

Integrated Urban Development Concept (IUDC) - Nikopol 2035 with a Focus on Housing for Disadvantaged Groups

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Supported by:

GIZ - Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

Project „Initiatives of the Infrastructure Programme for Ukraine“ (IIUP), financed by the Federal Republic of Germany,

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Nikopol, July / August 2019

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Dear Citizens of Nikopol,

Our city with its almost 400-year history has many features: historical buildings, large parks, and beaches and promenades along the shores of the Kakhovka Reservoir. These are as much a part of our city's diversity as its modern residential buildings, large-scale industrial enterprises and a lively shopping street.

In recent years, major projects have been implemented to upgrade and renew our city. In spite of the successes achieved so far, further efforts are needed to improve the city's competitiveness and future viability. Particular challenges are social issues, the built fabric of the city and the economy. Various related questions arise:

How can we provide adequate housing for all the residents of our city, especially disadvantaged people, including those displaced from the Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts?

What measures are needed to make our city liveable for all, whether young or old, able-bodied or with disabilities?

How can the architectural and cultural heritage of our city be restored, especially the historical buildings in the Old Town Quarter, in order to preserve it for future generations?

A large number of people have been occupied with these and other questions in recent months. The Integrated Urban Development Concept for Nikopol presented here was the result of a very intensive and participatory work process and the successful interaction between administration employees and local actors.

Many European cities have faced similar challenges and were able to tackle them with an integrated urban development approach. We are also taking this successful approach in which policy-makers, the city administration, business people and residents work closely together to ensure that all concerns affecting our daily life can be dealt with equally. We are confronted with a wide range of tasks that need to be fulfilled in the areas of housing, social affairs, education, the economy, transport, public space, the environment, infrastructure, sport and tourism.

The way that is to be done will be demanding and time-consuming. But I am sure that together we will achieve our goal of sustainably improving living and working conditions and guiding Nikopol into the future as a liveable city for all.

Mayor Andriy Fisak

1. INTRODUCTION





1. INTRODUCTION



Playground close to Nikopol's beach.

City of Nikopol

Nikopol is a city in the Dnipropetrovsk Oblast of Ukraine, about 120 km by road southwest of Dnipro, the oblast administrative centre. With a population of 112,102 (2018), It is the fourth biggest city by population in the oblast, and is the 36th largest city by population nationwide. The city is located along the northern shore of the Kakhovka Reservoir on the Dnieper River, and is connected to Zaporizhia (80km away) and Kryvyi Rih (100km away) by electrified railway and by the N23 national highway, which runs through the north and west of the town.



Nikopol's location in Ukraine.



Nikopol's location in the Dnipropetrovsk Oblast.

Founded as Mykytyn Rih in the 1630s at a strategic Cossack controlled river crossing, the territory became part of the Russian Empire in 1654, and in 1782, it was renamed Nikopol. It's economic and strategic importance relates not only to it's position on the Dnieper River, but also to the large deposit of manganese found in its proximity, which

was first mined there in 1886. This resource and the town's port on the Dnieper were the bases for the industrial development of the town during the Soviet era (1922-91). The 2,155km² Kakhovka Reservoir, part of the Kakhovka Hydroelectric project, was built in 1956, and a large new ferro-alloy plant, one of the largest of its type in Europe, was constructed in 1962. The city's metallurgical industry produces ferro-alloys, steel tubes, cranes, and agricultural machinery.

The overall territory of the city, including adjacent municipalities amalgamated since the 1990s, covers approximately 50 km², of which there are 13.5km² of industrial facilities, and 20km² of non-industrial areas (residential, commercial, educational, etc.).

The city's urban structure and most of its buildings date from soviet times, but an 18th-19th centuries historical quarter near to the reservoir waterfront still survives. Although many of the historical buildings here are in disrepair and some are beyond repair, the street configuration is still intact.

The city's housing stock includes 786 low-rise apartment buildings, and there are several residential districts made up of low-density single-family houses. A number of wide streets with planted central reservations run through the downtown areas, which contain some sizeable public spaces and parks. The city's southern edge, including the port area, consists of a 23 km long frontage to the reservoir, with a gently curving shoreline.



Emblem of the city of Nikopol.

1.2 The Structure of the Concept

Despite its several advantages, the city faces a number of challenges, for example:

It suffers from negative population growth, the population having shrunk from 157,608 in 1989 to 110,700 in 2019, due to low birth rates and outward migration. This is notwithstanding the amalgamation with neighbouring communities and the recent influx of some 3,370 registered internally displaced persons from the war in the Donbas and returning or relocating veterans of that war. The demand for housing for these groups and for disadvantaged people is not being met, and there is a shortfall of some 1,500 housing units.

As of 1 January 2019, 54,899 of the city's residents receive housing aid, and housing subsidies and benefits; almost 50% of the population

receive social assistance through state and city programs; and 10% of the working age population are registered unemployed.

The biggest employers in the city are large metallurgical enterprises whose owners are registered elsewhere than Nikopol. These metallurgical enterprises also produce a disproportionately large share of the city's industrial output. As a result, the city is underdeveloped and lacks diversification.

The recreational benefits and amenities of the city, including the Kakhovka reservoir, are offset by industrial pollution, and the a potential danger arising from the city's proximity to the Zaporizhzhya Nuclear Power Plant, located in the city of Energodar, 10 km southeast of Nikopol on the opposite bank of the reservoir.

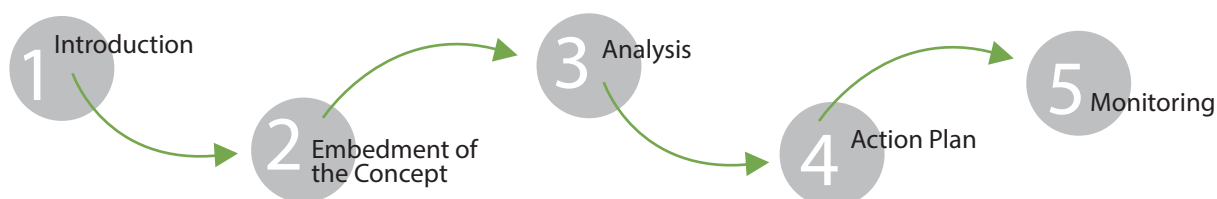


Zaporizhzhia Nuclear Power Plant at Enerhodar.

The Structure of the Concept

With the aim of meeting the numerous challenges with a long-term sustainable development strategy, the city of Nikopol has decided to develop an Integrated Urban Development

Concept with a focus on housing for disadvantaged groups for the entire city. This concept defines the desired development of Nikopol up to the year 2035.



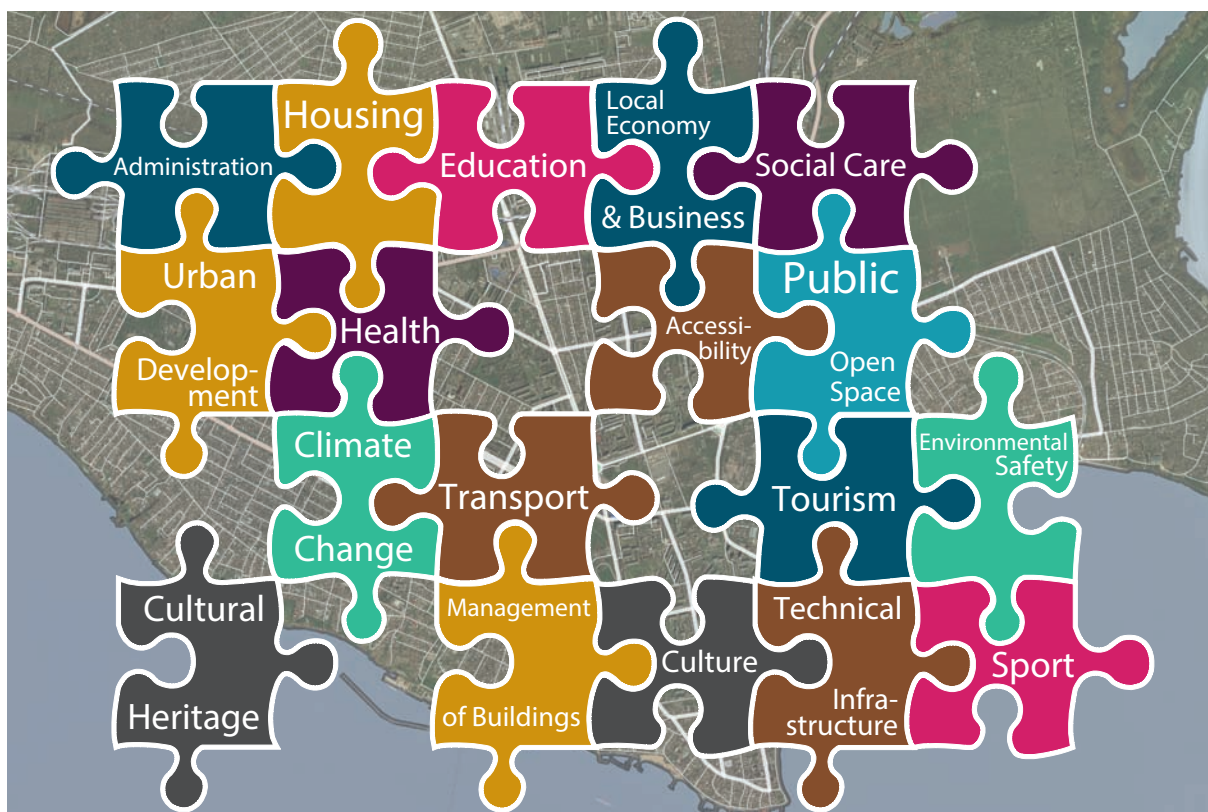
Structure of the Integrated Urban Development Concept.

A general introduction is followed by the second chapter, “Embedment of the Concept”, in which the Integrated Urban Development Concept (IUDC) for Nikopol is considered, on the one hand in the national context, and on the other hand in the urban / local context.

This is followed by chapters 3 and 4, „Analysis“ and „Action Plan“ respectively, which contain the main elements of the concept. In these chapters, 8 sectoral topics are analysed with a particular focus on the topic of housing for disadvantaged groups. Goals

and projects / measures designed to meet them, are defined under the following headings:

- Urban Development, Housing & Management of Buildings
- Technical Infrastructure, Transport and Accessibility
- Public Open Space
- Environmental Safety and Climate Change
- Local Economy & Business, Tourism and Administration
- Social Care and Health
- Sport and Education



Sectors covered by the Integrated Urban Development Concept.

- **Culture and Cultural Heritage**
Of particular note is the analysis of the housing potential in Nikopol, which is used as an innovative tool in the development of the integrated concept. For this, communal, some private vacant buildings, and residential and commercial units are analysed on the basis of a comprehensive list of criteria. The most important criteria are: its usability for residential purposes; a rough estimate of the costs of renovation; the current condition of the building; its location and access to public

transport; and its proximity to social infrastructures, such as kindergartens, schools and medical care. The aim is to obtain an overview of the properties and their suitability for possible residential projects. Thus, the cost-benefit relationship for each object becomes apparent when, for example, compared to the purchase of a dwelling. The last chapter is accompanied by notes on the monitoring of the concept. The appendix rounds off the concept with more detailed information.



2.1 National and Local Context

National and Local Context

About 1.4 million IDPs live in Ukraine (as of May 2019). Due to the conflict with Russia, many Ukrainians left the east of the country. About 757,000 persons (about 54% of the total) came from the Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts. 2,976 IDPs live in the city of Nikopol as of 01.07.2019.

Nikopol, like many other Ukrainian cities, faces the challenge of providing affordable housing for all groups in need. The limited number of available social housing units cannot meet the demand - the queue for social housing is long. In addition to the difficulties of providing for socially disadvantaged people, Chernobyl victims, and Afghanistan veterans, the war in the Donbas has made the situation more acute: numerous Anti-Terrorist Operation (ATO) veterans and IDPs are now also eligible to receive housing.

In 2014 and 2015, with the aim of creating temporary emergency shelters for Ukrainian IDPs, the German Association for International Cooperation (GIZ) GmbH established a total of 7 container settlements in the cities of Dnipro, Kamianske, Kharkiv, Kryvyi Rih,

Pavlohrad, Nikopol and Zaporizhia with a capacity of up to 3,512 people. At the end of 2017, the settlements were used at around half capacity. About 200 people lived in the container settlement in Nikopol. The rest of the IDPs in the city lived in other accommodation.

In the second half of 2017, a comprehensive household survey was carried out in the 7 IDP container settlements by the company "Customer Service" on behalf of GIZ (*Household Survey in IDP Container Settlements in Ukraine*) in order to gather information on the status quo in the settlements some 3 years after they were set up.

It became apparent that many of the residents have lived in the container settlements since they were first established, and that the settlements are indispensable to the cities as affordable housing. Due to the lack of alternatives, they are not however functioning as originally intended, as transitional accommodation prior to moving to permanent housing. Many inhabitants of the settlements are content with their accommodation and want



In 2014 & 2015, GIZ established a total of 7 container settlements for IDPs in Ukraine.

2.2 Purpose of the Concept

to stay long-term because the living conditions there are better and more affordable than those offered by other housing options (dormitories, apartments, etc.) - even if the containers are not designed for long-term use.

It also became apparent during discussions with stakeholders in the cities that an integrated long-term strategy for the development of the entire city with a focus on the creation of affordable housing, which none of the 7 cities have, would be helpful for overcoming the cities' overall problems. Against this backdrop, a competitive tendering process was held in which each of the

7 cities could apply for GIZ support as a pilot in developing an Integrated Urban Development Concept with a focus on housing. Nikopol was selected as the pilot city due to the strong interest of the city administration and the city's special need for support.

Nikopol is taking a pioneering role with this integrated urban development concept. As yet, only a few Ukrainian cities, for example Lviv, Chernivtsi and Poltava, have developed an integrated urban development concept. Nikopol, however, is the first Ukrainian city to put the thematic focus on housing for disadvantaged people.

Purpose of the Concept

The purpose of the Integrated Urban Development Concept for Nikopol is to define a framework for the sustainable development of the city for the period until 2035. On the basis of an analysis of the current situation and a collectively agreed agenda of developmental goals, measures necessary for the implementation of the Concept are identified and categorized. The Concept lays special emphasises on housing for disadvantaged groups as a model for other Ukrainian cities with demands for similar housing needs. At the same time, the Concept helps create conditions for sustainable economic development and investment, supports measures that improve the environment and citizens' quality of life, and formulates the strategic framework within which projects can be prioritized.

The specific aims of the Concept are:

- to develop a vision for housing for disadvantaged groups in Ukrainian cities to better meet current and future demand
- to propose an action plan with projects prioritized according to predetermined criteria, such as time-lines, economic feasibility, access to technical and other services, etc.
- to be an aid to administrative decision-makers in budget planning and prioritizing projects
- to assist in obtaining support from national and international donors and organizations

- to help provide citizens with transparent and understandable overviews of municipal and private planning processes and projects.

Encouraging the creation and use of potentially synergistic effects is a crucial part of the concept's multi-sectoral approach.

In addition to the special emphasis given to housing for disadvantaged groups, the Concept is particularly concerned with important issues affecting current and future conditions in Nikopol. Proposals with direct or indirect influence on these conditions include those related to the environment and potential climate change, economic diversity and citizens' dependence on externally owned heavy industry, shortcomings in technical infrastructure, securing and promoting the city's culture and cultural heritage, and its public spaces and social provisions. The Concept is unlike conventional urban planning strategies in that it considers these and similar topics as components of a single integrated approach to urban development.

Hence the Integrated Urban Development Concept becomes an interdisciplinary planning instrument, and its development and application requires active coordination between municipal departments, as well as other public institutions and local stakeholders.

2.3 Preparation of the Concept and Participatory Process

Preparation of the Concept and Participatory Process

The Integrated Urban Development Concept (IUDC) for the City of Nikopol with a Focus on Housing for Disadvantaged Groups was created in a participatory process involving city administration departments, municipal enterprises, local businesses, civil society organizations, NGOs and representatives from IDP and other stakeholder groups.

Organizational Structures and Time-line

Initiation of the Working Group (06/2018)

With the decision that the city of Nikopol was to be the pilot city for an IUDC with a focus on housing for disadvantaged groups, an inter-departmental cross-disciplinary working group was initiated by the mayor in June 2018. The working group was to meet on a monthly basis to develop the concept and steer its development and realization.

The working group is chaired by Nikopol's first Deputy Mayor for Urban Planning, Architecture and Land Relations. Its other members are:

- the Deputy Mayor for Economy, Finances and the City Budget;
- the Deputy Mayor for Housing and Communal Services;
- the Deputy Mayor for Education, Science and Culture;
- the Deputy Mayor for Civil Protection of the Population;
- the Secretary of the City Council
- the Manager of the City Council Affairs
- the Director of Communal Enterprise "City Maintenance Inspection";
- the Head of City Council Commission on Urban Development.

Additional members are heads, deputy heads or representatives of the following administrative units and departments:

- International Relations and Development Unit
- Assistance Centre for ATO Veterans and their Families
- Social Policy Department
- Architecture and City Cadastre Unit
- Infrastructure and Utilities Department
- Internal Affairs and PR Unit
- Economy, Finances and City Budget

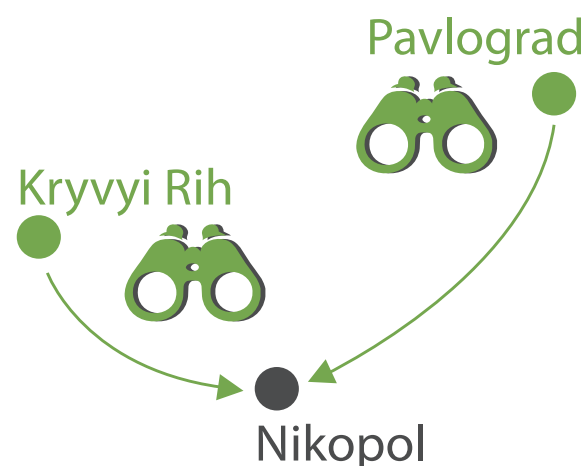
- Department
- Emergency and Social Protection Unit
- Ecology Unit
- Communal Property Department
- Privatization, Rent and Communal Ownership Unit
- Architecture and Urban Development Unit
- Health Department



City Mayor with members of the working group and GIZ team.

Working Group Observers

Because the development of the IUDC for Nikopol is a test case or pilot exercise, observers from other cities were invited to sit in and observe the meetings of the working group, share key steps in the evolution of the Concept, and express how the process might be applied to their own cities. The invitation was taken up by two cities, Pavlograd and Kryvyi Rih, whose representatives attended the regular working group meetings and the public forum.



Working group observers.

Setting-up Procedures (07/2018)

The working group started by defining the spatial scope, aims and tasks of the IUDC and the steps needed for its accomplishment. Methods were established for data collection, examining current situations, and making SWOT (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats) analyses.

Current Situations and SWOT Analyses (07/2018 - 12/2018)

Members of the working group considered and discussed current situations with regard to all IUDC relevant topics. Results and conclusions were summarized in preliminary SWOT analyses according to sectoral topics. Preliminary lists of Needs for Action could then be compiled.



SWOT Analyses.

Expert Rounds (07/2018 - 12/2018)

The initial SWOT analyses were discussed in five expert rounds consisting of the working group and members of the public, representatives of the city administration and civil society organizations. The following arrangements of topics were considered: urban planning and housing; climate, ecology and security; social care, culture and cultural heritage; local economy and businesses; mobility, infrastructure, accessibility and management. The aim was not only to discuss the analyses, but also to obtain and incorporate ideas and suggestions from the non-working group participants.



Working group meeting.

Sectoral Goals, Proposals and Measures (09/2018 - 01/2019)

On the basis of the analyses and the results of the expert rounds, sectoral goals were determined, and projects and measures to achieve them were proposed. The projects thus identified were categorized, and other projects and measures necessary for the realisation of the predetermined goals were suggested.

Analysis of Housing Potential (10/2018 - 01/2019)

A major aspect under consideration was the housing needs of disadvantaged groups and housing availability in Nikopol. The analysis consisted of: compiling an overview of all potential municipal buildings and sites that could be suitable for refurbishment for affordable housing; setting up and applying criteria for suitability (e.g. location, connectivity, cost-benefit relation); and identifying buildings and sites that are suitable for either short-term or long-term accommodation.



Example: H. Chornobylya, 138A.

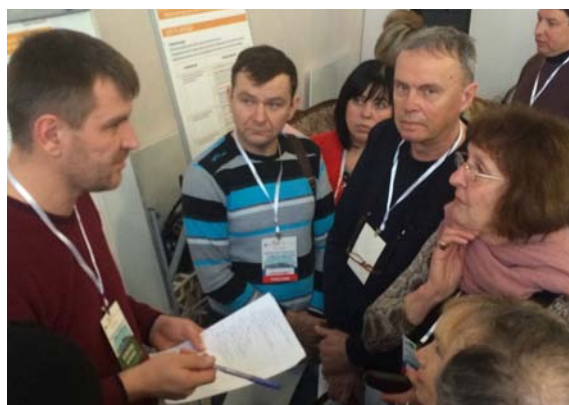
2.3 Preparation of the Concept and Participatory Process

First Public Forum (01/2019, 30.01.2019)

Interested members of the public and other stakeholders took part in a public forum to discuss the strengths and weaknesses of the city as identified by the SWOT analyses, as well as the proposed measures and projects aimed to address the weaknesses. The participants were able to evaluate the projects, and submit their own new project proposals.



Members of the working group introducing the IUDC topics at the first Public Forum.



Discussion on infrastructure during the first Public Forum.



Rating of projects during the first Public Forum.

Specification of Action Plan / Projects (02/2019 - 04/2019)

The results of the discussions and suggestions made during the public forum were further considered and compiled into an Action Plan that describes the projects necessary to make Nikopol a liveable city for all.

Rating of Projects (04/2019)

Prioritisation of the collected project ideas was carried out in order to appraise their importance and to assess the ideal time frames for their realisation, whether short-term, medium-term, or long-term. In accordance with the applied criteria, all projects were evaluated with respect to their contribution towards fulfilling the goals of the IUDC, and with respect to their urgency, character, possibilities for financing, as well as their position and effects relative to the scope of the IUDC. As a result, projects were categorized as of “top”, “medium” and “long-term” priority.

Workshop with the Kharkiv School of Architecture (05/2019)

The five day workshop with students and teachers of the Kharkiv School of Architecture considered the future of container settlements in Ukraine. The purpose of the workshop was to study the specific current situation and context of the container settlement in Nikopol, rethinking and creating a short-term and long-term vision for its development. Participants included urban activists from all of Ukraine and local and international tutors.



Kharkiv School of Architecture visiting the settlement.

Maisternia Mista Nikopol (07. - 09.07.2019) and second Public Forum

Public exhibitions and presentations of city administration and civic activist ideas and projects, to include a range of urban themed events and the presentation of the draft Integrated Urban Development Concept for Nikopol.



Public discussion on ecological way of living.

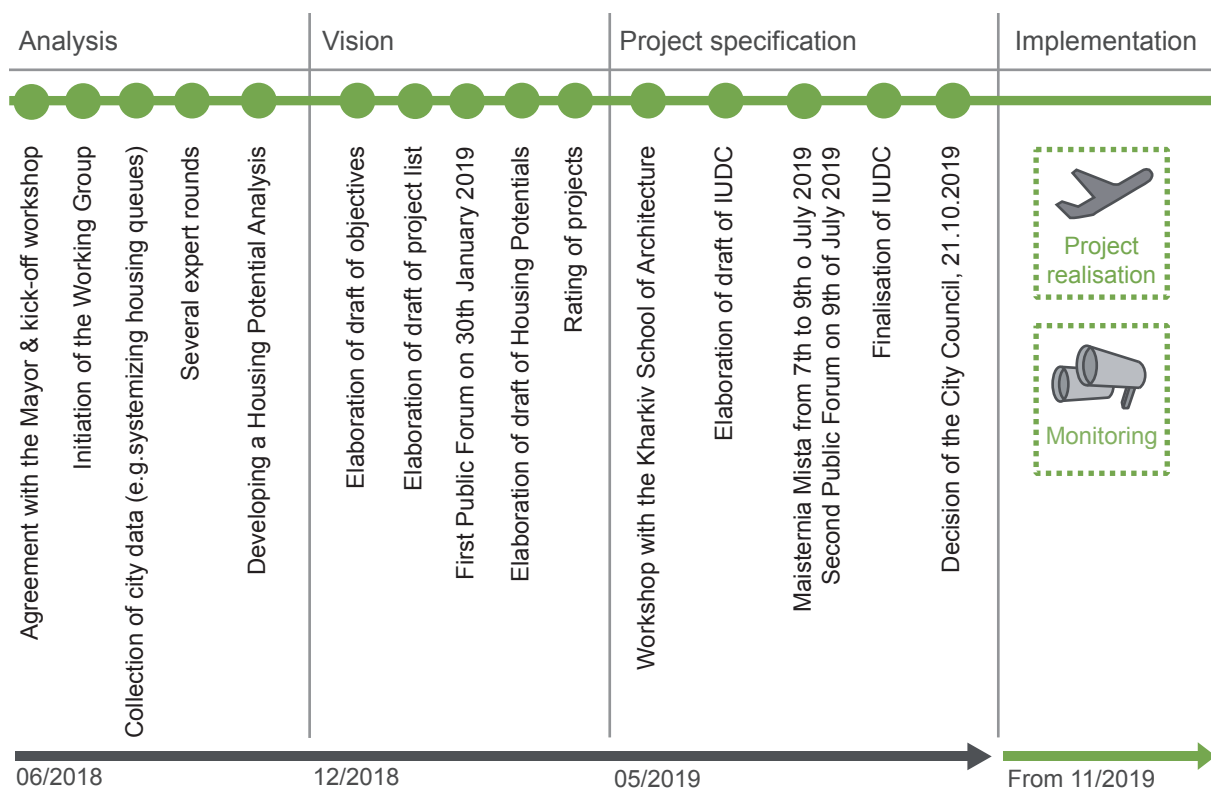


Opening of Maisternia Mista with organizers on 7th of July 2019



Film evening "This is my city".

10 / 2019: Decision of the City Council on formally adopting the IUDC for Nikopol.
From 11 / 2019: Realisation of the projects described in the IUDC.



Time-line of the development of the concept.

On Tuesday, the 9th of July, the second Public Forum on the Integrated Urban Development Concept for Nikopol was held at the Maisternia

The Nikopol Maisterina Mista was organized by three local NGOs and the city administration.

Its success in bringing so many citizens together and increasing their awareness of and involvement with the urban issues affecting their hometown has prompted the idea of mounting another Maisternia Mista in Nikopol next year.

Program of the Maisternia Mista (or Urban Workshop).



Discussing in front of the concept posters.



Logo of the Maisternia Mista Nikopol.



Opening of the Forum by Vice Mayor Olha Konyk.



"When I dream of Nikopol in 2035, I dream of ...".

2. EMBEDMENT OF THE CONCEPT



Several generations at a cultural event.

Demographic Development

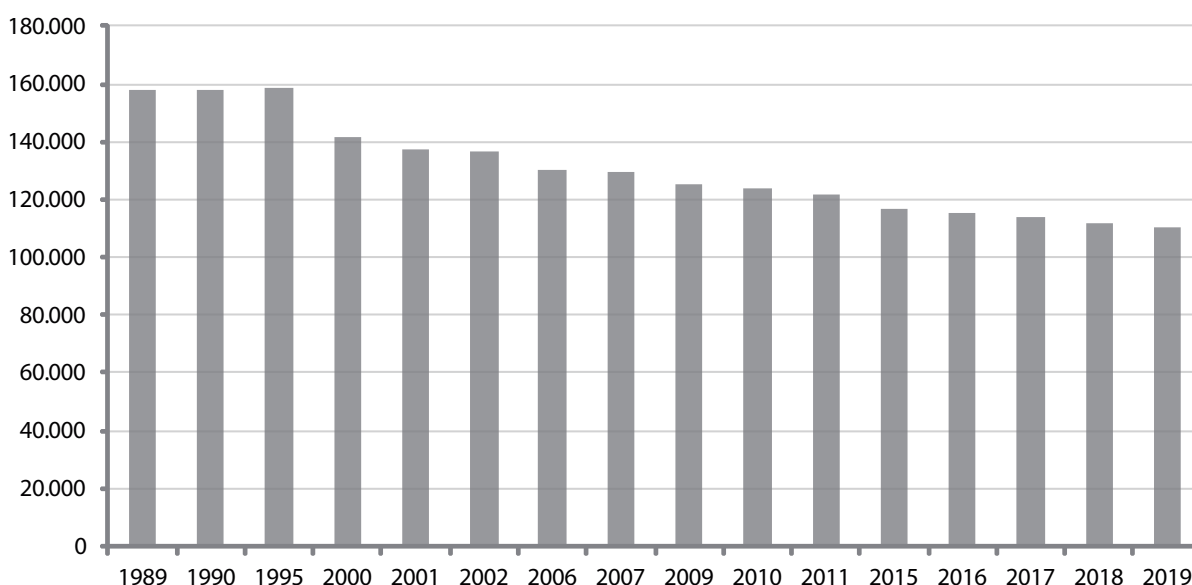
In terms of population, Nikopol is the fourth biggest city in the Dnipropetrovsk oblast as well as among the top 50 nationwide. The city is also a regional industrial and transportation centre, located on the Kakhovka reservoir. The population of Nikopol decreased from 157,608 in 1989 (census data) to an official estimate of 115,943 in 2017. This tendency of the city's population to decrease is similar to that in Ukraine as a whole: since 1993, when the population of the country reached a peak of 52,179,210 inhabitants, it has suffered a reduction to 44,831,135 inhabitants. In Nikopol, as of 2017, an estimated 51,555 males and 64,388 females reside in the city. 17,557 are 14 years of age or younger, 76,798 are between 15-64 years old and 21,588 are senior citizens of 65 years and older.

Projections estimate that by 2030, the population of Nikopol will decrease to 97,637 persons; that figure represents a reduction of 21% of today's population. Forecasts also estimate that the female population will be more affected by that decrease. Most notably, there will be a significant reduction in the number of available workers, especially those of young age, mainly due to low fertility rates in the past decades. The number of young people of working age (16 to 30 years) will decrease by 36% between 2011-2030. The reduced and aging workforce will likely affect the economic situation in the city. In 2011 the

median age for men and women was 44 and 36 years, and in 2030 it will be 41 years for men and 49 years for women. In comparison, the median age of the overall population in Ukraine in 2015 was 40.3 years. This reduction in the labour force is not a phenomena particular to Nikopol, as it follows the national tendency of Ukraine that has lost almost 4.5 million of the 24,710,571 labour force that it reached in 1994.

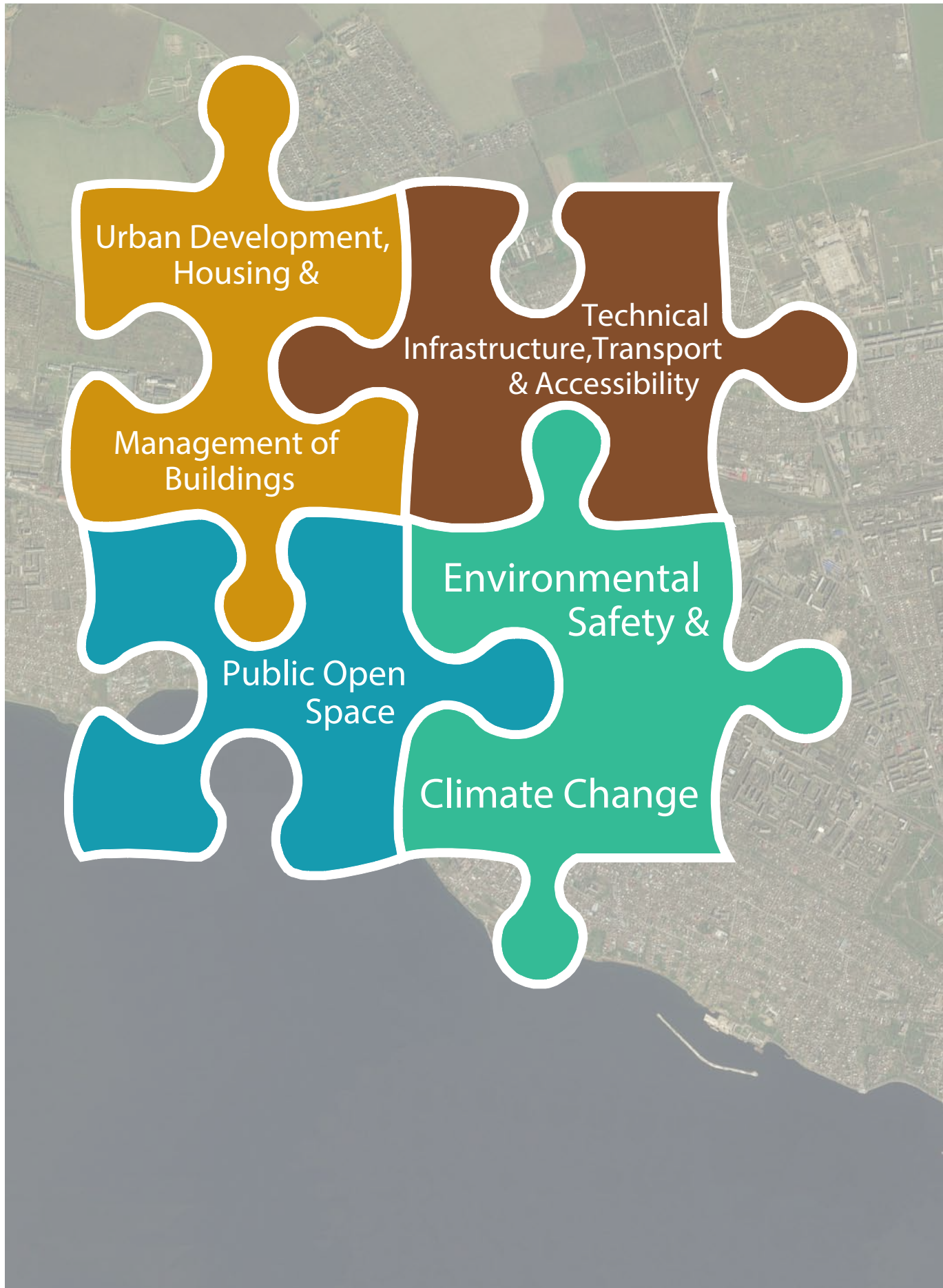
There is a significant difference between the average life expectancy of men (62.6 years) and women (73.1). In addition, a low fertility rate in the 1990s and early 2000s affects the structure of the population. Today there is a lack of young people under 30 years. Despite slightly increasing rates in the past 15 years, the proportion of persons of the age group < 15 years was 16.1% in 2017. The level of natural substitution has also not been reached because of net migration.

One of the main consequences of the estimated population decrease and the reduction of the number of people of working age will be the need of more productivity in order to maintain economic growth. The second consequence will be the challenges for urban infrastructure (which kind of infrastructure does Nikopol need?), public transport (what are the requirements for an accessible and attractive public transport?) and social security.



Nikopol's population from 1989 to 2019.

3. ANALYSIS





Local Economy &
Business, Tourism

Social Care
& Health

& Administration

Culture &

Sport & Education

Cultural Heritage

3. ANALYSIS



Potential housing for disadvantaged groups, Karmeliuka Street 4.

Urban Development

Until the 19th century, the built fabric of the areas occupied by present-day Nikopol was typified by small village structures adjacent to the original old town. It was not until the first half of the 20th century that the villages of Sulitska, Lapynska, Dovgalivka, Novo-Pavlivka were merged with the city of Nikopol. The establishment of industrial areas in the north of the city and the associated population growth also took place at that time.

The amalgamation of various adjacent municipalities during and after the 1990s has increased the overall territory of Nikopol, which now consists of a total of 50 km², 20.3 km² of which are residential districts and 13.9 km² are industrial facilities.

Today's cityscape is strongly characterized by built structures from the Soviet era and a variety of small-scale residential buildings (single-family houses). The historical buildings from the 18th and 19th centuries in Nikopol's original old town quarter are exceptions that stand out from the surrounding city. Many of these historical buildings have fallen into disrepair and require extensive renovation.

The city's central urban area surrounding the "80th Anniversary of Dnipropetrovsk Oblast Park" is bordered by three streets: Trubnykiv Avenue, Elektrometalurhiv Avenue and Pershotravneva Street. Nikopol Town Hall, the Museum of Local History, the central shopping mall, food stores, various financial and economic institutions, etc. are located here.

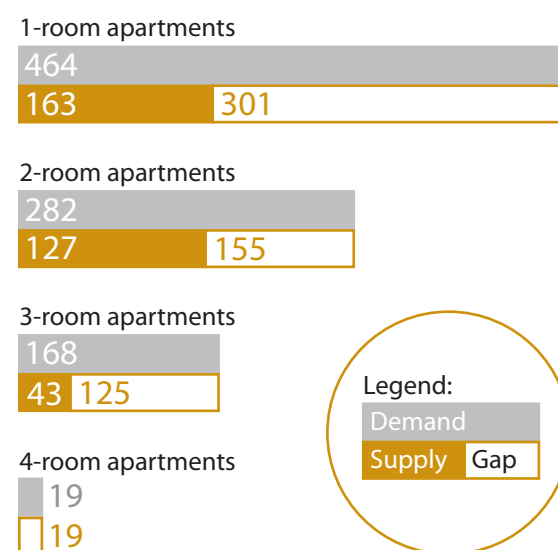
Housing

In Nikopol there are 786 apartment buildings. Of these, 350 are five story buildings, most of which are panel houses with yellowish finishing built in the central and southern part of the city in the 1970s and 1980s. In some districts, such as Crystal and Zhukovskogo, this building type provides 90-95% of all residential accommodation. At the beginning of the 1990s, some thirteen 9-storey buildings were constructed.

However, the existing housing is by no means sufficient to provide affordable housing,

especially for socially deprived groups. In October 2018, there were 933 applications for affordable apartments. There is however a total shortfall of 600 apartments, described in the table below by required number of rooms. This shows that, for example, there is a deficit of 301 one-room apartments for singles and 19 four-room apartments for families with children. A data bank of the demand for housing does not exist.

With the increased numbers of IDPs in Nikopol since the outbreak of war in Eastern Ukraine, the situation has become even worse. A total of 3,366 persons (in 2,192 families) are registered as IDPs in Nikopol; about 98% originate from Eastern Ukraine, and 2% fled from Crimea. Of these IDPs, only 182 have applied for accommodation, and they have been provided with affordable housing: 176 IDPs now live in the modular settlement and another 6 live in a dormitory located at Lapinskaya, 49.



Demanded, supplied and missing apartments.

Management of Buildings

98% of the 786 apartment buildings in Nikopol are in private ownership. Those that are housing cooperatives (583 buildings) solve the problems of building maintenance by residents' agreement. But unfortunately there are currently no available training programmes specialising in apartment building management.

SWOT Analysis Urban Development, Housing & Management of Buildings

Strengths
Urban development
The city has potential for a waterfront development in addition to existing beaches and restaurants, as it borders on the Kakhovka reservoir in the east and south
The city has a river port that can potentially be used for touristic activities and serve as a mode for public transport
Nikopol is listed as a historical city in the list of historical settlements of Ukraine
Housing
Compact housing development within the inner city
Availability of existing (empty) buildings, both private and public, that can be reconstructed or refurbished for housing - also for socially disadvantaged groups
There is affordable housing on the private/secondary market
Inhabitants participate in house management
Most IDPs living in the container settlement intend to stay in Nikopol
Management of Buildings
98% of apartment houses are private property. Those that are housing cooperatives solve the problems of proper maintenance of their houses at general meetings

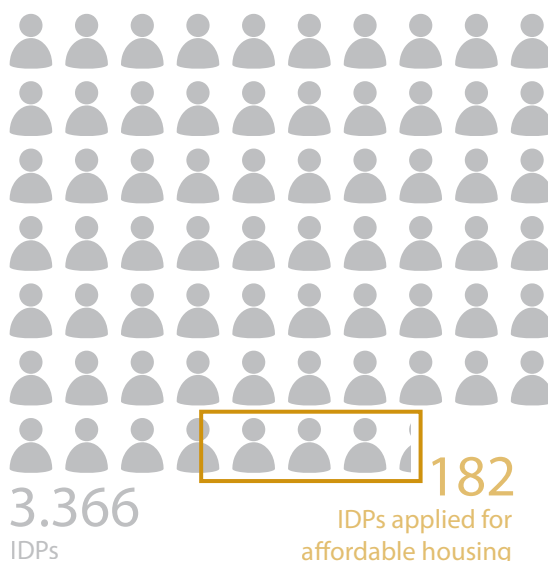
Weaknesses
General
The overall number of inhabitants decreased in the past decades
Housing
Outdated housing stock: many of the (empty) privately and publicly owned homes need to be refurbished since they are deteriorated or are in poor technical conditions
Many publicly owned buildings are unused and deteriorate
There is no overview of empty flats in the city
There is a lack of housing reserves that could be used immediately for social purposes
The need for public housing exceeds the offer. There is no adequate supply of permanent housing for disadvantaged groups including IDPs
The lifetime of container settlements is limited
Lack of financial resources in the municipal budget to refurbish houses and municipally owned dormitories
Lack of demarcations for land of residential buildings

Opportunities
Urban development
Nikopol's water resources at the reservoir hold potential to be further developed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public/open spaces (beaches and picnic areas) Development of water sports facilities and complexes
Historical buildings, especially in the old town, could be restored to revitalize the neighbourhood and to increase Nikopol's attractiveness for residents and visitors
Housing
Refurbishing of the badly repaired and dilapidated houses could alleviate the need for housing and increase the quality of life of the residents
Management of Buildings
Residents and maintenance companies can be motivated to enhance common areas and to initiate energy efficient rehabilitation by informing them on energy management systems and good practices to enhance common areas

Threats
Housing
Possibility of rapid deterioration of the existing housing stock because of lack of maintenance and repair
Uncertain situation in the east of the country and possibility of conflict escalation might lead to increasing number of IDPs and housing needs
The number of people who need to improve their housing conditions constantly grows as no maintenance is ensured
Management of Buildings
Lack of training for experts in management of residential buildings leads to bad management and decay of buildings

Needs for Action

Needs for Action
Urban development
Improving and strengthening district development/ quarter centres
Better utilization of underutilised buildings and sites
Housing
Elaboration of integrated concept for housing for disadvantaged groups
Elaboration of a database for the demand of housing (housing queue)
Provision of adequate supply of permanent housing for IDPs and all other disadvantaged groups by rehabilitation/completion of suitable existing buildings and / or construction of new housing
Introduction of a program of interest-free and long-term loans for IDPs, ATO veterans and other groups of the population for the purchases of housing and business development. This could supplement efforts to construct buildings (as the price of real estate in the secondary housing market is much less than the cost of building new housing)
Development of national and local programs of preferential credit financing for housing purchase
Development of demarcations for sites of residential buildings and amendment of Nikopol urban improvement rules
Development and approval of Nikopol sanitation scheme to ensure a feasible and coordinated maintenance of urban sanitation infrastructure
Reconstruction of former outpatient departments/ building as housing for young specialists to increase the attractiveness of Nikopol for potential labor force
Creation of a fictitious inheritance fund for temporary housing residence of people to be resettled from dilapidated houses



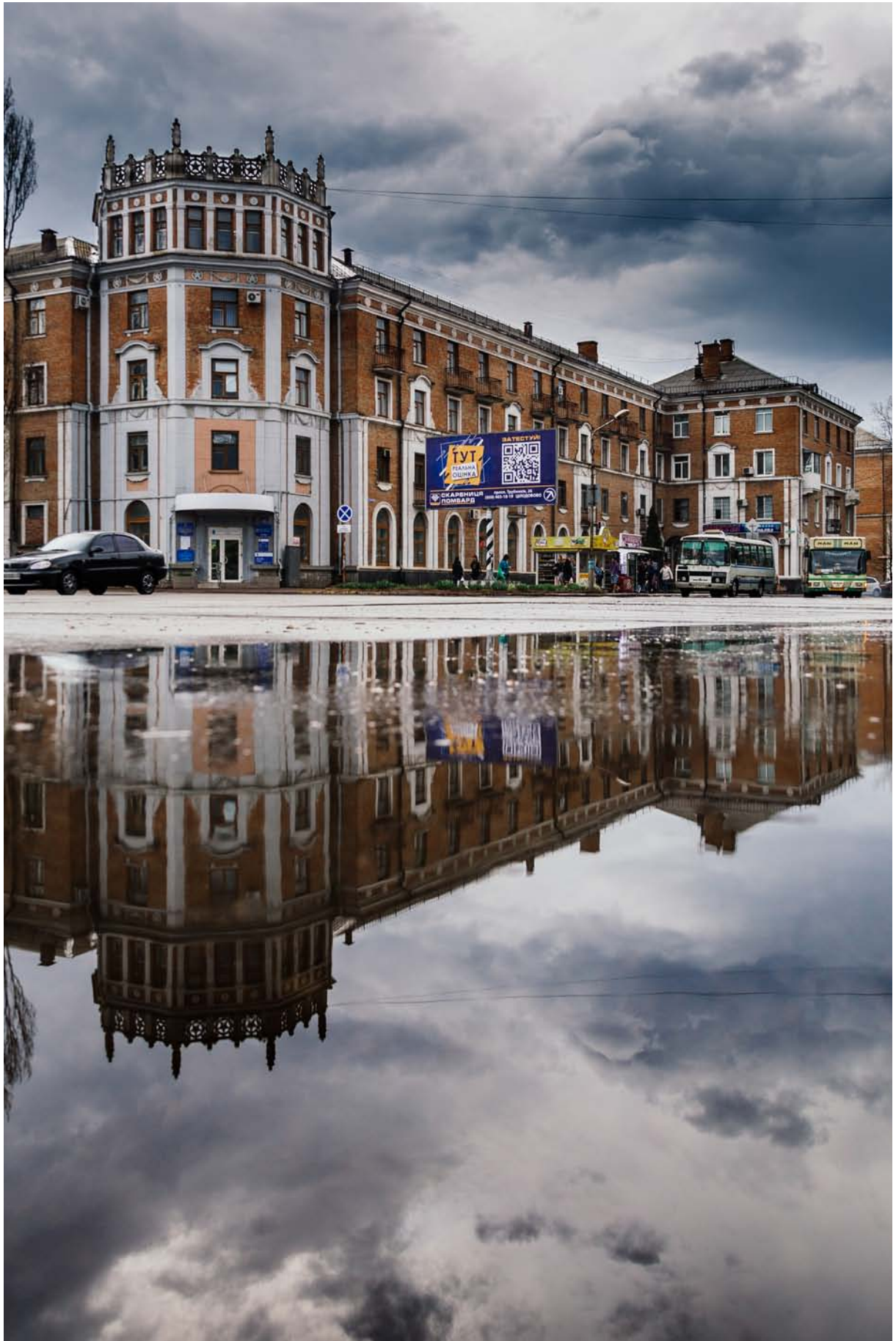
182 of 3.366 IDPs applied for affordable housing.



Potential housing, Kniazha Street 103.



Around 200 people live in the modular settlement.



Due to the lack of drainage, many streets in Nikopol become flooded after rain.

Technical Infrastructure

The technical infrastructure in Nikopol, especially the water supply system as well as the outdoor lighting does not conform to the current standards. Also the drainage system is in a poor condition and the need for modernization is high. Currently approximately 60% of municipal roads are not equipped with a drainage system: this corresponds to 106 km of the 150 km of municipal roads. But the city administration is aware of this challenge and is working to improve the situation.

To coordinate investments and projects, a programme, "The Development of the Communal Utilities of the City of Nikopol for 2017-2019" was developed.

The total city budget for the management of public works, infrastructure and communal services for 2019 amounts to 110 million UAH. This includes 10 million UAH for the reconstruction / repair of roads, and 8 million UAH for the renovation of residential buildings.

Although the regional solid waste management policy, particularly regarding sorting, is very weak, it should be noted that the City of Nikopol began to implement a waste sorting strategy in 2018.

Transport

The local transport and mobility in Nikopol is strongly dominated by motorized transport. This means on the one hand motorized individual transport (cars, trucks, motorbikes, mopeds) and on the other hand the motorized privately owned bus system - up to now there is no municipally owned public bus system in Nikopol.

The central national road (N23) leads directly through the city, causing heavy traffic by trucks, and is in a bad condition. A bypass road could help to reduce the heavy traffic in the inner city.

The busses serving transport routes belong to private companies that are selected by tender for 5 years. There are currently 19 bus routes with 85 busses that connect Nikopol's districts on a public road network of about 66 km length. About 530 people use each bus per day on average. The conditions for bicycle traffic and pedestrians are quite poor. The construction of bicycle paths in the centre has started since July 2019: along the Trubnikov Avenue between the department store and the Independence Square.

Accessibility

People with disabilities or special needs, such as people in wheelchairs, blind or elderly people or people with pushchairs are in Nikopol constantly dependent on the help of others for daily tasks.

Footpaths in Nikopol pose challenges. Numerous bumps and barriers such as potholes and high curbs make self-sufficient mobility, especially on longer distances, almost impossible for these people. The lack of drainage system in most of the roads and the resulting flooding of footpaths and crossings after heavy rainfall limits accessibility as well. Moreover access to the privately owned bus transport system is limited for people with restricted mobility: only 15 of the 85 busses currently in use have ramps for people with impairments although some 57 of these vehicles have external audio signals to assist the visually impaired. Among current proposals, there are those for the installation of three public toilets within Nikopol (at the shopping centre near the plane monument; at the T34 tank on Independence Square; and in the old town quarter on the square near the medical university), but accessibility for mobility restricted people has unfortunately not been taken into account. (Although in public and private buildings, such as banks and supermarkets, owners have gradually started to install ramps for barrier-free access).

Nevertheless, the city of Nikopol has realized the need to ensure accessibility for all, and is working on this issue. Since 2013, a special ordinance has been in place called "Rules for the Improvement of the Territory of the City of Nikopol", which was approved by the decision of the City Council № 3-31 / V, and which documents local accessibility requirements. In the city centre (at Trubnikyv Ave. and Pershotravneva St.), the municipality is improving access for wheelchair on sidewalks.

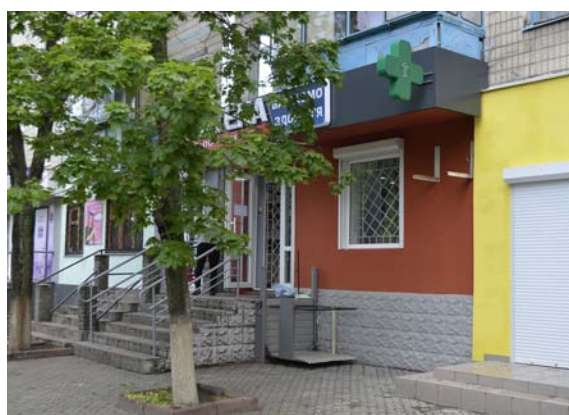
In addition the Executive Committee of the City Council of Nikopol has established a sub-committee to ensure accessibility for persons with disabilities to social and transport facilities. Sub-committee meetings address urgent issues of concern for low-mobility groups: ensuring access to social and transport infrastructure, as mentioned; the implementation of projects to reconstruct existing and build new facilities to meet requirements for inclusivity; the installation of ramps in housing for people with disabilities; and so on.

3.2 Technical Infrastructure, Transport and Accessibility

SWOT Analysis Technical Infrastructure, Transport and Accessibility

Strengths
Technical Infrastructure
General city strategy and infrastructure investment plan and a program of the development of housing and communal services is available on the city website
Developed systems of electricity, gas and water supply
The implementation of the strategy of separate waste collection started
Transport
(Privately operated) Public transport connects different districts of the city
Accessibility
An increasing number of buses are equipped with ramps, sound signals and GPS tracking
Public and private buildings, e.g. banks and supermarkets, gradually install ramps
The installation of sound beacons and traffic lights
The gradual reconstruction of sidewalks, taking inclusivity into account
Consideration of the proposals and comments of the accessibility committee during adjustment or planning of sites or landscaping

Opportunities
Transport
Nikopol has potential to be a city for cyclists and pedestrians, because the roads are wide enough to allow for bicycle tracks
A bypass road (N23) could reduce heavy traffic through the city



In many cases, accessibility for all is limited.

Weaknesses
General
Undefined allocation of oblast resources makes financial planning for Nikopol difficult
Technical Infrastructure
Weak oblast strategy on waste management, including waste sorting, affects the waste management in Nikopol, too
Outdated systems of public outdoor lighting, water supply and drainage
High need for modernization of sewage systems: 60% of municipal roads do not have drainage; only 44 km of 150 km municipal roads have drainage systems
Transport
A central national road (N23) leads directly through the city, causing heavy traffic by trucks
The Road Safety Commission acts only when there is an immediate need, no management plan exists (e.g. currently there are 1400 missing road signs)
Lack of special vehicles for transporting people with restricted mobility
Water transport is poorly developed
Accessibility
Not all public buildings are accessible for people with disabilities

Threats
Technical Infrastructure
Low financial resources in municipality to fund cost-intensive infrastructure
Transport
Weak position in communications with higher levels of government due to missing strategy and prioritization
Accessibility
Limited accessibility to public offices and cultural institutions excludes people with disabilities as well as people with limited mobility from public life



Nikopol train station.

Needs for Action

Needs for Action
Technical Infrastructure
Modernization of water supply network and wastewater disposal system
Continued implementation of the separate waste collection strategy
Analysis of sorted waste as recyclable materials that will provide the basis for a decision about the necessity to construct a waste recycling plant
Transport
Reduction of heavy transit traffic (finalization of ring road)
Reconstruction of roads (esp. sewage system/ drainage)
Improving conditions for bicycle and pedestrian traffic
Accessibility
Improving the the quality of life of disabled persons through better accessibility to institutions and services



Nikopol's inhabitants in comparison to registered vehicles.



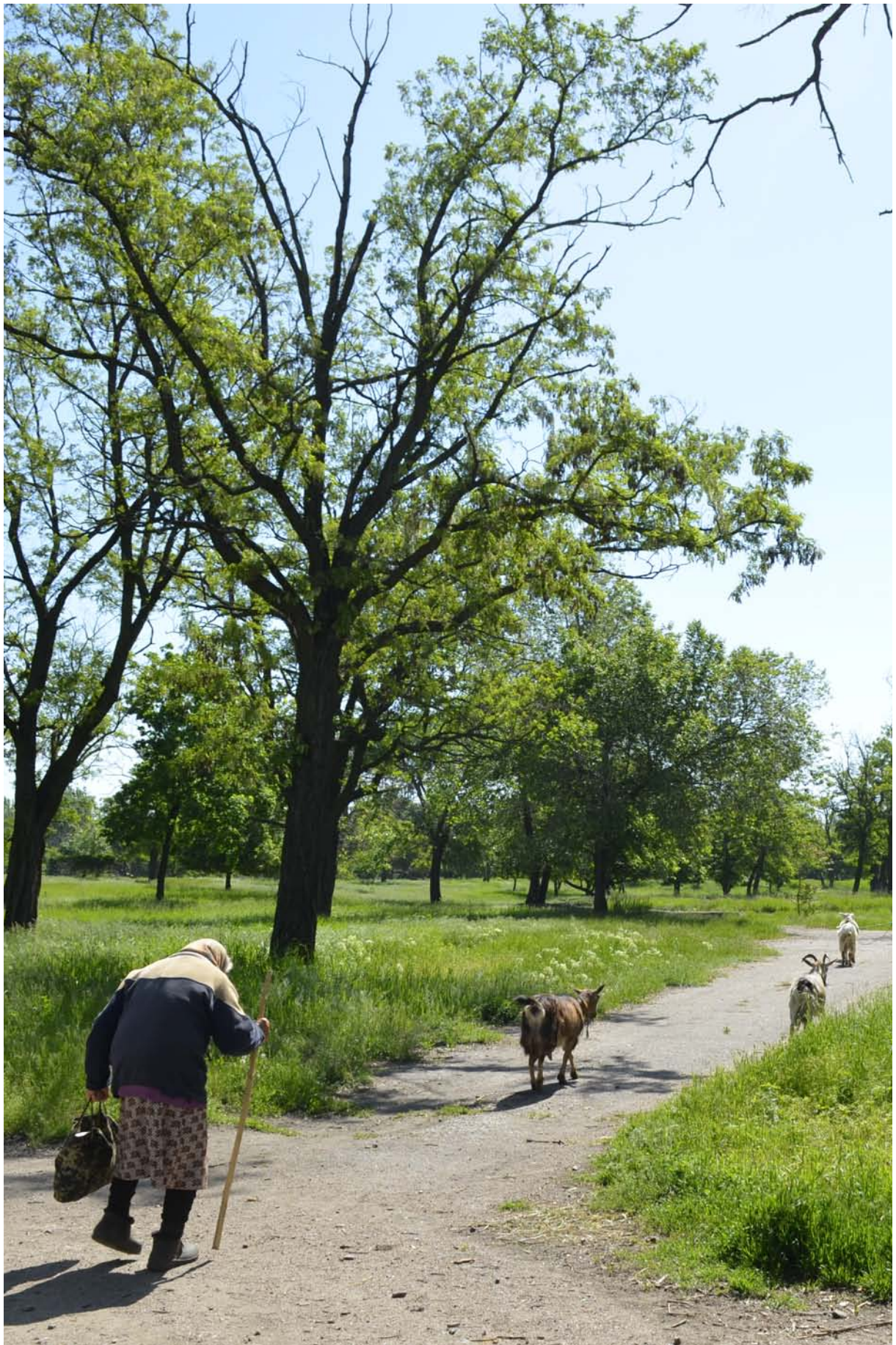
Tripping hazards on Nikopol's sidewalks.



Refurbishment of N23 - without a drainage system.



The national road N23 leads directly through the inner city of Nikopol.



Peremohy Park.

Public Open Space

Nikopol was not designed or laid out as a “green city”. It has however, many public open spaces designed and used as public amenities. In addition to sizable public parks (see map), there are tree lined avenues with wide central reservations planted with grass and trees, with walkways and benches; there are small pocket parks, often related to apartment block estates; and there are tree-planted roadside margins equipped with street furniture on building frontages. All are oases of shade, respite and outdoor leisure activities.

They are not however evenly distributed across the city, nor do they meet the Ukrainian government standard of 12m² of green open space per person. The total area of green space in the city is 79.8 ha, which is insufficient. The City Master Plan envisages that the 107.4 ha deficit in public green space will be overcome by 2036. An additional 127.7 hectares of land is to be designated for this and other purposes. After the implementation of the objectives of the Master Plan, the green area available in the city will be 207.5 ha, or 16.0 m² per inhabitant.

Although civil society activists, NGOs and municipal programmes are helping with the upkeep of these public open spaces, there is a lack of expertise, particularly in the field of arboriculture (the cultivation, including the pruning of trees and shrubs). Many of the publicly accessible green spaces outside the downtown areas are amply planted but unmaintained, restricting their function to all but the most informal uses.

There are also a number of publicly owned open spaces that cannot currently be thought of as amenities in the sense of places where people meet for relaxation and recreation. They are instead sometimes large, ceremonial or commemorative areas. They are usually paved over, often with a monument to a cultural, political or military figure or event. Examples include Nezalezhnosti Square and the plaza in front of the Nikopol City Council. These, and the sometimes over-wide roads, street junctions and roundabouts, for example at Pershotravneva Street and Elektrometalurhiv Street, are exposed to summer heat and winter winds. They could be adapted for better use.

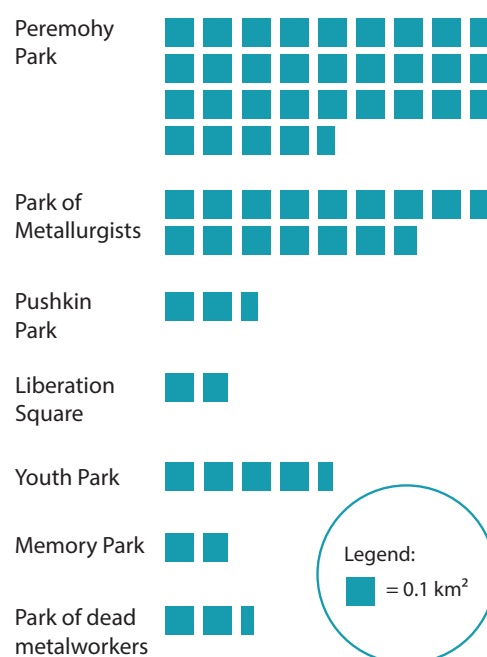
Nikopol's main public space asset is the Kakhovka Reservoir, the frontage to which forms

the 23km long southern edge of the city. The potentials of the reservoir and this frontage in terms of public facility and amenity are currently underexploited.

The popular City Beach stretches intermittently for about 1km between the Yacht Club and the boat jetties on the western side of the city's southernmost point. There are few if any other public accesses to the water other than at small sandy or muddy (probably unofficial) gaps in the rock-lined water's edge elsewhere along the coast.

A coastal road, Zaporiz'ka Street, runs parallel to the historical old city quarter and then stretches on past the WWII victory monument and Pushkina Park, through what is in effect a public promenade for 4km along the city's eastern water edge, where there are a few makeshift fishing platforms.

Aside from the areas around the city beach and the promenade on Zaporiz'ka Street, the reservoir is underused as a public space resource. There are several reasons for this, not least pollution and contamination, in particular from the nuclear power station at Enerhoda. If the city is to extend its amenities and its identity beyond that of a ferro-alloy manufacturing centre, more attention needs to be given to the role of public space as a vital component of urban life quality.



Public Open Spaces in Nikopol.

3.3 Public Open Space

SWOT Analysis Public Open Space

Strengths

Public Open Space

Large green areas are available in the city

There is strong advocacy to preserve the green areas: NGOs plant trees, the municipal "Ecofund" is used to buy new trees and to maintain them. Many civil society activists try to improve the environment

Implementation of the local program "Ecology 2018-2022" aiming at fostering air purification, dust filters, pipe factories renewing ovens, water purification

Since 01.06.2019 the City of Nikopol set up a municipal company for park maintenance.

Opportunities

Public Open Space

Enhancing the green areas more evenly throughout the city to create attractive neighbourhoods for current residents

Developing and approving green area maintenance regulations to create an attractive green environment in the city

Weaknesses

Public Open Space

The green areas are not equally distributed on the city's territory and do not meet the standard of 12m² per person

Lack of specialized enterprises for maintaining green areas

Industrial waste and air pollution is very high and a health threat to inhabitants

The water in the reservoir is contaminated

Threats

Public Open Space

Lack of maintenance of green areas and parks decreases the quality of life in the city, exacerbates outward migration and discourages tourism



Overview of public open spaces in Nikopol.

Needs for Action

Needs for Action

Public Open Space

Reconstruction and improvement of parks (jointly with civil society activists and exchange of experiences with other Ukrainian cities)



Liberation Memorial at Kakhovka Reservoir.



Green roundabout on Elektrometalurhiv Street.



Tree lined avenue.



Plaza in front of the Nikopol City Council.



Zaporizhzhia Nuclear Power Plant at Enerhodar.

Environmental Safety and Climate Change

Nikopol is at risk from a number of environmental hazards.

The city is located 10km from the Zaporizhia Nuclear Power Plant at Enerhodar, and is under severe environmental threat in the case of a nuclear accident or terrorist attack; but it is also regularly exposed to contaminated discharges from the power station into the Kakhovka reservoir. The city administration has however no official means to influence the power station's activities and decisions. Also at Enerhodar is the Zaporizhia Coal Powered Thermal Power Station, built in the 1970s, which is also a source of air and water pollution.

The city's large-scale metallurgical industries emit significant amounts of pollutants into the air and contaminants into the water table and the reservoir.

Malfunctioning grout curtains and pumping stations cause groundwater to rise to critical levels, damaging building foundations and bringing about local flooding.

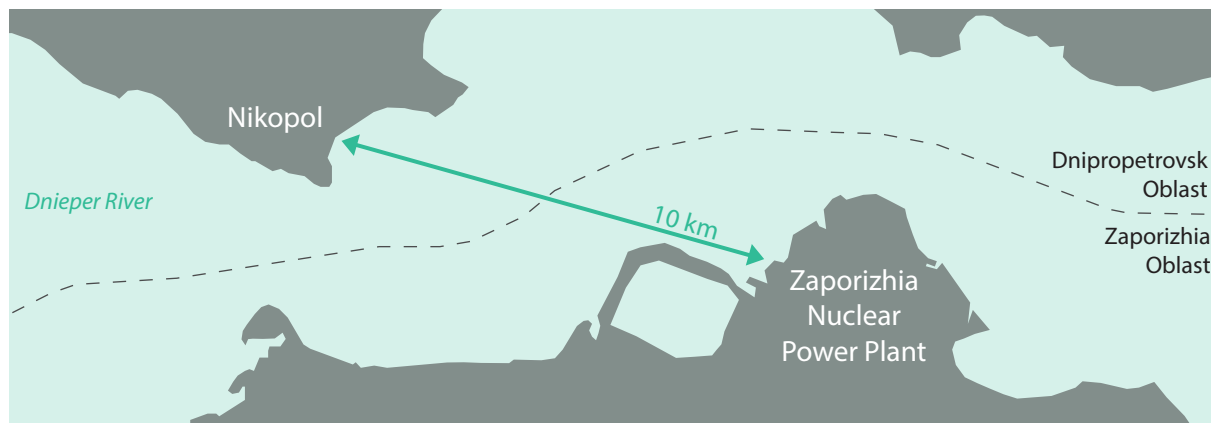
Inadequate solid waste management and sewage treatment facilities are ongoing health hazards.

And not least are the dangers posed by climate change. Predictions are that unless mitigation and adaptation measures are taken, Nikopol will, by 2071-2100, be in a region subject to temperature rise that could cause, among other things, desertification, loss of fauna and flora, water deficit and soil erosion.

In spite of these problems, the city's environment does benefit from an adequate provision of green open spaces in private gardens, allotments, public parks, green "pocket" spaces and tree-lined avenues, even if those spaces are not evenly distributed across the town, and those in the public domain do not meet the Ukrainian government standard of 12m² of green open space per person.

In addition, some precautionary measures have been taken to help overcome the hazards and deficiencies described above: a number of interventions have been made under the city's "Ecology 2018-2022" programme, including fitting pollutant filters and updated equipment in metallurgical plants; an air quality monitor is installed in the town hall, and more are planned for various locations across the city; early warning detection systems have been set up. These and other similar measures are welcome, but they are not enough to cope with the current and potential risks to the environment, especially from large scale local industries and the nearby power stations.

But perhaps the most critical environmental safety concern for Nikopol (and Nikopol is not alone in this) is the lack of preparation for the potential impacts of climate change. The city joined the Covenant of Mayors for Climate & Energy in 2015, but as yet there has been no analysis made of climate change impacts, no strategy developed for climate change adaptation or mitigation, and no projects submitted or implemented within the framework of the covenant.



Nikopol is located 10km from the Zaporizhia Nuclear Power Plant.

3.4 Environmental Safety and Climate Change

SWOT Analysis Environmental Safety and Climate Change

Strengths
Environmental Safety
Availability of early warning detection systems at chemically hazardous objects
High professional level and big practical experience of local firefighting service
Climate Change
Nikopol joined the Covenant of Mayors for Climate & Energy in 2015
Small-scale bottom-up approaches that deal with sustainability, urban green and environment-friendly development (e.g. Eco Vista)

Weaknesses
Environmental Safety
Lack of a modern emergency broadcast system, also for people with hearing or vision impairment
Only 1 municipal fire station available & 2 fire stations belonging to pipe factories. Therefore, insufficient number of fire departments according to the standards (2 more are needed)
The public is not sufficiently aware of dangers from health threats, also there is a low level of social safety and a low level of community trust in law enforcement agencies
A large number of inhabitants prone to deviant behavior
Climate Change
There is no analysis of climate change impacts in the city and subsequently no strategy for climate change adaptation or mitigation
No projects have been submitted or implemented in the framework of the Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy, currently only monitoring
Buildings in several streets in the district of Novopavlivka are flooded by groundwater

Opportunities
Environmental Safety
Acknowledging the threat to inhabitants by allocating a subsidy to compensate for living in the control area of Zaporizhzhia Nuclear Power Station (in accordance with the Law of Ukraine "On Nuclear Energy Use and Radiation Safety")
Creating a safer environment in the city that provides new jobs for local specialists as well as IDPs, e.g. by involving IDPs with professional skills in the firefighting activities
Climate Change
Monitoring emissions through installing an air monitoring system and taking measures to reduce health threats to citizens

Threats
Environmental Safety
Proximity to Zaporizhzhia Nuclear Power Station poses a constant threat to the safety of the inhabitants
Continuous operation of Zaporizhzhia Nuclear Power Station reactors beyond design life
Proximity to Zaporizhzhia Nuclear Power Station, which in case of emergency or military operation can lead to a man-made disaster
Out of date and unreliable dilapidated fire water supply system
Climate Change
Ignoring the potentially negative impacts of climate change (e.g. increased flooding, forest fires, health problems) could result in inadequate climate mitigating infrastructure investments

Needs for Action

Needs for Action
Environmental Safety
Initiating education campaigns and trainings in the field of separate municipal solid waste collection in schools and in neighborhoods
Installation of equipment and filters and treatment facilities for industrial waste
Passing regulations that require higher environmental and health standards
Lobbying to develop a regional and state program on purification of Kakhovka Reservoir and restoring it with fish
Improving interaction between the authorities and community in information, awareness raising, and collaboration

Needs for Action
Formation of local firefighting units (including IDPs with professional skills)
Improving the fire protection system by building two more fire stations
Climate Change
Conducting an analysis of potential threats due to climate change, and taking urban development measures accordingly (by, e.g., identifying areas prone to flooding resulting from increased rainfall)



Impacts of climate change

- Forest fires
- Risk of floods
- Losses of biodiversity
- Shorter winters with less snow cover and higher temperatures
- Invasion of Asian tiger mosquito

- Sea and coastal areas: increase of sea level, salinization of coastal areas, deficit of safe drinking water, reduction of quality and diversity of fisheries
- Urban areas and cities facing heatwaves, infection outbreaks, air and water pollution, fresh water scarcity
- Desertification, soil erosion and degradation, water deficit
- Favoured conditions for cultivation crops, though losses due to intensive droughts and extreme events could reach 40-60%

Predicted change in annual river flow

- Increasing / no change / decreasing

Impacts of climate change in Ukraine.



Typical local supply infrastructure.

Local Economy & Business

Since the discovery and subsequent mining of a rich deposit of manganese near the town in the late 19th century, the economic activity in Nikopol has been largely dependent on metallurgy.

Currently, the economically active entities in the city can be divided into three basic categories: large industrial enterprises (3) and medium-sized companies (12) producing metallurgical products and finished metal products, such as ferroalloys, steel tubes, cranes, and agricultural machinery; small and medium sized enterprises (1,037), producing foodstuffs, building materials, furniture, textiles, etc.; and non-profit organizations (1,233), such as municipal enterprises, civil society institutions, housing associations, charities, religious organizations, etc.

Of these, the large metallurgical concerns dominate, employing 27% (13,400 people) of the city's workforce. The metallurgical plants are located on two sites, one in a north western part of the main city itself, and the other in an even larger industrial area to the north of the main city: together they occupy 13.5km², or about 23% of the city's total territory. According to the Budget Code of Ukraine, income taxpayers are transferred to the state budget, therefore the city budget does not include such taxes, and has no information about the financial status of these enterprises in terms of profit or loss.

Although there are measures and proposals to improve the efficiency and environmental safety of the industrial plants and facilities, they are not the most modern. This, in addition to the ownership aspect and the global uncertainties of metallurgical markets, points to the necessity for economic diversification and the (further) development of small and medium sized enterprises.

With regard to the city budget the city receives little or no income from the large metallurgical industries within its boundaries. It does however raise various revenues from small and medium sized enterprises, legal entities, real estate owners, etc., and these amounted to 27.7% of its total revenues of ca. 575 million UAH (ca. 21 million USD) in 2018.

Tourism

Measures to improve economic diversification might be in the exploitation of the city's tourism potential. Currently, tourism in Nikopol is underdeveloped, although the city has several features to attract and interest visitors: its location is significant in the history of Ukrainian Cossacks; it has a 23km long mostly accessible coastline to the vast Kakhovka Reservoir on the Dnieper River; it has an historical old town centre adjacent to the reservoir frontage, and so on.

It is however not best connected for international or national tourists. The nearest airport is at Zaporizhzhya, two hours by road or rail from the city; from Kyiv, for example, it takes between 9 and 11 hours by road or rail; or from Odesa, 8 hours by road or 16 hours by night train. Connections within and around the city are less demanding: there are local privately run bus services, a twice daily car ferry to Kamianka Dniprovska 7km away in the Zaporizhzhia Oblast on the opposite bank of the reservoir, and so on.

The city's current hospitality industry lists 8 hotels and guesthouses, and 31 cafes, restaurants and fast food outlets: perhaps adequate for local use, but not sufficient to support full-scale tourism. In the first quarter of 2019, 23 foreign visitors came to the city. During the same period, some 17,782 Ukrainian commuters, visitors or tourists crossed the city limits. Nor are the current environmental conditions conducive to attracting tourists, particularly the pollution from local industries and contamination in the reservoir from metallurgical processes and from the Zaporizhzhia Nuclear Power Station 10km away on the opposite bank of the reservoir.

Administration

The city of Nikopol has 5,777 employees, of which 258 work in the city administration, and the rest work in schools, kindergartens, hospitals, cultural institutions etc. Challenges to be met include shortfalls in capacity and qualified personnel; shortages of modern equipment and techniques; and a lack of transparency, accountability and inter-departmental coordination: all of which results in inefficiency of work and service provision.

3.5 Local Economy & Business, Tourism and Administration

SWOT Analysis Local Economy & Business, Tourism and Administration

Strengths
Local Economy & Business
Favourable location with the national highway N23 and the river port on the Dnieper
An industrial area in the north of the city is home to 12 enterprises that provide jobs for more than 13,000 people
Increase in trade volume and online service provision in 2017-2018
Operation of the Centre for Administrative Services (CAS) providing 123 municipal services
Large industrial enterprises are interested to upgrading their equipment
There are special support and training programmes for the economic integration of IDP and ATO (e.g. the Turbota programme)
Good prerequisites for SMBs / employees (e.g. reduced taxes for newly registered small businesses, consumer staples products & services)
Tourism
Location of historical Cossack military and administrative centres or "siches"

Weaknesses
Local Economy & Business
Insufficient diversification of the local economy (the existing focus is on large industries)
Low salaries and lack of social responsibility by businesses, which contribute to the outward migration of skilled personnel
Lack of skilled personnel; low purchasing power; low level of business innovation in small and medium businesses
High energy consumption in industrial plants
Many unused buildings that were previously used for production
No approach to providing temporary facilities for businesses
Low level of inter-company cooperation
Tourism
Tourism is not developed
Administration
No clear land lease rating system
Lack of available qualified personnel

Opportunities
Local Economy & Business
Empowering NGOs that support and protect entrepreneurship through training or other guidance
Introduction of energy efficiency technologies at city enterprises
Development of interstate and international social, economic and cultural relations
Organizing and supporting public activities engaging small businesses
Introduction of a comprehensive modern information management system for entrepreneurship within the municipal administration
Quality Improvement of CAS activities Tax and fee reduction to provide incentives for local businesses
Attraction of young specialists providing them with benefits funded from the city budget (e.g. subsidized housing)
Involvement of IDPs with professional skills in construction works
Tourism
Attracting local, national and private investments for the creation of large touristic objects (e.g. "Myktyns'ka Zaporoz'ka Sich")

Threats
General
Location within the control area of Zaporizhzhia Nuclear Power Station (10km distance), the largest nuclear power plant in Europe
Unstable social and political situation in the country: Financial uncertainty and price volatility, inflation
Local Economy & Business
Lack of stability and changes in the legislative and regulatory framework for local businesses, including the economic activity of vulnerable groups
Lack of stability in the energy market
Ineffective regulatory enforcement
Complicated business development loan system, undeveloped system of micro-crediting by non-bank financial institutions
Shadow businesses that avoid taxation and lead to a loss of municipal revenues
Inertia regarding the use of free production & other space

Needs for Action

Needs for Action
General
Transparent, accountable, efficient and effective implementation of the local administration's work/ services and of law enforcement agencies
Conducting active investment policies (e.g. government regulation or law that encourages investment in the local economy; developing clearly defined investment goals; outlining necessary controls; applying and promoting an adequate governance framework that encourages transparency and reliability)
Providing financial assistance through the local budget for participation of local businesses in nationwide trade fairs
Local Economy & Business
Introduction of new mechanisms to support small and medium-sized business (e.g. training of trainers, consultancy, legal and text advice, network building, partial loan/interest compensation)
Creation of spaces for local businesses (business incubators), e.g. reusing unused buildings for co-working or incubator space for (new) businesses. Ensuring organizers and providers among NGOs, public institutions, etc. are chosen on a competitive basis
Introduction of a news information system for city inhabitants using an automated mail service

Needs for Action
Introduction of a transparent rating system for land leasing, as the local businesses require a clear tax rating system
Introduction of a new communication format at the regional level to share experiences among entrepreneurs
Development of mechanisms and regulatory approvals for temporary facilities (kiosks, etc.)
Development of an easy-to-use job search web-site for Nikopol and the region
Strengthening the position of vulnerable social groups by developing a social enterprise model
Activating the local potential by developing creative industries at abandoned and underutilized locations
Tourism
Elaborating a tourism development strategy
Improving existing tourist infrastructure
Implementing a programme for a tourist water and overland route from and to Zaporizhzhia - Khortyt-sia island – Nikopol – and the village of Kapulivka
Reconstruction and improvement of the area along the banks of the reservoir
Attracting large city enterprises as sponsors
Administration
Transparent rating system for land leasing should be introduced



employees at...

25.360

5.823 City of Nikopol

836 Communal companies

987 Dnipropetrovsk Oblast

4.338 Small businesses

13.376 Big enterprises

Employees in Nikopol at their employers.



Kakhovka Reservoir as potential tourist attraction.



Nikopol city administration.



Playground in Nikopol.

Social Care

The city of Nikopol is home to a large number of socially vulnerable citizens. According to statistics for 2018, about 40% of Nikopol's citizens are registered at the city's Social Policy Department as socially unprotected. Of these almost 45,000 people, about 28,000 are unable to pay monthly for public utilities, about 10,000 receive social assistance for the maintenance of children, and about 7,000 are in special categories, such as ATO veterans and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs). Out of a total of 3,370 IDPs, 15 receive housing subsidies and 416 receive monthly IDP targeted assistance to cover living expenses, including for housing and communal services.

There are also municipal programmes, which provide monthly financial support to the bereaved of deceased soldiers and people in need. In addition, eligible residents are entitled to receive medical and psychological support in a rehabilitation centre.

Even though the city of Nikopol is making great efforts to provide financial support to socially disadvantaged groups, there is a lack of local programmes that otherwise contribute to improving their quality of life. This is also the case in other Ukrainian cities, and a policy paper has been drafted at the national level aimed at improving the social assistance situation and the living standards of socio-economically weaker citizens. The city of Nikopol, and in particular its Social Policy Department, is striving to implement and consolidate these national approaches locally.

There are three cultural and leisure centres in Nikopol, which function as meeting places for residents. Social and cultural events, and educational courses and leisure activities for various population groups take place in these centres, which also provide for creative groups, children and young people, and offer space for art exhibitions, and cultural and music festivals. There is however not yet a meeting place in Nikopol which is specifically oriented towards social issues and concerns.



Disadvantaged groups in Nikopol.

Health

Health care in Nikopol is decentralized with 12 health care facilities and 13 clinics spread across the city. Medical care centres and hospitals are easily accessible throughout the city, but the inner-city areas around Trubnykiv Avenue and Peremohy Park have better coverage.

The quality of medical care generally, as in many other Ukrainian cities, has potentials for improvement.



Coordination Centre for Legal Aid Provision.

SWOT Analysis Social Care and Health

Strengths
Social Care
The city provides timely payment of welfare benefits, housing subsidies and reimbursements
The city provides social support to disabled people and war veterans (health care, rehabilitation and equipment)
The city timely recalculates benefits caused by the increase of social standards and guarantees
Targeted aid for IDPs introduced in 2014
State programme providing financial compensation for the purchase of housing for disabled people as well as IDPs/ATO soldiers. Applicants who are both an IDP and an ATO-soldier are eligible for financial compensation. In 2018, 3 applicants bought housing through subsidy
The city has introduced a municipal programme "Turbota" ("Care") providing social support to inhabitants at the local budget cost
The Social Care Department has its own premises and all necessary equipment
Health
There is an outpatient clinic & medical staff in each district of the city
Nikopol has a rehabilitation centre that provides medical and psychological support to welfare beneficiaries
Availability of active charity organizations

Weaknesses
General
Poor socio-demographic situation. Lack of local programmes on socio-demographic improvement
Social Care
The defects of current legislation on social care causes citizen dissatisfaction
Constant changes in the legislation concerning the provision of benefits, housing subsidies and financial support, leads to citizens applying to the Social Care Department on a massive scale, which causes delays and long queues
Many social programmes depend on financing from national ministries, but it is not fully provided
Poor systematization of subsidies and benefits causing citizens' frequent appeals and complaints
Health
Hospitals lack modern medical equipment
Lack of free health care due to corruption
Increasing number of inhabitants with alcohol or drug addiction

Opportunities
General
IDPs can return home if the war ends
Strengthening of the state's national economy and GDP growth will lead to improved social standards for Nikopol inhabitants
Social care
The introduction of an e-governance system will improve services and reduce queues in the Department of Social Policy
Proper arrangements for applicants' reception (one-stop-shop)
Expansion and development for the implementation and financing of the vulnerable group support system at the state level
Financial compensation programmes for the purchase of housing for IDPs, ATO veterans and other population groups in accordance with the Resolution No. 208 of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine

Threats
General
Russian Federation forces and the possibility of full-scale war increases the number of IDPs and decreases social standards
Demographic crisis
Social Care
Low level of social care for a wide range of people
Growth of social stratification

Needs for Action

Needs for Action
Social Care
Equipping a “single window reception” (one-stop-shop) to meet modern administrative standards with appropriate front and back offices
Enhancing the information of citizens. Because of constant changes in the legislation concerning the provision of benefits, housing subsidies and financial support, it is necessary to make information more conveniently available to citizens and in a timely fashion. The Social Policy Department therefore requires a multichannel communication system, including the use of SMSs and voice messages
Creating a social centre for city inhabitants with the aim of providing all services within single space (Social Policy Department, Job Centre, Administration of Pension Fund, etc.)
Health
Developing local programmes for the prevention of alcohol and drug addiction
Lobbying at regional and national level for the introduction of government health programmes



Administrative Service Centre.



Modular settlement - subsidized housing for IDPs.



Bike park.

Sport

Nikopol has stepped up efforts to promote a healthy physically active lifestyle, and has organized corresponding activities for children and young people, and also for the general population of the city as a whole.

For this purpose there are three children's and youth sports schools in the city: Children's and Youth Sports School, "No.1"; Children's and Youth Sports School; "Trubnik", and Extracurricular Children's and Youth Sports School, "Electrometallurgist".

In addition, there are the communal institutions, the Nikopol city centre of physical health for the population, "Sports for all"; the physical culture and sports football club, „Nikopol“; and other public organizations for physical culture and sports.

There are training and wellness classes in: football, volleyball, cycling, athletics, table tennis, basketball, boxing, judo, freestyle wrestling, sambo, rock climbing, rhythmic gymnastics, chess, checkers, kick boxing, karate (different versions), tennis, power-lifting and more.

Despite all this, the provision of sports facilities in Nikopol is unsatisfactory. There are no communal athletics sports grounds with appropriate surfaces, or sport oriented swimming pools or ice rinks in the city.

However, construction has begun in Victory Park on a communal sports and recreation complex, including a swimming pool.

Education

Nikopol has 58 educational institutions, including 29 kindergartens and 26 schools. In addition to general primary and secondary schools, there are also specialized schools with emphases on, for example, mathematics or science.

Some preschool institutions focus on particular subjects already at an early age. Thus in addition to general educational institutions, Nikopol has kindergartens that concentrate on creative or musical activities.

From April 30, 2018, certain educational institutions began operating "Inclusivity Resource Centres". So far, 486 children aged up to 18 years old have attended classes given by the centres' specialists. Resource rooms for children with special needs were set up at secondary schools No. 22 and 24. Starting from September 1, 2018, inclusive groups for children with special educational needs began functioning at preschool education institutions No. 26 "Rostochek" and No. 27 "Romashka", and from January 1, 2019, inclusive groups for children with special educational needs started functioning in preschool education institution No. 56 "Smile". In order to develop an open and tolerant society, it is necessary to review and adapt the existing educational system so that people with special needs can coexist together with others from early childhood.

However, it is not only necessary to work on conceptual approaches, but also on the conditions of schools and preschools' buildings. For example, the preschool institution No. 34 "Margaritka" (Stanislavskogo Street 32) and the educational complex No. 15 (Shulgina Street 2) are in bad condition and need repair.

There are also three out-of-school education centres in Nikopol, where children and young people can study after school or kindergarten. They offer different types of education. You can study for a degree in science or technology at the "Nikopol Intercultural School Centre" for Vocational Training and Technical Creativity; the Nikopol Children's and Youth Creativity Centre provides opportunities for creative development; and the City's Environmental and Naturalistic Centre introduces children and young people to the basics of environmental education and the principles of interaction with nature.

3.6 Sport and Education

SWOT Analysis Sport and Education

Strengths
Sports
Nikopol is located on the banks of Kakhovka Reservoir and has municipal beaches
There are sports schools, two stadiums and 5 cultural institutions in different districts of the city
The city has introduced the programme "Sports for Everyone", and there are gyms where inhabitants can train free of charge
Education
The number of places in schools and preschool institutions meets the needs of the local inhabitants and IDPs at the locations where they are needed
Children are provided with comprehensive inclusive education
Socializing children with special needs

Weaknesses
Sports
Public sports facilities are in poor condition
Most sports grounds in public spaces and schools need to be repaired and renovated
There are no swimming pools, no sports grounds with artificial turf for football, volleyball, basketball in the city
Lack of public space sports facilities (workout places, skate parks, cycle tracks)
Lack of modern multipurpose sports base (stadium)
Education
Provision of accessibility (furniture, ramps, didactic material for developmental classes) for children with special educational needs
Lack of financing
Lack of material and technical resources
Lack of qualified staff to work with children with special educational needs

Opportunities
Sports
There are projects for the reconstruction of parks and the construction of a public swimming pool
There are buildings and free space in the city that can be used to create sports facilities and playgrounds, cultural, educational and medical institutions

Threats
Sports
The recreational quality of life for the citizens decreased due to a lack of sports facilities
Children cannot be educated to live a healthy lifestyle due to lack of adequate facilities



Elektrometalurh Stadium.

Needs for Action

Needs for Action
Sports
Elaborating a long-term (10-15 years) implementation plan for developing and repairing sports grounds and cultural and educational institutions
Initiating the process of constructing a swimming pool
Setting up an urban ideas competition for improving the environment and the use of the city's beaches
Programme is required for improving the Kakhovka reservoir water quality and the beaches
Education
Establishing a lifelong adult learning centre
Assessing the quality of education facilities in each district and identifying priorities for their rehabilitation, based, for example, on projected demographic growth/decline, availability of local housing and amenities, etc.
Refurbishment of the public preschool institution No 34 "Marharytka", Stanislavskogo St., 32
Refurbishment of the first and second buildings of the public institution Nikopol Special Purpose School Levels I through III No 5, Gagarina St., 54-A
Refurbishment of the main and junior buildings of the public institution Nikopol Educational Institution No 15, General Educational Institution Level I- Gymnasium, Shulhina St., 2
Renewal of material and technical resources of the above mentioned educational institutions



Bike park.



Start of the Nikopol marathon.

3. ANALYSIS



Mural from soviet time.

Culture and Cultural Heritage

Nikopol contains a number of culturally interesting places and objects. There are various churches and religious buildings testifying to the important role of religion in the community's life; an official local museum ensures the safekeeping and accessibility of historically important local artefacts; the urban structure of the historical old ca. 51 hectares inner town quarter dating from the 18th and 19th centuries is still intact, and although many of its historical buildings are in disrepair, there is still much evidence of how it used to be; the city contains several unique commemorative monuments, such as the MiG17 aeroplane suspended over Propekt Trubnika, or the battle tank installed in Independence Square, both dedicated to the sacrifices and victories of the Second World War; and there are more recent monuments, such as that on Elektro-metalurhiv Street to soldiers fighting in the current war in Eastern Ukraine.

94 buildings have historical heritage status at the local level, and one religious building has national historical heritage status.

There is however, little to signify the longer and nationally important history of the location now occupied by and surrounding the modern city of Nikopol.

The first settlers here were the Scythians who arrived in about the 7th century BCE, and had a rich and diverse culture. Many of their burial mounds have been found near the city. Going forward to the 15th century, a new martial society, the Cossacks, arose on Ukraine's southern steppes to stave off attacks by marauding Tartars. They occupied the lands of the lower Dnieper "beyond the rapids" (zaporohy) and their military-political organization was known as the Zaporozhia, whose central fortresses, the Zaporozhian Sich, were built on and around the territory now inundated by today's Kakhovka Reservoir. Three such Sich were built and subsequently destroyed in warfare or uprisings during the 16th and early 17th centuries. A fourth, established in 1628, was built at Mykytyn Rih, the site of a strategic river crossing and of present-day Nikopol. It was here in 1648 that Bohdan Khmelnytsky, a Cossack military leader, was elected Hetman ("head man") of the Zaporozhian Host (army) and launched a rebellion

against the Polish hegemony. This quickly turned into a national revolution and the Cossack-Polish War of 1648-57, a significant event in Ukrainian history. Khmelnytsky, who founded a Cossack Hetmanate that lasted from 1649-1764, became the de facto head of a proto Ukrainian state.

The fortunes of the Zaporozhian Cossacks waxed and waned over the following decades. The Zaporozhian territories become part of the Russian Empire during the Russian-Polish War of 1654-67, but the autonomy of the Hetmanate continued. After a century of warfare and changing allegiances, the Hetmanate was abolished by Catherine the Great in 1764, and in 1775, she had the last of the Zaporozhian Sich razed and the Zaporozhian Host eradicated. A fortified town called Sloviansk was built at the site of the last Zaporozhian Sich, and in 1782 it was renamed Nikopol.

Cossack history is celebrated in Nikopol with annual festivals and commemorations of important leaders such as Bohdan Khmelnytsky and Ivan Sirko, but visitors and local residents have little else to remind them of Nikopol's remarkable Cossack heritage, now largely submerged beneath the waters of the Kakhovka Reservoir.

From the 17th century to the mid 1800s, Nikopol became increasingly successful as a staging post for travelling "chumak" salt traders and a base for merchants due to its advantageous position on the Dnieper.

When a large deposit of high quality manganese was discovered 30km north west of the town in 1883, metallurgical plants and associated enterprises sprung up to take advantage. Metallurgical industries then became the city's main economical generators and employers. These expanded during the Soviet era to the extent that by the mid 1960s, the largest ferroalloy enterprise in Europe and the former USSR, the Nikopol Ferroalloy Plant, went into operation.

Nikopol's industrial history, therefore, is no less a part of its heritage than its more distant past, and should likewise be commemorated.

3.8 Culture and Cultural Heritage

SWOT Analysis Culture and Cultural Heritage

Strengths
Culture
Due to grant programmes, three libraries in different districts of the city have been turned into leisure and educational centres, which are also available to IDPs
Gifted young people are supported at the local level
Cultural Heritage
Nikopol is a city full of history and hosts different festivals
Nikopol is on the national "List of historical settlements of Ukraine"
There is an active programme of cultural heritage preservation & tourism development

Weaknesses
Culture
Cultural centres need to be renovated
Cultural Heritage
The historical areas of the city require comprehensive renovation or reconstruction
Due to a lack of financing, objects of historical significance are not maintained or preserved

Opportunities
Culture
A stronger historical brand, festivals and public events can raise awareness among citizens and improve Nikopol's image to outsiders
Cultural Heritage
The historical city has a potential for rehabilitation

Threats
Cultural Heritage
Numerous public buildings having historical and cultural heritage status are in decay and require immediate repair, and unless a long-term financing programme is implemented, they may be destroyed. There are similar buildings in private ownership, but they cannot be financed from the state, the regional or the municipal budget



Building with restoration potential



Historic Courtyard entrance in the old town quarter.



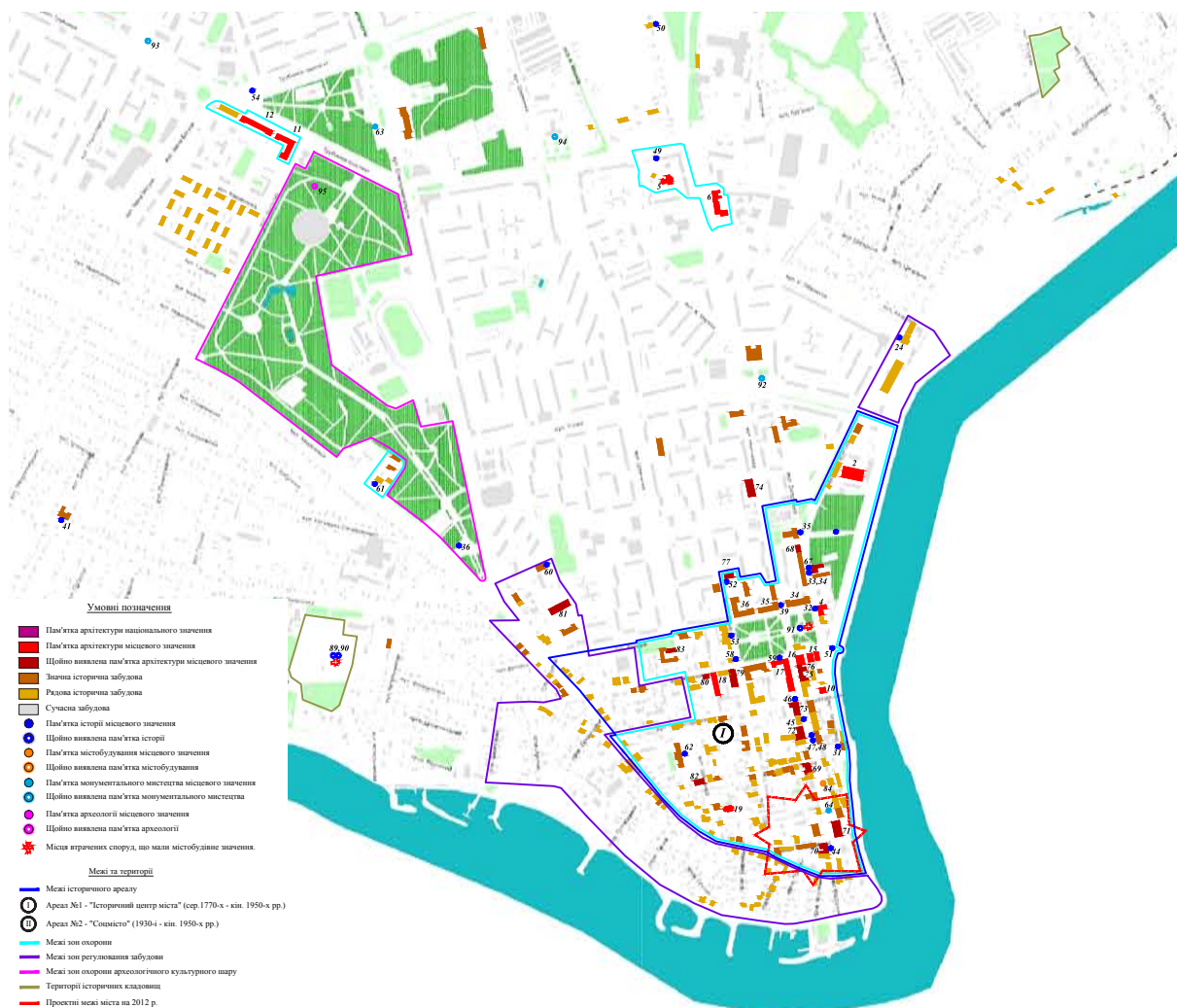
Typical building in the old city.

Needs for Action

Needs for Action
Culture
Developing new historical brands, festivals and other public events that impact Nikopol's image and the influx of tourists
Development of new places for leisure and creativity (e.g. reusing a derelict former milk factory, a former administration building, a former market hall)
Refurbishment of cultural institutions with the aim of improving cultural environment for city inhabitants
Cultural Heritage
Raising awareness of the importance of preserving cultural heritage and urban identity
Introducing programmes for the conservation, protection and revitalization of Nikopol's cultural heritage
Financing (reconstruction, renewal, maintenance) of cultural heritage objects

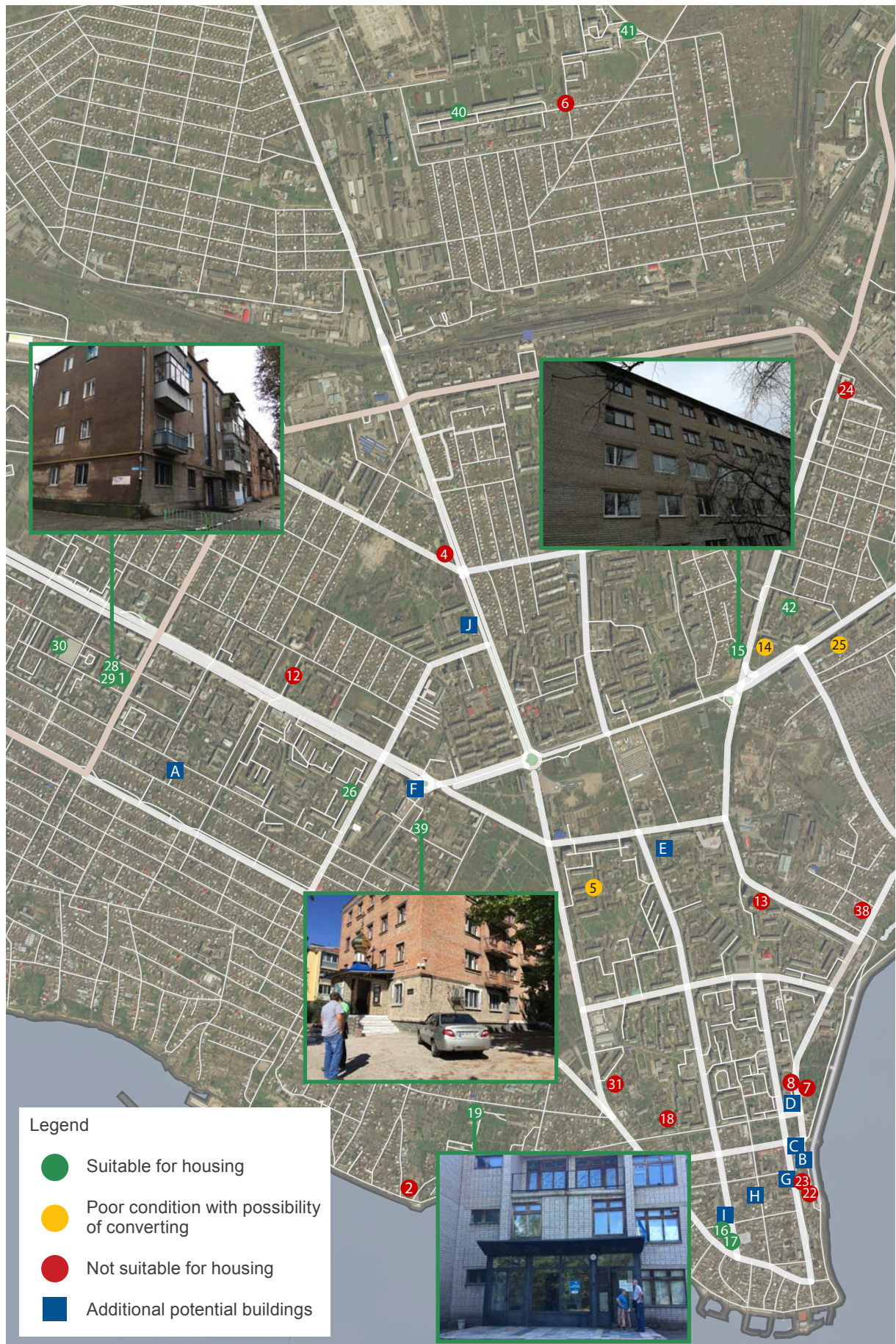


Typical window details form the identity of the old town quarter.



Historical and Architectural Reference Plan, Borders and Regimes for the Use of Zones of Protection of Monuments and Historical Areas of Nikopol.

3. ANALYSIS



Intermediate step: Initial assessment of potentially suitable buildings for housing for disadvantaged groups.

Analysis of Potential Buildings for Housing for Disadvantaged Groups

A core element of this urban development concept is an integrated planning approach to medium and long-term housing provision for Internally Displaced People (IDP) and other disadvantaged groups. To this end, an analysis of potential urban properties was carried out; the analytical methods employed here could be a model that other Ukrainian municipalities could use.

The first step consisted of examining 42 urban sites (buildings or plots of land) for their feasible use for housing for disadvantaged groups. After an initial assessment, a shortlist was drawn up consisting of 12 vacant built structures, which were thought to have the basic requirements for development as short or medium-term housing. The criteria for excluding buildings or sites from the shortlist included their distance from main urban areas, their previous function (e.g. as possibly contaminated technical installations) and the cost-benefit ratio of their conversion and repair, etc.

In the subsequent detailed analysis stage, two factors were considered:

- the shortlisted buildings' structural and constructional suitability (stability, weatherproofing etc.), and the costs of conversion to meet the medium to long-term housing needs
- their locations and connections to and in the urban space.

Constructional suitability

The type factors of the building (or plot) under consideration (previous use, number of storeys, habitable area, size of site, potential number of future apartments or dwellings) and its condition (from well-maintained to ruined) were examined. At the same time, the refurbishment and modernisation costs necessary for use as housing for disadvantaged groups were calculated (and broken down according to building components or tasks).

Location and connection

Various factors were considered that would play an important role in the lives of future residents, such as the distance to public transport connections, kindergartens or

schools, public green spaces, shopping facilities, medical facilities, etc. The potential housing locations were then evaluated accordingly.

Distance to public transport

According to Ukrainian and European planning standards, a location is considered "good" if it is at a maximum distance of 500 metres from the nearest public transport stop (see map on pages 60/61).

Distance to the nearest kindergarten

According to Ukrainian and European planning standards, a location is considered "good" if it is at a maximum distance of 500 metres from the nearest kindergarten (see map on pages 62/63).

Distance to the nearest school

According to Ukrainian and European planning standards, a location is considered "good" if it is at a maximum distance of 1,000 metres from the nearest school (see map on pages 64/65).

Distance to the nearest public green space

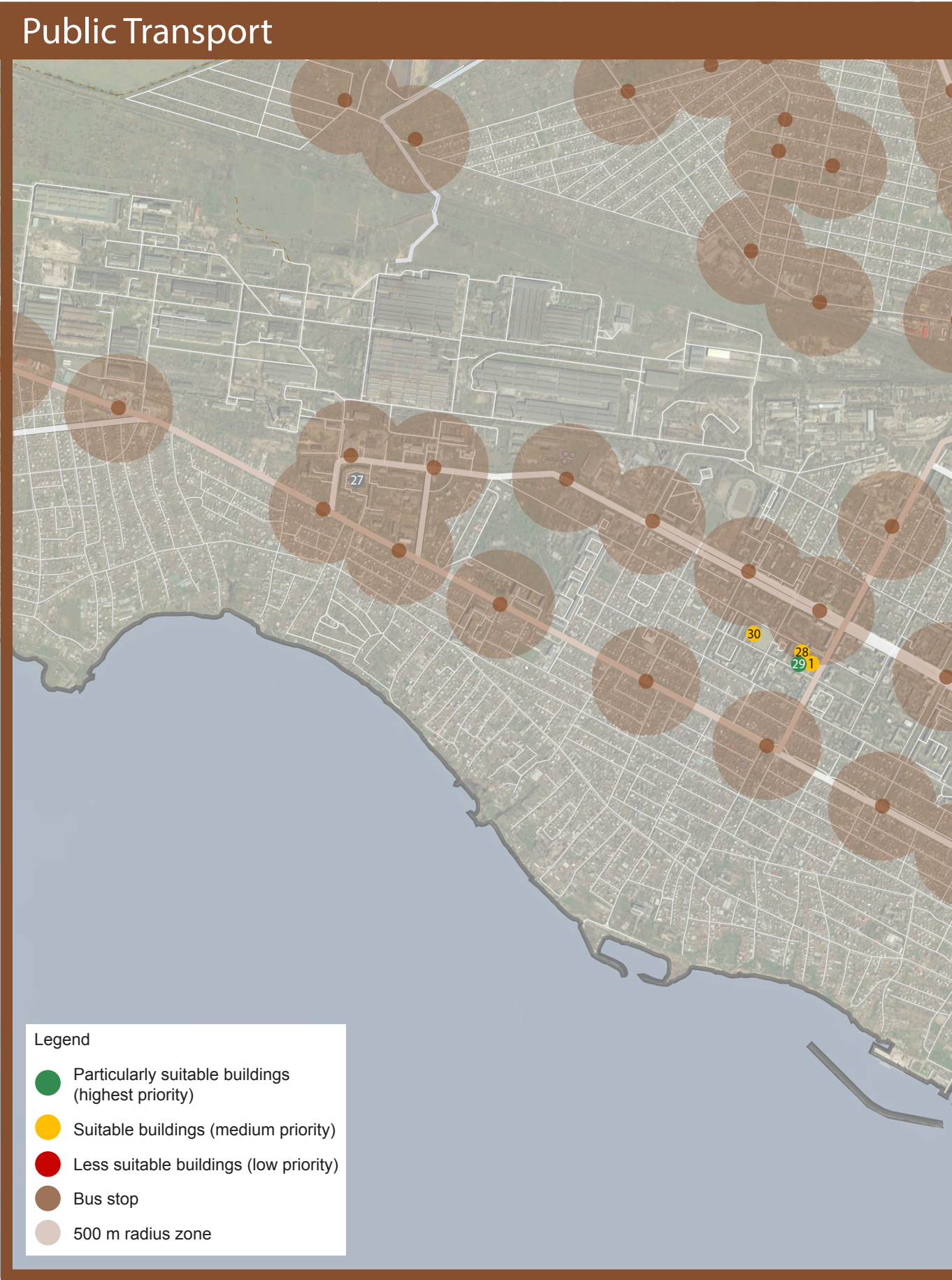
According to Ukrainian and European planning standards, a location is considered "good" if it is at a maximum distance of 500 metres from the nearest public green space (see map on pages 66/67).

Distance to the nearest shopping opportunity for daily needs

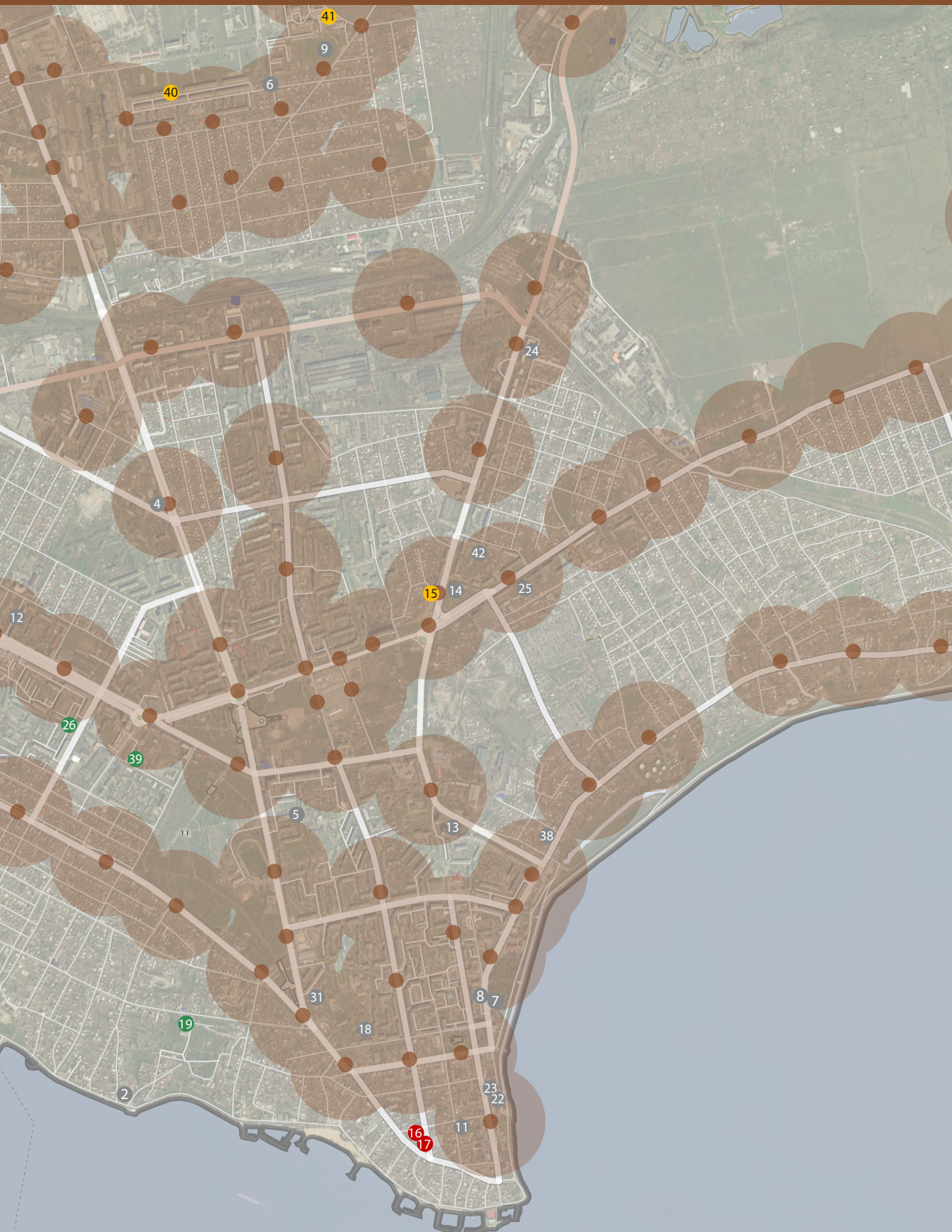
According to Ukrainian and European planning standards, a location is considered "good" if it is at a maximum distance of 500 metres from the nearest shopping opportunity for daily needs (see map on pages 68/69).

Distance to the nearest medical facility

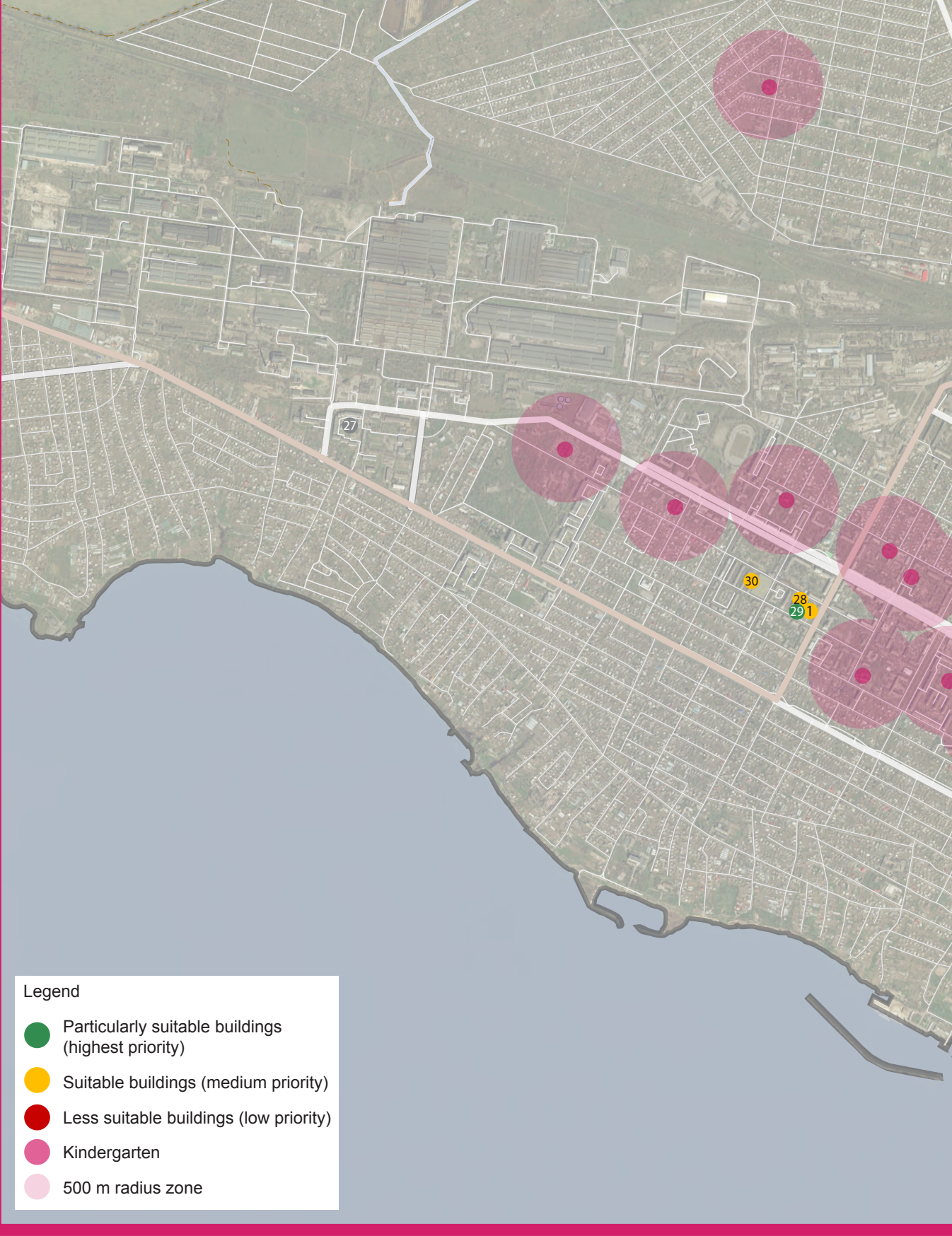
According to Ukrainian and European planning standards, a location is considered "good" if it is at a maximum distance of 300 metres from the nearest medical facility (see map on pages 70/71).



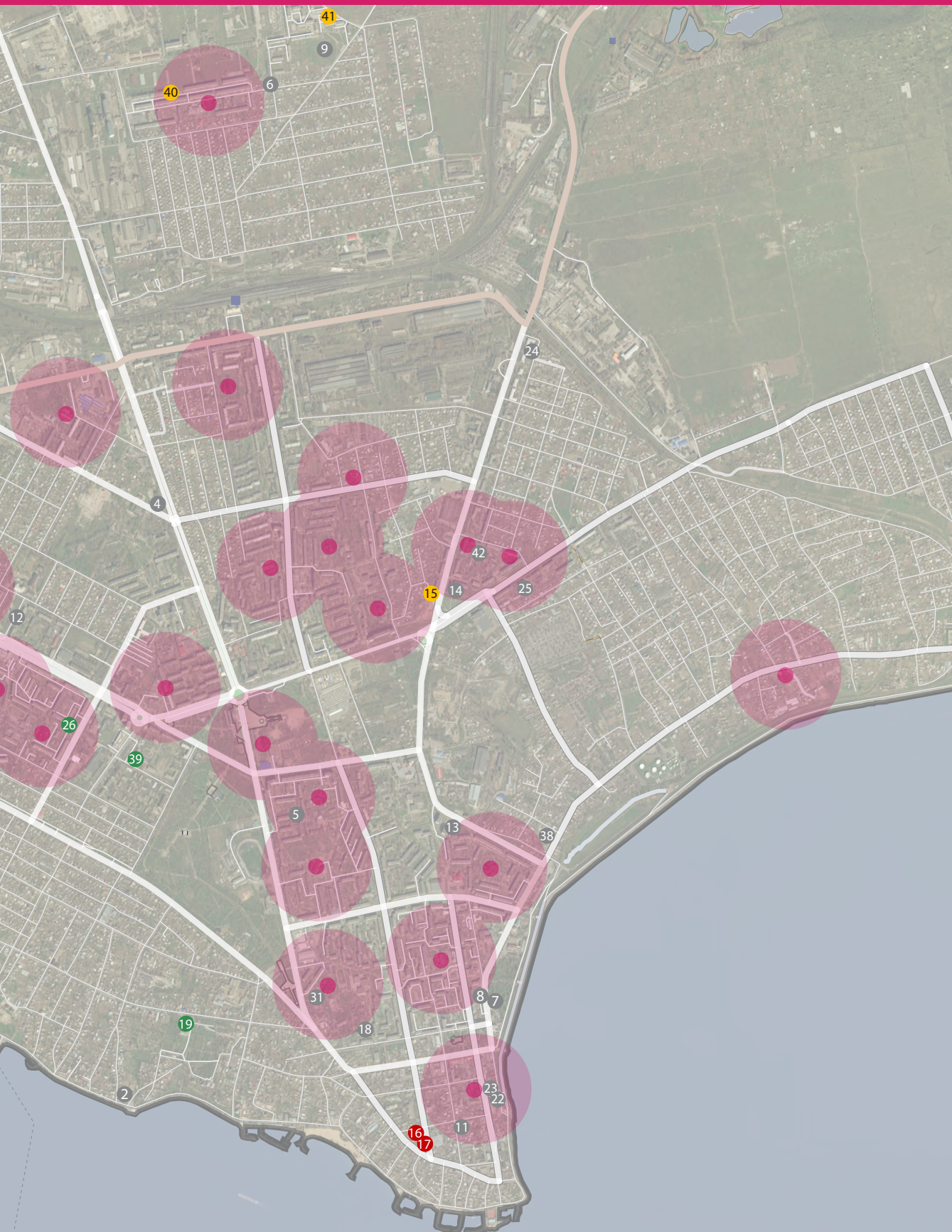
Distance to the nearest public transport stop.

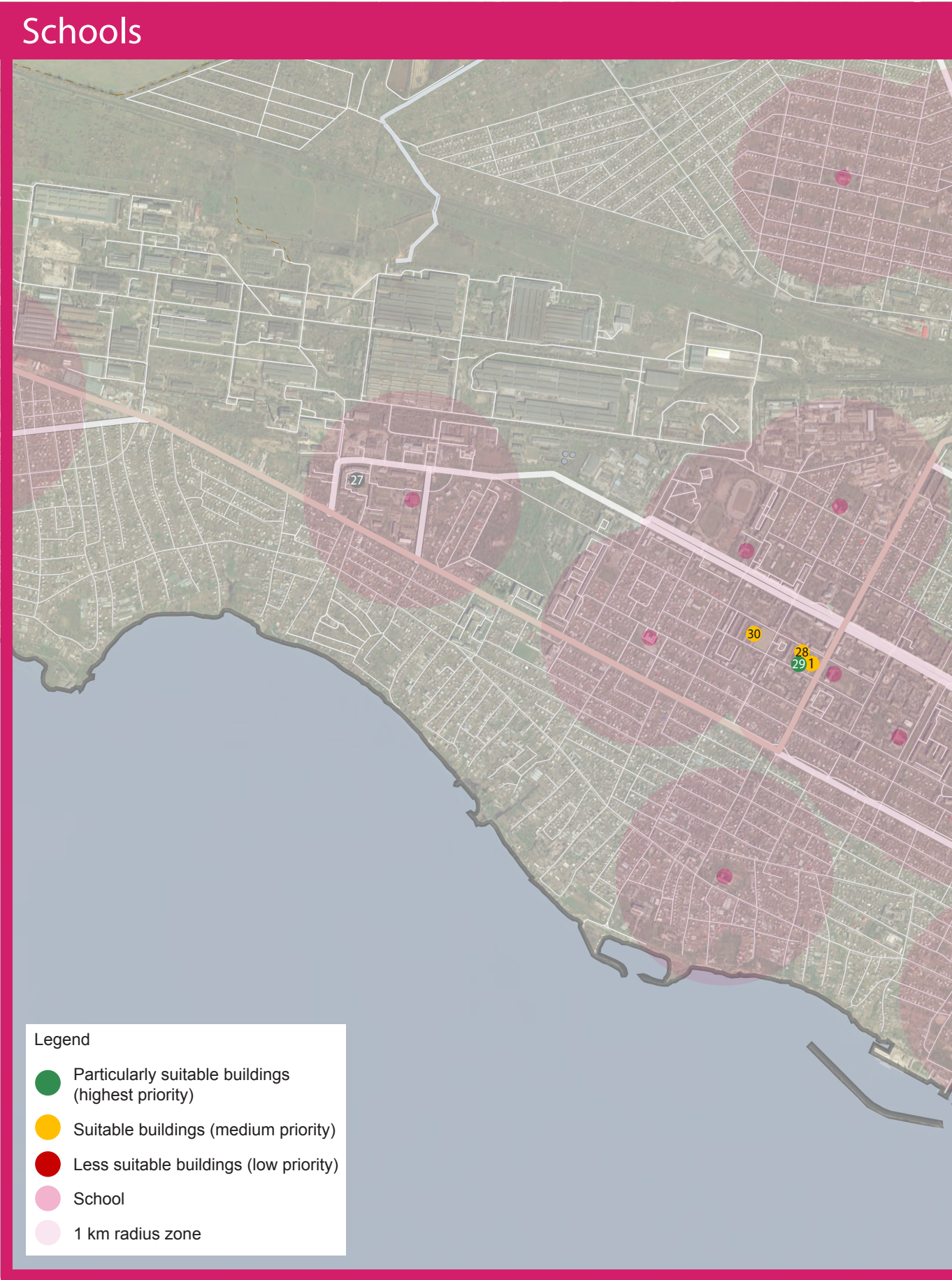


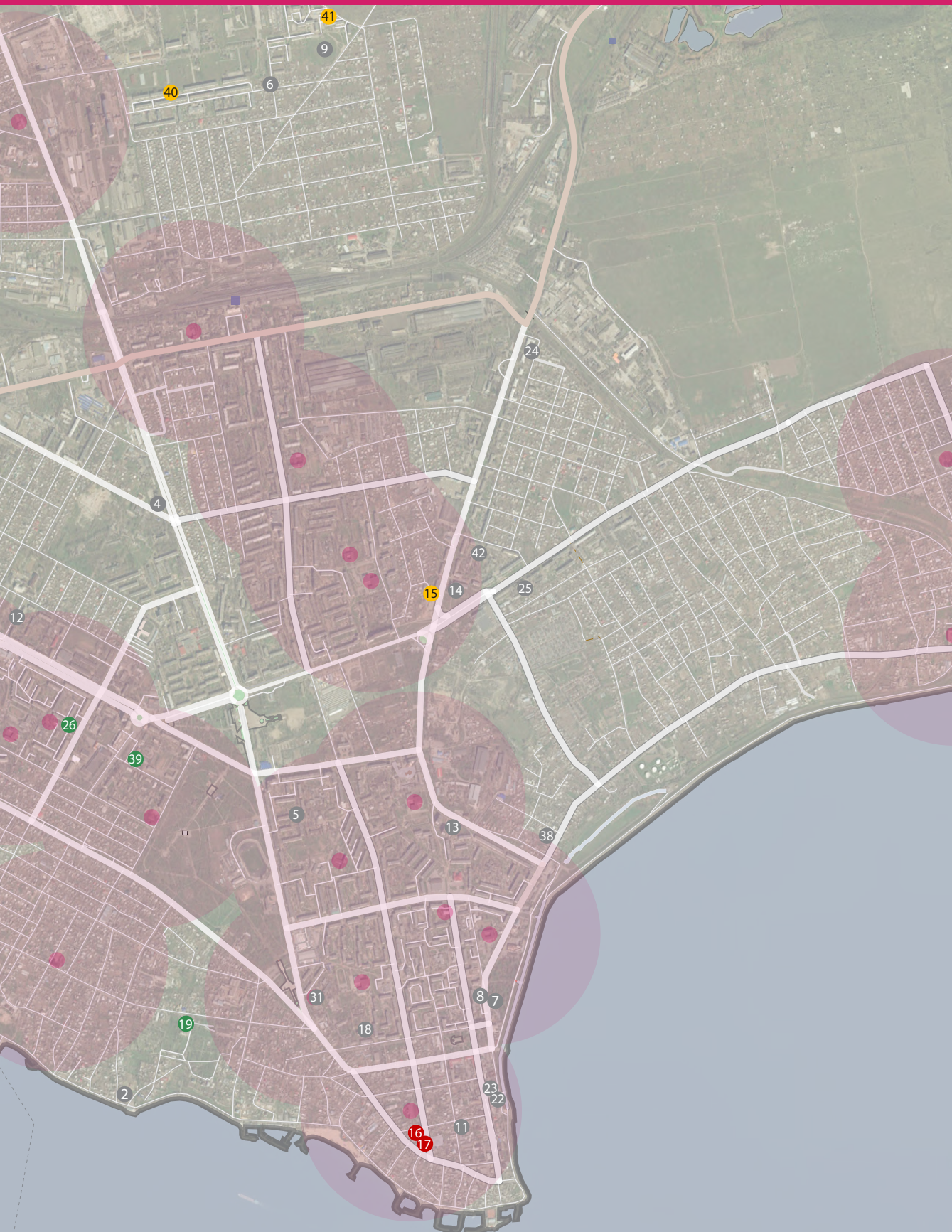
Kindergartens

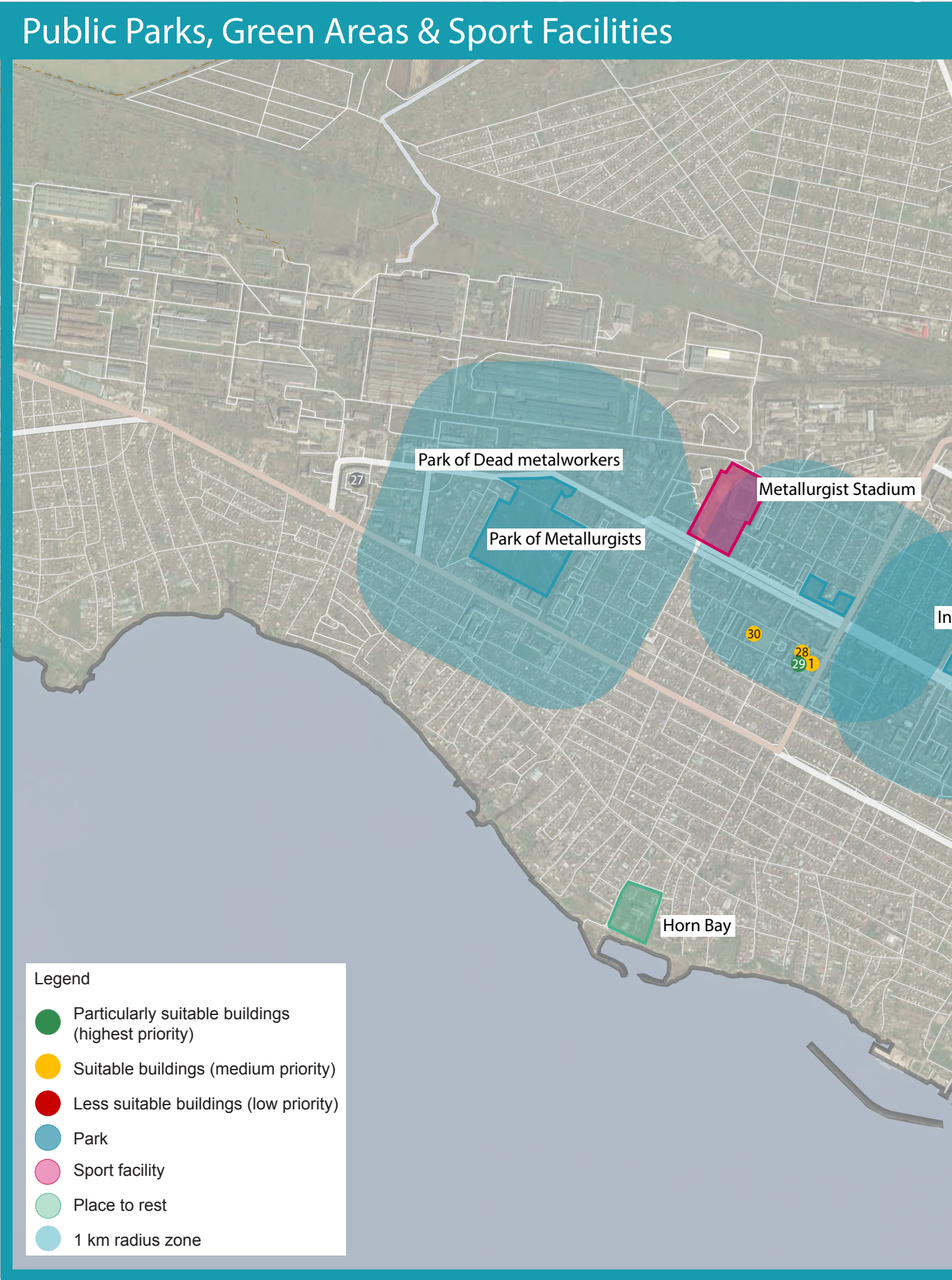


Distance to the next Kindergarten.







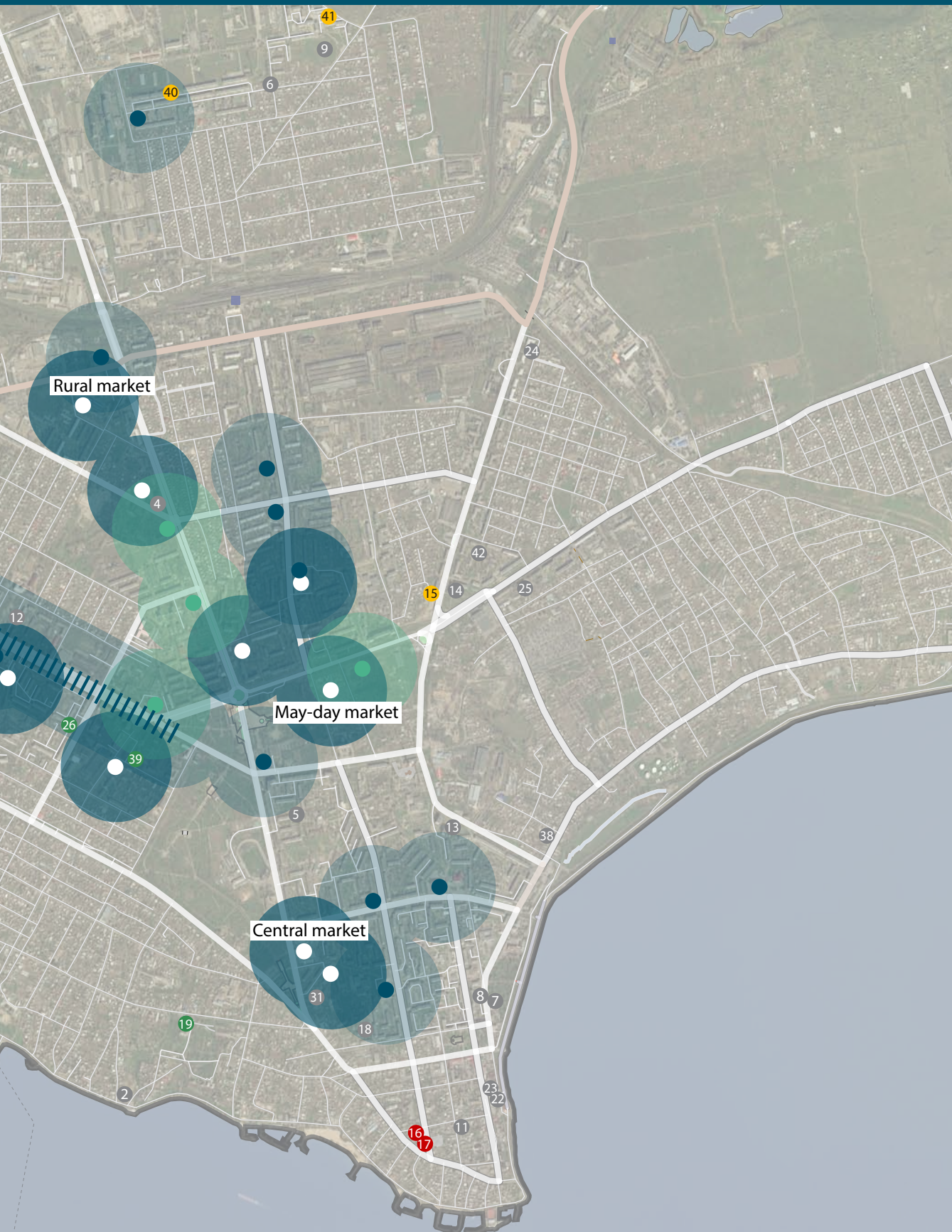




Retail & Markets

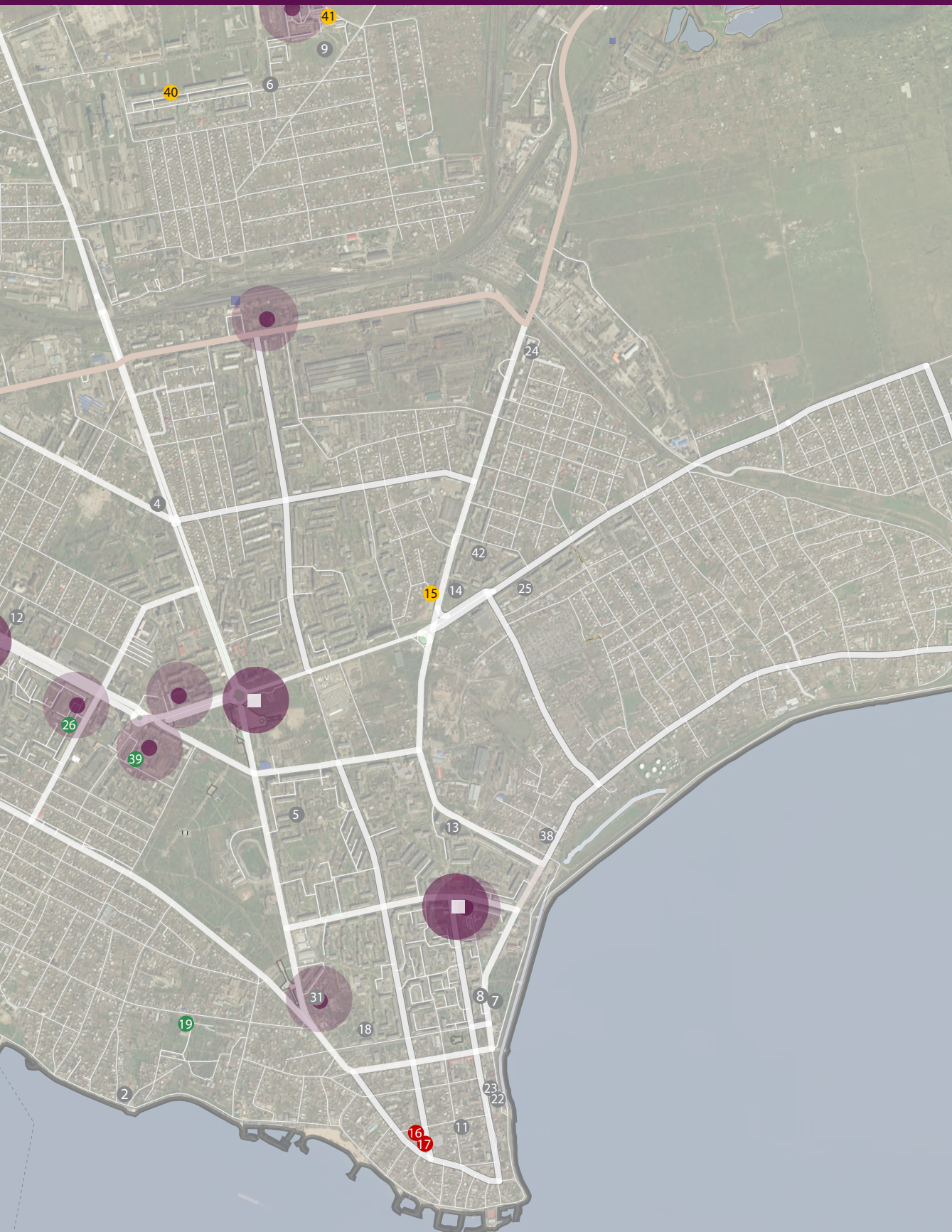


Distance to the next shop for the daily supply



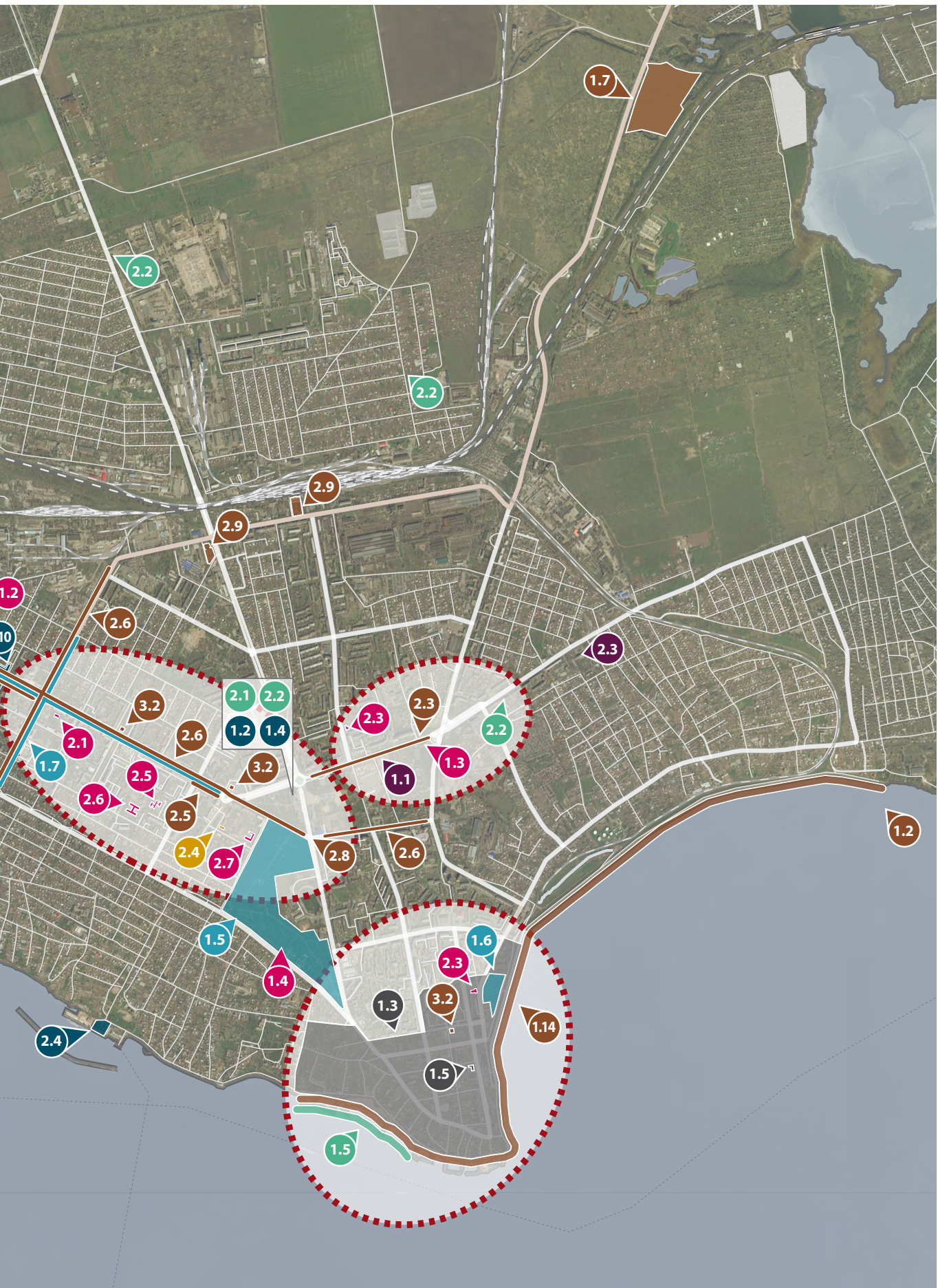


Distance to the next medical care centre



4. ACTION PLAN





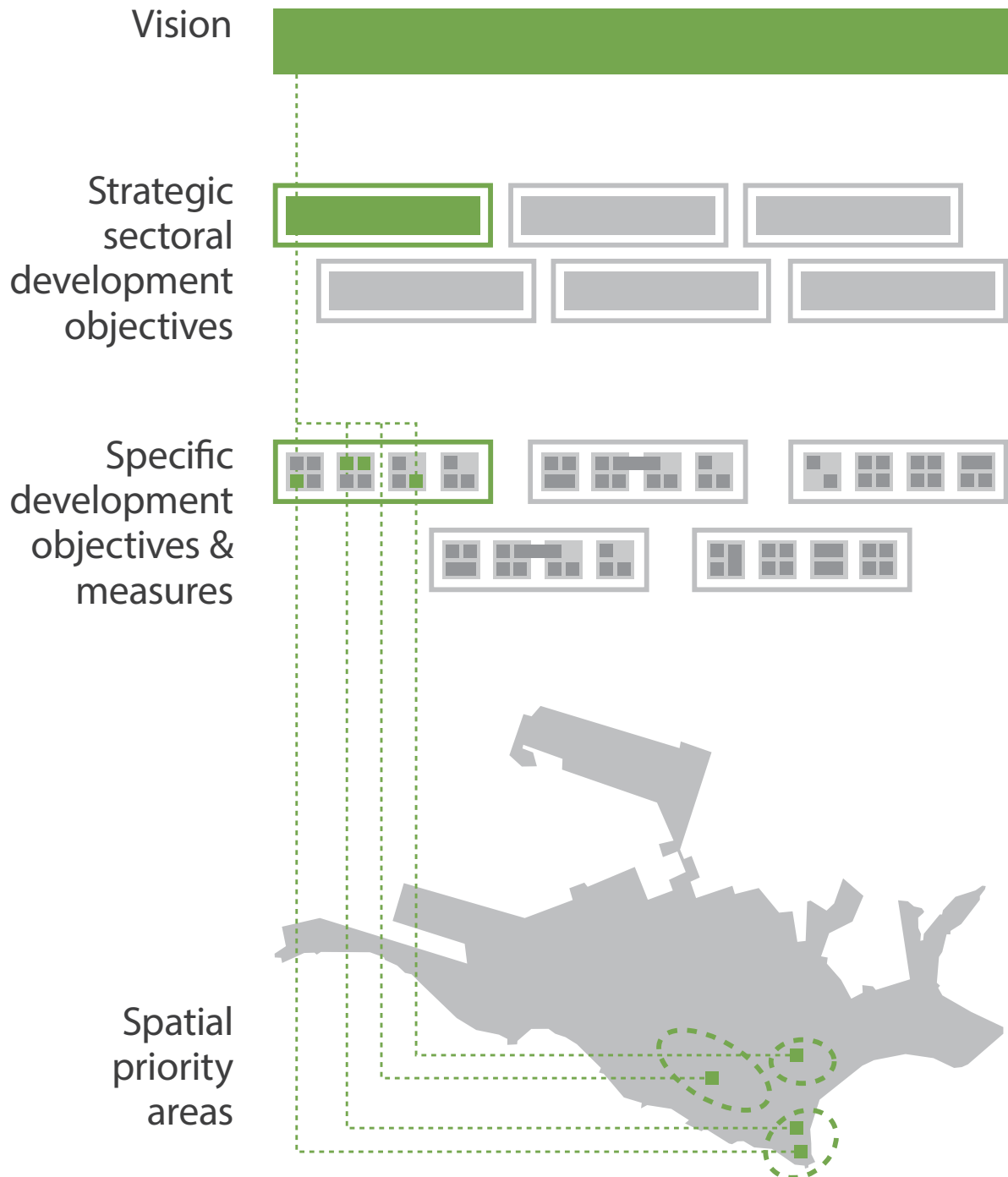


Diagram showing the levels of focusing in the concept: From vision to spatial priority areas.

Overarching development objectives

The Action Plan defines the orientation of urban development in Nikopol. It makes clear how Nikopol intends to meet major challenges in the future and it identifies the most important tasks to be undertaken in the coming years.

The Action Plan consists of a number of inter-linked components:

- a general principle for future urban development consisting of a city-wide vision and strategic sectoral development objectives
- a set of specific development objectives and the measures needed to implement them and
- the spatial priority areas.

Model for future urban development

Vision: Nikopol 2035 - a Liveable City for All

The vision, “Nikopol - a Liveable City for All”, articulates the self-image of the city of Nikopol and represents the future-oriented, long-term goal for all the city’s development measures. The urban vision is thus an overarching framework for the sectoral development objectives. It is intended to create identity, coherence and orientation for all the actors involved in the implementation of the strategy.

Strategic sectoral development objectives

These concretize the city-wide vision “Nikopol 2035 - a Liveable City for All” both internally (in the city administration) and externally (in the public sphere) (see Chapter 4.2). The strategic sectoral development objectives can be grouped into three clusters:

A just and social city

- adequate and affordable housing for all
- equal access to public services and urban amenities for all
- improved quality of social services, educational amenities and sports facilities

An efficient city

- improved technical infrastructure and attractive modes of transport
- good business climate and employment opportunities through partnerships and innovation
-

An attractive and safe city

- attractive public spaces for citizens and visitors
- restored and appealing historical centre
- attractive and safe environment

Specific development objectives and measures

Specific development objectives underpin the strategic sectoral development objectives, and give the superstructure for the concrete measures. The measures show how the sectoral development objectives can be implemented within a certain time frame. They identify the instruments and projects that will provide important impetus for Nikopol’s future development. Measures are defined as both construction measures (investment measures) and non- building measures (non-investment measures) (see Chapter 4.2). Examples:

Strategic sectoral development objective:

A just and social city - improved quality of social services, educational amenities and sports facilities

Specific development objective:

Further development of existing education offers are adjusted to the needs of the citizens

Construction measure (investment measure):

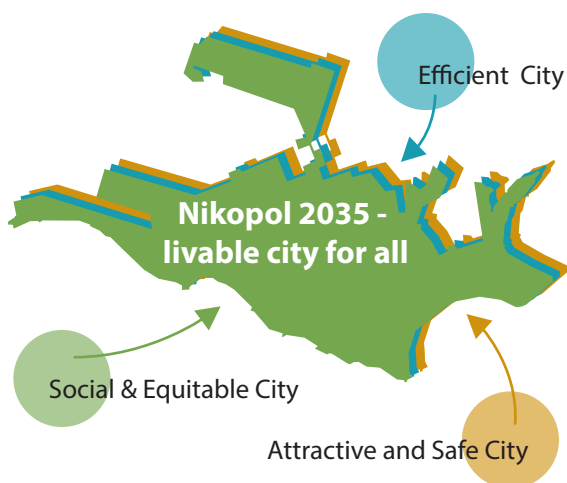
Refurbishment of the “Marharytka” preschool building at Stanislavskoho 32

Non-building (non-investment) measure:

“Library e-program” - Creation of a library e-program with an online book register

Spatial focus (priority areas)

Due to the great need for action and limited municipal and financial resources, priority areas that are important for the entire city have been identified. These are areas in which development issues that are important for the whole city need to be addressed, or where there is a requirement to reduce urban deprivation. The aim is to concentrate on measures



Vision for Nikopol.

in these priority areas, but this approach does not exclude undertaking necessary measures in other areas. (see Chapter 4.3).

Improving the supply and quality of housing for all population groups and enabling homeowner associations (OSBBs) to repair and modernise their buildings are important objectives for the future in the field of urban development, housing and building management.

4. ACTION PLAN



Industrial and commercial units.

Urban Development

Nikopol's future urban development is based on important principles of the European city:

- urban development should concentrate primarily on inner city areas: i.e. inner-city development should take place before the outer-city development.
- A mixed-use city of short distances should be the aim: i.e. the places where daily life happens should be easily accessible to all residents locally (e.g. shopping, school, medical care, etc.).

Housing

In order to have a sufficient supply of housing, especially for disadvantaged groups, the "Housing for All" strategy (2019-2035) has been developed (cf. Chapter 3.9 and 4.3) and will be gradually implemented.

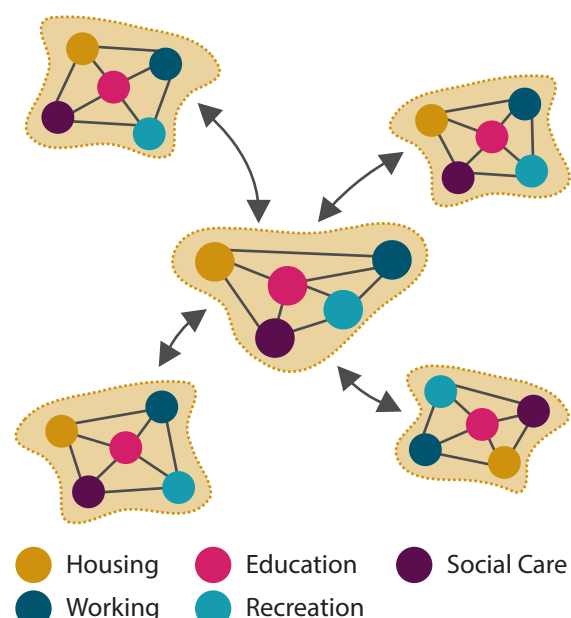
In particular, empty or only partially used city-owned buildings are to be renovated and returned to the housing market, and also for use as temporary housing accommodation for disadvantaged groups. The first suitable buildings were identified by the housing potential analysis (cf. Chapter 3.9).

In order to better assess supply and demand, two digital databases are to be set up and kept updated: one, showing free buildings and sites, and the other showing housing queues and the current demand for social housing.

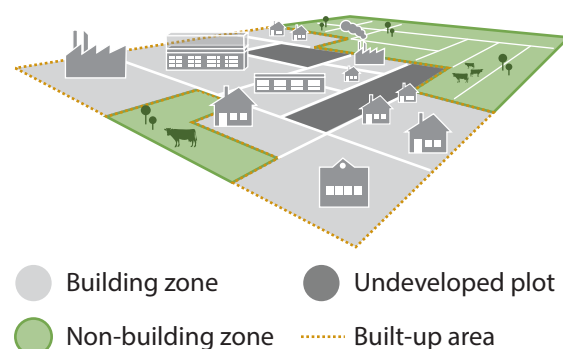
Management of Buildings

Many of the residential buildings in Nikopol are in need of a renovation in the near future and energy modernisation. This applies above all to the common areas of the buildings.

To this end, the management of the buildings is to be improved through educational courses for heads of OSBBs, and informing the community of owners about the carrying out of necessary repairs and energy-saving renovation measures and energy management systems. Members of OSBBs are also to be encouraged to cooperate and be active in the management of their building, especially in improving its common areas.



City of short distances.



Inner city development is more important than new development on the periphery.

4.2.1 Urban Development, Housing & Management of Buildings

Objectives & Measures

Strategic Objective:


Nikopol offers adequate and affordable housing for all.

Specific Objectives	Nr.	Key Measures
Urban Development		
Improvement and strengthening of district development / district centres	1.1	Database of free land plots Creation of a database of free land plots to generate an overview of underused buildings and land plots in the districts, and of the quality of public space in the city's districts
	1.2	Engaging with the OSBBs to obtain an overview of empty flats Engaging with the OSBBs to obtain an overview of empty flats in their houses
	1.3	Engaging with the OSBBs to connect the city with owners who would like to sell their flats Engaging with the OSBBs to connect the city with owners who would like to sell their flats – the city could potentially buy flats they need for disadvantaged groups
Housing		
Nikopol provides sufficient housing for disadvantaged groups	2.1	Housing for All Development and implementation of the Strategy "Housing for All" (2019– 2035) (cf. Chapter 3.9 and 4.3)
	2.2	Investigation of non-residential private sector buildings Elaboration of an overview and investigation of non-residential private sector buildings, that could be used for social housing issues
	2.3	Digital housing queue Creation of a digital housing queue (digital data base) for housing demands of disadvantaged groups, including electronic services for feedback
	2.4	Temporary housing for disadvantaged groups Implementation of pilot project "Temporary housing for disadvantaged groups", Karmeliuk 4
	2.5	Reusing dormitories for housing for all
	2.6	Improving preconditions for housing for young medical specialists



Stanislavskoho, 28 has high potential to be re-used for housing.

Specific Objectives	Nr.	Key Measures
Management of Buildings		
House owners (OSBBs) are encouraged to improve their stock	3.1	Informing on energy management systems Informing the population on the available energy management systems to encourage investment and modernization
	3.2	Encouraging inhabitants & maintenance companies to enhance common areas Encouraging inhabitants and maintenance companies to upgrade/enhance common areas such as the exterior and technical condition of the houses
	3.3	Competitions based on priorities and the defined fields Setting up and co-financing of competitions based on priorities and the defined fields e.g. for energy aspects or common area improvement
	3.4	Educational courses for heads of OSBBs Organizing educational courses for heads of OSBBs, regardless of whether they are independent or with management companies
Large enterprises take responsibility by supporting the housing market	3.5	Attracting enterprises as co-sponsors Attracting large enterprises as co-sponsors for the purpose of building housing for their employees

 = Projects with many votes from the citizens at the Forum on 30th of January 2019.



Potential housing, Karmeliuka Street 4.

4. ACTION PLAN



Conditions for cyclists and pedestrians need to be improved.

Technical Infrastructure

The technical infrastructure in Nikopol is to be gradually modernised and developed further in an efficient manner. This is to be achieved by modernising and expanding the drinking water supply and sewerage systems and by improving solid waste collection and disposal. In addition to specific individual measures such as the reconstruction of water supply pumping stations or the design and reconstruction of sewage treatment plants, the partially dilapidated pipe-work will also be renewed in the course of the planned road renovations.

In the field of solid waste management, environment-friendly waste handling education is to be introduced, e.g. through the development of a waste management guide for the city's residents, including advice on waste separation and recycling. The use of plastic bottle deposit systems (e.g. in supermarkets) is to be introduced, as is the reuse, recycling or disposal of biological and vegetable waste. The energy efficiency of public buildings and city lighting is to be increased. For example, it is planned to retrofit street lamps with sustainable, energy-saving lighting technologies (e.g. LEDs).

Transport

Nikopol wants to have an attractive and efficient road network and environmentally friendly modes of transport by 2035. In order to avoid through traffic, especially heavy goods traffic ("Reduction of heavy transit traffic") and to improve inner-city traffic safety, the completion of the bypass road and the implementation of traffic calming measures in the city centre ("Improvement of road crossing safety") are necessary. Several roads in Nikopol are in poor condition or have no road drainage. An infrastructure programme for the reconstruction of roads is to improve the condition of the roads and ensure that they are drained effectively, especially in the event of heavy rainfall.

Local public transport in Nikopol should become more appealing, e.g. through the construction of barrier-free bus stops and attractive designs of the areas around the railway station and the bus terminal. Through

these measures and the improvement of conditions for pedestrians and cyclists, the behaviour of the inhabitants of Nikopol is to be directed away from the use of individual cars towards cost and environmentally conscious mobility systems. To this end, among other things, the construction of cycling infrastructure (bicycle lanes, bicycle stands, etc.) is important.

Accessibility

Nikopol wants to evolve into a city where the specific needs of people with reduced mobility are taken into account. The aim is to develop and improve freedom of movement in streets and public spaces for the less mobile and wheelchair users, and barrier-free access to public buildings such as cultural institutions. Sports and entertainment facilities etc. are to be extended to include amenities for the disabled, and public toilets are to be made disabled and wheelchair accessible.



Some buildings already have barrier-free access.


4.2.2 Technical Infrastructure, Transport and Accessibility

Objectives & Measures

Strategic Objective:

Improving Nikopol's technical infrastructure, modal-split and accessibility to provide equal access to public services and urban amenities for all citizens.

Specific Objectives	Nr.	Key Measures
Technical Infrastructure		
Improving the water, gas and waste collection infrastructure	1.1	Modernization of water supply and wastewater disposal Modernization of water supply network and wastewater disposal system
	1.2	Reconstruction of water supply pumping station Reconstruction of the water supply pumping station at Mezhova Str.
	1.3	Design and reconstruction of sewage treatment facilities of the city storm sewer
	1.4	Design and reconstruction of sewage treatment plants in Nikopol
	1.5	Sewage System Reconstruction and Modernization Implementation of the project "Sewage System Reconstruction and Modernization", including sewage pumping stations and sewage treatment facilities at Khersonska
	1.6	Improving the gas supply infrastructure
	1.7	Waste processing plant Construction of a waste processing plant
	1.8	Development of a waste management guide for the city's residents
	1.9	Separate waste collection Installation of containers for separate waste collection, including glass containers and recycling of electrical equipment (e.g. fluorescent or mercury lamps)
	1.10	Plastic bottle deposit system in supermarkets Development and installation of a plastic bottle deposit system in supermarkets
	1.11	Reducing the number of solid waste spontaneous combustions Reducing the number of solid waste spontaneous combustions; development of a more efficient waste removal in city quarters
	1.12	Utilization and destruction of biological & vegetable wastes
	1.13	Scheme of sanitary cleaning Revision and implementation of the scheme of sanitary cleaning of the city of Nikopol for the creation of new sites in the city for the collection of solid waste
	1.14	Restoring and cleaning the shore and beaches Restoring and cleaning the shore and beaches and of the Dnipro river (from Riverport to Nasosna)

 = Projects with many votes from the citizens at the Forum on 30th of January 2019.

Specific Objectives	Nr.	Key Measures
Transport		
Improvement of roads with a consideration of cyclists and pedestrians as well as improving the roads' drainage system	2.1	Reduction of heavy transit traffic Reduction of heavy transit traffic through finalization of a bypass road
	2.2	Reconstruction of roads Reconstruction of roads, especially the sewage system (drainage)
	2.3	Construction of the central alley Continuation of the construction of the central alley with elements of improvement on the street Pershotravneva from the street Electrometallurgists to the street Patriots of Ukraine
	2.4	Improving conditions for cyclists and pedestrians
	2.5	Cycling infrastructure Development of cycling infrastructure
	2.6	Wheelchair accessible sidewalks Construction of wheelchair accessible sidewalks
	2.7	Improvement of road crossing safety Equipping the crossings, road markings, road signs and inventory
	2.8	Restoration of the central traffic island Restoration of the central traffic island at the intersection of the Str. Electrometallurgs, Str. Trubnikov and Str. Pervomaiskaya
Improvement of Nikopol's regional transport connection	2.9	Territory around the bus and railway station Arranging the territory around the bus and railway station
Accessibility		
Improvement of the quality of life of disabled persons through better accessibility to public buildings	3.1	Provide access to cultural institutions for people with disabilities Provide access (ramps, elevators, lift platforms and lifts) to all public buildings, institutions and services, e.g. cultural institutions for people with disabilities
	3.2	Public toilets for all Construction of public toilets, including toilets for people with disabilities
	3.3	Inva Sport Creation of the communal enterprise "Inva Sport", accessibility for the low-mobility groups of the population to all sports-health institutions of the city



A case of easier accessibility.



The crossing of streets for pedestrians can be challenging.



Shore of Nikopol.

Public Open Space

The strategic objective of proposals for the public open spaces of Nikopol is to ensure that the quality and quantity of public open spaces available to citizens and visitors are maintained and improved so as to further contribute to the quality of life in the city.

This is to be achieved through the implementation of measures such as the Greening Strategy of the city's "Ecology 2018-2022" programme, which includes projects for monitoring green spaces, preserving old trees and plants, and increasing the sustainable number and diversity of trees and plants through new plantings. Other municipal proposals are for the establishment of a specialized communal enterprise for green area maintenance, arboriculture (the cultivation, including the pruning of trees and shrubs), and a plant nursery; a register of trees and plants is to be made and maintained by a specialist enterprise; there are several specific proposals for repairs, improvements and extensions to a number of existing public spaces; and proposals have been made for new or reintroduced public space amenities, such as that by the NGO "Nikopol Touristic" to regenerate the embankment and

promenade along stretches of the banks of the Kakhovka reservoir.

Although not all projects and proposals for Nikopol's public open spaces are concerned with greenery, many are. Well maintained green spaces, plants and trees not only increase amenity value by providing micro climate benefits, e.g. cool shade in summer and shelter from wind, rain and snow in winter, but they also benefit the environment by absorbing pollutants, including noise (see, for example, the projects for street-middle alleys in Trubnykov Avenue and Kashtanova Street) and by helping mitigate climate changes.

The refurbishment of public space features, e.g. the fountain in Liberation Park, together with projects for new public spaces and facilities, such as for a public skating rink, a fruit meadow park, and, as mentioned, a regenerated reservoir bank promenade, are also noteworthy in that they encourage citizens to visit, inhabit and be concerned about public spaces and amenities more often, and thereby become more engaged with their city as a place to live in and enjoy.



Pershotravneva Street.

4.2.3 Public Open Space

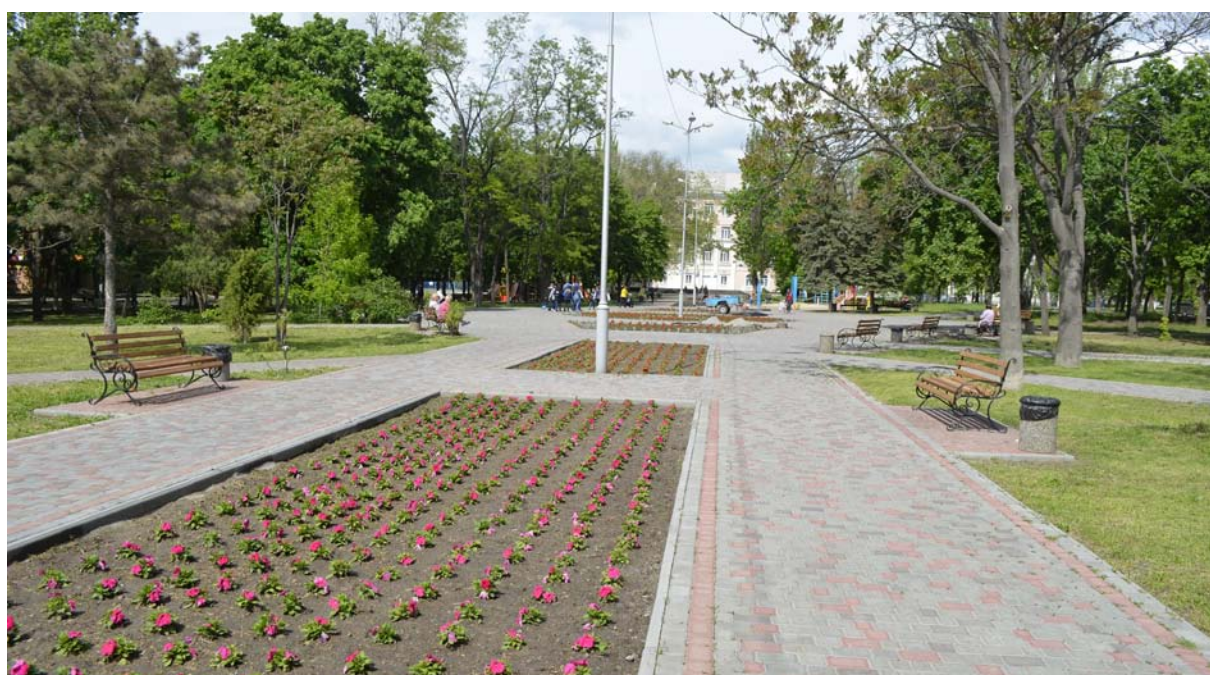
Objectives & Measures

Strategic Objective:

Attractive public spaces for the citizens and guests in Nikopol.

Specific Objective	Nr.	Key Measures
Public Open Space		
Creating and increasing the number of attractive green areas / Implementation of the Greening Strategy "Ecology 2018-2022"	1.1	Company for green area maintenance Establishment of a special-purpose company for green area maintenance and tree cutting as well as nursery garden for green area
	1.2	Preservation of trees & replanting Preservation of old trees / plants and sustainable replanting
	1.3	Register of trees and plants Development of a register of trees and plants
	1.4	Monitoring of existing green spaces Monitoring of existing green spaces in the city
	1.5	Peremohy Park Implementation of the project Peremohy Park
	1.6	Pushkina Park Development of the project Pushkina Park
	1.7	Trubnykov Avenue and Kashtanova Street Alleys Implementation of the project Trubnykov Avenue and Kashtanova Street Alleys
	1.8	Efficient use of rain water Development of measures for an efficient use of rain water
	1.9	Skate park Building a skate park in public space

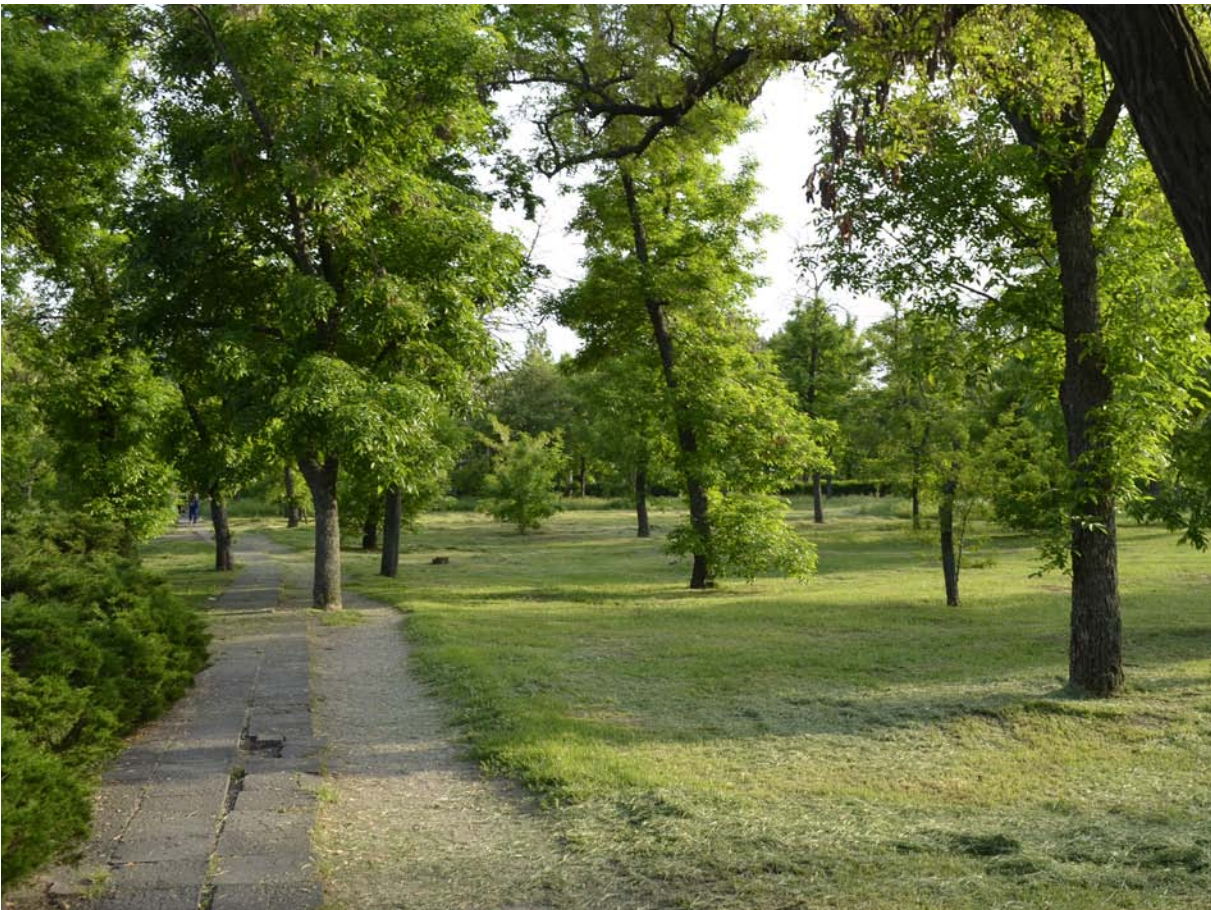
 = Projects with many votes from the citizens at the Forum on 30th of January 2019.



Walkway in the Youth Park.



Nikopol beach.



Monitoring of existing green spaces should be carried out.



Green oasis in Nikopol: Eco Vista.

Environmental Safety

If environmental risks cannot in all cases be prevented, they can at least be identified and monitored, and precautionary measures can be taken so that their consequences can be mitigated.

Proposals for achieving such aims are outlined in the city's Strategic Development Plan until 2020, its "Ecology 2018-2022" programme and others, and are primarily concerned with environmental monitoring, early warning systems, infrastructure updating, and emission reduction. They include the installation of continuous air quality and meteorological data stations, radiation sensors, reservoir water quality sensors, chemical hazard detectors, etc. Proposals also include improvements to solid waste and sewage disposal systems, reservoir sludge and sediment inspection and removal, the installation of industrial emission reduction filters, and so on.

An environmentally friendly city provides citizens and visitors with a safe and healthy environment, which is pleasant and liveable. By taking measures to reduce pollution and environmental risk, Nikopol will not only improve the lives of its citizens, but will offer development opportunities and be an example to other cities in their efforts to meet environmental challenges.

Climate Change

Many of the measures proposed to deal with other environmental risks will also help the city adapt to and mitigate the effects of climate change. For example, raising ecological awareness in schools, modernizing the sewage system, reducing emissions, repairing the grout curtain and pumping stations, and so on.

Likewise, proposals to increase the amount of green spaces and greenery in the city are going to have positive effects on the city's climate and mitigate the impacts of climate change.

Climate change is most likely coming, and Nikopol will not be exempt. Preparedness and most importantly, awareness can only be to the benefit of the city's future and its prospects.



Green space (Trubnykiv Avenue)



Separate and safe waste collection need to be improved.


4.2.4 Environmental Safety and Climate Change

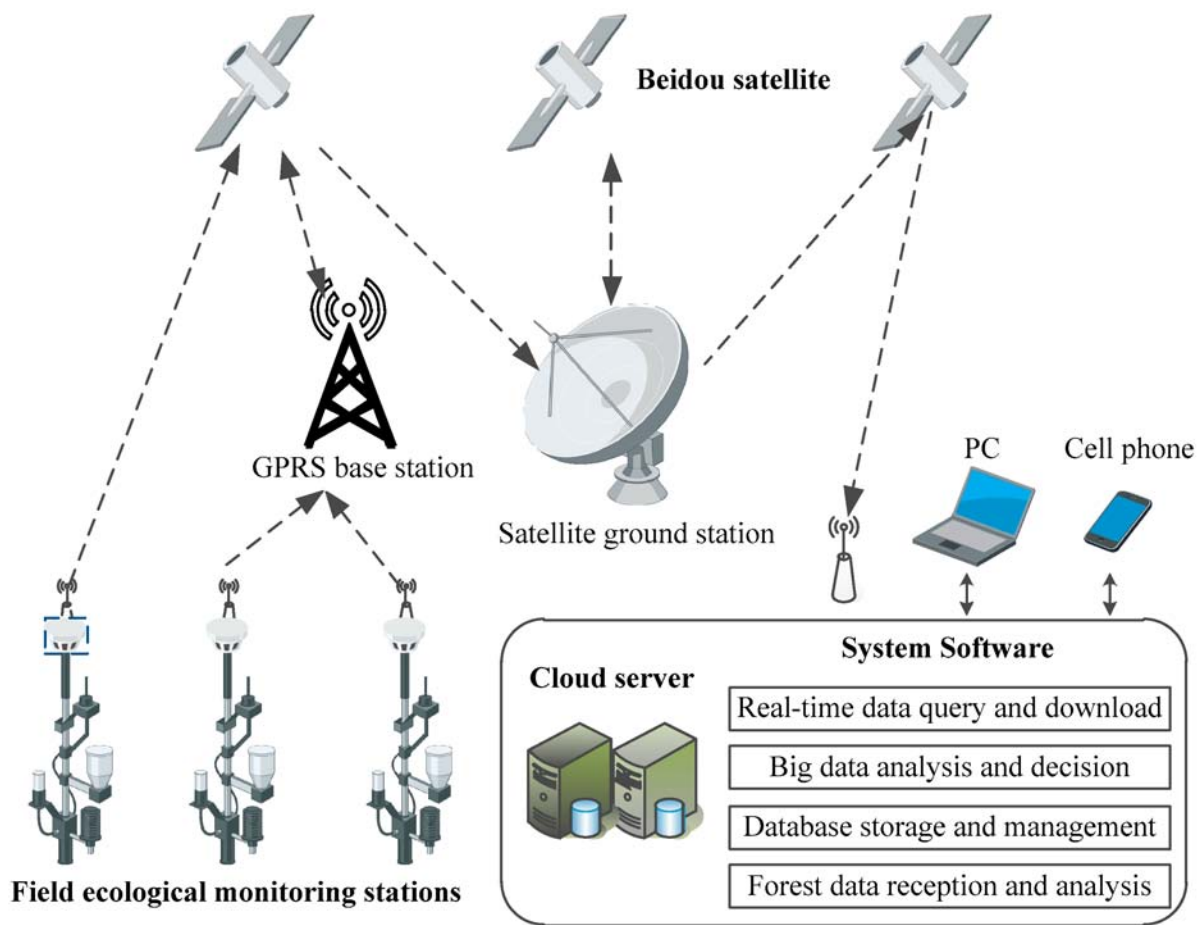
Objectives & Measures

Strategic Objective:

Attractive and a save environment enhance the quality of life for the citizens and guests in Nikopol.

Specific Objectives	Nr.	Key Measures
Environmental Safety		
Creating safe environment for education	1.1	Fire alarm and evacuation management system Installation of fire alarm and evacuation management system in school and preschool institutions
	1.2	Safe School Implementation of the project "Safe School" (installation of surveillance cameras in educational institutions)
	1.3	Separate and safe waste collection Teaching preschool children, pupils and adults the principles of separate and safe waste collection (environmental education)
Developing and approval of the Fire Safety Strategy	1.4	Fire Risk analysis
	1.5	Water rescue service Improvement of logistical support of water rescue service
	1.6	Projecting high-risk object constructions Projecting high-risk object constructions (e.g. Gas and petrol stations) with regard to the protection zone
Climate Change		
Creating safe environment for living	2.1	Ecology monitoring system Introduction of the ecology monitoring system Chemical Sensors and Weather Station Implementation of the project "Installation of Chemical Sensors and the Weather Station" Air quality control Integration of solutions for air quality control
	2.2	Radiation Sensors & Information Board Implementation of the project "Installation of Radiation Sensors and the Information Board"
	2.3	Nikopol is a transparent city Development of the project Hardware and Software Complex "Nikopol is a transparent city"
	2.4	Emergency Broadcast System Implementation of the project "Emergency Broadcast System"
	2.5	Water Quality Sensors for Monitoring the Kakhovka Reservoir Implementation of the project "Installation of Water Quality Sensors for Monitoring the Kakhovka Reservoir"

 = Projects with many votes from the citizens at the Forum on 30th of January 2019.



Functioning of an ecology monitoring system.



Water quality sensors for monitoring the Kakhovka Reservoir need to be installed.



Nikopol City Council building.

Local Economy & Business

Economic activity in Nikopol is dominated by large privately or joint stock owned metallurgical companies registered outside Nikopol.

The susceptibility of the city and its citizens to the vagaries of outside ownerships and the uncertainties of metallurgical markets calls for economic diversification and support for the development of small and medium sized enterprises. A range of projects and programmes has therefore been proposed to establish structures and mechanisms to support business development. These include implementing the government's active investment policy, supporting small and medium size enterprises with business advice and training, developing a subsidy programme to encourage innovation, introducing regional level experience sharing between entrepreneurs, helping provide disadvantaged people with work opportunities, and so on.

Such measures, combined with improvements in administrative processes and the introduction of new business sectors, for example, tourism (see below), will change the city's economic profile, helping to replace its dependence on large-scale heavy industry with more modern and future oriented business activities.

Tourism

Proposals for the development of tourism in Nikopol aim to position Nikopol as a nationally recognized tourist destination, thereby offering new economic and employment opportunities. For example, a general tourism

strategy is to be elaborated along with the design and exploitation of a city brand, the (further) development of festivals and events, improving tourist and tourist-friendly infrastructure, excursions and tours, and implementing a proposed pilot project for offering incentives to entrepreneurs investing in tourism.

Given Nikopol's location's significance in Ukrainian history, in particular as the site of the Zaporozhian Cossack Sichs, there is much to interest and attract national and international tourists. That, and the appeal of the broad waters of the Kakhovka reservoir (if made clean and safe) and the historical old town quarter (if its deteriorating buildings are rehabilitated), provides potentials for a successful tourist industry and a much needed business diversification.

Administration

In order to overcome inefficiencies and upgrade service provisions, projects have been drafted to increase administrative transparency and accountability, simplify the business and land tax rating system, develop e-services and enforcement agencies to minimize corruption, and improve regulatory approval mechanisms.

Inter-departmental coordination, streamlined service provision and results-oriented processes will help the city administration serve the community more efficiently and effectively, and by doing so will among other things, help the city's business sector in particular become more efficient and effective.



Former Milk factory - future place for creative industry?



Historical town quarter, former administration building.


4.2.5 Local Economy & Business, Tourism and Administration

Objectives & Measures

Strategic Objective:

Creating a good business climate through partnerships and innovation to support small businesses and to provide employment opportunities for all citizens.

Specific Objectives	Nr.	Key Measures
Local Economy & Bussiness		
Support structures for successful business development are established	1.1	Active investment policy Conducting active investment policy
	1.2	Financial assistance for participation of local businesses in nationwide trade fairs Providing financial assistance through the local budget for participation of local businesses in nationwide trade fairs
	1.3	New mechanisms to support small and medium-sized business Introduction of new mechanisms to support small and medium-sized business
	1.4	Professional training for small and medium business representatives Professional training for small and medium business representatives in fields of management, marketing, accounting and finance
	1.5	Subsidy program to encourage innovative technologies Development of the subsidy program to encourage the introduction of innovative technologies by SMBs
	1.6	Improvement of news information Improvement of news information for city inhabitants using an automated mail service
	1.7	New communication format Introduction of a new communication format at the regional level to share experiences among entrepreneurs
	1.8	Strengthening vulnerable social groups Strengthening the position of vulnerable social groups (by developing a social enterprise model)
	1.9	Creation of working places for people in difficult life situations
Activating of local potentials for reusing of derelict sites for (new) businesses	1.10	New places for leisure, creativity and businesses Development of new places for leisure, creativity, social and local businesses (business incubators) as a co-working, maker space or social space
	1.11	Activating the local potential Activating the local potential by developing creative industries at abandoned and underutilized locations
Tourism		
Position Nikopol as a nationally recognized tourism destination	2.1	Tourism development strategy Elaborating a tourism development strategy
	2.2	Improving tourist infrastructure Improving existing tourist infrastructure
	2.3	Affordable hostel Development and implementation of an affordable hostel

 = Projects with many votes from the citizens at the Forum on 30th of January 2019.

Specific Objectives	Nr.	Key Measures
	2.4	Tourist water and overland route Implementing a program for a tourist water and overland route from and to Zaporizhzhia - Khortytsia island – Nikopol – and the village of Kapulivka
	2.5	Attracting city enterprises as sponsors Attracting large city enterprises as sponsors for touristic events or rehabilitation of touristic sites
	2.6	Brand of the city and region Development of a brand of the city and region (logo, cooperate design & brand book)
	2.7	New historical brand Development of new historical brands and further development of festivals and other public events that impact on the city's image and the influx of tourists
	2.8	Free premises for entrepreneurs who invest in tourism, art, studios etc. Development and implementation of a pilot project: give premises for free for entrepreneurs who invest in the development of tourism, art, studios etc.
	2.9	E-ticket-program Implementation of the e-ticket-program, which provides public transport benefits for non-privileged groups
Administration		
Nikopol city administration has organized its processes more efficiently and law enforcement agencies conduct a transparent, accountable and effective service	3.1	Improvement of the local administration Transparent, accountable, efficient and effective implementation of work and services of the local administration and law enforcement agencies
	3.2	Transparent rating system for land leasing Introduction of a transparent rating system for land leasing
	3.3	Mechanisms & regulatory approvals for temporary facilities Development of mechanisms and regulatory approvals for temporary facilities
	3.4	E-services Developing e-services for minimizing corruption



Central market.



Sport school Nr. 1.

Social Care

A key element is to modernize the administrative procedures by equipping the reception centre (single window) with management for the social policy of the Nikopol City Council. When implemented, citizens can approach the single window reception with a range of requests, thus avoiding having to go to a number of different offices. The single window reception will meet modern administrative standards with appropriate front and back offices and reduce queues in the Social Care Department. Citizens will benefit from transparent and efficient procedures for their requests. In the medium-term, all of the Social and Health departments are planned to be grouped together in one building to further strengthen the efficiency of these departments.

Moreover, the citizen-oriented modernization of the Social Care Department will be further enhanced through the implementation of a multichannel communication system. Using SMS and voice messages - in addition to traditional ways of communication - the Department will make information for citizens better available. Ideally, a software for automated communication will support this effort and is currently being identified. In addition, the administration is examining the development of passes offering subsidies for vulnerable groups.

Health

In order to overcome certain key health problems in Nikopol, the Health Department is introducing a number of actions. Programs for the prevention of alcohol and drug addiction will aim at substance abuse prevention and advocate the ongoing improvement of prevention programs with known effectiveness. The Health Department understands the importance of prevention education and will help adults and children receive it. Through these programmes, the city aims at empowering people to develop healthy coping skills and lifestyles.

A new regional haemodialysis centre is planned to be opened at Pershotravneva St. 58. The new centre will uphold standards in hygiene, safety and patient care. This will advance the health of citizens who are in need of an artificial replacement for lost kidney functions.



Outpatient clinic Nr. 5.

4.2.6 Social Care and Health

Objectives & Measures

Strategic Objective:

The improved quality of social services will lead to a healthier society.

Specific Objectives	Nr.	Key Measures
Social Care		
Improving the quality of social security of the citizens in Nikopol	1.1	Single window reception Arrangement of reception facilities (single window reception - one-stop-shop) to ensure compliance with modern administrative standards, reducing queues in the Social Care Department
	1.2	Multichannel communication system Enhancing the information provided to citizens; multichannel communication system, including the use of SMSs and voice messages
	1.3	Social passes Development of social passes with social money for vulnerable groups
	1.4	Map showing accessibility for other abled Creating a map of accessibility for a website: "Nikopol the city of equal opportunities"
Health		
Key health problems are targeted to be overcome	2.1	Programs for the prevention of alcohol and drug addiction Development of local programmes for the prevention of alcohol and drug addiction
	2.2	Pre-care centre Setting up of a training centre for providing pre-care information to the population with support of the Red Cross
	2.3	Haemodialysis Centre for dialysis Creation of a Regional Haemodialysis Centre

 = Projects with many votes from the citizens at the Forum on 30th of January 2019.



Hospital No. 1.



Nikopol rehabilitation centre.



Diagnostic research with modern ultrasound equipment



Construction site potential swimming pool.

Sport

To ensure strategic and efficient investment, a long-term plan will be developed that outlines measures for developing and repairing sports grounds as well as cultural and educational institutions during the next 10-15 years. A core activity will be the reconstruction of the Metalurg stadium at Rubnikov Avenue 48. The design documentation has already been developed and was funded from the regional budget. Likewise, a design documentation for a football field and the construction of a sports hall was developed and funded by the city budget. The design documentations provide descriptions of the factors needed to satisfy the projects' technical requirements.

The construction of a swimming pool, which has been under discussion for many years, is to be restarted as part of the implementation of the Integrated Urban Development Concept (preparatory work has already begun). Additionally, a football ground with an artificial surface is to be created to provide for durable and high-quality leisure and training activities.

The construction of an indoors ice-skating rink for wintertime use, adaptable for use as a sports hall in the summertime is also foreseen. Another area to be developed for sports use is the beach at the Kakhovka reservoir. In order to highlight the potential of the waterfront, an ideas competition for improving the use of the city's beaches for recreational and sports activities will be held. But improving the use of beaches can only be one part of exploiting the potential of the Kakhovka reservoir. Nikopol city administration will therefore advocate for the development of a long-term reservoir improvement programme at local, regional and national levels because the reservoir falls under the competence of regional and national administrations.

Education

Existing education offers are to be adjusted to better meet the needs of citizens. This includes establishing life-long learning for adults that provides opportunities varying in forms and places, e.g. indoors in libraries, or outdoors in parks. This city-approved project, called "Education for Adults", is provided with 200,000 UAH from the city budget. As part of the project's programme, the School of Art at Trubnykov 35A offers lessons for adults in music, languages, ceramic, and dancing.

Further improvements to the library system are planned. An e-program with an online book register will make access to the libraries' catalogues easier, and the resulting user-friendliness will potentially attract new users.

To foster inclusion and increase public engagement, the libraries want to create an environment for active community members and support creativity. Therefore, the Municipal Institution "Nikopol City Centralised Library System" has set the following strategic priorities:

1. Development of inclusivity with young people by establishing cross-sectoral cooperation on working with socially vulnerable groups in order to ensure better socialisation of children and adolescents with disabilities. The training of librarians and partners on social inclusion is planned.
2. Cooperating with different non-government organisations focusing on engaging activists in joint events and training programmes; making libraries attractive to young people with the help of young activists (e.g. initializing a local ideas competition for library space improvement, engaging Nikopol Youth Council in a library branding process, etc.); and developing tools to improve communication between the library network, public activists and authorities (via e.g. websites).
3. Making the library a platform of meaningful leisure by developing a comprehensive image and brand, incorporating feedback systems that consider visitors' ideas, requests and evaluations.

Activities for senior citizens and retirees will be enhanced. Different city programs in libraries and cultural centres are being introduced, such as computer lessons and English lessons (at Shevchenko, 180), or singing, poetry reading, and dancing (at Zaporizka 27). Taking demographic factors into account, the conditions of education facilities in each district will be assessed by the city administration and priorities for their rehabilitation will be identified. Comprehensive rehabilitation measures are planned for the preschool facility "Marharytka" at Stanislavskoho Street 32 in 2019, and the two buildings of "Nikopol Educational Complex No 15" (at Shulhina 2 and Karmeliuka 2) are to be refurbished and the sports field reconstructed.

4.2.7 Sport and Education

Objectives & Measures

Strategic Objective:

The improved quality of sports facilities and educational amenities will lead to a healthier society.

Specific Objectives	Nr.	Key Measures
Sport		
Improved indoor and outdoor sports facilities offer a healthy life in Nikopol	1.1	Repairing social infrastructure Elaborating and implementing the plan for developing and repairing sports grounds, cultural and educational institutions
	1.2	Stadium “Metalurg” Reconstruction of the stadium “Metalurg O.I.Kutsenko” at Trubnikov avenue 48.
	1.3	Ice-skating rink Construction of an indoor ice-skating rink (wintertime) and use it as a sports hall in the summer
	1.4	Swimming pool Initiating the process of constructing a swimming pool
	1.5	Football ground Purchase and installation of an artificial football ground surface
	1.6	Competition: city’s beaches Setting up a competition for urban ideas for improving the environment and the use of the city’s beaches for recreational and sports activities
	1.7	Programme: Kakhovka reservoir Initiating the development of a programme at local, regional and national levels to improve the Kakhovka reservoir
	1.8	Improvement of water quality Improvement of water quality through ozone treatment



Nikopol versus Dankivtsi volleyball match.

Specific Objectives	Nr.	Key Measures
Education		
Further development of existing education offers that are adjusted to the needs of the citizens	2.1	Life-long learning Establishing a life-long learning centre for adults, e.g. in winter-time indoor (libraries), in summertime outdoor (parks)
	2.2	Library e-program Creation of a library e-program with a online book register
	2.3	Leisure activities for pensioners Improvement of leisure activities / facilities for pensioners, especially in wintertime
	2.4	Assessing the condition of education facilities Assessing the quality of education facilities in each district and identifying priorities for their rehabilitation
	2.5	“Marharytka” Refurbishment of the building and implementation of energy saving measures at the municipal pre-school educational institution (nursery school) No 34 “Marharytka” at Stanislavskoho 32
	2.6	“Nikopol Specialised School No 5” Refurbishment of the communal institution “Nikopol Specialised School Levels I to III No 5”, at Haharina 54 A
	2.7	“Nikopol Educational Complex No 15” Refurbishment of “Nikopol Educational Complex No 15” (NNVK No 15) at Shulhina 2
	2.8	Implementation of the Strategy 2019 - 2023 of the Nikopol City Centralised Library System To provide conditions that would facilitate the introduction of inclusion, increase public engagement and interaction, make libraries an environment for active community members and satisfy needs for creativity and meaningful leisure

= Projects with many votes from the citizens at the Forum on 30th of January 2019.



One of Nikopol's libraries.



Restoration is urgently needed to keep the buildings and identity of the old town quarter.

Culture & Cultural Heritage

The city administration, local NGOs and citizen initiatives have proposed (and in some cases, already initiated) a number of projects and programmes to affirm and advance Nikopol's cultural signature and extend its reach.

Local and traditional arts are to be celebrated at festivals and fairs, exhibition opportunities provided at an established "Alley of the Arts", regular cultural exchanges and joint projects organized with other Ukrainian cities, street theatre and historical reconstruction projects developed, and so on, all to promote the history and culture of the city and its further development.

Cultural institutions and facilities are to be extended or introduced: examples include developing the library system to include information centres on various cultural topics; creating an electronic database of the cultural-historical records, information and artefacts held in libraries, museums and archives; building a museum of the Zaporozhian Cossacks in a derelict former museum building in the old town quarter; and so on.

These measures organize, secure and conserve the historical records of the city for current and future generations, and while important to scholars and researchers, promoting their availability provides citizens with opportunities to study and understand the sometimes under-appreciated history of their city.

Commemorations of Nikopol's Scythian and nationally significant Cossack history have multiple benefits, and not only for the tourism industry. They also benefit citizens and visitors by increasing their awareness and recognition of the city's place in Ukraine's history. Projects to record and explain Nikopol's ancient and early modern history include mounting an historical and archaeological exhibition centre in Peremohy Park; creating an historical and memorial garden in Liberation Park; and another on the territory adjacent to No.49 Lapinska Street.

Proposals for restoration work in the old town quarter and the opening of the network

of merchant cellars there will encourage an appreciation of Nikopol's commercial history and its built heritage. The city was founded here on the Dnieper at a militarily important Cossack controlled river crossing at the boundary of the Ottoman and the Polish-Lithuanian worlds. The city's subsequent mercantile success, as evidenced by the old town quarter with its buildings and warehouses, was yet another indication of the significance of the city and its location. The rescue and rehabilitation of this part of Nikopol is likely to require considerable financial investments and other inputs, but the potential returns, aside from any accruing from tourism, property values, etc, will be in recalling and reviving a vital part of what has shaped Nikopol's physical and cultural identity.

Small pilot projects, such as the restoration of an entrance gate or another element of a noteworthy historical building, will help introduce an understanding of and interest in the old town, and encourage residents and owners of historical buildings to become involved in its rehabilitation and the sensitive repair, restoration and maintenance of their own building.



Shevchenka St 11, former Zemskaya school (today part of secondary school No. 1).

4.2.8 Culture and Cultural Heritage

Objectives & Measures

Strategic Objective:

Revitalisation of cultural heritage for a strong urban cultural identity.

Specific Objectives	Nr.	Key Measures
Culture and Cultural Heritage		
The remaining old historical quarter and its built heritage is restored and provides new places for cultural activities	1.1	Preserving cultural heritage Raising awareness of the importance of preserving cultural heritage and urban identity
	1.2	Programme for conservation of cultural heritage Introduction of a program for the conservation, protection and revitalization of Nikopol's cultural heritage
	1.3	Programme for the restoration of the old part of the city Development and implementation of a program for the restoration of the old part of the city
	1.4	Pilot project on restoration Development and implementation of a pilot restoration project (e.g. small building or public space) in the historical old town quarter
	1.5	Regional history museum Reconstruction of the regional history museum
	1.6	Stone pavements Restoring old stone pavements in the historical old town quarter

 = Projects with many votes from the citizens at the Forum on 30th of January 2019.



Typical street in the old town.



Mykityns'ka St., 23, Museum of Local Lore, History and Economy.



Raising awareness for saving the old town quarter.

4.3 Potential Buildings for Housing for Disadvantaged Groups

Potential buildings for housing for disadvantaged groups

In order to determine the most suitable potential buildings for residential use by disadvantaged groups (cf. Chapter 3.9), the results of the analysis of the constructional suitability of the buildings and of their locations and connections in urban spatial contexts are weighted and entered into an evaluation matrix.

Constructional suitability

The assessment of the constructional suitability of potential buildings is based on a cost-benefit analysis, i.e. the expected refurbishment and modernisation costs are set against the potential living space gained. Three cost to living space factors per m² are derived:

Low costs (180 - 250 €/m²)
= High suitability

Average cost (251 - 350 €/m²)
= Average suitability

High costs (351 - 500 €/m²)
= Low suitability

The constructional suitability of the buildings is considered to be particularly important because the financing of refurbishment and modernisation is the municipality's biggest obstacle to the realisation of potential housing projects for disadvantaged groups. The constructional suitability of the buildings examined is therefore assessed as being more important than the building's location or urban connection: the result of the analysis of constructional suitability is therefore multiplied by a factor of 2:

High suitability = 2 (x 2) = 4
Medium suitability = 1 (x 2) = 2
Low suitability = 0.5 (x 2) = 1

Location and connection

The location of the examined buildings and their connections in the urban context are determined by measuring the distances to public transport stops, kindergartens, schools, public green spaces, shopping facilities, and medical facilities. Each of the six criteria are evaluated with 0 point, 1 point, or 2 points. Therefore, the highest number of

points that a building's location can score is 12 points. As a result, the individual criteria results are added for each building and the suitability of the location and its connections are categorized according to three levels:

High suitability = (between 9 and 12 points) = 2, this means:

Good location (within the range proposed according to Ukrainian and European planning standards)

Medium suitability = (between 5.5 and 8.5 points) = 1, this means:

Middle location (outside the range proposed by Ukrainian and European planning standards, but less than twice as far away)

Low suitability = (between 3.0 and 5 points) = 0.5, this means:

Poor location (outside the range proposed by Ukrainian and European planning standards, but more than twice as far away)

Final assessment

By adding the individual results, a total score is obtained for each building under consideration. It is then possible to classify the suitability of the building as follows:

Particularly suitable buildings

(highest priority) 4.5 - 6.0

Karmeliuka 4; Lapynska 49; Stanislavskoho 28; Trubchenka 1 (2nd floor)

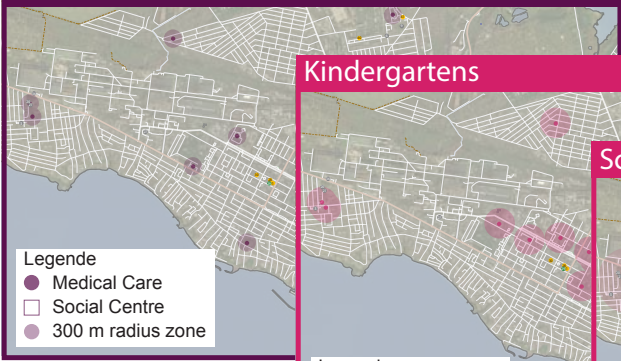
Suitable buildings

(Medium priority) = 2.5 - 4.0

H. Chornobylya, 138 ; Kniazha (Zhukovskoho) 83/2; Kniazha (Zhukovskoho) 103; Patriotiv Ukrainy (K. Liebknechta) 163; Trubchenka 1 (4th floor); Trubchenka 5

Less suitable buildings

(Low priority) = 1.0 - 2.0 Komsomolska (Poshtova) 17 (Building sections I and II)

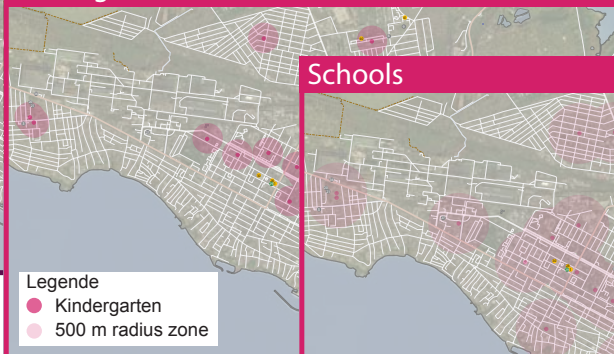


Location & Proximity

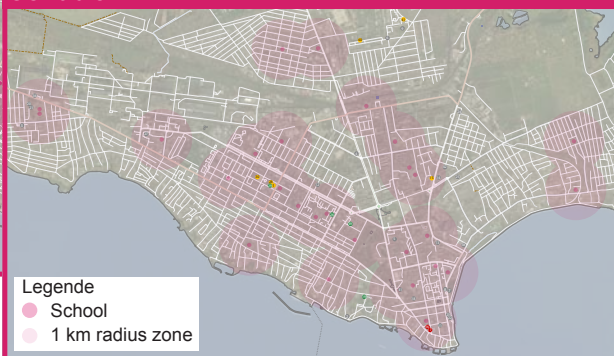
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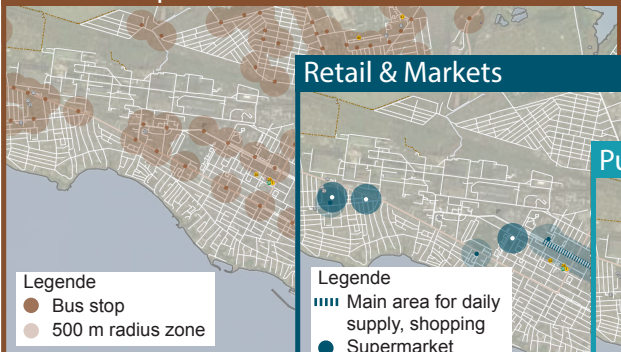
Kindergartens



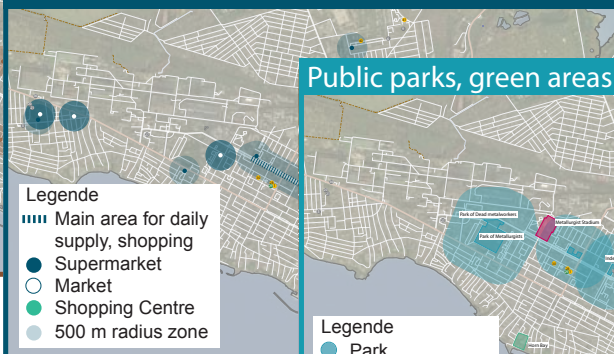
Schools



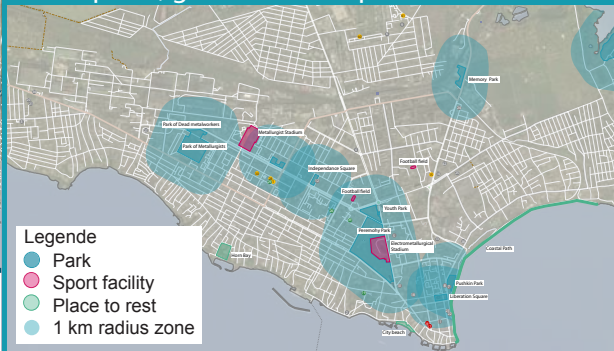
Public Transport



Retail & Markets



Public parks, green areas & sport facilities



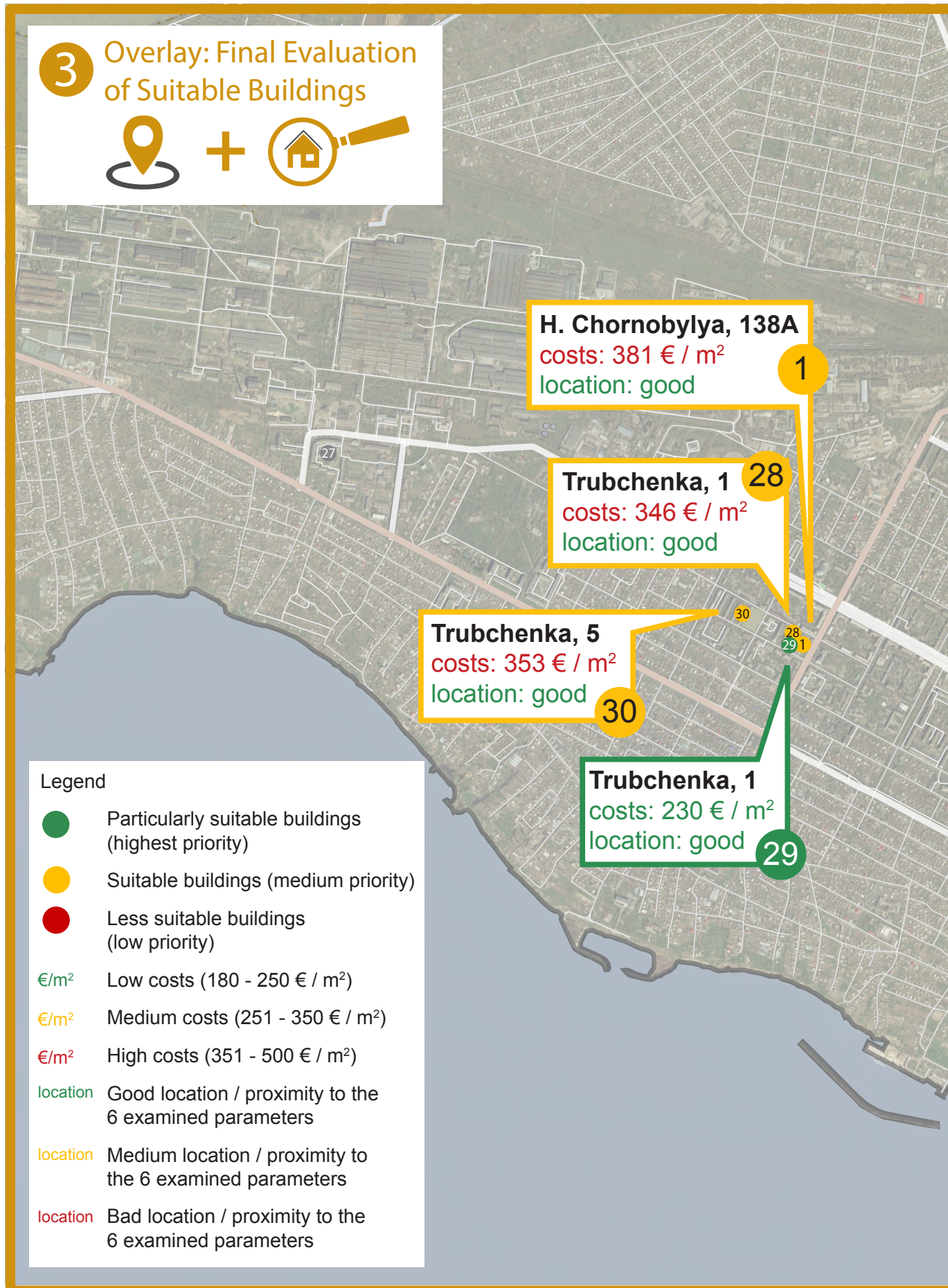
2

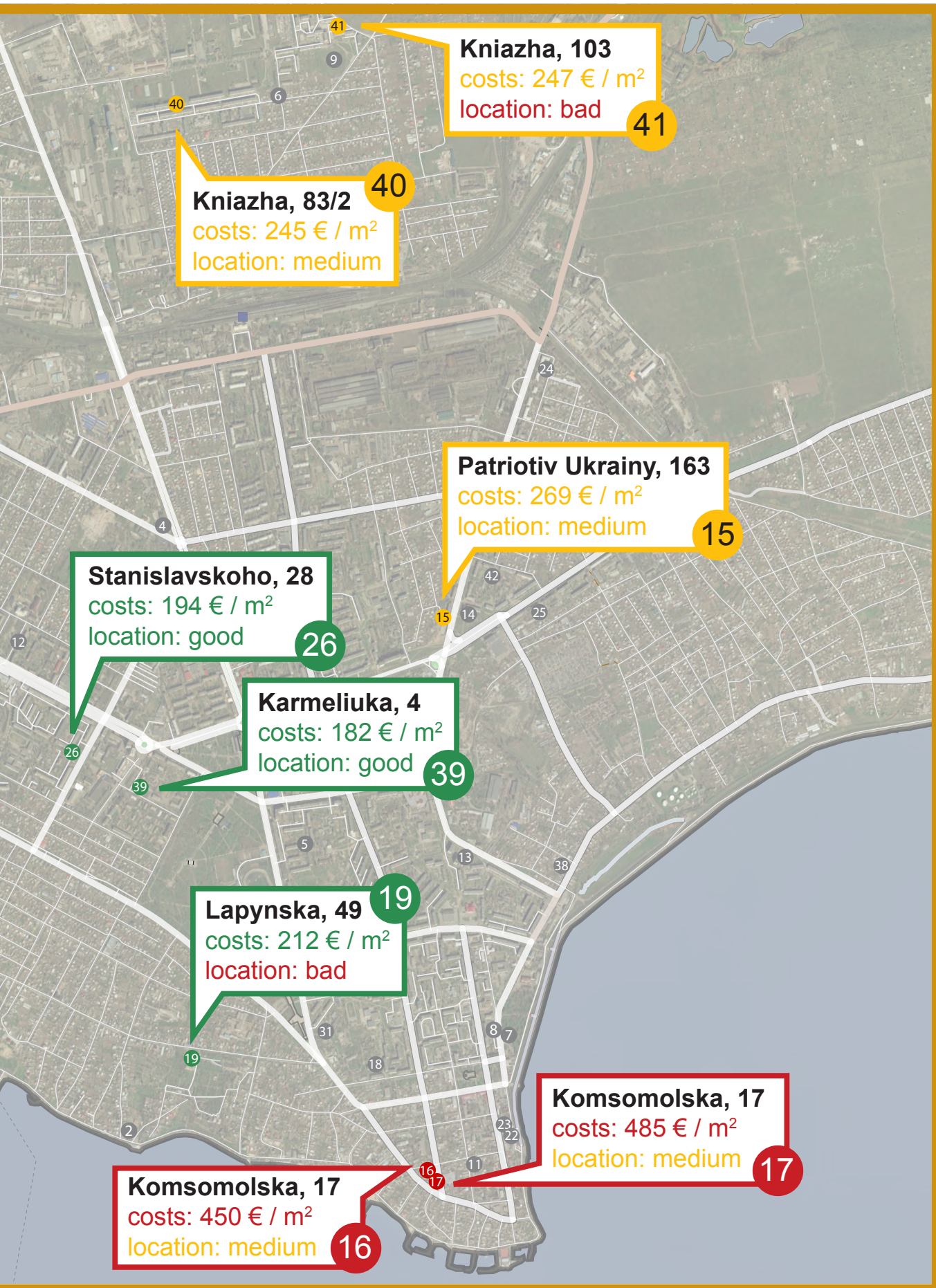
Suitability of Buildings



All costs are based on a rough estimation.

[illegible]





Re-thinking the Container Settlement for Internally Displaced People in Nikopol

Nikopol is one of 7 cities in which the Federal Republic of Germany through the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) constructed container settlements as emergency shelter for Internally Displaced People (IDP) in 2014. In 2019, after almost 5 years, the settlement continues to host more than 170 people who have lost their homes as a result of the conflict in the east of the country. After its construction, the ownership of the container settlement was transferred to Nikopol city administration, which has been servicing it ever since.

Improving the conditions for the settlements residents is a focus of the city administration. In this context, the Kharkiv School of Architecture – with the support of GIZ – organized an open interdisciplinary workshop for architects, urbanists, city researchers and urban planners in May 2019. The workshop included a fieldtrip to Nikopol, detailed conversations with the settlement's residents and other stakeholders about their needs and challenges as well as intensive design

work. The findings and recommendations of the workshop range from ideas for short-term improvements of the living situation to a gradual transformation of the settlement with scenarios for an inclusive long-term development.

These ideas will widen the discourse on the container settlement in Nikopol as well as in other Ukrainian cities. The scenarios developed shall inspire local, regional and national policymakers to find permanent and sustainable solutions for housing displaced people currently living in one of the country's 7 container settlements.

Nikopol pledges to meet the challenge of inclusive transformation of the container settlement and the provision of improved housing conditions for socially vulnerable people in the future. By doing so, Nikopol aspires to become a good example for other cities in Ukraine which face the challenge of providing adequate housing conditions for their citizens.



Research fieldtrip to Nikopol's container settlement.



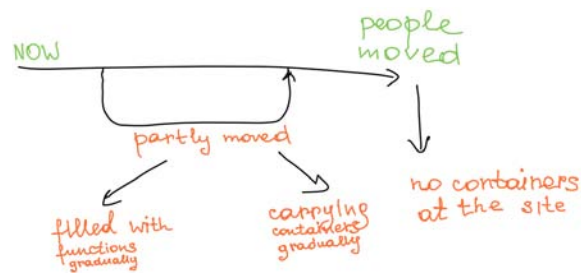
Discussing new ideas.

Excerpt of Ideas and Recommendations

The workshop participants developed ideas for affordable micro projects in the container settlement, which could be quickly implemented by residents together with the city administration in short time.

These ideas were intended to meet requirements for short-term measures to improve the quality of life within the settlement without calling for significant financial or human resources. Project ideas proposed during the workshop were categorized into those focused on improving the containers and their surroundings (so-called “hard projects”), and those aimed at encouraging communication, integration and common activities among the settlement residents (“soft projects”).

The full report can be found here:
<http://kharkiv.school/nicopol/>



Possible development directions.

	s	m	l
a			
b			
c			
d			
e			

Different scales of consideration.



Scenario: Service Unit.



Scenario: Startup hatchery.

4.5 Spatial Priority Areas

Spatial priority areas

There are three particular urban spaces in Nikopol whose sustainable development will be important for the entire city: the historical old town, especially in the area of Kher-sons'ka street and Mykytyns'ka street; the central commercial area along Trubnykiv Avenue; and the eastern city centre around the intersection of Pershotravneva Street and Vulytsa Patriotic Ukrayiny. These spaces require a special degree of attention, care and improvement. During the next three years, a large number of projects dealing with a wide range of topics will be implemented in these urban spaces.

The Historical old town

The historic old town was the city's former cultural, economic and architecturally important centre. A number of projects should contribute to the revitalization of this urban space. These include:

- the preservation and revival of historical buildings (such as the rehabilitation of the Regional History Museum building)
- the upgrading of public spaces (e.g. Pushkina Park)
- the cleaning up and tourist development of the shore line and the beaches adjacent to the historical old town: these are important projects for the development of this urban space.

Trubnykiv Avenue

Trubnykiv Avenue is the city's main shopping and goods supply area. With several schools nearby, it is an important educational centre; and, with the seat of the city administration at its eastern end, it is also the administrative centre of the city. Various projects should contribute to the strengthening and further development of this urban area, including:

- the expansion of offers for business development, such as professional training courses for small and medium businesses
- the modernization of schools (e.g. Nikopol Educational Complex No 15)
- improving mobility (through the construction of cycling infrastructure) and accessibility (through the construction of wheelchair accessible sidewalks).

Pershotravneva Street / Vulytsa Patriotic Ukrayiny

This urban space forms the eastern city centre. Its importance for the entire city should be enhanced by:

- extending the linear public park along the street's central reservation
- projects to improve opportunities for sports (e.g. an ice-skating rink),
- improving leisure activity opportunities, especially for senior citizens
- streamlining access to social services by, for example, improving the "single window reception".



Spatial priority areas.

Objectives and projects outside the city's responsibility

Many of the measures necessary for future urban development do not end at the city limits of Nikopol, but have a regional significance. For example, improving the water quality of the Kakhovka Reservoir, or improving transport links between Nikopol and the cities of Dnipropetrovsk, Zaporizhia and Kryvyi Rih via a more efficient national road N23 or a modernized rail network cannot (one word) be achieved by Nikopol alone. However, such projects are of great importance in order to further promote the economic and touristic development of the city, and to counteract the emigration, especially of young people, from the city.

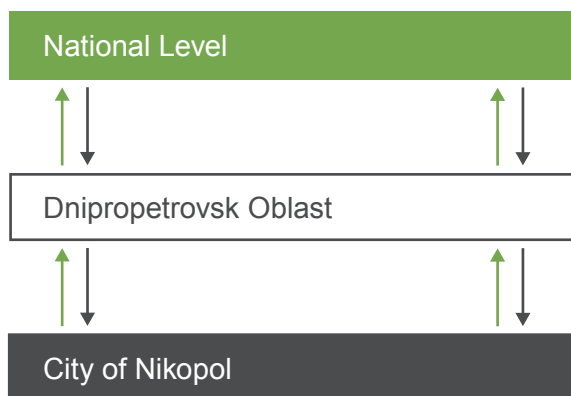
These measures are not however within the sovereignty and decision-making powers of the city administration and cannot be financed by the city budget. It is therefore important to deepen trust-based cooperation at the regional and the national levels.

An important contribution to this is the early, comprehensive and regular information and sensitization of the regional administration

on the future goals and projects of Nikopol's urban development. This should also be in the interests of the regional administration, since a commercially viable and tourist attractive city of Nikopol can provide important impetus for the sustainable development of the surrounding area.

Listed below are various projects that are not part of the present urban development strategy due to the mentioned limitations, but are very important for the future development of the city:

- Improving the water quality of the Kakhovka Reservoir
- Improving Nikopol's regional transport connection, by:
 - improvement of the efficiency of the national road N23
 - modernization of the railway network
 - the creation of a transport hub (train station + bus station)
- Improving health service provision, e.g. by establishment of a regional dialysis centre.



Nikopol's cooperation at the regional and national level needs to be deepened.



Modernization of the rail network is necessary.



Monitoring

Urban development is a continuous process. Accordingly, the Integrated Urban Development Concept for Nikopol and its implementation should be understood as a process.

The concept names not only the objectives for the future development of the city of Nikopol, but also the measures and projects necessary for their implementation. It is geared towards implementation, serves to improve coordination of municipal action, provides comprehensive citizen information, and defines the prioritization of the most urgent tasks of urban development.

The Integrated Urban Development Concept for Nikopol has a validity of 15 years (to 2035), but must be reviewed at regular intervals, adapted to the changed conditions and, if necessary, updated.

Observing and assessing the implementation process and the effects of the urban development concept are the primary process management instruments. Coordinating, monitoring and controlling the implementation is carried out by the integrated working group, which was constituted on the decision of the mayor in 2018 for the development and implementation of the Integrated Urban Development Concept.

As part of the monitoring process, the implementation status and the impact of the measures established in the Integrated Urban Development Concept, and the achievement of its stated goals are to be reviewed at regular intervals. The reviews take place annually, usually in the last quarter of the year. The current state of implementation is then reported to the mayor, who in turn informs the city council and the population.

Urban Development, Housing & Management of Buildings

Specific Objectives	Nr.	Key Measures
Urban Development		
Improvement and strengthening of district development / district centres	1.1	Database of free land plots Creation of a database of free land plots to generate an overview of underused buildings and land plots in the districts, and of the quality of public space
	1.2	Engaging with the OSBBs to obtain an overview of empty flats Engaging with the OSBBs to obtain an overview of empty flats in their houses
	1.3	Engaging with the OSBBs to connect the city with owners who would like to sell their flats Engaging with the OSBBs to connect the city with owners who would like to sell their flats – the city could potentially buy flats they need for disadvantaged groups
Housing		
Nikopol provides sufficient housing for disadvantaged groups	2.1	Housing for All Development and implementation of the Strategy “Housing for All” (2019– 2030) (cf. Chapter 3.9 and 4.3)
	2.2	Investigation of non-residential private sector buildings Elaboration of an overview and investigation of non-residential private sector buildings, that could be used for social housing issues
	2.3	Digital housing queue Creation of a digital housing queue (digital data base) for housing demands of disadvantaged groups, including electronic services for feedback
	2.4	Temporary housing for disadvantaged groups Implementation of pilot project “Temporary housing for disadvantaged groups”, Karmeliuk 4
	2.5	Reusing dormitories for housing for all
	2.6	Improving preconditions for housing for young medical specialists
Management of Buildings		
House owners (OSBBs) are encouraged to improve their stock	3.1	Informing on energy management systems Informing the population on the available energy management systems to encourage investment and modernization
	3.2	Encouraging inhabitants & maintenance companies to enhance common areas Encouraging inhabitants and maintenance companies to upgrade/enhance common areas such as the exterior and technical condition of the houses
	3.3	Competitions based on priorities and the defined fields Setting up and co-financing of competitions based on priorities and the defined fields e.g. for energy aspects or common area improvement
	3.4	Educational courses for heads of OSBBs Organize educational courses for heads of OSBBs, regardless of whether they are independent or with management companies
Large enterprises take responsibility by supporting the housing market	3.5	Attracting enterprises as co-sponsors Attracting large enterprises as co-sponsors for the purpose of building housing for their employees

Technical Infrastructure, Transport and Accessibility

Specific Objectives	Nr.	Key Measures
Technical Infrastructure		
Improving the water, gas and waste collection infrastructure	1.1	Modernization of water supply and wastewater disposal Modernization of water supply network and wastewater disposal system
	1.2	Reconstruction of water supply pumping station Reconstruction of the water supply pumping station at Mezhova Str.
	1.3	Design and reconstruction of sewage treatment facilities of the city storm sewer
	1.4	Design and reconstruction of sewage treatment plants in Nikopol
	1.5	Sewage System Reconstruction and Modernization Implementation of the project "Sewage System Reconstruction and Modernization", including sewage pumping stations and sewage treatment facilities at Khersonska
	1.6	Improving the gas supply infrastructure
	1.7	Waste processing plant Construction of a waste processing plant
	1.8	Development of a waste management guide for the city's residents
	1.9	Separate waste collection Installation of containers for separate waste collection, including glass containers and recycling of electrical equipment (e.g. fluorescent or mercury lamps)
	1.10	Plastic bottle deposit system in supermarkets Development and installation of a plastic bottle deposit system in supermarkets
	1.11	Reducing the number of solid waste spontaneous combustions Reducing the number of solid waste spontaneous combustions; development of a more efficient waste removal in city quarters
	1.12	Utilization and destruction of biological & vegetable wastes
	1.13	Scheme of sanitary cleaning Revision and implementation of the scheme of sanitary cleaning of the city of Nikopol for the creation of new sites in the city for the collection of solid waste
	1.14	Restoring and cleaning the shore and beaches Restoring and cleaning the shore and beaches and of the Dnipro river (from Riverport to Nasosna)
Transport		
Improvement of roads with a consideration of cyclists and pedestrians as well as improving the roads' drainage system	2.1	Reduction of heavy transit traffic Reduction of heavy transit traffic through finalization of a bypass road
	2.2	Reconstruction of roads Reconstruction of roads, especially the sewage system (drainage)
	2.3	Construction of the central alley Continuation of the construction of the central alley with elements of improvement on the street Pershotravneva from the street Electrometallurgists to the street Patriots of Ukraine
	2.4	Improving conditions for cyclists and pedestrians

Annex 1: Complete List of Projects

Specific Objectives	Nr.	Key Measures
	2.5	Cycling infrastructure Development of cycling infrastructure
	2.6	Wheelchair accessible sidewalks Construction of wheelchair accessible sidewalks
	2.7	Improvement of road crossing safety Equipping the crossings, road markings, road signs and inventory
	2.8	Restoration of the central traffic island Restoration of the central traffic island at the intersection of the Str. Electrometallurgs, Str. Trubnikov and Str. Pervomaiskaya
Improvement of Nikopol's regional transport connection	2.9	Territory around the bus and railway station Arranging the territory around the bus and railway station
Accessibility		
Improvement of the quality of life of disabled persons through better accessibility to public buildings	3.1	Provide access to cultural institutions for people with disabilities Provide access (ramps, elevators, lift platforms and lifts) to all public buildings, institutions and services, e.g. cultural institutions for people with disabilities
	3.2	Public toilets for all Construction of public toilets, including toilets for people with disabilities
	3.3	Inva Sport Creation of the communal enterprise "Inva Sport", accessibility for the low-mobility groups of the population to all sports-health institutions of the city

Public Open Space

Specific Objective	Nr.	Key Measures
Public Open Space		
Creating and increasing the number of attractive green areas / Implementation of the Greening Strategy "Ecology 2018-2022"	1.1	Company for green area maintenance Establishment of a special-purpose company for green area maintenance and tree cutting as well as nursery garden for green area
	1.2	Preservation of trees & replanting Preservation of old trees / plants and sustainable replanting
	1.3	Register of trees and plants Development of a register of trees and plants
	1.4	Monitoring of existing green spaces Monitoring of existing green spaces in the city
	1.5	Peremohy Park Implementation of the project Peremohy Park
	1.6	Pushkina Park Development of the project Pushkina Park
	1.7	Trubnykov Avenue and Kashtanova Street Alleys Implementation of the project Trubnykov Avenue and Kashtanova Street Alleys
	1.8	New park with fruit meadow Development and implementation of a new park, including a fruit meadow

Specific Objective	Nr.	Key Measures
	1.9	Skate park Building a skate park in public space
	1.10	Efficient use of rain water Development of measures for an efficient use of rain water

Environmental Safety and Climate Change

Specific Objectives	Nr.	Key Measures
Environmental Safety		
Creating safe environment for education	1.1	Fire alarm and evacuation management system Installation of fire alarm and evacuation management system in school and preschool institutions
	1.2	Safe School Implementation of the project "Safe School" (installation of surveillance cameras in educational institutions)
	1.3	Separate and safe waste collection Teaching preschool children, pupils and adults the principles of separate and safe waste collection (environmental education)
Developing and approval of the Fire Safety Strategy	1.4	Fire Risk analysis
	1.5	Water rescue service Improvement of logistical support of water rescue service
	1.6	Projecting high-risk object constructions Projecting high-risk object constructions (e.g. Gas and petrol stations) with regard to the protection zone
Climate Change		
Creating safe environment for living	2.1	Ecology monitoring system Introduction of the ecology monitoring system Chemical Sensors and Weather Station Implementation of the project "Installation of Chemical Sensors and the Weather Station" Air quality control Integration of solutions for air quality control
	2.2	Radiation Sensors & Information Board Implementation of the project "Installation of Radiation Sensors and the Information Board"
	2.3	Nikopol is a transparent city Development of the project Hardware and Software Complex "Nikopol is a transparent city"
	2.4	Emergency Broadcast System Implementation of the project "Emergency Broadcast System"
	2.5	Water Quality Sensors for Monitoring the Kakhovka Reservoir Implementation of the project "Installation of Water Quality Sensors for Monitoring the Kakhovka Reservoir"

Local Economy & Business, Tourism and Administration

Specific Objectives	Nr.	Key Measures
Local Economy & Business		
Support structures for successful business development are established	1.1	Active investment policy Conducting active investment policy
	1.2	Financial assistance for participation of local businesses in nationwide trade fairs Providing financial assistance through the local budget for participation of local businesses in nationwide trade fairs
	1.3	New mechanisms to support small and medium-sized business Introduction of new mechanisms to support small and medium-sized business
	1.4	Professional training for small and medium business representatives Professional training for small and medium business representatives in fields of management, marketing, accounting and finance
	1.5	Subsidy program to encourage innovative technologies Development of the subsidy program to encourage the introduction of innovative technologies by SMBs
	1.6	Improvement of news information Improvement of news information for city inhabitants using an automated mail service
	1.7	New communication format Introduction of a new communication format at the regional level to share experiences among entrepreneurs
	1.8	Strengthening vulnerable social groups Strengthening the position of vulnerable social groups (by developing a social enterprise model)
	1.9	Creation of working places for people in difficult life situations
Activating of local potentials for reusing of derelict sites for (new) businesses	1.10	New places for leisure, creativity and businesses Development of new places for leisure, creativity, social and local businesses (business incubators) as a co-working, maker space or social space
	1.11	Activating the local potential Activating the local potential by developing creative industries at abandoned and underutilized locations
Tourism		
Position Nikopol as a nationally recognized tourism destination	2.1	Tourism development strategy Elaborating a tourism development strategy
	2.2	Improving tourist infrastructure Improving existing tourist infrastructure
	2.3	Affordable hostel Development and implementation of an affordable hostel
	2.4	Tourist water and overland route Implementing a program for a tourist water and overland route from and to Zaporizhzhia - Khortytsia island – Nikopol – and the village of Kapulivka
	2.5	Attracting city enterprises as sponsors Attracting large city enterprises as sponsors for touristic events or rehabilitation of touristic sites

Specific Objectives	Nr.	Key Measures
	2.6	Brand of the city and region Development of a brand of the city and region (logo, cooperate design & brand book)
	2.7	New historical brand Development of new historical brands and further development of festivals and other public events that impact on the city's image and the influx of tourists
	2.8	Free premises for entrepreneurs who invest in tourism, art, studios etc. Development and implementation of a pilot project: give premises for free for entrepreneurs who invest in the development of tourism, art, studios etc.
	2.9	E-ticket-program Implementation of the e-ticket-program, which provides public transport benefits for non-privileged groups
Administration		
Nikopol city administration has organized its processes more efficiently and law enforcement agencies conduct a transparent, accountable and effective service	3.1	Improvement of the local administration Transparent, accountable, efficient and effective implementation of work and services of the local administration and law enforcement agencies
	3.2	Transparent rating system for land leasing Introduction of a transparent rating system for land leasing
	3.3	Mechanisms & regulatory approvals for temporary facilities Development of mechanisms and regulatory approvals for temporary facilities
	3.4	E-services Developing e-services for minimizing corruption

Social Care and Health

Specific Objectives	Nr.	Key Measures
Social Care		
Improving the quality of social security of the citizens in Nikopol	1.1	Single window reception Equipping a „single window reception“ to meet modern administrative standards with appropriate front and back offices, reducing queues
	1.2	Multichannel communication system Enhancing the information provided to citizens; multichannel communication system, including the use of SMSs and voice messages
	1.3	Social cards Development of social cards with social money for vulnerable groups
	1.4	Map showing accessibility for other abled Creating a map of accessibility for a website: „Nikopol the city of equal opportunities“
Health		
Key health problems are targeted to be overcome	2.1	Programs for the prevention of alcohol and drug addiction Development of local programmes for the prevention of alcohol and drug addiction
	2.2	Pre-care centre Setting up of a training centre for providing pre-care information to the population with support of the Red Cross
	2.3	Haemodialysis Centre Creation of a Regional Haemodialysis Centre (for dialysis)

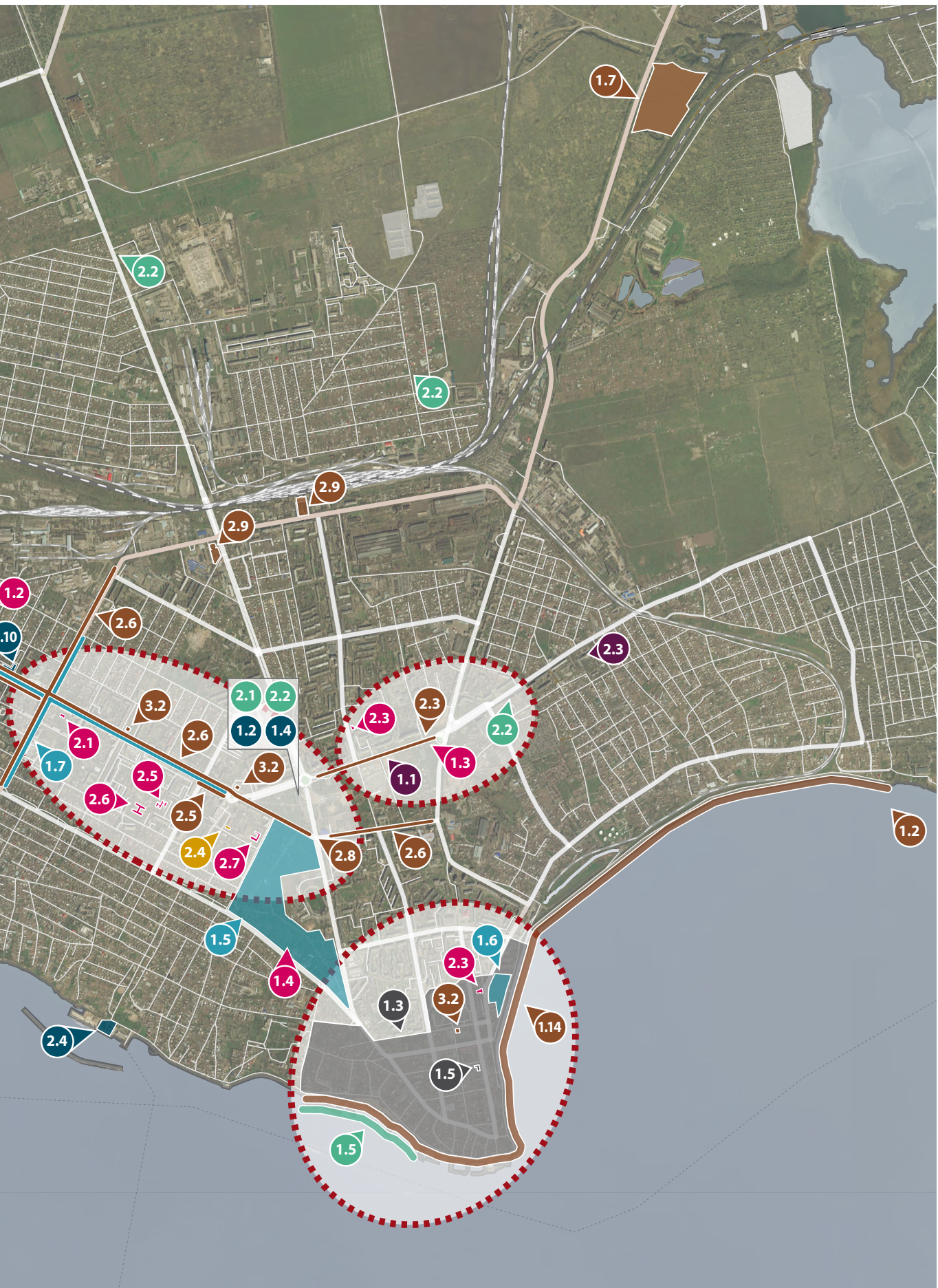
Sport and Education

Specific Objectives	Nr.	Key Measures
Sport		
Improved indoor and outdoor sports facilities offer a healthy life in Nikopol	1.1	Repairing social infrastructure Elaborating a implementation plan for developing and repairing sports grounds, cultural and educational institutions
	1.2	Stadium "Metalurg" Reconstruction of the stadium "Metalurg O.I.Kutsenko" at address Trubnikov avenue 48.
	1.3	Ice-skating rink Construction of an in-house ice-skating rink (winter times) and use it as a sports ground in the summer
	1.4	Swimming pool Initiating the process of constructing a swimming pool
	1.5	Football ground Purchase and installation of a football ground with artificial surface
	1.6	Competition: city's beaches Setting up a competition of urban ideas for improving the environment and the use of the city's beaches for recreational and sports activities
	1.7	Program: Kakhovka reservoir Initiating the development of a program on local, regional and national level to improve the Kakhovka reservoir
	1.8	Improvement of water quality Improvement of water quality through water treatment with ozone
Education		
Further development of existing education offers that are adjusted to the needs of the citizens	2.1	Life-long learning centre Establishing a life-long learning centre for adults, e.g. in winter time indoor (libraries), in summer time outdoor (parks)
	2.2	Library e-program Creation of a library e-program with a online book register
	2.3	Leisure activities for pensioners Improvement of leisure activities / facilities for pensioners, especially in winter time
	2.4	Assessing the quality of education facilities Assessing the quality of education facilities in each district and identifying priorities for their rehabilitation
	2.5	"Marharytka" Refurbishment of the building and implementation of energy saving measures at the municipal pre-school educational institution (nursery school) No 34 "Marharytka" at Stanislavskoho 32
	2.6	„Nikopol Specialised School No 5" Refurbishment of the communal institution "Nikopol Specialised School Levels I to III No 5", Haharina 54 A
	2.7	"Nikopol Educational Complex No 15" Refurbishment of "Nikopol Educational Complex No 15" (NNVK No 15) at Shulhina 2
	2.8	Implementation of the Strategy 2019 - 2023 of the Nikopol City Centralised Library System To provide conditions that would facilitate the introduction of inclusion, increase public engagement and interaction, make libraries an environment for active community members and satisfy the needs in creativity and meaningful leisure







Culture and Cultural Heritage

Specific Objectives	Nr.	Key Measures
Culture and Cultural Heritage		
The remaining old historical quarter and its built heritage is restored and provides new places for cultural activities	1.1	Preserving cultural heritage Raising awareness of the importance of preserving cultural heritage and urban identity
	1.2	Program for conservation of cultural heritage Introduction of a program for the conservation, protection and revitalization of Nikopol's cultural heritage
	1.3	Program for the restoration of the old part of the city Development and implementation of a program for the restoration of the old part of the city
	1.4	Pilot project on restoration Development and implementation of a pilot project (e.g. small building or public space) for restoration of the old part of the city
	1.5	Regional history museum Reconstruction of the regional history museum
	1.6	Stone pavements Restoring old stone pavements in the old town











Annex 3: Analysis of Potential Buildings for Housing for Disadvantaged Groups

Address Адреса	Owner Власник / Балансуючий	Type of Building Характеристика	Technical Condition Технічний стан	In Use Використання	Suggestions (by City of Nikopol) Пропозиції (Нікополь)	Observations (by GIZ) Спостереження (GIZ)	No. of Floors № поверхів	Infras	Total Space of Property sq.m. Площа приміщення до мереж	Total Floor Space sq.m. Житлова площа кв. м	Potential No. Of Flats Потенційна № квартир
H. Chornobylyya, 138A 	Territorial Community of the city of Nikopol	Former Kindergarten, unused. Freestanding building	No direct access possible, fence surrounding the land plot. Assessment from outside: Poor condition, deteriorates, technical equipment is outdated	No	Entered into the list for privatization, privatization procedure "Licitation"	Interesting property, well located. Assessment of technical condition limited due to restricted access	2		1.300,0	1300 (1025,7: info that we had before Delta's analysis)	
Patriotiv Ukrainy (K. Liebknechta), 163 	KP MZHTI	Premises on the fourth and fifth (third and fourth) storey in a nonresidential part of the building	Poor condition	Partly	Reconstruction for housing in compliance with the current statutory requirements is possible		5: 1-3 used 4-5 partly used		640,0	640 (640: info that we had before Delta's analysis)	
Komsomolska (Poshtova), 17 (to be seen as one unit with No. 17) 	KP MZHTI	Freestanding nonresidential building (production facility)	Poor condition; hole in the roof	No	In case of privatization the assignment of cadastral number to the land plot is needed; reconstruction could be very costly	2. priority (max. 4 flats?) interesting property (housing (rear building), commercial/workshop (garage), use for retail and economy possible	1		220,0	220 (220,8: info that we had before Delta's analysis)	4?
Komsomolska (Poshtova), 17 (to be seen as one unit with No. 16) 	KP MZHTI	Garage	Poor condition	No	In case of privatization the assignment of cadastral number to the land plot is needed; reconstruction could be very costly	2. priority (max. 4 flats?) interesting property (housing (rear building), commercial/workshop (garage), use for retail and economy possible	1		50,0	50 (50,9: info that we had before Delta's analysis)	0
Lapynska, 49 	KP MZHTI	This three storeys building was built in 1992 by "MURMANSK SHIPYARD" as an additional vacation house. Six (6) IDPs live on the second floor here now. There is an internal crack that requires investigation of a soil and basement. In 1994-2012 the building was used as a medical center. (freestanding building of a former boiler house)	Poor condition, According to Nikopol City Adm. Crack in the building that requires investigation. Currently no rehabilitation possible	Partially, 6 people live in rehabilitated flats	Tax lien, privatization is only possible with the consent of the tax office/inspection. In case of privatization the assignment of cadastral number to the land plot is needed	building renewed by UN, no site visit took place on Nov. 20 but earlier visit in June 2018	3		2719	2100 (2719,3: info that we had before Delta's analysis)	
Stanislavskoho, 28 	KP MZHTI	Building of a former dormitory of the Nikopol Pipe Works (NPTZ)	Poor condition, deteriorates, no windows, no doors	No	Reconstruction for housing in compliance with the current statutory requirements is possible, housing for IDPs only is planned	Location good	5		7344	6120 (4821,5: info that we had before Delta's analysis)	28 flats

Cost of Renovation				Accessibility (distance to)												Accessibility		Resultat		
Potential No. of Residents Потенційна № мешканців	Costs of Construction Вартість ремонту	Costs of Construction per m2 Вартість ремонту на м2	Cost Rating: low cost (180-250) =2 middle cost (2510-350) =1 high cost (3510-500) =0,5		Public Transport (range 500m) Громадський транспорт	Rating	Kindergarten (range limit 500m) Дитячий садок	Rating	School (range limit 1km) Школа	Rating	Medical care (range 300m) Поліклініка / лікарня	Rating	Daily Supply (range 500m) Щоденне постачання	Rating	Green Areas (range 500m and 1km) Паркова зона	Rating	Adjacent Neighbourhood Condition Сусіднє поселення		Accessibility's evaluation (out of 12 pts)	
	494.727 €	381 €	0,5	1	bus stop available nearby (100m), 1 block to major ave (Trubnykiv	2	Kindergarten: 200m Info not verified	2	School Nr. 13, 120m	2	Day Care Center (Health) currently under reconstruction, 100m	1	app. 500m	2	available at housing sites, possible to qualify for recreational use/playground	2	Residential neighbourhood	11	2	3,0
	172.474 €	269 €	1,0	2	bus stop 50m	2	Kindergarten Nr.56, 500m	2	School Nr.24, 750m	2	Polyclinic, app. 3,4km	1	app.900m form a shopping center	1	80th Anniversary of Dnipropetrovsk Oblast Park, at app.2,1km	0	Residential neighbourhood at edge of settlement (streets, open areas)	8	1	3,0
	98.970 €	450 €	0,5	1	bus stop 650m	1	Kindergarten Nr.13, 650m	1	School Nr.1, 100m	2	Hopital Nr.1, 1,4km	1	app. 1,2km from a supermarket	0	Liberation square, 800m	1	Residential neighbourhood	6	1	2,0
	24.225 €	485 €	0,5	1	650m	1	Kindergarten Nr.13, 650m	1	School Nr.1, 100m	2	Hopital Nr.1, 1,4km	1	app. 1,2km from a supermarket	0	Liberation square, 800m	1	Residential neighbourhood	6	1	2,0
	576.150 €	212 €	2,0	4	bus stop app. 800m	1	Kindergarten Nr.31, 1,2km	0	School Nr.11, 1,2m	1	Hopital Nr.1, app. 1,1km	1	app. 1,3km form the central market	0	Surrounded by a park Victory Park at app.700m	2		5	1	4,5
	1.423.526 €	194 €	2,0	4	Bus stop (500m)	2	Kindergarten can be seen from the site (100m)	1	School Nr. 5 (app. 500m), Metalurgical College (app.100m)	2	Day Care Center (Health) 200m	2	app. 450m form the main area for daily supply	2	green areas surrounding the building can be qualified (playground)	2	Residential neighbourhood	11	2	6,0

No.	Address Адреса	Owner Власник / Балансуютьмучувач	Type of Building Характеристика	Technical Condition Технічний стан	In Use Використання	Suggestions (by City of Nikopol) Пропозиції (Нікополь)	Observations (by GIZ) Спостереження (GIZ)	No. of Floors № поверхів	Infra	Total Space of Property sq.m. Під'єднання до мереж	Total Floor Space sq.m. Житлова площа кв. м
28	Trubchenka, 1 	KP MZHTI, status of current users (homeless?) to be clarified	Premises on the 4-th floor	Poor condition, deteriorates, windows partially, reconstructed in the 1970s just from one side (on the other side a bomb damage is still visible, maybe a new picture from the other side is needed	Partially	Reconstruction for housing in compliance with the current statutory requirements is possible, reconstruction possible	part of the building used by municipal school of art. Third floor partially in use by 'poor' people/homeless. of a residential building. After site visit: Rehabilitation of only 2nd and 4th floor insufficient, whole building needs rehabilitation	4		650	650 (651,3: info that we had before Delta's analysis)
29 (28)	Trubchenka, 1 	KP MZHTI, status of current users (homeless?) to be clarified	Premises on the 2-nd floor of a residential building. After site visit: Rehabilitation of only 2nd and 4th floor insufficient, whole building needs rehabilitation	Poor condition, windows partially	partially	Reconstruction for housing in compliance with the current statutory requirements is possible; if no idea for financial source: alternative option: use it for school of art (is now in the old part of Nikopol, to bring it back in Trubchenka could be a upgrade for the neighborhood)	part of the building was used before as municipal school of art. Third floor partially in use by 'poor' people/homeless. of a residential building. After site visit: Rehabilitation of only 2nd and 4th floor insufficient, whole building needs rehabilitation	4		530	530 (537: info that we had before Delta's analysis)
30	Trubchenka, 5 	KP MZHTI	Premises on the 2-nd floor of a residential building	Poor condition, building could not be entered, building structure seems sufficient from outside	Yes, only 4 flats in municipal ownership are not in use	Reconstruction for housing in compliance with the current statutory requirements is possible; social use of this building would be better	2 flats (2 rooms each) can be refurbished, all others seem to be occupied and in private ownership	4		120	120 (170,7: info that we had before Delta's analysis)
39	Karmeliuka, 4 	KP MZHTI	Freestanding building	Needs rehabilitation,	Partially ground floor partially used by church	flats only for IDPs	Good location and seemingly good condition of the building	4		1800	1440
40	Kniazha (Zhukovskoho), 83/2 	KP MZHTI	Residential building, former use: medical care center / doctor	not a bad condition, just one entrance, reconstruction necessary (one new entrance, new walls)	partly (groundfloor not)	2 apartments (2 room apartment each) just in the 1st floor	good option for IDPs or young specialists (e.g. medics)	5		110	110
41	Kniazha (Zhukovskoho), 103 	KP MZHTI	Residential building, former use: medical care center / doctor	not a bad condition, just one entrance, reconstruction necessary (one new entrance, new walls)	partly (groundfloor not)	2 apartments (one 2-rooms apartment, one 3 rooms apartment) just in the 1st floor	good option for IDPs or young specialists (e.g. medics)	5		110	110

		Cost of Renovation					Accessibility (distance to)										Accessibility		Resultat		
		Costs of Construction Вартість ремонту	Costs of Construction per m2 Вартість ремонту на м2	Cost Rating: low cost (180-250) =2 middle cost (2510-350) =1 high cost (3510-500) =0,5		Public Transport (range 500m) Громадський транспорт	Rating	Kindergarten (range limit 500m) Дитячий садок	Rating	School (range limit 1km) Школа	Rating	Medical care (range 300m) Поліклініка / лікарня	Rating	Daily Supply (range 500m) Щоденне постачання	Rating	Green Areas (range 500m and 1km) Паркова зона	Rating	Adjacent Neighbourhood Condition Стан простору поблизу	Accessibility's evaluation (out of 12 pts)		
Potential No. Of Flats Потенційна № кватир		225.007 €	346 €	0,5	1	Bus stop nearby	2	Kindergarten 100m (Kindergarten not located on the map)	2	School Nr. 13 100m	2	Day Care Center (Health) currently under reconstruction	1	app. 500m form the main area for daily supply	2	Sports ground for children nearby	2		11	2	3,0
		121.901 €	230 €	2,0	4	Bus stop nearby	2	Kindergarten 100m (Kindergarten not located on the map)	2	School Nr. 13 ,100m	2	Day Care Center (Health) currently under reconstruction	1	app. 500m form the main area for daily supply	2	Sports ground for children nearby	2		11	2	6,0
		42.416 €	353 €	0,5	1	Bus stop nearby	2	Kindergarten 200m information not verified	2	School Nr. 13 700m	2	Day Care Center (Health) currently under reconstruction	1	app. 500m form the main area for daily supply	2	Sports ground for children nearby	2		11	2	3,0
24 flats (1, 2, and 3 room flats)		326.711 €	182 €	2,0	4	bus stop nearby	2	Kindergarten Nr.12, 750m north	1	School Nr. 15, 600m	2	Day Care Center (Health) directly behind the building	2	app. 500m form the main area for daily supply app.100m from a market place	2	Park next to it/playground	2		11	2	6,0
2	6	27.186 €	247 €	1,0	2	bus stop app.200 m	2	Kindergarten Nr.2, 280m	2	School Nr.6, 1,5km	1	outpatient clinic, app.2km	1	app. 400m form a supermarket	2		0		8	1	3,0
2	7	27.186 €	247 €	1,0	2	bus stop app.280m	2	Kindergarten Nr.2, 1,2km	0	School Nr.6, 3,2km	0	outpatient clinic n°6 300m	2	app. 1,9km from a supermarket	0		0		4	1	2,5

