



Emergency Response Team members Georgina Campbell, Micah Williams and Simge Memisoglu distribute donations at a temporary accommodation center in Warsaw.

Since February 24, when Russian President Vladimir Putin ordered a “special military operation” in Ukraine, at least 1,900 civilian casualties have been reported in the country, including 726 killed—far more than the 353 conflict-related civilian deaths recorded in the six years leading up to the invasion.¹ Even so, UN OHCHR believes these numbers to be much higher, as casualties in some areas remain un- or undercounted. Local authorities report higher figures as well, with the City Council of Mariupol reporting 2,187 deaths since the start of the attacks.²

Shelling has continued throughout Ukraine, including in districts surrounding Ukraine’s capital, Kyiv. With attacks ongoing, humanitarian corridors remain compromised, with only seven of 10 operational this week.³ UNICEF estimates that an average of 75,000 Ukrainians are fleeing per day, putting women and children at increased risk for abuse and trafficking. With these rates of displacement and continued violence, the UN Development Programme projects the crisis will result in 90% of the Ukrainian population facing poverty and extreme economic vulnerability.⁴

In neighboring countries, accommodation for fleeing Ukrainians continues to be a problem, as newcomers now crossing over are less likely to have family or friends in country and have no plans for where to stay. Local authorities have established temporary accommodation centers and reception centers to host refugees for short stays. However, these centers are usually overcrowded and have limited to no COVID-19 prevention measures in place.

Since the invasion, more than 3 million people have fled Ukraine.⁵ As of March 17, 1,857,045 people had crossed the border from Ukraine into Poland, 272,943 had entered Hungary, 220,977 had entered Slovakia, 467,703 had entered Romania, 155,841 had fled to Russia and 1,816 have fled to Belarus. The most significant change in migration has

FAST FACTS

Humanitarian Toll

- According to the United Nations, at least 1,900 civilian casualties have been reported, including 726 killed, though the UN says that actual numbers are likely much higher.
- Nearly 4.9 million people have been forcibly displaced.
- At least 3 million Ukrainians have fled to nearby countries.

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 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, 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 at Ukrainian borders.

¹ https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/2022-03-09_Ukraine%20Humanitarian%20Impact%20SitRep.pdf

² <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2022/3/13/more-than-2000-killed-in-mariupol-since-war-began-officials>

³ <https://reliefweb.int/report/ukraine/iom-regional-ukraine-response-situation-report-7-16-march-2022>

⁴ <https://reliefweb.int/report/ukraine/ukraine-humanitarian-impact-situation-report-300-pm-eet-16-march-2022>

⁵ <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations/ukraine>

occurred in Moldova, where 344,454 had crossed as of March 17—a near 300,000-person increase from 84,671 on March 13.

International Medical Corps Response

As part of our ongoing operations in Ukraine, we recently delivered to Lviv Regional Hospital several modules of Trauma and Emergency Surgical Kits (TESK), each of which can support approximately 100 surgeries, as well as Interagency Emergency Health Kits (IEHK), which contain modules of medicine and equipment. We plan to deliver two additional medical shipments of kits to hospitals elsewhere in the country this week, and will receive further medical shipments in Lviv by the end of this week for distribution to healthcare facilities in Ukraine. In addition, we continue to procure and transport medicines, medical supplies and equipment for use in the country. International Medical Corps also is working with local partners to explore opportunities for mobile medical services in and around Lviv, and crossing points with Poland, Romania and Moldova, based on needs.



In Moldova, our Emergency Medical Team (EMT) is coordinating with the World Health Organization and Ministry of Health representatives to determine required support for refugees. Concerns have increased at Moldova's southern border with Ukraine regarding refugee influx, as Russian military activity has begun to encroach on Odessa. During the team's deployment, the water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) team conducted a rapid assessment at the border transit center in Moldova, and will be coordinating with the transit center and refugee accommodation centers to address areas of potential support to WASH infrastructure.

In coordination with local authorities in Poland, International Medical Corps donated non-food items to various locations supporting Ukrainian refugees. One donation included sleeping items and towels to a temporary accommodation center in Warsaw. Another donation included baby hygiene materials to a local NGO providing services to refugees at a reception point in Lubaczow, close to the border crossings of Budomierz and Hrebienne. International Medical Corps is working with regional administration representatives to assess current needs. With the need to prevent COVID-19 transmission among refugees a concern, the team is working to supply COVID-19 rapid tests.



The latest shipment of International Medical Corps medical kits are prepared before being transported to Lviv Regional Hospital.

The mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) team is engaged in discussions at the coordination level in Poland regarding potential implementation of psychological first-aid (PFA) training, and may conduct a training-of-trainers session with local NGOs. PFA was developed to teach first responders and other frontline workers how to foster safe, positive and supportive environments for survivors of experiences that cause psychological distress.

The gender-based violence (GBV) team is coordinating with other partners to establish referral pathways and continues to visit transit and accommodation sites. Both the MHPSS and GBV teams plan to conduct focus groups with Ukrainians in Warsaw during the coming days to understand the experiences of those who fled and to identify areas of programmatic need. The GBV and MHPSS teams are working with partners to plan integrated MHPSS and GBV response services.

International Medical Corps continues to work with coordinating bodies to assess current nutritional needs in Ukraine. Our team's Nutrition Advisor is preparing for deployment, and we are recruiting national staff to support nutrition activities in Ukraine once needs are identified.

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.