Weakness Period in Food Assistance as Part of Social Work for Ukrainian Migrants of War Conflicts

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Source: Clinical Social Work and Health Intervention
Volume: 13
Issue: 4
Pages: 26 – 27
Cited references: 4

Reviewers:
Selvaraj Subramanian
Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
M. Rajoo
Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Keywords:
Humanitarian. Help to Refugees.

Publisher:
International Society of Applied Preventive Medicine i-gap
Abstract:
Food supplies are leading priorities during reception and first contact with all refugees of war. The aim of the study was to longitudinally document the clients flow in a food and clothing center at SEUC in Bratislava, serving clients sent from various checkpoints between Ukraine, Slovakia and Poland.

Introduction
Food is a major necessity together with water supply and sanitary equipment needed during any refugee crisis. During our previous experience at the Czech, Slovakia, Hungarian border from 2014-2021 is signaling the importance for prevention of malnutrition and waterborne infectious disease outbreaks.

Here we document the decreasing interest from the EU for this service for migrants after over 3 million refugees entered due to armed conflict from RU to UA.

Methods
The number of visits to a nutrition center eating in the main building service for war migrants in Bratislava, Skalica, Michalovce, Pribram, Program, Kosice, Rimavska Sobota, Michalovce and other sites of assistance for food, water and basic medication increased between February, 2022 to April, 2022.

Results, and discussion
Within the first days of conflicts the number of day visits within first week at the food center varied between 200 to 299 per day, in March, an increased to 350 in April. After the end of April, the number of clients of social work decreased to 150 to 200 per day. The largest interest apart from food was in hygienic items, children and toddlers pampers and other women and child hygiene.

Clothing was in the 3rd place with shoe items after Easter due to climate change.

Conclusion
In conclusion, reduction of humanitarian activity has been noted in month 2 to 3 due to burnout syndrome and decreasing supplies from the public for the refugees. However, state assistance increased giving more resources for social health and food services to victims of war, mainly children and women.

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