



International Medical Corps Logistics Coordinator Chris Martin prepares to assemble items received in our main warehouse in Lviv, Ukraine, into kits.

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. In the six weeks of continued attacks, at least 3,838 civilian casualties have been reported in Ukraine, including 1,611 killed,¹ though the UN has said that numbers are likely much higher.

Within Ukraine, there are currently more than 400 sites dedicated to internally displaced persons (IDPs), with more than 200,000 IDPs accommodated. Many of the Ukrainians that remain internally displaced are without resources. Among IDPs, mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) and protection needs are highest. Nearly 96,000 facilities in the country remain without electricity and 132,000 without gas.² Access to water has been completely cut off for a number of communities in eastern Ukraine.

At this stage in the response, resources are becoming scarce, particularly products and services that have been exhausted during the more than six weeks of response. Hospitals remain in constant need of essential medical equipment and supplies, as supply-chain constraints continue. Healthcare workers are strained, continuing to treat high-acuity patients while dealing with staff shortages. Humanitarian organizations are prioritizing the capacity building of health facilities and providers, to sustain the response and equip the health system with the supplies, services and skills needed.

Since the invasion, more than 4.3 million people have fled Ukraine.³ As of April 7, at least 2,514,504 people had crossed the border from Ukraine into Poland, 662,751 had entered Romania, 401,704 had entered Moldova, 404,021 had entered Hungary, 304,983 had entered Slovakia, 350,632 had fled to Russia and 18,060 had fled to Belarus.

FAST FACTS

Humanitarian Toll

- According to the United Nations, at least 3,838 civilian casualties have been reported, including 1,611 killed.
- Nearly 11.4 million people have been forcibly displaced, while more than 4.3 million have left for nearby countries.
- 48% of those interviewed after fleeing Ukraine reported crossing the border by foot.

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 is providing medicine, equipment and supplies to Ukrainian hospitals, and has continued providing MHPSS activities.
- Our team continues to respond to needs at the border in Poland and Moldova, providing critical supplies, services and programs to Ukrainian refugees.

¹ <https://reliefweb.int/report/ukraine/ukraine-civilian-casualties-2400-6-april-2022-enruuk>

² <https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Ukraine%20-%20Humanitarian%20Impact%20Situation%20Report%20%28As%20of%201200%20p.m.%20%28EET%29%20on%206%20April%202022%29.pdf>

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

* <https://www.impact-initiatives.org/what-we-do/news/ukraine-crisis-supporting-humanitarian-response-in-and-outside-ukraine-with-the-right-data-and-information-products/>

International Medical Corps Response

Since the conflict began, International Medical Corps has distributed nearly 170 tons of medical supplies. We also have provided more than 700 people with hygiene supplies, delivered almost 140 consultations for psychosocial support and emotional support inside Ukraine, and trained 140 first responders in psychological first aid (PFA). Our response efforts continue to scale up in Ukraine as well as in the border countries Poland and Moldova.

Ukraine

This week, International Medical Corps delivered 44.5 tons of medical commodities to Odessa, Kharkiv, Merefa, and Kolomyia. The shipments included reproductive health kits, personal protective equipment (PPE), emergency health kits and emergency health

packages. The most recent shipment received at our main warehouse in Ukraine includes 138 pallets of medical commodities, including supplies, pharmaceuticals, and specialized protection for chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and explosive (CBRNE) weapons. We are assembling kits from this latest shipment in preparation for our next distribution. Since February 24, International Medical Corps has delivered 112 pallets of vital medicine, medical supplies and health kits to 16 facilities in Ukraine— materials that will serve more than 1.7 million people for three months.

International Medical Corps is prepared to harness its expertise in training to deliver training sessions to clinical and non-clinical providers responding in Ukraine. Training topics considered include mass casualty incident management, advanced trauma life support (ATLS), CBRNE, and Stop the Bleed.[®] Additionally, the health team conducted assessments in Odessa and Kyiv to identify opportunities to support mobile medical units (MMUs). International Medical Corps is exploring potential partnerships through which more than 20 MMUs would be supported. The team continues to conduct assessments at accommodation centers and to monitor emerging needs for health services.

International Medical Corps is working with a local partner to provide MHPSS consultations in southeast Ukraine, having provided 137 consultations since the start of the invasion. We have posted ads providing information on mental health support and resources in both Ukrainian and Russian that have so far reached 17,813,582 people in Ukraine, Poland, Moldova, Romania and Slovakia. Our MHPSS team is also providing PFA training to first responders to expand our impact and scale up MHPSS, with PFA training reaching 119 participants in Kyiv to date.

Our nutrition team is supporting the development of guidance for Mother-Baby Spaces, as well as the rollout of this initiative. Mother-Baby Spaces are designated sites that provide privacy and quiet space for displaced women to breastfeed, receive counselling and skilled support for breastfeeding and complementary feeding difficulties, and referrals to safe artificial feeding support and services, including health, MHPSS, protection and food security. We also are developing training to support the rollout of these spaces.

Poland

In Poland, International Medical Corps, in partnership with Polish Medical Mission, deployed four medical units to the border crossing of Kurczowa and Dorohusk. The medical units began receiving patients on March 29. However, as the number of refugees crossing the border has declined over the past few weeks—from more than 140,000 refugees fleeing daily in early March 2022 to some 20,000 crossing on April 5, according to UNHCR⁴—our team is continuing to coordinate closely with Polish Medical Mission to adapt our activities to meet the most immediate health needs. New arrivals to Poland are mainly women, children and the elderly, and, increasingly, the physically vulnerable. To meet the needs of vulnerable populations, healthcare facilities in Poland need additional medications, supplies and equipment to support patients suffering from both communicable and non-communicable diseases.



⁴ <https://www.unhcr.org/refugeebrief/latest-issues/>

In addition to partnering with Polish Medical Mission, International Medical Corps has worked with Polish Humanitarian Action to procure and distribute 3,600 COVID-19 rapid antigen tests to refugee receiving centers. We will distribute an additional 15,750 tests later this week to a local partner.

In addition to providing essential health services, International Medical Corps has partnered with the Polish Center for International Aid (PCPM) to support a cash-for-work program that launched on March 25 and aims to employ some 65 people who will help displaced persons over the next three months. To date, the team has hired 28 professionals with expertise in psychosocial support or social work. International Medical Corps is also working with PCPM to identify additional opportunities to support health programming and further integrate Ukrainian refugees into existing health systems by partnering with private facilities.



Our supplier Imres, located in the Netherlands, loads PPE, medical supplies and equipment for shipment to our main warehouse in Lviv, Ukraine.

To address mental health needs in Poland, International Medical Corps launched a series of in-person PFA training sessions for first responders. As of April 7, we have conducted four sessions, reaching 21 first responders. The next training session, which will begin April 8, is expected to reach 12 more participants from various organizations who will be equipped to facilitate the training of other first responders after completion of their training. Going forward, our team will continue to coordinate with other non-governmental agencies in Poland to roll out additional PFA training sessions and strengthen the capacity of other agencies to provide critically needed MHPSS services to crisis-affected populations.

Moldova

The water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) team formalized a partnership with a local organization, Charity Centre for Refugees—an NGO working to support asylum-seekers and refugees through community-based activities—to assist with WASH needs in Moldova. Our team has been requested to support additional refugee accommodation centers in districts in central and southern Moldova. Additional partnership discussions are underway to strengthen WASH interventions at the border.

Ukraine Crisis Response			
17 health facilities supported	14 refugee centers supported	12 local partners engaged	
71 staff members deployed	140 Trained in PFA	137 MHPSS consultations delivered	
94 health kits distributed	745 WASH kits distributed	187 non-food items distributed	3,600 COVID-19 tests distributed
13 reproductive health kits distributed	5,400 WASH kits in procurement	167 tons of medical consumables and pharmaceuticals procured	
1,724,825 direct beneficiaries			