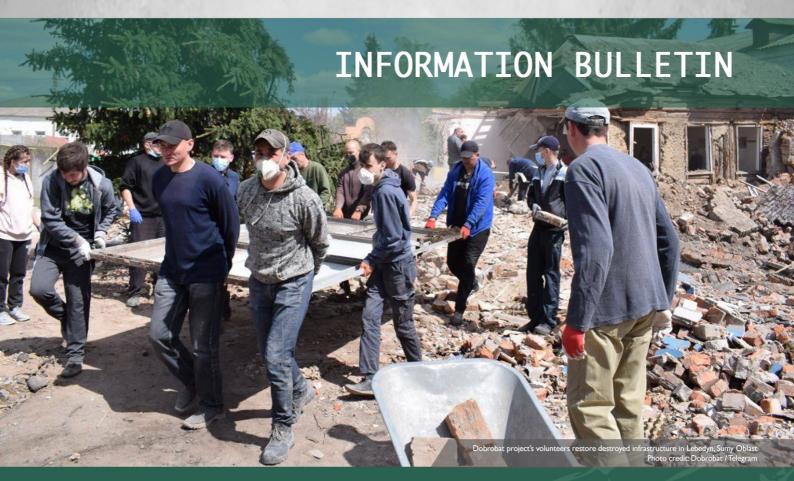
MAY 1-15 2022

# LIFE UNDER OCCUPATION

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



Propaganda and forced russification in the occupied territories	02
Russian army's excesses	05
Abduction of civilians	06
Filtration camps as an element of the Russian Federation's terror	08
Deportation of Ukrainian citizens	09

New measures adopted by the	
occupation regime in the territories controlled by the Russian army	. 10
Collaboration	13
Situation in certain areas of Donetsk and	
Luhansk Oblasts and Crimea	14
Ukrainians' resistance to the Russian	
occupation	15



Luhansk Regional Human Rights Centre Alternative developed the content. The information provided in this bulletin is not exhaustive.

# PROPAGANDA AND FORCED RUSSIFICATION

#### IN THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES

■ Russia started peddling Soviet ideology in the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine, from erecting Lenin monuments to rallies with propaganda messages. Photo showing Melitopol on May 1.

https://t.me/uniannet/51384





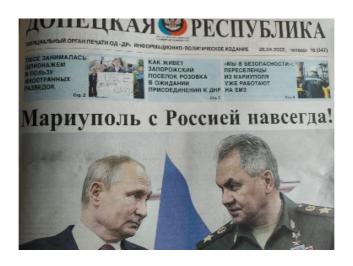
■ Some private enterprises in Rostov Oblast are commissioned to manufacture seals and stamps for the Mariupol occupation administration.

Education facilities, hospitals, police, registry offices, and administrative institutions will receive new "items". The ordered seals and stamps read: "Russia, republic of Donbas, Mariupol, civil-military administration."

https://t.me/DIUkraine/439

■ The occupiers are distributing propaganda newspapers in destroyed Mariupol.

https://t.me/uniannet/51457



■ A large-scale propaganda campaign is ongoing in Mariupol. Russian TV demonstrates videos featuring locals' "happiness" from meeting with the occupiers. Russian propagandist Vladimir Soloviev and head of the so-called DNR Denys Pushylin visited Mariupol to create the content.

https://t.me/uniannet/52075

In Donetsk Oblast, the occupiers remove road signs in the Ukrainian language and put signs in Russian. They also revert the names of the cities, towns, and villages to the "soviet" ones.

https://t.me/mariupolrada/9527 https://t.me/andriyshTime/661





■ In Sorokyne (former Krasnodon), controlled by the "LNR", Ukrainian citizens displaced from the recently occupied territories are forced to obtain the passports issued by the "pseudo republic". Having applied for the so-called LNR passport, one can receive the ruble payments, food packages, and medical care. During "preventative talks", the displaced persons are told that if they refuse the "citizenship", they will lose their livelihood and be repressed.

https://t.me/DIUkraine/450

Mariupol schools increased teaching hours dedicated to learning the Russian language.

https://bit.ly/3NzD5rr

■ In the temporarily occupied Manhush, Donetsk Oblast, the Russian occupiers dismantled the monument to hetman Petro Konashevych-Sahaidachny and a stone cross near the memorial to those who lost their lives in World War II.

Russian propaganda media presented the demolition as dismantling monuments erected with the involvement of the "Azov neo-Nazi regiment".

https://t.me/andriyshTime/721 https://t.me/rian\_ru/162192



■ The Russian Federation is creating an information blockade in Mariupol. The occupiers do not allow the locals to take photos or film videos.

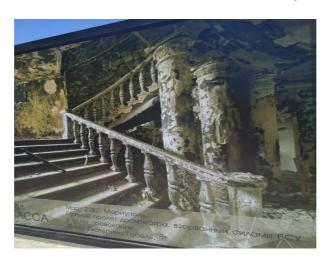
Only propagandists or FSB "volunteers" have the relevant permission. As a result, one can only find publicly available pictures of "grateful Mariupol residents" or videos quickly filmed

from car windows.

https://t.me/andriyshTime/604

An exhibition with pictures by Russian war correspondents opened in Sevastopol. It features photos that purportedly illustrate "crimes by the Nazis" and the Ukrainian Armed Forces in Mariupol. For instance, the caption beneath the photograph of the drama theater destruction reads that it was "blown up by the Armed Forces of Ukraine as a provocation". In April, OSCE published a report that said they failed to confirm the Russian statements implicating the Azov regiment targeting the Mariupol drama theater.

https://t.me/agentstvonews/478



On May 9, in Mariupol, the occupiers organized the celebration of Victory Day. During the event, participants headed by Denys Pushylin, a leader of the so-called DNR, carried a cloth in the colors of the St. George's ribbon through a street in Mariupol. The day before, the city's central streets were urgently cleared from the rubble, the bodies, and the unexploded Russian ordinance. Other occupied cities, such as Kherson, Skadovsk, Enerhodar, and Melitopol, also "celebrated" May 9. According to mass media, people from the nearby villages, Crimea, and Luhansk, were brought to the procession. The columns walked while surrounded by the Russian soldiers armed with assault rifles.

https://t.me/andriyshTime/759 https://bit.ly/3PAWKJz https://www.pravda.com.ua/rus/news/2022/05/9/7345006





■ In Kherson, the occupation authorities distrust local teaching staff and therefore they started bringing teachers from the Russian Federation. The latter are placed in the apartments occupied by the soldiers.

https://bit.ly/3LNEt8u

# RUSSIAN ARMY'S EXCESSES

■ In Svatove, Luhansk Oblast, Russian occupiers fired at a local farmer's house from the APC because the man spoke against the new rules. According to these rules, now all the farm machinery is a municipal property. The man refused to give his machinery to the so-called "collective farm".

https://t.me/luhanskaVTSA/2235

■ In the temporarily occupied territory of Kherson Oblast, Russian soldiers are destroying archeological sites. The soldiers set up the firing positions at the kurgans constructed by the Scythians 2,500 years ago. These kurgans are the most prominent monuments of the ancient history of the Pontic steppes.

https://t.me/uniannet/48322

Russian occupiers took 27 pieces of expensive farm machinery from Melitopol to Chechnya. It became known because the combines were equipped with the GPS.

https://bit.ly/3MLtCgB

According to the security service of the BIOL plant (Melitopol), a leading manufacturer of aluminum and cast-iron cookware, on May 3, armed Russian soldiers came to the plant premises and having searched it, took all the equipment and products away.

https://bit.ly/3LFrQMU

Russian soldiers haul sunflower oil from the Polohy oil extraction plant in Zaporizhia Oblast to the Russian Federation. The oil was supposed to be exported. It is worth mentioning that the plant is among the major budget revenue-generating enterprises in the region, and Ukraine is the world's top sunflower oil producer and exporter. The foreign partners are starting to experience a shortfall.

https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=5107452386037741

According to the Zaporizhia Oblast prosecutor's office, Russian soldiers and representatives of the occupation administration stole historical and cultural value items from the Melitopol Museum of Local Lore, including a collection of the Scythian gold discovered by the archeologists in the 1950s

https://t.me/pgo\_gov\_ua/4060

■ In Kherson, the Russian Guard captured an office of an internet provider Status. They disconnected all the equipment and use threats to compel the company management to join the Crimean network controlled by the Russian special services.

https://t.me/dsszzi\_official/3461

■ In Melitopol, on the eve of May 9, the occupiers broke into apartments and garages and conducted searches under the pretense of looking for partisans and saboteurs. The residents of the Aviamistechko district reported that Russian soldiers cut off the padlocks from the garages owned by the civilians or ripped out the doors by tying them to a car. If Russians discovered that the vehicle registration certificate was in a different town or city, the Russian army seized the vehicle.

https://t.me/riamelitopol/54436

• A group of recruiters arrived in Kherson. It includes FSB staff, "DNR ministry of state defense" officers, and representatives of private military company Liga (former Wagner). Their task was to find people who consent to work in the special services of the so-called DNR. According to the Defense Intelligence of the Ukrainian Defense Ministry, up to 50 civilians were tortured and killed during the group's stay. Nearly 120 Kherson residents were abducted. Presently their whereabouts are unknown. On May 12, the group above arrived at the local remand center, where they carried out the so-called mobilization of the detainees. An automatic weapon fire was heard at the facility.

https://bit.ly/3LlbKC5

Tortures of the abductees are ongoing in the occupied territories. Victor Marunyak, the head of Stara Zburyivka, Kherson Oblast, had spent several weeks in Russian captivity. The man said that he was not fed. The captors would undress him and put a gun to his head, demanding to reveal information. They threatened to drown him in a river, punched him, kicked him, hit him with sticks, and used electricity. After his release, Mr. Marunyak was diagnosed with pneumonia and nine rib fractures. His body had multiple wounds.

https://bit.ly/3LLMriF

# ABDUCTION OF CIVILIANS

As of May 11, there have been 271 confirmed abduction cases in the occupied territories of Zaporizhia Oblast. According to Oleksandr Starukh, Zaporizhia Oblast military governor, 118 people are hostages and 153 people had been released.

https://t.me/starukhofficial/3139

#### May 1

Russian TV broadcasted a propaganda video featuring Mykhailo Pankov, a bus driver the Russian soldiers captured on April 29 after the evacuation column in Popasna was fired at. Mykhailo was forced to say that Ukrainian authorities do not evacuate people and leave civilians to fend for themselves.

https://bit.ly/3skOxyW





#### May 2

Following the capture of Chornobaivka village council, Kherson Oblast, Russian soldiers abducted its deputy head Yevhen Rodionov. The occupiers searched Ihor Dudar's, the village head's, home on that same day. The soldiers injured him during the search. The village head has been in hospital in serious condition since May 2. Russian soldiers oversee the medical facility. Yevhen Rodionov had spent over ten days in captivity and was released on May 14.

https://www.facebook.com/100064747567310/posts/362668262568090

https://bit.ly/38MMayt

#### May 9

A soccer coach Iryna Petrova was abducted near her home in Nova Kakhovka, occupied by the Russian troops. Several drunk men in civilian clothes with St. George's ribbons, grabbed a woman and forcibly took her to a police station. Iryna might have been detained for her pro-Ukrainian position and participation in anti-Russia rallies after Kherson Oblast was occupied. On May 13, Iryna Petrova was released.

https://bit.ly/3MLurpH https://bit.ly/3Gg4w7g

### **May 10**

In Semenivka, Zaporizhia Oblast, Russian occupiers abducted two employees of the State Emergency Service, Oleksandr Kravets and Serhii Ivanenko, who formerly worked in the ATO zone.

https://bit.ly/3sX0A5P

### **May 11**

Russian soldiers abducted Victor Pomaznyuk, CEO of Akant farm, former Kherson Oblast councilor, from his home. Presumably, the man is kept in the Nova Kakhovka police department.

https://bit.ly/3LQpQ4q

### **May 15**

Oleksandr Herasymov, held captive for almost a month, was released from the Nova Kakhovka police department. On April 19, Oleksandr was abducted by the Russian soldiers at a checkpoint while taking a bus from Kakhovka to Nova Kakhovka.

https://bit.ly/3GghtOy

### FILTRATION CAMPS

# AS AN ELEMENT OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION'S TERROR

■ The filtration camps operate in Bezimenne and Kozatske villages, Novoazovsk rayon, Donetsk Oblast. Mariupol residents are forcibly brought there. A video confirms that such a camp operates at a school in Bezimenne village. Mid-April, Russian soldiers used filtration as a formal pretext to forcibly take nearly two thousand men to the school from settlements close to Mariupol, such as Huhline, Myrnyi, and Volonterivka. It was prohibited to take personal belongings, and people's passports and other identity documents were taken away.

The men were placed in Bezimenne school and club building. It is not allowed to leave the territory without being escorted by the Russian soldiers. The conditions are dire; some people are forced to sleep on the floor in the hallways. School only has one sink with cold water for all; people are fed "prison" soup three times a day, and no medical care is administered. Lack of hygiene results in various diseases among the detainees. The first case of tuberculosis has been identified in school.

The checks take place twice a day, in the morning and at 9 pm. If a detainee is absent, the occupiers promise to step up the torture and shoot the people. Some men tried to leave the school premises, but they were caught and beaten up.

All detainees, including the sick and PWDs, are involved in improving Bezimenne and Novoazovsk while guarded by Russian soldiers. The occupiers emphasize that they have not decided upon the further fate of the detained males. They could be used as a workforce to remove the debris in Mariupol or mobilized to the occupiers' army.

https://t.me/andriyshTime/662 https://t.me/Pravda\_Gerashchenko/16632





Russian soldiers bring Ukrainians who failed the filtration at the camps located close to Mariupol and were recognized "untrustworthy" to the premises of a former prison colony No. 52 in Olenivka village, Donetsk Oblast, or a notorious Izolyatsia prison in Donetsk. The shortest term of imprisonment is 36 days.

The colony in Olenivka is for those who currently do not serve in the Ukrainian Armed Forces, National Guard, or other law enforcement agencies. Relatives of the military, former law enforcers, activists, journalists, people with patriotic tattoos, or simply suspicious people are detained here.

People are kept in miserable conditions. The maximum amount of people that the colony can fit is 850 people, and according to witnesses' accounts, presently, at least 3,000 people are detained there, mainly from Mariupol and Mariupol rayon. People cannot lay down; they must sit or stand. One carboy of water is given to dozens of people a day, they are not fed every day and go to toilet once a day; people are not taken outside for walks in the fresh air. All this is combined with hours-long interrogations, tortures, threats to be executed, and coercion to cooperation.

After 36 days, some of the detainees are released. Before this, they are forced to sign some papers, presumably about "cooperation". There have been cases of people going missing after the interrogation.

https://t.me/andriyshTime/818

■ Filtration camps for Ukrainians also operate in Crimea near the administrative border. Ukrainian citizens forcibly displaced from the temporarily Russia-occupied mainland territory of Ukraine, especially Mariupol and Kherson Oblast, are stripped of their passports and exposed to "filtration measures". Men are undressed and checked for tattoos that could signify their affiliation with the Ukrainian Armed Forces. Following the filtration procedure, people receive a paper about temporary asylum. They do not get their passports back; therefore, they basically cannot leave the peninsula or the Russian Federation.

https://bit.ly/3z5XZua

# DEPORTATION OF UKRAINIAN CITIZENS

According to Mikhail Mizintsev, head of the National Defense Management Center of Russia, as of May 10, since the beginning of the war, 1,208,225 people were taken from Ukraine to Russia and the so-called LNR and DNR, including 210,224 minors.

https://bit.ly/3PFPH2e

Over 300 Mariupol residents were taken to Vrangel settlement, located several hours away from Vladivostok. According to the deportees, after filtration in the temporarily occupied territory of Ukraine, when already in Taganrog, people were faced with a minimal choice of Russian towns offered for resettlement; they opted for the Far East, as they were promised mortgage on preferential terms in the framework of a program aimed at helping the displaced.

Later many told the journalists that the decision was made in a state of shock.

https://bit.ly/3LJOovV

- The journalists of the British iNews identified at least 66 camps in Russia that Ukrainian citizens were forcibly brought to from the occupied territories. Many camps are miles away from their homes, in the farthest corners of the Russian Federation, including Siberia, the Caucasus, the Arctic Circle, and the Far East.
  - Given the remoteness of the localities and Ukrainian citizens lacking money, phones, or documentation, Ukrainians leaving these territories face an almost impossible task.

https://bit.ly/3lKuRkk



## **NEW MEASURES**

# ADOPTED BY THE OCCUPATION REGIME IN THE TERRITORIES CONTROLLED BY THE RUSSIAN ARMY

■ In Mariupol, the self-proclaimed government initiated the registration of private housing. The formal goal is to calculate the compensation due for the housing destroyed; the actual one is housing census and "legalizing" embezzlement by the occupiers. The property will likely be recognized as abandoned or escheated. This procedure was successfully tested in Donetsk.

https://t.me/andriyshTime/621

■ Russian occupiers have taken 400 metric tons of cereals from four temporarily occupied Ukrainian Oblasts, i.e., Zaporizhia, Kherson, Donetsk, and Luhansk Oblasts. This is 1/3 of all stocks. If this continues, there might be a threat of starvation in the regions.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0nXu3fhANUk

■ The occupiers are forcing businessmen in Kherson Oblast to obtain temporary work permits from "civil-military administrations" to continue doing business. All the problematic issues, such as raw materials supply and sales, need to be sorted out via the local commandant's office.

Owners and employees of the enterprises were warned that if any requirements from Russians were violated, the management and staff would be replaced. The occupation administration will pick new owners and employees among the loyal people.

https://bit.ly/3z2nkFs

- The occupation government officially explained to Mariupol residents the procedure for obtaining a travel permit:
  - verification (filtration) in one of the police stations in Manhush, Novoazovsk or Nikolske, or at Manhush or Bezimenne crossing points;
  - submitting certificate to the Mariupol commandant's office following the verification and obtaining a permit allowing you to travel within the occupied part of the Donetsk Oblast.

https://t.me/andriyshTime/705 https://t.me/andriyshTime/774



On May 1, Kherson Oblast and part of Zaporizhia Oblast lost connection to Ukrainian mobile carriers and mobile internet. According to SSSCIP, the problem was caused by the broken fiber-optic backbone lines and the occupiers disconnecting the carriers' equipment from the power supply in these regions. Russian propagandists spread the fakes that the Ukrainian government had ordered to disconnect the people. British IT company NetBlocks identified Kherson Oblast was disconnected from Ukrainian providers, and internet traffic was rerouted through the Russian telecommunications infrastructure. On May 4, following the repair of the optical cables, all three mobile carriers resumed their work.

https://t.me/dsszzi\_official/3305 https://bit.ly/3GlQd1e https://t.me/zedigital/1778

■ In the Borova community, Kharkiv Oblast, the occupiers inspect houses, household buildings, lofts, and basements. They move into empty houses and social institutions. Russian soldiers carry out the census of people's domestic appliances. They write down the number of TV sets, washing machines, fridges, and microwave ovens owned by a family per each house—the goal of such "census" is unknown.

The community has been disconnected from the power supply, mobile service, and internet for quite a long time. The range of products in stores and pharmacies is very limited.

https://t.me/borova\_gromada/961

According to Mariupol city council employees, the residents are forced to remove the rubble of the destroyed buildings in exchange "for food". A large number of corpses or body parts harms people's physical and emotional condition. According to a witness, 80–100 corpses were found underneath every house where he removed the rubble.

Due to people traveling across the city more, they could see a more comprehensive picture of destroyed infrastructure and fatalities among the locals. This has led to frequent nervous breakdowns and hysterics.

As many Mariupol residents refused to remove the rubble and collect the bodies "free of charge", "DNR employment centers" started to operate. This job comes with a salary of 10–32 thousand rubles.

https://t.me/andriyshTime/706 https://t.me/andriyshTime/732

■ Mariupol residents put white ribbons on their doorknobs as a sign of "people living here" to protect their homes from looting and the occupiers moving in.

https://t.me/andriyshTime/729



■ The occupiers demand the chairs of homeowners' associations in Kherson submit the lists of empty apartments. The plan is to place displaced persons, Russian soldiers, and special services staff there. The locals are being persuaded that the Ukrainian Armed Forces will not advance toward Kherson; therefore, they should come to terms with the new reality and work under the "new government". According to Hennadiy Lahuta, Kherson Oblast military governor, nearly 45% of the temporarily occupied Kherson residents left the city, and one in five residents left the Oblast.

https://t.me/uniannet/53268 https://t.me/DIUkraine/466 https://bit.ly/3Nv0nyG

■ In Kriminna, Luhansk Oblast, homes are cut off from electricity and gas; people are running out of food. The water is supplied sporadically during the day.

The occupiers take away the phones from the locals to check them. Some people were detained, and their fate remains unknown.

https://t.me/luhanskaVTSA/2274

## COLLABORATION

■ The occupiers appointed Yevhen Balytskyi "head" of the Zaporizhia Oblast civil-military administration. He is a Zaporizhia Oblast councilor from the Opposition Bloc party and a former MP from the Party of the Regions. Earlier on, Russians appointed Halyna Danylchenko, Mr. Balytskyi's former assistant, "mayor of Melitopol".

https://bit.ly/3PGSnwx

■ Kyiv district prosecutor's office declared Victor Ladukha, mayor of Buryn, his deputy, and one of the town councilors suspected of collaborating with the aggressor state and providing material needs of the latter's armed groups during their stay in the Buryn community, Konotop rayon, Sumy Oblast, under Russian occupation.

https://bit.ly/3MU48y0

■ In Mariupol, Vadym Istratov, a former city councilor from the Opposition Platform for Life, sided with the Russian occupiers. He was appointed Kostyantyn Ivashchenko's deputy for fiscal matters.

https://t.me/andriyshTime/608

Kherson Oblast prosecutor's office reported suspicion of state treason committed during the martial law to a head of a prison colony in Kherson Oblast. The suspect granted the Russian military unimpeded access to the premises of the colony. He provided them with a place to rest and medical aid. On his orders, the convicts had to repair the enemy's equipment.

https://bit.ly/3yYphCH

Olena Uzun, acting director of Mariupol medical college, voluntarily sided with the occupiers. Presently the official is preparing to "reboot" the medical school in Mariupol according to the Russian standards.

According to employees of the city council, Ms. Uzun calls the parents and students, offering them to refuse to continue their education in Ukraine. In 2014 she contributed to a pseudo referendum; later, she explained that she had done it due to coercion.

https://t.me/andriyshTime/851

Eduard Konovalov, head of Staryi Saltiv settlement, and Nadiia Antonova, secretary of Vilkhivka village council, were detained on suspicion of state treason committed during the martial law.

Eduard Konovalov willingly provided Russian soldiers with accommodation and urged people not to resist the enemy. Nadiia Antonova informed the occupiers about the whereabouts of ATO/JFO veterans and law enforcers and forced locals to wear white armbands.

https://t.me/synegubov/3119

### SITUATION

# IN CERTAIN AREAS OF DONETSK AND LUHANSK OBLASTS AND CRIMEA

The management of the pre-school education institutions in Donetsk was ordered to select the staff to be sent to the occupied Mariupol and neighboring Manhush, Nikolske, and Yalta. Local educators are not happy with this initiative and wish to quit their jobs. The same is done to select the employees of banking facilities. Russian occupation administration justifies it with the need to "organize work at the local level". Such reassignment is caused by occupation administrations distrusting the local population of the newly captured territories.

https://t.me/DIUkraine/468

On May 5, the acting minister of interior of the so-called LNR signed an order on measures necessary to carry out the general mobilization. According to it, by June 1, the lists of men aged 16–65 (apart from PWDs in group I) and women aged 35–50 (except for single mothers and those who have 3+ children) are to be prepared to create a mobilization reserve, and conscription notices shall be further handed to those mentioned above.

https://bit.ly/3lGkKgr

■ The problem with water in the occupied Donetsk has been exacerbated. The cause making it impossible to carry out the repair works is that the authorities of the so-called DNR mobilized the chief engineer and 35 employees of the water service company.

https://bit.ly/3Gg5OiC

Surgery and trauma units in Sevastopol military hospital are packed with wounded Russian soldiers. Due to the high number of patients, there are forty beds in each ward.

Because of the large number of wounded, Crimea is carrying out a blood donation campaign. The occupation authorities demand the businesspeople send their employees to the blood drives.

Simultaneously, the occupation authorities ordered "state-owned companies" in the peninsula to send a specific number of men (depending on the total number of the employees at a company) to the local military registration and enlistment offices. They are offered to sign a contract with the Russian Armed forces for 3 to 12 months. They are promised service in the temporarily occupied territories of Kherson and Zaporizhia Oblast. According to the POWs in Ukraine, these promises are not fulfilled, and those who signed the contract end up at the frontline.

https://t.me/DIUkraine/490

In Rovenky, controlled by the so-called LNR, wives of the mobilized men organized a spontaneous rally near the local military registration and enlistment office. They say that the Russian military retreated from Kharkiv Oblast and left their husbands with no backup. They are demanding to raise the profile of this situation and are trying to secure a meeting with Leonid Pasichnyk, head of the so-called LNR.

https://bit.ly/3PHOHdL

■ The so-called DNR and LNR blocked access to Meta's social networks. The company allowed "posts urging violence against Russian-speaking users" on their social media, Facebook and Instagram.

https://bit.ly/3MLSx3W

■ In Donetsk, the Constitution Square was renamed "Hero of Russia Nurmagomed Gadzhimagomedov Square" after the occupier who died in the Russia-Ukraine war in February 2022. Denys Pushylin, head of the so-called DNR, and father of the deceased participated in the event.

https://bit.ly/3yWvG1m



■ In the so-called DNR and LNR, Phoenix and Lugakom subscribers will get a Russian phone code +7: when making calls and exchanging text messages, the subscribers of the "carriers" with the phone codes +38071 and +38072 will see the phone number displayed as +7(949) and +7(959) respectively.

https://bit.ly/3anTp0g

## UKRAINIANS' RESISTANCE

#### TO THE RUSSIAN OCCUPATION

In Melitopol, resistance movement participants are putting up pro-Ukrainian posters in Horky park to raise the spirit of the residents under temporary occupation.

https://t.me/sprotyv\_official/226?single



When answering provocative questions about Roman Shukhevych coming from a journalist working for Russian propaganda outlet Izvestiya, Volodymyr Mykolaienko, former mayor of Kherson, kidnapped by the occupiers, on-camera called Shukhevych the hero of Ukraine and emphasized that during World War II he fought on the side of Ukraine.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BkNqd6LTHuo

Flyers warning the occupiers are pasted in Kherson.

https://www.facebook.com/1828640307/posts/10216130906945272 https://t.me/uniannet/51426





As a thank-you for a warm welcome of the IDPs from Donetsk Oblast in the cities located in the west of Ukraine, such as Chervonohrad, Uzhhorod, Zhovkva, and Sokal, thousands of the Peace rose seedlings were delivered from a nursery in Pokrovsk, Donetsk Oblast, to these towns and Bucha. This variety got its name in 1945 after the victory over Nazism.

https://bit.ly/38kL90q

■ Dobrobat project has been carried out in Ukraine. Its objective is to create volunteer construction battalions to restore the infrastructure destroyed by the Russian soldiers. As of May 12, the project responded to 44 requests from the State emergency service, mayors, heads of military administrations, and the Ministry of Infrastructure. The Dobrobat volunteers worked in Borodyanka (Kyiv Oblast), Chernihiv, Trostyanets, Lebedyn, Akhtyrka (Sumy Oblast), etc.

https://t.me/dobrobat\_in\_ua/175 https://blogs.pravda.com.ua/authors/yanchenko/62500a53d7ab8





The rubble removal and garbage collection at the railway station forecourt in Trostyanets

 Announcements offering bitcoins in exchange for photos of the occupiers that the Molotov cocktails were thrown at are pasted in Kherson.

https://t.me/uniannet/53586

 Posters mentioning reward for the "head" of a collaborator Kyrylo Stremousov appeared in Kherson.

https://t.me/gruntmedia/10571

■ A 9-year-old and 11-year-old brother and sister transferred the money they've been saving for their dreams to the Armed Forces of Ukraine. <sup>3</sup>

https://bit.ly/3Nv19f4





