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Challenges and Fragilities: Assessing the Landscape One Year After Liberation from Russian Occupation in Kherson, Mykolaiv, Donetsk, and Kharkiv Regions



Photo used on the cover: Blahodatne village, Mykolaiv region

Summary

Between October 25 and November 1, 2023, the international monitoring mission organized by CF East SOS conducted assessments in 66 settlements across Kherson, Mykolaiv, Donetsk, and Kharkiv regions. These areas either experienced Russian occupation in 2022 or are in close proximity to the current frontline. The report details the aftermath of occupation and the challenges faced by communities situated in the so-called "grey zone" near combat areas.

The extent of destruction to living spaces and infrastructure varies but is substantial in most locations. Some towns, such as Lyman in the Donetsk region, are more than 90% destroyed, and several villages are entirely abandoned. Active warfare persists in many of these areas, leading to daily shelling and missile attacks by Russian forces, resulting in civilian casualties and injuries. State Emergency Service of Ukraine (SESU; Ukrainian: DSNS) facilities and vehicles are frequently targeted. While humanitarian assistance makes a difference, administrative delays in international humanitarian procedures impede crucial missions.

Landmines pose a significant threat across all regions of visit, with at least 264 civilians killed and 830 injured by landmines as of November 1, 2023. Demining efforts are crucial for the territories affected by Russian aggression.

Population movement in these areas is bidirectional. High-risk settlements undergo compulsory **evacuation**, with over 4000 children evacuated from dangerous areas in the Kherson region alone during spring-fall 2023. Simultaneously, people return to damaged but relatively safer villages and towns. Although populations have not yet reached pre-full-scale war levels, some areas have experienced a doubling or more in population since liberation by the Ukrainian Army. Depleting financial resources, property ownership issues, and challenges in resettling contribute to the decision to return.

Residents living close to warfare zones or returning to liberated areas face challenges with power and water supply, medical services, non-functional heating and gas supply systems, and transportation. Efforts are underway to gradually restore these services, and school education is provided online where internet coverage is restored.

Small businesses, such as cafes and grocery stores, serve as markers of restoration, often being the only available workplaces. However, **unemployment** rates in the depicted areas reach up to 60% due to the inability of medium and large businesses to function amid destroyed facilities and the ongoing risks of Russian bombing and shelling.

While official **restoration programs** are ongoing, their implementation faces obstacles such as ownership and legal issues, financing delays, and a lack of information for applicants. Moreover, compensation provided does not always meet specific criteria, further complicating the recovery process.

The subsequent report is the outcome of an international monitoring mission carried out between October 25 and November 1, 2023, in local communities within the Kherson, Mykolaiv, Donetsk, and Kharkiv regions. These communities fell under Russian occupation or became ensnared in the gray zone between the front lines during the spring of 2022, subsequently being liberated by the Ukrainian Armed Forces between September and November of the same year. During the first days, we also visited villages that had been under occupation for only 10-12 day.

Organized and executed by the Ukrainian charitable organization "East SOS" as part of its project, "Support for Vulnerable and Hard-to-Reach Groups in War-Affected Ukraine," this mission received financial support from the European Union. The mission's objectives encompassed monitoring the security and humanitarian situation, as well as identifying the principal humanitarian challenges and needs in the scrutinized territories.



Yarova settlement, Donetsk region

GENERAL THREATS AND CHALLENGES IN LIBERATED COMMUNITIES

The overall situation in the liberated communities of the Kherson, Mykolaiv, Donetsk, and Kharkiv regions is characterized by a lack of homogeneity and stability. Conversely, it varies from one locality to another, influenced by disparities in the Russian occupation experience during 2022 and their proximity to the current front line, resulting in reconstruction difficulties. Nonetheless, the mission members have pinpointed several shared characteristics.

ACTIVE WARFARE AND ONGOING INSECURITY

Communities in close proximity to the current front line continue to grapple with persistent physical insecurity due to active warfare. The situation in Kherson is particularly dire. While the city remained largely untouched by shelling during the Russian occupation, circumstances took a drastic turn after Russian troops retreated to the left bank of the Dnipro River on November 9, 2022. Since then, Kherson has been subjected to relentless shelling, resulting in daily civilian casualties and widespread destruction.



Bilozerka settlement, Kherson region

During the mission's visit to the city on October 26, 2023, Kherson experienced heavy shelling in the morning, accompanied by successive anti-aircraft defense alerts. The mission members reported hearing loud explosions in neighborhoods along the river. In liberated communities within the Kherson region, which suffered significantly from shelling and destruction during the Russian occupation, a stark contrast exists between Stanislav and Bilozerka districts – continuously targeted by Russian troops from the left bank – and Posad-Pokrovske, a settlement that experienced the front line passing through in 2022 and now stays in a relative level of safety.

Regardless of their relative distance to the front line, communities in pre-front areas face the imminent threat of shelling by Russia, leading to a deterioration of their security situation. The Russian military's extensive use of guided aerial bombs and drones to reach remote territories heightens the risk, spreading terror across these regions. A notable incident occurred on September 19, 2022, when a Russian drone's explosive charge destroyed an abandoned administrative building and damaged surrounding private houses in the center of the town of Snigurivka (Mykolaiv region). In late September, a missile struck Kyselivka, located fifteen kilometers from Posad-Pokrovske in the Kherson region, injuring five residents. The fear of renewed shelling by the Russian army is a prevailing concern for inhabitants of pre-front settlements, living in a perpetual state of insecurity.

In the Donetsk region, the situation in Lyman is particularly dire, with over 90% of the city's housing and critical infrastructure damaged between May and September 2022. Situated near the Kreminna area in Luhansk region, where heavy fighting resumed, Lyman faces regular shelling by Russian troops. Meanwhile, communities in the northern part of the Donetsk region, such as the town and district of Sviatohirsk, also heavily affected by destruction in 2022, experience relative preservation from shelling, though residents still hear the loud sounds of nearby fighting. In the cities of Slovyansk and Kramatorsk, under Ukrainian government control in 2022 and located some 20-30 kilometers from the front line, the situation appears to be stabilizing, marked by fewer daily air-raid sirens (5-6 compared to 10-12 several months ago)

Due to the recurrent shelling by the Russian army, the level of destruction of civilian infrastructure in the settlements previously under temporary Russian control in the Kharkiv region has been severe. Villages such as Topolske, Kamianka, and Mala Komyshevakhha have experienced extensive devastation, with almost no surviving buildings, rendering these areas virtually abandoned as residents have not returned.

In the villages of Borova and Pidlyman, Russian missile attacks occur on a daily basis. Despite the ongoing threat, locals choose to remain, resulting in a constant presence of wounded individuals requiring urgent medical care. In Izyum, both multi-apartment and private houses have been demolished by Russian shelling. The relentless Russian shelling persists, with targeted missile attacks even directed at SESU units, notably on October 26 and 30. The fire station premises in the town of Izyum, Kharkiv region, have been rendered completely unusable as a consequence of the continuous shelling by Russian forces.



Destroyed agricultural machinery.
Kamianka settlement, Kharkiv region

LANDMINE CONTAMINATION: ONGOING THREATS AND DEMINING EFFORTS

Russian troops have systematically mined the territory they retreated from, extending their reach to fields, forests, roads, and even private houses. Consequently, liberated settlements now face significant landmine contamination, posing an additional threat to the physical safety of civilians. As of November 1, 2023, the toll stands at a grim count of at least 264 civilians killed by mines, with over 830 maimed or injured nationwide.

¹ Time

In all monitored communities, combat and operational demining efforts have successfully cleared high-priority areas such as houses, residential buildings, main roads, and access routes to vital infrastructure. However, humanitarian demining—aimed at more systematically clearing mines—is underway at a gradual pace, given the immense volume of work ahead. This effort involves both the State Emergency Service of Ukraine (SESU) and international NGOs such as the Halo Trust and Norwegian People Aid. The focus is primarily on agricultural land to facilitate seasonal farming activities. The mission members observed SESU teams conducting demining activities in the fields surrounding Posad-Pokrovske in the Kherson region, emphasizing the ongoing challenges and importance of these demining initiatives.

Given the extensive areas tainted by landmines and the slowness progress of meticulous demining efforts, residents in the monitored localities have taken it upon themselves to engage in demining using rudimentary equipment, as seen in village Maksymivka (Kherson region). Locals report discovering explosive objects in their gardens, resulting in injuries and fatalities among both adults and children due to landmines. They have resorted to collecting these remnants of war to clear their land parcels. The mission members learned that some farmers have accepted offers from uncertified individuals, referred to as "dark deminers."

Self-demining in liberated settlements of Kharkiv region



Pidlyman



Kamianka

In the village of Kamyanka (Kharkiv region) mission members encountered a man who had become a local expert in demining. He shared the method employed by villagers: burning grass, causing some explosive devices to detonate, while the remaining unexploded remnants are manually collected from the ground. The man demonstrated an anti-personnel fragmentation mine (remote mine), numerous shell casings, and part of the tail section of a "Grad" MLRS shell. He consistently gathers explosive items, calling in pyrotechnicians for disposal. However, due to the potential overload of specialists, he is compelled to store a substantial quantity of hazardous items for an extended period.

While the forests surrounding settlements in Donetsk and Kharkiv regions remain uncleared of mines, local residents are taking risks to gather mushrooms and wood, as observed by the mission near the city of Lyman. Unfortunately, accidents involving civilians stepping on landmines have been reported to the mission members, notably in the town of Lyman and the village of Drobushovo, Donetsk region. In June 2023, a forest guard tragically lost his life after unintentionally triggering a mine. In the village of Yatskivka, locals informed the mission that 12 people had been injured by mines since the beginning of the year, with an additional incident recorded on the day of the monitoring team's visit, involving a resident in the forest.



Demined road on the way from Kyselivka village (Kherson region) to Maksymivka village (Mykolaiv region)



Access to drinking water, Posad-Pokrovske, Kherson region

In Kharkiv region, reports predominantly highlight incidents involving butterfly mines.

Individual farm owners without hired labor engage in demining their fields independently. This is driven by the fact that humanitarian demining programs typically extend services only to farmers with hired workers.

SESU teams responsible for demining, as discussed with mission members in Kherson, Donetsk, and Kharkiv regions, find themselves burdened with concurrent tasks such as firefighting, debris clearance after shelling, evacuation of residents, and even transportation and distribution of humanitarian aid. Their personnel and capacities are stretched beyond their limits. Furthermore, the Service faces a critical shortage of essential demining equipment, including metal detectors and protective gear. Despite receiving international assistance, the delivery to beneficiaries is often hampered by the sluggishness of international humanitarian administrative procedures, exacerbating the challenges faced by SESU in carrying out their crucial demining missions.

FORMER IDPS FLOCKING BACK HOME

Despite the systemic and extensive damage, along with casualties caused by Russian troops, residents of the monitored communities, including children, are embarking on the journey back to their settlements. This movement is driven by the exhaustion of financial resources and the challenges of everyday living as internally displaced persons. Notably, in Kherson city and community (hromada), the population now stands at almost 97,000 inhabitants, a significant decrease from nearly 300,000 in January 2022.

"In the city of Kherson itself, we're witnessing a steady influx of people: some residents return home, attempting to rebuild their lives in the bombed-out city. Despite facing discouragement and subsequent departures, they are replaced by others who, in turn, are determined to move back," explains an official overseeing social assistance at the Kherson municipal military administration.

Noteworthy is the presence of at least 6,000 children in the city, despite the Ukrainian government's encouragement for parents with children to leave. The government has even declared a compulsory evacuation for orphans and children under tutelage.

In response to the decisions made by the Kherson Regional Defense Council, specifically No. 2 on April 4, 2023, which banned the entry of families with children into 39 settlements, a concerted effort has been underway since April 5 of the same year. The regional military administration, in collaboration with the National Police and volunteers, has been actively engaged in evacuating 2,074 children either independently or with volunteer assistance.

Subsequent decisions by the Defense Council of Kherson region, No. 7 on September 14, 2023, and No. 8 on October 12, 2023, expanded the mandatory evacuation to include families with children from additional settlements, namely Stanislav, Oleksandrivka, and Shyroka Balka. Since September 15, 2023, this ongoing effort has resulted in the evacuation of 1,301 children. As of November 27, 2023, 679 children remain in 16 settlements.

Families with children no longer reside in 26 settlements out of 42, including Kozatske, Kizomys, Yantarne, Ivanivka, Mykolayivka, Sablukivka, Havrylivka, Respublikanets, Prydniprovske, Novotyanka, Dniprovske, Odradokamianka, Olgivka, Burgunka, Lvove, Poniativka, Zolota Balka, Mykilske, Tyahyntsi, Krasnyi Mayak, Zmiivka, Dudchany, Novoberislav, Mylove, Mykhaylivka. Only one child remains in Beregove.

Pursuant to the order for the compulsory evacuation of children with their parents or legal representatives to safe areas, issued on October 24, 2023, No. 391/12, 630 children have been evacuated from the territory of 23 settlements where hostilities are ongoing. As of November 27, 2023, 170 children remain in settlements such as Vesele, Beryslav, Kachkarivka, Novokaira, Osokorivka, Antonivka, Sadove, Komyschany, and Pryozerne.



Pervomaiske settlement, Mykolaiv region

A notable trend is emerging as residents steadily return to pre-front settlements in rural areas of Kherson, Mykolaiv, and Donetsk regions. In Posad-Pokrovske (Kherson region), the population has grown to almost 800 inhabitants, including 100 children and 36 internally displaced people from surrounding villages. This stands in stark contrast to the situation before February 2022 when the village housed 2,239 residents and a sparse population of just 20 between March and October 2022 during the gray zone of fighting. Even in Bohodatne, Mykolaiv region, where all private houses and public premises faced heavy damage from the war, approximately 15 households have returned to their partially destroyed buildings.

Similar scenarios unfold in Brusivka and Staryi Karavan, Donetsk region, where 10 to 15 people reside in an environment of destruction, lacking electricity, water, and transportation connections to nearby towns. Despite the absence of repair efforts in these settlements, local residents are improvising by covering damaged roofs with materials provided by humanitarian organizations to prevent complete destruction. In the town of Lyman, Donetsk region, where approximately 90% of the area was devastated, almost 8,000 people now reside. This marks a substantial increase from the 4,000 residents recorded in November 2022, just one month after the city's liberation by the Ukrainian Armed Forces.

In villages where civilian infrastructure was not critically damaged, the population is returning. The monitoring mission observed a substantial number of people in locations such as Hrushuvasa, Petrivske, Protopopivka, and Husarivka. According to the head of Izyum, the pace of population return is slow due to shelling. Currently, approximately 25,000 people reside in the municipal community, compared to nearly 50,000 individuals as of 2020.

NAVIGATING PRECARIOUS DAILY LIFE: CHALLENGES IN SETTLEMENTS

The returnees in monitored pre-front settlements face a uncertain daily existence. The extent of damage to both private homes and public facilities varies across locations, but all have borne the heavy toll of conflict throughout 2022. In Lyman, a town nearly 90% destroyed, residents often reside in the cellars of their buildings, venturing out cautiously due to the constant fear of unexpected shelling by Russians.

The Pervomaiske community settlements in the Mykolaiv region also grapple with extensive destruction, with Blahodatne experiencing 100% damage, Maksymivka about 90%, and Partyzanske significantly affected. All thirteen educational facilities, three medical establishments, and eleven out of fourteen cultural institutions within this community require substantial repairs or complete reconstruction. Similar challenges persist in other monitored settlements, where civilian facilities, particularly educational, medical, and cultural premises, have been systematically targeted, shelled, and looted by Russian troops.



Destroyed school in Pervomaiske settlement, Mykolaiv region

In certain Pervomaiske community settlements in the Mykolaiv region, as well as in Posad-Pokrovske, Kherson region, residents who lost their homes have been provided with plastic housing modules. Initially intended as temporary shelters and installed in private gardens, these modules may become permanent housing due to the sluggish pace of repair and reconstruction efforts. Across many locations in both Mykolaiv and Kherson regions, residents have transformed their summer kitchens, backyard sheds, or other technical structures into makeshift housing, repaired with materials distributed by international humanitarian NGOs. These improvised living conditions will be the reality for many as they face the challenges of the upcoming winter.

In the majority of monitored areas, essential infrastructure such as power lines and access points to technical water was swiftly restored following de-occupation. However, water pipes in the localities of Kherson and Mykolaiv regions suffered damage during the war, leading to water being pumped and provided at designated water distribution points. Shortages of water for irrigation persist in both regions due to the destruction of the dam at the Kakhovka hydroelectric power station by Russian troops in June 2023. Many settlements face a scarcity of drinking water, making its transportation challenging.



Housing modules in Partyzanske settlement, Mykolaiv region



Ambulatory clinic in Posad-Pokrovske, Kherson region



Velyka Komyshevakh village, Kharkiv region

Gas supply remains unrepaired in localities connected to the gas system before February 2022 due to the partial destruction of gas pipes. While the heating supply system has been reinstated in certain settlements like Kherson, it remains dysfunctional in others, such as Lyman. The majority of residents rely on coal stoves for heating and anticipate the need for wood or briquettes in the upcoming winter. Residents repeatedly highlight that the distribution of fuel and firewood in preparation for the winter period has not commenced.

In all settlements, the reopening of small retail stores, cafes, and various services signals the gradual return of people and life to liberated territories.

Access to basic medical services is facilitated by local medical staff and international humanitarian organizations. However, these services are often provided in outpatient medical premises significantly damaged by Russian attacks, as seen in Posad-Pokrovske, Kherson region.

Basic medicines are accessible in pre-front towns, but residents of smaller villages often need to go to nearby towns for more comprehensive medical services and a wider selection of medicines. Public bus transportation is available but runs infrequently (typically twice a month) and requires pre-registration on a waiting list. Private transportation by cars or mini-buses is common but can be expensive for local residents.

In various settlements across Mykolaiv, Kherson, Donetsk, and Kharkiv regions, online schooling has been established in facilities that have been spared from shelling. These setups emerged from the necessity of having a reliable internet connection for remote learning, while also providing opportunities for social interaction among peers. However, it's crucial to note that any civilian gathering in pre-front localities may be at risk of being targeted by Russian troops, posing a potential danger in the event of shelling.

In the village of Khrystoforivka in the Mykolaiv region, plans are underway to resume offline learning in January. Renovations and preparations are ongoing for shelters accommodating a specific number of students (103 children). The school building suffered damage from shelling by a Russian tank, with classrooms for foreign languages and the gymnasium destroyed. Occupiers looted equipment and furniture. As the village was largely unaffected by the occupation, residents have returned, and children require education and socialization. In contrast, in the neighboring village of Pisky, the school building remains undamaged, but lacking shelters, education continues in an online format. 82 children are enrolled, including 25 from Kostiantynivka.

Persistent unemployment remains a significant challenge in liberated and pre-front communities. In the rural areas of Mykolaiv and Kherson regions, unemployment rates reach up to 60%, as reported by local administration representatives. In Pervomaiske community (Mykolaiv region), key private businesses such as sugar and bread factories, which previously contributed to local budgets for years, remain badly damaged and have not reopened. Only a handful of private farmers are struggling to survive, facing challenges such as the inability to plant in 2022 and harvesting the remnants of previous plantings in 2023. Additionally, there is a lack of storage for wheat due to the destruction of silos by Russians. In Posad-Pokrovske and Chernobaivka community (Mykolaiv region), available jobs are scarce, with a canned food factory and two fuel stations destroyed. Private agricultural enterprises in remote areas of the Mykolaiv region or positions with the Sandora fruit juice-producing company in Mykolaiv itself offer only seasonal employment. In Kherson, while there are numerous vacancies in the medical sphere or municipal administrations, there are few candidates due to security concerns.

Unemployment is also high in rural areas of Donetsk and Kharkiv regions, with limited job opportunities in both urban and rural settings. In towns like Dobropillya or Sviatohirsk, the situation presents a paradox: high unemployment rates coexist with state administrations struggling to recruit personnel for municipal enterprises. One potential explanation for this paradox is the fear among men of being drafted from their workplaces, as employers are expected to provide employee data to local military recruitment offices.



Street market in Lyman city, Donetsk region

CHALLENGES IN RECONSTRUCTION

The repair or reconstruction of private housing remains the most significant challenge in all monitored liberated settlements, according to the observations of mission members. In May 2023, the Ukrainian government initiated the "E-vidnovlennia" repair program. Under this program, residents whose private housing (apartments, houses, dormitory rooms) was damaged by the Russian war in Ukraine could receive compensation of up to 200,000 UAH (approximately 5,000 EUR) for repair works such as roof repair, window and door replacement, etc. However, this is contingent on their property not having undergone prior repairs. If owners have already made partial repairs at their own expense, they can apply to receive funds specifically for completing the repair works. Notably, the program does not compensate for repairs already carried out, even with valid receipts and bills proving material or service purchases.

The State-provided compensation is intended for purchasing construction materials or paying subcontractors participating in the program. Property owners must submit an online application via the "Diia" app, providing details about their property, contact information, attaching photos, and describing the damage. Subsequently, evacuation commissions established by local authorities inspect the property to determine the compensation amount.

While E-vidnovlennia aims to ensure fair compensation and speedy repair completion, it has certain drawbacks. Firstly, it is applicable only in areas where the security situation has stabilized enough for reconstruction and repair, excluding close-to-the-front regions like Kherson and Lyman, where residents undertake repair works themselves with materials provided by humanitarian actors.

Secondly, the E-vidnovlennia program progresses slowly in monitored pre-front settlements. As of late October 2023, many households in Mykolaiv and Kherson regions were still awaiting compensation or were just beginning repair work. Residents expressed concerns about the insufficient compensation amounts that only partially cover the damage and the challenges faced by single women, the elderly, or those with limited mobility in repairing their housing even after acquiring construction materials.

Thirdly, the E-vidnovlennia program, like other state-run initiatives, is accessible only to property owners with valid ownership documents. However, a significant proportion of rural residents in Ukraine—up to 60%—have never registered their private housing with competent authorities. A prevalent informal practice for over three decades, this lack of property registration has become a significant obstacle in the conditions of war and destruction. Current ownership registration demands a comprehensive understanding of administrative and judicial procedures, often requiring legal assistance, as well as time and financial resources (up to 20,000 hryvnia, equivalent to 500 euros, the amount not readily available to everyone).

Finally, local populations appear to be caught between various government reconstruction policies and their precise articulation. For instance, in Posad-Pokrovske, a settlement in the Kherson region selected by the Ukrainian State Agency for Restoration and Infrastructure Development as one of its six pilot renovation projects, approximately 140 households were awaiting the reconstruction of their damaged private housing as of late October 2023. To be part of the State Agency's project, beneficiaries had to withdraw from the E-vidnovlennia program, decline assistance from international humanitarian NGOs, and commit to staying in Posad-Pokrovske for the winter of 2023-2024. However, as reconstruction work had not yet commenced, with the Agency falling behind schedule, some regretted their decision. Others had their applications reconsidered by the Agency, deeming them non-priority concerning the extent of damage to their property, meaning their reconstruction would not happen immediately.

Due to the informality trap and the often lengthy and unclear procedures of state compensation programs, many residents in war-affected territories will endure the upcoming winter in substandard and inadequate housing, potentially exacerbating existing or triggering new health problems.



Damaged house in Bohorodychne village, Donetsk region

RECOMMENDATIONS AFTER VISITING 66 LIBERATED SETTLEMENTS IN KHERSON, MYKOLAIV, DONETSK, AND KHARKIV REGIONS

Humanitarian demining and support for farming

- Provide resources, equipment, and specialists for humanitarian demining in areas where people reside and agricultural activities are resuming.
- Implement systematic education on mine safety for children, youth, and adults in residential areas.
- Implement programs to provide farmers with agricultural machinery as they return and are ready to work in the fields.
- Introduce programs for free demining of fields for individual farmers to prevent self-demining, leading to injuries, including traumatic amputations.

Reconstruction and overcoming unemployment

- Provide legal assistance to residents in obtaining land ownership documents.
- Implement clearer and better-coordinated policies for repairing and rebuilding private housing.
- Address unemployment by offering short contracts for repair work.
- Implement centralized seasonal programs for disinfection and rodent control, including deratization.

Social services and psychological support

- Implement social policies to aid the adaptation of populations in areas behind the front lines.
- Organize the operation of mobile administrative service centers for expedited document processing and registration of social benefits disbursement.
- Ensure sustained psychosocial support for remote settlements through the deployment of mobile outreach teams.
- Increase the number of working hours for mobile Ukrposhta points or resume the operation of stationary departments, as Ukrposhta serves as a store with a basic range of hygiene products and groceries in remote settlements.

School education and protection of children's rights

- Allocate more resources for the reconstruction of educational institutions and the establishment of shelters in school premises to facilitate the return to offline learning in regions where security allows.
- Document inadequate living conditions and upbringing of children, with a subsequent mechanism for relocating families to safer regions in decent conditions, including housing, signing a declaration with a family doctor, ensuring a place in kindergarten/school, and processing IDP payments.

Evacuation of civilians

- Make evacuation compulsory not only for children but also for people with reduced mobility in areas under constant shelling.
- Provide information and assistance to those willing to leave.
- Create more collective centers for displaced persons, shelters with decent living conditions in safer regions of Ukraine.

Comprehensive humanitarian response

- Collect up-to-date information on the population and demographic composition in the most devastated villages for subsequent transfer to charitable foundations for humanitarian response coordination.

SETTLEMENTS IN UKRAINE

Mykolaiv region

Pervomaiske, Maksymivka, Partyzanske, Blahodatne, Snihurivka, Khrystoforivka, Pisky, Kostiantynivka, Pliushchivka, Kashpero-Mykolaivka, Bashtanka, Lymany, Lupareve, Myrne.

Kherson region

Kherson, Posad-Pokrovske, Oleksandrivka, Stanislav, Bilozerka, Komyschany, Blahodatne, Kyselivka.

Donetsk region

Pokrovsk, Dobropillia, Kramatorsk, Sloviansk, Lyman, Sviatohirsk, Drobysheve, Novoselivka, Yarova, Shandryholove, Serednie, Lozove, Bohorodychne, Tetianivka, Sosnove, Korovii Yar, Rubtsi, Krymky, Yatskivka, Oleksandrivka, Raihorodok, Staryi Karavan, Brusivka.

Kharkiv region

Izium, Topolske, Kamianka, Mala Komyschuvakha, Velyka Komyschuvakha, Hrushuvakha, Petrivske, Protopopivka, Husarivka, Borova, Pidlyman, Bakhtyn, Pisky-Radkivski, Horokhovatka, Oskil, Kapitolivka, Sukha Kamianka, Studenok, Synychene, Yaremivka, Pasika.



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