LIFE UNDER OCCUPATION

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

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ELEMENTS OF TERROR
FROM THE SIDE OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY AND OCCUPATION ADMINISTRATIONS

The Russian programme *Useful Vacations* will fund a trip for 40,000 children from the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine (TOT).

According to the head of the so-called Luhansk People’s Republic (LPR) Leonid Pasichnyk, in 2024, Russian regions will “host” more than 12,000 children from the occupied Luhansk oblast. The so-called Ministry of Labour of Kherson oblast announced that children from the region attend the *Ocean* camp in Primorsky Krai, which is closer to Alaska than to Ukraine, to participate in an “educational, sports, and cultural programme”. One of the “officials” said that 575 children would attend three-week summer camps in occupied Crimea and the Russian Republic of Adygea.

The so-called Ministry of Education and Science of LPR reported that teenagers from the occupied Luhansk oblast will attend a military-patriotic sports camp at the *Avangard* camp in Russia’s Volgograd Oblast and receive training in military engineering, tactics, firefighting, parachuting, communications, national security, drone operations and tactical medicine.

Ukrainian children who have been deported to Russia for such “holidays” or “summer camps” face Russification programmes aimed at isolating them from their Ukrainian families, language, culture, and history.

Despite Russia’s efforts to present the summer camps for Ukrainian children as temporary recreational and educational activities, they are a fundamental part of Russia’s campaign to deport Ukrainians to Russia. Experts emphasise that the forcible transfer of children from one group to another is a recognised act of genocide.

http://surl.li/ufqzv

In Henichesk and Nova Kakhovka in Kherson oblast, the occupiers continue to put pressure on local residents by checking their phones for “pro-Ukrainian contacts”.

Activists of the Zhovta Strichka movement report cases of phone and social media checks. The occupiers are looking for anything that could indicate a pro-Ukrainian position, including subscriptions to patriotic social media groups, personal correspondence, and “suspicious contacts”.

https://t.me/yellowribbon_ua/8719  https://t.me/yellowribbon_ua/8757

The so-called LPR detained a woman for allegedly hiding two Ukrainian Armed Forces soldiers in her flat for two years.

According to the “prosecutor’s office”, the 50-year-old woman had been acting on the instructions of the Main Intelligence Directorate of Ukraine since 2022. She subsequently tried to help them leave, by providing the men with fake medical documents and SIM cards for the illegal crossing of border under the guise of being sick.

The soldiers were detained while trying to leave. The woman is facing “criminal proceedings” for high treason.

https://t.me/mlnrlive/7500

According to the National Resistance Centre, large-scale construction of filtration camps under the guise of children’s pioneer camps has begun in the Volga region of Russia.

These are prefabricated modular buildings, more like barracks, that will accommodate hundreds of “visitors”. Since the beginning of the full-scale invasion, the Russian authorities have been building a system of filtration camps where people are tested for loyalty to the occupation authorities.

Recently, the temporarily occupied territories have seen an increase in filtration measures. Particularly stringent checks have been observed in the south of Ukraine.

https://t.me/sprotyv_official/4409

The former editor-in-chief of RIA Novosti Ukraine, Kyrylo Vyshynskyi, who was extradited by Ukraine to Russia in exchange for political prisoner Oleh Sentsov, said in an interview with the Rossiya Segodnya Russian channel that Ukrainians who do not accept Russian authorities in the occupied territories may have to be treated as enemies if they do not realise the “justice and inevitability” of what has happened.

https://t.me/unianet/135360
According to the National Resistance Centre, in the TOT, the “last bell” celebration was held under the supervision of the Investigative Committee officers assigned to each school, and it was with them that the principals coordinated the program of the event and those who would speak during the ceremony.

Particular attention was paid to the songs that were to be played at the “line-ups”, which were agreed with representatives of the occupation administrations.

https://t.me/sprotyv_official/4455
https://t.me/zlaya_mavka/2527

In Kherson oblast, the occupiers impose tribute on farmers.

To sell last year’s harvest, farmers have to pay local collaborators 10-15% of their earnings. They have to pay the same percentage when purchasing fertilisers to grow a new crop. Farmers have to sell their produce through intermediary firms exclusively at fixed prices that are below market prices. The grain is then handed over to structures affiliated with the gauleiter, who resell it at market prices and take the difference. If farmers dare to sell their products without the “permission” of these structures, they will face problems with the law, forced conscription into the occupation army or imprisonment.

https://t.me/sprotyv_official/4410
In the TOT of Zaporizhzhia oblast, the occupiers are making an inventory of agricultural land. Each village head of the occupation authorities is obliged to submit information to the so-called Ministry of Agricultural Complex and Food Policy of Zaporizhzhia oblast on the availability of such land under the jurisdiction of the village council. Collaborators have forced the local population to provide title documents for the land they cultivate. It doesn’t matter whether the owners of the shares have managed to draw up documents in accordance with Russian legislation. All the land will be under the control of the invaders.

https://t.me/sprotyv_official/4449

In Mariupol, a real struggle for control of the markets is unfolding, just like in the 1990s. The participants in the struggle for “power” are engaging the Russian military, which promises to “break the spine” of anyone who does not comply with their demands. According to local residents, smuggling is rampant in the city. No law enforcement agencies intervene in the situation.

https://t.me/mariupolrada/21268

PROPAGANDA AND FORCED RUSSIFICATION

The Movement of the First youth propaganda organisation is agitating young people in the temporarily occupied territories to join the military-patriotic Centre of the First, where they will be taught the basics of UAV control, drill, sports and tactical training, terrain orientation and much more.

https://t.me/mypervie_dnr/6051
In educational institutions of the temporarily occupied territories, the occupiers have introduced a new school subject, “moral foundations of family life”, in which children are taught “Russian values”.

https://t.me/luhanskaVTSA/18946

From the TOT of Zaporizhzhia oblast, 99 young people were sent to the Avangard camp in Volgograd Oblast of the Russian Federation to participate in the military sports event “Time of Heroes”.

The teenagers, aged 13 to 17, will be taught firearms training, medical and engineering disciplines, and drone control. Propaganda sources say that over the summer, more than 2,500 schoolchildren will undergo training at the Warrior centre, including those from the so-called Donetsk People’s Republic (DPR), LPR, Kherson and Zaporizhzhia oblasts, as well as from the Belgorod and Volgograd Oblasts of the Russian Federation.

According to Ihor Vorobiov, director of the Volgograd-based Warrior centre, the camp’s main objective is to foster “true love for the homeland” in the younger generation.

The camp was opened at the end of May as part of the Russian federal project “Creating Conditions for Education, Recreation and Health Improvement for Children and Youth”.

https://t.me/riamelitopolua/33286  https://t.me/riamelitopolua/32854

In the educational institutions of the occupied Luhansk oblast, discussions were organised during class hours on the rules of behaviour for students when taking and holding hostages.

The occupiers are preparing children for possible terrorist attacks. Schools in the Novopskov and Bilolutsk communities practised seizing a building, laying students on the floor and threatening them with mock weapons.

https://t.me/luhanskaVTSA/18935  https://t.me/luhanskaVTSA/18986

Russian occupiers are agitating parents in the temporarily occupied territories to send their children to the Mariupol branch of the Nakhimov School.

Currently, they are looking for applicants for the 5th, 6th and 7th grades (80 people each). In their campaign, the Russians emphasize the modern building, which should add prestige. At the same time, the only way to move up the social ladder is to become a soldier in the Russian Armed Forces, which is also appealed to by the invaders.

https://t.me/sprotyv_official/4402
According to activists of the Zhovta Strichka movement in Melitopol, the occupiers instructed schools not to issue school-leaving certificates if a graduate or their family members do not have a Russian passport.

https://t.me/yellowribbon_ua/8643

The militarisation of Ukrainian children in Mariupol has reached a new level.
In addition to assembling/disassembling assault rifles, they are taught to overcome an obstacle course with explosions and smoke and to run in body armour. Under the guise of military sports games, the real training of young men for the Russian army is hidden.

https://t.me/andriyshTime/22760

Events in honour of the so-called Day of Russia were held in Berdiansk:

- representatives of propaganda youth organisations South Young, Movement of the First and Young Guard held a bicycle ride with Russian symbols.
- “civil society activists” held a quiz among the city’s residents to test their knowledge of Russian history.

https://t.me/YugMolodojbrd/3506  https://t.me/YugMolodojbrd/3511
In the TOT of Donetsk oblast, activists of the Russian pro-government youth organisation *Movement of the First* take part in the military-patriotic game *Zarnitsa 2.0*, where they demonstrate skills in drill, engineering and sapper training, first aid, general military literacy, knowledge of “national history” and other disciplines.

https://t.me/mypervie_dnr/6040  https://t.me/mypervie_dnr/5861

In the TOT, all public sector employees must receive local “newspapers”, which are distributed free of charge, but against signature. The editorial staff of these “newspapers” is composed of Russians, and the media are not popular among local residents.

https://t.me/sprotyv_official/4399
Residents of Mariupol complain about attacks by stray dogs, the number of which has increased significantly in the city. Over the past month, five people were attacked by animals near the Edelweiss market alone. Similar incidents occur in different parts of the city. According to the occupiers, there is only one hospital in the city that can treat people after being bitten, while the others do not have the necessary vaccines. Mariupol residents have repeatedly appealed to the occupation administration, but there has been no response. Previously, the city was run by the Happy Animals municipal enterprise, which was engaged in sterilisation and vaccination of dogs. Due to the blockade and occupation, the number of stray animals has increased significantly and continues to grow.

https://t.me/mariupolrada/21269

In the TOT of Luhansk oblast, the only means of communication in the towns and villages occupied in 2022 near the frontline are payphones. The so-called Ministry of Digital Development, Communications, and Mass Communications of the LPR is responsible for their installation. In Sievierodonetsk, Lysychansk, Kreminna and Syrotyn, 27 such devices have already been installed, one for each of the several thousand people. They can be used to call numbers within the same settlement and call emergency services.

https://t.me/luhanskaVTSA/18857

According to the head of the Luhansk Regional Military Administration, Artem Lysohor, staff reductions have begun at the Bilorichenska coal mine in the so-called LPR. Miners and engineering staff have been laid off, as they have not received their salaries for the last months of work and the funds due upon dismissal.

https://t.me/luhanskaVTSA/18894
The occupation administration of Sievierodonetsk approved the Regulation on the procedure for opening residential and non-residential premises in high-rise buildings in the absence of the owner or another rightful possessor.

Previously, these actions were chaotic and were not spelled out in any of the documents. Currently, there is an attempt to “legalise” the opening of doors and subsequent looting. In particular, the opening of these premises should be carried out with the drawing up of an act in five copies.

https://t.me/luhanskaVTSA/18969  https://t.me/luhanskaVTSA/18970

Due to the destroyed medical infrastructure and the lack of medical specialists, pregnant women from Rubizhne are transported to Starobilsk and Luhansk to give birth, where the necessary conditions are available.

https://t.me/luhanskaVTSA/19063

Swimming in the sea has been banned in Mariupol.

The occupiers’ resolution states that the ban is caused by difficulties “related to ensuring the safety of people on water bodies, as well as in connection with the inspection of the beaches of the Azov coast and water bodies”.

According to the Mariupol City Council, the main reason for the ban is the pollution of the sea by sewage, which can cause people to contract infectious diseases while swimming.

Residents of Mariupol are noticing that the city centre is being flooded with sewage. For several days, sewage has been flowing down Arkhitektor Nilsen, Pushkin, Kuindzhi, Semenyshyn streets.

https://t.me/mariupolrada/21609

The so-called governor of Zaporizhzhia oblast Yevhen Baltskyi took part in the St Petersburg International Economic Forum, during which agreements on cooperation in trade, economic, scientific, technical, cultural and other areas were signed between the government of Kemerovo Oblast (Kuzbass) and the “governor’s administration” and “government of Zaporizhzhia oblast”.

The so-called governor of the Kherson oblast Volodymyr Saldo also attended the event and signed partnerships with the governors of Krasnoyarsk Krai and Kemerovo Oblast.

https://t.me/BalitskyEV/3294  https://t.me/SALDO_VGA/3423
https://t.me/BalitskyEV/3297  https://t.me/SALDO_VGA/3430
Food prices are rising in Melitopol.

This is acknowledged by the so-called governor of Zaporizhzhia oblast Yevhen Balytskyi and the pseudo-mayor of the city Halyna Danylchenko. According to the collaborator, the high prices are due to the “rising standard of living” in Melitopol.

Local bloggers compared prices in the Simferopol Yabluko store and the Melitopol Iliear store. In Crimea, the cost of food was mostly lower. It should be noted that in the villages of Melitopol district (in particular, in the village of Myrne), food prices are 30-40% higher compared to the district centre.

In Mariupol, residents of a building at 123 Peremohy Avenue recorded a video message to the occupation administration complaining about the work of the contractor Ulianivsk Construction Company.

According to the residents, the building was damaged during the so-called special military operation (SMO), but a decision was made to restore it. Since April 2024, the pace of repair and restoration work has slowed down and almost stopped in three months. The top three floors remain in a state of disrepair. Due to the lack of a roof, the flats are flooded during precipitation. In winter, pipes burst there. In May of this year, the contractor’s builders started a fire on the eighth and ninth floors of the first entrance. Some flats were burnt out.

The building currently has 105 residents, mostly elderly people.

In the temporarily occupied territories, employees of state-funded institutions are involved in street cleaning.

Employees of the occupation administrations and social welfare institutions, teachers, professors, students, and representatives of other budgetary structures are forced to perform the duties of street cleaners not only during the traditional May clean-up days.

The occupation authorities in Luhansk oblast have engaged at least 54,000 state employees to clean up illegal dumps. Due to the catastrophic shortage of janitors and housing and communal services workers who were mobilised en masse to the Russian army, the occupied cities suffer from unauthorised dumps.
The so-called mayor of Mariupol Oleh Morhun said that the “ownerless” flats are to be transferred as compensation.

The surviving flats and houses of Mariupol residents who fled the city due to the Russian occupation will be transferred to “municipal property” and distributed to those who remained homeless in the city.

Thus, the occupation administration plans to avoid the need to repair and rebuild housing for Mariupol residents by focusing on the construction of new mortgage housing.

According to the adopted “law”, both representatives of the occupation administration and residents of the city can search for “ownerless premises” by submitting appropriate applications. Within 10 days, the information about the owners is checked and published in local media. The owner has 30 days to personally contact the city’s “administration” and confirm their rights to the property. If no one responds to the notice, the asset becomes city property.

At the same time, many Mariupol residents who want to defend their rights to their surviving property cannot return to the city because of the filtration measures.

https://t.me/mariupolrada/21548

Since the beginning of 2024, 364 fires have occurred in Mariupol, killing 13 people and injuring 8.

The occupation administration notes that 207 of the fires were caused by illegal dumpsites and dry grass.

Due to the lack of available equipment and personnel, emergency and rescue services take a long time to respond to calls.

https://t.me/mariupolrada/21292

The occupiers export grain from Kherson oblast to the Republic of Karelia in containers of logistics companies from China and Kazakhstan, which serve as a buffer zone to circumvent sanctions and supply materials from other countries.

The occupiers use the stolen grain from Ukraine as a “currency” to pay for the import of sanctioned goods.

https://t.me/yellowribbon_ua/8644
The occupiers are preparing to launch a railway between Mariupol and Donetsk. Available satellite imagery shows that the Russians have completed the construction and are putting into operation a newly built railway line between the villages of Burne and Malovodne in the occupied part of Donetsk oblast. It will become part of the railway connection between Russian territory and Mariupol. The branch line is almost 60 kilometres long. Its launch allows the Russians to establish a railway connection bypassing the Crimean bridge to provide logistics for the occupation army in southern Ukraine.

In occupied Mariupol, demolition and repair work continues at the site of the Drama Theatre tragedy, which was hit by Russian bombs during the blockade of the city. Hundreds of people who took refuge in the theatre building were killed. The Mariupol Drama Theatre has become a symbol of the occupiers’ war crime against the city’s residents.
According to the National Resistance Centre, in the temporarily occupied part of Zaporizhzhia oblast, men aged 60 to 65 are being forced to sign contracts with the Russian Ministry of Defence, promising them service in rear units.

In general, the situation with the recruitment of the Russian Armed Forces is disappointing for the invaders. Mass desertion and unwillingness to serve in the Russian army among the local population is undermining all the assigned tasks.

In the temporarily occupied Luhansk oblast, 500 cases of desertion have been officially documented in the past few months. And cases of abandonment of military units have multiplied tenfold. The invaders are putting pressure on the families of those who have fled the enemy army.

In the temporarily occupied territories, measures to replenish the losses of Russian army personnel continue.

The collaborators have created a database of people returning to the cities, as well as a database of “undesirables”. The latter includes men whose relatives have moved to the territory controlled by the Ukrainian government.

Law enforcement and Federal Security Service (FSS) officers actively monitor the social media profiles of local residents. If they detect the slightest hint of a pro-Ukrainian position, these men are classified as “unreliable” and served with summonses. Teachers were the first to be mobilised.

The occupiers are increasing pressure on the residents of the occupied districts of Zaporizhzhia oblast to force them to join their ranks.

Mobilisation processes have intensified in the cities of Melitopol, Berdiansk, Enerhodar and Tokmak.

The occupation authorities, together with the Russian military, organise raids on the homes of local residents, checking documents and finding out whether men are registered with the military. In most cases, men are issued summonses on the spot and required to report to military commissariats immediately. Such raids are becoming more frequent and aggressive.
THE SITUATION
IN CERTAIN AREAS OF DONETSK,
LUHANSK OBLASTS AND CRIMEA

In Donetsk, a monument to the first so-called governor of the DPR, Oleksandr Zakharchenko, was erected near the “DPR government building” on the 10th anniversary of the “Russian Spring”.

The occupation administration of Luhansk oblast has announced a call for proposals for the strategic development plan of the so-called LPR. The population is invited to call the specified phone number and express their vision of development, after which the authors of the most successful proposals will be invited to schedule an appointment with a “specially trained person”. The plan will be drawn up for the next 10 years.

Russian construction companies are entering the market of the occupied Luhansk oblast on a massive scale. The authorities of the so-called Luhansk People’s Republic are ready to offer investors more than 130 construction plots. Two companies from Krasnoyarsk received the first permits. Existing investors are ready to finance the construction of more than 100 residential buildings in Alchevsk, Antratsyt and Luhansk.
The fourth season of the free educational project TopBLOG for representatives of youth organisations of the so-called DPR was presented in the temporarily occupied Donetsk.

As part of this project, bloggers learn how to create, develop and promote their content under the mentorship of experts from the Russian Federation. Russian experts specially visit the occupied territories to organise a network of propaganda media hubs for young people. Subsequently, bloggers with aggressive rhetoric against Ukraine can be seen online.

Luhansk hosted the “History for the Future. Russian Spring” forum organised by the Russian Military Historical Society with the support of the Russian Ministry of Education.

More than 3,000 people attended the forum at ten Luhansk universities and a conference at the LTK-Arena sports complex. The forum was dedicated to the events of the “Russian Spring” in 2014, its “importance” for the “people of Donbas” who “fought for freedom and justice”, the information challenges faced by the pseudo-republics, and the need to correctly present “historical facts” to the younger generation.

Volodymyr Medynskyi, an assistant to the current Russian president, spoke at the event about the special role of the so-called LPR and DPR in the historical events of today. Russian Foreign Ministry spokesperson Maria Zakharova focused on the crimes of the “Kyiv regime” and the “treacherous rewriting of history by Western special services”.


The occupiers have concealed the registers of “nationalised” property in the temporarily occupied territories, causing discontent among local residents.

Resolution No. 341 of the “state defence committee” of the so-called DPR, signed on 29 September 2022, caused outrage among local residents, who have only now learned that they cannot obtain information about which objects are on the list of “nationalised” property and on what principle this list was formed. Local representatives of the occupation administration explain the lack of access to this information by saying that all documents are made in accordance with Russian law.

Five coal mining enterprises of the so-called LPR were transferred to the management of a Russian investor, “Donske vuhillia” Torhovy Dim Ltd.

These include Molodohvardiiska, Chervonyi Partizan, Barakov mine, Sukhodolska-Skhidna, Kharkivska, as well as numerous auxiliary facilities, including the Naholchanska central enrichment plant and the Rovenkivske handling and transport management, a private enterprise. The document was signed at the St. Petersburg International Economic Forum.

Almost 170,000 tonnes of wheat from the occupied Luhansk oblast were delivered to Rostov Oblast.

Despite the loss of this year’s harvest due to low temperatures in May, agricultural products were also sent to Voronezh, Belgorod, Volgograd, Tula Oblasts and Krasnodar Krai.

Situation in the public transport sector in Donetsk has become more acute.

Due to the lack of drivers who were forcibly mobilised into the Russian army, about a third of buses, trolleybuses, and trams are not operating. Currently, the occupation authorities are actively looking for at least 300 drivers. They promise a decent salary and social guarantees.

In the temporarily occupied Luhansk, the dismantling of the bakery No. 1 on Kirova Street continues.

It will be replaced by a building that will house the “Kamianobrodskyi department of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation”. 
An academy and cadet corps of the Investigative Committee of the Russian Federation were opened in occupied Luhansk for children and teenagers from the so-called new regions. Most of the students are children of members of the so-called SMO who died during the hostilities.

The so-called head of the LPR Leonid Pasichnyk signed a decree “On the establishment of a centre to combat illegal employment and increase tax revenues to the budget”. The main task of the centre is to conduct an inventory of enterprises, identify unregistered workers, and ensure the legalisation of their employment and salary payments.

For teachers of Luhansk schools, members of the so-called Russian National Guard Department of the LPR organised anti-terrorist security classes. After presenting the theoretical material and the requirements of the Russian present, the military worked out an algorithm of actions with the teachers in case of a terrorist threat.

Every day, activists of the Zhovta Strichka movement in Donetsk resist the Russian occupation authorities by burning propaganda newspapers and distributing patriotic leaflets.
Activists of the Zhovta Strichka movement spread pro-Ukrainian slogans on the streets of Dovzhansk, Luhansk, Perevalsk, leave patriotic inscriptions on Russian banknotes, and burn Russian propaganda materials, thus proving that resistance exists in Luhansk.

https://t.me/yellowribbon_ua/8741
https://t.me/yellowribbon_ua/8725
https://t.me/yellowribbon_ua/8688
https://t.me/yellowribbon_ua/8851
According to the Mission of the President of Ukraine in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea:

- In some Crimean schools, the occupiers lower annual grades for students who have not written letters to “participants of the SMO”. In two schools, the Crimean Tatar flag was banned from being displayed, and graduation ribbons in the Crimean Tatar language in the colours of the national flag were also banned due to the similarity of the colour combination to the Ukrainian flag.
- This year’s low season, which traditionally ends in Crimea at the end of May, was a failure. Local residents note that tourism entrepreneurs are dissatisfied with the work of those responsible for tourism in the occupation administration of the city.
- The occupiers plan to export about 10,000 tonnes of grain from occupied Sevastopol. For this purpose, the occupiers will use the bulk carrier Sofia, which is to go to the port of Kavkaz for further shipment to Bangladesh.
- The occupation media spread the news that Crimea will be able to accommodate about 200,000 children for summer holidays under the “republican” programme. In addition to children’s camps, more than 300 day care centres will be open in cities and districts of the peninsula.

The Tauride Theological Seminary in the temporarily occupied Crimea hosted a “republican” forum “Women as Peacekeepers” dedicated to the women’s ministry in the Russian Orthodox Church of the Moscow Patriarchate. The forum was attended by women from the temporarily occupied Kherson, Luhansk, and Crimea.

Other topics included “Healthy Family — Healthy Russia”, “Innovative Forms of Christian Education Uniting Crimea and Luhansk Oblast”, and “Ministry in the Education System”. The Russian church is openly positioning itself as a political tool of the Kremlin authorities and actively uses women as a tool to promote political and imperial ideas. They are often involved in various charitable and social events, where their presence acts as a symbol of support for church ideals.
According to the National Resistance Centre, the Russian Ministry of Defence has issued an order to seize more than 950 land plots in the temporarily occupied Crimea for the needs of the Russian army without prior buyout of the land from their owners.

The occupation authorities justify their actions by martial law. An order on restricted areas, which include most of Sevastopol’s land, was also enacted. No title to land or real estate, even if it is issued in accordance with Russian law, is legally binding in this case.

In honour of the so-called Day of Russia in Crimea, representatives of youth organisations unfurled a Russian flag in a lavender field.

In Crimea, the administrative and criminal prosecution for manifesting Ukrainian identity continues:

- A Crimean resident was detained for posting Ukrainian flags on his Odnoklassniki page and congratulating his fellow citizens on Ukrainian holidays. The “law enforcers” then made him apologise in a video for his “likes” on the social network, which allegedly discredited the Russian army. The occupiers drew up a report against him under Article 20.3.3 and sent the materials to court.

- The occupation “court” of Yalta found a local resident guilty of “high treason” for allegedly spying for the Security Service of Ukraine. He was sentenced to 16 years in a strict regime colony and a fine of 300,000 rubles.

- An 18-year-old student from the Kurmansk district used the nickname “Dzhavelin Bairaktar” on social media to support the Armed Forces of Ukraine and oppose the Russian army. The occupiers detained him, sent materials to the “court” and forced him to apologise on camera.

- A resident of occupied Simferopol supported Ukrainian boxer Oleksandr Usyk, a native of Crimea, on social media and shared posts with the Ukrainian flag. Russian security forces are currently investigating the case to bring the man to “justice”.

- In Simferopol, the occupation “court” sentenced the activist of the Zhovta Strichka resistance movement, Mykola Onuk, to 5 years in prison and a fine of 50 thousand rubles. The occupiers accuse the activist of desecrating Russian state symbols, vandalism and allegedly storing an explosive device. Earlier, the occupiers searched Mykola’s home, where they found files with various Ukrainian paraphernalia.
Activists of the Zhovta Strichka movement continue to fill the streets of the temporarily occupied cities of Crimea with yellow ribbons and patriotic leaflets. Symbols of resistance are fluttering in Simferopol, Sevastopol, Yalta, Yevpatoriia and other cities of the peninsula.

https://t.me/yellowribbon_ua/8749  https://t.me/yellowribbon_ua/8735  https://t.me/yellowribbon_ua/8760  https://t.me/yellowribbon_ua/8710  https://t.me/yellowribbon_ua/8720  https://t.me/yellowribbon_ua/8671

The members of the Zla Mavka movement recite poems by Ukrainian writers in Gagarin Park in Simferopol, leave pro-Ukrainian messages on banknotes, and burn Russian newspapers. In this way, the activists never tire of reminding the occupiers that Crimea is Ukraine.

UKRAINIAN RESISTANCE
TO THE RUSSIAN OCCUPATION

A 70-year-old resident of Torske, Donetsk oblast, left a frontline village on foot, taking three cows and a dog with him.

The old man walked more than 60 kilometres to Poltava oblast before he was spotted by the Ukrainian military. Having decided to evacuate, he would rather not leave his animals at home and took them with him. He had to leave the bag on the way because his trolley broke down. The Zemliachky public organization has found a house for a resident of Torske and his animals in Poltava oblast.


In Mariupol, residents of the city leave Ukrainian books in public places, demonstrating a kind of resistance to the Russian occupation.

https://t.me/mariupolrada/21233

On Vyshyvanka Day, the YaMariupol centre in Lviv continues to weave camouflage nets for Ukrainian defenders.

A total of 308 camouflage nets have been produced since the beginning of 2024. Nova Poshta Humanitarian helps to transport them to the frontline.

https://t.me/mariupolrada/21234
Activists of the *Zhovta Strichka* movement in Melitopol, Henichesk, Skadovsk, and Berdiansk burn copies of Russian newspapers, hang yellow ribbons, put out patriotic leaflets, and distribute Russian 100- and 500-ruble banknotes with pro-Ukrainian inscriptions such as “Down with the occupiers”, “Skadovsk is Ukraine”, “I hate the occupiers, I hate Russia”, and “We continue to fight for Ukraine”.

https://t.me/yellowribbon_ua/8716  https://t.me/yellowribbon_ua/8701
https://t.me/yellowribbon_ua/8629  https://t.me/yellowribbon_ua/8668
https://t.me/yellowribbon_ua/8656  https://t.me/yellowribbon_ua/8628

In occupied Mariupol, a poster appeared with the inscription “What awaits a collaborator?”, which quotes Article 111 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine on high treason.

The occupiers removed the poster and registered the “offence”.

https://t.me/mariupolrada/21291
In Melitopol, members of the *Zla Mavka* movement once again filled the streets with patriotic stickers, delivered hundreds of newspapers with verified news to the city’s residents, and burned Russian propaganda materials.

https://t.me/zlaya_mavka/2511  https://t.me/zlaya_mavka/2522

The Kyiv *Dobrobot* team made almost 25 visits to restore the house of an elderly woman in Irpin. Her home was heavily damaged by shelling in the spring of 2022 and needed thorough reconstruction. The *Dobrobot* team put great effort into building a new roof.

Lars Fersters, a Swedish citizen, also works here alongside Ukrainian volunteers. He says he could not stand idly by while people in Ukraine were suffering from Russian shelling, so he left all his business at home and became a *Dobrobot* volunteer.

https://t.me/dobrobot_in ua/13975
NEW LIFE IN EVACUATION

Nataliia and Maksym Voronovski evacuated to Zaporizhzhia from Mariupol and, like many Ukrainians, experienced the loss of home, business, memories, and plans for the future.

They found the strength to start all over again and create comfort not only for themselves, but also for others. Maksym makes furniture, and his wife designs interiors. Their studio is a space that is the prototype of a cosy home.

They were helped to take their first steps in a new place by “their” clients, who still support the couple.

Thanks to the help of grant programs, they managed to purchase the necessary tools. Nataliia has developed the design of the studio and manages the social networks of the business.

https://t.me/mariupolrada/21433

Alisa and Roman Lozovi are residents of the Troitska community in Luhansk oblast.

After the full-scale invasion, they moved to Vinnytsia, where they later got married.

At home, Roman with his father and grandfather ran their apiary, so after the displacement, the man decided to continue the family business. The idea to open a honey farm came spontaneously.

An apiary is commonplace, but the Lozovi Honey Farm sounds more prestigious.

Alisa actively manages social media, posts content, creates advertising, communicates with customers, and receives and dispatches orders.
The entrepreneurs attend exhibitions, conferences, and other beekeeping events. They note that it is very interesting to meet both experienced and young beekeepers and share experiences. In addition, they can find clients at such events.

The couple dreams of the end of the war and a meeting with their relatives. They plan to continue to develop in the field of beekeeping, namely to create an industrial apiary. They are considering the construction of bee houses that will treat various types of diseases, as well as the production and sale of honey sticks.