



Transatlantic Dialogue Center

Weekly briefing

March 22 – 28

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Negotiations between the United States, Ukraine, and the Russian Federation

- Negotiations between Ukraine and the United States in Florida demonstrated a **convergence of positions regarding a potential end to the war and the resolution of humanitarian issues**. During two days of consultations, delegations—comprising the leadership of the NSDC, the Main Intelligence Directorate (HUR MO), and the Office of the President on one side, and White House representatives on the other—achieved progress in coordinating their approaches toward establishing a sustainable security system. Both parties confirmed a shared understanding of the necessity to conclude hostilities in Ukraine, despite the American administration's significant focus on the crisis in the Middle East.
- A notable practical outcome of these diplomatic contacts was progress on the release of detainees. Thanks to the mediation efforts of international partners, specifically the United States and the United Arab Emirates, a **large-scale prisoner-of-war exchange** with Russia is expected, potentially taking place by Easter.
- Discussions surrounding the conditions for security guarantees revealed substantial **disagreements between Kyiv and Washington regarding territorial compromises** and the overall assessment of the Russian Federation's readiness for peace. The Ukrainian side stated that the US administration linked the provision of security guarantees to a requirement for the Armed Forces of Ukraine **to withdraw from the Donbas region**. As noted by the President of Ukraine, the loss of these defensive lines would weaken overall national defense capabilities and pose a direct threat to the security of the European continent. Meanwhile, the US State Department categorically denied any demands regarding the relinquishment of eastern regions, emphasizing that security guarantees would become operational only after the war's conclusion to avoid direct armed intervention by American troops.
- Additionally, a divergence in perspectives remains regarding the intentions of the Russian leadership. Ukraine insists on increasing international pressure on Moscow, pointing to a lack of genuine desire to end the aggression, whereas Washington proceeds from the assumption that Russia is already demonstrating a readiness for a peaceful settlement.

Middle East Conflict Escalation and Air Defense Challenges

- The escalation of the conflict in the Middle East has prompted Ukraine to provide **direct military-technical assistance to allies** amid risks of the reallocation of American weaponry. Ukrainian specialists have already been deployed to a country in the region, where they are successfully neutralizing Iranian-made "Shahed" drones using domestic interceptor UAVs. Advisory and security support is being provided at the request of several Arab states and the United States, strengthening **collective opposition to the Moscow-Tehran axis** of cooperation. Looking ahead, Kyiv expects to leverage this experience to secure the supply of additional air defense missiles.
- At the same time, the intensification of hostilities in the Middle East has underscored **the shortage of air defense assets**. The Pentagon has begun considering the possibility of redirecting interceptor missiles worth approximately \$750 million—originally ordered for Ukrainian Patriot batteries >>

- >> under the PURL program—to meet its own needs and those of the Middle Eastern region. Despite the US President confirming the continuous movement of armaments between the regions, NATO leadership has assured that the delivery of critical equipment for Ukraine's defense currently continues according to the established schedule.

International Support

- The process of holding the Russian leadership **accountable for the crime of aggression** is entering the stage of institutionalization. The European Commission has approved a proposal for the EU to join as a **co-founder of the Special Tribunal**, which will allow European institutions to join its steering committee. Simultaneously, Sweden has officially joined the agreement to establish the tribunal. As noted by European officials, the new body is being created as a necessary alternative to the International Criminal Court (ICC), which currently **lacks the relevant jurisdiction**, and is aimed at prosecuting the top political and military leadership of the Russian Federation. To support this initiative and the commencement of the judicial body's formation, the European Union has previously allocated €10 million.
- Ukraine continues to expand international **partnerships to restore and stabilize its energy system**. Following negotiations by the Ukrainian delegation to the United States, agreements were reached to secure **\$1.4 billion in loan assistance** for upgrading energy equipment; consultations are also underway regarding alternative diesel fuel supplies. Furthermore, the Ministry of Energy signed a production sharing agreement (PSA) with the American firm Aspect Holdings to attract investment in domestic extraction, while the National Joint-Stock Company Naftogaz signed a memorandum with Solar Turbines for equipment maintenance and specialist training. In parallel, high-level negotiations are ongoing with the leadership of **Mozambique** regarding potential **gas supplies** in exchange for Ukrainian expertise and technology in the field of internal security.
- International partners are stepping up **the fight against the Russian "shadow fleet"** and increasing pressure on countries blocking financial aid to Ukraine. The governments of Canada and the United Kingdom have introduced tough new measures against illegal Russian tankers: Ottawa imposed sanctions on an additional 100 vessels, bringing the total to over 600, while London granted its military and law enforcement the right to intercept such ships in its territorial waters. At the corporate level, two executives of a Russian aluminum company were detained in Sweden on suspicion of violating European sanctions.
- A consolidated effort has also emerged to counter the Hungarian veto of multi-billion dollar financial support for Kyiv. In response to Budapest blocking a \$90 billion loan, the EU froze €16 billion in loans to Hungary for rearmament under the SAFE program. Simultaneously, a bipartisan **bill titled "Block Putin"** was introduced in the U.S. Senate. If passed, it would mandate the President to impose visa and financial **sanctions on Hungarian officials** involved in maintaining Russian energy purchases and obstructing international support for Ukraine.



- The European Union is developing **mechanisms for a final exit from Russian energy sources**. The European Commission has prepared a proposal to legally mandate a total ban on Russian oil imports by the end of 2027, which would remain in effect even if a peace agreement is signed. While the formal submission was delayed due to global market price spikes, Brussels remains committed to its legislative intent.
- Allies are also expanding direct military-political support. At the bilateral level, the President of Poland signed a law granting selective **amnesty to Polish citizens fighting in the Armed Forces of Ukraine** (AFU) since April 2014, exempting them from criminal liability. Additionally, Moldova's leadership has officially declared its readiness to join the international "coalition of the willing" to support Ukraine.

Other Developments

- **International trade mechanisms continue to be exploited by third countries to bypass sanctions**. For instance, the Irish metallurgical plant Aughinish Alumina increased alumina exports to Russia to \$376 million in 2024; while formally not violating EU restrictions, it directly provides raw materials for military aluminum production. In parallel, India and Russia have reached a preliminary agreement to resume liquefied natural gas (LNG) supplies and expand oil purchases to 40% of total Indian imports. Meanwhile, the Turkish company Erisler was exposed for purchasing stolen Mariupol grain through a Russian drone-manufacturing firm. Such actions by foreign companies significantly weaken the economic blockade of Russia and nullify the effectiveness of Western sanction regimes.
- **European political forces are engaging in systemic diplomatic sabotage and the transfer of confidential information to Moscow**. Hungarian Foreign Minister Péter Szijjártó regularly transmits operational reports from closed-door EU sessions to his Russian counterpart, while the government has developed a disinformation campaign targeting Ukrainian cash-in-transit (CIT) services. Simultaneously, European diplomats have detected signs of internal EU document leaks to Russia via the German party "Alternative for Germany" (AfD). These targeted data leaks and diplomatic demarches pose a direct threat to European unity regarding opposition to Russian aggression.
- Authoritarian states are deepening their military-technical cooperation with Russia. According to intelligence reports, Moscow is finalizing the transfer of modernized **"Geran-2" drones and air defense systems to Iran** for the conflict in the Middle East, while Belarus and North Korea have officially signed a treaty of friendship and cooperation.
- The aggressor's **economy is experiencing significant internal stress** due to war expenditures. Despite a temporary increase in oil revenues caused by the Middle East crisis, a record Russian budget deficit has forced the leadership of the Russian Federation to demand "voluntary" financial contributions from oligarchs.



Military Support

- **Ukraine is significantly expanding its military-technical cooperation with Middle Eastern nations by entering into a series of long-term agreements**. The Ministries of Defense of Ukraine and Saudi Arabia have signed a defense cooperation agreement, which establishes the foundation for technological interaction, new contracts, and the attraction of investments. As noted by the President of Ukraine, the state is prepared to share its own expertise to strengthen defense systems; this is being operationalized through the involvement of Ukrainian military experts who assist the Saudi side in countering Iranian strike drones.
- Simultaneously, a defense **partnership agreement was concluded with Qatar for a term of at least 10 years**. This document provides for the joint production of armaments, the value of which is estimated in the billions of dollars. A similar agreement is expected to be signed with the United Arab Emirates (UAE) in the coming days, which systematically reinforces Ukraine's status as an international security donor in the region.
- **The United Kingdom continues to strengthen Ukraine's air defense** through new financial tranches and an expanded range of anti-aircraft systems. The British government has moved to urgently allocate an additional £100 million for Ukraine's air defense needs to protect frontline units and critical infrastructure. This decision follows a meeting of Joint Expeditionary Force (JEF) leaders in Helsinki, bringing total British aid for these specific requirements to £600 million over the last two months.
- In parallel, the Defense Forces of Ukraine have integrated British RapidRanger surface-to-air missile systems into a multi-layered defense system. By combining various types of short-range capabilities, the Ukrainian military is increasing the effectiveness of intercepting Russian aerial targets at close range.
- **Western partners are scaling up weaponry supplies and increasingly integrating advanced technological solutions directly into the Ukrainian defense-industrial complex**. Under the Ukraine Security Assistance Initiative (USAI) program, Ukraine expects to receive an additional \$22 billion worth of military equipment from American companies. As of late 2025, the U.S. Department of Defense has already contracted \$32.3 billion in armaments for Ukrainian needs, ensuring the sustainability of supplies.
- Unmanned systems manufacturers are deepening their cooperation with the Defense Forces. The German company Quantum Systems is beginning production of the first Twister drone prototypes in Ukraine and is developing three new specialized versions of the Sparta carrier drone. Furthermore, to ensure uninterrupted frontline operations, the company has leveraged its Australian office to establish 24/7 technical support for Ukrainian pilots.
- An additional area of innovative cooperation is the formation of an international consortium to create 'smart' minefields. The initiative includes Poland's MBF Group, Estonian specialists, and Ukrainian engineering and manufacturing enterprises. They are working together to develop defensive barriers controlled via a mesh network, allowing for more flexible control over defensive lines.

Key Events of the Week:

- The intensity of combat has sharply increased, reaching a peak of 181 engagements in a single day, indicating that Russian forces are operating in an active phase of offensive operations. The Pokrovsk axis remains the primary direction of pressure, consistently accounting for the highest number of attacks. While Russia is attempting to intensify its offensive simultaneously across multiple directions, particularly Pokrovsk and Oleksandrivsk, it has not achieved any strategic breakthroughs.
- Ukrainian forces, in turn, continue to conduct effective localized operations, including clearing settlements and stabilizing the front line, as seen in the case of Minkivka.
- The large-scale use of drones has become a defining feature of the war, with over 80% of equipment and personnel losses attributed to UAVs.
- Ukraine is also systematically striking Russia's critical infrastructure, including oil refineries, terminals, industrial facilities, and military sites. Attacks on Russia's energy sector have had significant consequences, reportedly disabling up to 40% of its oil export capacity.
- At the same time, Russia continues to carry out large-scale strikes against Ukraine, deploying hundreds of UAVs in a single attack – at times up to around 1,000 per day.
- Ukrainian forces are not only maintaining defensive positions but are also actively degrading Russia's military capabilities by targeting air defense systems, missiles, and ammunition production.
- Despite the high intensity of fighting, the front line remains relatively stable, with Russia compelled to accumulate forces and prepare for new waves of offensive operations.

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| 22.03 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Over the past day, 148 combat engagements were recorded along the front line, according to the General Staff of the Armed Forces of Ukraine. The highest intensity of fighting was observed on the Pokrovsk axis. Russian forces actively employed aviation, carrying out 42 airstrikes using 169 guided aerial bombs, as well as various types of strike UAVs. Ukraine's Defense Forces reported hitting a Buk surface-to-air missile system and areas where enemy personnel were concentrated. |
| 23.03 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ As of March 23, 2026, 134 combat engagements were recorded over the previous day, with more than a quarter occurring in the Pokrovsk area, which remains the key axis of Russian pressure. ➤ At the same time, drone strikes were reported on the port of Primorsk in Russia's Leningrad region. Russian media claimed that a fuel storage facility was damaged and a fire broke out at the port; explosions were also reportedly heard in Smolensk, while a large-scale fire was reported in occupied Luhansk following an attack. The Russian side stated that 249 UAVs had allegedly been shot down overnight. ➤ Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, Oleksandr Syrskyi, noted that over the past four days, Russia has increased the intensity of its offensive operations, focusing on the Pokrovsk and Oleksandrivka axes. According to him, Ukrainian forces managed to halt enemy advances in several areas. At the same time, Russia is attempting to redeploy additional units and prepare for continued assaults, including in anticipation of potential weather-related changes. In the Donetsk region, Russian forces continued their attempts to advance; however, no strategic breakthroughs were reported. |
| 24.03 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ A total of 168 combat engagements were recorded over the past day, with the heaviest fighting concentrated on the Pokrovsk and Kramatorsk axes. ➤ Ukrainian forces cleared the village of Minkivka in the Donetsk region of Russian troops. According to the Skelia Regiment, the operation disrupted a potential Russian advance and helped stabilize the situation in the area. During the battle, assault units relieved adjacent positions, established new observation posts, and inflicted significant losses on the enemy – reportedly eliminating more than 40 Russian servicemen. ➤ During a joint overnight operation on March 24, Ukraine's Defense Forces struck the NOVATEK-Ust-Luga facility in Russia's Leningrad region. Preliminary reports indicate damage to storage tanks and loading infrastructure (used for transferring oil and petroleum products), with a fire recorded at the site. The facility is a key component of Russia's energy infrastructure, used for exporting and transporting petroleum products that generate revenue for the war effort. The full extent of the damage is still being assessed. ➤ Additional strikes reportedly targeted a launcher of the Bastion coastal missile system (in Aktachi, temporarily occupied Crimea), as well as Russian communication nodes in Donetsk and in the areas of Velyka Novosilka, Hirnyk (temporarily occupied Donetsk region), and Fedorivka (Zaporizhzhia region). Ukrainian forces also hit areas of enemy concentration in Velyka Novosilka, Khoroshe (temporarily occupied Luhansk region), and Novozlatopil (temporarily occupied Zaporizhzhia region), along with a repair unit and a UAV command post. Losses and the full scale of the damage are being specified. ➤ According to Ukraine's Air Force, Russia launched 556 strike UAVs during the day, of which 541 were shot down. In total, between 18:00 on March 23 and 18:00 on March 24, Russian forces used nearly 1,000 drones against Ukraine. |
| 25.03 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ A total of 191 combat engagements were recorded over the past day. Russian forces used 30 missiles, 218 guided aerial bombs (KABs), and nearly 10,000 drones. The main fighting took place along the Pokrovsk, Lyman, and Kramatorsk axes. |

Losses of the Russian army from 22.03.2026 to 28.03.2026

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| Liquidated personnel | 6 980 |
| Tanks | 26 |
| IFVs | 45 |
| Artillery systems / MLRS | 339/12 |
| Anti-aircraft warfare systems | 1 |
| Aircraft / helicopters | 0/0 |
| UAVs | 11 191 |
| Ships/boats | 0 |
| Vehicles & fuel tanks | 1 202 |
| Special equipment | 7 |

Situation at the Front

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| 25.03 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ During another joint operation overnight on March 25 in Russia's Leningrad region, Ukraine's Defense Forces struck a vessel at the Vyborg Shipyard. According to preliminary information, the target was the patrol icebreaker Purga (Project 23550), intended for service with Russia's FSB Border Guard. Such vessels are designed to function both as icebreakers and military ships. ➤ According to Reuters, two Russian oil terminals temporarily halted operations following Ukrainian strikes. The Primorsk port suspended operations after a fire caused by an attack on the evening of March 23, while the Ust-Luga terminal stopped functioning after a strike on March 25. At least 40% of Russia's oil export capacity has reportedly been taken offline – equivalent to roughly 2 million barrels per day. |
| 26.03 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ A total of 158 combat engagements were recorded over the past day, with the main pressure concentrated on the Pokrovsk axis. ➤ During the night of March 26, units of Ukraine's Defense Forces struck the Kirishi oil refinery (Kirishi, Leningrad region, Russia). According to preliminary information, a fire broke out at the facility, with primary oil processing units and two storage tanks catching fire. The Kirishi refinery is among the three largest in Russia, with a processing capacity of approximately 20–21 million tons of oil per year, accounting for more than 6% of the country's total refining output. ➤ In an interview with Ukrinform, National Guard spokesperson Ruslan Muzychuk stated that at the current stage of the war, the size of infantry forces is no longer the decisive factor on specific fronts. According to him, over 80% of personnel and armored vehicle losses on the battlefield are caused by drones. |
| 27.03 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ A total of 150 combat engagements were recorded over the past day, with the Pokrovsk axis remaining the main direction of attacks. ➤ In Eastern Europe, a network recruiting residents for sabotage and destabilization operations in the interests of Russia has been exposed. Recruiters reportedly targeted individuals in Moldova, Bulgaria, Serbia, and other countries, offering "easy money" – \$300–500 and a paid two-week trip framed as active leisure. In reality, recruits were taken to training camps where they were taught drone operation, the use of incendiary devices, and methods of confronting police during protests. The instructors were reportedly linked to the former Wagner Group. After training, participants were deployed to European countries to carry out hybrid attacks, according to Ukraine's Center for Countering Disinformation. ➤ According to Reuters, over the past two years, the Kremlin has spent three times more on the occupied territories of Ukraine than on 20 regions within Russia itself. Between 2024 and 2026, Russia allocated approximately \$12 billion for infrastructure in parts of the Donetsk, Luhansk, Zaporizhzhia, and Kherson regions. These funds have been directed toward roads, railways, and ports. Carolina Hird of the Institute for the Study of War assessed that the scale of these investments suggests Russia does not intend to return these territories to Ukraine. |
| 28.03 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ According to the General Staff of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, 181 combat engagements were recorded over the past day, with the most intense fighting taking place along the Pokrovsk, Kramatorsk, and Lyman axes. Ukrainian forces also reported strikes on a Valdai radar system, as well as enemy command posts and ammunition depots. ➤ Separately, the General Staff stated that FP-5 Flamingo missiles struck the Promsintez plant in Chapayevsk (Russia), a facility producing components for explosives used in munitions. The strike reportedly caused an explosion in the production area. A hit on the Yaroslavl oil refinery was also confirmed, followed by a fire at the site. ➤ In addition, reports indicated the destruction of a Zircon missile launcher in Crimea. Ukraine's Unmanned Systems Forces also reported targeting enemy drone crews during the preparation and launch of Gerbera-type UAVs on the Donetsk axis, as well as striking a Tor surface-to-air missile system. |

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Massive attacks per week

- Attack on the night of March 22: Air defense forces shot down 127 out of 139 UAVs. Eight strike UAVs have hit seven locations, and the downed UAVs were found at seven locations.
- Attack on the night of March 23: Air defense forces neutralized 234 UAVs out of 251. Hits by 17 attack UAVs were recorded at 11 locations, and downed UAVs were found at 8 locations.
- Attack on the night of March 24: Air defense forces neutralized 25 missiles and 365 UAVs. Six missiles and 27 strike UAVs were recorded as having hit 22 locations and downed UAVs were recorded as having fallen at 10 locations. Additionally, on the afternoon of March 24, the Russians attacked Ukrainian territory with another 550 UAVs, of which 541 were neutralized. The attack affected: Poltava, Kyiv, Mykolaiv, and Vinnytsia oblasts, as well as the western oblasts of the country, from Khmelnytskyi to Lviv. Fifteen hits were recorded.
- Attack on the night of March 25: Air defense neutralized 121 UAVs out of 147. Hits by 24 strike UAVs were recorded at 18 locations, as well as the fall of downed UAVs (debris) at 3 locations.
- Attack on the night of March 26: Air defense neutralized 130 UAVs. Hits by 16 strike UAVs were recorded at 11 locations, as well as the fall of downed UAVs (debris) at five locations.
- Attack on the night of March 27: Air defense neutralized 93 UAVs. Hits by 9 attack UAVs were recorded at 8 locations, as well as the fall of downed UAVs (debris) at 4 locations.
- Attack on the night of March 28: Air defense neutralized 252 UAVs. The main target of the strike was Odesa oblast. Hits by 21 attack UAVs were recorded at 18 locations, as well as the fall of downed UAVs (debris) at 9 locations.

Donetsk oblast

- Throughout the week, the Donetsk oblast came under attack from UAVs and GAB-250 bombs.
- On March 23, Russian forces attacked the city of Druzhkivka with eight GAB-250 bombs. Two people were wounded in the attack. Four high-rise buildings, a store, utility facilities, and two vehicles were also damaged. On March 27, Russian forces struck the city of Kostiantynivka with artillery. Two people were wounded in the attack. A private home was also damaged. Additionally, Russian forces carried out an airstrike on the village of Oleksievo-Druzhkivka, killing one person and wounding four others.
- The following settlements were also targeted during the week:
 - Pokrovsk region: Novofedorivka, Dobropillia.
 - Kramatorsk region: Mykolaivka, Kramatorsk, Maidan, Sloviansk, Pryvillia, Druzhkivske, Sviatohirsk, Malotaranivka, Oleksandrivka, Raihorodok, Kurytsyne, Bylbasivka, Andriivka, Lyman, Cherkaske, Orikhuvatka, Spasko-Mykhailivka.
 - Bakhmut region: Riznykivka.

Odesa oblast

- Throughout the week, the Russian military attacked the Odesa oblast with strike drones. Residential areas and civilian and critical infrastructure, including port, energy, and industrial infrastructure, were targeted. During this period, at least 3 people were killed, and at least 15 others were wounded (including a 9-year-old child).
- In particular, on March 23, one of the drones struck a public transportation stop in the Odesa region, injuring two people. On March 26, a massive UAV attack damaged port, energy, and industrial infrastructure, injuring one person; explosions were reported in Izmail, and energy facilities were hit. On March 28, Odesa suffered a massive drone attack: residential buildings and infrastructure were damaged, including strikes on a maternity hospital and the area of a television center; the death toll rose to 2, and the number of injured to 12 (including one child). The following areas were under attack: the southern part of Odesa oblast, the Odesa district, Izmail, and Odesa.

Zaporizhzhia oblast

- Throughout the week, the Zaporizhzhia oblast came under attack from UAVs and multiple-launch rocket systems.
- On March 22, Russian forces attacked the village of Komyshevka. One person was killed in the attack. Private houses and non-residential buildings were also destroyed. On March 24, Russian forces launched a massive combined strike using drones and missiles against the city of Zaporizhzhia. One person was killed and twelve others were injured as a result of the attack. Fifty high-rise buildings and 27 private houses were also damaged. On March 26, Russian forces attacked the city of Orikhiv using UAVs, wounding two people. A private building was also damaged. On March 27, two people were wounded as a result of a shelling attack on Kushuhum.
- In addition, the following settlements were targeted: Mykhailivske, Tersianka, Ostrovske, Huliaipilske, Mykilske, Vozdvyzhivka, Dolynka, Novosoloshyne, Yehorivka, Verkhnia Tersa, Kopani, Hirke, Vasynivka, Lysohirka, Stepanohirsk, Stepove, Pavlivka, Prymorske, Lukianivske, Mali Shcherbaky, Tsvitkove, Zaliznychne, Huliaipole, Shcherbaky, Novodanylivka, Novoandriivka, Mala Tokmachka, Myrne, Charivne, Zelene, Varvarivka, Dobropillia, Solodka, Bilohiria, Pryluky, Olenokostyantynivka, Yurkivka, Danylivka, Babashi, Omelnyk, Zalyvne, Balabyne, Bilenke, Mariivka, Tavriiske, Zapasne, Barvinivka, Lisne, Rizdvianka, Svitla Dolyna, Odarivka, Novoukrainka, Novoselivka, Svoboda, Shyroke, Preobrazhenka, Vilniansk, Novomykolaivka, Chervonodniprovka, Petrivske, Veselyi Hai, Novotroitske, Staroukrainka, Veselianska, Novooleksandrivka, Liubymivka, Voskresenka, Nove Zaporizhzhia, Liubyske, Shevchenkivske, Lukasheve, Yasna Polyana, Sviatopetrivka, Kanivske, Ternuvate, Zorivka, Zirnytsia, Samiilivka.

Kharkiv oblast

- Throughout the week, Kharkiv oblast suffered from attacks involving GABs and UAVs.
- On the morning of March 24, the Russians used an FPV drone to strike an electric train at the Slatyne station. One person was killed and two others were injured in the attack. Additionally, the Russians struck the town of Derhachi with UAVs, wounding one person and damaging four private houses and a farm building.
- On March 25, the Russians attacked the city of Kharkiv using UAVs. The attack killed one person and injured eight others. It also damaged five apartment buildings, six private homes, and 10 vehicles. On March 26, the attack on Kharkiv was repeated, injuring ten people.
- In addition, the following settlements came under fire during the week: Dubivka, Oskil, Myrne, Shypuvate, Bratenytsia, Shestakove, Dachne, Staryi Saltiv, Velykyi Burluk, Hrushivka, Mykhailivka, Studenok, Protopopivka, Blyzniuky, Riasne, Zolochiv, Ploske, Izium, Lypchanivka, Buhaivka, Kotliari, Khotimlia, Kyrylivka, Tsupivka, Odnorobivka, Shevchenkove, Rohan, Kozacha Lopan, Kytsivka, Artemivka, Skrynaii, Klynova-Novoselivka, Kupiansk-Vuzlovyi, Kurylivka, Kivsharivka, Pechenihiy, Hubarivka, Voloska Balakliia, Spodobivka, Vasylivka Persha, Ivanivka, Lozova, Bilyi Kolodiaz, Pidvysoke, Vyshneve, Liutivka, Balakliia, Nova Ivanivka, Borshchova.

Poltava oblast

- Throughout the week, Russia launched UAV attacks on Poltava oblast, striking residential areas and industrial facilities. Buildings and infrastructure were damaged, as well as disruptions to the gas supply were recorded following an attack on an industrial facility. At least 3 people were killed and 12 wounded (including a child).
- On March 24, two people were killed and 12 wounded in Poltava as a result of an attack by the Russian military. On March 27, following a strike on an industrial facility, over 5,000 customers were left without gas supply (no casualties). On March 28, one person was killed in the Poltava region as a result of an attack. Under attack: Poltava, the Poltava, Kremenchuk, and Myrhorod districts.



This week shelling and strikes

Dnipropetrovsk oblast

- Throughout the week, the Russian army launched massive attacks on Dnipropetrovsk oblast, using drones, artillery, and aerial bombs. The attacks caused fires and damaged residential buildings, civilian infrastructure, industrial and transportation facilities, vehicles, and other objects. At least 5 people were killed during this period, and at least 49 others were wounded (including children).
- In particular, on March 22, Russia attacked several regions of the oblast with drones and artillery; strikes were recorded on Kryvyi Rih and massive attacks on the Nikopol, Dnipro, and Kryvyi Rih regions: 2 people were killed, 4 were wounded, and fires broke out and enterprises were damaged. On March 23, the region suffered over 60 strikes on the Synelnykove, Nikopol, and Kryvyi Rih regions, as well as on the oblast's capital: 6 people were injured, including a child, and fires broke out.
- On the evening of March 27, in Kryvyi Rih, two people were killed and two others were wounded as a result of strikes on industrial and energy infrastructure.
- The Nikopol, Synelnykove, Kryvyi Rih, and Dnipro regions, as well as the cities of Dnipro and Kryvyi Rih, and certain communities in the Nikopol and Synelnykove regions, were targeted.

Mykolaiv oblast

- Throughout the week, Russia attacked Mykolaiv oblast with missile and drone strikes, and FPV drones. On March 23–24, the Ochakiv community was repeatedly attacked by FPV drones, and on March 26–27, the Kutsurub community was targeted (no casualties reported).

Kyiv oblast

- Throughout the week, Russia attacked Kyiv oblast with drones. Businesses and residential areas were targeted; a fire was recorded at one of the sites, and vehicles were damaged.
- On the night of March 22, businesses, private houses, cars, and gas stations were damaged in the Brovary community; on March 25, Slavutych was temporarily left without centralized electricity supply (affecting about 21,000 people).

Sumy oblast

- Throughout the week, Sumy oblast came under attack from guided missiles and UAVs. Artillery shelling also took place.
- Throughout the week, drones attacked civilian vehicles and public transport several times: on March 22, two people, including a child, were wounded in the Berezhivka community, and on March 24, a minibus heading toward the Pishchanskyi Starosty of the Sumy community was struck, injuring the driver.
- Separately, on March 25, the Velykochernechchynskyi Starosty was struck by three GABs, resulting in one person being injured. On March 26–28, a series of UAV attacks and shelling were recorded in communities across the oblast, including Mykolaiv, Shostka, and Zno-Novhorod ones: two people were killed, at least four were injured (including a child), and residential and non-residential buildings were damaged.
- In addition, the following regions came under attack during the week: the Mykolaivka, Khotyn, Yunakivka, Krasnopillia, Vorozhba, Bilopillia, Esman, , Shalyhyne, Seredyno-Buda, Khutir-Mykhailivskyi, Bury, Velyka Pysarivka, Romny, Nedryhailiv, Khmeliv, Myropillia, Richky, Hlukhiv, Putivl, Yampil, Nova Sloboda, Trostianets, Okhtyrka, Verkhnia Syrovatka, Stepanivka, Sadivka, Svesa, Popivka, Duboviazivka, Lebedyn, and Kyrykivka communities.

Kherson oblast

- Throughout the week, the Russian army shelled Kherson oblast, carrying out airstrikes, artillery attacks, and drone strikes. Residential neighborhoods, as well as critical, social, and administrative infrastructure, came under fire: 17 high-rise buildings and 99 private homes were damaged. At least 3 people were killed, and another 35 were wounded.
- In particular, on March 24, a 63-year-old man was killed in a strike on a residential area in Kherson. A 64-year-old woman and a 65-year-old man were also wounded.
- The following areas came under fire: the city of Kherson, Antonivka, Sadove, Prydniprovsk, Molodizhne, Naddniprianske, Dniprovsk, Kizomys, Komyshtany, Bilozerk, Stanislav, Sofivka, Romashkove, Yantame, Veletenske, Rozlyv, Novodmytrivka, Tomyna Balka, Mykilske, Ivanivka, Tokarivka, Inhulets, Beryslav, Novovorontsovka, Dudchany, Tomaryne, Zolota Balka, Shevchenkivka, Khreshchenivka, Novoraisk, Vesele, Llove, Osokorivka, Zmiivka, Stepanivka, Pryozerne, Inzhenerne, Vysuntsi, Novotiahynka, Fedorivka, Urozhaine, Inhulivka, Kachkarivka, Kucherske, Mala Oleksandrivka, Mykhailivka, Mylove, Nova Kamianka, Novokairy, Novooleksandrivka, Odradokamianka, Oleksandrivka, Olhivka, Petropavlivka, Respublika, Tavriiske, Trudoliubivka, Tiahynka, Ukrainka, Shyroka Balka, Nadiivka, Havrylivka, Tarasa Shevchenka, Kozatske, Borozenske, Rakivka, Darivka, Liubymivka, Zymivnyk, Monastyrsk, Vyrvivka, Vysoke, Zorivka.

Chernihiv oblast

- Throughout the week, Russia shelled the Chernihiv oblast, using attack UAVs and FPV drones (mortar fire, tube artillery, and UAV-delivered munitions were also recorded). Border communities, residential areas, and civilian infrastructure (private houses, farm buildings, communications facilities, etc.) were targeted. At least two people were wounded; there is no information on casualties in the reports.
- In particular, on March 22, a 64-year-old woman was wounded, and private homes and infrastructure were damaged; on March 26, a railway worker was wounded, and damage to homes in the border area was reported; on the night of March 28, cultural centers, a fire station, and at least five residential buildings were damaged (and partially destroyed).
- Under shelling: the communities of Novhorod-Siverskyi, Semenivka, Horodna, Snovsk, and Ripky; Chernihiv; the Nizhyn region; and other border settlements.

Other oblasts: Attack on March 24

- Khmelnytskyi oblast: Air defense forces shot down 7 drones; a man was injured in the Shepetivka region.
- Russia attacked Lviv with strike drones; hits were recorded in the city center and in Sykhiv district, damaging residential buildings and cultural heritage sites; the number of injured rose to 26.
- Kirovohrad oblast: In the city of Znamianka, two people were wounded following a Russian attack on March 24.
- Two people were killed and four others were injured, including a 6-year-old child, as a result of a Russian strike on the center of Ivano-Frankivsk.
- In Vinnytsia, one person was killed and 11 were wounded as a result of a Russian attack.

The week of shelling

Odesa oblast



Dnipropetrovsk oblast



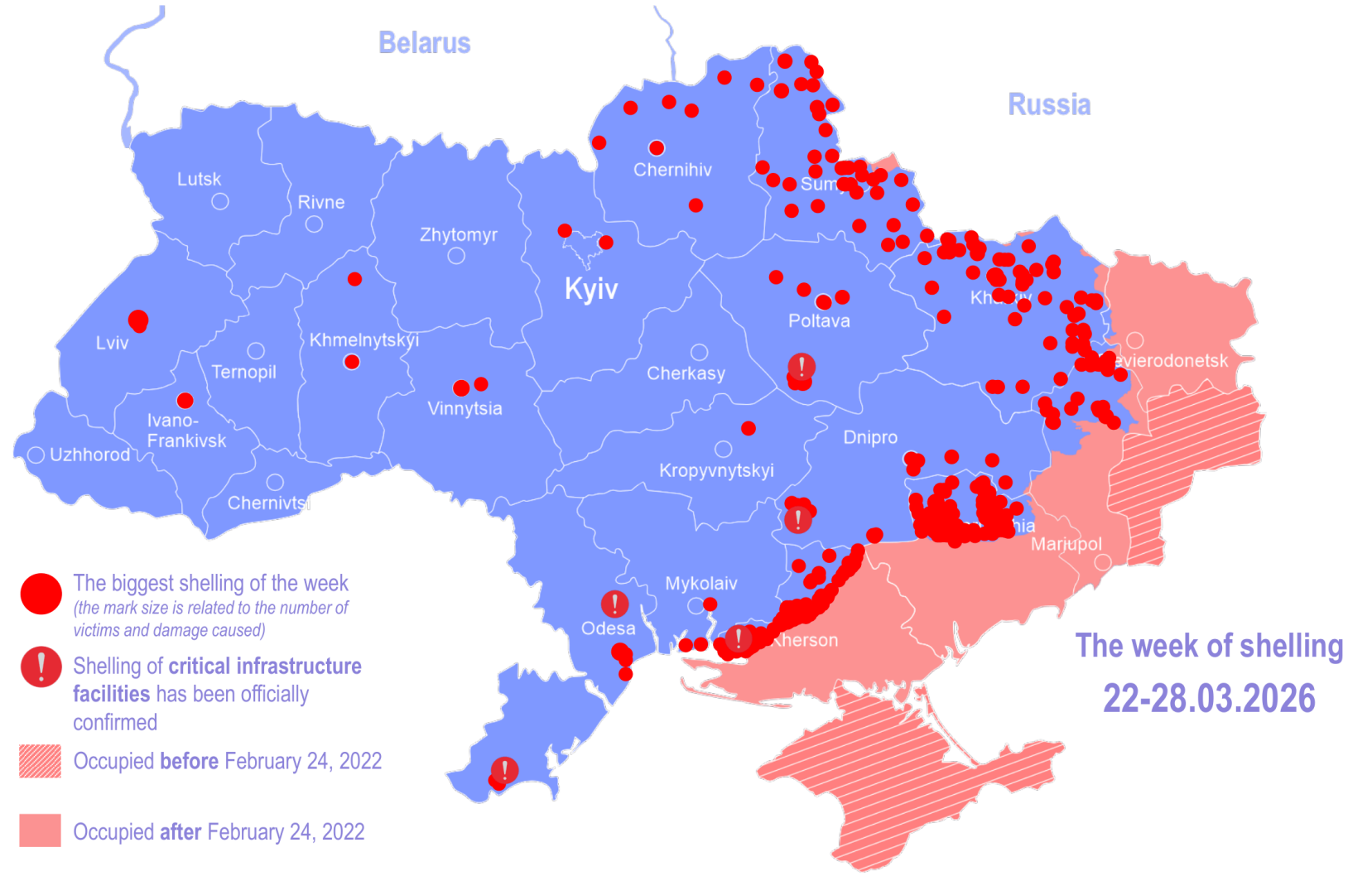
Zaporizhzhia oblast



Poltava oblast



Lviv



Temporarily Occupied Territories (TOT) and Evacuation

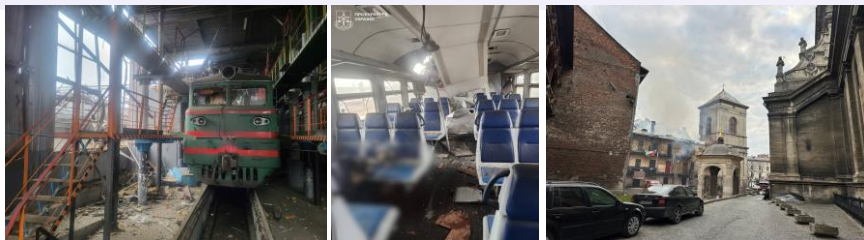
- In occupied Luhansk Oblast, the occupying authorities continue to use the **judicial system as an instrument of political repression**, as evidenced by the sentencing of 32-year-old former Ukrainian police officer Ruslan Domarev. The so-called “LPR Supreme Court” sentenced him to 20 years in a maximum-security penal colony and a substantial fine on fabricated charges of “**espionage**.” The defendant was forcibly designated a citizen of the Russian Federation and stripped of his Ukrainian sergeant rank, while the trial took place in conditions of complete isolation and without the right to a fair defense.
- **Ideological pressure on youth** in the occupied territories is becoming increasingly aggressive: in schools in Luhansk Oblast, first-grade pupils are being taught “Russian values”, a subject that in Russia itself is taught to significantly older students.
- The occupation administration is carrying out a large-scale **campaign of property expropriation**, planning to “nationalize” approximately 50,000 apartments under the pretext of utility arrears exceeding one year. This decision, formalized through occupation legislation, effectively functions as a mechanism for the legalized seizure of real estate from lawful owners for the benefit of Russian settlers.
- In **Oleshky**, Kherson Oblast, the civilian **population is on the brink of starvation**: due to mined roads and drone attacks, food supplies have been cut off, shops are closed, and people are forced to hunt wild birds to survive amid a complete lack of electricity and medicines.
- **Minors** remain a particularly **vulnerable group** in the occupied territories, especially in Crimea, where the **disappearance of girls aged 12–18** is being reported with increasing frequency. Occupation law enforcement bodies in Alushta and Simferopol ignore parents’ appeals, limiting themselves to formal procedures without conducting effective search operations. The scale of the threat is further evidenced by harsh sentences in Melitopol, where three teenagers were sentenced to eight years’ imprisonment after prolonged torture and psychological pressure in basements, having been tried under Russian law as if they were Russian citizens.
- The Save Ukraine team succeeded in **evacuating 15 children and adolescents** who had been subjected to FSB interrogations and shelling. Among those rescued were 19-year-old Yaroslav, who was targeted for forced conscription into the Russian army, and 18-year-old Iryna, who had been hiding from persecution by the occupying forces.

International Support

- The U.S. Department of State has announced the allocation of \$25 million to fund strategic programs aimed at **securing the return of Ukrainian children** and youth who were **forcibly deported to the Russian Federation**. The funds will be directed toward two key areas: first, the deployment of advanced systems for identifying and tracking the whereabouts of deported minors; and second, support for the Ukrainian government and vetted local partners in providing physical and psychological rehabilitation to those who have already been returned.

Other

- President Volodymyr Zelenskyi warned that Russian occupying forces are preparing a large-scale **operation targeting Ukraine’s water supply systems** in the coming months. The head of state emphasized that water infrastructure facilities are being considered priority targets for destabilizing essential services in rear areas and provoking a humanitarian crisis.



Violations of International Humanitarian Law by Russia

- The attacks are destroying **civilian infrastructure** and creating additional **risks for patients and medical personnel**. On the night of March 27–28, Odesa came under a massive attack. The strike damaged the infrastructure of Suspilne Odesa: one of the broadcaster’s buildings was destroyed, while other buildings sustained significant interior damage. **A maternity hospital** in the Prymorskyi district was also affected; at the time of the strike, 33 patients and 19 newborns were inside. On March 24, in Ivano-Frankivsk, a strike drone hit an administrative building, and the blast wave damaged residential buildings as well as a local maternity hospital.
- On the same day in Lviv, the strike **damaged an architectural monument of national significance – the Bernardine Monastery complex**, which is under enhanced international protection. At St. Andrew’s Church, damage was recorded to part of the stained-glass windows and the bell tower; however, most of the stained-glass compositions were preserved thanks to installed protective structures.
- According to a study by Yale University, **Russian state-owned giants Gazprom and Rosneft are directly implicated in war crimes** – namely, the deportation and political indoctrination of over 2,100 Ukrainian children from occupied territories between 2022 and 2025. The Humanitarian Research Lab identified at least six camps where subsidiaries and trade unions of these companies organized transportation, funded the children’s stay, and facilitated their “re-education”. In these facilities, minors were subjected to aggressive pro-Russian propaganda and involved in militarized activities under the guise of “patriotic education,” forming part of the Russian Federation’s systematic policy aimed at eradicating Ukrainian identity among the younger generation.

Infrastructure, Energy, and the Economy

- The Russian Federation is implementing a strategy of **systematically destroying Ukraine’s logistics and export capacity**, as stated by Ukrainian Deputy Prime Minister Oleksii Kuleba in an interview with Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty. According to him, the country’s railway network comes under attack approximately ten times each night, while strikes on port infrastructure have become critically frequent. The Russian military is attempting to completely “cut off” Ukraine from maritime routes and paralyze frontline logistics, while Ukraine is forced to urgently reinforce the physical protection of strategic facilities. Further evidence of this tactic was the March 28 strike on one of the ports in the Greater Odesa area, where elements of berthing infrastructure and technical storage facilities were damaged.
- On March 26–27, a Naftogaz facility in Poltava Oblast involved in **gas production came under heavy fire**: the strikes triggered a large-scale fire, and the facility’s operations were completely suspended. At the same time, the Russian military continues to target the power system in frontline regions, resulting in further outages in Kharkiv and Kherson Oblasts.
- The situation remains particularly severe in Chernihiv Oblast, where, following a March 25 attack on an **energy facility**, approximately 150,000 consumers in the city of Chernihiv and surrounding areas were left without electricity.
- **Railway infrastructure** sustained further damage on the night of March 25–26, when Russian UAVs attacked Kirovohrad Oblast, seriously damaging several locomotives and directly affecting transport capacity.
- On March 24, **the Zaporizhzhia Nuclear Power Plant** again lost connection to the main “Dniprovsk” high-voltage transmission line (750 kV), leaving it fully dependent on a single backup line. According to the IAEA, Rafael Grossi initiated negotiations on a localized ceasefire to enable repair works, as the current situation poses a serious risk to nuclear safety.
- In Donetsk Oblast, a catastrophic **water supply situation** developed on March 23 following the destruction of a dam on the Siverskyi Donets River near Raihorodok by aerial bombs: water intake into the Siverskyi Donets–Donbas Canal became impossible, and existing reserves are expected to last only two weeks.