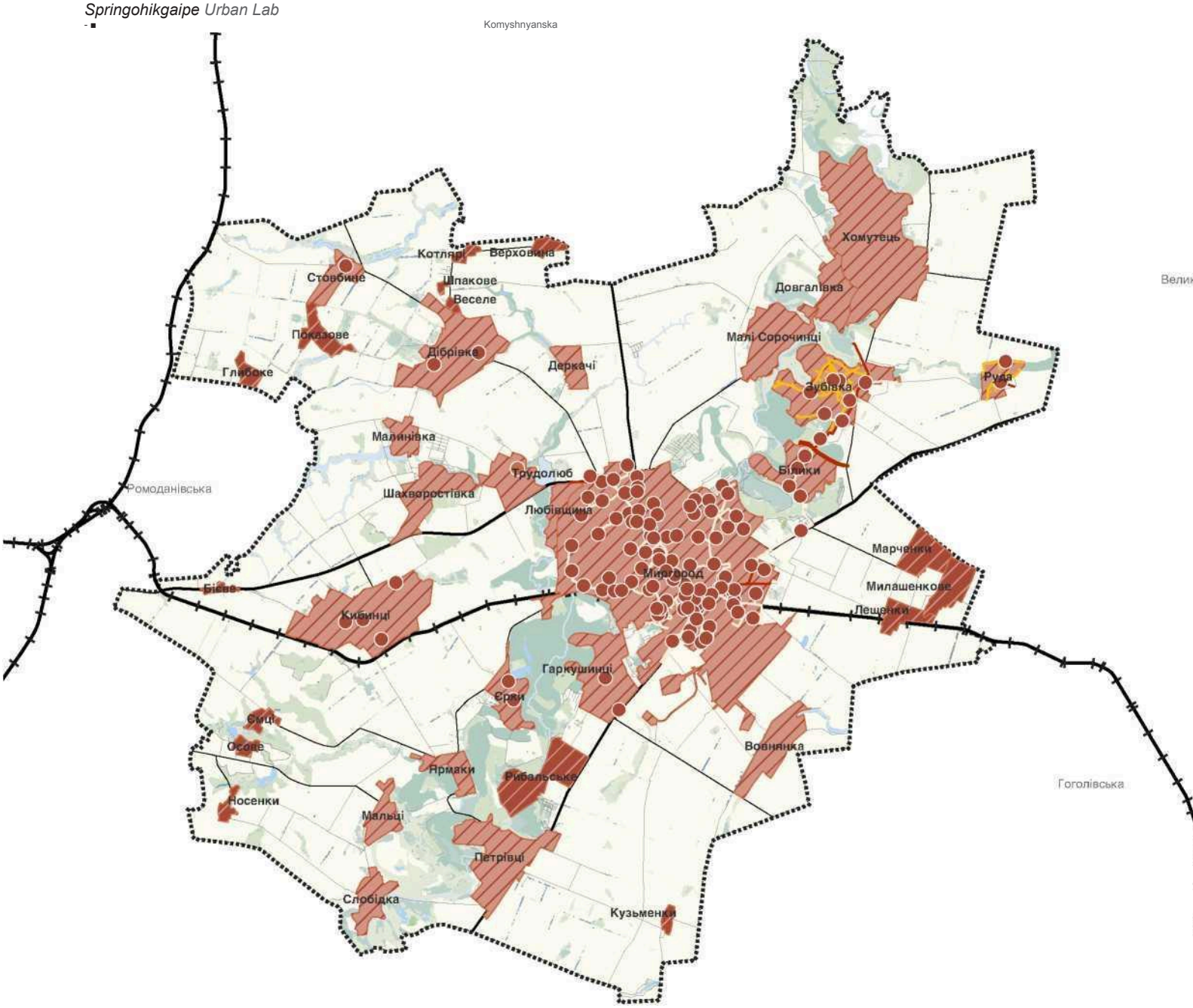
Table 9:

Availability of gas supply in the Myrhorod community

Available gas supply (27)	Myrhorod, Bilyky, Vovnyanka, Harkushyntsi, Derkachi, Dibrivka, Dovhalivka, Yerky, Zubivka, Kybintsi, Lyubivshchyna, Malynivka, Mali Sorochyntsi, Mali, Petrivtsi, Ruda, Slobidka, Stovbyne, Trudolyub, Khomutets, Shakhvorostivka, Yarmaky, Popodove, Marchenko, Mylashenkove, Leshchenko, Rybalske
No gas supply (10)	Bieve, Verkhovyna, Vesele, Hlyboke, Yemtsi, Kotlyari, Kuzmenky, Nosenky, Osove, Shpakove

Sencharska

Rice. 31 Assessment of access to the gas network/alternative heating of the Myrhorod CTC
Springohikgaipe Urban Lab



LEGEND:

F Gas control point

F Gas distribution station

High-pressure gas pipeline

Low pressure gas pipeline

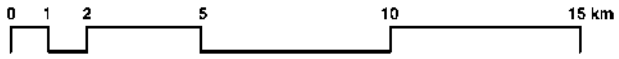
Velyka Bahachan

Medium pressure gas pipeline

Settlements with access to the centralized gas supply system

I Settlements without access to the centralized gas supply system : :

Boundaries of neighboring GrOMZD


0
1
2
5
10
15 km

Waste Management

In the Myrhorod community, the system of household waste management varies depending on the settlement. In the city of Myrhorod, garbage collection services cover 80% of households and are carried out on a door-to-door basis. There is also a sorting station and recycling collection points, which contributes to the effective separate collection of waste.

On the other hand, in rural settlements, access to a centralized waste collection system is much lower - only 20% of households have such an opportunity. In many villages, waste is collected through public collection points and containers, which creates some difficulties in ensuring regular garbage collection. Most villages have infrastructure for sorting garbage, but there are no recycling collection points.

Services for the management (management) of household waste in the community are provided by the municipal enterprise "Spetskommuntrans" - a specialized enterprise that is engaged in sanitary cleaning in the settlements of the community. The company provides collection (mixed / separate), transportation, treatment (sorting, burial) of household waste, as well as mechanized street cleaning, maintenance and operation of the household waste landfill, elimination of unauthorized landfills.

The community has made significant progress in the implementation of the project "Creation of an integrated solid waste management system in the Myrhorod district of the Poltava region", which made it possible to partially provide rural settlements with the necessary infrastructure for waste collection and sorting.

The city has a sorting station, a waste sorting line, recycling collection points, a special transport base and a place for refueling irrigation machines.

At the same time, the only authorized landfill located in the village of Bilyky needs reclamation. Instead, it is planned to build a waste processing plant, which will be a strategic decision for the community. The existing fleet for garbage collection is outdated, since most of the special equipment has been in operation since 2005.

Despite the existing achievements, the community faces a number of environmental challenges:

limited coverage of the waste collection service in villages, which requires modernization of the transport system and expansion of the collection infrastructure;

the need to introduce effective separate collection of waste with the removal of hazardous waste for their subsequent transfer to specialized enterprises for disposal;

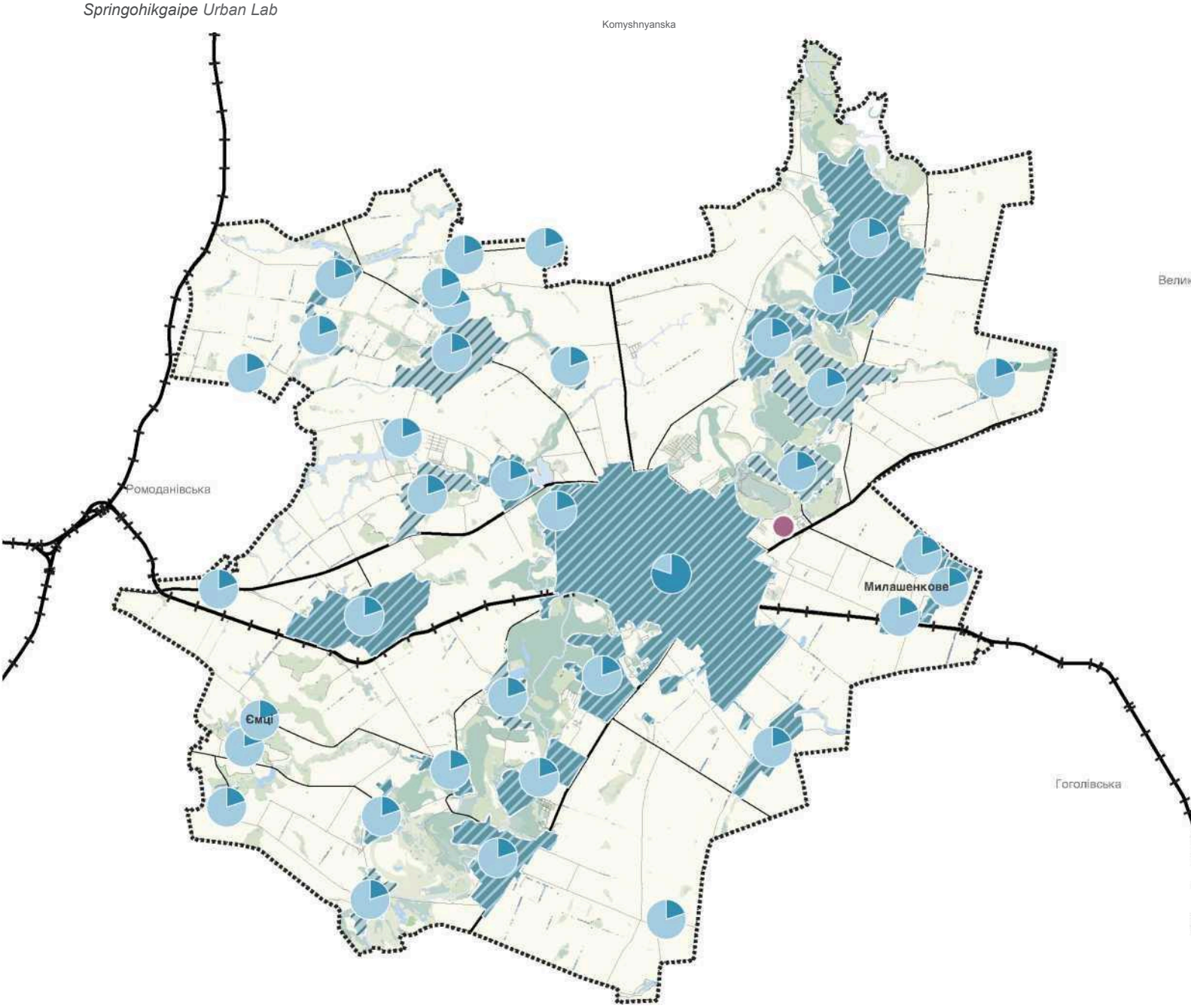
problems with the accumulation and removal of sorted waste for recycling;

outdated solid waste landfill management system.

To improve the environmental situation in the community, it is necessary to expand the coverage of services in rural areas, update special equipment and introduce modern methods of waste disposal and processing.

Senchanska

Rice. 32 Assessment of the waste management network of Myrhorod CTC
Springohikgaipe Urban Lab



LEGEND:

- Myrhorod landfill
- Availability of organized solid waste collection
- Bringing waste to public collection points/containers
- % of households with access to a centralized solid waste management system
- % of households that do not have access to a centralized solid waste management system
- Boundaries of neighboring communities
- Boundaries of the Myrhorod community

Velyka Bahachan

15 km

Emergency services

Since 2013, Ukraine has had an evacuation procedure in place to ensure that in the event of an emergency, the population will be effectively moved to a safe place and provided with basic services, as well as valuable material and cultural values.[10]

As a result of the full-scale invasion in 2022, the procedure for the creation and operation of "Points of Invincibility" during martial law was approved, when the provision of basic services — water, electricity, heat and communication — is disrupted. These points, stationary in buildings or mobile in tents or cars, provide temporary shelter and meet basic needs to ensure public health and safety. The deployment of such points is managed by state ministries, local authorities and private structures financed from the state and local budgets or other legal sources. Information about these items is publicly available, and the facilities themselves operate continuously or on schedule. Their closure takes place after the restoration of vital services[11].

Ensuring security and responding to emergencies in the Myrhorod community is carried out by several key structures, including law enforcement agencies, fire departments, medical care, emergency services and the public warning system.

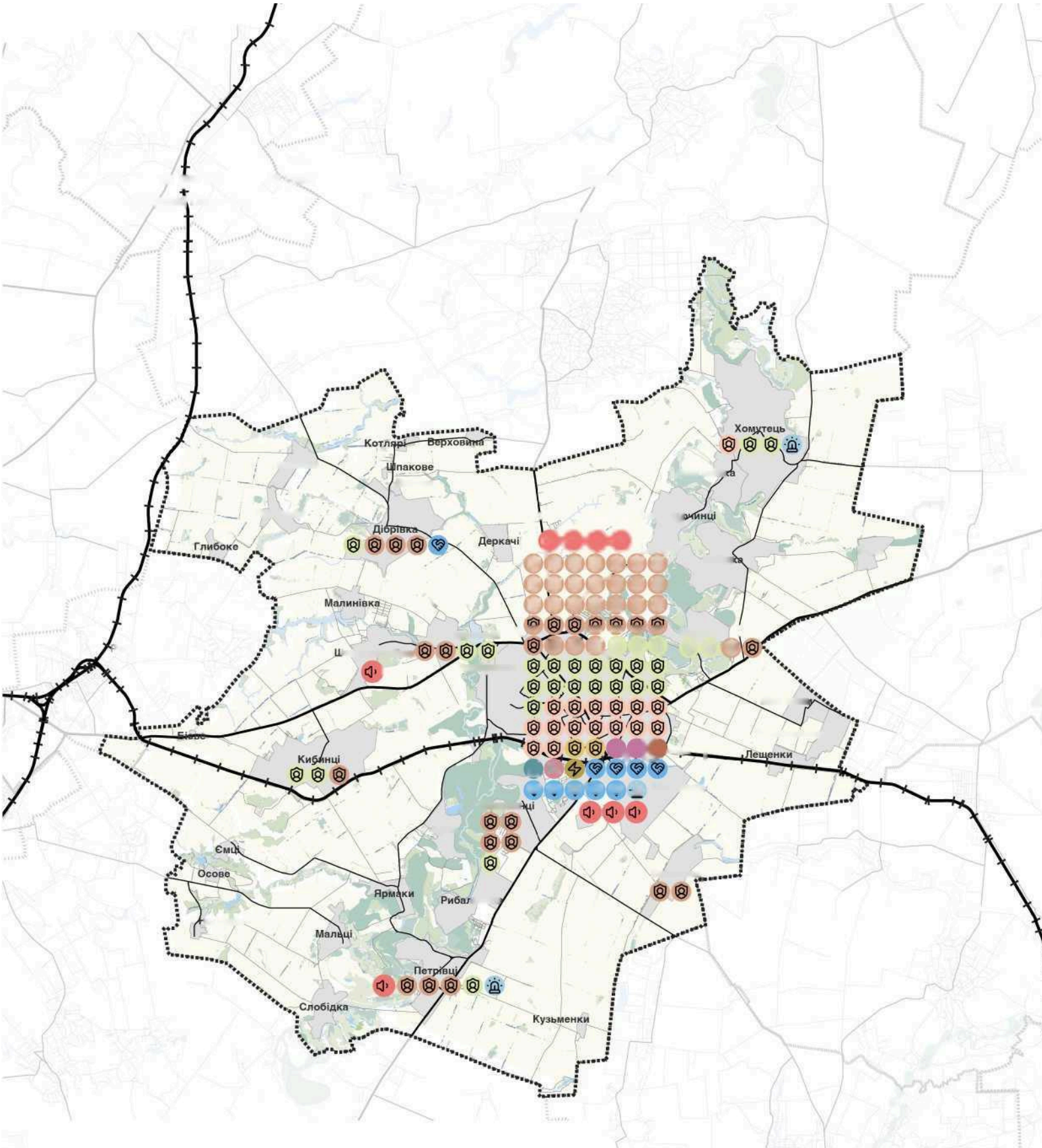
In the Myrhorod territorial community, 14 points of invincibility have been deployed: 2 - under the management of the State Emergency Service, 11 - by authorities and local self-government, 1 - by business entities. In order to ensure civil protection of the population, there are 51 protective structures (shelters, anti-radiation shelters) and 47 simple shelters on the territory of the community.

Despite the existing security infrastructure, the community faces a number of challenges, including an insufficient number of safe shelters, an outdated warning system, non-compliance of fire safety with modern requirements, as well as a low level of elimination of the consequences of emergencies. The problem of safety in educational institutions and the lack of preventive measures in the community remain especially relevant.

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[10] Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated October 2013 No. 841 "On Approval of the Procedure for Evacuation in the Event of a Threat or Occurrence of Man-made and Natural Emergencies"

[11] '■'Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated December 17, 2022 No. 1401 "Issues of Organization and Functioning of Points of Invincibility"



Senchanska

Source]

Komyshnyanska

Stovbine

Great

Dovgalish

Fun

Pokazové

Ore

Zubivi

'Omodanivska

Marchenko Milashenkove

Harkushia

Yerky

Yixyu

Gogolovskaya

losenky

LEGEND:

Zovnyanka^

\ 'O'

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Rice. 33 Assessment and Evaluation of Civil Protection and Emergency Services Facilities of Myrhorod CTC
Ukraine Urban Lab

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Trudoliub
lakhvorostivka
and\ Lyubi^shchina

<YY> Ambulance Shelter
@ The simplest shelter
(2) Heat and water supply
@ Repositories
f Power supply

● @ Anti-radiation shelters

State Emergency Service

● @ Public Health Points

Azov service
@ Shelter in the hospital
Police Unit
@ Shelters in educational institutions and £f SYSTEMS Alert Hmm

5 : Boundaries of neighboring communities
Points of Invincibility
: ; Boundaries of the Myrhorod community



1.4.10 Set of challenges due to negative impacts and damage caused by hostilities

Russia's full-scale invasion in 2022 significantly affected the life and development of the Myrhorod community, creating numerous challenges in the demographic, social, economic and infrastructure spheres. Although there were no direct hostilities on the territory of the community, regular shelling and the general consequences of the war negatively affected various aspects of residents' lives.

Social changes and demographic situation

Despite the absence of a massive outflow of the population abroad, the demographic situation in the community worsened due to the low birth rate, which became even more pronounced during the war. Instead, the community has experienced a significant increase in the number of internally displaced persons (IDPs): as of the beginning of 2024, 9601 people were registered. IDPs are settled in dormitories, schools and sanatoriums and the private sector, but providing them with permanent housing remains an open question.

Destruction of infrastructure and environmental consequences

Missile strikes and shahed attacks on the territory of the community caused significant destruction of residential and industrial infrastructure. 172 manor houses, 113 apartments in 11 high-rise buildings and 3 industrial facilities were damaged, one of which cannot be restored. Educational institutions, including the Harkushyn Gymnasium and the Shevchenko Lyceum, a dormitory, a canteen and an educational building of vocational school No. 44, were also damaged. The environmental consequences of the shelling were manifested in the potential contamination of soils with heavy metals and damage to forests.

Economic challenges and the state of business

The economy of the Myrhorod community suffered serious losses. The sanatorium and resort sector was especially affected - the number of visitors halved compared to the pre-war period, which hit tax revenues and related business. At the same time, there is activity in the field of trade: several new supermarkets have been opened and

18 enterprises from the war zone have been relocated. However, according to local entrepreneurs, most businesses are facing reduced demand, rising taxes, energy tariffs, and logistical challenges. The shortage of qualified personnel due to mobilization and migration further complicates the work of enterprises.

Financial condition of the community and budget

Despite the general reduction in budgetary capacity due to inflation and a decrease in tax revenues from business, in 2022 the community received a significant increase in revenues from personal income tax (PIT) of military personnel (an increase from UAH 33 million in 2021 to UAH 154 million in 2022). However, from the third quarter of 2023, the military personal income tax was withdrawn to the state budget, which significantly weakened the financial stability of the community.

The state of life support systems and public transport

The communal infrastructure of the Myrhorod community turned out to be partially vulnerable. There is no centralized water supply and sewerage in the villages, and electricity supply in some settlements is unstable due to emergencies. Public transport, which stopped working at the beginning of the invasion, has not yet fully resumed. Because of this, residents are more likely to use their own vehicles or bicycles, which increases the load on the road infrastructure.

Security and civil protection

To ensure the safety of the population in the Myrhorod community, there are 14 points of invincibility and 51 protective structures, but this is not enough. The issue of safety is especially acute in schools, where shelters are either absent or do not meet modern standards. In addition, the hazard warning system needs to be upgraded.

Prospects and challenges of development

Despite the difficulties, the community is actively working to adapt to the consequences of the invasion. Thus, a significant priority area is to improve energy efficiency and energy independence: solid fuel boilers and

cogeneration plants are being installed with the support of international partners. Local businesses provide generators and solar panels. The community is working on partial restoration of damaged buildings and modernization of utility networks. However, without stable funding, qualified personnel, and the resumption of business and tourism activity, the development of the community is significantly hampered.

1.5 Analysis of territory resources for the restoration of the life of the territory of the Myrhorod TC

The Myrhorod City Territorial Community has many years of successful experience of cooperation with domestic and foreign partners. The partners include the Ministry of Communities, Territories and Infrastructure Development of Ukraine (Ministry of Infrastructure), the State Fund for Regional Development (SFRD), the Association of Energy Efficient Cities of Ukraine (AEMU), the European Union, the United Nations Development Program (UNDP); European Investment Bank (EIB); USAID «HOVERLA»; International Technical Assistance Project "Partnership for Urban Development" (PLEDDG Project); Covenant of Mayors - East; German Society for International Cooperation (GIZ); East Europe Foundation (EEF), Nordic Environment Finance Corporation (NEFCO) and others[12].

One of the tools for attracting investments for the Myrhorod community is the DREAM platform, which is financed by various state and non-governmental foundations, organizations and with additional support from national governments. Currently, there are 53 projects in the community profile on the platform, some of them have already been implemented.

Based on the sectoral analysis described in the previous section, the following sectoral resources and opportunities have been identified:

1.5.1 Population and IDPs

Human capital is one of the key resources for restoring the life of the Myrhorod community. As of the beginning of 2024, the population of the Myrhorod community is 46,075 people, of which 77% live in Myrhorod. The population of the community is declining due to natural outflow and demographic aging, which poses risks to economic development. At the same time, internally displaced persons (IDPs) partially compensated for the labor shortage and stimulated the local economy.

The community has an extensive network of educational institutions, an active community and youth. Public involvement in decision-making, wider implementation of participatory practices will make it possible to respond more effectively to the challenges associated with the invasion.

Negative demographic trends do not threaten the implementation of measures to restore life and development of the community in the short term, but they create challenges in the medium and long term of the future of the community, and their alleviation should be a priority. The immediate goals of a successful demographic policy include the creation of opportunities for young families and young people, the creation of high-paying jobs, opportunities to influence decisions about the future of the Myrhorod community, as well as the opportunity to have their own housing.

1.5.2 Natural environment

Myrhorodska TC has a favorable temperate climate with fertile chernozems, which provide high potential and opportunities for the development of agricultural agriculture. In addition, the community has rich water resources, represented by the Khorol River, its numerous tributaries and underground springs. Among the underground springs, it is worth noting its mineral waters, which have healing properties and are actively used in the sanatorium-resort complex of the community.

Forests, in particular pine, deciduous and mixed forests, play an important role in recreation, biodiversity conservation and community air purification. The community also has a significant nature reserve fund, which includes four territories of local importance, one of national importance. The community has landscape reserves, hydrological monuments, parks-monuments of landscape art. On the territory of the community there is an object of the Emerald Network "Khorol River Valley". A significant part of the territory is suitable for the development of ecological tourism, which is facilitated by its unique natural conditions, picturesque landscapes and healing waters.

The community also has deposits of non-metallic minerals, including clays, sands, peat, as well as oil and gas, which can serve as an important resource for the recovery of the local economy.

[12] Profile of the Myrhorod City Territorial Community, 2023

The prudent use of natural resources of the Myrhorod TC is a key factor in sustainable economic development. This can be facilitated by rational water use, protection of soils from depletion and support of forest ecosystems. The community should use non-renewable resources prudently and implement measures of resilience to environmental changes.

1.5.3 Heritage and tourism

The Myrhorod community has significant potential for the development of the cultural and tourism sphere, relying on its unique resources. One of the key opportunities is the creation of cultural subcenters in villages that have a historical and artistic heritage. This will allow not only to preserve unique monuments, but also to intensify the cultural life of the community. To do this, it is necessary to modernize key cultural institutions, improve their technical support and make them accessible to all categories of the population. In addition, an important area of development is the expansion of the network of mobile libraries, which will provide residents of remote villages with access to knowledge and cultural events. Particular attention should be paid to the arrangement of a new youth center in Myrhorod - a space for active leisure, training and development of young people.

The tourist potential of the community is based on four main components: medical and health tourism, cultural heritage, craft traditions and natural recreational areas. Myrhorod has long been known for its sanatoriums, and the development of medical and health tourism and the re-profiling of several institutions of the sanatorium and resort sector to provide rehabilitation services to the military and veterans is one of the directions. At the same time, the preservation and restoration of historical monuments can become an additional incentive to attract tourists. Among the most valuable architectural objects in need of restoration and popularization is the Palace of the Muravyov-Apostles in Chomutka.

No less important is the development of ecotourism and campsites, in particular in the village of Yerky, which has excellent natural conditions for active recreation. The community has the concept of a network of cycling routes that cover villages, nature reserves and scenic areas. Piloting priority routes will expand community exploration opportunities for both locals and tourists

A separate direction is the development of craft production, which is already becoming part of the community's tourism brand. The lavender field in Harkushintsi, Peter's Forge in Trudolyub and craft production in Vovnyanka stimulate the development of gastronomic, educational and ethnographic tourism. Craft industries can become new tourist magnets.

For the effective use of the tourist potential of the community, the formation of new tourist clusters in Vovnyanka, Dibrivka and Khomutka is promising. This will unite various areas - from cultural and historical tourism to ecological and active recreation, providing an integrated approach to community development.

1.5.4 Dwelling

The housing stock of the community consists mainly of private houses. The total housing stock is 18,444 units of private houses, and 225 units of multi-storey buildings. Multi-storey buildings are concentrated mainly in Myrhorod. The analysis shows that the demand for housing remains high, especially in Myrhorod. The need for housing is pronounced among forcibly displaced persons, but it is also relevant for other residents of the community. At the same time, the Myrhorod community faces challenges in the preservation and use of housing, especially in rural areas. Due to population aging and migration, villages are gradually declining, and some have actually disappeared.

Housing in the community was directly affected by the consequences of russia's armed aggression. In particular, 172 manor houses, 113 apartments in 11 multi-storey buildings were damaged. Residential buildings in Myrhorod, Bilyky, Vovnyanka and Mali Sorochyntsi suffered a moderate level of destruction. The damaged residential buildings were partially restored.

Housing can play a leading role as a tool for economic recovery, social stability, and population integration. In particular, the development of the social and communal housing stock can contribute to the integration of IDPs and support for young families. The implementation of the Comprehensive Plan for the Spatial Development of the Community Territory can stimulate investment attractiveness for developers. The development of housing in rural areas will help revive villages and support local businesses, and ensuring barrier-free access will make the community comfortable for all residents.

The factor of opportunities is a change in the functional use of communal buildings, which do not have the

economic opportunity and expediency to maintain for the existing functional purpose. The premises of houses of culture, former village councils and other infrastructure can be converted into housing for internally displaced persons (IDPs) or social housing.

1.5.5 Economics

The Myrhorod community has a mixed economy, combining the sanatorium-resort complex, agriculture, processing industry and the service sector. As of 2025, 286 business entities are registered in the community, of which 2,451 are individual entrepreneurs. The main areas of economic activity include food, processing, resort industry, trade, agricultural sector and medical services.

The community has significant economic potential. It includes a number of different favorable factors for business development. The community has an advantageous transport position. There is a convenient and fast railway connection with Kiev, Poltava, Kharkov. The developed resort industry of the community is a competitive advantage compared to other communities. In addition, Myrhorod is a well-known city, a recognizable symbol for the development of the community's brand.

There is potential in the development of rehabilitation in community health institutions. The development of enterprises and capacities in the field of logistics, the field of processing of agricultural products is also promising. The agro-industrial complex of the Myrhorod community needs investments in technological solutions and modernization of production processes. The direction of creative industries and IT needs support.

1.5.6 Transport

The Myrhorod community, despite the existing problems of transport infrastructure, has significant potential for its improvement and development. A favorable geographical location, the presence of a multi-level hierarchy of roads, as well as initiatives already launched create a solid foundation for positive changes.

The municipality has an extensive four-level road network with national, regional and local highways, a connection with the international highway M-03, which connects Kyiv, Poltava and Kharkiv. The presence of these transport arteries, as well as rail connections, is a strategic advantage that can be used to attract investment and improve logistics.

The Myrhorod community has a significant advantage due to the presence of an electrified railway line Romodan — Poltava-Kyivska, which provides access to long-distance and international traffic. Modernizing approaches to railway stations to ensure accessibility for groups with limited mobility will make the most of this potential.

The community has a developed bus connection within the community, with regional centers and other communities. The bus station in Myrhorod is an important transport hub that can become a center for the development of intermodal transportation. Improving the route network, increasing the frequency of flights and updating bus stops will create conditions for convenient and safe travel for all categories of citizens.

The community demonstrates the greatest potential in the development of non-motorized transport, as it already has an approved Cycling Development Program for 2021-2027, which provides for the implementation of urban (52.2 km), suburban (61.4 km) and recreational and tourist (77 km) cycling infrastructure. In addition, there is already developed design and estimate documentation for the construction of bicycle paths on the street. Gogol is more than 2 km long.

Analyzing accident data encourages the community to work purposefully to improve safety. Six emergency hazardous areas have been identified in Myrhorod, which makes it possible for the targeted implementation of measures to improve safety. The main cause of accidents is speeding, which indicates the need to install traffic calming elements, especially in built-up areas.

The Myrhorod municipality already has a positive experience in implementing innovative solutions - the project "Smart Stops - Mobile Community" with the installation of electronic boards and an online bus tracking system. This experience can be restored and extended to the entire community.

The growth in the number of private cars in the community creates the potential for the development of ride-sharing services, which already function informally through social networks and good neighborly ties. Formalizing and supporting such initiatives can be an effective complement to traditional modes of transport.

1.5.7 Services

The Myrhorod community has an extensive network of educational, medical and social services that

effectively use available resources to adapt to modern challenges. Existing social institutions provide a wide range of services, including rehabilitation, social support and assistance to vulnerable categories of the population. New opportunities for veterans and their families will be created by an open Veterans Support Center

The educational sphere of the community is represented by 46 institutions, including two university offices and an inclusive resource center. To improve the quality of education and its accessibility, it is important to improve the arrangement of shelters, update the material and technical base and involve schoolchildren in the development of the city through educational and practical activities. There is significant potential to involve students in community development through the creation of comfortable spaces for learning and leisure, internship programs, which can contribute to their motivation to stay in the community after graduation.

The medical sector includes an intensive care hospital, a primary health care center (with outpatient clinics, health centers, and temporary medical centers in the villages of the community), and more than 100 private institutions. Investments in equipment and infrastructure will improve the quality of services, and the development of mobile medical services will help remote villages. The involvement of narrow-profile specialists, especially in rehabilitation, is also an important direction.

The cultural sphere of the community has significant potential for development, primarily due to active and creative residents. Proactive rural cultural institutions can become centers of active public life, provided that the basic conditions in such spaces are improved and additional resources are attracted for program content. Open spaces in the community, coastal zones and areas near cultural institutions are also an important resource, which can be transformed into comfortable public spaces for residents. Their arrangement together with residents will contribute to social interaction, the development of cultural initiatives and active recreation of community residents.

Measures to ensure the barrier-free (physical, social, informational) of all key services of the community are now critically important.

The Myrhorod municipality has significant potential for infrastructure development and improvement of utilities, but faces challenges that require a strategic approach and investments to ensure sustainable development. One of the priorities is the creation of local treatment facilities and the expansion of existing drainage systems. The renewal of infrastructure and the construction of new collectors will contribute to the improvement of the environmental situation. The water supply system has drawbacks, in particular in rural settlements, where there is shallow wells and a decrease in water quality. The modernization of artesian wells and the expansion of water supply networks will improve water quality and provide more sustainable access to it.

The municipality also has the potential to develop alternative energy sources, in particular solar power plants. A feasibility study has already been developed for the installation of a solar power plant, which can cover a significant part of the community's energy needs. The implementation of such projects will reduce dependence on centralized energy suppliers and increase energy independence. To improve energy efficiency, it is also planned to install individual heating substations and build cogeneration plants, which will improve the stability of heat supply. Also an important step is the development of a waste management system, the expansion of waste collection and sorting infrastructure, as well as educational programs and information campaigns on conscious consumption.

1.6 Information on the need to prepare the territory (in particular, demining, dismantling destroyed buildings and structures, land reclamation)

Although the impact of the full-scale invasion on the Myrhorod TC is still felt through missile and drone attacks, which continue to cause damage, actions to prepare the territory for recovery — and even the beginning of the recovery itself — have been ongoing since the beginning of the first shelling.

According to the State Emergency Service of Ukraine, the Myrhorod community is among those where explosive objects have been found or are likely to be located. In this regard, potentially dangerous areas should be further inspected and demined.

In the period from February 2022 to August 2024, eleven missile and shahed attacks on the community were recorded, which took place in close proximity to the production bases of agro-industrial enterprises, gas stations, and other strategic and critical infrastructure facilities, which could lead to kerosene leakage, creating risks to the environment and public health. This requires the cultivation and reclamation of land, as well as the cleaning of water bodies before they can be used again.

1.7 Information on the technical feasibility and economic feasibility of restoring damaged objects by performing works on reconstruction, restoration, major or current repairs

The Myrhorod city territorial community suffered significant destruction as a result of the full-scale invasion that began in 2022. Damage was recorded in the residential, social and industrial infrastructure of the community, but the restoration process continues.

In particular, 179 private and 11 apartment buildings, as well as 11 industrial infrastructure facilities, were damaged. Among the enterprises that were destroyed were PrJSC "Myrhorodkurort", which received minor damage, as well as an elevator complex in the city of Myrhorod. In addition, a service station (service station) was completely destroyed and an office building was damaged.

The city of Myrhorod suffered the greatest destruction, where as of February 2025 there are 299 damaged objects. Destruction was also recorded in other settlements of the community: 17 objects were damaged in Vovnyanka, Harkushyntsi, Mali Sorochyntsi and Bilyky. The degree of destruction ranges from minor damage to significant damage requiring major repairs or complete restoration.

As of the beginning of 2025, restoration work continues. In particular, in Myrhorod, Vovnyanka and Mali Sorochyntsi, the restoration of 90% of damaged residential buildings has been completed. At the same time, in Myrhorod, one of the industrial facilities was recognized as not subject to restoration, and two more need to be restored. In Harkushyntsi, a school has been partially restored after the destruction.

Work on the reconstruction of the community continues in accordance with the available resources and opportunities aimed at the complete restoration of infrastructure and ensuring comfortable living conditions for residents.

'"-Interactive small State Emergency Service of Ukraine

Table 10:

Sector / Type of Accommodation	Us. item	Number of damages, building.	Damage level	Number of restored. Bud.	Status	Recommendations	Expediency
Individual, residential buildings	m. Mirgorod	172	Mild to Essential	accurate data missing about 90% recovered	recovered/ partially repaired / data missing	The state program eRestoration for the repair of housing or the purchase of a new one instead of a destroyed one	Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated August 13, 2024 No. 986 - new construction and repair
	Mali Sorochyntsi village	3	2 - minor damage 1 - essential				
	Bilyky village	7	5 - minor damage				
	Vovnyanka village	1	3 - essential minor damage	Restored	Restored		
	C. Harkushintsi	5	3 - essential minor damage	Restored	Restored		
Apartments in multi-apartment reinforced concrete	m.Mirgorod	113	5 - minor damage Minor Damage	Restored	Restored		
Multi-apartment reinforced concrete	m. Mirgorod	1	minor damage				
Education	m. Myrhorod, s. Harkushintsi	3	Lightweight	3 (100%)	Restored; condition - satisfactory	-	-

Economics	m. Mirgorod	11	Various: Essential to Mild	8 (72,7%)	Various	Restore Objects	Grants for the resumption of business activities; State support

1.8 Necessary measures of engineering preparation and engineering protection of the territory

List of damaged objects of the Myrhorod community

As part of the restoration of the Myrhorod community, a number of measures for engineering preparation and protection of the territory are provided, containing proposals for improving the condition of water bodies, modernization of engineering systems and civil protection.

Suggestions for improving the condition of water bodies and protecting against potential flooding:

A significant area of the river fund has silted up, overgrown with swamp vegetation and shrubs, lost its natural significance, and therefore the objects need to regulate and clear the riverbeds, restore water content. One of the projects within the framework of the PCV is the restoration of the favorable hydrological regime of the Khorol River and the improvement of the coastal area within the community. Particular attention should be paid to small rivers, in particular the strengthening of banks through the creation of protective forest plantations and the definition of coastal protective zones.

Modernization of engineering systems:

1. Modernization of the heat supply system in the city

Myrhorod thanks to the laying of pipelines, lintels and the creation of ring networks to ensure the reliability and stability of the municipal heat supply system.

2. Development of water supply infrastructure through the construction of a new network of critical areas, in particular on the street. Kyivska-Karbana, and the replacement of emergency sections of water pipes in Myrhorod (Vovka, Kapnista, Kozatskaya, Zaliznychna, Zalivna, Kotlyarevskoho) and settlements of the community (Zubivka, Petrivtsi, Khomutets, Harkushyntsi). Updating pipelines, installing modern shut-off valves and connecting subscribers to new networks.
3. Reconstruction of the drainage system with the renewal of pressure collectors, which will increase the efficiency of the sewerage system and minimize the risks of accidents.

Provision of civil protection:

In order to ensure civil protection of the population, as of February 2025, there are 51 protective structures (shelters, anti-radiation shelters) and 47 simple shelters in the community. Ensuring security and responding to emergencies in the Myrhorod community is carried out through several key structures, including law enforcement agencies, fire departments, medical care, emergency services, and a public alert system.

Recommendations for improving civil protection:

1. Improvement of shelters in communal institutions: Overhaul of shelters, in particular in preschool institutions (for example, in kindergarten No. 11 "Teremok"), in Myrhorod Lyceum No. 1 named after Panas Myrnyi and in the Myrhorod City Center for Primary Health Care and other community institutions that currently do not have proper shelters of sufficient capacity
2. Multifunctionality of protective structures: For the use of shelters in peacetime, it is recommended to ensure their main functional purpose for various social needs and adapt them for a long comfortable stay of people.
3. Population warning system: Introduction of an automated warning system in the main settlements of the community with a radius of 300-700 m. For people with physical, mental, intellectual and sensory impairments, sound beacons, light and sound detectors, as well as other means of warning such as text messages and sign language interpretation should be provided.

1.10 Proposals on the feasibility of changing the functional purpose of the territories of the territorial community

The updated urban planning documentation should ensure the optimization of the health recreation and agriculture industries while stimulating the development of the processing industry and logistics.

Within the framework of the development of the Comprehensive Plan, the optimal ways to implement proposals for spatial development on the territory of the Myrhorod territorial community should be determined, taking into account the current norms of legislation, state construction norms and sanitary rules, as well as the existing conditions of the community territory, in particular the actual structure of land use, natural and engineering conditions, impact on the state of the environment and natural resources.

The comprehensive plan should define the conditions for:

- optimization and development of agriculture, forestry, fisheries;
- development of a network of processing enterprises and logistics infrastructure in the community;
- effective preservation and use of the natural, cultural and economic potential of the territory for the development of the health and tourism industry;
- optimization of social infrastructure, taking into account the needs of serving both local residents and tourists;
- ensuring transport mobility throughout the territory of the Myrhorod city territorial community.

Proposals should also be developed for the optimal spatial distribution of the territories for industrial, residential and public, as well as health and recreational development in order to provide favorable conditions for the life of the local population, as well as for the recreation of the local population and tourists.

Taking into account the results of discussions with adjacent territorial communities on the expediency of locating an industrial park and a waste processing enterprise on the territory of the Myrhorod city territorial community, if appropriate, determine their optimal location within the territorial community.

1.9 Substantiated proposals for the transfer of production facilities

In the process of developing the Comprehensive Recovery Program, the need to relocate production facilities was not identified.

In addition, within the framework of the development of the Comprehensive Plan for the Spatial Development of the Territorial Community, it is important to study the development of a network of processing enterprises and logistics infrastructure on the territory of the community, as well as to take into account the results of discussions with neighboring territorial communities on the feasibility of placing an industrial park or an area for the placement of a solar power plant near the village of Bilyky on the territory of the Myrhorod community.

1.11 Proposals for amendments or development of urban planning documentation at the local level

The priority tasks of the development of urban planning documentation of the Myrhorod community include the development of the Comprehensive Plan of Spatial Development, which is both urban planning documentation at the local level and land management documentation developed to ensure the sustainable development of the territory. In February 2022, in compliance with the requirements of the current legislation, the Myrhorod City Council decided to develop a Comprehensive Plan for the Spatial Development of the Territory of the Myrhorod City Territorial Community of the Myrhorod District of the Poltava Region (No. 32 of 18.02.22, amendments to the Decision No. 176 of 12.07.2023). On December 28, 2023, the Executive Committee of the Myrhorod City Council approved the Task for the development of a Comprehensive Plan for the Spatial Development of the Territory of the Myrhorod City Territorial Community.

Amendments to the existing urban planning documentation are current changes in legislation, as well as the expansion of the boundaries of the city of Myrhorod and the formation of the community territory as a whole. The Historical and Architectural Support Plan of the city of Myrhorod also needs to be adjusted separately.

Urban planning documentation to be developed as part of the Comprehensive Plan:

- Amendments to the General Plan of the city of Myrhorod.
- Amendments to the Historical and Architectural Reference Plan of the city of Myrhorod.

Updating or developing planning solutions of master plans for 31 settlements:

Bijeve	Marchenky
Bilyky	Milashenkove
Verkhovyna	Axles
Vovnyanka	Petrivtsi
Harkushintsi	Pokazové
Deep	Fishing
Derkachi	Ore
Dibrivka	Slobodka
Dovhalivka	Stovbine
Zubivka	Trudoliub
Kibintsi	Khomutets
Hazelnuts	Shakhvorostivka
Lyubovshchyna	Starlings
Malinovka	Yerky
Mali Sorochyntsi	Yarmaki
Malti	

The list of territories for which it is envisaged to develop planning solutions for detailed plans of territories:

- Cultural and recreational zone in the village of Kybintsi within the land plots with cadastral numbers 5323282801:01:001:1029 and 5323282801:01:001:0377 (approximate area of 20 hectares).
- An array of residential and public buildings in the city of Myrhorod west of Gogol Street (with an approximate area of 25 hectares).

An array of residential and public buildings in the city of Myrhorod on Kyivska Street (with an approximate area of 23 hectares).

Table 11: Status of development of urban planning and land management documentation and recommendations for its development

Type of urban planning documentation	Current Status	Recommendations
Comprehensive spatial development plan	A decision was made on start of development; approved assignment for Development.	Consider the need for changes to General Plan of the city of Myrhorod Consider the need for changes to the Historical-of the architectural reference plan of the city of Myrhorod Take into account the need to clarify the boundaries of the community To take into account measures for the implementation of the state policy on the protection of cultural heritage, to provide for the protection and preservation of cultural heritage objects of national and local significance included in the State Register of Immovable Monuments of Ukraine in accordance with the Law of Ukraine "On the Protection of Cultural Heritage" To clarify the condition of soils and, under appropriate conditions, to ensure the conservation of infertile and degraded lands in accordance with the Law of Ukraine "On Land Protection" Increasing the share of the territories of the nature reserve fund in accordance with the indicators determined by the Law of Ukraine "On the Basic Principles (Strategy) of the State Environmental Policy of Ukraine for the Period up to 2030"
General plans of settlements	Myrhorod needs GPU update; 31 villages in need development of decisions of general plans planned by the regime of limited activity. „ . . ,	Provide for the need to comply with the requirements of the Water Code of Ukraine regarding coastal protection strips for small rivers, lakes and reservoirs, which are defined as protected areas with To investigate AND take into account possible changes in the functional purpose of the territories specified in paragraph 1.9 of the PCV To take into account the requirements for human health protection in accordance with the Law of Ukraine "On the Public Health System" and the State Sanitary Rules for Planning and Development of Settlements
Technical documentation on land management for land inventory	Land inventory of communal property is not was carried out.	To take into account the requirements of maintaining the State Land Cadastre, control over the use and protection of land, formation of communal land plots, determination of the qualitative condition of land plots, their boundaries, size, composition of lands, establishment of the location of land management objects, adoption of appropriate decisions based on the results of land inventory and implementation of land management.

Detailed Plans of Territories (DPT)	Three areas require the development of a DPT.

1.123General approaches and proposals for the comprehensive restoration and development of the territory of the Myrhorod CTC

1.12.1 Community Recovery Vision

The vision of community recovery is the vision of the Myrhorod community as an economically active, ecologically clean center of sanatorium and rehabilitation recreation, offering quality living conditions for its residents and various leisure opportunities for tourists.

Within the framework of the development, the following core values were identified, on which the recovery and development process should be based:

- **Human-centricity**

•Hospitality

- **Respect for heritage**
- **Caring for the environment**
- **Entrepreneurship**
- **Mutual support**
- **Patriotism**
- **Leadership**
- **Inclusivity**

1.12.23Comprehensive recovery steps of community life sectors respectively

Measures for the comprehensive restoration of the Myrhorod community are divided into the following groups: Economy, Cultural heritage and tourism, Transport and mobility, Services, Natural environment. These groups reflect the priority strategic directions of community development:

1. **Economy -** includes the development of entrepreneurship, support for small businesses, attracting investments, modernizing infrastructure and strengthening the tourism potential of the community.
2. **Cultural heritage and tourism -** covers the creation of a single community brand, the development of green and cultural and educational tourism, support for craft production and the preservation of historical monuments.
3. **Transport and mobility -** implies

improvement of public transport, development of cycling and pedestrian infrastructure, improvement of road safety and renewal of transport routes.

4. **Services -** includes the modernization of educational, medical and social institutions, expanding access to services, digitalization, the development of online services, support for veterans and internally displaced persons.
5. **Natural environment -** includes activities

water purification, effective waste management, biodiversity conservation, development of green areas and environmental education of the community.

Economics

The development of the Myrhorod community is based on an integrated approach to economic growth, infrastructure renewal and social sustainability. The main priorities are aimed at creating new economic opportunities, attracting investment and supporting local entrepreneurship, modernizing infrastructure and providing a comfortable environment for residents to live and work. Special attention is paid to the development of tourist and health potential, rehabilitation services and the formation of a unique brand of the community and increased awareness.

Economic sustainability and entrepreneurship support.

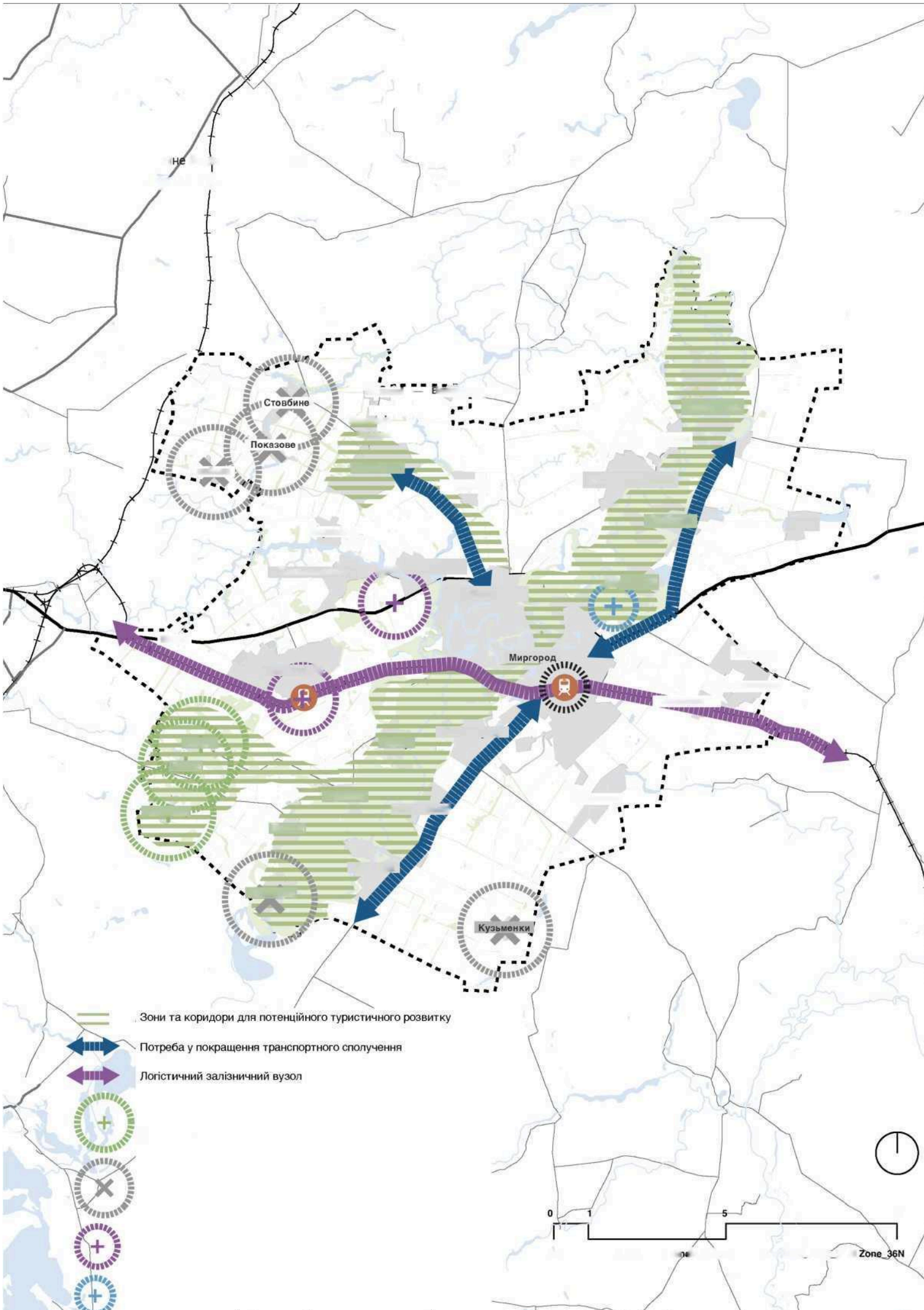
Projects focused on supporting small and medium-sized businesses, the agro-processing industry and attracting investment in the production sector. The development of farmers' cooperation, stimulation of craft production and the introduction of modern technologies will increase the competitiveness of the local economy and create jobs. Particular attention should be paid to support
youth business and initiatives to strengthen the opportunities for self-realization of young residents of the community.

Development of infrastructure and improvement of quality of life. Renovation of transport, utilities and energy infrastructure, strengthening cycling infrastructure will provide better mobility, environmental sustainability and a comfortable environment for residents and businesses. Improving logistics links, implementing energy-efficient solutions and waste sorting will contribute to the sustainable development of the community.

Development of tourist and health potential and social integration. The development of the sanatorium and rehabilitation sector, health and green tourism, as well as the formation of a recognizable community brand will create additional opportunities to attract tourists and investors. Inclusive initiatives and improvements in public spaces will contribute to social cohesion and improve the quality of life of residents.

Table 12: Directions of economic development of Myrhorod CTC

1.1 Economic sustainability and entrepreneurship support	Development of enterprises in the field of agro-industrial complex, clustering of agribusiness, attraction of cooperation between producers Support for small and craft businesses, spreading awareness about grant opportunities, financial assistance, support for youth initiatives and startups Attracting investments and implementing an industrial park project
1.2 Development of infrastructure and improvement of quality of life	Development of logistics and transport infrastructure Development of Smart City and e-democracy digitalization Implementation of energy independence and energy efficiency measures Development of the quality of the system for the provision of housing and communal services
1.3 Development of tourist and health potential and social integration	Development of sanatorium and rehabilitation direction Development of tourism health potential and community brand Improving business inclusivity


Не
Стовбине
Показове
Миргород
Кузьменки
Зони та коридори для потенційного туристичного розвитку
Потреба у покращення транспортного сполучення
Логістичний залізничний вузол
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Starlings
Fun

vision. Economics

Rice. 34 Strategy

Source: ikgaip^igYap iaЬ

Settlements with attractive nature and favorable conditions for tourist development
Settlements with depopulation
Logistics Center
Plot for an industrial park

Scale A4: 1:14/0.000 I Coordii

Cultural heritage and tourism

The Myrhorod community has significant potential for the development of the cultural and tourism sphere, relying on four key components: **medical and health tourism, cultural heritage, craft traditions and natural recreational areas.** The main strategic direction is the development of health tourism and the expansion of the profile of the sanatorium base to provide rehabilitation services to the military and veterans. At the same time, the development of green tourism, craft production and preservation of cultural heritage will contribute to increasing the tourist attractiveness of the community and actively involving residents in its development.

Development and integration of a single community brand into tourism, cultural and economic initiatives:

Includes the development of a recognizable style, identity, and communication strategy. At the same time, it is necessary to develop tourist routes adapted to different groups of travelers, as well as provide high-quality navigation - both online and offline, so that tourists can easily find interesting locations.

Expanding opportunities for rehabilitation and social adaptation for the military, veterans: To improve the rehabilitation capabilities of the community, it is necessary to attract qualified specialists and update the material and technical base of sanatoriums and the rehabilitation department of the hospital. An important area is the organization of retraining programs for rehabilitation specialists, occupational therapists and other specialists, who are currently lacking to expand rehabilitation opportunities; the creation of legal and psychological programs assistance, as well as social activities for veterans. Among them are excursions to the craft production of Vovnyantsi and Trudolyubi, horseback riding in Dibrivka, tourist orientation and kayaking. Some of the resort areas of Myrhorod are already barrier-free, but cultural and tourist sites need additional adaptation in accordance with the requirements of barrier-free access (practical advice is collected in the "Album of Barrier-Free Solutions"[19]).

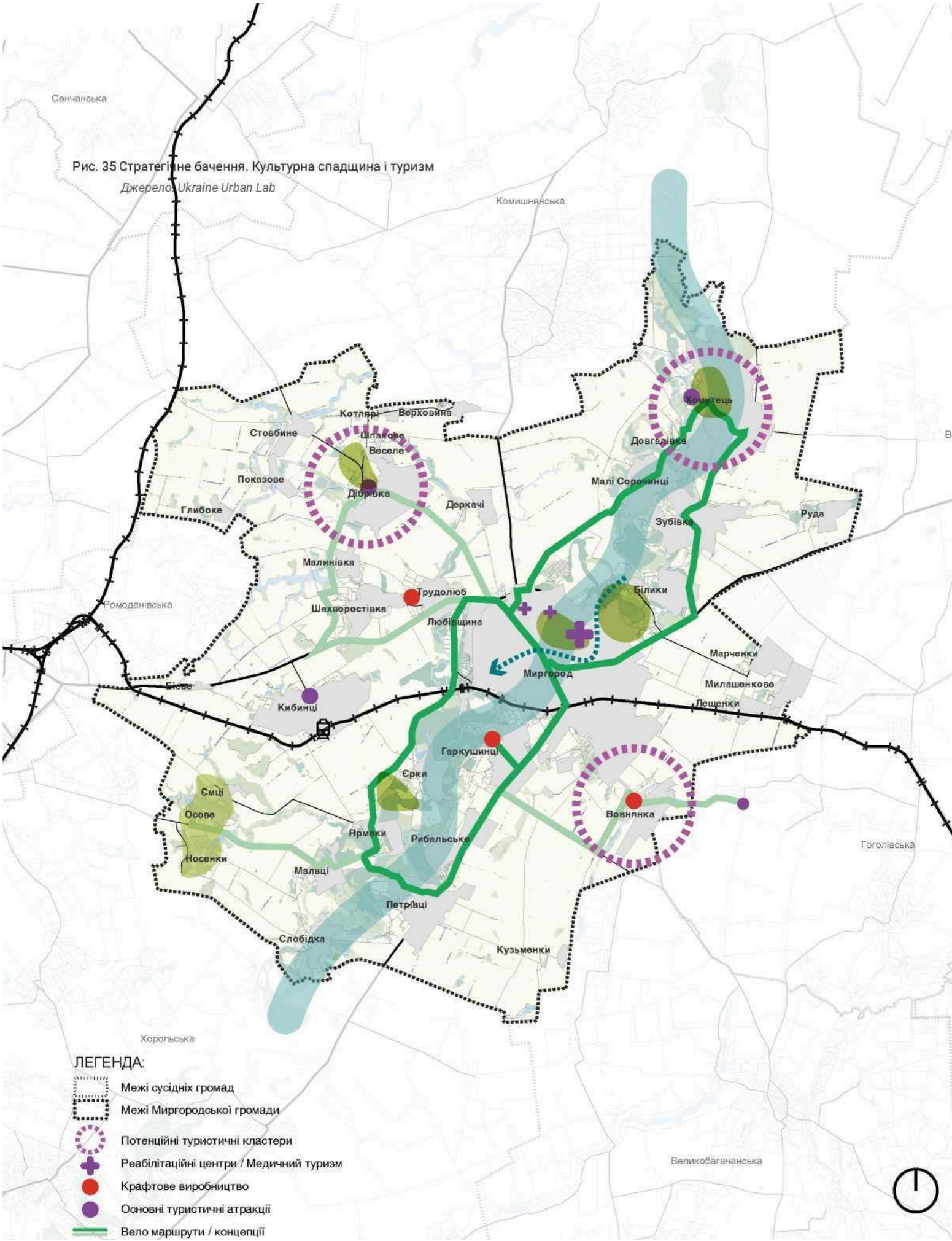
[19] Practical Guide "Album of Barrier-Free Solutions"

Table 13: Directions for the development of cultural heritage and tourism of the Myrhorod community

2.1	**Development and integration of a single community brand into tourism, cultural and economic initiatives**	Community Brand Development Development and piloting of thematic tourism products for various tourist profiles Creation of online and offline navigation of all tourist and cultural opportunities of the community
2.2	**Expanding Rehabilitation and Social Adaptation Opportunities for Military and Veterans**	Retraining programs for rehabilitation specialists Expansion of opportunities and range of services for rehabilitation
2.3	**Development of green tourism and support for craft production**	Formation of rural tourist clusters (Vovnyanka village, Dibrivka village, Khomutets village) Support programs for small manufacturers of craft products and owners of green estates in the villages of the community Development of tourist infrastructure and implementation of bicycle and water routes in the community
2.4	**Preservation and promotion of cultural heritage**	Preservation and restoration of architectural monuments and historical buildings Educational activities for the study of local heritage

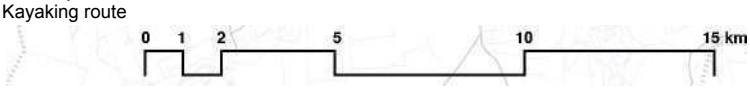
Рис. 35 Стратегічне бачення. Культурна спадщина і туризм

Джерело: Ukraine Urban Lab



Recreational areas with a beautiful

landscape
Kayaking route



Scale A4:1: 200.000 I
Coordinate system UUOZ
1984 IITM Zone 36I

Bila TserkIE

It is also necessary to introduce regular meetings with veterans, film screenings about the events of the Russian-Ukrainian war, which will contribute to the preservation of national memory and the formation of public awareness and understanding.

Development of green tourism and support of craft production:

One of the key opportunities is the creation of tourist subcenters in villages that have historical and artistic heritage, interesting craft productions or attractive natural places (Vovnyanka, Dibrivka, Khomutets). To do this, it is necessary to improve the infrastructure, expand the accessibility of tourist locations and stimulate cooperation between representatives of the hospitality sector, tourist guides, sanatoriums of Myrhorod to create comprehensive routes and programs. In addition, it is worth popularizing travel and research of the local among the residents of the community, organizing cultural exchanges between villages and thematic events.

The arrangement of natural recreation areas in the villages of Bilyky, Khomutets, Dibrivka, Yerky and Kybintsi are promising. For example, the area near the reservoir in Yerki has already become a favorite place for recreation and can be equipped as a comfortable area for camping or stopping during water rafting on the Khorol River. Special attention should be paid to the sparsely populated villages of Osove, Yemtsi, Nosenky, which have the potential to create eco-villages, permaculture centers or retreat centers.

Programs to support small producers of craft products and owners of green estates in the villages of the community are also important for the comprehensive development of the sphere. Local craft industries in Vovnyanka, Harkushyntsi and Trudolyub can become powerful points of gastronomic and ethnographic tourism. It is important not only to popularize their products, but also to create training programs for local residents who want to start their own business. The community has already started legal and marketing support for small producers, helping them find funding and attract development grants.

Development of tourist infrastructure and implementation of pedestrian, bicycle and water routes:

A comfortable acquaintance with Myrhorod will be facilitated by the implementation of a walking tour of the city (with an audio guide and QR codes), as well as the implementation of a unique route with sundials, which were installed by local blacksmiths in memory of the fallen soldiers of the community. They were developed as part of the initiative of the Youth Council Discover Myrhorod[19] based on information provided by specialists of the Department of Business Development, Trade and Tourism. The routes cover historical villages, nature reserves and picturesque areas. In addition, an important step will be the arrangement of infrastructure for water tourism along the route from the village of Bilyky to the southern part of Myrhorod (with a potential expansion to the starting point in the village of Khomutets), in particular, the creation of kayak equipment rental points and camping areas along the Khorol River.

Preservation and promotion of cultural heritage:

One of the important aspects is also the restoration of historical monuments. In particular, the Palace of the Muravyov-Apostles in Khomutka, the Lomykovsky estate in Trudolyub and the Troshchynskyi estate in Kybintsi need attention. The Palace of the Muravyov-Apostles is state-owned, which complicates restoration work. However, their popularization and active search for resources for preservation can turn these monuments into an important tourist and cultural resource of the community.

In addition to restoration, it is worth focusing on the development of educational programs for the study of local heritage, holding cultural events and festivals in the surrounding areas, as well as organizing internal tours for community residents. This will help draw attention to historical sites and join forces in finding resources for their conservation and restoration.

[19] Discover Myrhorod Youth Initiative

Rice. 36 Stud farm in the village of Dibrivka

Source: Ukraine Incognita



Rice. 37 Craft cheese factory in the village of Vovnyanka

Source: Ukrainer



Mobility and transport infrastructure

Harnessing the potential of public transport: Public transport remains the backbone of the community's transport system, providing residents of remote settlements with access to jobs and services. In the context of limited financial resources, when a complete modernization of the system in the short term is impossible, the Myrhorod municipality can use the potential of the existing network, improving the quality of services through small but effective investments.

Improving access to routes passing through the community: Residents are already using external bus routes, reaching them from remote settlements. Improving the route to these routes and arranging unofficial bus waiting places will significantly improve the quality of the service. Such measures may include improved roads to bus stops, improvement of selected stops (priority is given to those that are popular), arrangement of bus stops in developed villages (Khomutets, Dibrivka, Kybintsi, Petrivtsi). Stops-transport hubs have conditions for convenient transfer between modes of transport (residents have the opportunity to park their bicycle in a covered bicycle parking lot to change to a bus or train; the path between the bus and railway stops is convenient and safe).

The long-term plan is to introduce municipal transport for the villages of the community, which will reduce transport isolation (for example, connecting the villages of Harkushintsi, Zubivka, Mali Sorochyntsi to Myrhorod). Improved communication on public transport routes can be ensured through the introduction of public-private partnership (PPP).

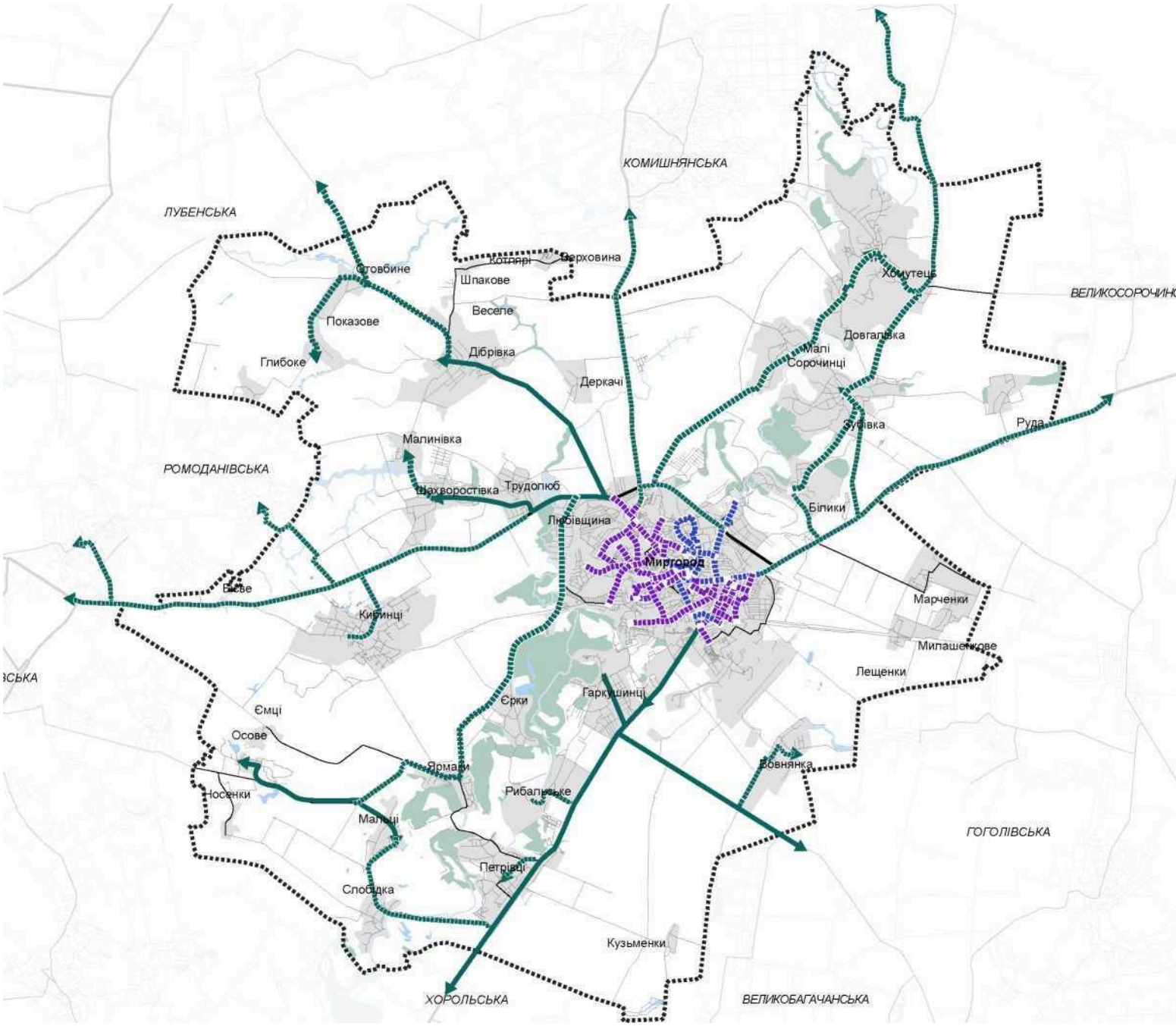
Table 14: Directions for the development of mobility and transport infrastructure of Myrhorod CTC

3.1 Harnessing the potential of public transport	Improving access to external public transport routes Update of public transport stops
3.2 Development of walking and cycling Mobility	Development of cycling infrastructure under the Program for the Development of Cycling of the Myrhorod City Territorial Community 2021-2027 Development of pedestrian traffic
3.3 Improving traffic safety and road infrastructure development	Elimination of the causes of identified emergency hazardous places and areas of concentration of accidents Arrangement of physical elements of deceleration at selected locations Safe way to school Arrangement and improvement of street lighting, in particular with the use of alternative energy sources Updating the Scheme of Freight Transport Movement in the Territory Myrhorod community Educational campaigns on traffic safety for children and adults

SENCHANSKA

Rice. 38 Strategic Vision. Transport and mobility

Source: Ukraine Urban Lab



LEGEND:

Including ► Public transport routes

► Existing cycling routes

Planned cycling routes

Scale A4: 1: 200 000 I Reference coordinate system:
WGS 84 / UTM zone 35 Mon

BILA TSERKVA

SHISHATSN

Such a partnership can be ensured through preferential conditions for private and existing carriers - the provision of subsidies, the right to preferential parking, tax reductions. In cooperation with partner cities, the municipality can receive buses that will meet the requirements of comfort and barrier-free.
The municipality can already implement a number of infrastructure improvements, such as the reintroduction and expansion of digital solutions for real-time bus tracking and the creation of a feedback platform for the community. This will provide improved monitoring of the running of existing vehicles and increase passenger traffic.
Development of pedestrian and bicycle mobility. Walking and cycling are the most accessible means of transportation for residents, as they are free (excluding the cost of purchasing and maintaining bicycles), do not require significant investments in infrastructure, and ensure the independence of users. In addition, these modes of transportation have a positive impact on the health and well-being of the community. In the first months of the full-scale invasion, in response to the fuel crisis and the lack of public transport, the bicycle became an important element of the resilience of many Ukrainian communities. The bikes were used to evacuate to safe areas, deliver humanitarian aid, and ensure the mobility of critical infrastructure workers. Given this experience, the development of cycling infrastructure increases the resilience of the community and its ability to respond to external challenges, so it should be a priority in the recovery process.
The priority for the development of cycling infrastructure is the implementation of the measures of the Program for the Development of Cycling of the Myrhorod City Territorial Community for 2021-2027. It is important to create a connected and secure network that will complement the existing cycling infrastructure. One of the key areas should be the integration of bicycle transport with the public transport system through the arrangement of bicycle parking, service points and transfer opportunities at transport hubs. Special attention should be paid to improving safety: markings, arrangement of pedestrian crossings and other elements that will contribute to comfortable and safe movement. At the same time, the creation of bicycle lanes on national highways should be avoided, instead focusing on the arrangement of bicycle routes within settlements and their suburbs. At participatory workshops, residents identified the direction of Myrhorod-Trudolyub as a priority for the creation of suburban cycling infrastructure, since cyclists move on this section every day in dangerous conditions.
The development of pedestrian infrastructure should be based on the principles of barrier-free, providing comfortable conditions for all residents, including veterans, people with disabilities and people with limited mobility. Pedestrian accessibility plays a key role in the formation of a convenient and sustainable transport system, contributing to improving the quality of life of the community. The main directions of development include:

- Integration of pedestrian infrastructure with public transport infrastructure - arrangement of safe pedestrian approaches to public transport stops.
- Creation of comfortable pedestrian spaces - arrangement of pedestrian zones in the centers of villages, where administrative, educational, medical and commercial institutions are concentrated.
- Improving the safety of movement - conducting an audit of pedestrian paths near schools and public institutions to ensure safe and convenient access for children, parents and employees.
- This approach will contribute to the creation of an inclusive urban environment in which every resident will have equal opportunities for movement and access to the necessary services.

Improving road safety. The modern realities of a full-scale invasion are highlighted

the importance of the human capital of the community through the prism in which people are not a resource, but the value of the community. Road deaths and injuries remain a serious problem that needs to be addressed based on the world's best practices. One of the most effective approaches is the concept of "Zero Mortality" (Vision Zero), launched in Sweden in 1997. Its main principle is zero tolerance for serious and fatal road accidents, because "life and health can never be exchanged for other public goods"19. It consists of four components (the so-called 4E), the implementation of which occurs together and reinforces each other:
Traffic Safety Engineering to calm traffic speeds when the infrastructure encourages the driver to intuitively slow down within a built-up area. In the Myrhorod community, speeding is the cause of 36% of road accidents and the cause of 71% of deaths. Most pedestrians and cyclists usually remain alive when a car is hit at a speed of ZO km/h, but exceeding the speed of 50 km/h increases the likelihood of death significantly20.
Effective speed control is possible due to the installation of physical means of traffic calming in accordance with DSTU 4123:2020 "Means of traffic calming": obstacles on the carriageway, change in the trajectory of movement, change in the width of the carriageway.
Improving the daily mobility of schoolchildren to school is one of the focuses, since the places of accumulation of traffic accidents in Myrhorod are located within walking distance of most schools in the city. This means that every day, children, as vulnerable road users, are in danger. The "Safe Way to School" project will include an audit of the routes taken by children to educational institutions (involving schoolchildren and

[19] Tingvall, Claes; Haworth, Narelle. «Vision Zero - An ethical approach to safety and mobility»

'■'Speed management: a road safety manual for decision-makers and practitioners, second edition. Global Road Safety Partnership, International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, Geneva; 2023

Youth Council), identifying dangerous places and implementing measures to improve traffic safety. It is necessary to update the markings at pedestrian crossings, install traffic calming devices and organize parking during rush hours. It is recommended to organize joint streets with a speed limit of cars up to ZO km/h in selected areas near schools.
Street lighting, especially at public transport stops and pedestrian crossings, is a crucial safety factor at dusk and at night. In order to ensure the visibility of pedestrians and cyclists, it is necessary to implement a project to update lanterns, install additional lighting sources (in particular, using alternative energy sources) in certain crowded places, remote settlements, near educational institutions, etc.
Education for children and adults is the next component of the Vision Zero approach. Soft component - training in traffic rules, handling on the road and with a bicycle should be implemented in the children's education program and carried out regularly. Educational and information campaigns for adults should be implemented through local social networks and media. They will enhance the efficiency of engineering elements and contribute to positive changes in driver behavior.
The speed of arrival of emergency services (Emergency response) is important if a traffic accident has already occurred. When overhauling or updating the road surface, priority should be given to those areas where emergency services move.
Enforcement is the last component of Vision Zero and should be applied to drivers who violate traffic rules. It is implemented through regular monitoring and fines for parking violations (parking on bicycle lanes, sidewalks and obstruction of traffic, etc.). Another measure is the installation of cameras for automatic recording of traffic violations on streets with high traffic flow.

For the Myrhorod community, the priority is to eliminate the causes of the identified emergency hazardous areas and places of concentration of accidents. According to the Procedure for Identifying Emergency Hazardous Areas and Places of Concentration of Traffic Accidents 9, the next steps of the management body are:

- registration of an emergency-hazardous area or place (area) of the concentration of an accident that it serves;
- determination, planning and implementation of measures to improve the conditions and organization of road traffic to ensure its safety and measures to eliminate the causes and conditions of the emergency-dangerous section or place (site) of concentration of road accidents.

Also, the Myrhorod community, carrying out an annual analysis of traffic accident statistics, can assess the effectiveness of the implemented measures and plan priorities for the next period. According to the above-mentioned Procedure, the management body annually publishes on the official website, as well as sends to the Ministry of Infrastructure of Ukraine and the body (unit) of the National Police, consolidated information on the presence of emergency hazardous areas and places (areas) of concentration of road accidents.

The movement of freight transport through the settlements of the community (Myrhorod, Yarmaky and Petrivtsi) negatively affects the quality of road surfaces and safety, especially for vulnerable groups of residents. To eliminate the impact, it is necessary to update the Scheme of Freight Transport Movement through the territory of the Myrhorod community. The scheme will provide for bypasses, which must be repaired if necessary. At the same time, the scheme may provide for the installation of physical means of traffic calming so that large-sized vehicles cannot enter villages

through which traffic is prohibited.

[19] ORDER of the Ministry of Infrastructure of Ukraine dated 12.08.2022 No. 598

Services

The Myrhorod community has an extensive network of educational, medical and social services that effectively use available resources to adapt to modern challenges. At the same time, there is significant potential for further infrastructure development and improvement of utilities. Addressing the existing challenges requires a strategic approach, investment and community involvement to ensure sustainable development.

Improving access to educational, health, cultural and social services:

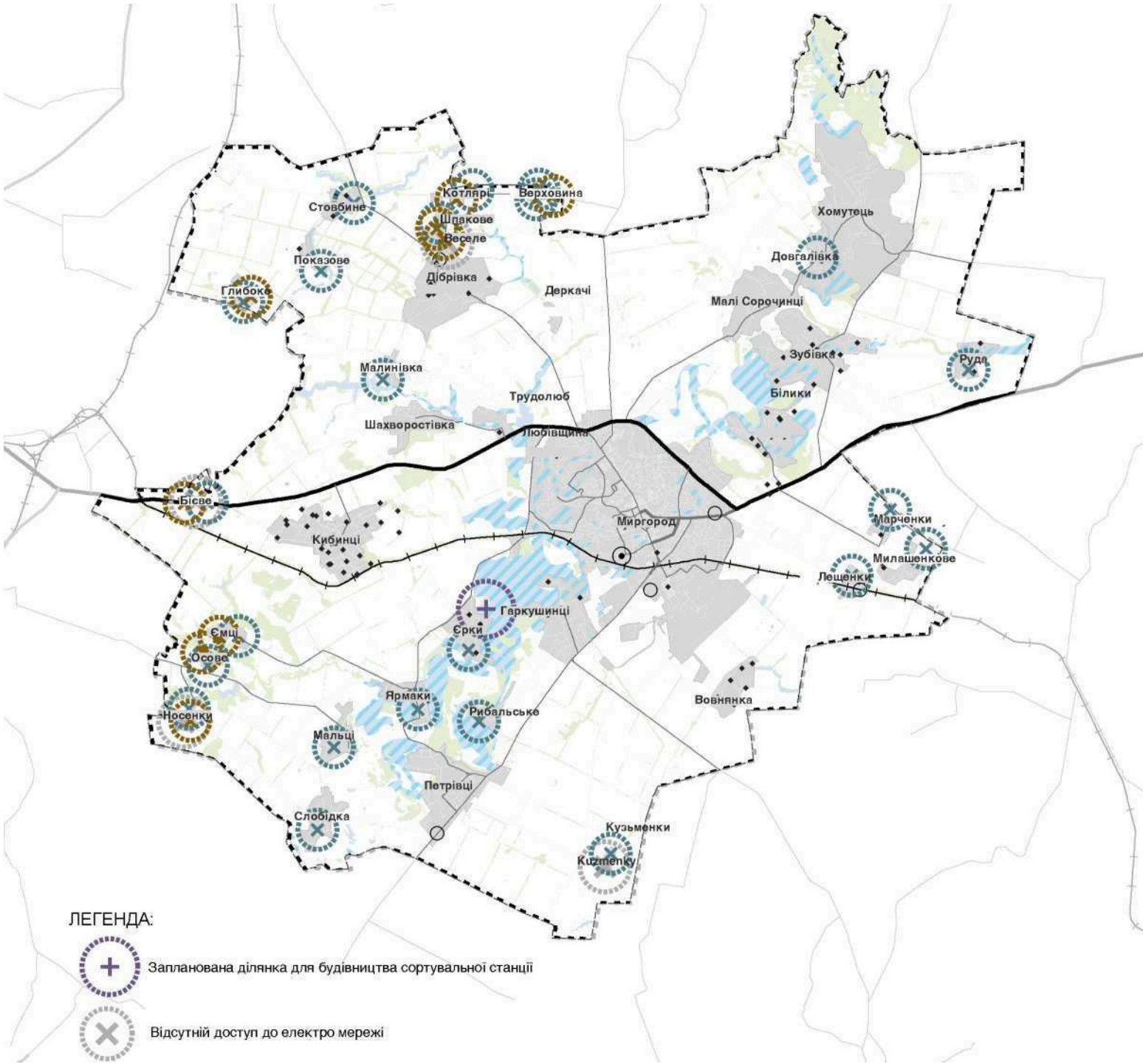
Optimization of the network of educational institutions and modernization of their material and technical base are important steps to improve the quality of education and ensure its accessibility. An important part of this process is not only the renewal of the material and technical base of institutions, but also the creation of safe and modern spaces for learning and development.

Table 15: Directions for the development of services of Myrhorod CTC

		Optimization of the network of educational institutions and modernization of their material and technical base
4.1	**Improving access to educational, health, cultural and social services**	Modernization and renewal of medical institutions, expansion of the range of mobile medical services Expansion of mobile social services for remote settlements Formation of public spaces on the territory of the community (in particular, in the villages of Khomutets, Dibrivka, Kybintsi) Development of a network of accessible public spaces based on the principles of sustainability and circularity Expansion of the network of shelters at communal institutions Development of social service systems for families and children of socially vulnerable categories of the population
4.2	**Implementation of effective veteran policies and support for IDPs**	Expansion of the Comprehensive Program for Rehabilitation, Integration and Social Protection of Defenders of Ukraine and Members of Their Families with Social Adaptation and Support Measures for Veterans, Their Families and Families of the Deceased Inventory of available lots and unused communal buildings to create social housing or other public spaces Professional retraining programs for veterans and IDPs
4.3	**Improving the quality of public services, environmental sustainability and energy independence**	Modernization of water supply and sewerage systems Ensuring uninterrupted heat supply and thermal modernization of municipal buildings Automation and digitalization of work processes of utility companies
4.4	**Development of participatory mechanisms and support for public initiatives**	Empowering citizens to participate in decision-making Programs to support public initiatives (resumption of Public Budget and MAG (City of Active Citizens) programs)

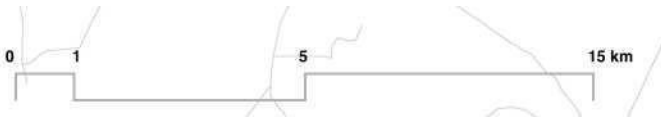
One of the priorities is the arrangement of shelters in schools and kindergartens, in particular in kindergarten No. 11 "Teremok" and Myrhorod Lyceum No. 1. Panas Myrnyi, shelter Myrhorod Lyceum. I.A. Zubkovsky., thermal modernization of educational institutions with the installation of alternative energy sources, as well as the involvement of students in the development of the city through educational and practical initiatives.
High-quality medicine should be available to every resident, regardless of their place of residence. Therefore, it is important to continue the modernization of hospitals, updating their material and technical base and expanding the range of mobile medical and social services for residents of remote villages.
Particular attention should be paid to the involvement of narrow-profile specialists, in particular in the field of rehabilitation, through retraining programs and cooperation with employment centers.
One of the strategic directions of development is the formation of cultural subcenters in the villages of Khomutets, Dibrivka and Kybintsi, as well as the modernization of cultural institutions. This will not only preserve the historical and artistic heritage, but also activate the cultural life of the community. To do this, it is necessary to update the technical support of the main cultural institutions and make them available to all categories of the population. The key objects for transformation are village clubs in the villages of Kybintsi, Khomutets, Harkushintsi, Petrivtsi. Active rural cultural institutions can become centers of public life if proper conditions for their functioning are provided and additional resources are attracted for the organization of programs. In addition, it is worth providing for the expansion of the network of mobile library clubs, which will provide residents of remote villages with access to modern books. Investments in the development of high-quality public and cultural spaces will contribute to the formation of active local communities, which are the basis for community development.
Particular attention should be paid to the arrangement of a new youth center in Myrhorod - a space for active leisure, training and development of young people, organization of events of various formats. There is significant potential for involving students in community development through the creation of comfortable spaces for communication and leisure, internship programs, which can contribute to their motivation to stay in the community after graduation.
Open spaces in the community, coastal areas and open areas next to cultural institutions and other public buildings are also a valuable resource for development. These areas can be turned into comfortable public spaces for residents, which will contribute to social interaction, the development of cultural initiatives and outdoor activities. The creation of a circular pedestrian and bicycle route in the center of Myrhorod, which will cover the city beach, a suspension bridge, a birch grove, the territory of the resort and part of the street, will also contribute to the comfort of residents and guests of the community. Gogol.
Ensuring the barrier-free (physical, informational, economic) of all key services of the community is a critical task. This requires an integrated approach to adapting the community infrastructure for people with limited mobility.
Expansion of the network of shelters at communal institutions: the expansion of the network of shelters at communal institutions includes major repairs of shelters in educational and medical institutions (for example, kindergarten No. 11 "Teremok", Myrhorod Lyceum No. 1, medical center). When arranging shelters, it is also important to take into account the possibility of alternative use for public needs. Also, to improve safety in the community, it is necessary to introduce an automated warning system in the main settlements of the community.
Implementation of effective veteran policies and support for IDPs:
Expansion of the Comprehensive Program for Rehabilitation, Integration and Social Protection of Defenders of Ukraine and Members of Their Families with social adaptation measures, in particular: psychological and legal support, therapeutic creativity programs, as well as the organization of local trips, excursions to craft industries of the community, horseback riding in Dibrivka, tourist orientation and kayaking.

Rhys. 39 Strategist
ie vision. Services
Source: Ukraine Urban Lab





Transformer Substation



Scale A4: 1:14/0.000 I Coordinate Reference Sytem WGS_1984_UTM Zone_36N

The opening of the Veterans Support and Development Center will contribute to the adaptation of veterans and consolidate information about all available opportunities for the military, veterans and their families.
An important step will also be an inventory of available plots and unused communal buildings and their reconstruction into comfortable social housing. In this direction, it is also possible to develop public-private partnerships to attract investments, create tax incentives and co-finance repair work, as well as search for new formats for creating collective housing with the involvement of communities.
Retraining programs for veterans and IDPs for specialties that meet the priority areas of community development will help increase opportunities for adaptation and employment.
Improving the quality of public services, environmental sustainability and energy independence:
One of the key areas is the renewal of water supply and sewerage infrastructure, the reconstruction of sewage treatment facilities, the construction of new collectors and the modernization of artesian wells. It is also important to expand water supply networks in rural settlements, where there is a decrease in water quality and shallow wells. The reconstruction of the drainage system involves the renewal of pressure collectors to improve the operation of the sewer system and reduce emergencies. For villages with a sufficient population, it is planned to centrally connect to the water supply, and in other cases, to modernize existing networks or install public wells.
The municipality has the potential to develop alternative energy sources, in particular solar power plants, which will reduce dependence on centralized energy suppliers and increase energy independence. Also important measures will be the lighting of streets with alternative energy and the provision of important facilities such as hospitals, schools and boiler houses with solar energy and other renewable sources.
To improve energy efficiency, it is also planned to install individual heating substations and build cogeneration plants, which will improve the stability of heat supply. Digitalization and automation of the work processes of utility companies will also help increase the efficiency of service delivery for community residents.
Development of participatory mechanisms and support for public initiatives:
Empowering citizens to participate in the decision-making process through surveys, focus groups, practical workshops on planning or landscaping, shaping individual city policies and other forms of engagement. To activate and strengthen active youth, form and strengthen local communities, an important step can be the restoration of the "Public Budget" and "MAG" (City of Active Citizens) programs. Involving young people in decision-making and budgeting processes contributes to the formation of responsibility, faith in their own influence and a sense of belonging to the community. This not only develops leadership potential, but also motivates young people to stay, build the future and realize themselves here. These events will contribute to community activity and help implement important projects that have a positive impact on the development of public space and improving the quality of life.



Rice. 40 Group work at the workshop on the joint definition of strategic measures of the PCV

Source: Ukraine Urban Lab

Natural environment

The development of environmental safety of the Myrhorod community is based on the restoration of water resources, the introduction of effective waste management and the preservation of natural biodiversity. Key initiatives focus on modernizing the water treatment system, combating pollution, developing ecological zones and reducing human impact on the environment. The preservation of the natural resources of the community will become the basis for the sustainable restoration of life, development and attractiveness of the territory. Also, a key role should be paid to the formation of an environmentally conscious mentality of residents, instilling responsibility for the environment and creating a culture of respect for the natural resources of the community.

Restoration of water resources and ecosystems:

Cleaning and regulation of river ecosystems, modernization of treatment facilities and creation of protected areas will contribute to the conservation of water resources and improve the quality of the environment.

Effective waste and natural resource management: The introduction of separate waste collection, organic waste recycling and reuse programs will reduce pollution and optimize the use of community resources.

Biodiversity conservation and development of green spaces: - Expansion and maintenance of parks, control of invasive species and regulation of animal populations will help maintain natural balance and increase the ecological attractiveness of the community.

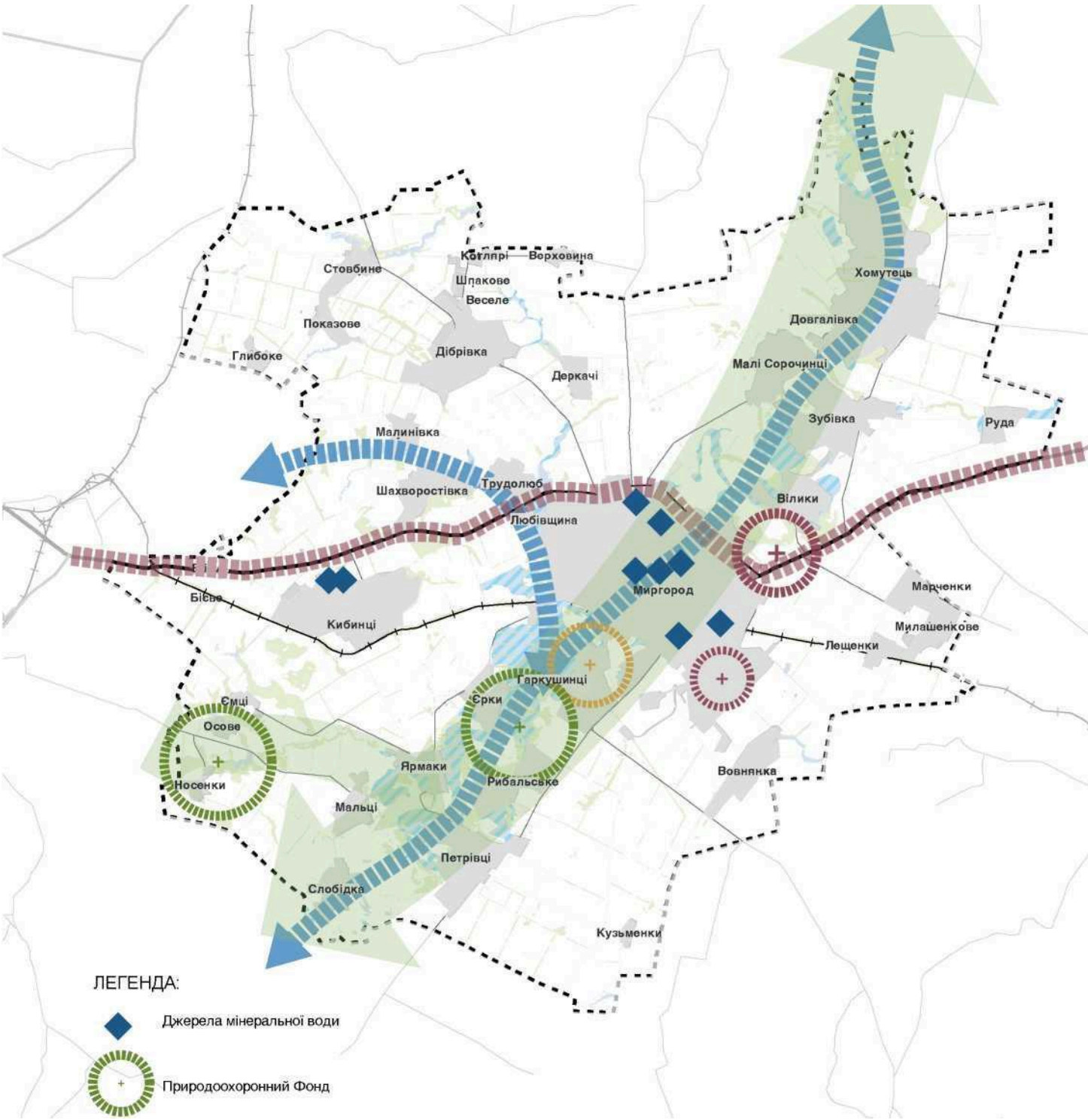
The development of environmental education among community residents, the integration of environmental topics into curricula and the creation of initiatives to attract young people will contribute to the formation of a responsible attitude to the natural environment.

Table 16: Directions for the development of the natural environment of the Myrhorod community

5.1	**Restoration of water resources and ecosystems**	Cleaning and restoration of the Khorol River Creation of protected areas along rivers
5.2	**Effective waste management and natural resources**	Implementing a sustainable waste management system and supporting environmental initiatives Waste-based energy solutions Development of the status of an ecologically clean community, free from the negative effects of anthropogenic pollutants
5.3	**Biodiversity conservation and development of green areas**	Reconstruction and preservation of parks and green areas Control of invasive plant species Protection and regulation of the population of homeless animals
5.4	**Environmental education and environmental awareness raising**	Educational campaigns and training programs Involvement of various community groups in environmental initiatives (youth, business) Innovations in the field of waste management, environmentally conscious Entrepreneurship

Rice. 41 Strategic Vision. Natural environment

Source: Ukraine Urban Lab



l'*''H sh *

■ + ■ Drought of coniferous forests

•4niiii> Blue Corridor

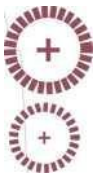
PINIA Road Traffic Pollution

Emerald Network

15 km

0 1 5 1

Scale A4: 1:14/0.000 I Coordinate Reference Sytem WGS_1984_UTM Zone_36N



Landfill pollution (fires)
Infrastructure damage

Barrier-free

In accordance with the Order of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated April 14, 2021 No. Zbb-r, which approved the National Strategy for the Creation of a Barrier-Free Space in Ukraine, the following sectors of barrier-free access are reflected in the following sectors of the Comprehensive Recovery Program of the Myrhorod community:

Barrier-free in the community economy corresponds to the economic barrier-free nature of the National Strategy, as it is aimed at expanding access to economic opportunities for all residents, including youth, women and vulnerable groups.

Barrier-free cultural heritage and tourism corresponds to social and civic barrier-freeness, as it promotes inclusiveness in the cultural life of the community.

Barrier-free mobility is closely related to physical barrier-free — we are talking about accessible transport and space.

The field of barrier-free services covers information, digital and physical barrier-free by providing convenient access to public services for everyone.

Barrier-free in the field of the natural environment correlates with physical and social barrier-free, creating accessible and comfortable recreational areas for different groups of the population.

By the decision of the Executive Committee of the Myrhorod City Council on 12.02.2025, the Barrier-Free Council was established and the Regulations on it were approved. Among the main tasks of the Council is to promote the creation of a barrier-free space in 6 areas: economic, educational, information, digital, physical and socio-civic.

In the strategic sphere of the economy of the Myrhorod community, barrier-free is focused on ensuring equal access to economic opportunities for all residents of the community, in particular people with disabilities. etc.

In the strategic field of cultural heritage and tourism , the development of barrier-free will involve a number of initiatives aimed at ensuring equal access for all groups of the population to the cultural and tourist resources of the community. This includes the installation of ramps, elevators, special toilets and other elements of infrastructure, ensuring the accessibility of cultural monuments, museums, exhibitions, festivals. Also, for a more systematic process of developing barrier-free access in the community, cultural and tourist points should be networked by laying inclusive routes in the community.

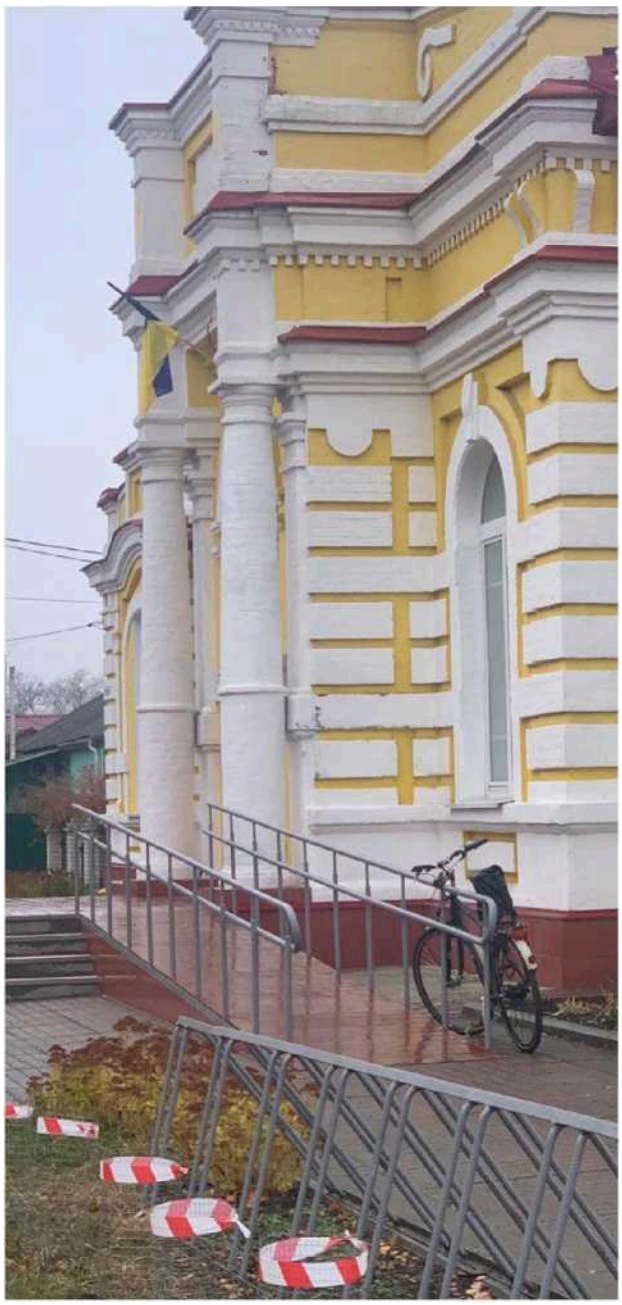
In the field of mobility in the Myrhorod community, the implementation of barrier-free goals can have several important directions. In particular, this concerns the modernization of the community's transport infrastructure - ensuring barrier-free approaches to pedestrian crossings and social facilities (for example, improving approaches to schools, medical institutions, social and cultural buildings, etc.). ensuring the safety and comfort of movement, construction or renovation of public transport stops and approaches to them, which will be accessible to people with disabilities, people with limited mobility, as well as for mothers with children and the elderly. In addition, it is worth noting the importance of visual signs, information about the accessibility of stops and routes for people with disabilities (visual and tactile information).

Within the framework of the National Strategy, the community has already planned the implementation of the "Barrier-Free Route", which will ensure the accessibility of popular social facilities: a hospital, an ASC, the Social Protection Department, Oschadbank, the Veterans Support Center, the Center for Social Services, the Social Adaptation Space, and a bus station. These buildings of the route are barrier-free or partially barrier-free. The project provides for the organization of a transport and pedestrian route with inclusive public transport, providing means of accessibility, convenience, information and safety.

Ensuring the barrier-free service sector will take place through the expansion of the network of barrier-free facilities: the adaptation of educational, medical, cultural and sports institutions to the needs of all categories of the population will include the expansion of doorways (in particular, interior doors), the arrangement of entrance groups and the alignment of thresholds, the adaptation of bathrooms, the installation of lifts in two-story buildings, as well as the introduction of a system of tactile and visual landmarks. Also to ensure services of all residents can be considered the possibilities of mobile services, namely on-site educational, medical and social services, especially for older people and residents of remote villages.

The implementation of the principle **of barrier-free natural environment** will take place through the accessibility of nature with the participation of all groups of the population in environmentally oriented events. Firstly, it concerns the arrangement of natural areas, parks and squares, taking into account the needs of people with limited mobility, the elderly, parents with prams (comfortable paths, tactile tiles, benches with armrests, awnings for sun protection, lighting for safety in the evening,

tender-sensitive design of public restrooms). Secondly, it is worth considering the organization of inclusive environmental events, where people of different ages, genders and physical abilities can participate, in particular, cleaning territories, planting trees, ecotourism, caring for city flower beds and squares.



Rice. 42 Barrier-free entrance to an out-of-school

education institution in Myrhorod
Source: Ukraine Urban Lab

1.12.3 Strategic Plan for Spatial Development and Recovery

The Strategic Plan for Spatial Development and Recovery reflects a unified vision of measures by sectors, integrating them into the comprehensive structure of the future development of the Myrhorod community. The strategic plan contains key actions and measures proposed in priority sectors. As part of its development, elements of effort are applied to a unified map and transformed into spatial-informational principles. The strategic plan of spatial development should serve as the basis for the spatial component of development, attracting investments. The plan provides for the identification of key elements, zones, centers and subcenters, and describes the general principles of the future development of these elements.

The Program's comprehensive recovery measures are aimed at stimulating economic recovery, preserving the environment and improving the quality of life through spatially targeted interventions. Economic development will focus on creating an economic development corridor along the key North-South and East-West transport axes, using logistics rail links with Kyiv and Kharkiv. In addition, support for small and medium-sized businesses and stimulation of innovative industries is provided.

The preservation of the natural resources of the community will become the basis for the sustainable restoration of life, development and attractiveness of the territory. Areas have been identified for the restoration of community water resources, the implementation of effective waste management and the preservation of natural biodiversity.

The areas along the Khorol River valley will be used for ecotourism along with tourist routes connecting natural locations, cultural attractions and craft industries. Settlements in the area of influence of the main logistics railway corridor, such as Kybintsi, are potentially considered as territories for a logistics center. Infrastructure modernization, including public transport, cycling and pedestrian connectivity, and sustainable energy solutions will primarily concern underserved areas, while hubs located in the center will integrate housing, health care and public services, ensuring equal access within the community. In addition, the focus on expanding the range of rehabilitation services based on existing sanatoriums and hospitals will contribute to the recovery and social adaptation of veterans and military personnel from all over the country.

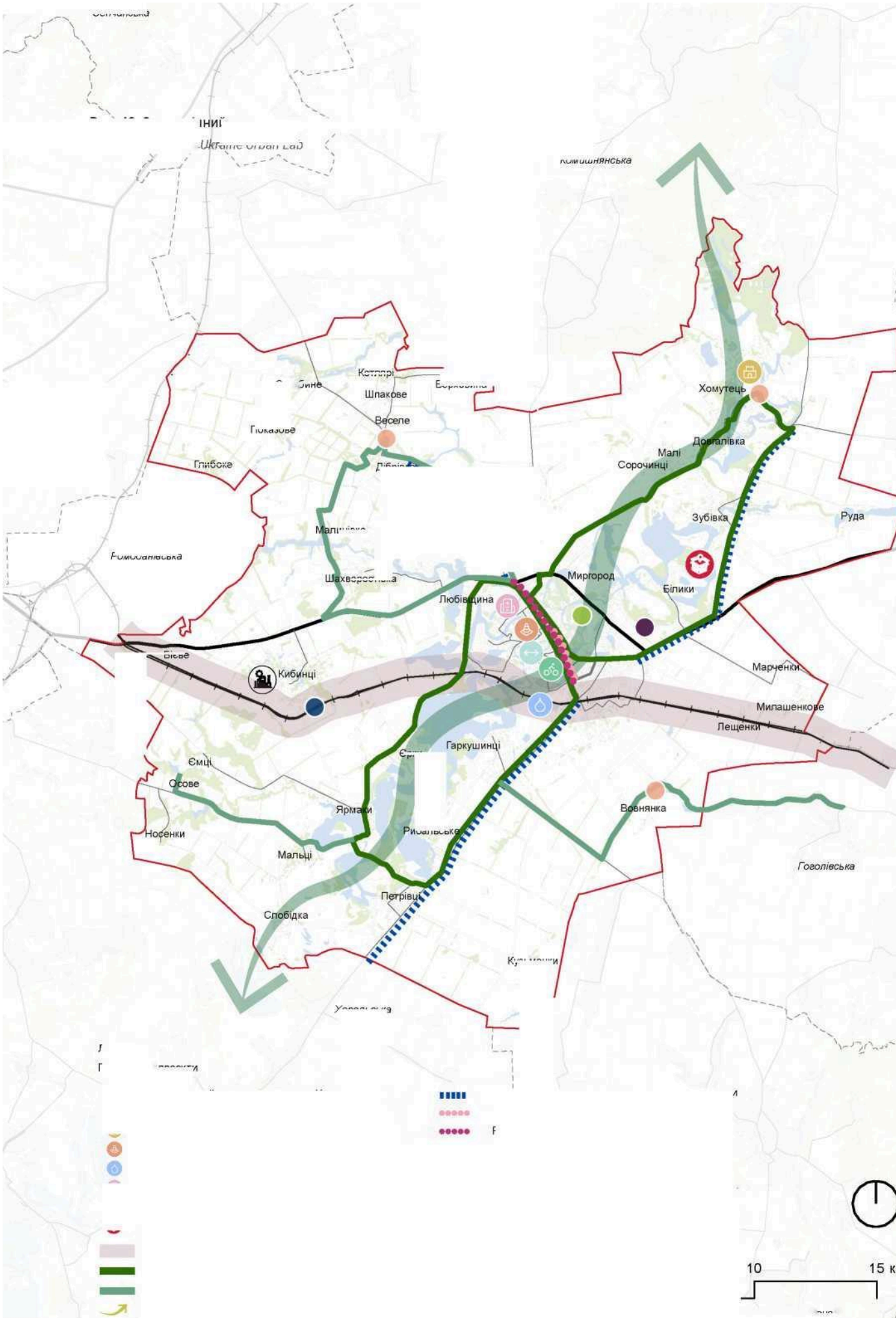
The popularization and preservation of cultural monuments, the strengthening of craft producers in the villages of the community and the development of related infrastructure will contribute to the development of tourism and economic activity in the villages of the community (especially Vovnyanka, Dibrivka, Khomutets). Within all strategic directions, the principles of barrier-free protection are envisaged.

Such spatial solutions ensure that the unique strengths of the entire community are optimized for cohesive and sustainable development.

Senchanska

Lubenska

Verkhovyna


Шпакове
Веселе
Глибоке
Хомутець
Малі Сорочинці
Довгалівка
Зубівка
Руда
Миргород
Білики
Любівщина
Кибинці
Марченки
Милашенкове
Лещенки
Гаркушинці
Ємці
Осове
Носенки
Мальці
Вовнянка
Гоголівська
Петрівці
Слобідка
10
15 к



Economic center

Logistics Center

Recreation Center Tourist

Center

Looped tourist bicycle routes Promising tourist bicycle routes Development of ecological corridors

FigMZ Strategies

^Source:-

and the Spatial Development and Restoration Plan *of the raine Urban Lab*

Stovbin
Dibrivi
Derkachi
Lynivka
Trudoliub
Hearts
Kuzmenki

LEGEND:

Priority projects

Overhaul of the bridge, st. Kharkivka New construction of bicycle paths in Myrhorod Preservation of the palace of the Muravyovs-Apostles

Reconstruction of the road on the street. Gogol

Reconstruction of sewage treatment facilities with a capacity of 7000 mZ/day Reconstruction of the rehabilitation department at the hospital

Logistics Park

Industrial Park

Improved communication between settlements Construction of a section of bicycle paths on the street. Gogol Reconstruction of a section of the road on the street. Gogol

Community Development Centers

A4 Scale: 1: 200.000 | Coordinate system U\L35 1984 IITM Zone 36M

Table 17:

		Comprehensive recovery measures within the framework of the PCV				
		Economics	Cultural heritage and tourism	Transport and mobility	Services	Natural environment
Strategic goals	**Operational objectives**					
1. High quality of life, safe conditions and welfare	1.1. Healthy population: comfortable and safe areas with the maximum duration of active period of life		•		•	•
	1.2. Universal system of social protection of the population and safe living conditions				•	
	1.3. Modern educational space as a basis for meeting the needs of society and the economy, improving the legal culture of the population			•	•	
2. Balanced Innovative Competitive region on economics Specialization	2.1. Innovative and Scientific development of the economy of the Based on Smart					
	2.2. Effective business and investment infrastructure, intensification of investment activities	•				
	2.3. Sustainable development of creative industries, culture and tourism	•	•	•		
3. Effective management spatial development, a space balance	3.1. Formation of a single of a high level of ensuring life	•	•	•	•	•
ecosystems and conservation Environment	3.2-Infrastructure development of territories and priority attention to rural areas		•	•	•	
	3.3. Rational and environmentally friendly management	•				•
	3.4. Preservation and reproduction of environmental quality		•			•

Table 18:

Strategic goals					
1. Creating a comfortable environment for guests and residents of the community.	●		•	•	•
2. Development of sanatorium, medical, rehabilitation and tourism.	•	•	•		•
3. Development of an ecologically oriented competitive economy.	•	•			
4. Increasing the institutional capacity of local self-government.	•				

[19] Development Strategy of Poltava Region for 2021 - 2027


КУРОРТ МИРГОРОД

Rice. 44 Myrhorod Resort Park
Джерело: Курорт «Миргород», https://www.facebook.com/MirgorodKuror Official
Matrix of coordination of strategic measures with the development goals of Poltava region19
Strategic goals of the development of the Myrhorod territorial community

1.13 Measures for the implementation of the comprehensive restoration of the Myrhorod CTC with priority, taking into account the norms and regulations on spatial planning and land use, protection of the environment and natural resources, provision of the population with institutions and services provided in them, protection of cultural heritage, development of transport and engineering infrastructure

The Implementation Plan for the Comprehensive Recovery of the Myrhorod Community is a practical tool and roadmap for the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Spatial Development through specific projects with different priority levels (expanded list and list of priority projects).

The implementation plan aims to efficiently allocate resources and support decision-makers so that the implemented projects contribute to both the recovery and long-term development of the community. The proposed measures can help make informed decisions based on comprehensive data analysis, the needs of community residents, and aligned with strategic priorities. In addition, the action plan will contribute to a more efficient use of community resources and attraction of external funding and investments for the implementation of projects.

List of priority projects

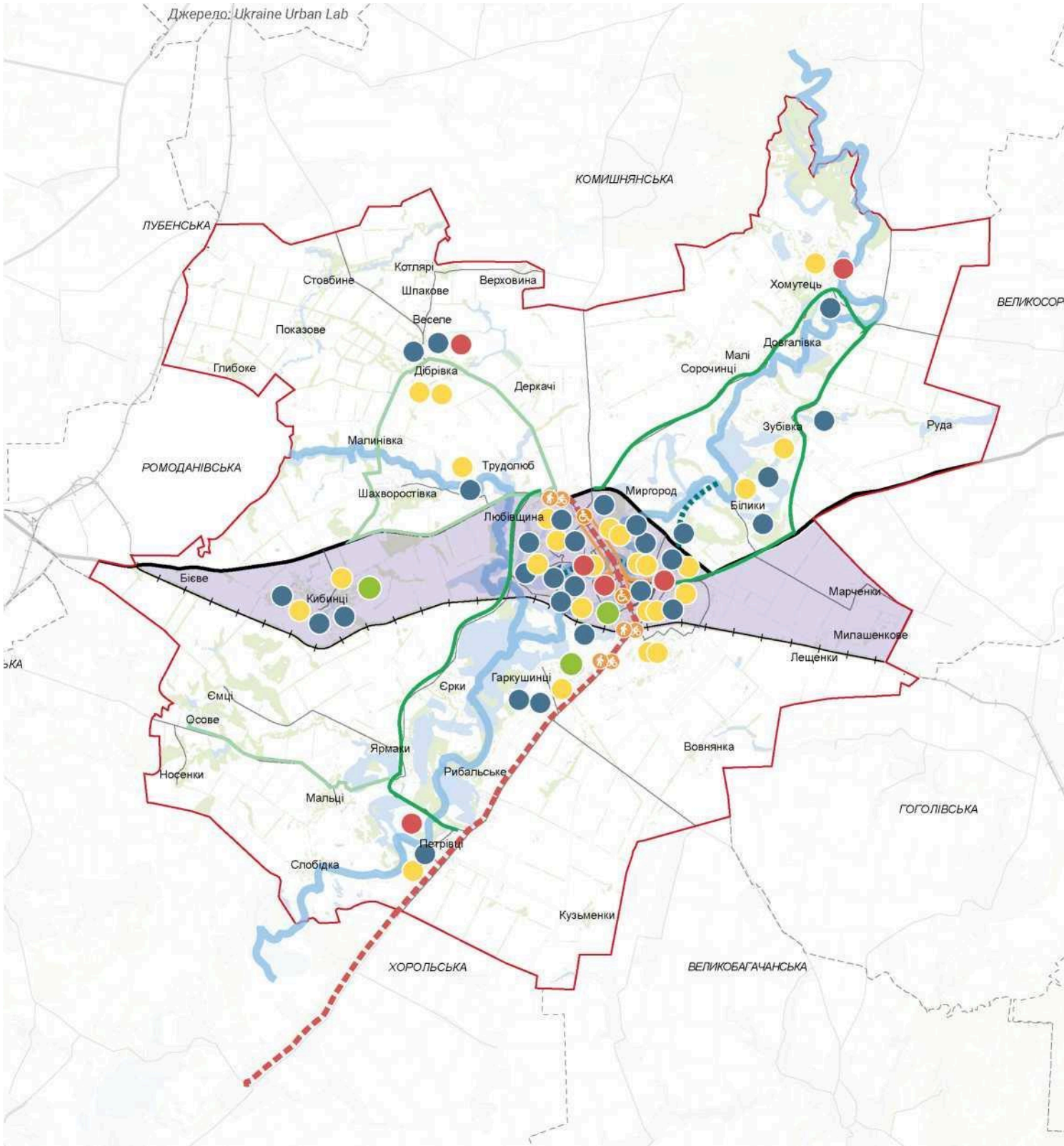
The planning methodology used during the development of the Comprehensive Recovery Program of the Myrhorod Community made it possible to form an expanded list of 47 projects (Annex 7). They were identified in the planning process based on:

- analysis of existing strategic documents;
- the results of sectoral analysis;
- open collection of proposals;
- proposals of the working group on the development of the Program;
- results of participatory events with the public.

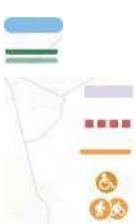
The next step, based on the multi-criteria evaluation of the projects of the extended list, was formed a list of 32 priority priority projects that correspond to the Strategic Spatial Plan for Recovery and Development. The methodology for prioritization is described in more detail below.

SENCHANSKA

FIG-45 Mana of priority projects for the implementation of the comprehensive rehabilitation of the Myrhorod CTC



LEGEND:



Improving the condition of the Khorol River Cycling routes/concessions Economic Development Corridor

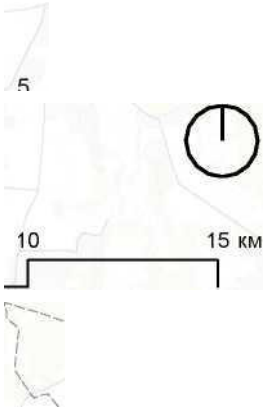
Road repair

Barrier-free route

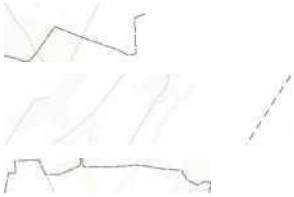
Boundaries of the project of a safe route

BRANCH OF SELECTED PROJECTS (MAIN SECTOR):

Natural environment
f Economic development
(') Provision of services
f Mobility



Ensuring accessibility for all population groups
Scale A4: 1: 200 000 I Reference coordinate system: \7VGS 84 / IGGM zone ZbNn



BILA TSERKVA

Multi-criteria assessment

Projects from the expanded list were analyzed for compliance with the Strategic Plan for the Spatial Development of the Myrhorod community, and also mapped to assess their spatial distribution. As part of the prioritization, projects were evaluated according to the following criteria:

Consistency with strategic recovery measures and priority strategic directions of community development - the compliance of projects with key strategic goals of the community and priority strategic areas identified within the Program was assessed.

Focus on recovery and overcoming challenges related to the war - it was analyzed whether the projects meet the needs of the community identified in the Comprehensive Recovery Program and will contribute to solving war-related challenges in the long term.

Community proposals - community support for projects was evaluated based on the feedback of the working group and the results of participatory activities.

Technical and economic feasibility - the availability of funding or potential opportunities for raising funds, as well as the complexity of the project implementation depending on the level of technical needs and the necessary documentation were taken into account.

Coherence with regional-level and national strategies - the compliance of projects with recovery strategies at the regional and national levels was assessed.

Territorial aspects - the proximity of projects to the priority areas of interventions of the strategic spatial development plan was analyzed.

The provision of the project identification code was based on the Strategic and Operational objectives and the ordinal number of the proposal among other projects in the relevant operational objective.

A list of 32 priority projects that correspond to the proposed strategic directions of community development is presented in Table 19.

1.14 List of measures to ensure the comprehensive restoration of the territory of the Myrhorod ICP, preliminary financial and economic calculation and proposals for sources of financing

List of priority projects of the Implementation Plan of the Myrhorod CTC

Table 19:

Code	Target	Project	Description	Estimated budget	Responsible Department
Economics: Economic Sustainability and Entrepreneurship Support					
11001	1.1	Community Business Activation as a Direction of Community Economic Growth	Creating favorable conditions for opening, running and growing a business. This area includes financial assistance (grants, soft loans, business plan competition), educational initiatives (trainings, consultations, mentoring programs), tax benefits, legal support, as well as assistance in finding investors and entering new markets. Promoting the development of youth entrepreneurship and professional growth of personnel. Particular attention will be paid to digital business transformation programs, support for startups and the development of cooperation between entrepreneurs. Business development will also be facilitated by the creation of a logistics center, which will stimulate the development of retail and wholesale trade. In the future, it is planned to create an industrial park.	10 000 000 UAH	To be determined during the development and implementation phase
Economy: Infrastructure Development and Quality of Life Improvement					
12001	1.2	Safe Community: Community Alert and Shelter System	Creation of an effective and coordinated warning and shelter system to ensure the safety of community residents during emergencies, including natural disasters, military threats or man-made accidents.	The cost will be determined after the valuation is carried out	To be determined during the development and implementation phase
12002	1.2	Stimulation of the development of the agricultural complex and craft production in the community	Promoting the development of the community's agricultural complex and diversification of agricultural production, creating an agricultural cluster. Conducting trainings and workshops, organizing craft fairs, holding information events to popularize craft production. Particular attention will be paid to the promising direction of creating industrial parks.	120 000 UAH	To be determined during the development and implementation phase
12003	1.2	Development of the Smart City ecosystem	The project provides for the visual update and expansion of the community's website, the introduction of a "resident's office", the creation of an interactive online map that will depict tourist sites, the location and schedule of the main cultural, social, and administrative institutions of the community.	The cost will be determined after the valuation is carried out	To be determined during the development and implementation phase

Code	Target	Project	Description	Estimated budget	Responsible Department
12004	1.2	Providing general secondary education institutions with alternative energy sources	Ensuring energy independence, reducing energy consumption costs, reducing environmental impact and increasing environmental sustainability through the installation of solar power plants, heat pumps, the use of bioenergy technologies, the installation of intelligent energy management systems in general secondary education institutions of the community.	The cost will be determined after the valuation is carried out	To be determined during the development and implementation phase
12005	1.2	Providing preschool education institutions with alternative energy sources	Ensuring energy independence, reducing energy consumption costs, reducing environmental impact and increasing environmental sustainability through the installation of solar power plants, heat pumps, the use of bioenergy technologies, the installation of intelligent energy management systems in preschool education institutions of the community.	The cost will be determined after the valuation is carried out	To be determined during the development and implementation phase
12006	1.2	Providing Out-of-School Education Institutions with Alternative Energy Sources	Ensuring energy independence, reducing energy costs, reducing environmental impact and increasing environmental sustainability through the installation of solar power plants, heat pumps, the use of bioenergy technologies, the installation of intelligent energy management systems in the buildings of out-of-school education institutions of the community.	The cost will be determined after the valuation is carried out	To be determined during the development and implementation phase
12007	1.2	Providing health care institutions with alternative energy sources	Ensuring energy independence, reducing energy costs, reducing environmental impact and increasing environmental sustainability through the installation of solar power plants, heat pumps, the use of bioenergy technologies, the installation of intelligent energy management systems in the buildings of community health care institutions.	The cost will be determined after the valuation is carried out	To be determined during the development and implementation phase
12008	1.2	Provision of social institutions with alternative energy sources	Ensuring energy independence, reducing energy consumption costs, reducing environmental impact and increasing environmental sustainability through the installation of solar power plants, heat pumps, the use of bioenergy technologies, the installation of intelligent energy management systems in the buildings of the social sphere of the community.	The cost will be determined after the valuation is carried out	To be determined during the development and implementation phase

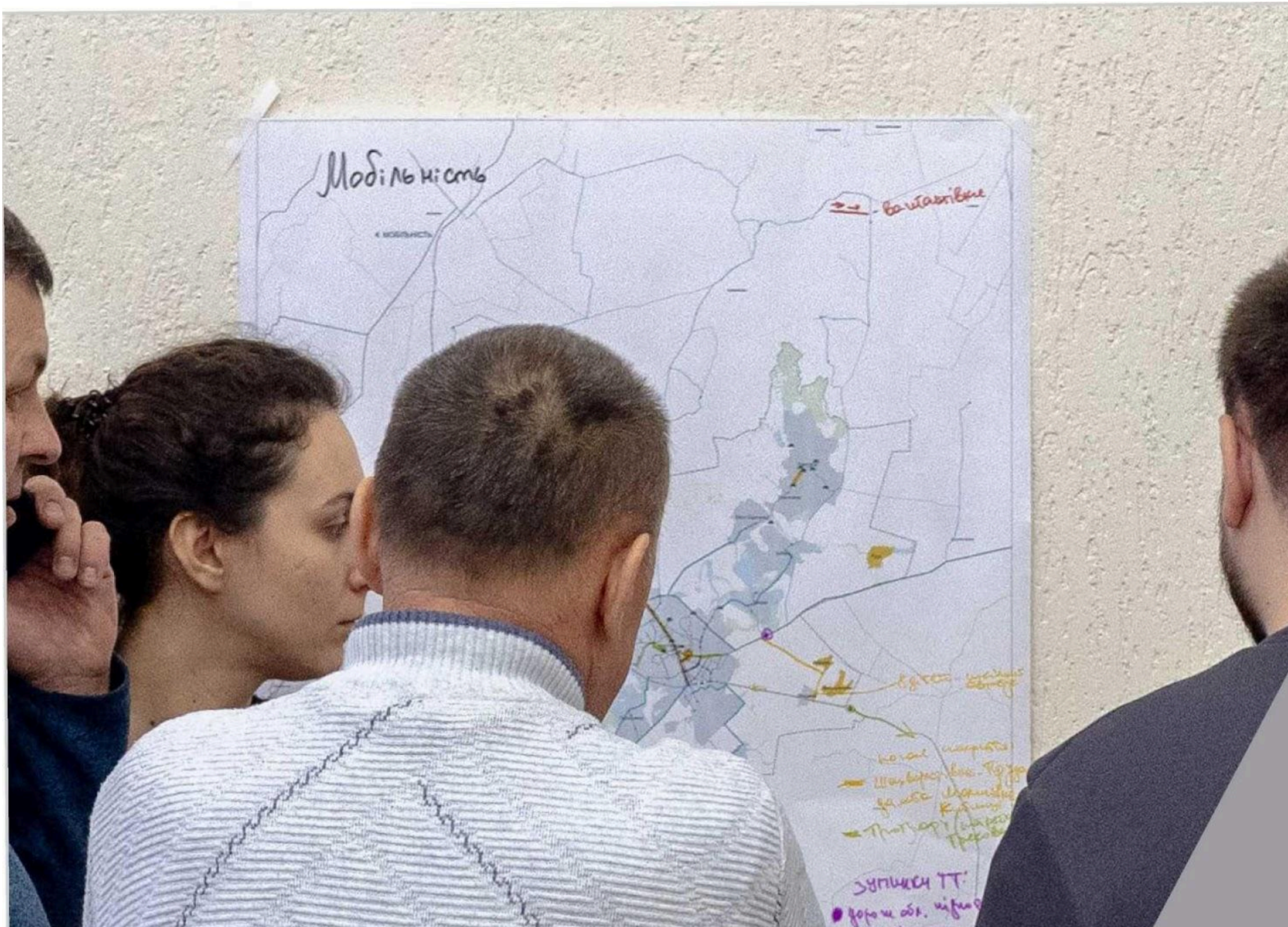
Code	Target	Project	Description	Estimated budget	Responsible Department
12009	1.2	Provision of Municipal Institutions with Alternative Energy Sources	Ensuring energy independence, reducing energy costs, reducing environmental impact and increasing environmental sustainability through the installation of solar power plants, heat pumps, the use of bioenergy technologies, the installation of intelligent energy management systems in the buildings of community utilities.	The cost will be determined after the valuation is carried out	To be determined during the development and implementation phase
12013	1.2	Reconstruction of domestic wastewater treatment facilities with a capacity of 7000 mZ / day in Myrhorod	The implementation of the project will lead to: - improving the quality of wastewater treatment; - reduction of drinking water consumption in water supply networks; - reducing the negative environmental impact on the environment; - reduction of the share of electricity costs in the cost of services of 3 sewerage.	The cost will be determined after the valuation is carried out	To be determined during the development and implementation phase
12014	1.2	Modernization of the heat supply system of Myrhorod	Reconstruction of the heating network system and modernization of boiler houses. Unification of heat supply systems from different boiler houses in Myrhorod by laying pipelines, lintels and creating ring networks in order to ensure the reliability and stability of the municipal heat supply system.	The cost will be determined after the valuation is carried out	To be determined during the development and implementation phase
12015	1.2	Modernization of pumping stations of the Myrhorod city territorial community	Improving the reliability of the water supply and sewerage system through the reconstruction and modernization of pumping stations, the renewal of pressure collectors and the construction of new water pipelines in rural areas.	The cost will be determined after the valuation is carried out	To be determined during the development and implementation phase
			Transport and mobility: Improving traffic safety		
33001	3.3	Overhaul of the overpass in Myrhorod	The purpose of the project is: - ensuring road safety; -Increased bandwidth and comfort; - ensuring accessibility for people with limited mobility; - preservation of a strategically important object; - development of the city's infrastructure.	75 000 000 UAH	To be determined during the development and implementation phase
33002	3.3	Improving traffic conditions	The project provides for current and major repairs of roads, a set of measures to improve road safety and reduce the accident rate, the development of effective routes for transit transport, and the overhaul of the bridge on the street. Kharkiv, reconstruction of the road on the street. Gogol (on the section from Guramishvili Street to Kyivska Street), the creation of convenient and safe pedestrian crossings and paths.	The cost will be determined after the valuation is carried out	To be determined during the development and implementation phase

Code	Target	Project	Description	Estimated budget	Responsible Department
33003	3.3	Modernization of the automatic control program of street lighting	The project provides for the technical re-equipment of street lighting control cabinets, re-equipment with highly efficient and energy-efficient lamps that can operate on alternative energy sources, and improvement of the process of automatic control and control in street lighting networks.	The cost will be determined after the valuation is carried out	To be determined during the development and implementation phase
33004	3.3	Barrier-free route	The organization of a transport and pedestrian route with inclusive public transport, the provision of means of accessibility, convenience, information and safety for people with limited mobility to the most visited social facilities is a priority in creating a barrier-free route.	The cost will be determined after the valuation is carried out	To be determined during the development and implementation phase
Services: Improving access to educational, health, cultural and social services					
41001	4.1	Overhaul and thermal modernization with the arrangement of landscaping of the adjacent territory of general secondary education institutions	The project provides for the implementation of measures to: - restoration and improvement of infrastructure (reconstruction of facades, roofs, plinth, floor, windows, doors and other parts of buildings that need repair); - modernization of sanitary and technical systems (repair or replacement of water supply, sewerage, heat supply and electrical networks); - thermal insulation of buildings; - modernization of heating systems (installation of new energy-efficient boilers, temperature control in individual rooms, use of automatic control systems); - arrangement of landscaping of the surrounding area in the buildings of general secondary education institutions of the community.	The cost will be determined after the valuation is carried out	To be determined during the development and implementation phase
41002	4.1	Overhaul and thermal modernization with the arrangement of landscaping of the adjacent territory of preschool education institutions	The project provides for the implementation of measures to: - restoration and improvement of infrastructure (reconstruction of facades, roofs, plinth, floor, windows, doors and other parts of buildings that need repair); - improvement of the adjacent territory of the territory; - modernization of sanitary and technical systems (repair or replacement of water supply, sewerage, heat supply and electrical networks); - thermal insulation of buildings; - modernization of heating systems (installation of new energy-efficient boilers, temperature control in individual rooms, use of automatic control systems) in the buildings of preschool education institutions of the community.	The cost will be determined after the valuation is carried out	To be determined during the development and implementation phase

Code	Target	Project	Description	Estimated budget	Responsible Department
41011	4.1	Overhaul, thermal modernization and new construction with the arrangement of landscaping of the adjacent territory of out-of-school education institutions	The implementation of the project involves the implementation of measures for: - restoration and improvement of infrastructure (reconstruction of facades, roofs, plinth, floor, windows, doors and other parts of buildings that need repair); - modernization of sanitary and technical systems (repair or replacement of water supply, sewerage, heat supply and electrical networks); - thermal insulation of buildings; - modernization of heating systems (installation of new energy-efficient boilers, temperature control in individual rooms, use of automatic control systems); - improvement of the adjacent territory in the buildings of out-of-school education institutions of the community.	The cost will be determined after the valuation is carried out	To be determined during the development and implementation phase
41012	4.1	Overhaul and thermal modernization with the arrangement of landscaping of the adjacent territory of social protection institutions	The implementation of the project involves the implementation of measures for: - restoration and improvement of infrastructure (reconstruction of facades, roofs, plinth, floor, windows, doors and other parts of buildings that need repair), - modernization of sanitary and technical systems (repair or replacement of water supply, sewerage, heat supply and electrical networks); - thermal insulation of buildings; - modernization of heating systems (installation of new energy-efficient boilers, temperature control in individual rooms, use of automatic control systems) - improvement of the surrounding area in the buildings of social protection institutions of the community.	The cost will be determined after the valuation is carried out	To be determined during the development and implementation phase
41013	4.1	Quality food in educational institutions	Creating comfortable, safe and healthy conditions for children's nutrition, improving the quality of food and improving its preparation and serving by modernizing the premises of food units and canteens, updating kitchen equipment, improving sanitary and hygienic conditions and introducing healthy nutrition in general secondary and preschool education institutions of the community.	The cost will be determined after the valuation is carried out	To be determined during the development and implementation phase
41014	4.1	Optimization of the network of educational institutions, arrangement of shelters and increase of the fleet of school buses in the community	The project provides for the implementation of the following activities: - optimization of the network of educational institutions; - arrangement of modern educational spaces in educational institutions of the community; - improving safety in educational institutions through major repairs of shelters, installation of modern fire safety systems, warning systems; - increasing the fleet of school buses.	The cost will be determined after the valuation is carried out	To be determined during the development and implementation phase

Code	Target	Project	Description	Estimated budget	Responsible Department
41015	4.1	Reconstruction and overhaul of the Myrhorod Intensive Care Hospital	Ensuring accessibility, safety and high quality of medical services by repairing and renovating premises, creating convenient and comfortable conditions for patients, providing access to medical services for people with disabilities, modernizing medical equipment.	The cost will be determined after the valuation is carried out	To be determined during the development and implementation phase
41016	4.1	Reconstruction and overhaul of the Myrhorod City Center for Primary Health Care	Creating a modern, safe and comfortable medical environment for patients and medical staff through major repairs and reconstruction of outpatient clinics and health centers, shelters, modernization of internal premises and engineering systems, renovation of medical offices and treatment areas, improvement of facilities for patients.	The cost will be determined after the valuation is carried out	To be determined during the development and implementation phase
41017	4.1	Ensuring barrier-free access to social, medical and cultural services	The project includes a comprehensive adaptation of the community infrastructure for people with disabilities, people with limited mobility and the elderly. In particular, the arrangement of ramps, tactile guides, curb lowerings, the installation of special navigation signs, information plates, etc.	The cost will be determined after the valuation is carried out	To be determined during the development and implementation phase
41018	4.1	Development of the system of mobile services in rural settlements of the community	Improving access to basic services and expanding opportunities for residents of rural settlements by creating mobile mobile groups of doctors, social workers, administrators of ASCs, libraries, cultural and educational specialists; and the distribution of digital services.	The cost will be determined after the valuation is carried out	To be determined during the development and implementation phase
Services: Implementation of effective veteran policies and support for IDPs					
42002	4.2	"Honor and support"	Creation of a comprehensive system of measures for the active participation of veterans, family members of the dead, missing, captured Defenders of Ukraine in public life and promoting their integration into the community through education, culture and rehabilitation.	The cost will be determined after the valuation is carried out	To be determined during the development and implementation phase
42003	4.2	Creation of social housing through the reconstruction of vacant buildings and communal premises	The project provides for the repurposing or reconstruction of old and/or unused buildings of communal institutions (such as schools, kindergartens, administrative buildings) into comfortable, safe living spaces with all the necessary amenities, including for IDPs.	The cost will be determined after the valuation is carried out	To be determined during the development and implementation phase

Code	Target	Project	Description	Estimated budget	Responsible Department
Services: Development of participatory mechanisms and support for public initiatives					
44002	4.4	Creation of public spaces on the territory of the community	Creation of accessible, comfortable and safe multifunctional spaces for different categories of the population, which will contribute to the development of local culture, community activation, and the formation of a sense of community. Creation of new and improvement of existing areas for recreation, sports and social activity in nature - parks, squares, hiking and cycling routes.	The cost will be determined after the valuation is carried out	To be determined during the development and implementation phase
Natural Environment: Restoration of Water Resources and Ecosystems					
51002	5.1	Implementation of measures to protect community ecosystems from invasive plant species	Creation of a database of invasive plant species, mapping the location of their foci, development of methods for their control; Implementation of measures to combat invasive species in the community, localization of foci, collection and disposal of biomaterials; Explanatory work with the population and involvement of residents in solving the problem of the spread of invasive plants; Informing residents about the threat of allergies during the flowering period of ragweed and other allergenic plants.	The cost will be determined after the valuation is carried out	To be determined during the development and implementation phase
Natural Environment: Effective Management of Waste and Natural Resources					
52001	5.2	Implementation of a sustainable 3 waste management system and support for environmental initiatives	A set of measures that includes: - reclamation of the solid household landfill: cleaning the territory from pollutants and waste; - restoration of soils and flora to restore natural fertility to the earth; - transformation of the landfill into a useful zone for the community; - prevention of clogging with new waste through the introduction of an effective waste management system; - detection and elimination of spontaneous landfills; - expansion of the network of separate waste collection; - support for environmental initiatives; - introduction of interactive lessons on ecology, creation of educational materials; - conducting excursions to marshalling yards.	The cost will be determined after the valuation is carried out	To be determined during the development and implementation phase


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Annex 3 List of codes from the Codifier of Administrative-Territorial Units and Territories of Territorial Communities (KATOTTG) and its settlements

Name of the administrative exterritorial unit	Code from KATOOTTG	Name of the administrative-territorial unit	Code from KATOOTTG
Myrhorod community	IIA53060230000098362	Lyubivshchyna	IIA53060230190081464
m. Mirgorod	IIA53060230010027681	Malynivka village	IIA53060230200065498
Bievo village	IIA53060230020057323	Mali Sorochyntsi village	IIA53060230210048822
Bilyky village	IIA53060230030044571	Maltsi village	IIA53060230220096352
Verkhovyna village	IIA53060230040010980	Marchenky village	IIA53060230230060486
Vesele	IIA53060230050093346	Milashenkove	IIA53060230240074947
Vovnyanka village	IIA53060230060025231	Nosenki village	IIA53060230250059565
Harkushintsi village	IIA53060230070014551	Osove village	IIA53060230260055235
Hliboke village	IIA53060230080051318	Petrivtsi village	IIA53060230270013464
Derkachi village	IIA53060230090096525	Pokazové	IIA53060230280092755
Dibrivka	IIA53060230100058100	Rybalske village	IIA53060230290012772
Dovhalivka village	IIA53060230110097370	Ruda village	IIA53060230300049500
Yemtsi village	IIA53060230120054468	Slobodka village	IIA53060230310052077
Yerky village	IIA53060230130054919	Stovbine village	IIA53060230320059648
Zubivka village	IIA53060230140052583	Trudolyub village	IIA53060230330014345
Kybintsi village	IIA53060230150010422	Khomutets village	IIA53060230340050642
Kotlyari village	IIA53060230160051394	Shakhvorostivka	IIA53060230350011085
Kuzmenki village	IIA53060230170041021	Shpakove village	IIA53060230360078510

Leshchenky village	IIA53060230180098844	Yarmaki village	IIA53060230370012971

Appendix 4
List of public roads of local importance in the Myrhorod community

Road index and number	Name the roads	Category	Length, km
0 17 15 207	Myrhorod - Dibrivka - Klyushnikovka	Regional(0)	10,4
0 17 15 208	Myrhorod - Mali Sorochyntsi - Khomutets	Regional(0)	12,9
01715210	Shakhvorostivka - Trudolyub	Regional(0)	3,6
01715213	/Hadiach - Myrhorod/ - Bakumivka - Zubivka	Regional(0)	12,1
01715213	Veliky Bayrak - Dekabristov - /P—42/	Regional(0)	2,5
01715214	/Hadiach - Myrhorod - Bakumivka - Zubivka/ - Khomutets	Regional(0)	1,0
01715220	/P-42/ - Ivashchenko - Polyvyane	regional (0	2,95
0 17 15221	Bilyky - /P-42/	Regional(0)	2,1
0 17 15 222	Harkushintsi - /Myrhorod - Khorol/	Regional(0)	1,9
0 17 15 223	/P-42/ - Kibintsi	Regional(0)	4,6
0 17 15 224	Lyubivshchyna - Yarmaky - Petrivtsi	Regional(0)	23,3
01715376	Myrhorod - Khorol		13,1
01715379	Myrhorod - Velyka Bagachka - Bayrak - Podil	Regional(0)	62
0171503	Hlyboke - Stovbyne	District (C)	6,4
S171504	Dibrivka - Verkhovyna	district (C)	5,8
0171505	Stompeli - Dibrovka station - Hasenky		0,1
S171506	/Shakhvorostivka - Trudolyub/ - Malinovka	District (C)	21
S171507	/Myrhorod - Dibrivka - Klyushnikovka/ - Derkachi	district (C)	1
0171521	Ore - /R-42/	District (C)	1,6
S171527	Ivashchenko - Mylashenkove	district (C)	1,79
S171528	/R-42/ - Marchenky - Leshchenko	District (C)	8,5
0171529	/Myrhorod - Podil/ - Wave	district (C)	2,2
S171530	Rybalske - /Myrhorod - Khorol/	District (C)	1,3
0171531	Petrivtsi - Kuzmenky	district (C)	6
S171532	Osovoe - Maltsi	District (C)	8,2
0171533	Axles - Noses	district (C)	2,6
S171534	Osovoye - Yemtsi - Yarmaky	District (C)	7,5

152,24

Annex 5 Cultural heritage sites

№	Locality	Typology	Name	Status
1	Myrhorod	Historical monument	Grave of Georgian poet David Guramishvili	National importance
2	Khomutets	Historical monument	Estate of the Decembrists Muravyov-Apostles	National importance
3	Bilyky	Historical monument	Memorial sign to fallen soldiers-fellow villagers	Local significance
4	Harkushintsi	Historical monument	Memorial complex: Mass grave of soldiers.	Local significance
5	Dovhalivka	Historical monument	Memorial sign to soldiers-fellow villagers who died during the Second World War	Local significance
6	Yerky	Historical monument	Monument to fallen soldiers-fellow villagers	Local significance
7	Zubivka	Historical monument	Memorial sign to fallen soldiers-fellow villagers	Local significance
8	Kibintsi	Historical monument	Memorial complex: Mass grave of soldiers. Memorial sign to fallen soldiers-fellow villagers	Local significance
9	Mali Sorochyntsi	Historical monument	Memorial sign to soldiers-fellow villagers who died during the Second World War	Local significance
10	Malti	Historical monument	Memorial sign to fallen soldiers-fellow villagers	Local significance
11	Marchenky	Historical monument	Memorial sign to soldiers-fellow villagers who died during the Second World War	Local significance
12	Petrivtsi	Historical monument	Monument to fallen soldiers-fellow villagers	Local significance
13	Petrivtsi	Historical monument	Monument to Soviet soldiers	Local significance
14	Slobodka	Historical monument	Monument to fallen soldiers-fellow villagers	Local significance
15	Khomutets	Historical monument	Memorial complex: Mass grave of partisans. Memorial sign to fallen soldiers-fellow villagers	Local significance
16	Khomutets	Historical monument	Oak planted by I.M. Muravyov-Apostol (father) in memory of the sons of the Decembrists Matvey, Sergius, Hippolyte Muravyov-Apostols	Local significance
17	Shakhvorostivka	Historical monument	Monument to fallen soldiers-fellow villagers	Local significance
18	Yarmaki	Historical monument	Monument to fallen soldiers-fellow villagers	Local significance
19	Myrhorod	architectural monument	Former City Council House	Local significance
20	Myrhorod	architectural monument	The former building of the Art and Industrial School. M.V. Gogol, which houses a ceramic technical school.	Local significance

Monument
21 Myrhorod
Local significance
monumental Monument to David Guramishvili art

№	Locality	Typology	Name	Status
22	Myrhorod	Monument monumental art	MonumentT. G. Shevchenko	Local significance
23	Myrhorod	Monument monumental art	Monument to M. V. Gogol	Local significance
24	Myrhorod	monument of monumental art	Memorial complex: Monuments-busts to the Heroes of the Soviet Union	Local significance
25	Myrhorod	Historical monument	The grave of Panas Georgievich Slastion, Ukrainian artist, ethnographer	Local significance
26	Myrhorod	Historical monument	Memorial sign in honor of the soldiers of the 93rd and 373rd Myrhorod rifle divisions that liberated the city from the Nazi invaders	Local significance
27	Myrhorod	Historical monument	The grave of geologist Leonty Sergeevich Palets	Local significance
28	Dibrivka	Historical monument	Memorial complex: Mass grave of soldiers. Memorial sign to fallen soldiers-fellow villagers	Local significance
29	Myrhorod	architectural monument	Assumption Cathedral	Local significance
ZO	Myrhorod	architectural monument	Men's gymnasium	Local significance
31	Myrhorod	architectural monument	House of the Noble Assembly	Local significance
32	Myrhorod	architectural monument	Church of St. John the Evangelist	Local significance
33	Myrhorod	Historical monument	The house in which I. A. Zubkovsky and 0. G. Slastyon	Local significance
34	Dibrivka	Historical monument	Monument to the horse	without status
35	Vovnyanka	Historical monument	Monument to fellow countrymen	without status
36	Khomutets	Historical monument	Monument to T.G. Shevchenko	without status
37	Myrhorod	Historical monument	Monument to the victims of the Holodomor	without status
38	Myrhorod	Historical monument	Monument to the liquidators at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant	without status
39	Ore	Historical monument	Memorial sign to fallen soldiers-fellow villagers	without status
40	Petrivtsi	Historical monument	Monument to Volodymyr Kabachko	without status
41	Petrivtsi	Historical monument	Monument	without status
42	Myrhorod	Historical monument	Memo to the victims of fascism	without status
43	Myrhorod	Historical monument	Monument to the Cossacks	without status
44	Myrhorod	Alley	Alley of Gogol Heroes	without status

Appendix 6
Distribution of damaged and destroyed residential real estate by settlements

Sector / Type of Accommodation	Us. item	K-st poshkod. Bud.	Damage level	Number of restored. Bud.	Status	Recommendations	Expediency
	m.Mirgorod	172	Mild to Essential	accurate data missing about 90% recovered	recovered/ partially repaired / data missing	The state program eRecovery for repair of housing or purchase of a new one instead of a destroyed one	Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated August 13, 2024 No. 986 - new construction and repair
Individual, residential buildings	Mali Sorochyntsi village	3	2 - minor damage 1 - essential				
	Bilyky village	7	5 - minor damage				
	Vovnyanka village	1	3 - significant minor Damage	Restored	Restored		
	Harkushintsi village	5	3 - significant minor Damage	Restored	Restored		
Apartments in multi-apartment reinforced concrete	m.Mirgorod	113	5 - minor damage minor damage	Restored	Restored		
Multi-apartment reinforced concrete	m.Mirgorod	1	minor damage				
Education	Myrhorod, Harkushintsi village	3	lightweight	3 (1 00%)	Restored; condition - satisfactory	-	-
Economics	m.Mirgorod	11	Various: Essential to Mild	8 (72,7%)	Various	Restore Objects	Grants for the resumption of business activities; state support

Appendix 7

Goal Target Project Name Project description

Implementation plan

Comprehensive Recovery Programs of the Myrhorod Community

Economics: Economic Sustainability and Entrepreneurship Support

11001

Community Business Activation as a Direction of Community Economic Growth

Creating favorable conditions for opening, running and growing a business. This area includes financial assistance (grants, soft loans, business plan competition), educational initiatives (trainings, consultations, mentoring programs), tax benefits, legal support, as well as assistance in finding investors and entering new markets. Promoting the development of youth entrepreneurship and professional growth of personnel. Particular attention will be paid to digital business transformation programs, support for startups and the development of cooperation between entrepreneurs. Business development will also be facilitated by the creation of a logistics center, which will stimulate the development of retail and wholesale trade. In the future, it is planned to create an industrial park.

Economy: Infrastructure Development and Quality of Life Improvement

12001	2	1.	Safe Community: Community Alert and Shelter System	Creation of an effective and coordinated warning and shelter system to ensure the safety of community residents during emergencies, in particular natural disasters, military threats or man-made accidents by: - installation of modern warning systems: the use of sirens, radio and television channels to promptly inform the population about the danger; - modernization and ensuring the accessibility of shelters: overhaul of existing and creation of new shelters on the territory of the community, in particular basements, special protective structures, as well as the arrangement of sites for temporary shelter in the open air; - equipping shelters with the necessary equipment: alternative power sources, first-aid kits, disinfectants, mobile phones for communication, as well as food and water; - ensuring barrier-free access: organization of shelters that will be accessible to people with disabilities and people with limited mobility; - informing about evacuation routes and the location of shelters (signs and signs marking shelters on main roads and in public places; developing maps of shelters and posting them on accessible platforms (such as websites, mobile applications, printed materials); information campaigns to promote the importance of knowing the location of shelters and evacuation routes among citizens; - organization of courses and trainings on first aid for the community population; - organization of courses and trainings "Safe Way to School"; - educational campaigns to promote safety in the community.
12002	2	1.	Stimulation of the development of the agricultural complex and craft production in the community	Promoting the development of the community's agricultural complex and diversification of agricultural production, creating an agricultural cluster. Conducting trainings and workshops, organizing craft fairs, holding information events to popularize craft production. Particular attention will be paid to the promising direction of creating industrial parks.
12003	2	1.	Development of the Smart City ecosystem	The project provides for the visual updating and expansion of the community's website, the introduction of a "resident's office", the creation of an interactive online map that will depict tourist sites, the location and schedule of the main cultural, social and administrative institutions of the community.

The cost will be determined after the valuation is carried out	To be determined during the development and implementation phase	2025-2028	Number of installed and modernized warning systems in communities (units); Number of stakeholders (persons) covered; The level of satisfaction of the population with the availability; shelters and the effectiveness of the warning system (according to the results of the survey), %.
120 000 UAH	To be determined during the development and implementation phase	2025-2028	Amount of financial support for the agricultural and craft sector (UAH/year) Number of support program participants (persons)
The cost will be determined after the valuation is carried out	To be determined during the development and implementation phase	2025-2028	Number of users per month Number of administrative services available online Share of residents who use community digital services

Code	Target	Project Name	Project description
12004	2 1.	Providing general secondary education institutions with alternative energy sources	Ensuring energy independence, reducing energy consumption costs, reducing environmental impact and increasing environmental sustainability through the installation of solar power plants, heat pumps, the use of bioenergy technologies, the installation of intelligent energy management systems in buildings: Myrhorod Lyceum No. 1 named after Panas Myrnyi, Reference Educational Institution "Myrhorod Gymnasium No. 3, Myrhorod Lyceum. T.G. Shevchenko, Myrhorod Lyceum "Linguist", Myrhorod Gymnasium No. 7, "Myrhorod Lyceum named after I. A. Zubkovsky", Myrhorod Gymnasium No. 2 "Helikon", Petrivtsivska, Bilykivska, Harkushinska, Dibrivska, Zubivska, Kybinska Gymnasiums, OZO "Trudolyubivska Gymnasium", OZO "Khomutetska Gymnasium"
12005	2 1.	Providing preschool education institutions with alternative energy sources	Ensuring energy independence, reducing energy consumption costs, reducing environmental impact and increasing environmental sustainability through the installation of solar power plants, heat pumps, the use of bioenergy technologies, the installation of intelligent energy management systems in institutions: ZDO No. 2 "Olenka" (nursery-kindergarten) of combined type, ZDO No. 5 "Sonechko" (nursery-kindergarten), ZDO No. 7 "Yablunka" (kindergarten), ZDO No. 10 "Veselka" (nursery-kindergarten) of combined type, ZDO No. 11 "Teremok" (nursery-kindergarten), ZDO No. 12 "Svetlyachok" (nursery-kindergarten), structural subdivision - preschool education institution (kindergarten) "Berezka of the Kybyn gymnasium", structural subdivision - preschool education institution (kindergarten) "Prolisok" of the Dibriv gymnasium, structural subdivision - ZDO (kindergarten) "Prominchyk" of the Harkushinsky gymnasium.
12006	2 1.	Providing Out-of-School Education Institutions with Alternative Energy Sources	Ensuring energy independence, reducing energy consumption costs, reducing environmental impact and increasing environmental sustainability through the installation of solar power plants, heat pumps, the use of bioenergy technologies, the installation of intelligent energy management systems in the buildings: the Center for Aesthetic Education, the Children's and Youth Sports School, the Center for Out-of-School Education.
12007	2 1.	Providing health care institutions with alternative energy sources	Ensuring energy independence, reducing energy consumption costs, reducing environmental impact and increasing environmental sustainability through the installation of solar power plants, heat pumps, the use of bioenergy technologies, the installation of intelligent energy management systems in the buildings of the Communal Non-Commercial Enterprise "MLIL" and the Communal Non-Commercial Enterprise "Myrhorod ICPHC".
12008	2 1.	Provision of social institutions with alternative energy sources	Ensuring energy independence, reducing energy consumption costs, reducing environmental impact and increasing environmental sustainability through the installation of solar power plants, heat pumps, the use of bioenergy technologies, the installation of intelligent energy management systems in the buildings of the Department of Social Protection of the Population and the Territorial Center for Social Services (provision of social services).
12009	2 1.	Provision of Municipal Institutions with Alternative Energy Sources	Ensuring energy independence, reducing energy costs, reducing environmental impact and increasing environmental sustainability through the installation of solar power plants, heat pumps, the use of bioenergy technologies, the installation of intelligent energy management systems in the buildings of community utilities.

Estimated budget	Responsible Department	Implementation period	Implementation indicators
The cost will be determined after the valuation is carried out	To be determined during the development and implementation phase	2025-2028	Percentage of establishments using alternative energy out of the total; Share of electricity consumption covered by RES capacities; Capacity of installations kWh; Amount of attracted investments/funds for implementation
The cost will be determined after the valuation is carried out	To be determined during the development and implementation phase	2025-2028	Percentage of establishments using alternative energy out of the total; Share of electricity consumption covered by RES capacities; Capacity of installations kWh; The amount of attracted investments / funds for implementation.
The cost will be determined after the valuation is carried out	To be determined during the development and implementation phase	2025-2028	Percentage of establishments using alternative energy out of the total; Share of electricity consumption covered by RES capacities; Capacity of installations kWh; The amount of attracted investments / funds for implementation.
The cost will be determined after the valuation is carried out	To be determined during the development and implementation phase	2025-2028	Percentage of establishments using alternative energy out of the total; Share of electricity consumption covered by RES capacities; Capacity of installations kWh; The amount of attracted investments / funds for implementation.
The cost will be determined after the valuation is carried out	To be determined during the development and implementation phase	2025-2028	Percentage of establishments using alternative energy out of the total; Share of electricity consumption covered by RES capacities; Capacity of installations kWh; Volume of attracted investments / funds for implementation
The cost will be determined after the valuation is carried out	To be determined during the development and implementation phase	2025-2028	Percentage of establishments using alternative energy out of the total; Share of electricity consumption covered by RES capacities; Capacity of installations kWh; The amount of attracted investments / funds for implementation.

Code	Target	Project Name	Project description
12010	1.2	Energy Sustainability of Business as a Contribution to Sustainable Community Development	Energy independence, reducing environmental impact and increasing environmental sustainability through the installation of solar power plants, heat pumps, biogas plants, installation of intelligent energy management systems in buildings, development of a network of electric charging stations for motor vehicles

12011	2	1. Arrangement of public toilets in priority locations of the community	It provides for the arrangement of modern, accessible and comfortable sanitary and hygienic zones in places with high traffic, adapted to people with disabilities, low-mobility groups of the population, mothers with babies.
12012	2	1. Reconstruction and construction of community water supply and sanitation systems	Improving the water supply and sewerage system in the city of Myrhorod, ensuring the sustainability of water resources, improving water quality and reducing the environmental impact on the environment through the implementation of the following measures: - construction of the water supply network of the street. Kyivska-Karbana (due to the failure of artesian well No. 15) - looping of the Zinchashi microdistrict; - repositioning of emergency sections: along Vovka Street from Sorochynska to Prorizna (Vovka 80/30), 560 m with reconnection of subscribers to 23 water wells and installation of shut-off valves along Kapnista Street, along Kozatska Street from Ozerna Street to Ozerna N^2 55, along Zaliznychna Street from the railway station to Minzavodska Street with a length of 600 m, along Kapnista Street from Slavy Street to Shishatskaya Street with a length of 300 m, on the street. Zalivna from the street. Starosvetskaya to the street. Borovikovsky with a length of 680 m, on the street. Kotlyarevskogo from the street. Poltava with a length of 750 m, on the street. Guramishvili in the village of Zubivka, on the street. Central in the village of Petrivtsi with a length of 1400 m, on the street. Central in the village of Khomutets with a length of 3000 m, on the street. Central in the village of Harkushintsi with a length of 1450 m. - repositioning of sections of the pressure collector by the open method in three sections with a length of 850 m, 4900 m and 1370 m.
12013	2	1. Reconstruction of domestic wastewater treatment facilities with a capacity of 7000 mZ / day in Myrhorod	The result of the project implementation will be: - improving the quality of wastewater treatment; - reduction of drinking water consumption in water supply networks; - reducing the negative environmental impact on the environment; - reduction of the share of electricity costs in the cost of sewerage services.
12014	2	1. Modernization of the heat supply system of Myrhorod	Reconstruction of the heating network system and modernization of boiler houses. Unification of heat supply systems from different boiler houses in Myrhorod by laying pipelines, lintels and creating ring networks in order to ensure the reliability and stability of the municipal heat supply system.
12015	2	1. Modernization of pumping stations of the Myrhorod municipality	Improving the reliability of the water supply and sewerage system through the reconstruction and modernization of pumping stations, the renewal of pressure collectors and the construction of new water pipelines in rural areas.

Estimated budget	Responsible Department	Implementation period	Implementation indicators
The cost will be determined after the valuation is carried out	To be determined during the development and implementation phase	2025-2030	Volume of energy generated by businesses from alternative sources (kWh/year) Percentage of enterprises using RES (renewable energy sources) (%) Amount of investments in energy sustainability projects in the business sector (UAH).
The cost will be determined after the valuation is carried out	To be determined during the development and implementation phase	2025-2030	Number of new/equipped public toilets (units); Frequency of maintenance/cleaning of latrines (once a week/month); Number of complaints or appeals related to the absence or condition of public toilets (units per year).

The cost will be determined after the valuation is carried out	To be determined during the development and implementation phase	2025-2030	The length of the reconstructed networks; water supply and sewerage (km); The level of satisfaction of residents with water supply and sewerage services (%); Level of water loss in the network (%).
The cost will be determined after the valuation is carried out	To be determined during the development and implementation phase	2025-2028	Completion of the reconstruction of the treatment plant according to the project (yes/no); Actual capacity of treatment facilities after reconstruction (m3/day); Number of households/consumers covered by the updated cleaning system (units)
The cost will be determined after the valuation is carried out	To be determined during the development and implementation phase	2025-2028	Length of modernized heating networks (km) Heat loss in the system (%) Number of households connected to the updated heat supply system (units)
The cost will be determined after the valuation is carried out	To be determined during the development and implementation phase	2025-2028	Reduction of electricity consumption after modernization (%); Reduction of the number of emergencies at pumping stations (units/year); Number of upgraded pumping stations (op.)

Economy: Development of tourism and health potential and social integration

13001

Creation of opportunities for health improvement and rehabilitation of residents and guests of the community, in particular vulnerable categories of the population, on the basis of existing sanatorium-resort institutions and their promotion

Formation of a positive perception of existing sanatorium-resort institutions with attractive conditions for tourists, attraction of investment funds for the improvement and rehabilitation of residents and guests of the community.

Cultural Heritage and Tourism: Development and Integration of a Single Community Brand in Tourism, Cultural and Economic Initiatives

21001	1 2.	Formation of a holistic tourist image of the Myrhorod city territorial community	The project involves the creation of a number of products and tourist magnets: - creating a community brand; - installation of tourist information points (touch terminals); - excursion and tourist routes around the community (walking, cycling, bus, car, etc.); - supplementing the existing ZO tour with new objects and creating an audio guide to prominent places in the community; - creation of new tourist magnets ("Myrhorod region in miniature" - implementation of monuments of history, architecture, culture, etc. of the community in miniature, preservation of their memory in case of destruction or damage under the influence of external (exogenous) factors, creation of thematic murals); - arrangement of campsites.

Cultural Heritage and Tourism: Preservation and Promotion of Cultural Heritage

24001	4 2.	Popularization of historically significant tourist magnets of the community: the Muravyov-Apostles Estate, the Dibriv stud farm, the old building of the Myrhorod Professional College named after Mykola Gogol of the National University "Poltava Polytechnic named after Yuri Kondratyuk"	On the territory of the community there are state-owned objects that are attractive and historically significant tourist magnets. To popularize these objects, the following tasks will be implemented: - development of tourist routes with the inclusion of these objects; - Popularization of routes and their labeling (e.g. signs, CG codes, etc.) - arrangement of places for recreation near these tourist magnets; - dissemination of information on the historical, cultural and tourist importance of these objects (articles, printed materials, etc.).

Transport and mobility: Harnessing the potential of public transport

31001	1	3.	Improvement of the railway station squares of the community	The purpose of the project is to prevent further destruction of the road, to restore operational qualities, to create safe conditions for all road users in this section.		
31002	1	3.	Development of the public transport system	Introduction of regular bus and/or shuttle transportation through the community.		
The cost will be determined after the valuation is carried out				To be determined during the development and implementation phase	2025-2030	Area of the landscaping area (m2); Number of workshops conducted by the public 3 (units); Accepted public proposals (units); Number of applications for the architectural competition (OD)
The cost will be determined after the valuation is carried out				To be determined during the development and implementation phase	2025-2030	Number of public transport routes (units-); Length of public transport routes (km); Number of vehicles serving public transport routes (units)
Transport and mobility: Development of walking and cycling mobility						
32001	2	3.	Development of cycling infrastructure in accordance with the Program for the Development of Cycling of the Myrhorod CTC for 2021-2027	Creation of safe and convenient conditions for cyclists in the city and nearby settlements, which includes the laying of new bicycle lanes on the main streets, the installation of parking spaces for cyclists, as well as the arrangement of convenient crossings and the integration of bicycle infrastructure with other modes of transport, the construction of bicycle paths to the nearest villages of the community, the construction of bicycle paths on the street. Gogol (from the intersection with Shevchenko Street to the intersection with Guramishvili Street) in the city of Myrhorod.		
32002	2	3.	Barrier-free route	Implementation of a transport and pedestrian route to the most visited objects of social importance, which will include access to public transport infrastructure, physical elements of accessibility, information and safety, in particular, for groups of users with limited mobility.		
Transport and mobility: Improving traffic safety						
33001	3	3.	Overhaul of the overpass in Myrhorod	The purpose of the project is: - ensuring road safety; - increasing throughput and comfort; - ensuring accessibility for people with limited mobility; - preservation of a strategically important object; - development of the city's infrastructure.		
33002	3	3.	Improving traffic conditions	The project provides for current and major repairs of roads, a set of measures to improve road safety and reduce the accident rate, the development of effective routes for transit transport, and the overhaul of the bridge on the street. Kharkiv, reconstruction of the road on the street. Gogol (on the section from Guramishvili Street to Kyivska Street), the creation of convenient and safe pedestrian crossings and paths.		
33003	3	3.	Modernization of the automatic control program of street lighting	The project provides for the technical re-equipment of street lighting control cabinets, re-equipment with highly efficient and energy-efficient lamps that can operate on alternative energy sources, and improvement of the process of automatic control and control in street lighting networks.		

33004	3 3.	Barrier-free route	The organization of a transport and pedestrian route with inclusive public transport, the provision of means of accessibility, convenience, information and safety for people with limited mobility to the most visited social facilities is a priority in creating a barrier-free route.

The cost will be determined after the valuation is carried out	To be determined during the development and implementation phase	2025-2030	Length of equipped bicycle lanes (km); Length of official cycling routes in the community (km); Number of bicycle parking lots (units); Proportion of residents who regularly travel by bicycle (%).
The cost will be determined after the valuation is carried out	To be determined during the development and implementation phase	2025-2028	Route length (km); Number of inclusive signs on the barrier-free route (units); Number of points of interest on the route (local services, transport stops, businesses, etc.); Level of user satisfaction with the barrier-free route (according to the survey results, %)

75 500 000 UAH	To be determined during the development and implementation phase	2025-2028	Total length of the repaired section of the overpass (km); Number of traffic accidents per year (units); The number of positive feedback from residents regarding the condition of the overpass after repair (OD)
The cost will be determined after the valuation is carried out	To be determined during the development and implementation phase	2025-2028	Number of accidents in areas with increased accident rate (units/year); Number of equipped or modernized pedestrian crossings, traffic lights and road signs (units); The level of satisfaction of residents with the quality of road surface and traffic safety (according to the results of the survey, %).
The cost will be determined after the valuation is carried out	To be determined during the development and implementation phase	2025-2028	Number of lighting points connected to the automated control system (units); Change in electricity consumption for street lighting after modernization (%); The level of satisfaction of residents with the quality and efficiency of street lighting (according to the results of the survey, %).
The cost will be determined after the valuation is carried out	To be determined during the development and implementation phase	2025-2028	Route length (km); Number of inclusive signs on the barrier-free route (units); Number of points of interest on the route (local services, transport stops, businesses, etc.); The level of user satisfaction with the barrier-free route (according to the results of the survey, %).

Services: Improving access to educational, health, cultural and social services

41001	1 4.	Overhaul and thermal modernization with the arrangement of landscaping of the adjacent territory of general secondary education institutions	The project provides for the implementation of measures to: - restoration and improvement of infrastructure (reconstruction of facades, roofs, plinth, floor, windows, doors and other parts of buildings that need repair); - modernization of sanitary and technical systems (repair or replacement of water supply, sewerage, heat supply and electrical networks); - thermal insulation of buildings; - modernization of heating systems (installation of new energy-efficient boilers, temperature control in individual rooms, use of automatic control systems); - arrangement of landscaping of the surrounding area in the buildings of the Mirgorod Lyceum No. 1 named after Panas Myrnyi, Reference Educational Institution "Myrhorod Gymnasium No. 3, Myrhorod Lyceum. T.G. Shevchenko, Myrhorod Lyceum "Linguist", Myrhorod Gymnasium No. 7, Myrhorod Lyceum named after I. A. Zubkovsky, Myrhorod Gymnasium No. 2 "Helikon", Petrivtsivska, Bilykivska, Harkushinska, Dibrivska, Zubivska, Kybinska Gymnasiums, OZO "Trudolyubivska Gymnasium", OZO "Khomutetska Gymnasium".
41002	1 4.	Overhaul and thermal modernization with the arrangement of landscaping of the adjacent territory of preschool education institutions	The project provides for the implementation of measures to: - restoration and improvement of infrastructure (reconstruction of facades, roofs, plinth, floor, windows, doors and other parts of buildings that need repair), - improvement of the adjacent territory of the territory; - modernization of sanitary and technical systems (repair or replacement of water supply, sewerage, heat supply and electrical networks); - thermal insulation of buildings; - modernization of heating systems (installation of new energy-efficient boilers, temperature control in individual rooms, use of automatic control systems) in the buildings of ZDO No. 2 "Olenka" (nursery-kindergarten) of the combined type, ZDO No. 5 "Sonechko" (nursery - kindergarten), ZDO No. 7 "Yablunka" (kindergarten), ZDO No. 10 "Veselka" (nursery-kindergarten) of the combined type, ZDO 11 "Teremok" (nursery-kindergarten), ZDO No. 12 "Firefly" (nursery-kindergarten), structural subdivision - ZDO (kindergarten) "Berezka" of the Kybyn gymnasium, structural subdivision - ZDO (kindergarten) "Prolisok" of the Dibriv gymnasium, structural subdivision - ZDO (kindergarten) "Prominchyk" of the Harkushinsky gymnasium.
41003	1 4.	Overhaul, thermal modernization and new construction with the arrangement of landscaping of the adjacent territory of out-of-school education institutions	The implementation of the project involves the implementation of measures for: - restoration and improvement of infrastructure (reconstruction of facades, roofs, plinth, floor, windows, doors and other parts of buildings that need repair), - modernization of sanitary and technical systems (repair or replacement of water supply, sewerage, heat supply and electrical networks); - thermal insulation of buildings; - modernization of heating systems (installation of new energy-efficient boilers, temperature control in individual rooms, use of automatic control systems) - improvement of the surrounding area in the buildings of the Center for Aesthetic Education, the Children's and Youth Sports School and the Center for Out-of-School Education.
41004	1 4.	Overhaul and thermal modernization with the arrangement of landscaping of the adjacent territory of social protection institutions	The implementation of the project involves the implementation of measures for: - restoration and improvement of infrastructure (reconstruction of facades, roofs, plinth, floor, windows, doors and other parts of buildings that need repair), - modernization of sanitary and technical systems (repair or replacement of water supply, sewerage, heat supply and electrical networks); - thermal insulation of buildings; - modernization of heating systems (installation of new energy-efficient boilers, temperature control in individual rooms, use of automatic control systems) - landscaping of the surrounding area in the buildings of the Department of Social Protection of the Population, the Territorial Center for Social Services (Provision of Social Services)

The cost will be determined after the valuation is carried out	To be determined during the development and implementation phase	2025-2028	Number of institutions where major repairs and thermal modernization were carried out (units); Heating costs after thermal modernization (%); The level of user satisfaction with improved improvement conditions (according to the results of the survey, %); Number of stakeholders (persons) covered.

The cost will be determined after the valuation is carried out	To be determined during the development and implementation phase	2025-2028	Number of institutions where major repairs and thermal modernization were carried out (units); Heating costs after thermal modernization (%); The level of user satisfaction with improved improvement conditions (according to the results of the survey, %); Number of stakeholders (persons) covered.
The cost will be determined after the valuation is carried out	To be determined during the development and implementation phase	2025-2028	Number of institutions where major repairs and thermal modernization were carried out (units); Heating costs after thermal modernization (%); The level of user satisfaction with improved improvement conditions (according to the results of the survey, %); Number of stakeholders (persons) covered.
The cost will be determined after the valuation is carried out	To be determined during the development and implementation phase	2025-2028	Number of institutions where major repairs and thermal modernization were carried out (units); Heating costs after thermal modernization (%); The level of user satisfaction with improved improvement conditions (according to the results of the survey, %); Number of stakeholders (persons) covered.

Estimated budget
Responsible Department
Implementation period
Implementation indicators
10 000 000 UAH
To be determined during the development and implementation phase
2025-2028
Number of implemented grant programs;
Number of jobs created;
Number of residents of the industrial park.
Estimated budget
Responsible Department
Implementation period
Implementation indicators
55 000 000 UAH
To be determined during the development and implementation phase
2025-2030
Number of sanatorium-and-resort institutions providing health and rehabilitation services (units);
Share of vulnerable categories of the population who used health improvement services (%); Number of community guests who used sanatorium-resort services (persons)
8 070 000 UAH
To be determined during the development and implementation phase
2025-2030
Developed and approved tourist brand *AND* community identity (yes/no);
Change in the number of tourists who visited the community (%, y/y);
The level of recognition of the tourist image;
Myrhorod among the target audience (%).
2 075 000 UAH
To be determined during the development and implementation phase
2025-2030
Number of information or promotional materials dedicated to tourist sites (printed and digital) (units) Number of visitors to tourist magnet locations per year (persons)
The level of awareness of residents and guests of the community about these objects according to the results of the survey (%)
Estimated budget
Responsible Department

Goal Target Project Name Project description
Implementation period
Implementation indicators
Estimated budget
Responsible Department
Implementation period
Implementation indicators

41005

Quality food in educational institutions

Creating comfortable, safe and healthy conditions for children's nutrition, improving the quality of food and improving its preparation and serving by modernizing the premises of food units and canteens, updating kitchen equipment, improving sanitary and hygienic conditions and introducing healthy nutrition in general secondary and preschool education institutions of the community

41006

Optimization of the network of educational institutions, arrangement of shelters and increase of the fleet of school buses in the community

The project provides for the implementation of the following activities:
- optimization of the network of educational institutions;
- arrangement of modern educational spaces in educational institutions of the community;
- improving safety in educational institutions through major repairs of shelters, installation of modern fire safety systems, warning systems;
- increasing the fleet of school buses.

41007 4.1

Reconstruction and overhaul of the Myrhorod Intensive Care Hospital

41008

4.1

Reconstruction and overhaul of the Myrhorod City Center for Primary Health Care

Ensuring accessibility, safety and high quality of medical services through repair and renovation of premises, creation of convenient and comfortable conditions for patients, provision of access to medical services for persons with disabilities, modernization of medical equipment in the premises: - emergency medical care department;
- therapeutic department;
- cardiology department;
- surgical department;
- operating block;
- obstetrics and gynecology department;
- palliative department to provide assistance to cancer patients;
- traumatology department;
- anesthesiology department with intensive care beds;
- infectious diseases department;
- neurological department;
- children's department;
- rehabilitation department;
- X-ray department;
- clinical and diagnostic laboratory;
- bacteriological department;
- trauma center;
- diagnostic and therapeutic department;
- Infection Control Department.

Creating a modern, safe and comfortable medical environment for patients and medical staff through major repairs and reconstruction of outpatient clinics and health centers, shelters, modernization of internal premises and engineering systems, renovation of medical offices and treatment areas, improvement of facilities for patients.

41009

Ensuring barrier-free access to social, medical and cultural services

The project provides for a comprehensive adaptation of the community infrastructure for people with disabilities, people with limited mobility and the elderly, in particular the arrangement of ramps, tactile navigation, lowering curbs, installation of special navigation signs, information boards, etc.

41010

4.1

Development of the mobile service system in rural settlements of the community

Improving access to basic services and expanding opportunities for residents of rural settlements by creating mobile teams of doctors, social workers, administrators of ASCs, libraries, cultural and educational specialists, and the dissemination of digital services.

Estimated budget	Responsible Department	Implementation period	Implementation indicators
The cost will be determined after the valuation is carried out	To be determined during the development and implementation phase	2025-2028	Number of educational institutions covered by measures to improve the quality of food (units); Number of covered beneficiaries (persons); Share of students/parents who speak negatively about the quality of food in educational institutions (%).
The cost will be determined after the valuation is carried out	To be determined during the development and implementation phase	2025-2028	Number of optimized (reorganized, enlarged or reprofiled) educational institutions (units); Share of educational institutions with equipped shelters (%); Number of school buses on the routes (units); Satisfaction with the quality of educational services in reorganized educational institutions (according to the results of the survey, %).
The cost will be determined after the valuation is carried out	To be determined during the development and implementation phase	2025-2028	Area of reconstructed and overhauled hospital premises (m^2); Level of patient satisfaction with the conditions of stay and quality of medical services (according to the results of the survey, %); Number of affected stakeholders (persons).
The cost will be determined after the valuation is carried out	To be determined during the development and implementation phase	2025-2028	Area of reconstructed and overhauled hospital premises (m^2); Level of patient satisfaction with the conditions of stay and quality of medical services (according to the results of the survey, %); Number of affected stakeholders (persons).
The cost will be determined after the valuation is carried out	To be determined during the development and implementation phase	2025-2028	Share of social, medical and cultural infrastructure facilities with barrier-free elements (ramps, elevators, navigation, etc.) (%); Number of adapted services or services for people with disabilities and low-mobility groups (OD-)-

Code	Target	Project Name	Project description
The cost will be determined after the valuation is carried out	To be determined during the development and implementation phase	2025-2028	Number of rural settlements covered by mobile services (units); Number of services provided by mobile services (units); Number of mobile service visits (social, administrative, medical) during the year (units/year); Number of stakeholders (persons) covered.

Code	Target	Project Name	Project description
41011	4.1	Development of the system of social services and social support for families, children, vulnerable categories of the population	- "Leisure Club for the Elderly" - socialization of the elderly, organization of communication, interesting and meaningful leisure - "A strong family - a strong community" - the formation of a self-sufficient family and its ability to consciously give birth and raise children, create legal, social and economic conditions for the proper functioning and development of the family; - development of family forms of raising orphans and children deprived of parental care; - early detection of families in difficult life circumstances; - care services; - introduction of measures to improve the level of accessibility to social services of the rural population of the community; - development of social adaptation services for vulnerable categories of the population; - using the opportunities of cooperation of territorial communities for the development of the system of social services; - strengthening the capacity of social service providers in the non-state and public sectors; - development of mechanisms of social order in the direction of development and financing of social services.
41012	4.1	Affordable communal cinema in the community	To involve the broad population of the Myrhorod city territorial community and IDPs in historical, social, documentary, author's films, which are educational and educational tools, tools of reflection, comprehension of response to today's challenges.
Services: Implementation of effective veteran policies and support for IDPs			
42001	4.2	Active parks - the location of healthy Ukraine	Support for sports for people with disabilities by creating multifunctional sports grounds with artificial turf for various sports: yoga, stretching, calisthenics, cycling, basketball, volleyball, etc., installation of simulators for different muscle groups, arrangement of relaxation zones with landscape elements that contribute to psychological recovery and stress reduction
42002	4.2	"Honor and support"	Creation of a comprehensive system of measures for the active participation of veterans, family members of the dead, missing, captured Defenders of Ukraine in public life and promoting their integration into the community through education, culture and rehabilitation
42003	4.2	Creation of social housing through the reconstruction of vacant buildings and communal premises	The project provides for the re-profiling or reconstruction of old and/or unused buildings of communal institutions (such as schools, kindergartens, administrative buildings) into comfortable, safe living quarters with all the necessary amenities, including for IDPs

Estimated budget	Responsible Department	Implementation period	Implementation indicators
The cost will be determined after the valuation is carried out	To be determined during the development and implementation phase	2025-2030	Number of recipients of social services among families, children and vulnerable categories of the population (persons/year) or registered persons; Share of coverage of vulnerable groups of the population with targeted forms of support (%); The level of satisfaction of recipients with the quality of social services (according to the results of the survey, %); Number of stakeholders (persons) covered.
The cost will be determined after the valuation is carried out	To be determined during the development and implementation phase	2025-2030	Number of visitors per month (persons); Number of sessions per month (units); Number of films at the box office for the last month (units); Profitability/unprofitability of the institution (UAH); Number of stakeholders (persons) covered.

The cost will be determined after the valuation is carried out	To be determined during the development and implementation phase	2025-2030	Number of created or updated multifunctional sports grounds (units); Number of organized sports events or training for people with disabilities (per year, units); Number of stakeholders (persons) covered.
The cost will be determined after the valuation is carried out	To be determined during the development and implementation phase	2025-2028	The number of organized events aimed at the active participation of veterans and their family members in public life (per year, units); Share of veterans who participated in cultural, educational and rehabilitation programs of the community (% of the total number of veterans in the community); Share of veterans and their family members satisfied with the quality of rehabilitation and social services (according to the results of the survey, %).

The cost will be determined after the valuation is carried out	To be determined during the development and implementation phase	2025-2028	Total area of created social housing (m2); Number of persons or families provided with social housing (units); The level of satisfaction of residents with living conditions in social housing (according to the results of the survey, %); Number of stakeholders (persons) covered.

Code	Target	Project Name	Project description
Services: Development of participatory mechanisms and support for public initiatives			
44001	4. 4	Creating a comfortable, safe and inclusive space for youth development	Creating a space for learning, creativity, leisure, various events and cultural events; supporting youth initiatives in the community, involving young people in decision-making processes.
44002	4. 4	Creation of public spaces on the territory of the community	Creation of accessible, comfortable and safe multifunctional spaces for different categories of the population, which will contribute to the development of local culture, community activation, and the formation of a sense of community. Creation of new and improvement of existing areas for recreation, sports and social activity in nature - parks, squares, hiking and cycling routes.
Natural Environment: Restoration of Water Resources and Ecosystems			
51001	5. 1	Restoration of the favorable hydrological regime of the Khorol River and improvement of the coastal territory within the Myrhorod city territorial community	The project provides for the implementation of measures to clean the riverbed from debris, restore the natural flow of water and improve water quality through environmental works. Cleaning the banks of the river, planting trees and plants that prevent erosion, creating natural barriers for the preservation of the ecosystem.
51002	5. 1	Implementation of measures to protect community ecosystems from invasive plant species	Creation of a database of invasive plant species, mapping the location of their foci, development of methods for their control; Implementation of measures to combat invasive species in the community, localization of foci, collection and disposal of biomaterials; Explanatory work with the population and involvement of residents in solving the problem of the spread of invasive plants; Informing residents about the threat of allergies during the flowering period of ragweed and other allergenic plants.
Natural Environment: Effective Management of Waste and Natural Resources			

The cost will be determined after the valuation is carried out	To be determined during the development and implementation phase	2025-2030	Number of created or renovated spaces for young people (creative hubs, creative workshops, leisure areas) (units); Number of youth initiatives supported by local authorities (per year, units); The level of satisfaction of young people with the availability and quality of opportunities for learning, creativity and leisure (according to the results of the survey, %); Number of stakeholders (persons) covered.
The cost will be determined after the valuation is carried out	To be determined during the development and implementation phase	2025-2028	Created public spaces (units); Share of residents living within 15-minute accessibility from public spaces (%); The level of satisfaction of residents with the quality and functionality of public spaces (according to the results of the survey, %); Number of stakeholders (persons) covered.

The cost will be determined after the valuation is carried out	To be determined during the development and implementation phase	2025-2030	Length of cleared and restored sections of the Khorol River (km); Area of landscaped coastal area (ha); The level of satisfaction of residents with the state of the coastal zone and the river (according to the results of the survey, %); Number of stakeholders (persons) covered.
The cost will be determined after the valuation is carried out	To be determined during the development and implementation phase	2025-2028	Introduction of a register of foci of spread of invasive species (yes/no); Number of detected and identified foci of spread of invasive species (units); Number of eliminated foci of spread of invasive species (units); Number of closed appeals for the elimination of foci of spread of invasive species (units); Number of affected stakeholders (persons).

52001
5.2
Implementing a sustainable waste management system and supporting environmental initiatives
A set of measures that includes:
- reclamation of the solid household landfill: cleaning the territory from pollutants and waste;
-Restoration of soils and flora to return the land to its natural fertility;
- transformation of the landfill into a useful zone for the community;
- prevention of clogging with new waste through the introduction of an effective waste management system;
- detection and elimination of spontaneous landfills;
- expansion of the network of separate waste collection;
- support for environmental initiatives;
- introduction of interactive lessons on ecology, creation of educational materials;
- conducting excursions to marshalling yards.

Estimated budget
Responsible Department
Implementation period

Implementation indicators

The cost will be determined after the valuation is carried out
To be determined during the development and implementation phase
2025-2028
Weight or volume of waste sorted and sent for recycling;
Volume of collected and disposed of waste separately by fractions (tons/year);
Number of installed or updated collection points for secondary raw materials (units);
Number of stakeholders (persons) covered.


IMPLEMENTING
THE NEW
URBAN AGENDA
11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

UN-HABITAT