

Cold Spot Risk Assessment 2025/2026

May 2025 | Ukraine

Executive Summary

This document provides an overview of the Cold Spot Risk Assessment for the winter season 2025/2026 in Ukraine.

The war in Ukraine has driven displacement, and led to the destruction of housing and energy infrastructure. These affect both individual and societal resilience to cold weather.

The assessment identifies “cold spots” where deep winter-related hazards compound with high levels of exposure, susceptibility, and reduced coping capacity. These factors are dynamic, changing year by year as the conflict continues.

Raions with the highest compounded risks are Kharkivskyi, Bohodukhivskyi, Sumskyi, Kramatorskyi, Shostkynskyi, and Buchanskyi, suggesting these could be prioritized in the planning of the response.

However, flexible and adaptive interventions are necessary to respond to potential further deterioration of the energy infrastructure and emerging localized challenges in other areas of Ukraine.

Robust and continuous monitoring, as well as engagement with local authorities and communities can help address the evolving needs and challenges faced by affected populations during the winter season.

Key findings

- For the 2025/26 winter season, the highest-ranking “cold spots” are largely located in the east of Ukraine.
- Kramatorskyi and Shostkynskyi have risen from “high” to “highest” risk since last year. The other “highest” ranking raions are the same as in the previous winter.
- The moving frontline means seven raions are not included, as less than 50% of their territory is under Ukrainian governmental control. Nevertheless, humanitarian risk and needs will be considerable in these places.
- Factors driving higher rankings include: damage to residential and non-residential infrastructure; internal displacement; elevated levels of humanitarian needs; and, cumulative damage to energy, water, and heating infrastructure.
- Conflict-related damage has significantly impacted Ukraine’s energy infrastructure. This exacerbates the vulnerability of populations to winter conditions through power outages, which also disrupt heating and water supply.
- For the upcoming winter season 2025/26, it is anticipated that the challenges faced in previous years will persist. They may worsen.
- To ensure an effective winterisation response, coordination between winterisation actors, ongoing engagement with local representatives, and continuous needs assessment based on Ukraine’s evolving situation will be essential.

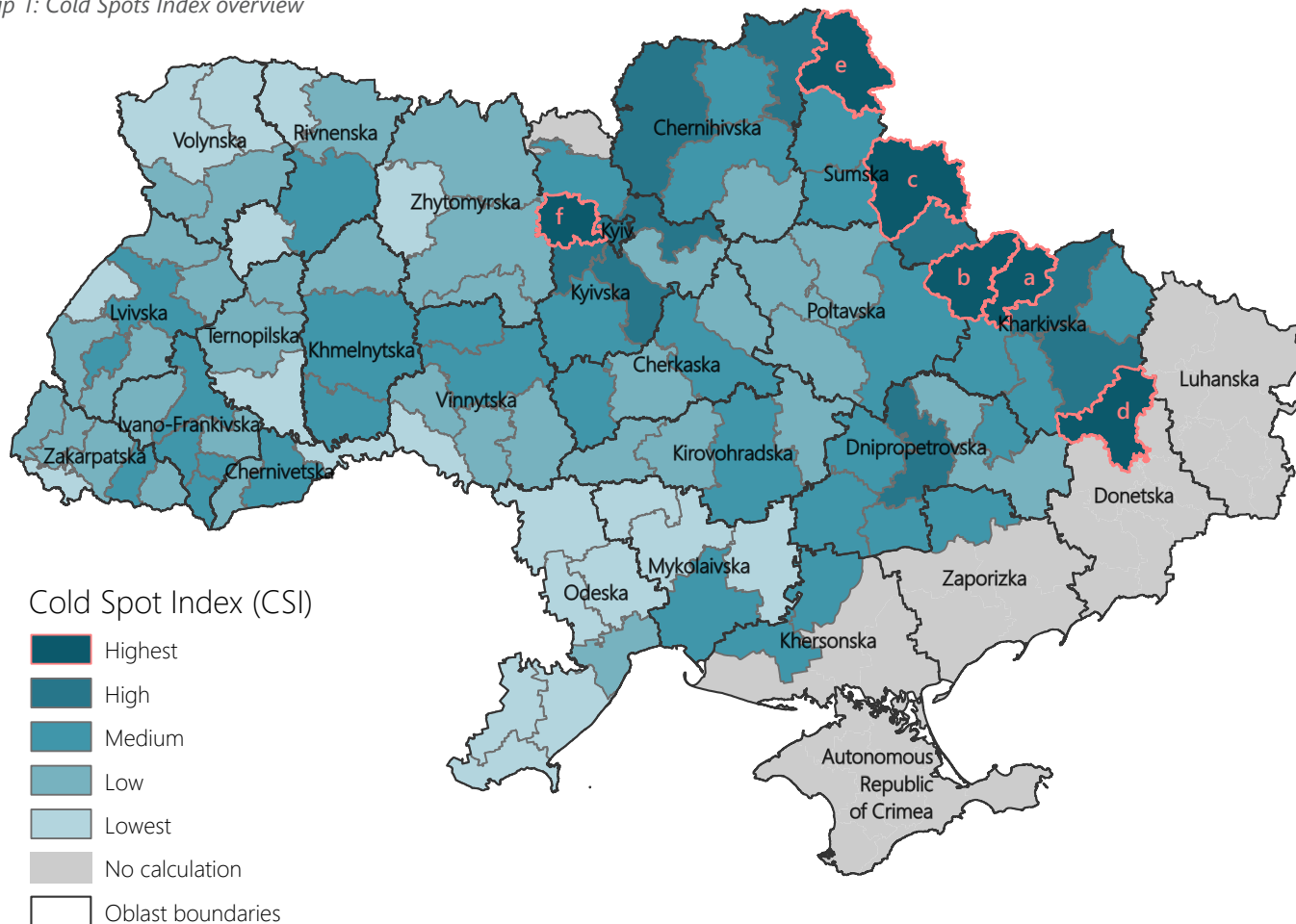
Cold Spots Index 2025/2026 - overall index

The map illustrates the presence of “cold spots” across Ukraine.

These are raions where winter conditions combine with population density, demographic vulnerability and lack of coping capabilities to indicate a high vulnerability during the heating period from November 2025 - March 2026.

The highest ranks are found in the north and east of Ukraine. The estimation is similar to 2024/25, with Buchanskyi, Sumskyi, Bohodukhivskyi and Kharkivskyi all staying in the highest category.

Map 1: Cold Spots Index overview



Kramatorskyi and Shostkynskyi have risen from “high” in 2024/25 to “highest” in 2025/26.

There, relatively deep winter average cold temperatures interact with considerable damage to infrastructure and a high density of conflict events (lack of coping capacity).

Kramatorskyi’s rating is also driven by a high “susceptibility” rating, due to the relatively high estimated proportions of elderly and IDP residents.

Seven raions are not included, as less than half of their territory is under the control of the government of Ukraine. This does not mean they are not exposed to winter risk.

Highest ranking raions

- a - Kharkivskyi (4.35)
- b - Bohodukhivskyi (3.8)
- c - Sumskyi (3.65)
- d - Kramatorskyi (3.65)
- e - Shostkynskyi (3.6)
- f - Buchanskyi (3.6)

Excluded, partially-occupied raions

Bakhmutskyi, Pokrovskyi and Volnovaskyi in Donetsk
Sievierodonetskyi and Svativksyi in Luhanska
Vasylivskyi and Polohivskyi in Zaporizka

Methodology

This analysis is based on the disaster risk model established by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Reference Group on Risk, Early Warning and Preparedness and the European Commission. It conceptualises risk as the interplay of hazard, exposure and vulnerability, the latter comprising susceptibility and lack of coping capacities.

A geo-spatial analysis was conducted using aggregated data from various indicators to identify areas most affected by winter-related hazards and vulnerabilities. This analysis used datasets at the raion level. The analysis covered 106 raions (administrative level 2) mostly (more than 50%) under the control of the government of Ukraine as of May 2025.

Raions for which REACH could not obtain up-to-date data are marked “No calculation” on the maps. All datasets are available at the raion level. Each dimension is weighted and normalized on a scale from 0 (lowest risk) to 1 (highest risk) to rank raions accordingly.

“Cold spots” were identified based on four groups of indicators: hazard, exposure, susceptibility, and lack of coping capacity (LOCC). The selected datasets for each group are:

Hazard:	frequency of cold waves, snow cover duration days per year, number of cold days per year, and number of frost days per year - averages from 2004 to 2025. ⁴ Historical data on these factors are analyzed to determine the likelihood and intensity of winter hazards on the raion level.
Exposure:	the estimated population density as of August 2024. ¹ Higher population density indicates more people potentially affected by winter hazards.
Susceptibility:	the percentage of the elderly (65 years and over) and young (up to 14 years) population as of August 2024, ¹ the percentage of internally displaced persons (IDPs) per raion as of December 2024, ² and the percentage of people living in active collective sites as of April 2025. ³ These factors contribute to assessing the inherent vulnerability of the population at the raion level.
LOCC:	conflict incidents density per 100 sq km from May 2024 to May 2025, ⁸ cumulative damage to electricity and gas infrastructure from May 2024 to May 2025, ⁹ and needs from the district heating and energy sectors in capacity of equipment (MW). ¹⁰ These indicators highlight the infrastructural challenges and capacity limitations that exacerbate vulnerability.

The overall ‘Cold Spot Index’ (CSI) is calculated using the following formula:

$$CSI = Hazard\ Class * 0.35 + Exposure\ Class * 0.25 + \left(\frac{Susceptibility + LOCC}{2} \right) * 0.4$$

This formula defines Cold Spot risk as a combination of hazard (weighted 35%), exposure (weighted 25%), and vulnerability (weighted 40% and understood as a combination of susceptibility and LOCC).

Limitations

Population figures are estimates. Population is highly dynamic. Ukraine has not completed a census since 2001.

The results should be interpreted in the context of ongoing attacks on the energy sector and damage from drone/missile attacks on residential infrastructure. The situation is highly changeable.

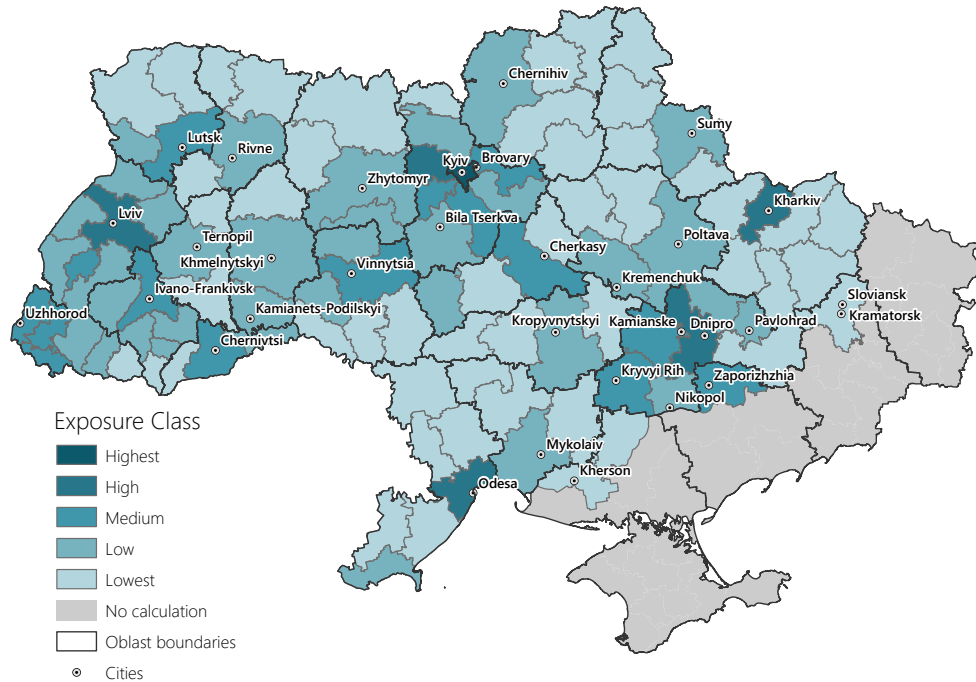
Electricity, gas and water networks are national. Localised damage can have national effects. It is not possible to fully capture this within the model used here.

Climate is becoming increasingly unpredictable, globally.

Raions are excluded from the analysis if less than half of their territory was under the control of the government of Ukraine.

Exposure, hazard, susceptibility and lack of coping capacity

Map 2: Indication of population density across Ukraine



Exposure

Exposure is calculated according to the population density of the raion, based on estimates from 2024.¹

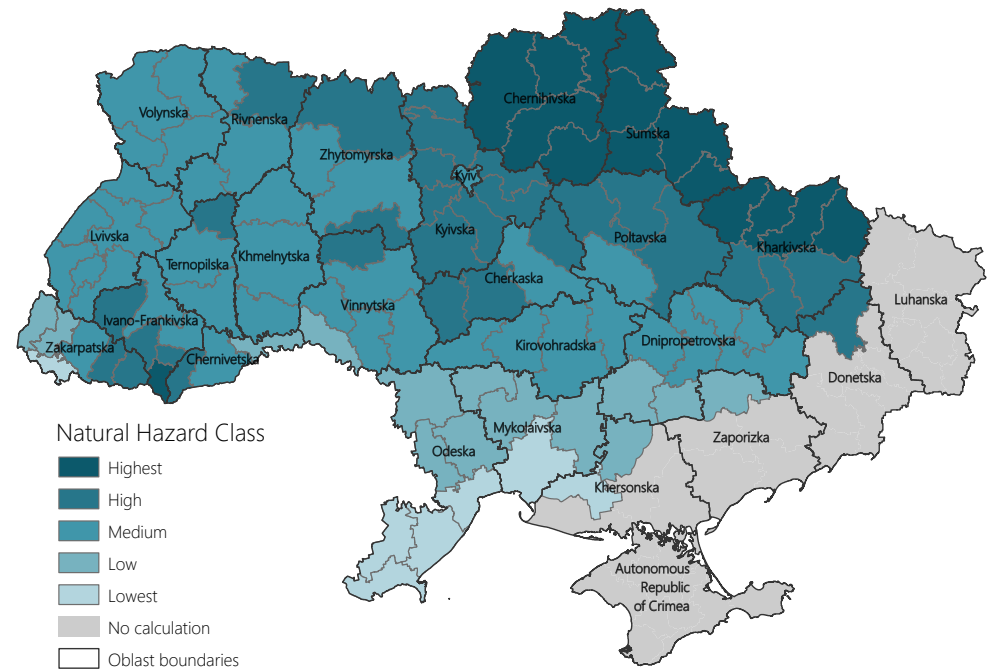
Ukraine has been through population upheaval since the beginning of the full-scale invasion in February 2022.

The highest “exposure” values - in Kyiv, Kharkivskyi, Dnipropetrovskyi, and Odeskyi - reflect both the pattern of displacement to urban centers, and these cities’ relative size.

In general, the highest density raions are also home to the oblast city centers.

There are relatively densely populated raions even close to the frontline, in Kharkivska, Zaporizka and Odeska oblasts.

Map 3: Hazard level across Ukraine per raion



Natural Hazard

The “natural hazard” class is calculated according to the mean number of frost days, cold days, and snow days, and the frequency of coldwaves.^{5 6} The mean is calculated from 2005 to 2024.

The northeastern regions, including Chernihivska, Sumska, Kharkivska and Donetsk oblasts, face the highest winter hazards due to their proximity to colder air masses.

Central regions like Poltavska and Kyivska also exhibit high hazard levels. There is a localised area of higher hazard around Ivano-Frankivska and Zakarpatska, along the Carpathian mountains.

Western areas such as Zakarpatska, Lvivska, and Ivano-Frankivska experience lower hazards, moderated by the Carpathian Mountains, whilst southern regions like Odeska and Mykolaivska have relatively low risk due to the Black Sea’s influence.

Susceptibility

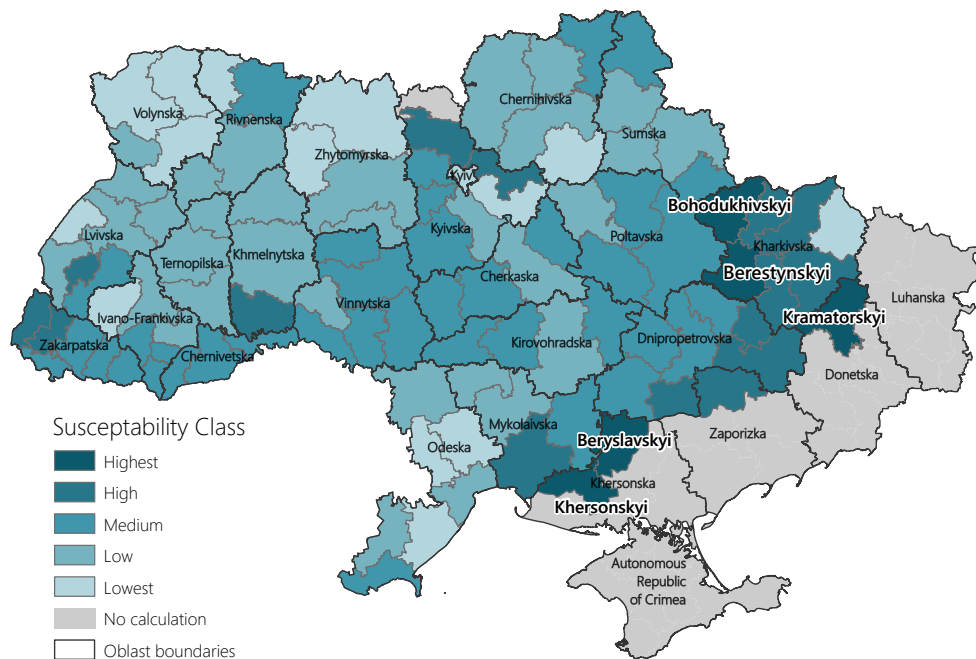
The “susceptibility class” is calculated based on the proportion of the population who are either under 14 or older than 65, as well as the proportion of the population who are IDPs, and their presence in collective sites.^{1 2 3}

The level of vulnerability to winter conditions varies across Ukraine’s oblasts. The highest-ranking raions are labelled. The highest susceptibility ranks are in Kharkivska, Donetsk, and Khersonska oblasts.

However, there are prevalent “high” levels of susceptibility in Dnipropetrovska and Mykolaivska, as well as western Ukraine. In the west, this is driven by relatively high proportions of the population who are younger than 14 or internally displaced. In Dnipropetrovska it is driven by the proportion of IDPs in the population and their tendency to live in collective sites. In Mykolavskiyi, the “high” score is driven by the relatively higher proportions of the population who are younger than 14 or older than 65.

The socio-economic vulnerabilities these people may experience are heightened during the winter, when heating costs strain household finances.⁷

Map 4: Susceptibility level across Ukraine per raion



Lack of Coping Capacity

The “lack of coping capacity” class is calculated according to the intensity of conflict incidents per 100 square kilometers,⁸ records of damage to infrastructure,⁹ and reported outstanding issues in district heating systems.¹⁰ The highest-ranking raions are labelled.

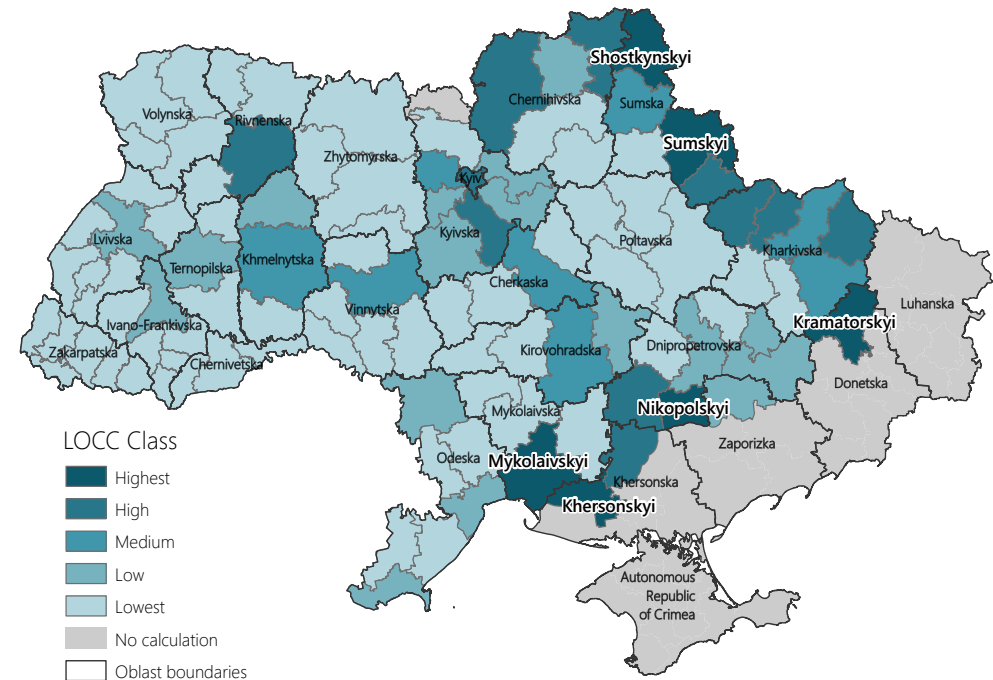
The highest values are in raions along the frontline, and Ukraine’s border with the Russian Federation. This reflects the intense concentration of conflict along the frontline.

In general, there has been limited frontline movement over the past year, but the frequency and intensity of the conflict has been said to have increased.¹¹ In the case of Shostkynskiyi in Sumska oblast, there has been a rapid increase in such incidents.¹²

At the same time, the conflict has been marked by long-range attacks by the Russian Federation on Ukraine’s critical energy infrastructure.¹³

There are medium and high-ranking raions throughout Ukraine, reflecting the still vulnerable state of national electricity, water, gas and heating infrastructure.

Map 5: “Lack of coping capacity” level across Ukraine per raion



Frontline raions

All but one of the raions with the highest Cold Spot Index rankings are situated either along the frontline, or along Ukraine's northern border with the Russian Federation.

Some frontline raions are given relatively low overall Cold Spot Index scores, due to their relatively mild climate. However, Mykolaivskiy, Khersonskiy, Beryslavskiy, Kryvorizkiy and Nikopolskiy all score either "high" or "highest" in terms of lack of coping capacity.

The Lack of Coping Capacity component is an important driver of overall vulnerability. It reflects the raion's exposure to the conflict, measured as the number of conflict incidents and damage to critical infrastructure. People in these raions are vulnerable year round, though cold weather may further strain their ability to withstand crisis.

Data from ACLED, presented in graph 1, shows that the rate of conflict incidents per raion per quarter has been gradually increasing since 2022, and fastest at the frontline.

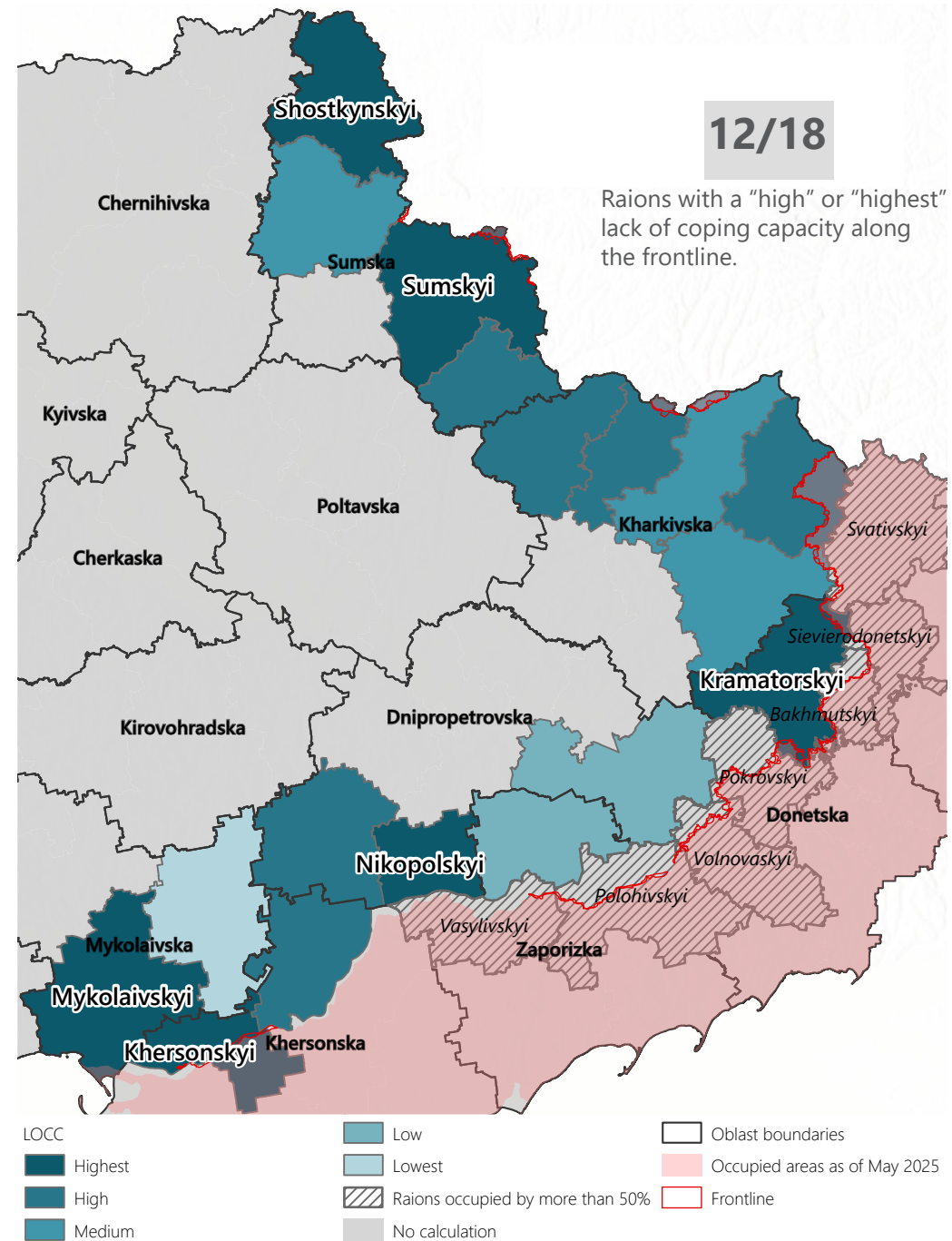
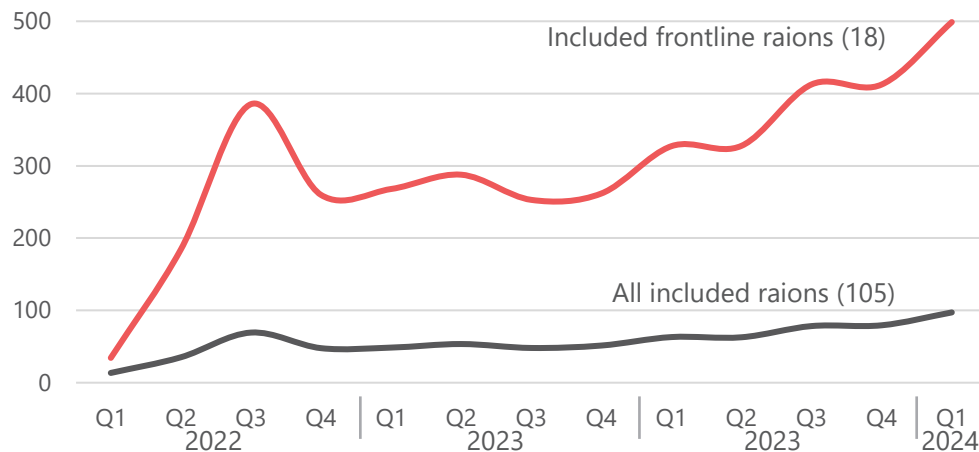
There are large-scale attacks across Ukraine.¹⁴ Still, the conflict has always been most intense nearest to the frontline and border. This intensity is growing. The highest number of conflict incidents in a single quarter was in Sumskiy, which recorded 1,529 "explosion/remote violence" or "battle" incidents in the third quarter of 2024, according to ACLED.

The Institute for the Study of War has noted that by the end of May 2025, advances by the armed forces of the Russian Federation had "significantly slowed", whilst "long-range strikes against Ukraine" had "intensified".¹⁵

The Pokrovskiy raion is not included in the assessment, as more than half of the territory is occupied. Still, its population will be vulnerable this winter. Towns in Donetsk such as Pokrovsk, Chasiv Yar and Lyman have been under imminent attack for a year.¹¹

The UN Human Rights Council refers to "widespread and systematic" drone attacks targeting civilians in Khersonska. These mean "residents take risks every time they go outside", severely affecting coping capacity.¹⁶

Graph 1: average number of "explosion/remote violence" or "battle" incidents per raion, ACLED



Map 6: "Lack of coping capacity" level per frontline raion

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Infrastructure challenges

Energy Infrastructure

Attacks: Since 2022, Ukraine's energy infrastructure faced regular attacks targeting power generation plants and high-voltage transmission networks.¹³

Concentrated waves of attacks occurred in the end of the 2023/2024 heating period (March, April), and the start of the 2024/2025 heating period (August-October). These attacks have significantly reduced the country's power generation capacity, leading to frequent power outages and disruptions in essential services like heating and water supply.¹⁷

Damage to Power Generation: Ukraine lost 9 GW of generation capacity between March and May 2024, mainly affecting thermal and hydro assets. This left Ukraine with only around one-third of its pre-war capacity.¹³

Generation Capacity: Peak electricity demand during the coldest winter days (-10°C) is estimated to be 18 GW, while the available capacity last year was only 12-13 GW.¹⁵



So-called Energy Truce: A decision to halt air strikes on energy infrastructure was said to be in place for 30 days from the end of March. The exact terms of the truce, agreed separately with the USA, were unclear.¹⁸

According to the government of Ukraine, the truce was violated more than 30 times.¹⁹ Reportedly, large energy infrastructure was not struck in Ukraine, but regional distribution networks were.²⁰

Critical Points: Nuclear power plants now provide up to 70% of Ukraine's electricity generation. The high-voltage substations near these plants are particularly vulnerable.¹³

Image 2: A destroyed transformer on display in Kyiv, REACH.

Heating, Gas and Water Supply Systems

Disruptions: Water and gas networks are critical for domestic supply, industrial activities, and the district heating system. Aside from strikes on the water or gas infrastructure itself, these networks are affected by power failure. Without electricity, it is not possible to pump fluid through the systems.

Centralised Heating: Many urban areas in Ukraine rely on centralized heating systems managed by public utility companies. Damage to these systems, especially in conflict-affected regions, poses a considerable risk to maintaining adequate heating during the winter.¹⁷

Gas: Russian attacks have destroyed Ukraine's domestic gas infrastructure. Gas reserves after winter are at historically low levels. In this context, imports are increasingly important for the gas network.²¹

Backup Systems: Hospitals and schools are securing backup power sources, including generators and solar battery systems. A large network of heating places (Invincibility Points, *nezlamnosti*), where from 40 to 500 people can be at the same time, have been set up across the country.²² The IOM has found that poorer households are less likely to own backup power sources, leaving them less able to manage during power cuts.⁷

Transportation and logistics

Road Conditions: Icy and snowy conditions can lead to deterioration in transport conditions, increasing the risks of road accidents and complicating the delivery of humanitarian aid. Ensuring that roads are cleared and maintained is crucial for effective winterization efforts.²³

Damage

Residential and Non-Residential Buildings: Damage to buildings, including broken windows and damaged pipelines, increases the vulnerability of residents to cold conditions. Repairing these structures is a key component of winterization efforts.²³

Public Utilities: Damage to public utilities, such as gas and electricity infrastructure, further impairs the capacity to cope with winter conditions. Continuous repairs and upgrades are necessary to maintain functionality.²³

Ukraine's climate is changing, impacting energy resilience

Ukraine's climate is marked by hot summers and cold winters. The climate has changed over the years. Weather is becoming more unpredictable, globally.²⁴

The number of days with temperatures below 0°C has gradually declined, from 79 in 2005 to 45 in 2024. Meanwhile, the number of relatively hot days - with temperatures above 22°C - has risen from 30 in 2005 to 42 in 2023. The gradual trend, towards more hot days over the years, was reinforced by an abrupt leap in 2024 to 66 days.

2024 was Europe's warmest year on record.²⁵ Many records for high temperature were broken, including in Ukraine.²⁶ During this time, Ukraine's electric grid was put under considerable strain. As a result, operators imposed rolling blackouts to manage demand.²⁷

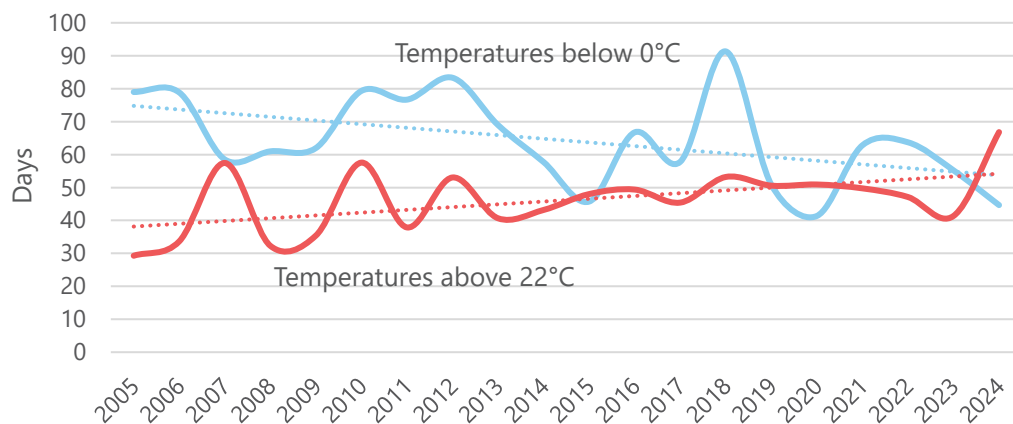
On the other hand, the winter was relatively mild.²⁸ Some commentators and analysts have suggested that this helped to deter further blackouts, and may even have reduced pressure on household heating demand.²⁹

Whilst Ukraine's energy infrastructure was resilient in winter 2024/25, it is still damaged and vulnerable. An abnormally cold winter could further strain resilience.

The risk of electricity grid failure was critical to the narrative in the run up to winter 2024/2025.

In the end, the rolling blackouts scenario did not come to pass.²¹ However, massive attacks on Odesa and Mykolaiv did see large localised power failure in February 2025.^{30 31 32}

Graph 2: number of hot and cold days per year, 2005 - 2024, Copernicus.



Despite the overall national resilience, there were localised emergency power cuts, heating failures and water disruptions throughout Ukraine following aerial attacks by the Russian Federation.³³

Concerns have been raised about the resilience in the gas supply for 2024/2025.³⁴

Some analysts suggest that the gas supply could have failed due to insufficient stockpiling, irrespective of damage.²¹ This could have been the case if the winter was colder. This risk was despite claims to the contrary at the start of the heating season.³⁵

Climate change means that weather is less predictable.

Although Ukraine's climate is warming, it can experience extreme temperatures. In 2024, there was an abrupt spike in the number of days with temperatures above 22°C.

Similarly, there may be more days below 0°C during winter 2025/2026 compared to previous years. The record shows fewer than 70 days below 0°C every year since 2013. Yet, 91 days below 0°C were recorded in 2018.

Both particularly cold and particularly hot weather could strain energy, gas and water systems, risking a crisis if operational limits are exceeded.

Cold weather does not need to be extreme for it to pose risks for individuals or systems. Resilience is negatively affected when there is high exposure, susceptibility or lack of coping capacity.

Cold Spots Index Results Table

Raion	Oblast	Frontline	Natural Hazard	Exposure	Susceptability	LOCC	CSI Score	Cold Spot Index
Bohodukhivskiyi	Kharkivska	Yes	5	1	5	4	3.8	Highest
Buchanskyi	Kyivska		4	4	3	3	3.6	Highest
Kharkivskiyi	Kharkivska	Yes	5	4	4	4	4.35	Highest
Kramatorskyi	Donetska	Yes	4	1	5	5	3.65	Highest
Shostkynskiyi	Sumska	Yes	5	1	3	5	3.6	Highest
Sumskiyi	Sumska	Yes	5	2	2	5	3.65	Highest
Brovarskiyi	Kyivska		4	3	4	2	3.35	High
Chernihivskiyi	Chernihivska		5	2	2	4	3.45	High
Chuhuivskiyi	Kharkivska	Yes	5	1	4	3	3.4	High
Dniprovskiyi	Dnipropetrovska		3	4	3	2	3.05	High
Fastivskiyi	Kyivska		4	3	3	2	3.15	High
Iziumskiyi	Kharkivska	Yes	4	1	4	3	3.05	High
Konotopskiyi	Sumska	Yes	5	1	2	3	3	High
Kupianskyi	Kharkivska	Yes	5	1	1	4	3	High
Kyiv	Kyiv		3	5	1	4	3.3	High
Nikopolskyi	Dnipropetrovska	Yes	2	2	4	5	3	High
Novhorod-Siverskyi	Chernihivska		5	1	3	4	3.4	High
Obukhivskiyi	Kyivska		4	3	2	4	3.35	High
Okhtyrskiyi	Sumska	Yes	5	1	3	4	3.4	High
Vinnytskyi	Vinnytska		3	3	3	3	3	High
Berdychivskiyi	Zhytomyrska		4	2	2	1	2.5	Medium
Berestynskiyi	Kharkivska		4	1	5	1	2.85	Medium
Beryslavskiyi	Khersonska	Yes	2	1	5	4	2.75	Medium
Bilotserkivskiyi	Kyivska		4	2	3	2	2.9	Medium
Boryspilskiyi	Kyivska		4	2	1	2	2.5	Medium
Cherkaskiyi	Cherkaska		3	3	2	3	2.8	Medium
Chernivetskyi	Chernivetska		3	3	3	1	2.6	Medium
Drohobyskyi	Lvivska		3	3	4	1	2.8	Medium
Ivano-Frankivskiyi	Ivano-Frankivska		3	3	2	2	2.6	Medium

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Kamianets-Podilskyi	Khmelnytska		3	2	4	1	2.55	Medium
Kamianskyi	Dnipropetrovska		3	3	3	1	2.6	Medium
Khersonskyi	Khersonska	Yes	1	1	5	5	2.6	Medium
Khmelnytskyi	Khmelnytska		3	2	2	3	2.55	Medium
Khmilnytskyi	Vinnytska		4	2	3	1	2.7	Medium
Koriukivskyi	Chernihivska		5	1	2	2	2.8	Medium
Kosivskyi	Ivano-Frankivska		4	2	3	1	2.7	Medium
Kropyvnytskyi	Kirovohradska		3	2	2	3	2.55	Medium
Kryvorizkyi	Dnipropetrovska	Yes	2	3	3	4	2.85	Medium
Lozivskyi	Kharkivska		4	1	4	1	2.65	Medium
Lvivskyi	Lvivska		3	4	2	2	2.85	Medium
Mykolaivskyi	Mykolaivska	Yes	1	2	4	5	2.65	Medium
Nadvirnianskyi	Ivano-Frankivska		4	2	3	1	2.7	Medium
Nizhynskyi	Chernihivska		5	1	2	1	2.6	Medium
Pavlohradskyi	Dnipropetrovska		3	2	4	2	2.75	Medium
Poltavskyi	Poltavska		4	2	3	1	2.7	Medium
Rivnenskyi	Rivnenska		3	2	2	4	2.75	Medium
Romenskyi	Sumska		5	1	2	1	2.6	Medium
Synelnykivskyi	Dnipropetrovska	Yes	3	1	4	2	2.5	Medium
Tiachivskyi	Zakarpatska		4	2	3	1	2.7	Medium
Umanskyi	Cherkaska		4	2	3	1	2.7	Medium
Verkhovynskyi	Ivano-Frankivska		5	1	3	1	2.8	Medium
Vyshhorodskyi	Kyivska		4	2	4	1	2.9	Medium
Zaporizkyi	Zaporizka	Yes	2	3	4	2	2.65	Medium
Dnistrovskyi	Chernivetska		2	2	3	1	2	Low
Haisynskyi	Vinnytska		3	1	3	1	2.1	Low
Holovanivskyi	Kirovohradska		3	1	3	1	2.1	Low
Kaluskyi	Ivano-Frankivska		4	2	1	1	2.3	Low
Khustskyi	Zakarpatska		3	2	3	1	2.35	Low
Kolomyiskyi	Ivano-Frankivska		3	2	2	1	2.15	Low
Korostenskyi	Zhytomyrska		4	1	1	1	2.05	Low

Kremenchutskyi	Poltavska		3	2	3	1	2.35	Low
Kremenetskyi	Ternopil'ska		4	1	2	1	2.25	Low
Lubenskyi	Poltavska		4	1	2	1	2.25	Low
Lutskyi	Volyn'ska		3	3	1	1	2.2	Low
Mukachivskyi	Zakarpatska		2	3	4	1	2.45	Low
Myrhorodskyi	Poltavska		4	1	3	1	2.45	Low
Novoukrainskyi	Kirovohradska		3	1	3	1	2.1	Low
Odeskyi	Odeska		1	4	2	2	2.15	Low
Oleksandriiskyy	Kirovohradska		3	1	3	2	2.3	Low
Prylutskyi	Chernihiv'ska		5	1	1	1	2.4	Low
Rakhivskyi	Zakarpatska		4	1	3	1	2.45	Low
Samarivskyi	Dnipropetrov'ska		3	2	3	1	2.35	Low
Sambirskyi	Lviv'ska		3	2	2	1	2.15	Low
Sarnenskyi	Rivnenska		4	1	3	1	2.45	Low
Shepetivskyi	Khmelnitska		3	1	2	2	2.1	Low
Sheptytskyi	Lviv'ska		3	2	2	1	2.15	Low
Stryiskyy	Lviv'ska		3	2	3	1	2.35	Low
Ternopil'skyi	Ternopil'ska		3	2	2	2	2.35	Low
Tulchynskyi	Vinnytska		3	1	3	1	2.1	Low
Uzhhorodskyi	Zakarpatska		2	3	4	1	2.45	Low
Volodymyrskyi	Volyn'ska		3	2	2	1	2.15	Low
Vyzhnytskyi	Chernivetska		4	1	3	1	2.45	Low
Zhmerynskyi	Vinnytska		3	2	2	1	2.15	Low
Zhytomyrskyi	Zhytomyr'ska		3	2	2	1	2.15	Low
Zolochivskyi	Lviv'ska		3	2	2	1	2.15	Low
Zolotoniskyi	Cherkaska		4	1	3	1	2.45	Low
Zvenyhorodskyi	Cherkaska		4	1	3	1	2.45	Low
Bashtanskyi	Mykolaiv'ska	Yes	2	1	3	1	1.75	Lowest
Berehivskyi	Zakarpatska		1	3	3	1	1.9	Lowest
Berezivskyi	Odeska		2	1	1	1	1.35	Lowest
Bilhorod-Dnistrovskyi	Odeska		1	1	1	1	1	Lowest

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Bolhradskyi	Odeska	1	1	2	1	1.2	Lowest
Chortkivskyi	Ternopilska	3	1	2	1	1.9	Lowest
Dubenskyi	Rivnenska	3	1	2	1	1.9	Lowest
Izmailskyi	Odeska	1	2	3	2	1.85	Lowest
Kamin-Kashyrskyi	Volynska	3	1	1	1	1.7	Lowest
Kovelskyi	Volynska	3	1	1	1	1.7	Lowest
Mohyliv-Podilskyi	Vinnytska	2	1	3	1	1.75	Lowest
Pervomaiskyi	Mykolaivska	2	1	2	1	1.55	Lowest
Podilskyi	Odeska	2	1	2	2	1.75	Lowest
Rozdilnianskyi	Odeska	2	1	1	1	1.35	Lowest
Varaskyi	Rivnenska	3	1	1	1	1.7	Lowest
Voznesenskyi	Mykolaivska	2	1	2	1	1.55	Lowest
Yavorivskyi	Lvivska	3	2	1	1	1.95	Lowest
Zviahelskyi	Zhytomyrska	3	1	1	1	1.7	Lowest

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