



# Transatlantic Dialogue Center

## Weekly briefing

**April 5 – 11**

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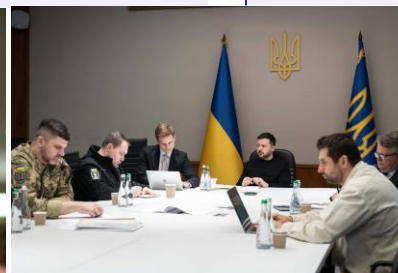
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## Negotiations between the United States, Ukraine, and the Russian Federation

- **The escalation of the conflict in the Middle East is shifting U.S. diplomatic priorities, directly affecting the level of military support for Ukraine.** Due to the protracted crisis in the region, a gradual reduction in US missile deliveries for the Patriot air defense systems is expected; these systems currently remain the only option for intercepting ballistic targets, as the Ukrainian government has warned. At the same time, Kyiv continues to receive new shipments of interceptors from other partners, and Ukrainian specialists are already involved in the destruction of Iranian jet drones in the territory of Middle Eastern countries.
- **Washington is currently refraining from publicly reacting to the deepening military cooperation between Moscow and Tehran.** The U.S. administration has ignored intelligence reports that Russia provided Iran with satellite imagery of targets in Israel and U.S. bases, as well as a list of 55 Israeli critical infrastructure sites for potential strikes, as highlighted by Ukrainian officials and specialized media. The worsening situation in the region is also accompanied by Russia and China blocking a UN Security Council resolution on international coordination to unblock shipping in the Strait of Hormuz.
- The destabilization of the global energy market **is boosting Russian revenues** and forcing Western countries to adjust their sanctions policies. In April, Russia's oil export revenues will double to \$9 billion as the average price of Russian Urals crude rises to \$77 per barrel, according to estimates by international agencies.
- **The United States is considering extending sanctions exemptions for the purchase of Russian oil to curb global prices.** These measures, which are being lobbied for by India and the Philippines, have already received preliminary approval from the U.S. Department of the Treasury and are being discussed with the U.S. president. Against this backdrop, foreign partners have asked Ukraine to suspend strikes on Russian oil refineries, and a Russian envoy has arrived in Washington to discuss economic cooperation and the easing of energy restrictions.
- **Disagreements persist between Washington and Kyiv regarding the format of a peace settlement, given Russia's unwillingness to de-escalate.** The U.S. vice president's statements about the futility of continuing the war for the sake of minor territorial gains were met with a harsh reaction from Ukraine, where officials emphasize the inadmissibility of ceding territory and point to a lack of understanding among American negotiators regarding the Kremlin's real objectives. Despite the postponement of trilateral talks due to the U.S. focus on the elections, the Ukrainian side expresses readiness for meetings on neutral ground, provided there is a genuine de-escalation on the part of Russia.
- **Ukraine continues to promote initiatives to locally de-escalate hostilities, but faces Russia's refusal to enter into long-term agreements.** A proposal for a mutual cessation of attacks on energy infrastructure, conveyed through American intermediaries, remains unanswered. At the same time, the "Easter truce" initiative was limited to a unilateral 24-hour declaration by Moscow, while Ukraine's proposal to extend it was rejected.

## International Support

- **Official Kyiv is strengthening its diplomatic presence in the Middle East and expanding bilateral cooperation in the defense sector.** Ukraine and Syria held high-level talks on the exchange of military expertise and ensuring food security in the region. During his first official visit to Damascus, the President of Ukraine met with Syria's new head of state, Ahmed al-Sharaa, in the presence of the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs and heads of Ukrainian defense agencies, according to official sources. The parties discussed Ukraine's role as a global food supplier, with the Syrian side expressing significant interest in adopting Ukrainian security expertise in the context of ongoing conflicts. It is expected that the restoration of full diplomatic relations following the change of government in Syria will allow Ukraine to expand its geopolitical influence and find new partners in the Middle East.
- **Ukrainian defense technologies and combat experience are increasingly in demand among Western partners for integration into their security structures.** The United States, the United Kingdom, and Greenland have initiated a series of projects involving Ukrainian specialists and developments. In the U.S., Ukrainian instructors have already conducted training on the use of drones for the U.S. Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs. Meanwhile, the British Ministry of Defense has expressed interest in implementing Ukrainian anti-drone systems within its own armed forces and among NATO allies, and a demonstration of Ukrainian SHERP all-terrain vehicles is planned for the military in Greenland. Technology exchange strengthens Ukraine's position not only as a recipient of aid but also as a contributor to international security.
- In the field of **cybersecurity**, Ukrainian specialists continue successful **joint operations** with international intelligence agencies. The SBU, together with the U.S. FBI and EU law enforcement agencies, dismantled a large-scale espionage network operated by Russia's GRU targeting citizens of Western countries and Ukraine, which functioned through compromised Wi-Fi routers.
- **Ukraine is fulfilling its infrastructure commitments for integration with the EU.** The Verkhovna Rada has adopted legislation on the integration of Ukraine's energy market with the European market (market coupling), which will ensure the introduction of common rules for electricity trading. This step will optimize cross-border supply, improve risk management, and is a prerequisite for receiving macro-financial assistance under the Ukraine Facility program, amounting to up to 50 billion euros.
- The process of establishing a **Special Tribunal** on the Russian Federation's **crime of aggression** is nearing **the formalization stage** thanks to the expansion of the coalition of participating countries. Portugal became the fifteenth country to join the initiative, leaving only one country needed to hold a vote on the tribunal's statute. As noted by the Ukrainian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the vote is scheduled for May in Chisinau, and European institutions have already allocated 10 million euros in seed funding to launch the legal mechanism.



- **European states face challenges in countering the Russian fleet.** The United Kingdom has refrained from stopping Russian oil tankers due to concerns about violating international maritime law. Given the legal complexities of substantiating sanctions violations, Russian vessels, particularly those escorted by the military frigate “Admiral Grigorovich,” continue to pass unimpeded through the English Channel, creating gaps in the economic containment of the Russian Federation.
- At the same time, **EU countries are demonstrating a united front in response to Russia’s threats.** In a joint statement, the foreign ministers of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania rejected Russian accusations that they were providing their airspace for Ukrainian strikes on Russian territory, emphasizing Ukraine’s inalienable right to self-defense under the UN Charter. A European Commission spokesperson also warned that any attack on a Baltic state would be considered an attack on the entire European Union.
- **Amid security challenges, allies are preparing to expand their support for Ukraine.** The next meeting in the “Ramstein” format is scheduled for April 15, where the priority topics will be strengthening air defense systems and funding the production of drones. Former British Prime Minister Boris Johnson issued an additional political call to accelerate arms deliveries; following a visit to the front lines in the Zaporizhzhia region, he harshly criticized the slow pace of Western aid.

## Other Developments

- **The Hungarian leadership continues to systematically support Russian interests in Europe and block initiatives regarding Ukraine.** According to investigators, the Hungarian foreign minister regularly passed on confidential information from the EU to Russia, helped lift sanctions against Russian oligarchs, and discussed ways to delay Ukraine’s accession to the European Union. On the eve of parliamentary elections, Budapest concluded a secret agreement with Moscow to expand cooperation, while Russia deployed its own intelligence services to provide informational support to the current Hungarian government. As a result, the Hungarian government is publicly demanding the immediate lifting of energy sanctions against Russia, offering assistance to Iran, and fabricating cases against Ukrainian state institutions, including by freezing Oschadbank’s assets.
- **A number of countries are resuming or increasing imports of Russian energy resources amid global instability.** Due to the crisis in the Middle East and logistical complications, the European Union increased its purchases of Russian liquefied natural gas by 17% in the first quarter of 2026, spending 2.88 billion euros. For the same reason, South Korea imported 27,000 tons of Russian oil for the first time since 2022.
- **Third countries continue to contribute to strengthening Russia’s military capabilities and expanding its global influence.** According to intelligence reports, Russia may have recruited up to 15,000 Cuban citizens to participate in hostilities against Ukraine, while Belarusian defense industry enterprises are consistently supplying the Russian army with artillery shells and chassis for air defense systems.



## Military Support

- **International partners continue to systematically strengthen Ukraine’s air defense by supplying the latest systems and missiles.** The Ukrainian Armed Forces will receive modern Tridon Mk2 medium-range mobile air defense systems from Sweden to combat drones and other threats. The Swedish government has allocated 400 million euros for the purchase of these systems, which constitutes one-third of the military aid package announced in February, according to the Ukrainian Ministry of Defense. The deployment of this equipment, equipped with a 40-mm automatic cannon, will ensure a relatively low cost of destroying aerial targets regardless of weather conditions.
- Additionally, the Ukrainian army has replenished its arsenals with a new batch of anti-aircraft missiles for the Patriot systems, which will help maintain the stability of strategic air defense. At the same time, negotiations have begun between Ukraine and Germany regarding the possible joint development of laser-based air defense weapons, which in the long term will significantly expand the technological capabilities for protecting airspace against small-sized targets.
- **Allied defense companies are deepening technological integration with the Ukrainian defense-industrial complex in the field of developing and countering unmanned aerial systems.** The European Union will allocate funding of up to 150,000 euros to 12 Ukrainian enterprises for the creation of interceptors and radar stations designed to effectively combat enemy drones. In addition, the German government has funded the transfer of 1,000 METIS interceptor drones from the Munich-based startup TYTAN Technologies to the Ukrainian National Guard to strengthen the tactical defense of its units.
- The integration of foreign technologies is also taking place at the level of strike assets: the American company Aeon has begun installing its own Zeus guided missiles directly onto Ukrainian quadcopters, transforming them into high-precision platforms. For its part, the Ukrainian company General Chereshnya, in collaboration with the Croatian manufacturer ORQA, is launching localized production of components for drones in Ukraine, with the aim of gradually eliminating dependence on imported parts.
- **The range of military aid is expanding to include innovative infantry weapons and armored vehicles for medical evacuation.** Ukrainian units have received the latest Scalable Offensive Hand Grenades from the Norwegian company Nammo, which allow soldiers to independently scale the explosive power by connecting several modules depending on the specific combat mission.
- In parallel, the National Guard of Ukraine received five MEDIGUARD armored medical vehicles, a joint Ukrainian-German production. This specialized equipment was transferred with the assistance of the military attaché of the German Embassy to ensure enhanced safety and efficiency of evacuation operations near the contact line.

## Key Events of the Week:

- The intensity of combat operations remains very high — up to 236 combat engagements per day, which indicates an escalation of fighting.
- Russia is concentrating its efforts in Donetsk Oblast (the Donetsk region) and plans to capture Pokrovsk, Kostiantynivka, and Druzhkivka by the end of April.
- Ukraine is actively striking Russia's rear area (rear echelons), hitting oil refineries (NPPs), oil pipelines, ports, and drilling platforms even at long range.
- The war is taking on the character of deep strikes: Ukrainian drones regularly reach key Russian energy and military facilities.
- The scale of UAV (unmanned aerial vehicle) use on both sides continues to grow, with Ukraine having a quantitative advantage in drone use (≈1.3:1).
- Unmanned systems have become a key factor in the war. They account for the main share of the enemy's losses and deter Russia's offensive.
- Russia is expanding its unmanned units (up to 100,000+), which points to a shift toward a long-term technological war.
- Russia continues massive attacks on Ukraine, using hundreds of strike drones per night (150–360+).

<b>05.04</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of Ukraine Oleksandr Syrskiy stated that despite significant losses, the objective of Russian troops remains an attempt to create a "buffer zone" in Dnipropetrovsk Oblast. He noted that the Defense Forces are conducting active defense and inflicting fire damage (fire strikes) on the Russian forces, and also reported orders for additional supplies of ammunition and materiel (logistics support) to reinforce units in Donetsk Oblast.</li> <li>➤ Overnight, Russia came under a drone attack: a fire was reported at the Kstovo oil refinery in Nizhny Novgorod Oblast, and local residents reported more than 20 explosions and power outages. Separately, the governor reported that UAV debris damaged a section of an oil pipeline in the area of the port of Primorsk.</li> <li>➤ In this context, Head of the Office of the President Kyrilo Budanov said in an interview with Bloomberg that Ukraine had received signals from partners asking it to refrain from strikes on Russian oil refineries amid oil price fluctuations due to the situation in the Middle East.</li> <li>➤ According to Ukraine's General Staff, since the start of the full-scale invasion, more than 13,000 instances of Russian forces using hazardous chemical substances have been recorded. It is noted that the enemy uses, in particular, "K-51" and "RG-Vo" gas grenades, as well as improvised containers with CS and CN agents (riot-control chemicals), primarily by dropping them from UAVs. According to the General Staff, about 400 such cases were recorded in March 2026 alone, and the highest intensity was observed in April 2025 (894 cases per month). The purpose of these actions is to force Ukrainian soldiers to leave shelters/cover.</li> </ul>
<b>06.04</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Overnight, drones attacked Novorossiysk in Russia's Krasnodar Krai. Numerous fires were recorded. Monitoring channels write that the "Sheskharis" oil port terminal was hit, including two sea berths (piers). Novorossiysk is one of the main seaborne export hubs for Russian oil — through it, Russia ships up to 20% of total volumes.</li> <li>➤ For the first time since the start of the full-scale war, Ukraine surpassed Russia in the number of drones launched per month, ABC News reports. The broadcaster analyzed data from Russia's Ministry of Defense, which claimed that in March, air defense shot down 7,347 Ukrainian drones — the largest such figure Russians have announced. That is, on average across Russia, 237 drones per day were launched. At the same time, Ukraine reported last month attacks in which Russia used 6,462 drones and 138 missiles of various types.</li> </ul>
<b>07.04</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Drones again attacked key Russian oil infrastructure, including the port of Ust-Luga. According to media reports, a chemical enterprise in Voronezh Oblast may also have come under attack. Against this backdrop, Bloomberg previously noted that Ust-Luga had recently resumed crude oil shipments after several days of disruptions caused by earlier drone attacks.</li> </ul>
<b>08.04</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Russia continues massive drone attacks across the territory of Ukraine. According to the Air Force, during another strike, the enemy used 176 UAVs, 146 of which were neutralized; at the same time, 24 drones were recorded hitting 12 locations, along with falling debris.</li> <li>➤ Against this backdrop, Deputy Head of the Office of the President of Ukraine Pavlo Palisa reported that the current ratio of UAV use by Ukrainian vs. Russian forces stands at 1.3:1 in Ukraine's favor — i.e., the Armed Forces of Ukraine (AFU) employ about 30% more strike drones than the enemy. He also noted that in the first half of last year, a sharp increase was recorded in Russia's use of strike drones, primarily FPV (first-person view) drones.</li> <li>➤ Separately, Ukraine's Defence Intelligence (HUR) reported that on the night of 5–6 April, units of the Department of Active Operations disabled "Slavianin" by UAV strikes — the last Russian railway ferry in the Kerch Strait, which had been used for the military logistics of the occupation force group in Crimea (fuel, weapons, equipment, and ammunition). HUR also recalled that in March, another railway ferry, "Avangard," was hit, and that "Slavianin" sustained damage at that time.</li> </ul>

## Losses of the Russian army from 05.04.2026 to 11.04.2026

Liquidated personnel	<b>6 690</b>
Tanks	<b>18</b>
IFVs	<b>24</b>
Artillery systems / MLRS	<b>374/8</b>
Anti-aircraft warfare systems	<b>7</b>
Aircraft / helicopters	<b>0/0</b>
UAVs	<b>12 470</b>
Ships/boats	<b>0</b>
Vehicles & fuel tanks	<b>1 300</b>
Special equipment	<b>9</b>

09.04

- According to a report by the General Staff of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, on the night of 9 April, units of Ukraine's Defense Forces struck the "Krymskaya" oil pumping station in Russia's Krasnodar Krai. Strikes were also reported on a number of logistics facilities in the TOT (temporarily occupied territories): materiel-and-technical support (MTS) warehouses in the areas of Mykilske and in Perevalsk; a UAV warehouse near Orlynske; a Tor-M1 air defense missile system in the area of Kalchynivka (TOT of Donetsk Oblast); and an ammunition depot in the area of Trudove (TOT of Luhansk Oblast). Losses and the scale of damage are being clarified.
- Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of Ukraine Oleksandr Syrskyi stated that for four months, unmanned-systems units have been neutralizing more enemy personnel than Russia is able to recruit. According to him, in March (compared to February), Russian personnel losses from the work of unmanned units increased by 29%. He also cited intelligence data: as of early April, Russia expanded the strength of its unmanned-systems troops to 101,000, and by the end of 2026 plans to increase them to 165,500.
- The Center for Countering Disinformation reported that Russian propaganda is spreading a fake claim that Ukraine allegedly uses civilian trains for military purposes, attempting to justify systematic strikes on Ukraine's railway infrastructure, including stations and passenger trains. Russia provides no evidence to support these claims.

10.04

- The General Staff of the Armed Forces of Ukraine reported strikes on Russian drilling rigs in the Caspian Sea: according to preliminary information, ice-resistant fixed platforms at two sites were damaged. It is noted that the platforms are located in the northern Caspian at a distance of nearly 1,000 km from the line of combat engagement and are an element of supplying occupying forces with fuel and lubricants (POL products).
- Separately, in Russia, a fire was reported on the main oil-products pipeline "Volgograd-Tikhoretsk." Head of the Center for Countering Disinformation Andrii Kovalenko stated that this is a key supply line for diesel fuel to southern Russia. Governor of Volgograd Oblast Andrei Bocharov reported a fire in a tank containing oil products in the Svetloyarsky district, where the main pumping station "Tinguta" is located.
- In a piece, the BBC notes that the effectiveness of Ukrainian strikes on targets in Russia's rear has increased, in particular against the backdrop of a shortage of surface-to-air missiles and the vastness of the territory, which complicates shielding strategic facilities from mass drone raids.
- Volodymyr Zelenskyi stated that Russia, in his assessment, seeks to capture Druzhkivka, Kostiantynivka, and Pokrovsk by the end of April, and also reported Russia's buildup of a strategic reserve and troop numbers in Ukraine despite losses. Among other points, he said that Ukraine has signed contracts for interceptor drones with three countries and is counting on compensation mechanisms in the form of oil or diesel supplies.

11.04

- Russian forces carried out another attack on Ukraine using 160 strike UAVs.
- According to the General Staff of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, starting from 16:00, a regime of the so-called "Easter ceasefire" came into effect. The Commander-in-Chief assigned the Defense Forces the task of ensuring compliance with the ceasefire on land, at sea, and in the air; however, given Russia's past violations, Ukrainian units must remain ready for an immediate response. If there are signs of the enemy preparing for offensive actions or employing missiles or strike UAVs, the Defense Forces will act in a mirror manner (symmetrically), including the right to open fire to destroy targets (fire for effect).

## Losses of the Russian army from 05.04.2026 to 11.04.2026

Liquidated personnel	6 690
Tanks	18
IFVs	24
Artillery systems / MLRS	374/8
Anti-aircraft warfare systems	7
Aircraft / helicopters	0/0
UAVs	12 470
Ships/boats	0
Vehicles & fuel tanks	1 300
Special equipment	9



# This week shelling and strikes

## Massive attacks per week

- Attack on the night of April 5: Air defense neutralized 76 UAVs out of 93.17 strike UAVs were recorded at 10 locations, as well as the fall of downed UAVs (debris) at 3 locations.
- Attack on the night of April 6: Air defense neutralized 114 UAVs out of 141. 26 strike UAVs were recorded at 17 locations, as well as the fall of downed UAVs (debris) at 13 locations.
- Attack on the night of April 7: Air defense neutralized 77 UAVs out of 110. 31 strike UAVs were recorded at 14 locations, as well as the fall of downed UAVs (debris) at 9 locations.
- Attack on the night of April 8: Air defense neutralized 146 UAVs out of 176. 24 strike UAVs were recorded at 12 locations, as well as the fall of downed UAVs (debris) at 1 location.
- Attack on the night of April 9: Air defense neutralized 99 UAVs out of 119. 16 strike UAVs were recorded at 11 locations, as well as the fall of downed UAVs (debris) at 4 locations.
- Attack on the night of April 10: Air defense neutralized 113 UAVs out of 128. 14 strike UAVs were recorded at 6 locations, as well as the fall of downed UAVs (debris) at 7 locations.
- Attack on the night of April 11: Air defense defused 133 UAVs out of 160. 20 strike UAVs were recorded at 10 locations, as well as the fall of downed UAVs (debris) at 11 locations.

## Donetsk oblast

- During the week, Russian troops continued shelling settlements in Donetsk Oblast with the use of MLRS, air bombs (FAB-250) and strike UAVs (including Geran-2 and FPV), focusing on residential development and urban infrastructure.
- During this period, in Sloviansk on April 6, as a result of MLRS shelling, 1 person was killed, 5 more were injured (including a child); houses were damaged. On April 10, the city was attacked again by two "Geran-2" UAVs. 3 people were injured, 2 private houses were destroyed. On the same day, a series of FPV-drone strikes was recorded in the area of Druzhkivka and Bilenke. 4 people were injured in Druzhkivka, an apartment building and two private houses and a post office were damaged; 2 people were injured in Bilenke and a civilian car was damaged. On April 11, Russian troops dropped 3 aircraft bombs in Kramatorsk; as a result 10 people were injured, the administrative building, 7 high-rise buildings and 8 cars were damaged.
- In addition, the following settlements suffered from attacks during the week:
  - Pokrovsk district: Dobropillia, Zavydo-Kudasheve.
  - Kramatorsk district: Oleksandrivka, Kostiantynivka, Druzhkivka, Lyman, Mykolaivka, Malynivka, Raihorodok, Novoiverske, Iverske, Andriivka, Oleksiievo-Druzhkivka, Kindrativka, Ocheretyne, Cherkaske, Novopavlivka, Osykove, Shostakivka.
  - Bakhmut district: Riznykivka.

## Poltava oblast

- During the week, the Russian army shelled Poltava Oblast, using drones and missile attacks. The Russians targeted industrial facilities, the residential sector and civilian infrastructure in several districts of the oblast. As a result of shelling, enterprise buildings, residential buildings, cottage cooperatives and farm buildings were damaged. One person was killed and another person was injured.
- In particular, on April 11, at night, Russians attacked the Lubny district with drones. A 55-year-old man was killed and a 40-year-old woman was injured as a result of hitting the residential sector and civilian infrastructure.
- The settlements of Poltava and Lubny districts were under shelling.

## Zaporizhzhia oblast

- During the week, Russian troops continued shelling the Zaporizhzhia Oblast, combining UAV and FPV drone strikes and the use of guided bombs (KABs) on settlements and civilian transport.
- On April 6, two people were injured in an attack on the village of Preobrazhenka. On April 7, a series of FPV and KAB strikes caused injuries to civilians in Lysohirka (1), Bilenke (1), Komyshevukha (2), and Tavriiske (1); separately, in Balabyne, 1 person was killed as a result of KAB strikes and residential buildings were destroyed. On April 8, an FPV drone attacked a civilian car in Bilenke, injuring 1 person. On April 9, Balabyne was again hit by KAB: 1 person was killed, 7 were injured (including a child), and private houses were damaged. On the same day, in Yurkivka, an FPV drone hit a car. As a result, 2 people were injured.
- In addition, the following settlements suffered from attacks during the week: Noviokovlivka, Samiilivka, Lisne, Zirnytsia, Liubyske, Zaliznychne, Huliaipilske, Kopani, Novoselivka, Varvarivka, Tsvitkove, Verkhnia Tersa, Dolynka, Vozdvyzhivka, Olenokostiantynivka, Charivne, Zaporizhzhia, Novotroitske, Stepnohirsk, Prymorske, Stepove, Lukianivske, Pavlivka, Huliaipole, Orikhiv, Shcherbaky, Novodanylivka, Novoandriivka, Mala Tokmachka, Staroukrainka, Sviatopetrivka, Dobropillia, Hryhorivka, Veselianka, Krynivka, Zhovtenke, Tersianka, Svoboda, Vilniansk, Kushuhum, Rozumivka, Novooleksandrivka, Pryluky, Hirke, Novomykolaivka, Kanivske, Zelena Dibrova, Nove Pole, Zelene, Chervonodniprovka, Nyzhnia Khortytsia, Barvinivka, Shyroke, Mykilske, Novoivanivka, Novoolenivka, Ternivka, Kosivtseve, Novosoloshyne, Chervona Krynytsia, Bilohiria, Zarichne, Ternuvate, Rivne, Rizdvianka, Berestove.

## Kharkiv oblast

- During the week, Kharkiv Oblast was attacked by Russians using UAVs and guided bombs (KABs) on the oblast center and border communities.
- In Kharkiv, 8 people were injured on April 5-6 as a result of two UAV attacks (2 people on April 5 and 6 civilians on April 6, including a child). On April 9, the settlement of Zolochiv was hit: 5 people were injured, 26 houses, outbuildings and power grids were damaged.
- The following settlements also suffered from attacks during the week: Chuhuviv, Velykyi Burluk, Klynova Novoselivka, Liutivka, Bohodukhiv, Pidserednie, Borova, Borshchivka, Lisne, Slatyne, Pivdenne, Lozova, Khotimlia, Korobochkyne, Kurochchyne, Kolodiazne, Ivashky, Petrivka, Savyntsi, Kozacha Lopan, Novyi Burluk, Malynivka, Kachalivka, Vysoke, Kalynove, Prykolotne, Vasylivka Persha, Merefa, Cherkaski Tyshky, Buhaivka, Kivsharivka, Chornohlazivka, Sinne, Bratenytsia, Shevchenkove, Yazykove, Prudianka, Ruska Lozova, Spodobivka, Borivske, Tsyrukuny, Havrylivka, Mokra Rokytna, Artiline, Kartamysh, Novooleksandrivka, Kapytolivka, Dibrova.

## Odesa oblast

- During the week, the Odesa Oblast was under massive attacks by strike drones. As a result of shelling, more than 70 residential buildings (of which 6 were completely destroyed), a kindergarten, a store and administrative buildings were damaged. Transport and port logistics suffered significant damage: warehouses, oil tanks and a civilian ship were damaged. As a result of the strikes, more than 11 thousand families were left without electricity. During this period, 5 people were killed (including a child), another 19 people were injured.
- In particular, on April 5, at night, the Hadzhybeyskiy district of Odessa was under attack. Four houses were damaged and three people were injured. On April 6, the Russian army attacked the Kyivskiy and Prymorskiy districts of the city. As a result of hitting a residential building, three people were killed, including a 2-year-old girl. Another 15 people were injured (including a pregnant woman and two young children). In Kyivskiy district, 66 houses and a kindergarten were damaged, 6 homes were completely destroyed. On April 11, a drone hit a private one-story house in Odesa. During the elimination of the fire, rescuers found the bodies of two dead people. Another person was hospitalized.
- The city of Odesa, settlements of Odesa and Izmail districts were under fire.

## Dnipropetrovsk oblast

- During the week, the Russian army shelled the Dnipropetrovsk Oblast, using artillery, MLRS, missiles and kamikaze drones (including FPV drones). Residential neighborhoods, objects of critical, social and industrial infrastructure were under attack. Ten people were killed (including one child), and another 66 people were injured (including three children).
- In particular, in the Pokrovske community of Synelnykove district, an 11-year-old boy was killed as a result of hitting a private house, and three more people were hospitalized. On the morning of the same day, in the center of Nikopol, Russians hit a civilian bus with an FPV drone: 4 people were killed and 17 were injured (including passengers and people at the bus stop).
- On April 9, the Russian occupiers hit almost 60 times on the oblast. In Pavlohrad and Nikopol, two people were killed and six were injured in rocket and drone attacks. High-rise buildings, private dwellings and shops were damaged.
- The following settlements were under shelling: Nikopol, Kryvyi Rih, Pavlohrad, Synelnykove, Apostolove, Ternivka; communities of Nikopol (Myrove, Pokrovske, Marhanets, Chervonohryhorivka), Kryvyi Rih (Hrushivka, Zelenodolsk, Apostolove), Synelnykove (Vasylkivka, Mykolaivka, Dubovyky, Petropavlivka, Ukrainske) and Pavlohrad (Bohdanivka).

## Mykolaiv oblast

- During the week, the Russian army shelled the Mykolaiv Oblast using FPV drones and Molniya UAVs. As a result of shelling, private and high-rise buildings, a cafe and energy infrastructure facilities were damaged.
- In particular, on April 6, the Russian occupiers carried out four drone attacks on the Kutsurub community. The hits resulted in damage to power grids, leaving two settlements of the community without electricity. Under fire were: Ochakiv, the villages of Dniprovske, Dmytrivka; Ochakiv, Kutsurub and Snihurivka communities.

## Kyiv oblast

- On April 6, as a result of a large-scale Russian attack on an energy facility in the Chernihiv Oblast, the city of Slavutych was de-energized. About 21 thousand people (almost the entire population of the city) were temporarily left without electricity.

## Sumy oblast

- During the week, the Sumy Oblast was hit by artillery, as well as UAV and FPV drones and guided bombs (KABs) strikes on the communities of the oblast and the oblast center. Damage to housing, civil transport and social infrastructure was recorded.
- The attack on April 10 had the most serious consequences: in Sumy, as a result of the UAV strike, 17 people were injured, 12 apartment buildings and 1 private house, a kindergarten and 10 cars were damaged. On the same day, 4 people were injured in Konotop as a result of the attack. During the week, strikes on communities of the oblast were also reported: on April 7, 1 person was killed and 3 were injured in the Romny communities, one house was destroyed and another ten were damaged; on April 8, 1 person was injured in the Stetskivka Starostat as a result of an FPV drone attack, 2 cars were damaged; on April 9, 2 people were injured in the Hlukhiv community, a building and a car were damaged.
- In addition, the following settlements suffered from attacks during the week: Sumy, Khotin, Yunakivka, Krasnopillia, Vorozhba, Esman, Shalyhyne, Znob-Novgorodske, Seredyna-Buda, Khutir-Mikhailivskiyi, Shostka, Nova Sloboda, Velyka Pysarivka, Bezdryk, Myropillia, Bilopillia, Putyvl, Okhtyrka, Trostianets, Stepanivka, Mykolaivska Rural, Lebedyn and Bereza communities.

## Kherson oblast

- During the week, the Russian army shelled the Kherson Oblast, using air strikes, artillery and drones. Residential areas, critical, social and transport infrastructure were hit: 57 high-rise buildings and 56 private houses were damaged. 6 people were killed and at least 77 people were injured (including 4 children).
- In particular, on April 6, Russians launched massive attacks on Kherson and the settlements of the district. As a result of the attacks, two people were killed and another 15 were injured, including two children. 11 high-rise buildings, a theater, warehouses and a cell tower were damaged.
- On April 7, the intensity of shelling reached a peak: 4 people were killed and another 21 people were injured (including one child). 17 high-rise buildings and 28 private houses were under fire. A pharmacy and an ambulance were damaged.
- Under fire were: the city of Kherson, Antonivka, Blahovishchenske, Inzhenerne, Komyschany, Naddnyprianske, Prydniprovsk, Pryozerne, Sadove, Bilozerka, Veletenske, Dniprovske, Kizomys, Romashkove, Stanislav, Sofiivka, Shyroka Balka, Darivka, Mykilske, Tokarivka, Beryslav, Zmiivka, Tomaryne, Urozhaine, Velyka Oleksandrivka, Tiahynka, Vysoke, Olhivka, Havrylivka, Ukrainka, Liubymivka, Khreshchenivka, Novovorontsovska, Osokorivka, Zolota Balka, Novohryhorivka, Novokairy, Vesele, Rakivka, Tarasa Shevchenka, Nadiivka, Burhunka, Virivka, Mylove, Mykhailivka, Molodizhne, Odradokamianka, Republicanets, Zymivnyk, Ivanivka, Nezlamne, Zorivka, Zelenivka, Novotiahynka, Kucherske, Kozatske, Stepanivka, Havrylivka, Tomyna Balka, Yantarne, Novodmytrivka, Honcharne, Poniativka, Novovoskresenske, Shevchenkivka, Novooleksandrivka, Sablukivka, Chervonyi Yar, Chervonyi Maiak, Fedorivka.

## Chernihiv oblast

- During the week, the Russian army shelled the Chernihiv Oblast, using UAVs (Shahed, Gerbera, Molniya), FPV drones, artillery and mortars. The Russians attacked energy facilities, as well as administrative buildings and the residential sector in the border and near the oblast center. 19 people were injured.
- In particular, on April 6 in the morning, the Russians attacked an energy facility, which caused a power outage of 340 thousand customers in Chernihiv, Pryluky and two districts of the oblast. In Nizhyn, as a result of a drone attack, two people were injured, and homes and cars were damaged. The hit of two Shaheds in Ripky and the attack on school in Semenivka were also recorded. On April 7, a series of massive attacks on civilian infrastructure took place. In the center of Pryluky, three administrative facilities were hit: 15 people were injured (including some who were hospitalized with burns). In Staryi Bilous near Chernihiv, due to a drone attack, two people were injured and 10 houses were damaged. The building of the tax inspection was damaged in Novhorod-Siverskyi.
- The following settlements were under fire: Chernihiv community (the city of Chernihiv), Novhorod-Siverskyi community (the city of Novhorod-Siverskyi, the villages of Krasnyi Khutir, Kamin, Bohdanove, Kamianska Sloboda, Yasna Poliana, Dibrova, Mykhalchyna Sloboda), Semenivka community (the city of Semenivka, the villages of Karpovychi, Lohy, Yanzhulivka, Tymonovychi, Prohres, Arkhypyvka, Kostobobriv, Zarichchia), Snovsk community (the city of Snovsk, the villages of Yeline, Khrinivka, Huta-Studenetska), Horodnia community (Senkivka, Berylivka villages), Pryluky community (Pryluky), Nizhyn community (Nizhyn), Ripky community (Ripky), Novyi Bilous community (Staryi Bilous village), Kyselivka community (Voznesenske village).

# The week of shelling

Zaporizhzhia oblast



Kharkiv oblast



Sumy oblast



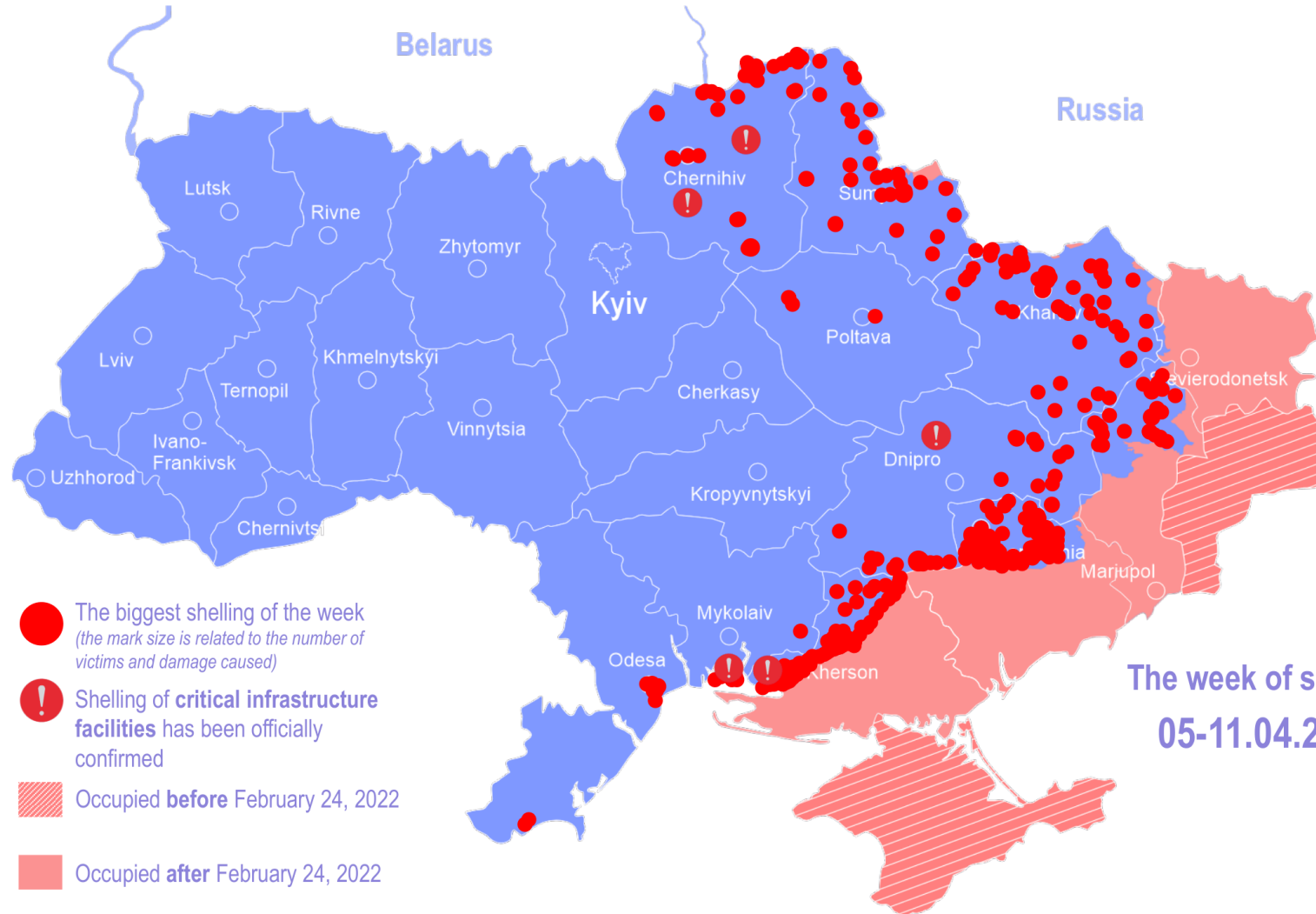
Kherson oblast



Odesa oblast



Chernihiv oblast



- The biggest shelling of the week (the mark size is related to the number of victims and damage caused)
- ! Shelling of critical infrastructure facilities has been officially confirmed
- Occupied before February 24, 2022
- Occupied after February 24, 2022

The week of shelling  
05-11.04.2022

## Temporarily Occupied Territories (TOT) and Evacuation

- In the captured territories of the Luhansk region, the occupation administration is intensifying ideological pressure on the youngest generation by introducing a propaganda project called "Good Games", starting September 1. This initiative, developed by the Russian Ministry of Education, will become part of the broader "Conversations about Important Things" program and will extend even to **kindergartens**. Through play-based activities, preschool children will be subjected to a rewritten history of Russia and hostile narratives, as part of a systemic **strategy to eradicate Ukrainian identity and militarize** the educational process from an early age.
- In Mariupol, a large-scale **campaign to expropriate the private property** of residents continues under the guise of tackling "ownerlessness". The occupation authorities have published a list of over 2,100 addresses where apartments and houses are slated to be officially declared "ownerless," subject to subsequent confiscation. The Mariupol City Council emphasizes that this is yet another tool for state-level looting, allowing the invaders to hand over the homes of Mariupol residents who fled the war to Russian resettlers or collaborators.
- In the temporarily occupied territories of the Donetsk and Luhansk regions, **the forced mobilization of full-time students is underway**, despite formal provisions in Russian legislation granting deferments. According to the National Resistance Center, military commissariats are widely ignoring the legal status of students and revoking previously issued draft exemption documents in order to meet conscription quotas.

## Infrastructure, Energy, and the Economy

- **Ukraine's energy system remains under constant targeted fire** from the Russian army, which continues to destroy critical extraction and generation facilities systematically. On the night of April 5, the occupying forces used attack drones to strike Naftogaz Group facilities in the Poltava and Sumy regions, attempting to undermine the fuel stability of these areas.
- A critical escalation of the security situation in the Donetsk region led to the forced **shutdown of the Sloviansk Thermal Power Plant** on April 6, 2026. DTEK, the largest private investor in the energy industry, expressed solidarity with their colleagues from Donbasenergo energy company, highlighting the catastrophic consequences of enemy attacks on the energy stability of eastern Ukraine.
- Ukraine is implementing a new "**energy cells**" strategy to create a decentralized energy system resilient to shelling. Minister of Energy Denys Shmyhal states that the model will be based on three levels: stable nuclear power, a network of additional power plants with energy storage in energy-deficient regions, and maximum autonomy for local communities. Such an architecture will enable individual territories to provide themselves with electricity, heat, and water using small generation units even in the event of severe damage to central main grids, thereby minimizing the risk of cascading nationwide blackouts.

## Violations of International Humanitarian Law by Russia

- The scale of **destruction of Ukraine's cultural heritage** since the start of the full-scale invasion: As of today, damage or destruction has been recorded at 1,723 cultural heritage monuments, with 514 cultural infrastructure facilities completely destroyed by the occupying forces.
- Another casualty is the historic Dontsov-Zakharzhevskiy estate in Velykyi Burluk, Kharkiv region, which was attacked by Russian forces on April 7. Construction of this unique architectural monument was completed back in 1835; however, this 19th-century heritage has now effectively ceased to exist due to acts of targeted vandalism and military aggression by the Russian Federation.
- **Attacks on information infrastructure** and freedom of speech continue in frontline regions, particularly in the Chernihiv region. As a result of a Russian shelling attack on the city of Pryluky on April 7, the newsroom of the local Pryluky TV channel suffered significant material damage, completely losing two sets of professional video recording equipment.
- Russia continues to violate the norms of international humanitarian law by **striking civilian objects and public transport**. On April 7, Russian forces struck a municipal bus with an FPV drone near a bus stop in Nikopol, killing 4 people and injuring 16 others. Later that same day, another passenger bus came under attack in the Nikopol district, resulting in injuries to 5 people.
- A joint investigation by Current Time and The Reckoning Project has revealed further **evidence of war crimes committed against abducted Ukrainian children**: the profiles of four wards from a Kherson children's home were published in the Russian national database of orphans. Through the Russian state portal, foster and adoptive families are being sought for these children, with their Ukrainian origin and place of birth deliberately concealed.

## Evacuation and Repatriation

- Ukraine continues the complex process of returning its fallen defenders: on Thursday, April 9, large-scale **repatriation measures** took place, during which 1,000 bodies were returned to government-controlled territory.
- On April 11, **a prisoner exchange** took place: Ukraine brought home another 175 military personnel and seven civilians. Practically all of the released captives had been held in captivity since 2022. In return, Russia also received 175 of its combatants.
- The **pace of clearing Ukrainian lands** from the remnants of war remains high: according to the Ministry of Defense, sappers **demined 876 hectares** of de-occupied territories during March 2026. Over the past month alone, specialists managed to detect and neutralize 557 explosive items. The total number of destroyed munitions and mines has already exceeded 481,000 units.

