



MHPSS Trainer Sam Hunaidy delivers psychological first-aid training to first responders in Warsaw, Poland.

On February 24, Russian President Vladimir Putin ordered a “special military operation” in Ukraine, leading to Europe’s largest refugee crisis since World War II. Since the crisis began, at least 3,090 civilian casualties have been reported in the country, including 1,189 killed.¹

In the five weeks since the invasion, there have been 82 confirmed attacks on healthcare facilities, as well as personnel, transport and warehouses.² The destruction to Ukraine infrastructure has surpassed \$119 billion in losses, including damage or destruction to nearly 8,000 kilometers of roads, railroads and rail stations, and airports. More than 831,000 Ukrainians remain without electricity, and 6 million have limited to no access to safe water.

Though various oblasts throughout Ukraine have experienced devastating damage and losses, Mariupol remains the sole city that remains inaccessible to humanitarian aid. Access issues and security threats continue to prevent humanitarian convoys from delivering aid to the city, despite efforts to reach civilians for more than a month.

Since the invasion, more than 4 million people have fled Ukraine.³ As of March 31, at least 2,336,799 people had crossed the border from Ukraine into Poland, 608,936 had entered Romania, 387,151 had entered Moldova, 364,804 had entered Hungary, 281,172 had entered Slovakia, 350,632 had fled to Russia and 10,902 had fled to Belarus.

International Medical Corps Response

Since the conflict began, International Medical Corps has provided a wide range of assistance services, including delivering tons of essential medical supplies and medications to support health

FAST FACTS

Humanitarian Toll

- According to the United Nations, at least 3,090 civilian casualties have been reported, including 1,189 killed.
- Nearly 10.5 million people have been forcibly displaced, while more than 4 million have left for nearby countries.
- More than 2.3 million people are seeking refuge in Poland alone.
- At least 82 attacks have been launched on healthcare facilities, transportation and providers.

Our Footprint

- With a history in the country stretching back to 1999, we have operated continuously in Ukraine since 2014, in response to conflict in the east, providing health and protection services, and infection prevention and control programs for COVID-19.

Our Response

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

¹ <https://reliefweb.int/report/ukraine/ukraine-humanitarian-impact-situation-report-1200-pm-eet-30-march-2022>

² <https://data.humdata.org/visualization/ukraine-humanitarian-operations/>

³ <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations/ukraine>

facilities in Ukraine; delivering mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) consultations to affected residents in southeast Ukraine; providing training on psychological first aid (PFA) to first responders in Poland; providing medical care to Ukrainian refugees along the Polish border; and distributing water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) supplies and non-food items (NFIs) to refugees in Poland and Moldova.

In an effort to reach people affected by war in Ukraine and surrounding regions who may lack access to mental health support, we have partnered with Facebook to distribute information via social media. The ads contain actionable content distilled from the WHO guide “Doing What Matters in Times of Stress,” and provide links to additional MHPSS resources on the International Medical Corps website. The ads, which are both in Ukrainian and Russian, have so far reached more than 16.5 million people across Ukraine, Poland, Moldova, Romania and Slovakia.



Ukraine

In its most recent delivery, our logistics team in Ukraine received 17 pallets of reproductive health kits, cold-chain equipment (including refrigerators and vaccine transport boxes), and assembled 30 kits of personal protective equipment (PPE)—including more than 900,000 items, such as aprons, gloves and face masks—at our warehouse in Lviv. Next week, the logistics team will distribute PPE and reproductive health kits to additional health facilities throughout Ukraine. To date, International Medical Corps has delivered 112 pallets of vital medicine, medical supplies and health kits to 12 facilities in Ukraine, materials that will serve more than 309,220 people for three months.

Our health team recently met with administrators, volunteers and displaced persons at an accommodation center in Lviv to assess the facility and review emerging needs and additional opportunities to provide critical support for the hundreds of refugees seeking shelter in the center. The accommodation center assessed typically provides shelter to 550 to 600 people per day, with displaced persons staying anywhere from a few days to several weeks. Initial findings highlighted the need for protection services, MHPSS, access to medication and medical care, and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services.

In addition to responding to urgent medical-supply and equipment needs in the country, International Medical Corps is working with a local partner to provide MHPSS consultations in southeast Ukraine, having provided about 100 consultations in the last month. Our MHPSS team is also providing PFA training to first responders to expand our impact in the war-torn region, holding the first PFA training since the invasion last week and reaching 107 participants in Kyiv.

Our gender-based violence (GBV) team is serving as part of a working group focusing on priority activities, including distribution of dignity kits and creation of referral pathways for GBV services, which will ensure that those vulnerable to or affected by GBV are referred to appropriate services, care and resources. Dignity kits include basic items for women and girls to protect themselves and to maintain hygiene, respect and dignity in the context of emergencies.

Finally, International Medical Corps' nutrition team is engaged with the national nutrition cluster to identify nutrition needs and coordinate activities. The team is preparing infant and young-child feeding in emergencies (IYCF-e) activities to be integrated into mobile and fixed medical sites in Lviv, Kyiv, Chernivtsi, Mariupol and Odessa.

Poland

In Warsaw, the health team met with officials to discuss how we can strengthen existing primary healthcare services, including health and WASH services. Our team will be meeting with the health department to further discuss how we can support the municipality.

With our partner Polish Medical Mission, International Medical Corps is supporting the urgent health needs of Ukrainians crossing the Polish border by deploying static and mobile health units. Four medical units have been placed at the border crossings of Kurczowa and Dorohusk, where the team began receiving patients on March 29. International Medical Corps' health team distributed 3,600 COVID-19 rapid antigen tests to receiving centers last week, working with Polish Humanitarian Action. We will receive a new shipment of 15,750 COVID-19 tests next week and distribute them to medical units at the border crossings.

In collaboration with the Polish Center for International Aid (PCPM), International Medical Corps is supporting a cash-for-work program that will provide employment for those with expertise in psychosocial work and other specialties who will directly support displaced persons. Activities, which began this week, will employ some 65 people over the next three months.

International Medical Corps also is conducting a series of in-person PFA training sessions for first responders in Poland. Participants in the first session included NGO workers from Poland, Ukraine, Belarus and Afghanistan. The training emphasizes team and self-care strategies, as well as stress-management tools, and trains first responders on how to support crisis-affected populations appropriately, highlighting when a higher-level of care is needed. Participants who complete the training also will be able to facilitate subsequent PFA sessions as lead trainers, further increasing access to these critical resources. As of March 30, International Medical Corps had conducted two sessions, reaching 21 first responders, and will conduct two additional training sessions next week.



Dr. John Roberts speaks with volunteers while assessing needs at an accommodation center in Lviv, Ukraine.

Moldova

The WASH team conducted rapid needs assessments for 11 refugee accommodation centers (RACs), identifying WASH-related NFIs (including personal hygiene items and cleaning kits), waste management, and cleaning and disinfecting of the RAC as priority needs. The team procured, assembled and distributed 735 hygiene kits and 11 cleaning kits to support refugee accommodation centers in border districts along central and southern Moldova. The hygiene kits are for individual use, while the cleaning kits each serve an entire RAC. The kits were distributed to central Moldovan districts, including Criuleni, Hincesti, Laloveni and Nisporeni, and southern districts, including Anenii Noi, Cimislia and Unitate Teritoriala Autonoma Gagauzia.

Ukraine Crisis Response			
13 health facilities supported	11 refugee centers supported	6 local partners engaged	
60 staff members deployed	128 Trained in PFA	94 MHPSS consultations delivered	
60 health kits distributed	745 WASH kits distributed	187 non-food items distributed	3,600 COVID-19 tests distributed
9 reproductive health kits distributed	5,400 WASH kits in procurement	112 pallets of medical consumables and pharmaceuticals delivered	
313,813 direct beneficiaries			