



An SMM monitoring officer operating a UAV  
(Photo credit: OSCE/Evgeniy Maloletka)

## FACTS MATTER

- Between 11 and 24 March, the SMM recorded over 17,700 ceasefire violations (about 15,700 in the previous two-week period). Almost 10,000 of them were recorded in the second part of the reporting period; the highest number since early November 2018.
- The Mission observed 139 weapons in violation of the agreed withdrawal lines (116 in areas not controlled by the Government).
- A number of areas were of particular concern, namely Chermalyk – which has been the scene of repeated spikes in violence since October 2018 following the Ukrainian Armed Forces and the armed formations moving closer to each other in the area – and in Zolote, where the Mission continued to observe personnel, hardware, mines, ceasefire violations and damage to civilian property. On 11 March, the SMM observed damage caused by small-arms fire to a functioning school building in Zolote. The school has sustained damage six times since late December 2018.
- The Mission continued to face restrictions on its freedom of movement and other impediments to fulfilment of its Mandate. In addition to mines and unexploded ordnance, members of the armed formations restricted the SMM's freedom of movement on 40 occasions and the Ukrainian Armed Forces five times. The problem remains acute in non-government-controlled areas of southern Donetsk region. Since June 2018, members of the armed formations have denied the SMM passage through checkpoints near Zaichenko over 100 times and near Verkhnohyrovivske over 60 times.
- Targeting of SMM unmanned aerial vehicles (UAV) has continued, with the most serious incident occurring on 20 March, when 14 bursts of heavy machine-gun fire were directed at an SMM long-range UAV near non-government-controlled Dovhe in Luhansk region. The SMM had resumed its long-range UAV flights just four days previously following an assessment of an incident involving the loss of a long-range UAV on 18 February in a non-government-controlled area of Luhansk region.
- The SMM's daily reports are available in three languages (English, Ukrainian and Russian) on the OSCE website: <https://www.osce.org/ukraine-smm/reports>.



\* Other international staff includes Chief Monitor, Deputy Chief Monitor, advisors, analysts, etc.

\*\* National staff includes assistants, advisors and other administrative personnel.

## MISSION MONITORS

Albania	6	Kyrgyzstan	23
Armenia	1	Latvia	8
Austria	11	Lithuania	2
Azerbaijan	1	Moldova	39
Belarus	8	Montenegro	3
Belgium	1	Netherlands	2
Bosnia and Herzegovina	48	Norway	14
Bulgaria	41	Poland	37
Canada	28	Portugal	2
Croatia	10	Republic of North Macedonia	28
Czech Republic	14	Romania	31
Denmark	13	Russian Federation	37
Estonia	3	Serbia	12
Finland	24	Slovakia	11
France	16	Slovenia	1
Georgia	23	Spain	11
Germany	36	Sweden	27
Greece	23	Switzerland	7
Hungary	22	Tajikistan	13
Ireland	9	Turkey	10
Italy	23	United Kingdom	58
Kazakhstan	4	United States	60
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>801</b>
Male	638	Female	163

## SPECIAL MONITORING MISSION TO UKRAINE

### Who we are

- Unarmed civilian monitors;
- Around 800 monitors across Ukraine;
- Around 600 based in the east;
- From 44 OSCE participating States.

### What we do

- Report the facts as we observe and establish them;
- Gather information and report on the security situation;
- Report on the humanitarian situation and people's needs, and facilitate the delivery of humanitarian aid of other organizations;
- Help to establish dialogue and local ceasefires.

### Important to understand:

- It is up to the sides to stop the fighting;
- We do not conduct investigations, but report on facts;
- We do not deliver but facilitate the delivery of humanitarian aid.