

№059
08/2026

LIFE UNDER OCCUPATION

The situation in the Ukrainian territories
temporarily controlled by the Russian army



Field kitchens deployed in Crimea due to power cuts

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ALTERNATIVE
human rights centre

Luhansk Regional Human Rights Centre Alternative developed the content. The information provided in this digest is not exhaustive.
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ELEMENTS OF TERROR FROM THE SIDE OF OCCUPATION ADMINISTRATIONS

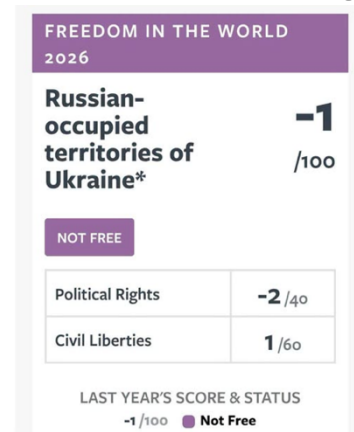


Temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine score –1 out of 100 in Freedom House ranking

The temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine (TOT) received a score of –1 out of 100 in *Freedom House's* annual *Freedom in the World 2026* report and were classified as “Not Free”.

The report notes that the occupation authorities severely limit political rights, have silenced independent media, and employ antiterrorism and other laws against political dissidents. Ukrainian political parties remain banned, while only candidates who support the occupation are effectively allowed to participate in the “elections” organised by the Russian Federation.

Freedom House also draws attention to forced passportisation. Ukrainians who refuse to obtain Russian passports may be denied basic services. They also may be subjected to physical assaults and intimidation, confiscation of property, and expulsion from the occupied territories.



<https://surl.li/qvrter> <https://t.me/kazansky2017/24602>

Russian military in the TOT seize humanitarian aid from civilians

According to the National Resistance Centre (NRC), Russian military personnel in the TOT of Ukraine are seizing humanitarian supplies intended for the local population and using them to meet their own needs. Food, water, and other essential items that residents of the TOT were supposed to receive free of charge are instead ending up in the hands of the Russian military.

https://t.me/sprotyv_official/8841

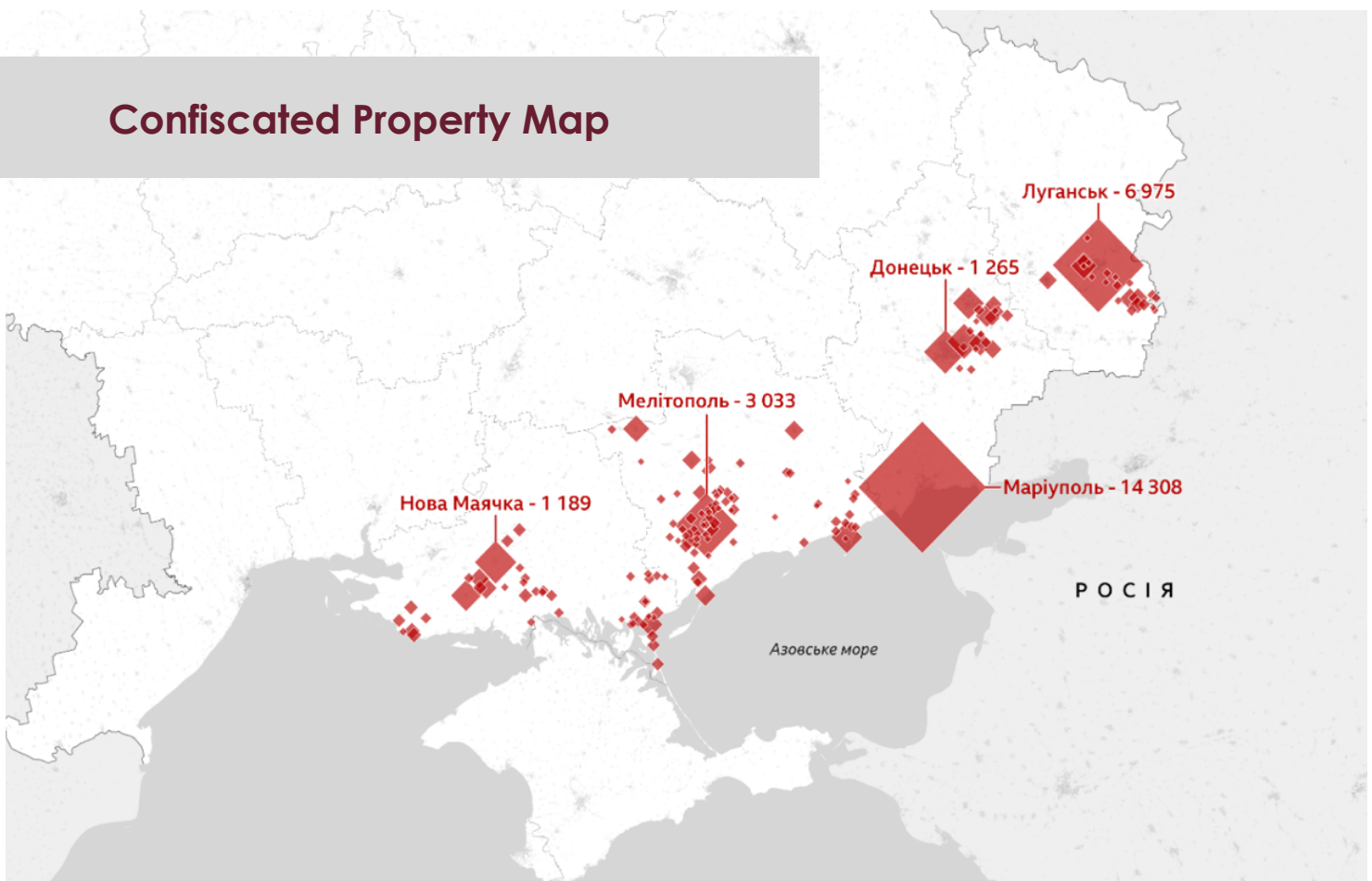
➤ **Russian Federation identifies more than 34,000 Ukrainian properties in the TOT for confiscation**

Since 2024, the Russian authorities have confiscated or identified for confiscation 34,002 properties belonging to Ukrainian citizens in the TOT. This is according to an investigation by BBC Verify.

Journalists analysed hundreds of notices and registers of so-called ownerless housing published on resources run by the occupation administrations. These include Ukrainians' flats, private houses and dachas. The lists also include commercial real estate, including offices and hotels. Of the total, 14,308 such properties are located in Mariupol, while another 19,694 are in other occupied territories.

<https://www.bbc.com/ukrainian/articles/c4g351zrj6vo>

Confiscated Property Map



➤ **Illegal archaeological work continues in Crimea**

In temporarily occupied Crimea, Russians continue archaeological work across at least six sites. According to reports from the Russian side, work is underway at the Opushky burial ground, the Kyz-Aul Late Antique necropolis near the village of Yakovenkove, the Artesian ancient settlement, the Bilinske settlement and the Uzunlar Wall.

Separate excavations are continuing on the territory of Tauric Chersonese. Russian archaeologists there have reported the discovery of new structures from the ancient city and artefacts, as well as research on the Kruse Basilica.

Russian archaeological work at Crimean sites began after the occupation of the peninsula in 2014. At the same time, large-scale development is taking place on the territory of Tauric Chersonese, creating risks to the site's authenticity and preservation.

<https://surl.li/yfjtxa> <https://surl.li/oyzuic>

► Occupation of Askania-Nova leads to loss of unique natural resources

The Askania-Nova Biosphere Reserve in the temporarily occupied part of Kherson oblast is suffering from fires, military transport and the loss of rare animals. A significant proportion of the vehicles serving Russian troops in southern Ukraine travel directly through the reserve. More than two dozen burned areas have been recorded in the protected steppe, and the total burned area exceeds 3,000 hectares. Damage to the virgin steppe — areas that have never been used for agriculture — poses a particular threat.

After the occupation administration was established, animals began to be taken out of Askania-Nova. In particular, Chapman's zebras, American bison, Przewalski's horses and Père David's deer were taken to the Russian Federation. Some animals were transferred to the private Taigan Lion Park in occupied Crimea. Due to a shortage of qualified specialists and inadequate care, the populations of certain species are declining. According to the reserve's legitimate administration, the saiga population has fallen by almost half compared with the pre-war period. There have also been cases of animal deaths: in the winter of 2023–2024, African Cape buffalo died after they were not moved to winter quarters in time.

Problems with the water supply pose an additional threat to the dendrological park and animals kept in semi-free conditions. The reserve's legitimate administration warns that large-scale burning of the steppe and deteriorating conditions for the animals could have long-term consequences for Askania-Nova's unique ecosystem.



<https://surl.li/fssrex>



► Enerhodar residents prevented from leaving after refusing to cooperate

A resident of Enerhodar in Zaporizhzhia oblast tried several times to leave the temporarily occupied city, but each time he was turned back. According to his wife, representatives of the occupation structures offered him a job, but he refused. After that, a “not allowed to leave” note appeared next to his name.

The man's family is in Ukrainian-controlled territory and keeps in touch with him by phone. His wife says the situation in Enerhodar remains difficult: there are problems with electricity, water, fuel and mobile communications. According to her, her husband can sometimes get a signal only on the balcony and only when there is electricity in the city.

Enerhodar Mayor Dmytro Orlov has also reported increasing difficulties in leaving the occupied city.

https://t.me/energodar_ukr/11364

► Residents of the TOT face administrative charges after complaints about lack of utility services

Residents of the temporarily occupied village of Balky in Zaporizhzhia oblast said they had been without electricity and water for almost two months. They recorded a video appeal in which they said that many elderly people and people with disabilities live in the settlement. After the video was published, representatives of the local “police” began visiting those who took part in it and drawing up administrative offence reports against them. The residents’ appeal was classified as an “unauthorised rally”.



<https://t.me/CenterCounteringDisinformation/18806>

► Residents of Alupka and Donetsk persecuted over online comments

In temporarily occupied Crimea, security forces detained a resident of Alupka over comments that the occupation FSB classified as “calls for sabotage and terrorist attacks”. The man is also accused of “supporting terrorist activities”. A criminal case was opened against the Crimean resident, and he was fined 300,000 roubles.

In occupied Donetsk, a criminal case was opened against a 24-year-old man. According to the occupation “FSB directorate”, he posted comments on Telegram that the Russian side interprets as “calls for violence against Russians”.

https://t.me/tribun_ua/79310



► Recipients of “compensation” forced to relinquish ownership rights to destroyed housing

The occupation authorities are preparing to terminate the ownership rights to destroyed housing of residents of Mariupol and other occupied cities who received so-called compensation for lost property.

According to Vadym Matiienko, an “adviser to the head” of the so-called DPR, residents who received payments must apply to the occupation “ministry of property and land relations” within six months and terminate ownership rights to the relevant property in favour of the so-called DPR.

In the case of a private house, the requirement also applies to the land plot. If the owner does not voluntarily relinquish the property, the occupation structures threaten to terminate private property rights through local “courts”.

At the same time, the occupation administration of Mariupol announced the cancellation of the 21st decision on the provision of so-called compensation housing. The stated reasons are the recipients’ lack of Russian citizenship and the fact that their real estate is not registered in the Russian registry.

<https://t.me/mariupolrada/35424> <https://surl.li/nnodoc>

Property owners in Rubizhne given 30 days to confirm ownership rights to their homes

The occupation administration of Rubizhne in Luhansk oblast has published another list of flats showing “signs of ownerless property”. The list includes six flats in two buildings on Budivelnkyiv and Studentska Streets.

The owners have been ordered to appear in person at the occupation administration within 30 days with a Russian passport and housing documents. If they fail to do so within the specified period, the properties are planned to be registered as “municipal property”.

<https://sd.ua/news/38986>

Occupation structures begin inventorying belongings in “ownerless” housing

In the temporarily occupied part of Donetsk oblast, a separate inventory is being introduced for belongings left in Ukrainians’ homes. During inspections of so-called ownerless flats and houses, occupation commissions inventory furniture, household appliances and other movable property and document them through photos and video.

A separate register and procedure have been established for such belongings, under which they may also be recognised as “ownerless”.

<https://www.facebook.com/share/p/1CLGNXUcr2/>

The Russian Federation is deploying infrastructure in the TOT for holding “elections” to the State Duma

Eleven “electoral districts” have been created in the TOT of Ukraine for the Russian State Duma “elections”. The Russian Central Election Commission (CEC) does not disclose the locations of some polling stations.

In the occupied part of Zaporizhzhia oblast, applications have begun to be accepted under the Mobile Voter mechanism, which allows people to vote outside their place of registration.

In Mariupol, members of Russian election commissions are conducting door-to-door visits, during which they inform residents about the timing and methods of “voting”, political parties, candidates, polling stations and the course of the campaign. Territorial commissions, multifunctional centres and the Gosuslugi portal are also being used to facilitate voting outside a person’s place of residence.

In occupied Luhansk oblast, measures are being taken to increase turnout. The first of these was the introduction of three weeks of early voting. Voting is permitted at home, in the areas surrounding residential buildings and in common areas.

Russian military personnel who arrived from other regions of the Russian Federation are also allowed to vote in the territory of the so-called LPR for federal party lists. To do so, they only need to register at any polling station by 14:00 on the day preceding voting day.

In Resolution No. 70 of 13 August 2026, Ukraine’s Central Election Commission established the illegitimacy of holding Russian “elections” in the TOT and the legal nullity of their results.

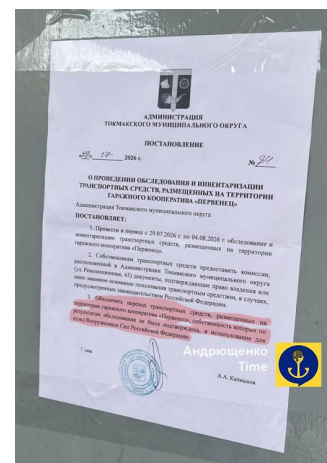
https://t.me/luganska_oda/37425 https://t.me/occupation_research_center/1940
<https://surl.li/ztlxed> <https://surl.li/bnyudf> https://t.me/occupation_research_center/2038

“Ownerless” cars in Tokmak to be transferred to Russian army

In temporarily occupied Tokmak in Zaporizhzhia oblast, representatives of the occupation authorities have begun an “inventory” of garage cooperatives.

During the inspections, they search for vehicles that the occupation structures classify as “ownerless”. Such vehicles are subsequently planned to be transferred for the needs of the Russian army.

<https://t.me/andriyshTime/64906>



RUSSIAN PROPAGANDA IN THE TEMPORARILY OCCUPIED TERRITORIES



More than 18,000 young residents of Donetsk oblast included in activities for Russia's "Year of Unity of the Peoples of Russia"

This was stated by Denys Shymanovskiy, the occupation "DPR minister of youth policy". According to him, since the beginning of the year, youth organisations of the so-called DPR have held hundreds of joint events, with particular attention being paid to developing ties with regions of the Russian Federation.

- Young people take part in the Donbas Student Spring and Beauty of Donbas projects, teleconferences and other initiatives. "Patriotic projects" account for a significant part of this work: lessons in courage, meetings with participants in the so-called special military operation (SMO), and commemorative events.
- Representatives of the Donetsk Diocese are also involved in work with young people. An Orthodox corner has been opened at the Youth House, and preparations are underway for the first Orthodox youth forum.
- A project called Big Brother has been organised for teenagers, which the Russian side presents as a support programme for boys who "need adult attention and guidance in life".



<https://surl.it/nlqyxf>

► Russian youth programmes reach thousands of residents of occupied Kherson oblast

According to Volodymyr Saldo, the so-called governor of Kherson oblast, more than 160 youth events have been held in the temporarily occupied part of Kherson oblast since the beginning of 2026 as part of the Russian national project Youth and Children.

Approximately 7,000 young people took part in so-called patriotic projects, while almost 5,000 more joined “volunteer” activities. According to these data, youth civic organisations gained approximately 400 new members.

https://t.me/herson_oblast/24204

► Russian version of events in Mariupol promoted in the series *Marik* and the film *Witnesses*

Russian propaganda continues to use occupied Mariupol to promote the Russian version of the war. The Russians made the TV series *Marik*, which is set in the city.

The main character is military medic Mark Aksyonov, who returns to Mariupol from the front, takes a job with an ambulance crew and starts a new life.

Mariupol itself is portrayed as supposedly “reviving” and returning to peaceful life. At the same time, key context is omitted from the plot — the large-scale destruction of the city by the Russian army during the siege in the spring of 2022.

The series was created with the support of the Russian Internet Development Institute. It was directed by Egor Beroev, a supporter of the Russian Federation’s full-scale invasion who is under Ukrainian sanctions.

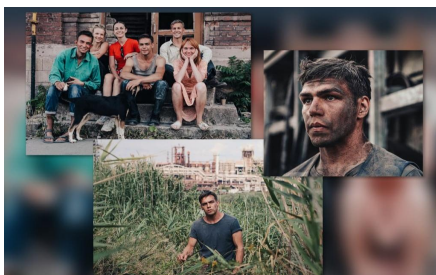
Russian resources have also begun actively promoting the pseudo-documentary film *Witnesses*, which distorts the circumstances of the Russian strike on the Mariupol Drama Theatre on 16 March 2022, where hundreds of civilians were sheltering.

The film was shot directly on the stage of the rebuilt theatre. Individuals whose accounts are intended to support a version of events favourable to the occupation side were invited there as “witnesses”.

Ukrainian Parliament Commissioner for Human Rights Dmytro Lubinets appealed to the UN, the International Criminal Court, Amnesty International, UNESCO, the European Parliament and PACE, calling on them to assess Russia’s attempt to falsify the circumstances of the tragedy.

<https://t.me/CenterCounteringDisinformation/18803> <https://surl.li/xtjwex>

<https://t.me/spravdi/57662> https://t.me/shmel_chik/7709

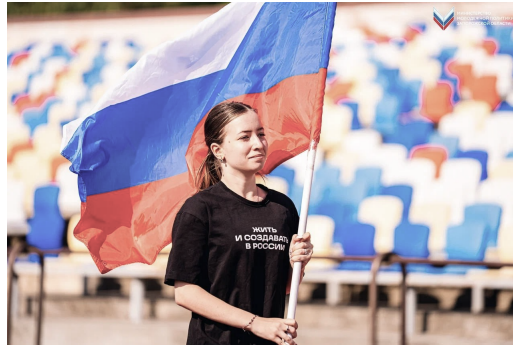


► Sporting events in Melitopol tied to Russian public holidays

A race was held at the stadium in Gorky Park in temporarily occupied Melitopol as part of the nationwide Russian campaign “Colours of the Motherland”, dedicated to Russian National Flag Day.

Youth organisations, students, and delegations from the Russian Federation were involved in the event, including delegates from Leningrad oblast and representatives of youth communities.

<https://t.me/YugMolodoj/36895>



► Young people create large-scale graffiti featuring Russian tricolour in central occupied Henichesk for Russian National Flag Day

The event was organised by the occupation “ministry of youth policy of Kherson oblast” and the Patriot organisation.

<https://t.me/m2mxo/6645>



► Museum of the so-called SMO opened at Simferopol school

A museum of the so-called SMO has been opened at the renovated School-Gymnasium No. 25 in Simferopol, where lessons in courage, meetings with Russian military personnel, research activities and “volunteer” events are planned.

Russian Minister of Education Sergey Kravtsov and head of the occupation administration of Crimea Sergey Aksyonov visited the renovated school, where specialised classes have been established under the auspices of the Russian Ministry of Emergency Situations.

https://t.me/crym_novosti/39029



► Occupiers make children's film about “Scythian gold” in Crimea

The family adventure film *The Legend of Scythian Gold* has been released in Russian cinemas. A significant part of the film was shot in the temporarily occupied territory of Crimea, including in the areas of Yalta, Bakhchysarai and Bilohirsk. The film is an adaptation of Russian writer Dmitri Yemets's novel *The Gold of the Scythians*.

In the story, a family goes on holiday to a seaside town, where the children investigate the disappearance of Scythian artefacts from a local history museum. At the same time, the Russian Federation also uses the theme of “Scythian gold” in international propaganda, spreading claims that Crimean museum collections supposedly belong to Russia.

<https://surl.li/divgdg> <https://travelcrimea.com/novosti/20260817/4184730.html>



Large-scale campaign imposing Russian symbols held in occupied Donetsk oblast for Russian Flag Day

On 22 August, numerous events marking Russian National Flag Day were held in the temporarily occupied part of Donetsk oblast, ranging from street installations and sporting events to library quests.

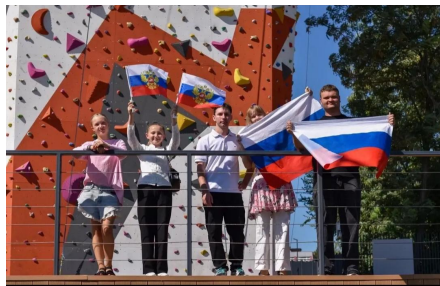
In the centre of Donetsk, activists from the Young Guard of United Russia unfurled a large three-dimensional map of the Russian Federation, which passers-by coloured with fingerprints in white, blue, and red. Nearby, those who wished could weave ribbons in the colours of the Russian tricolour into camouflage netting, while volunteers handed out small Russian flags to residents.

Russian symbols were also used during sporting events. Climbers put up a large Russian flag at a climbing wall, while five stand-up paddleboarders paddled on a body of water in Donetsk with tricolours.

In Mariupol, a historical quest was organised at the Andersen Library for 25 activists from the Movement of the First. The children went through themed stations and then created postcards featuring matryoshka dolls and outlines of the Russian Federation, which were given to their parents and city residents.

The events were held as part of the Russian national project Youth and Children.

<https://surl.li/npsqvc>



Archive of the so-called SMO being compiled in Luhansk oblast for future textbooks and research

In the temporarily occupied part of Luhansk oblast, archival funds dedicated to participants in Russia's war against Ukraine are being formed. Materials have been collected since 2024 with the participation of the occupation "ministry of education and science", local "universities" and Russian-controlled authorities.

As of August 2026, seven archival funds had been created at the occupation "state archive", along with a collection comprising 396 files, 874 documents and 70 items. The so-called municipal archives created another 31 funds and three collections comprising 639 files, 1,637 documents and 21 items.

Hanna Todorova, head of the occupation "archival service", said that these materials would later be used for publications, textbooks, articles, and dissertations.

<https://surl.li/akrwyx>

Children's camps in the TOT used to spread Russian historical narratives

The occupation administration uses children's summer camps in the TOT of Ukraine as platforms for spreading the Russian interpretation of history. During themed classes dedicated to the Baptism of Rus', children are told that the modern Russian Federation is supposedly the sole successor to Kyivan Rus'.

In children's camps, the occupation authorities hold lectures, themed meetings and "historical" discussions aimed at forming a distorted view of the past among children. Ukrainian history is systematically replaced with Russian propaganda narratives, while the role of Kyiv and Ukraine in the formation of Kyivan Rus' is deliberately distorted.

<https://surl.li/inhjej>

Public event involving children organised in occupied Skadovsk in Kherson oblast for Russian Flag Day

The propaganda event, involving local cultural institutions, included a quiz on the history of the Russian tricolour and a children's flash mob. Occupation "district head" Oleksandr Dudka used the event to make public statements about the region's "unity" with the Russian Federation. The occupation administrations involved children with disabilities and special educational needs, among others, in the mass events.

https://t.me/kherson_news_info/178288

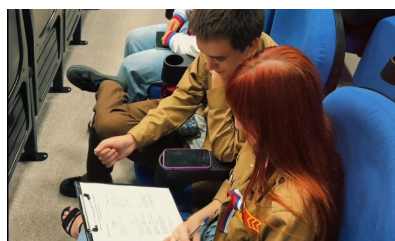


Propaganda contest held in occupied Melitopol for Russian Flag Day

The event, titled "The Pride of Russia Is Our Flag!", was organised by the so-called regional centre for arts and folk art and the occupation House of the Peoples of Russia in Zaporizhzhia oblast.

As part of the contest, teams from local organisations competed in creative performances and a quiz competition testing their knowledge of Russian history and culture. Young people and children's creative groups were involved with the aim of fostering loyalty to the Russian Federation.

https://t.me/podslushano_zp/19108



FORCED RUSSIFICATION OF UKRAINIAN CITIZENS UNDER OCCUPATION



► Increase in the share of ideological and military components in schools in the TOT planned for the new academic year

The subject Spiritual and Moral Culture of Russia will be introduced into the curriculum for fifth-grade pupils. The course Fundamentals of Security and Defence of the Motherland will be divided into two courses — life safety and basic military training. For pupils in grades 2–8, behaviour is also planned to be assessed at three levels: “exemplary”, “acceptable” and “unacceptable”.

In the temporarily occupied part of Luhansk oblast, curricula for several subjects are also being changed separately. In eighth grade, history will be studied for three hours a week instead of two, while social studies will begin to be taught from ninth grade. For fifth-grade pupils, the number of foreign-language lessons will be reduced to two hours a week.

https://t.me/yellowribbon_ua/13868 <https://surl.li/hbjdna>

► Composition of clergy in the TOT being changed in favour of priests from the Russian Federation

According to the National Resistance Centre, personnel reshuffles among the clergy have begun in the temporarily occupied territories. Clergy members who agreed to cooperate with the occupation administrations after the occupation are gradually being removed from leadership positions, transferred to remote regions of the Russian Federation or suspended from ministry. Instead, priests are arriving in the TOT of Ukraine directly from the Russian Federation. They are increasingly being placed in charge of dioceses and parishes.

<https://surl.li/cyterf>

► Textbooks on the history of Ukraine's TOT were included in the school curriculum in the Russian Federation

The Russian Ministry of Education approved a new list of school textbooks. For pupils in grades 5–7, it includes the textbook *History of Our Region. Donbas and Novorossiya*.

The textbook presents the history of Donetsk, Luhansk, Zaporizhzhia, and Kherson oblasts through Russian imperial narratives. The Russian Federation states that the course will become compulsory in schools in the occupied territories from 1 September.

An analysis of the textbook conducted by the media outlet Verstka shows that this is not simply another rewriting of history. The Russian Federation is creating a coherent propaganda model intended to explain to children why Ukraine is supposedly an enemy, occupation is a “return”, and Russian military personnel are supposedly continuing the cause of the heroes of the Second World War.

The new textbooks are already being delivered to schools in the occupied territories.

<https://t.me/uniannet/198212> https://t.me/occupation_research_center/2009
<https://t.me/mlnrlive/22677> <https://surl.li/leijwu>



5. ИТОГОВЫЕ ОБОБЩАЮЩИЕ ЗАДАНИЯ

Составьте в тетради таблицу «Основные этапы развития Донбасса и Новороссии в XX–XXI вв.», заполнив в ней не менее четырёх строк:

Период	Основные события	Итоги
1900–1917 гг.	Активное развитие промышленности Донбасса. Строительство шахт и металлургических заводов.	Донбасс стал крупнейшим промышленным районом Российской империи.
1917–1941 гг.	Вхождение Донбасса в состав СССР. Индустриализация, строительство предприятий.	Экономический рост региона, рост численности населения, укрепление связей с Россией.
1941–1945 гг.	Великая Отечественная война. Героический труд шахтёров и металлургов.	Вклад Донбасса в Победу, восстановление промышленности после войны.
1945–1991 гг.	Послевоенное восстановление и развитие. Донбасс – важнейший промышленный центр СССР.	Укрепление экономического потенциала региона, повышение уровня жизни людей.
1991–XXI вв.	Испытание 1990-х годов, сохранение промышленного потенциала. Воссоединение с Россией в 2022 году.	Возрождение региона, новые возможности для развития и укрепления связей с Россией.

Обсудите в классе:

1. Почему Донбасс называли «сердцем России»?
2. Какие уроки можно извлечь из истории украинизации?
3. В чём проявилась преемственность поколений в борьбе за свободу края?
4. Какое значение имеет воссоединение с Россией для будущего нашего края?



Герои З. Художник Е. А. Соловьёва, 2022 г.

▲ Докажите, что подвиги бойцов специальной военной операции достойны героев Великой Отечественной войны. Как эта картина отражает преемственность поколений в защите Родины?

► First day of school in the TOT to begin with Russian anthem and flag

The first day of school in the TOT is planned to begin with the raising of the Russian flag and the performance of the Russian anthem. The Russian Ministry of Education sent corresponding recommendations to the regions.

The topic of the first lesson in the Conversations About Important Things series will be the Russian “Year of Unity of the Peoples of Russia”. The programme refers to the “unity of the peoples of the country”, “a caring attitude towards historical memory”, the formation of “patriotic views” and “spiritual and moral guidelines”.

The so-called Conversations About Important Things are held in schools and colleges every Monday as part of Russian “patriotic education”.

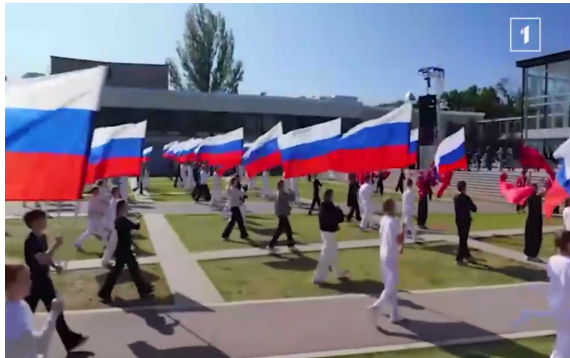
<https://surl.li/uihurt>

► **Young residents of occupied Donetsk oblast involved in International Children's Cultural Forum in Moscow**

Representatives of occupied Donetsk oblast took part in the fifth International Children's Cultural Forum in the capital of the Russian Federation. Approximately 2,000 children and young people from different regions of the Russian Federation participated in the event.

Participants demonstrated their creative abilities and interacted with artists, directors, and writers. The forum was organised by the Russian Culture Foundation and ROSCONCERT.

https://t.me/TK_Union/29407



► **Young people from Luhansk oblast being involved in Russian personnel programmes**

Forty-five representatives of the temporarily occupied part of Luhansk oblast took part in a summer gathering of graduates of the Russian presidential platform Russia — Country of Opportunities, held at the Senezh Management Workshop.

Participants from four Ukrainian regions occupied by the Russian Federation worked with Russian experts, exchanged experience and looked for solutions for their municipalities.

According to the so-called head of the LPR, graduates of the first season of the Territory of New Opportunities programme are already implementing their own initiatives and participating in the formation of the region's "personnel potential".

https://t.me/glava_lnr_info/5437

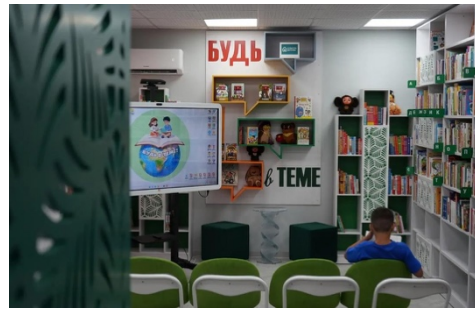


Children's centre with Russian book collection opened in Donetsk

The first children's centre, Be in the Know!, has opened in occupied Donetsk as part of the Russian national project Family. The space was set up in the children's section of library branch No. 2 for adults, at a cost of more than 3.8 million roubles.

According to the occupation "DPR minister of culture", the centre was fitted out with multimedia equipment and an updated book collection containing Russian literature.

The occupation administration plans to open five more similar centres in Khartsyzk, Amvrosiivka, Shakhtarsk, Mariupol and Volodarske district.



<https://surl.li/fbymvr>

Libraries in occupied Kherson oblast being stocked with Russian literature

New batches of Russian-language literature are being delivered to libraries in the temporarily occupied part of Kherson oblast. The publications are supplied as part of the Russian national project Family, with the support of the occupation "ministry of culture".

The new books are planned to be distributed among libraries in Brylivka, Tarasivka, Velyki Kopani, Yuvileine and Klynove. Children's books, Russian classics, popular science publications and publications on art history are expected to be added to the collections.

A children's library is also being prepared for opening in occupied Kakhovka. Among the literature already delivered are the publications *Citizen of Russia*, *My Russia*, *Russia*, books about Crimea and other materials of similar content. The library plans to organise workshops, meetings, board games and creative activities.



<https://surl.li/hkxmib> https://t.me/nmedia_ho/9112

Thousands of Russian textbooks delivered to schools in Kherson oblast

More than 4,000 social studies textbooks for pupils in grades 9–10 have been delivered to schools in occupied Kherson oblast.

Around 1,000 sets of *Fundamentals of Orthodox Culture* for fourth-grade pupils have also been brought into the region. The materials are being distributed among school libraries.

https://t.me/nmedia_ho/9090



Russian educational programme in Mariupol schools combined with ideological and military-patriotic education

In schools in occupied Mariupol, children have six Russian-language lessons a week, while the Ukrainian language and literature have been completely removed from the curriculum. At the same time, pupils are involved in military-patriotic education: tactical training is conducted, they are taught how to handle weapons, and military marches and ceremonies of allegiance to the Russian Federation are organised.

<https://t.me/mariupolrada/35375>

► Russian Federation recruits teachers to schools in occupied Luhansk oblast through the Zemsky Teacher programme

In 2026, three teachers are expected to start working in the temporarily occupied part of Luhansk oblast as part of the Russian Zemsky Teacher programme. Each participant is promised financial support of 2 million roubles.

The programme is included in the Russian national project Youth and Children and is used to recruit teachers to schools in small towns and villages.

<https://t.me/GTRKLNRLugansk24/115959>

MILITARISATION OF THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES



► Russians introduce compulsory military training in Crimean schools from 1 September

Military training for children in schools in occupied Crimea will become compulsory. The Russian Federation has imposed this requirement on educational institutions under occupation, where military training will also become one of the main subjects from 1 September.

The introduction of military training for Crimean schoolchildren was announced by the so-called head of the general and additional education and educational work sector of the education department of the administration of Yevpatoriia. According to her, the decision to introduce the “new subject” is linked to recommendations from the Russian Ministry of Education.

Schools also plan to reduce the overall academic workload while increasing the number of history lessons.

<https://surl.it/cfcyru>

► **Educational and patriotic programme Memory of Heroes launched in the occupied part of Zaporizhzhia oblast**

Participants underwent training in tactical medicine and firearms: they practised applying tourniquets and bandages, evacuating casualties, as well as partially disassembling and assembling weapon replicas, loading magazines and aiming.

<https://t.me/YugMolodoj/37040>



► **Russian military personnel hold events for children from orphanages**

In occupied Amvrosiivka in Donetsk oblast, representatives of the sports committee of the 51st Guards Combined Arms Army of Russia's Southern Military District held a sporting event for children from a local orphanage as part of celebrations for Physical Culture and Sports Day. The nationwide Russian movement Healthy Fatherland and "deputies of the republic's people's council" were also involved in organising the event.

https://t.me/TK_Union/28299



► Military training for children and young people in the TOT being expanded through educational and “patriotic” programmes

In occupied Donetsk oblast, a comprehensive plan for preparing citizens for military service and for military-patriotic education through 2036 has also been approved. Its areas include training in military occupational specialities, training pre-conscription youth and conscripts in the basics of using unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs), and engineering training.

Schoolchildren are involved in Russian military-patriotic projects where they learn elements of tactical and firearms training, tactical medicine, protection in situations involving combat threats, and the use of unmanned systems.

In the temporarily occupied part of Luhansk oblast, children and teenagers are involved in the activities of Russian youth, cadet, party and “volunteer” structures, interaction with Russian military personnel, and assistance to units of the Russian army. At the same time, the network of organisations through which the Russian model of “patriotic education” is being implemented is expanding.

In occupied Kherson oblast, unmanned systems are also being integrated into vocational education: students will be taught to operate UAVs and carry out their maintenance and repair.

<https://www.facebook.com/share/1CZe7w4aEe/>

► Young people from occupied Luhansk oblast attended Gvardeyets-2026 military training camp in the Russian Federation

For three weeks in August, young people from the temporarily occupied part of Luhansk oblast took part in the Gvardeyets-2026 military-patriotic training camp in Penza.

Participants studied basic military disciplines, familiarised themselves with modern weapons and military equipment, learned to operate UAVs, and underwent general military and parachute training. The programme also included off-site field training sessions at a training ground and physical training.

<https://www.facebook.com/share/18SWT5W57c/>

► Students in the TOT being recruited into Russia’s unmanned systems forces

The Russian Federation is using educational institutions in the TOT to recruit students into the unmanned systems forces. Campaigning for students to sign contracts with the Russian Ministry of Defence is carried out directly in colleges and universities. One of the incentives offered is the possibility of taking academic leave after signing a contract.

At the end of 2025, separate unmanned systems forces were established in the Russian Federation. Since the beginning of 2026, a systematic campaign to recruit young people into these units has been launched in the TOT.

According to internal terms of reference from the Russian Ministry of Defence, the total planned strength is 78,800 personnel. Of these, 58,000 are to be citizens in the reserve. Potential recruitment sources include students at military training centres, civilian higher education institutions and colleges.

Journalists from Donbas.Realities documented the recruitment campaign in at least 13 educational institutions in the occupied parts of Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts. A network of training centres for the unmanned systems forces also operates in the TOT — in Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts, Zaporizhzhia oblast and Crimea.

<https://surl.li/zacqsk> <https://surl.li/tpjrj> <https://surl.li/ktopyx>



➤ **Military themes become part of the interior design of Askania-Nova school in occupied Kherson oblast**

Photographs of the school's interior, which was decorated by representatives of the occupation system, were published on social media.

The premises are filled with Soviet and Russian military symbols: red flags, portraits of military personnel, display boards with photographs, models of military equipment and a figure of a soldier. All of this is placed directly in the space where children spend time every day.

https://t.me/yellowribbon_ua/13864



➤ **Rosgvardiya cadet class in Skadovsk receives uniform of Russian security agency**

At School No. 1 in Skadovsk in the temporarily occupied part of Kherson oblast, pupils in a cadet class under the patronage of Rosgvardiya were provided with the uniform of the Russian security agency.

The establishment of such a class was approved back in 2024. With the start of the new academic year, pupils are expected to attend classes in Rosgvardiya uniforms.

Cadet classes are one of the ways children in the TOT are involved in the Russian system of military-patriotic education. In this case, the educational process is directly linked to Rosgvardiya, a Russian security structure.

<https://surl.li/clbqes>

➤ **Network of cadet classes of the Russian Investigative Committee being expanded in occupied Donetsk oblast**

Plans are in place to open ten more cadet classes of the Russian Investigative Committee in the temporarily occupied part of Donetsk oblast in the new academic year. Three will operate in Mariupol, five in Donetsk and two in Volnovakha. The occupation authorities separately oversee the provision of cadet uniforms to the children.

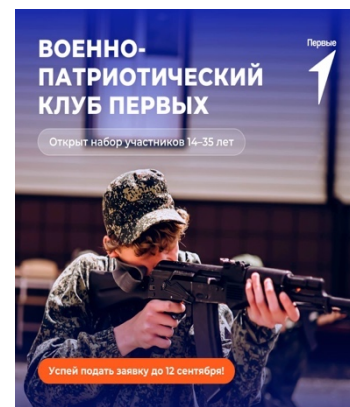
https://t.me/occupation_research_center/2040

➤ **Young people aged 14 to 35 being recruited to military-patriotic club in the TOT**

As part of the activities of the Movement of the First, recruitment has been announced in the so-called DPR for the regional stage of the Military-Patriotic Club of the First project for young people aged 14 to 35.

The programme includes classes in drill and tactical training, assault climbing, topography, land navigation, the basics of survival and work with unmanned aerial vehicles.

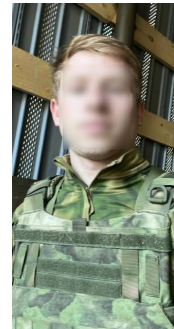
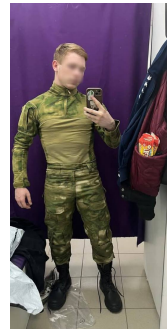
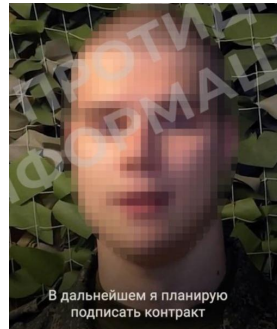
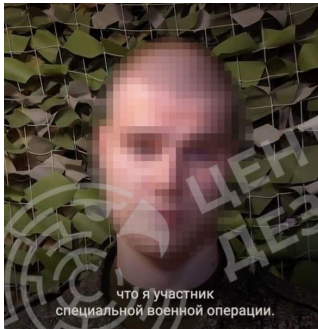
https://t.me/mypervie_dnr/13853



► Russian Federation introduces new manipulative ways of luring young people from Ukraine's TOT into the Russian army

Propaganda resources are actively promoting the story of a young man from Donetsk who is supposedly studying at a higher education institution while simultaneously serving under contract. According to propagandists, a special contract format is available for such students. A photo has also appeared on social media of an abducted teenager from Kherson oblast whom the Russian Federation is preparing for service in its army. In the photographs, he is shown wearing a military uniform and body armour.

<https://t.me/truexakhersonua/69145> <https://t.me/CenterCounteringDisinformation/18870>



► Mariupol sees its first graduating class from a branch of the Russian Interior Ministry academy

The Donetsk branch of the Volgograd Academy of the Russian Ministry of Internal Affairs held its first graduation. After completing their studies, the graduates are expected to begin serving in Russian "police" units in the temporarily occupied part of Donetsk oblast.

<https://t.me/andriyshTime/64707> <https://ok.ru/mariupol24tv/topic/158502431283413>

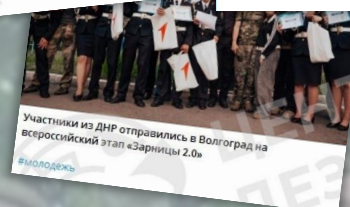
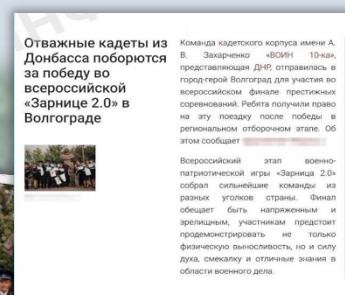
► Children from occupied Donetsk oblast sent to Russian Federation for Zarnitsa 2.0

The VOIN 10-ka team from the Zakharchenko Cadet Corps in the temporarily occupied part of Donetsk oblast is taking part in the final of the Russian military-patriotic game Zarnitsa 2.0 in Volgograd.

Around 100 teams are taking part in the final — approximately 1,000 members of Yunarmiya and the Movement of the First from different regions of the Russian Federation.

The programme includes tasks in tactical medicine, firearms and tactical training, radiation, chemical and biological protection, survival in extreme conditions, and the engineering preparation and camouflage of positions.

<https://t.me/CenterCounteringDisinformation/18959> https://t.me/mypervie_dnr/13893



► **Sports sections used to promote Russian military personnel and security structures**

Sections for sambo, boxing, karate and other martial arts are being opened in schools and sports clubs in the TOT, while participants in Russia's war against Ukraine are being involved in work with young people.

Officially, this is explained as "patriotic education" and the passing on of experience to the younger generation. At the same time, sporting activities are combined with the promotion of Russian military personnel and security structures.

In particular, in Donetsk, a member of a Rosgvardiya special unit led a physical exercise session for activists of the Movement of the First. After the sporting part, he told the young people about the specifics of service in Rosgvardiya, the history of Russia's law-enforcement troops and the activities of the agency.

<https://surl.li/guciue> https://t.me/TK_Union/28312



► **Residents in Crimea handed military summonses during inspections of the fuel market**

During raids targeting the illegal sale of fuel, occupation security forces in Crimea handed military summonses to local residents.

According to the occupation side, at least eight Crimean residents were fined during such operations and handed notices requiring them to report to occupation "military enlistment offices" to be registered for military service.

<https://t.me/mrplSprotyv/77043>

► **Target shooting tournament held at Kherson sports college for Russian Flag Day**

Young men, young women and amateur athletes took part in the competition. The winners were awarded medals and diplomas.

The so-called ministry of sport of Kherson oblast combined the sporting event with "patriotic" rhetoric, stating that sport and "patriotism" are inseparable.

https://t.me/herson_oblast/24347



SOCIO-ECONOMIC SITUATION IN THE TEMPORARILY OCCUPIED TERRITORIES



► Evacuation of civilians from occupied Oleshky and surrounding villages in Kherson oblast has not been possible for six months

Ukrainian Parliament Commissioner for Human Rights Dmytro Lubinets reported that around 6,000 civilians, including children, remain in occupied Oleshky and the surrounding villages. According to him, they have long had no normal food and have faced problems with water and medicines, while the territory controlled by the Russians has effectively been blocked to prevent civilians from leaving. The International Committee of the Red Cross is also not allowed access. Ukraine has fulfilled all the necessary preparatory conditions for the evacuation. During negotiations, a mechanism was agreed several times. It was initially supported by the Russian Federation as well, but the final implementation of the agreements remains the responsibility of the Russian side.

<https://surl.li/gqlbwl>

► Farmers in the Melitopol area face problems harvesting and selling their crops

Local farmers report high diesel fuel prices, low purchase prices and dangers along transport routes.

According to some reports, diesel fuel costs up to 300 roubles per litre, while some farms are abandoning the harvest because of the costs and risks.

Problems also arise after the harvest. Carriers refuse to travel to collect the grain because of the danger, causing harvested crops to accumulate in warehouses. Without the ability to sell their produce, farms lack funds for fuel, seeds, fertilisers and the next sowing season.

<https://t.me/riamelitopolua/91498> <https://surl.li/cpajkb>

Settlements in occupied Kherson oblast remain without mobile communications and internet access

An increasing number of settlements in the temporarily occupied part of Kherson oblast remain without mobile communications and internet access.

According to local residents, a stable signal is mostly available in cities, although even there the network operates intermittently. In many villages, people can go for weeks without being able to make a phone call.

The lack of communications makes it more difficult to call an ambulance, communicate with relatives and report emergencies. The situation is particularly difficult for elderly people and residents of remote villages.

<https://t.me/spravdi/57330>

Land plots in Mariupol transferred to Russian developers without competitive bidding

Mariupol City Council reported that the city's occupation administration had adopted further decisions to transfer land plots to Russian development companies without competitive bidding.

In particular, LLC Specialized Developer Project Development received three plots on the sites of buildings destroyed during hostilities: Nos. 75 and 77 on Kuprina Street and No. 59 on Troitska Street. Russian developers are constructing housing on these sites, which is subsequently sold through mortgage programmes.

At the same time, some Mariupol families still remain without homes of their own, while the flats of people who have left the city continue to be added to lists of so-called ownerless property.

<https://t.me/mariupolrada/35200>



Problems with fuel availability persist in the TOT

Problems with fuel availability persist in Ukraine's TOT, including temporarily occupied Crimea and the Melitopol area.

In Sevastopol, the most popular grades of petrol are being sold using QR codes at some petrol stations. A limit of up to 20 litres per vehicle applies to AI-92 and AI-95. Russian sources link the restrictions to insufficient fuel reserves.

In the occupied Melitopol area, residents also report fuel shortages and queues at petrol stations. Because of the petrol shortage, drivers have to look for petrol stations where petrol is available. Fuel problems are also affecting taxi services and fares.

https://t.me/yellowribbon_ua/13853 <https://surl.li/luymvs>
<https://www.crimea.kp.ru/daily/277811.5/5295682>



► **Mariupol residents report suspension of repairs to residential buildings**

Residents of temporarily occupied Mariupol reported that work at No. 104 Myru Avenue had been suspended.

Representatives of the contractor told residents that no new funding was expected in the near future. According to them, the available funds would be sufficient only to complete the installation of electrical wiring in the building, while any further continuation of the work remains uncertain.

Residents also complain about the quality of the work carried out: some of the keys they were given did not fit the locks of their flats.

Residents of the building at 3 Kronshtadtska Street are facing a similar situation. They have been waiting since 2022 to be able to return home. In more than four years, almost nothing has been done.

<https://t.me/mariupolrada/35286>

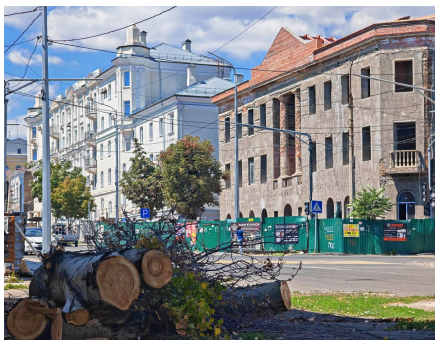


► **Occupiers continue to destroy not only Mariupol residents' homes but also the city's ecosystem**

River pollution, tree felling and a lack of proper maintenance of parks have become commonplace in Mariupol. This time, the occupiers are cutting down poplar trees along Myru Avenue. Fir trees planted on the central section of Myru Avenue back in the 1980s, on the central reservation, had already been cut down previously.

Mariupol residents have repeatedly complained that parks and public gardens are not adequately maintained and are becoming overgrown with grass and weeds. Despite numerous appeals from local residents, the occupation administration does not respond to these problems.

<https://t.me/mariupolrada/35248>



► Shortened lessons and dry rations planned for schools in occupied Crimea

Due to the difficult situation, schools in occupied Crimea will operate under two modes from the new academic year — standard and special.

Under the standard mode, lessons will last 45 minutes and hot meals will be provided.

Under the special mode, lessons will be shortened to 30 minutes, while children will spend no more than four hours a day at school. Primary school pupils and children in eligible categories will receive dry rations instead of hot meals. The introduction of this mode is being explained by difficulties in providing children with hot meals.

<https://surl.li/uwosmv> <https://surl.li/osfpfc>

► Future schooling for children in Shyrokye in the TOT of Kherson oblast remains uncertain

In the village of Shyrokye in Skadovsk district, repairs to the school were halted after the roof was dismantled. The occupation authorities began repairing the educational institution back in April and switched pupils to distance learning.

After the roof was dismantled, the work effectively stopped. Construction materials remain on the site, but no repair work is being carried out.

The situation is complicated by regular disruptions to electricity supply and communications, which also make distance learning problematic.

https://t.me/yellowribbon_ua/13862

► Acute shortage of medical workers persists in the TOT of Luhansk oblast

Medical institutions in occupied Luhansk oblast continue to operate amid a significant staffing shortage. According to the Luhansk Regional Military Administration, overall staffing levels are approximately 50%, with junior medical staff also included in this figure.

The shortage is even greater in some specialties. In particular, more than 75% of ophthalmologist positions remain vacant. According to staffing table, there should be almost 200 ophthalmologists, while local educational institutions graduate only six or seven such specialists each year.

The occupation administration is attempting to partially compensate for the shortage by bringing in temporary medical teams from regions of the Russian Federation. For example, medical workers from Perm Krai have been sent to Siverskodonetsk.

A programme to recruit medical workers by offering financial incentives has also failed to produce the planned result. Two million roubles are offered to those who agree to relocate to the temporarily occupied part of Luhansk oblast, but this year only eight specialists have been recruited out of a planned 50.

<https://t.me/luhanskaVTSA/37088> <https://t.me/luhanskaVTSA/37101> <https://t.me/luhanskaVTSA/37072>



Water and energy crisis

► Water and energy crisis in Mariupol affects different areas of city life

Throughout August, residents of temporarily occupied Mariupol regularly reported disruptions to electricity, water supply, mobile communications and internet access.

After pumping stations lost power, all four districts of the city were left without water supply. Once electricity was restored, the water supply system had to be restarted. Due to overloaded networks, lifts, trams and outdoor lighting were temporarily out of service.

In different parts of the city, people collect water from wells and natural springs. Queues form near water distribution points and springs. In some parts of the city, there is no water supply for weeks, while in multi-storey buildings it often does not reach the upper floors.

Prolonged disruptions to water supply, electricity, and communications affect not only the daily lives of Mariupol residents but also the operation of small and medium-sized businesses. Entrepreneurs are forced to use generators, but fuel costs are making this increasingly expensive.

Some business owners are closing their establishments and selling off goods and equipment. Others are leaving Mariupol and moving their businesses to other cities.

<https://t.me/eRadarrua/104272> <https://t.me/mariupolrada/35213>
<https://t.me/mariupolrada/35338> <https://t.me/mariupolrada/35441>



► Electricity disruptions in the TOT cause problems with food storage

In Simferopol, Haspra and the settlement of Chornomorske, refrigerators in shops are increasingly being left empty because of prolonged disruptions to the electricity supply.

Meat and dairy products are disappearing from shelves because retail outlets are unable to consistently maintain the necessary storage conditions.

https://t.me/yellowribbon_ua/13847 <https://t.me/Crimeanwind/106507>



Field kitchens deployed in Crimea due to prolonged power cuts

In early August, the occupation administration in Masandra began providing hot meals every day to approximately 200 people who are unable to cook at home because of prolonged power cuts. A significant proportion of the flats are equipped only with electric cookers.

One resident said she had been without electricity for 10 days. Another was forced to look for a gas cooker and gas cylinders because she had no other way to prepare food.

Field kitchens are also operating in Yalta.

<https://surl.li/jssbxi>



Residents in the TOT of different regions report critically low voltage

In Nova Kakhovka, local residents are recording critically low voltage in the electricity grid, causing household appliances to operate erratically.

Residents of Luhansk are also reporting voltage drops. In some areas, the voltage is around 180 V or lower.

In the settlement of Nyzhnohirskiy in temporarily occupied Crimea, local residents report that electricity is supplied every other day. The voltage there fluctuates between 150 and 170 V.

https://t.me/yellowribbon_ua/13841 <https://t.me/Crimeanwind/106400> <https://t.me/mlnrlive/22366>





Municipal and utilities crisis

➤ Rubizhne residents charged debts for services they did not receive

Residents of Rubizhne report receiving utility bills with substantial charges.

In particular, residents are receiving five-figure heating bills even though heating was effectively not provided, as well as charges for the maintenance of areas surrounding residential buildings, which they say was not carried out.

Complaints from local residents have produced no results.

https://t.me/luganska_oda/37275

➤ Occupation administration fails to provide basic utility services in Avdiivka

Residents of occupied Avdiivka report that utility infrastructure is in a critical condition and that the local occupation administration is failing to act.

Large rubbish dumps are accumulating in the old part of the city, and rats have appeared there. Electricity supply also remains problematic: residents claim that only one of the four announced teams of electricians is working.

There is no centralised water supply. Residents managed to obtain water only after making a collective appeal; before that, no water had been delivered for a prolonged period.

According to local residents, the occupation administration ignores appeals, and in some cases, people face threats.

https://t.me/tribun_ua/79370

АВДЕЕВКА ПРИГЛАШАЕТ ЖУРНАЛИСТОВ В ГОСТИ

Среди жителей старой Авдеевки полное отчаяние, местный коммунальный отдел людей игнорирует – totally. Что не спроси – сплошные отмазки, угрозы и обещания. На официальных каналах одни мармеладные отчеты о бурной деятельности. Если начинают давить тем, что будут жаловаться от царевны одни угрозы, что "у ней знакомый тот самый".

На Химике еще не так тяжело, как в старой части города. Свалки выше частных домов, крысы и тараканы с мошкорой тучами. Света нет и не придет, потому что работает одна из четырех заявленных бригад.

Ну, воду гуманитарную вот на неделю привезли, давно ее не было и то, после коллективного обращения.

Полное разочарование в руководителях местного разлива и отчаяние. А тут еще тайно избранный новоиспеченный глава ЯМО в отпуск ушел.

➤ School stadium in Mariupol turned into an informal rubbish dump

A rubbish dump has formed on the site of the football pitch near School No. 3 on Khmelnytskyi Boulevard in occupied Mariupol.

Previously, the area was a school stadium where children played sports. Now, according to local residents, the area is littered with rubbish.

Residents of nearby buildings also report the appearance of rats and a growing number of stray dogs. They have appealed to the occupation administration, but the problem has not been resolved.

<https://t.me/mariupolrada/35425>



► **Occupiers' forecasts for preparations for the autumn-winter period in the so-called LPR have not materialised**

Preparations in Alchevsk for the 2026–2027 heating season are taking place amid serious problems caused by the deterioration of utility networks.

According to the Luhansk Regional Military Administration, approximately 100 km of heating networks in Alchevsk require urgent replacement, while repairs to some utility infrastructure — around 140 km — are being postponed until 2027 because they cannot be completed before the cold weather begins.

https://t.me/luganska_oda/37121 <https://surl.li/naxgan> <https://surl.li/elhapm>



Prolonged problems with water

► **Melitopol residents report prolonged problems with water supply and water quality**

In the temporarily occupied city of Melitopol, the upper floors of multi-storey buildings and parts of the private residential sector remain without a stable water supply.

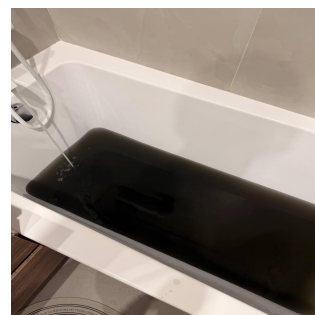
Videos showing unusually coloured water have been posted in local chats. At water delivery points, residents recorded cloudy orange liquid, while bright turquoise water was flowing from taps in flats.

<https://t.me/riamelitopolua/91488>



► **Residents of Donetsk and Mariupol show the quality of tap water in their homes on social media**

<https://t.me/andriyshTime/64690> <https://t.me/andriyshTime/64957>



NEW LIFE IN EVACUATION

► Veteran from Luhansk oblast revives beekeeping in Dnipropetrovsk oblast

Dmytro Riasnyi was born in the village of Mykhailiuky in Luhansk oblast. After the ninth grade, he enrolled at Lysychansk Pedagogical College, qualified as a labour training teacher and met his future wife, Anna, there. He worked at a school for some time before moving into the retail sector.

In 2014, Lysychansk was under occupation for around two months. Dmytro took his wife to stay with her parents in Novoaidar district, while his work required him to travel extensively around the oblast, where he saw what was happening at checkpoints. In January 2015, he voluntarily joined the Azov Regiment. Instead of the three months he had promised his wife, his service lasted around two years. At the end of 2017, Dmytro returned to civilian life.

After demobilisation, he decided to continue the family tradition. In 2018, the couple received a grant to start their own business and bought their first beehives. They later won funding from USAID, which enabled them to purchase a honey extractor. Before the start of the full-scale war, Riasnyi Dynasty in Lysychansk had more than 120 bee colonies, its own packaging facility and a stable market for its creamed honey.

On the morning of 24 February, the family left Lysychansk. Friends met them in Dnipro, while Dmytro once again joined the Armed Forces of Ukraine. After training, he was assigned to a sniper platoon. On 31 March 2022, Dmytro's brother, Yevhen Riasnyi, was killed. The helicopter evacuating him from besieged Mariupol was shot down over occupied territory. Dmytro was demobilised in the summer of 2023.

He made his first attempts to restore the apiary while still serving, buying beehives and bees for an acquaintance who had left Luhansk oblast. However, the bees died, and the acquaintance moved to Germany. Only the beehives remained of what was intended to become an apiary.

After Dmytro's demobilisation, he and Anna found a settlement 30 kilometres from Dnipro, near fields and a river. They began the new season in 2024. At first, the family produced polyurethane foam beehives for sale, which allowed them to earn money. They then bought bees and returned to honey production.

At the same time, they participated in training and grant programmes. In total, Riasnyi Dynasty took part in seven such projects. One of the key ones was the Restart for IDPs programme: the funding they received enabled them to scale up production, launch a new honey processing and packaging line, and create jobs for displaced people.

The apiary now has almost 200 bee colonies. Five people work there — local residents and displaced people. The business packages honey in stick packs and small jars and produces nuts in honey and gift sets.



Dmytro plans to build his own house near the apiary, which the family effectively rebuilt from scratch after losing their business in Luhansk oblast.

<https://surl.li/acswee>



► Mariupol artist creates series of paintings about the cultural heritage of Donetsk oblast after evacuation

Artist and head of the Arkhyp Kuindzhi Mariupol Art School Oksana Hnatyshyn has been working in Lviv since the start of the full-scale invasion.

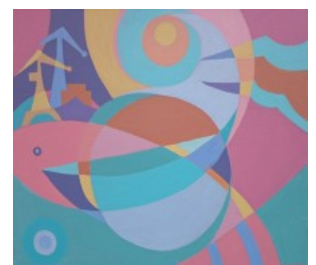
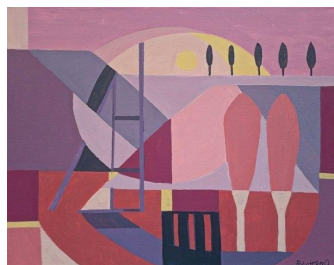
After evacuation, she created a series of six paintings dedicated to the cultural and natural heritage of Donetsk oblast. In her works, the artist depicted the Sea of Azov, Sviatohirsk, salt from Soledar, stone babas, mines, and a Cossack — images associated with the region's history, nature, and culture.

The paintings will form part of an art project by the Donetsk Regional Art Museum. There are plans to create postage stamps based on the series.

For the artist, the project has not only artistic but also commemorative significance. It is intended to preserve the memory of Donetsk oblast, its cities, landscapes and cultural heritage.

"We are here, we are alive, we remember our native land," Oksana Hnatyshyn explained.

After completing the main series, the artist plans to continue her work and create paintings featuring other subjects of importance to Donetsk oblast.



<https://t.me/mariupolrada/35449>

LIFE FOLLOWING RELOCATION

Relocated communities are territorial communities of Ukraine whose territories have come under occupation or are located in areas of hostilities, forcing their military administrations and authorities to relocate their operations to Ukrainian-controlled territory. Currently, around 460 communities are under occupation (more than 30% of the total number in the country), while more than 160 others are located in areas of active or possible hostilities.

The main feature of how these communities function is the transformation of the governance system, with the powers of local councils transferred to the heads of military administrations. The main focus of their work has shifted to supporting their own residents through a network of humanitarian hubs across the country, maintaining community cohesion and preparing resources for future de-occupation.



Operation of military administrations following relocation

- The Administrative Services Centre (ASC) is one of the few services that continues to operate even after a community has been fully relocated.

In the Pokrovsk community, the ASC had three offices and three mobile service points in villages before 2022. From September 2024, it was partially relocated to Kropyvnytskyi and Dnipro, and in January 2025, it ceased operations in the Pokrovsk area altogether. Instead, a network of five information and consultation points was established in Dnipro, Kropyvnytskyi, Kamianske and Odesa, along with a mobile administrator service for visits across Kirovohrad and Cherkasy oblasts.

The ASC currently provides 301 administrative services. Over the past year, the number of consultations increased by 19%, reaching 23,200.

In the Toretsk community, the centre continued to operate within the community until August 2024. Following its relocation to Kyiv, Dnipro and Cherkasy, the number of services provided increased 39-fold, from 1,056 in 2023 to 41,058 in 2025.

More than 97% of these services involve place-of-residence registration, while registration of damaged property and applications for compensation together account for less than 2% of services. A temporary list of 46 types of services has now been approved.

Source: socio-economic analyses of the Pokrovsk and Toretsk communities (2026)

- Even without access to their own territories, relocated communities continue to care for and support their residents.

The Selydove community was officially recognised as temporarily occupied from 4 January 2025, although the occupiers had effectively established control over the city in late October 2024. Over the course of a year, more than 33,000 residents of the community obtained internally displaced person (IDP) status.

The municipal institution Centre for the Provision of Social Services of Selydove City Council is implementing energy-efficiency measures for its residential care unit. Following relocation, the institution operates in the settlement of Mykolaivka in Berezhivka district, Odesa oblast, providing shelter and round-the-clock care for elderly people and people with limited mobility. As part of a project competition, with financial support from the UK Government under the project Beyond Coal: Expanding the Understanding of Just Transition to Other Sectors and Communities, implemented by the NGOs Centre for Environmental Initiatives *Ecoaction* and Luhansk Regional Human Rights Centre Alternative, a solar thermal system was purchased and installed for the institution. Once the internal connection work is completed, the solar thermal system will provide a stable, autonomous hot water supply during peak hours, reduce the load on the electricity grid and help reduce energy costs.

<https://surl.li/kagoqu>



- With no territory of its own and its residents living across the country, Mariupol City Council directs local budget funds towards targeted financial support for those facing the most difficult circumstances.

The Mariupol Cares About You programme shows how a relocated community can support its people when national or international assistance programmes are limited.

Documents for payments can be submitted through administrators of the relocated ASC at the I'Mariupol network of hubs. The programme covers significant material needs that are usually overlooked: from payments to people with disabilities, large families and people of advanced age to compensation for expensive medical treatment, assistance for civilians following captivity and support for relocated foster families.

Integrating administrative services into the network of hubs makes it possible to provide assistance without unnecessary bureaucracy, strengthening the connection between people and their home community despite the prolonged absence of a shared physical home.

<https://surl.li/iwqujo>





Institutions following relocation

- As a result of intensified hostilities, the management of the Pokrovsk Dental Polyclinic was forced to organise the evacuation of the institution.

It was possible to preserve its valuable material and technical resources and, most importantly, the medical institution's staff.

The polyclinic is currently operating in two cities: Dnipro and Ternivka. There are plans to open a branch in Kamianske. The polyclinic provides a full range of dental care, from paediatric dentistry to surgery and prosthodontics.

Thanks to cooperation with the National Health Service of Ukraine under the Medical Guarantees Programme and support from Pokrovsk's local budget, the institution provides free treatment and dental prosthetics programmes for eligible categories of people.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YN9Yq5Q13Jg&t=9s>



Rights of IDPs

- According to the Office of the Ukrainian Parliament Commissioner for Human Rights, more than 3,300 appeals were received from IDPs during the first seven months of 2026.

The main reasons for complaints were the suspension or delay of living assistance payments, refusals to provide compensation for destroyed or damaged property, and difficulties in the assignment and payment of pensions and social benefits.

Existing administrative procedures often fail to take into account the geographical dispersal of residents and the loss of access to archives, property, and documents in occupied or frontline territories. As a result of the appeals, 21,181 rights were restored.



<https://surl.li/eenknn>



Cultural events

“People used to live in Donetsk oblast. Now Donetsk oblast lives within them”

- In the Pokrovsk community, residents have come together to preserve the memory of their community. The idea of creating the chronicle book *Pokrovsk in My Heart* emerged last year. The book brings together residents' stories, facts from the past, archival photographs and materials on the cultural heritage of the Pokrovsk area. Representatives of a wide range of areas of community life contributed to compiling the materials: educators, medical workers, cultural figures, athletes, specialists from districts and employees of municipal institutions. They collected archival documents, photographs and personal memories to recreate an image of the area. For a community that has been scattered across different parts of the country because of the war and evacuation, such a book has become a way to preserve the memory of their home, their roots and their shared history. The public presentation of the book is scheduled for September 2026.

<https://surl.it/glvcji>

