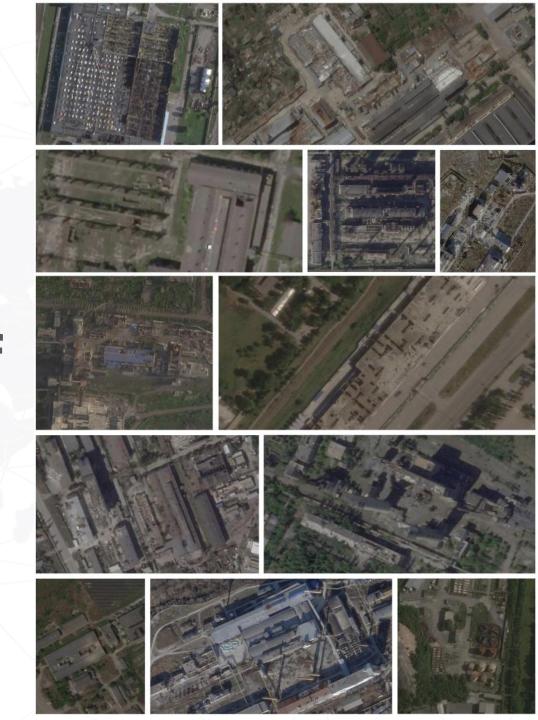
## Conflict-affected industrial facilities in frontline areas of Ukraine

June – September 2023









# The Hazardous Events Monitoring Initiative

#### Background



During the 2023 "summer counter-offensive" led by the Ukrainian Armed Forces, intense **military activities unfolded in areas with dense networks of industrial facilities**. Many of these industrial objects have been directly impacted by the conflict, resulting in infrastructure damage and destruction.



Prolonged intense fighting combined with the presence of hazardous facilities **pose significant threats to human health, the natural environment, and the livelihoods it sustains**.



Ongoing hostilities **present challenges to the implementation of prevention, impact mitigation and recovery measures** with regards to contamination events.



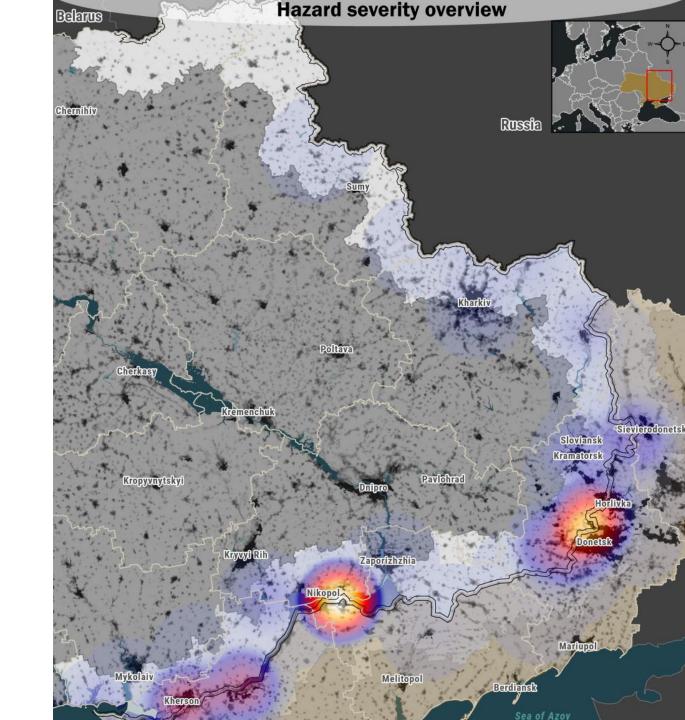
Evidence of conflict-related damage at an oil depot in Makiivka, Donetska, damaged in July 2023. Source: Planet.

#### REACH's Hazardous Events Monitoring Initiative

## **Objective**



Inform humanitarian and early recovery actions that address the impacts of conflict-related incidents to hazardous industrial infrastructure on the environment, human health and livelihoods.



### Methodology

01

#### **Media monitoring**

Baseline data from Zoï
Environment Network's
Ecodozor.org. It consolidates
multiple sources to monitor warinduced environmental impact,
cataloging disruptions to
infrastructure and utilities, with
expert analysis and satellite
verification, categorizing and geolocating incidents in an updated
database.

02

#### **Remote sensing**

Visual inspection conflictaffected facilities using satellite imagery to confirm damage, assess severity, and identify traces of environmental contamination. 03

## Flash Environmental Assessment Tool

Helps to identify existing or potential acute environmental impacts that pose a threat to humans and ecosystems, following sudden-onset natural hazards and conflicts.

**Limitations:** Media-based monitoring can result in biases in the amount of attention certain incidents receive as compared to others. Results from remote sensing are also limited by the availability of high-resolution imagery and cloud cover.

#### **Data utilization**

#### **Local authorities**

Gain a localized understanding of hazardous events' impacts on people and the environment, to develop adapted impact mitigation and recovery measures.

#### **Donors**

Strategic allocation of funds to key areas such as ecosystem restoration, healthcare, and sustainable economic recovery.

#### **Environmental NGOs**

Develop targeted interventions for environmental restoration, advocate for resources, support affected communities with naturebased livelihoods.

## Operational actors (State Emergency Service of Ukraine)



Develop emergency response and evacuation plans adapted to identified hazards to ensure rapid response to hazardous events.

#### **Local humanitarian NGOs**



Tailor localized response efforts addressing specific environmental, health, and livelihood challenges in affected communities.

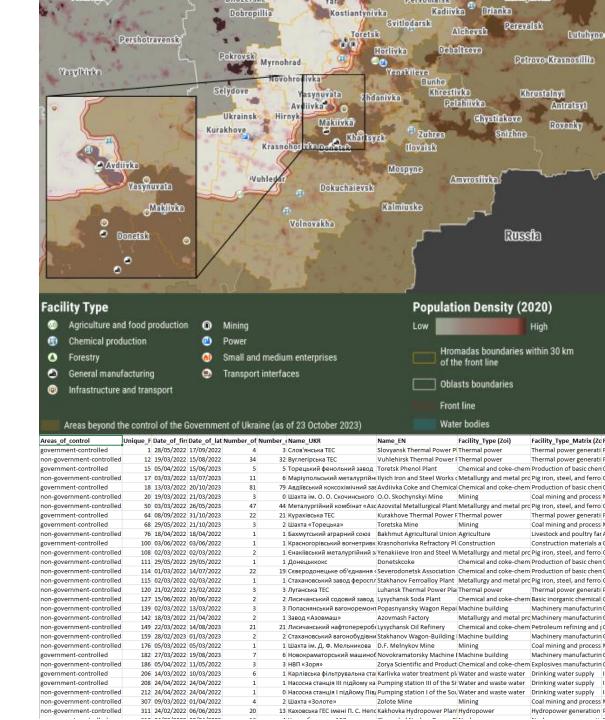
## International humanitarian community

Coordinate and prioritize interventions, focusing on the most urgent environmental, health, and livelihoods-related needs.

The data informing REACH's Hazardous Events Monitoring Initiative (HEMI) is considered sensitive, and therefore not publicly available. This database is updated monthly.

**Upon request**, **REACH can bilaterally share reports, datasets and customized maps** with humanitarian and recovery actors.

Please contact us at <a href="mailto:impact.ukraine@impact-initiatives.org">impact.ukraine@impact-initiatives.org</a>



## Key findings

### **Key findings**



Between 1 June and 30 September 2023, **348** conflict-related incidents impacted **289** industrial facilities in frontline areas.



The majority of these facilities (273) are situated within populated settlements, intensifying risks for residents.



In the short-term, hazardous events may result in the aggravation of humanitarian needs (such as access to potable water), generate long-lasting health impacts, and disrupt environment-based livelihoods.



These incidents are likely to have resulted in significant contamination of the environment through the release of mainly flammable substances (i.e. petroleum products are the most common substance in affected facilities) and other hazardous substances posing risks to human health, such as toxic gases or liquids, explosives, aquatic pollutants.

The data presented in this presentation covers the period from June to September 2023. REACH's Hazardous Events Monitoring Initiative database is updated monthly. Please contact REACH to the access latest data.

### **Key findings** (continued)



Environmental consequences are likely to go unaddressed in the short-term due to access constraints in frontline areas, limiting opportunities for rapid field assessments and the implementation of mitigation and response measures. This could however change with the evolution of the military situation



Over the long-term, additional resources will be required to mitigate impacts on the environment, livelihoods may be lost through the degradation of natural and cultivated resources, and people may be affected by adverse health outcomes.

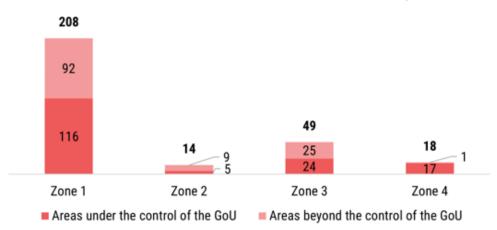
### 03

## Conflict-related incidents at industrial facilities in frontline areas

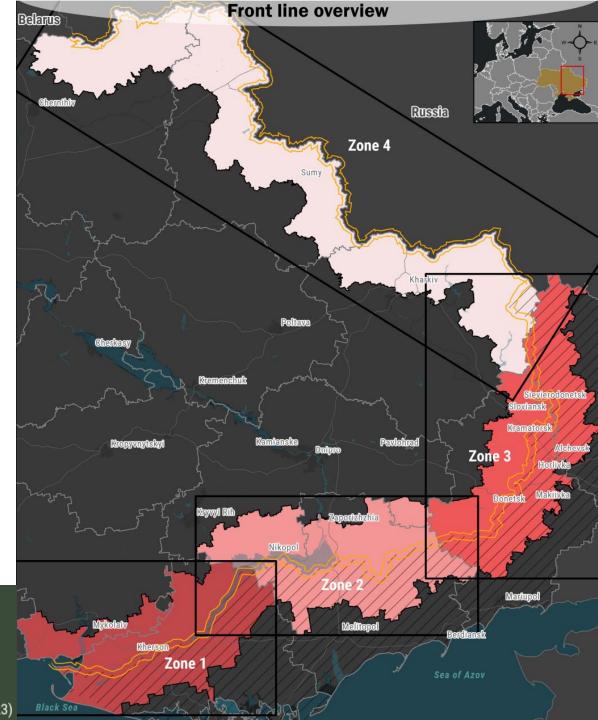
#### Front line overview

Frontline areas are defined as the **30 km zone on both** sides of the main front line, as of 27 June 2023. They are divided into four zones, based on administrative boundaries and the intensity of military activities.



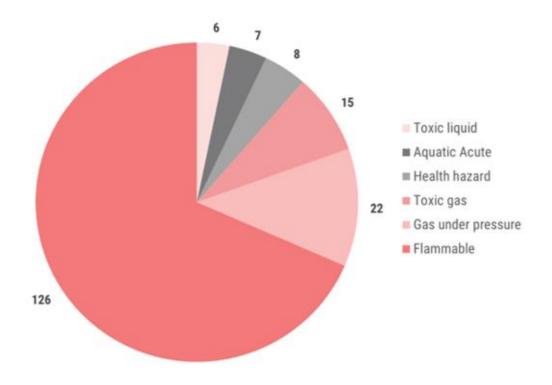




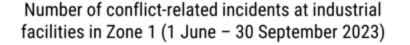


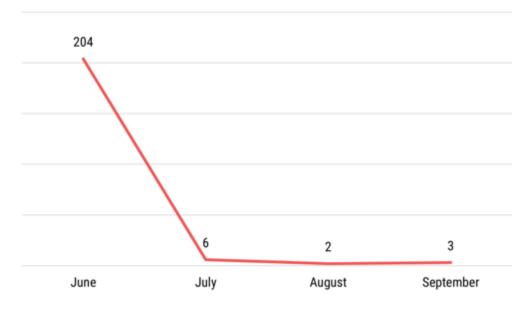
#### Khersonska and Mykolaivska oblasts

Hazard categories of substances contained in conflictaffected industrial facilities in Zone 1



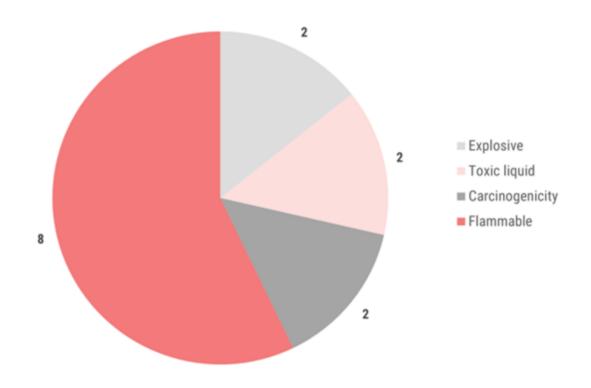
Kherson and its surroundings constitute
the frontline area with the highest
concentration of hazardous events during
the assessed period due to the Kakhovka
Dam collapse. Khersonska has the largest
concentration of conflict-related impacted
facilities of all assessed oblasts.





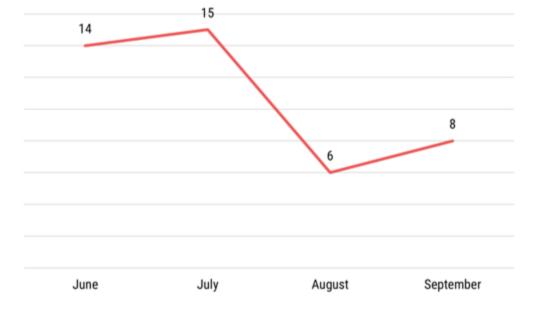
#### Dnipropetrovska and Zaporizka oblasts

Hazard categories of substances contained in conflictaffected industrial facilities in Zone 2



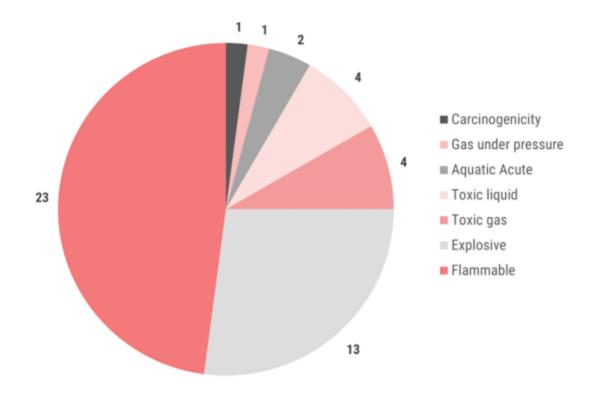
43 incidents were recorded at 14 facilities (12 in Zaporizka oblast and two in Dnipropetrovska oblast), with the **Zaporizhzhia Nuclear Power Plant being the facility posing the greatest threat.** Zone 2 has the **largest percentage of its conflict-affected industrial facilities located in areas beyond the control of the GoU** (64% of all incidents).

Number of conflict-related incidents at industrial facilities in Zone 2 (1 June – 30 September 2023)

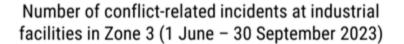


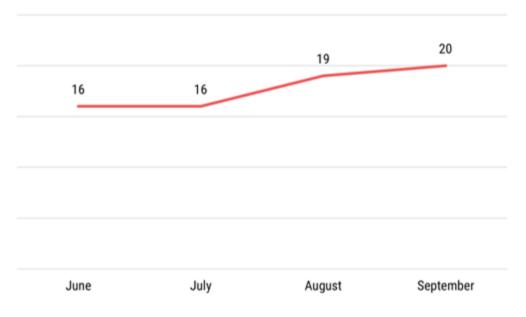
#### Donetska and Luhanska oblasts

Hazard categories of substances contained in conflictaffected industrial facilities in Zone 3



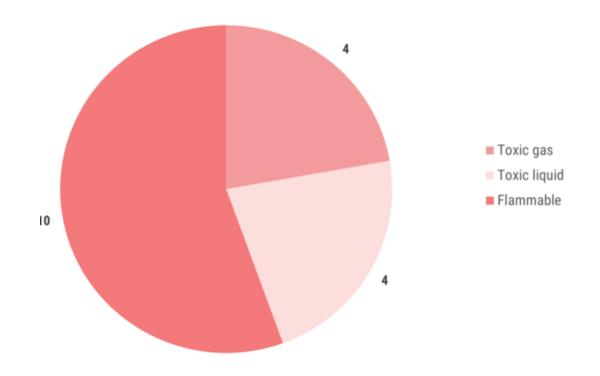
Zone 3 has experienced intense hostilities, contributing to a relatively high number of incidents at hazardous facilities and the attendant risk of environmental pollution from hazardous materials. Donetska is the second most affected oblast by number of impacted facilities in Ukraine's frontline areas.





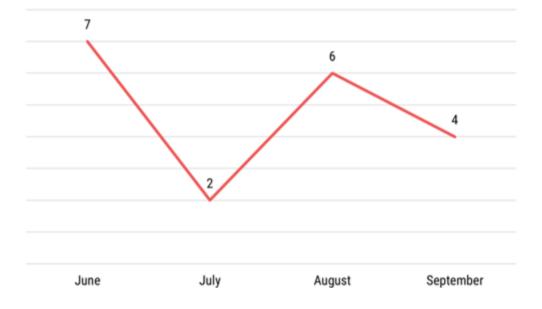
#### Chernihivska, Kharkivska and Sumska oblasts

Hazard categories of substances contained in conflictaffected industrial facilities in Zone 4



The vast majority (15) of affected facilities in Zone 4 are in Kharkivska, with a few (3) in Sumy, and none in Chernihivska. The most prevalent hazardous substances found are petroleum products, ammonia, and organophosphate (pesticides).

Number of conflict-related incidents at industrial facilities in Zone 4 (1 June – 30 September 2023)



## Impacts of hazardous substances on health and environment (top 3)

Hazardous substance	Health Impacts		Environmental Impacts
Petroleum products (Gasoline and Lubricating oils) (91 facilities)	<ul> <li>Nervous system</li> <li>Respiratory system</li> <li>Cardiovascular system</li> <li>Gastrointestinal tract</li> <li>Liver</li> <li>Kidneys</li> <li>Blood</li> <li>Skin</li> <li>Eyes</li> </ul>	• Reproductive functions	Gasoline pollutes the atmosphere, water, and soil with hydrocarbons that remain in the air for a long time and can be transported over long distances.  Lubricating oils cause changes in the physical, chemical, and biological properties of water, soil and natural habitat.
Oil and solvents (37 facilities)		Endocrine system	Oil changes the physical, chemical, and biological properties of water, soil and natural habitats. It is toxic to aquatic organisms.  Solvents are toxic to aquatic organisms, disrupt the ecological balance when entering water and suppress many species of bacteria.
Ammonia (23 facilities)		<ul><li>Throat and lungs</li><li>Spleen</li></ul>	<b>Ammonia</b> disrupts the acid-base balance when entering in water bodies or soil. It is extremely toxic to aquatic organisms with long-term effects, alters the organoleptic properties of water, and impairs its self-purification.

## 04 Impact on community and livelihoods

### Impact - Aggravation of humanitarian needs



Disrupt access to **potable water** supply



**Shelling, mines and UXOs** pose acute threats to the life and health of people



**Displacement** and **relocation** 



**Disruptions to transportation networks**, affecting movement and continuation of logistic chains



**Reduced access to productive natural assets** due to active conflict, mines and UXOs (agricultural lands, water bodies, recreational areas, etc.)



The release of hazardous substances could generate long-lasting **health impacts on the affected population** 



Impact on hazardous infrastructure could release hazardous substances causing **air pollution** and **soil contamination** 

The full assessment report, as well as other HEMI products, are not publicly available due to the sensitive information they contain. However, **REACH can share the reports** bilaterally upon request with humanitarian and governmental actors to enable the inclusion of industrial risks in sectoral programming, support operational preparedness and response, and inform recovery activities.

REACH is also able to share extracts of its hazardous events database and produce customized maps upon request.

To access these products, share information or collaborate, please contact REACH at <a href="mailto:impact.ukraine@impact-initiatives.org">impact.ukraine@impact-initiatives.org</a>



## Thank you for your attention



Please contact IMPACT for the full reports and data at

impact.ukraine@impact-initiatives.org



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