The EU reacted swiftly to ensure that people fleeing the war in Ukraine be granted EU temporary protection and the support needed taking into account women’s needs, both upon arrival and in a longer-term perspective. Pursuant to Article 13(4) of the Temporary Protection Directive, Member States should provide necessary medical or other assistance to persons enjoying temporary protection who have special medical needs. In addition, Member States are free to extend and give the same coverage as to their nationals.

A travel ban was introduced due to the declaration of martial law in Ukraine on 24 February 2022. The legal effects of a declaration of martial law differ in various jurisdictions, but they generally involve a suspension of normal civil rights. The EU is in regular contact with Ukrainian authorities as regards the application of border crossing laws and legislation as well as to prevent and address existing discriminatory practises.

Since the onset of the Russian aggression of 24 February 2022, the EU and European financial institutions have mobilised over EUR 4 billion in financial, humanitarian, emergency and budget support to Ukraine. As regards the supply of medical aid in Ukraine, the Union Civil Protection Mechanism (UCPM) has delivered medical and other supplies to Ukraine. By early July 2022, over 40,000 tonnes of aid were delivered via UCPM logistics hubs in Poland, Slovakia and Romania. The UCPM provides 100% financing for delivery of the assistance to the hubs. In addition, rescEU stockpiles contribute with medical devices and medicines, where offers from Member States and UCPM Participating States cannot match Ukraine’s needs. Also, the EU supports the World Health Organisation with EUR 7.3 million to closely monitor the evolving needs on the ground and provide medical and humanitarian aid accordingly.

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