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THE MAIN SCHOOL OF FIRE SERVICE

TECHNOLOGICAL, TECHNICAL AND STRATEGIC INNOVATIONS IN RESCUE

Editors

Monika Wojakowska

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Warsaw, 2023



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ROZDZIAŁ 11. Humanitarian aid of the Republic of Poland to Ukraine during Russian aggression in 2022

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Introduction

From February 24, 2022, Ukraine is actively choosing its right to independence. The conflict, which should have ended in a few days, has reached unknown scales. For 9 months now, the Ukrainian military has been defending the right of every citizen, not only of Ukraine, but of the whole world, to a bright and safe future in which freedom of speech and civil position occupy a prominent place.

The Russian Federation is desperately trying to conquer the Ukrainian spirit by seizing cities in the east of the country, firing rockets at both ordinary civilian objects and critical infrastructure objects, carrying out genocides in the occupied cities, and mocking the local population. However, the effectiveness of the Ukrainian defence makes it possible to destabilise plans for a Russian invasion. After all, our military successfully repels enemy attacks, and also conducts a number of successful counter-offensives, liberating a huge amount of territory.

One of the main criteria for a high-quality confrontation and impressive achievements of the Ukrainian army is the feeling of support from the whole world and receiving such important humanitarian aid. Since every day more and more people become victims of military operations. The number of dead soldiers is increasing every day, as well as the number of orphaned children, destroyed houses and lives. This is a difficult and protracted struggle.

Help is needed both on the battlefield, for the military, and in the rear, for those affected by the consequences of military actions. Every Ukrainian feels invaluable support from the world in the form of humanitarian aid. Military personnel are provided with medical protection and food, refugees are provided with a temporary place of residence, clothing and basic necessities. Each state makes its contribution to the livelihood of our citizens in their territories. Not to mention that the biggest aid Ukraine receives from Poland.

This article aims to highlight the methods of Polish humanitarian aid, describe the ways of its implementation and provide an overall picture of the aid provided to Ukraine during the war by Polish humanitarian organizations.

What is humanitarian aid?

The history of human civilization embodies both prosperity and decline, the creation of great masterpieces and terrible losses, the search for peace and discord between states. Humanity often tries to find answers to questions that it itself created. The same applies to wars. From the very first day of our existence, man sought to seize other people's lands, expand his territories, spread his influence over them, and as a result, get rich. Everyone knows that it only ends in death, pain, violence, despair and utter devastation both internally and externally. However, unfortunately, even in the 21st century, this does not stop anyone.

People suffered constantly during wars. Soldiers who were often forcibly sent to war died. The civilian population, their homes and property suffered. In any case, from time immemorial the victims of conflicts, either for religious reasons or from the point of view of humanity, have been given help. There have always been unwritten rules about respect for the defeated enemy [1]. These principles were more custom than international agreement. However, from the middle of the 19th century, the rules of warfare began to be normalized and structured, thus the international humanitarian law of armed conflicts was gradually formed.

Humanitarian aid is a type of material and technical support that must be provided quickly, almost immediately after the occurrence of a disaster, in response to its first consequences [3]. It was created for the purpose of protecting the population from natural disasters, accidents, epidemics and epizootics, environmental, man-made and other disasters that pose a threat to the life and health of the population, or serious illness of specific individuals, as well as to prepare for the armed defense of the state and its protection in case of armed aggression or armed conflict. Humanitarian aid is a type of charity and should be directed in accordance with the circumstances, objective needs, consent of its recipients and subject to compliance with the requirements [4].

The history of humanitarian aid

The act of providing assistance to the affected population from the actions of natural, social or military factors has always existed. People have constantly, throughout their history, tried to support the needy with food or materially. However, the modern concept of humanitarian aid and the way we understand it now began in the middle of the 20th century [2].

Today, humanitarian aid has become more important than it was even 2 centuries ago. However, historically, the first category of people to be helped were soldiers wounded on the battlefield [1].

The mention of first aid dates back to 1845. At the time, the Irish population was suffering from a massive artificial genocide instigated by the British government. Many people either died or were forced to emigrate in order to survive. When the government finally decided to provide mass aid to the victims, it was already too late to alleviate the suffering of the people. That is why the Quakers (- a Protestant denomination in Christianity) played a very

important role in the events of that time. With their activities and various kinds of support for people, they showed the importance of third-party organizations in helping victims [5].

1863 - the creation of The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). This organization was created in Switzerland with the help of five of its members, namely Henri Dunant. He was extremely impressed by the careless attitude of the Italian and Austrian commanders towards their soldiers during the Battle of Solferino. And therefore he called for the improvement of care for wounded military personnel during wars, the provision of proper assistance to the sick and victims of natural disasters, through the creation of an appropriate organization [6]. Also, the first multilateral treaty was created, which was called the Convention for the Amelioration of the Fate of Wounded Soldiers in Active Armies, adopted in Geneva in 1864 [1].

1919 foundation of the Save the Children organization. It was founded as a way to protect children who suffered hunger as a result of the First World War. The founder of this fund was Eglantyne Jebb [7].

December 11, 1946 - the establishment of the International Emergency Fund for Children under the United Nations Organization (UNICEF), after the end of the Second World War. It was created to protect children from violence and exploitation, and also to provide vaccines against HIV. To date, this organization conducts its activities in 190 countries [8].

1961 creation of The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), an international organization uniting 37 countries of the world. Its purpose is to strengthen the economy of member countries, promote market economy and representative democracy, develop free markets, and promote the growth of both developed and developing countries [9].

Donors of humanitarian aid

During an armed conflict, states that directly participate in it are responsible for providing humanitarian aid. That is, the state itself must provide its citizens with the most necessary - food, provisions and first aid. If a country is unable to provide these resources to all victims, it must accept humanitarian aid from the outside. Humanitarian aid is not considered as a way of interfering in the internal politics of a certain state. According to all valid international documents, it must be provided to all affected population groups, regardless of which political party or religion a person belongs to, but the right to accept or reject it rests directly with the state [1].

The most important entity that has the right to provide humanitarian aid is the International Committee of the Red Cross. Some provisions of the Geneva Conventions of 1949 apply exclusively to this organization. In addition, these conventions state that a number of other impartial voluntary organizations can also help the affected population [1].

The main actors responsible for humanitarian aid primarily include the United Nations (UN), the European Union, governmental organizations, the International Committee of the Red Cross and the Red Crescent, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

1. The United Nations carries out its activities through various agencies, according to their areas of competence. Thus, the following humanitarian organizations work under the auspices of the United Nations:

The United Nations Office for the Cooperation of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA);

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR);

The World Food Programme (WFP);

The United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF);

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP);

The Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO);

The World Health Organisation (WHO);

The International Organisation for Migration (IOM) [11].

2. The European Union is one of the largest providers and coordinators of humanitarian aid. It is financed both by the member states and by various institutions of the European Union. The EU implements its humanitarian policy through the European Commission Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations department (ECHO).

The purpose of its operation is to preserve human lives affected by natural disasters, military conflicts and other emergency situations.

ECHO unites more than 200 partners, which include various non-governmental organizations (NGOs), UN agencies and international organizations such as the International Red Cross / Red Crescent Movement.

3. The main donors of humanitarian aid include government organizations based on cooperation with national ministries of foreign affairs. This includes:

- Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency (MSB);
- Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA);
- United States Agency for International Development (USAID).

4. The International Committee of the Red Cross is a unique organization that is impartial because it does not represent the interests of a single state. Its work is based on the Geneva Conventions. The organization achieves its goals through its structures, which operate in individual countries and make up the Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies. The structures include the Polish Red Cross [10].

5. The non-governmental sector is represented by international, regional and local entities. As a rule, they carry out their activities through cooperation with governmental organizations and UN agencies, and also receive funding from various sources. These include:

- Doctors Without Borders;
- Peace Corps;
- Oxfam;
- Polish Humanitarian Action;
- Polish Centre for International Aid;
- Caritas Poland;
- Polish Medical Mission.

First of all, humanitarian aid is provided with the aim of protecting and saving human lives during natural disasters, military conflicts, and man-made disasters. In addition, its essence also consists in carrying out works on the restoration and reconstruction of infrastructure, cooperation with local organizations and institutions, solving migration issues (providing assistance to refugees, displaced persons and returnees), as well as taking measures to reduce the consequences of natural disasters [12].

Four principles of humanitarian assistance

The main principles of providing humanitarian aid, according to the European consensus, are:

- Humanity. It consists in the proper treatment of people, saving lives, alleviating their suffering, along with respect for human rights and freedoms.
- Impartiality. Humanitarian aid must be provided to all victims, regardless of race, nationality or religion.
- Neutrality. Humanitarian aid should be provided to all who need it, regardless of a person's internal beliefs and political views.
- Independence. Aid should not be politically, economically or militarily biased [13].

Humanitarian aid to Ukraine from the international community

All the countries of the European Union, including Turkey, Iceland, North Macedonia and Norway, provided a number of aid to Ukraine. First of all, this concerned medical products and essential items, as well as transport and energy resources. All goods were supplied thanks to logistics hubs in Poland, Romania and Slovakia. For the period of November 16, 2022, according to data taken from the official page of ECHO, the European Commission allocated 485 million euros for humanitarian aid programs for Ukraine, which amounted to 74 thousand tons. This also included protective suits, decontamination ventilators, infusion pumps, patient monitors, ultrasound devices, and more.

The EU also helped and is helping with the evacuation of Ukrainian patients to hospitals across Europe who need urgent medical care. Transportation of the sick and injured occurs thanks to a new medical evacuation airplane and is hosted by Norway.

Since February 24, 2022 more than 13.5 million Ukrainians have received humanitarian aid thanks to the EU and other organizations. All aid provided to Ukraine is provided within the framework of the EU Civil Protection Mechanism [14].

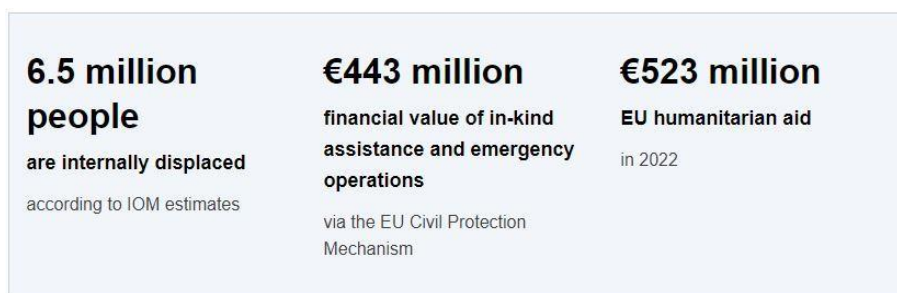


Figure 1. Humanitarian aid provided to Ukraine by the European Union
Source: 14

Polish humanitarian aid to Ukraine

For the period of August 27, 2022, Forbes published an updated rating of "Friends" of Ukraine. The top five included Poland, Estonia, Latvia, the USA and Lithuania.

To create the rating, the material help of each country was taken into account, namely: military aid, financial aid, humanitarian aid, as well as the maintenance of displaced persons. In addition, the state's position regarding the following issues: voting at the UN General Assembly for the withdrawal of Russian troops; the introduction of sanctions against Russia, in particular the closure of its airspace for it; inclusion of Russia in the list of enemy countries; participation in Ramstein meetings [15].

The maximum number of points in the rating that could be obtained is 100. Only Poland, among many other countries, managed to reach this mark. Therefore, it is not surprising that from Poland that Ukraine gets the most significant support. Unfortunately, it was the war that provoked the strengthening of our cultural, social and economic ties.

Polish humanitarian aid functions in two ways: from the government and from non-governmental humanitarian organisations. In addition, Polish representations, at the time of the embassy, take an active part in the implementation of humanitarian aid [16].

According to [17] "As a signatory of the European Consensus on Humanitarian Aid, Poland has agreed to observe the Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in Disaster Relief.

As a member of the Good Humanitarian Donorship (GHD) forum, Poland has committed itself to observing the guidelines set out in the Principles and Good Practice of Humanitarian Donorship and the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response.

In the context of the transfer of medicines and medical assistance, Poland is guided by the recommendations of the World Health Organization, while in the context of complex crisis situations it conducts its activities in accordance with the OECD-DAC guidelines for the evaluation of humanitarian aid.

Humanitarian aid to Ukraine from the side of the Polish Government

Ukrainians are extremely supported by Polish rescuers. From the beginning of the war, they helped organize points where Ukrainian citizens received shelter, hot meals and medical care, and also organized bus transportation of Ukrainians from border areas to various cities in Poland.

A total of 26,000 sets of overalls, 34,000 firefighter helmets, 30,000 fire hoses, 15,000 fire boots and 200 fire engines were handed over from Poland to Ukrainian rescuers as of June 10.

In addition, the State Fire Service of Poland appealed to the global fire fraternity with a request to support the State Emergency Service of Ukraine. Thanks to this, firefighters from all over the world transferred 5,000 sets of protective clothing, 8,000 sets of special shoes, 3,000 fire helmets and 144 fire engines to Ukraine.

In the Lublin and Podkarpackie Voivodeships of Poland, warehouses were specially created for this purpose, which accepted international cargo. In total, 96 trucks were delivered there for the needs of Ukraine, and headquarters worked directly at the warehouses, which, in cooperation with Ukrainian officers, coordinated the reception and transportation of equipment to the territory of Ukraine [18].

Humanitarian aid to Ukraine from the side of the Polish non-governmental organizations

The leading non-governmental humanitarian organizations that help Ukraine directly include: International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, PCPM - Polish center for international aid, Polish Medical Mission, PAH, Caritas, SOS Children's villages, UNICEF and PTAK. So, let's focus on each of them and consider the methods by which they organize support for Ukrainians.

Since the beginning of the full-scale war, the Polish Red Cross has announced the collection of financial and material donations in order to be able to quickly and effectively help the victims. Donations from companies and ordinary Poles were so large in the first days that warehouses were completely filled with food, water, dressing materials and other necessary products. The Red Cross Society transferred about 27,447 tons of humanitarian aid to Ukraine [19].

The Polish Red Cross actively cooperates with the Ukrainian Red Cross. That is why transport with humanitarian aid is sent precisely to those regions that are primarily in need of aid. The image below shows data on the amount of humanitarian aid on the territory of Ukraine and the regions of its distribution.



Figure 2. Humanitarian aid provided to Ukraine by the Red Cross Society
Source: 20

On the part of the Polish Red Cross, 332 vehicles and 3,048 tons of various types of humanitarian aid were provided.

The Red Cross Society in Poland organizes the transportation of patients evacuated from hospitals in Ukraine, supports local self-government bodies and the state administration in preparing places for the temporary stay of the population, provides medical and food aid, as well as shelters for refugees in Poland. Depending on the needs, it provides food and other necessary equipment, organises childcare and provides psychological support. Across the country, more than 300,000 refugees are under the care of the Society's employees and volunteers.

PCPM, Polish center for international aid, regularly organises the transportation of humanitarian and medical aid to Ukraine. Provides food, hygiene products, medicine, and medical equipment. Organises charity auctions, transfers vehicles needed for Ukraine. In the city of Lviv, the foundation organised a transit warehouse of humanitarian and medical aid. PCPM doctors are the only ones in Poland who carry out the evacuation of Ukrainian children from oncology hospitals.

Together with the CARE organization, the PCPM Foundation runs the Targeted Cash Assistance Program (TCAP), which is intended for refugees who are unable to work (pregnant women, with small children, people with disabilities, pensioners over 60).

This fund also maintains a transit point for refugees from Ukraine at the Warszawa Wschodnia railway station, where several hundred people come every day, and several dozen are able to receive medical assistance.

In addition, the organization distributes food kits and cash assistance for internally displaced persons in Ukraine [21].

Polish Medical Mission, an organization that provided medical assistance to Ukrainian migrants at border crossings. And there she performed operations, and only then was she involved in the transportation of patients to hospitals.

Polish Medical Mission handed over 15,000 doses of tetanus and diphtheria vaccines to Ukrainian hospitals, 5 equipped ambulances, more than 50 hospitals throughout Ukraine received humanitarian aid in the form of dressings, antibiotics, painkillers, needles, syringes, cannulas, first aid kits WHO, medical furniture, surgical instruments, first aid kits, defibrillators and tactical harnesses. In addition, the organization actively conducts training of medical personnel [22].

PAH. The priority of this organization is to support the most vulnerable segments of the population, namely the elderly, women and children. Assistance is provided to those people who remained in Ukraine and those who were forced to seek refuge in Poland.

This organization provides medical assistance and delivers food baskets, hygiene kits, blankets, sleeping bags and other basic necessities for adults and children, taking into account the needs of the elderly, people with disabilities and babies. Also conducts legal, social and psychological consultations [23]. In the Dnipropetrovsk region, as part of PAH activities, 5 centers of psychosocial assistance were opened in (in cooperation with BHA) and 3 more centers in the Kyiv region (with own funds).

The total number of people who received assistance from PAH as of October 26 reached 287,553.

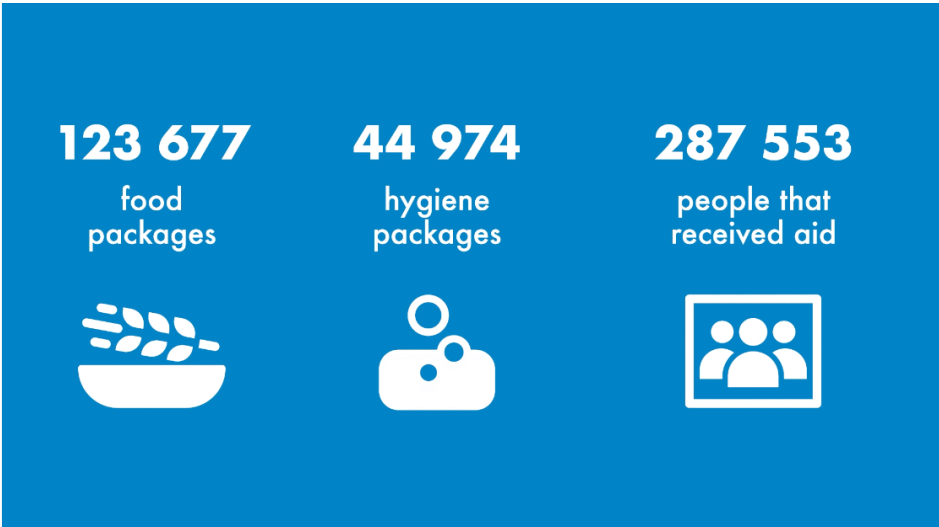


Figure 3. Humanitarian aid was provided to Ukraine by the humanitarian organization PAH
Source: 23

Caritas is the largest charitable organization in Poland, which is responsible for providing international aid, supporting, in particular, victims of natural disasters and armed conflicts around the world.

Since the beginning of the war, Caritas Poland has sent half a thousand trucks and minibuses, which transported 7.3 thousand tons of the most necessary things: food, hygiene products and dressing materials, as well as electric generators, detergents, blankets, sleeping bags, pillows and flashlights. The cost of these transportations is about 35 million zlotys. Caritas-SPES and Caritas Ukraine have already received more than half a million zlotys from Caritas Poland.

The organization opened "Tents of Hope" in several border towns of Poland and supported more than 8,600 people, of which 4,700 are children. About 2,500 places were also organized for Ukrainian orphans and children from foster families.

Caritas provides psychological support, as well as help with translating documents or finding temporary housing for those who need it [24].

SOS Children's villages is an organization that collects funds for abandoned children and foster families in Ukraine. It helps by: transporting them to Poland, organizing their accommodation, as well as taking care of them. Provides them with education and will coordinate their return to Ukraine after the end of hostilities.

Since the beginning of the war, 264 orphanages have been fully or partially evacuated, 83 — to safe areas of Ukraine, 181 — abroad. A total of 6,465 children were evacuated, most of them (47%) found a safe place in Poland [25].

UNICEF aims to provide protection and support to children from the moment they are born until the beginning of adulthood.

Since the beginning of the escalation of the conflict, UNICEF has sent 206 trucks with humanitarian aid to Ukraine, which included: medicines and medical equipment, warm clothes for children, hygiene products, educational and educational toys.

Since February 24, nearly 289,000 children have benefited from educational activities using materials provided by UNICEF. In countries that receive refugees from Ukraine (in particular, Poland, Romania, Moldova, Slovakia), UNICEF creates Blue Dots, so-called points for children and families, where you can get all the necessary information about available support. The organization also developed a program of financial support aimed at 265,000 families with children [26].

PTAK Humanitarian Aid Center is the largest European aid point for refugees from Ukraine, which was established in the exhibition and congress center Ptak Warsaw Expo. It covers an area of 150,000 m² and can accommodate 20,000 people at a time. The center operates with the support and coordination of the Polish government and the Masovian Voivodeship. The purpose of this center is to provide emergency aid, as well as a place for the distribution, resettlement and transportation of refugees.

For refugees from Ukraine who are in the center, transportation to other aid points and other places of residence was organized [27].

Conclusion

To sum up, since February 24, 2022, the Polish side has greatly contributed to helping Ukraine. In general, the Poles have provided the following humanitarian aid:

- 1038 trucks;
- 30,495 tons of humanitarian aid;
- 26 thousand sets of fire overalls,
- 34 thousand fire helmets;
- 30 thousand fire hoses;
- 15 thousand fire boots;

200 fire trucks;
15,000 doses of tetanus and diphtheria vaccines;
5 ambulances;
50 hospitals across Ukraine received humanitarian aid;
5 psychosocial assistance centres were established;
2,500 places were organised for Ukrainian orphans and children from foster families.

Humanitarian aid is urgently needed to hasten our common victory. After all, this confrontation is not only between Russia and Ukraine, it is a confrontation between the past and the future, dictatorship and democracy, light and darkness. And that is why the way the whole world will go depends only on our unity. In unity is our strength and power. Viribus unitis.

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