

Request for support from Emergency Directors

- Increased funding – need for donor engagement on the issue
- Coordination and activities to be stepped up in Ukrainian government controlled territories
- Coordination and activities to be stepped up in territories controlled by armed groups
- Increased international engagement including UNMAS presence

Current situation:

- While no official surveys have been carried out, it is expected that the **humanitarian impact** of mines, explosive remnants of war (ERW) and improvised explosive device (IED) are **significant**.
- **Mines and booby traps** are reported to have been strategically laid to block access to essential infrastructure as well as to forested areas where people gather wood to heat their homes.
- **Cluster munitions** use in urban and rural areas is blocking access to family allotments and collective farms; serious implications in an area where a lot of the population rely on agriculture.
- Anecdotal reports of **landmine/ERW/IED casualties** in the media and from humanitarian NGOs/civilian volunteer networks. Data formally collected by government ministries, but not made public.

Concerns:

- Situation of people who remained in possible contaminated **conflict affected areas**.
- **Return** of IDPs and **reconstruction** of essential infrastructure in non-cleared conflict affected areas.
- **Humanitarian staff:** Safe and secure delivery of humanitarian assistance in non-cleared areas.

Current capacity: Clearance and explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) and Mine Risk Education (MRE):

- Three different government agencies are involved in mine action operations in Ukraine; the army, State Emergency Service (SES) and Ministry of Transportation.
- Mine action stakeholders such as UNICEF, the Danish Demining Group (part of DRC) and ICRC are in-country and implementing activities in support of the relevant national institutions and MRE.
- The SES teams in the areas under the control of the de facto authorities in the LNR and DNR continue to function, but their capacity, particularly in Donetsk, is limited. There are also reports that Emerkom, the Russian state agency for emergency situations, is planning to begin clearance work in the areas under the control of the de facto authorities in the LNR and DNR.

Main gaps and challenges

- No **overall coordination** and insufficient **activities** by the Ukrainian Government, by armed groups and no UNMAS presence.
- No official survey of the **mine/ERW/IED situation**.
- **Lack of funding**.
- **Ongoing/frozen conflict** and lack of maps related to mines.

Needs:

- To **increase clearance** and explosive ordnance disposal in conflict-affected areas.
- To **increase mine risk education** in conflict-affected areas for population in possible contaminated areas; IDPs; returnees; state employees, civilian volunteer networks, humanitarian organizations.
- Establishment of a **fully-functioning national mine action authority in Ukraine** to operate centralized database and establish priority clearance and EOD tasks and increase activities.
- Establishment of coordinated approach to clearance and MRE, as well as increased level of activities. **In territories controlled by armed groups.**