



*Ukrainians arrive in Poland at the Hrebenne border crossing, one of the sites assessed by International Medical Corps' technical teams.*

Since February 24, when Russian President Vladimir Putin ordered a “special military operation” in Ukraine, at least 1,663 civilian casualties have been reported in the country, including 596 killed—far more than the 353 conflict-related civilian deaths recorded in the six years leading up to the invasion.<sup>1</sup> Even so, UN OHCHR believes these numbers to be much higher, as casualties in some areas remain undercounted.

As of March 13, Russian military attacks had moved to western Ukraine, with one airstrike at a military base and another at an airport in a separate oblast. Large scale evacuations continue in eastern and northern Ukraine, but have experienced delays or postponement due to hostility along evacuation routes.<sup>2</sup> More than two weeks since the invasion began, hundreds of thousands of Ukrainians remain without basic utilities or needs. Many of these people are trapped due to infrastructure or security risks, preventing movement. According to the Ukrainian Energy Ministry, 264,000 users are without gas supplies and 960,000 are without electricity. The security situation continues to obstruct the delivery of humanitarian aid to affected populations who are in critical need. Despite the challenging context, humanitarian assistance has reached 600,000 people. However, Médecins sans Frontières (MSF) warns that if the security situation continues to prevent access to basic needs, those affected by the crisis will die of starvation, dehydration, and lack of essential medicines and services.<sup>3</sup>

Since the invasion, more than 2.8 million people have fled Ukraine.<sup>4</sup> As of March 14, 1,720,227 people had crossed the border from Ukraine into Poland, 84,671 people had entered Romania, 255,291 had entered Hungary, 106,994 had entered Moldova, 204,862 had entered Slovakia, 131,365 had fled to Russia and 304,156 had fled to other European countries.

## FAST FACTS

### Humanitarian Toll

- According to the United Nations, at least 1,663 civilian casualties have been reported, including 516 killed, though the UN says that actual numbers are likely much higher.
- At least 2.8 million Ukrainians have fled to nearby countries.
- The UN estimates that about 12 million people in Ukraine—nearly 30% of the country's population—require lifesaving humanitarian assistance.

### Our Footprint

- We have operated continuously in Ukraine since 2014, in response to conflict in the east, providing health services, protection services, and infection prevention and control programs for COVID-19.

### Our Response

- International Medical Corps currently is supporting mobile medical and MHPSS services response in Ukraine, and will provide other services as required.
- Our team has deployed staff to Poland, Romania, and Moldova, to provide critical supplies, services and programs at Ukrainian borders.

<sup>1</sup> [https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/2022-03-09\\_Ukraine%20Humanitarian%20Impact%20SitRep.pdf](https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/2022-03-09_Ukraine%20Humanitarian%20Impact%20SitRep.pdf)

<sup>2</sup> <https://reliefweb.int/report/ukraine/ukraine-humanitarian-impact-situation-report-300-pm-eet-12-march-2022>

<sup>3</sup> <https://reliefweb.int/report/ukraine/ukraine-humanitarian-impact-situation-report-300-pm-eet-13-march-2022>

<sup>4</sup> <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations/ukraine>

## International Medical Corps Response

The gender-based violence (GBV) and mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) teams have continued to visit transit, reception, and temporary housing sites for Ukrainian refugees, visiting two sites in Rzeszów, Poland, and three sites in Warsaw, Poland. The teams observed conditions, as well as availability of services and information, and interviewed volunteers at all sites. After conducting visits to 11 sites throughout the country, they've determined that the greatest concern at this time is the need for accommodation. Refugee families and some unaccompanied minors are transiting between temporary shelters—many of which are run by businesses and volunteers, and are not established or run by authorities—until they identify hosts in Poland or elsewhere. This proliferation of unregistered hosts presents major risks for refugee women and children. If greater protection measures are not quickly taken, Europe could soon face a crisis of widespread exploitation and trafficking. The teams will complete their GBV and MHPSS assessments of Poland this coming week and are monitoring other border countries to determine the next location to conduct a needs assessment. International Medical Corps continues to maintain direct communication with GBV focal points at UNHCR and UNICEF, and with MHPSS focal points at WHO and UNICEF in border countries to ensure interagency coordination of response efforts. Our local partner continues to provide remote MHPSS services in Donetsk, and discussions are underway to scale up services to other locations.

International Medical Corps' health team has identified hospitals in Donetsk, Kyiv, Kharkiv and Lviv oblasts for the distribution of health kits this week, in coordination with the Health Cluster. The team is continuing to review requests for support from various health authorities, and identifying medicines, medical supplies and equipment in high demand in Ukraine. The health team has continued participating in coordination meetings, including the Trauma and Rehabilitation Working Group, and will participate in the Sexual and Reproductive Health Working Group this week. The WHO has called for expressions of interest for organizations to deploy emergency medical teams (EMTs) in Ukraine close to the Poland border.

In addition to the activities underway, International Medical Corps continues to engage all of its technical unit sectors, including Nutrition and Child Protection. The Nutrition team is coordinating with the Nutrition Cluster to determine urgent needs and identify local partners. The team also is working with UNICEF to determine current needs for infant formula and will partner with the organization to provide formula through appropriate program implementation. The team is exploring opportunities to train staff on infant and young-child feeding in emergencies (IYCF-E) techniques.

Our water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) team has prepared a mission-ready package (MRP) as well as WASH kits for health facilities and communities in Ukraine. With significant damage to infrastructure in Ukraine, access to water remains a public health priority for those trapped in cities. International Medical Corps is working with the national WASH Cluster in Ukraine to identify key local municipal authorities for support as required and to quantify the scope of WASH interventions needed. Over the



International Medical Corps' Poland Emergency Response Team attends a coordination meeting with other humanitarian organizations.

weekend, the WASH team deployed to Moldova to assess the potential for the deployment of an [EMT Type I](#) and to evaluate potential sites for its deployment.

International Medical Corps' Global Logistics and Supply Chain (GLSC) team has successfully secured vehicles, office space, two warehouses and accommodation to support our response in Ukraine and augment our ability to deliver supplies, commodities and services to affected populations in the country. The first shipment of WHO kits and UNFPA reproductive health kits have arrived from our medical supplier in the Netherlands. The kits include standardized supplies for emergency health, trauma and emergency surgery, reproductive health and non-communicable diseases, as well as clinical delivery supplies, pharmaceuticals and family planning commodities. Our team in Lviv will inspect the kits upon arrival and prepare them for dispatch to the health facilities for distribution. GLSC has also secured accommodation and warehouse space for International Medical Corps Emergency Response Teams to use during a response at the border.

International Medical Corps is one of the few international humanitarian agencies working on both sides of the original "line of contact" in the conflict that began in 2014. The country mission team has stayed in Ukraine and has worked with partners to continue providing MHPSS services throughout the Russian invasion. It also has supported the Ministry of Health throughout the COVID-19 pandemic, has supported a mobile medical response to the conflict and, in response to the war, is prepared to launch emergency mobile medical teams, working with Ukrainian partner organizations. International Medical Corps is poised to harness its organizational expertise and contextual experience, and draw on established partnerships, to renew and expand services to meet the needs of the current emergency.