

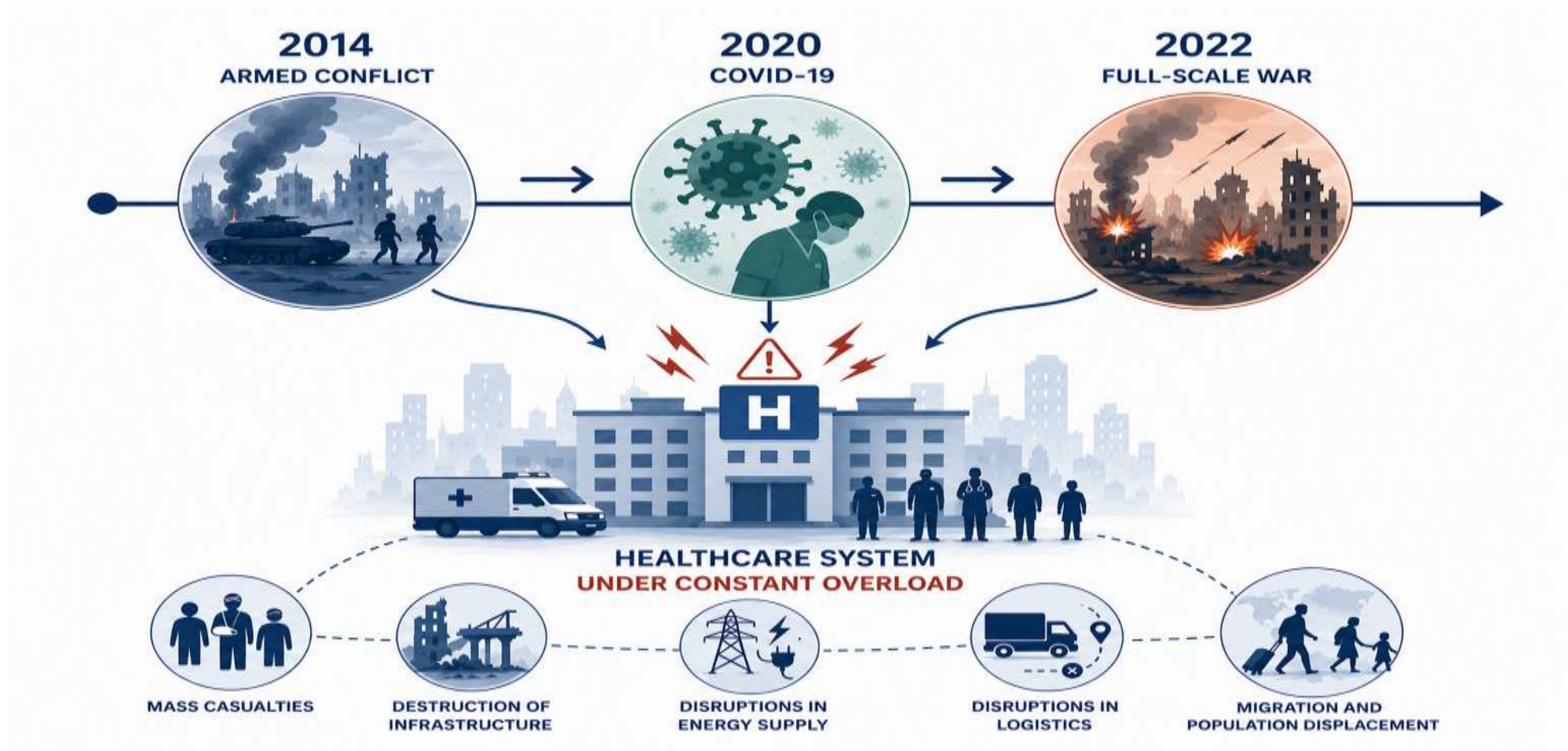
Key challenges for the healthcare system arising from migration processes in Ukraine

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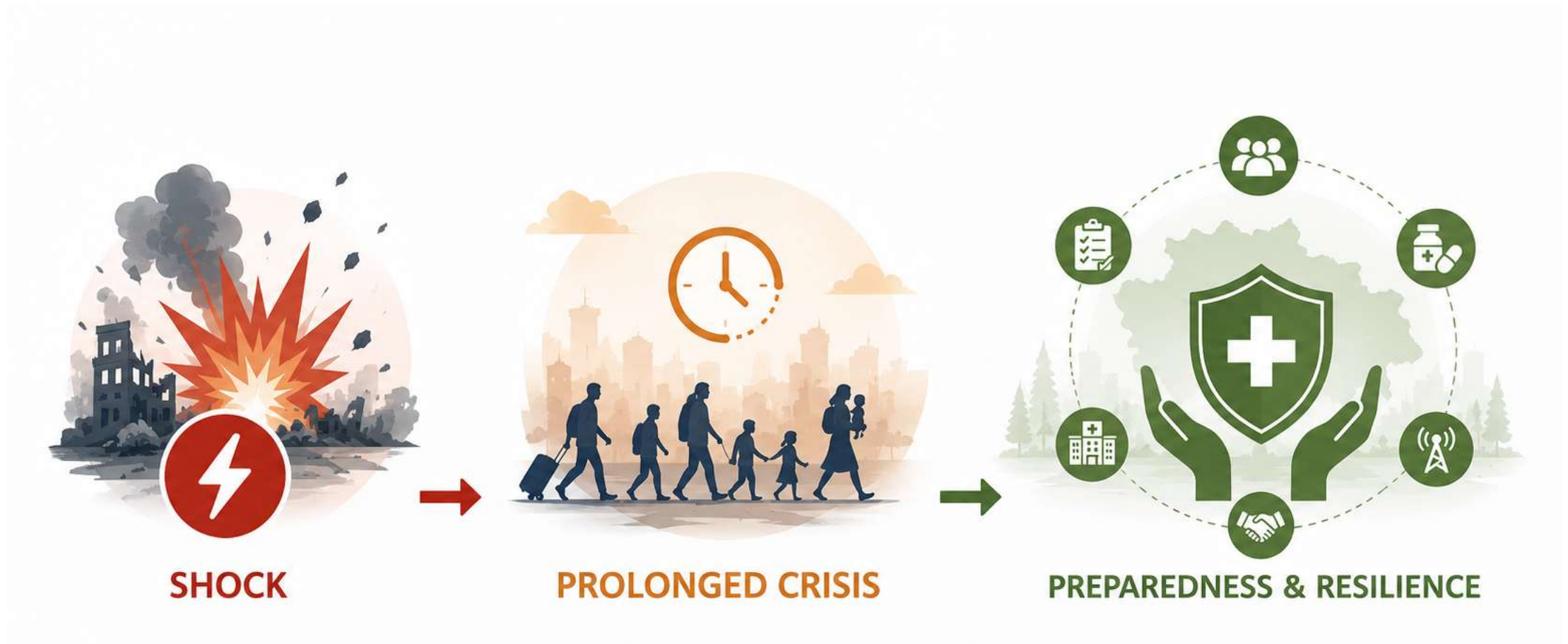
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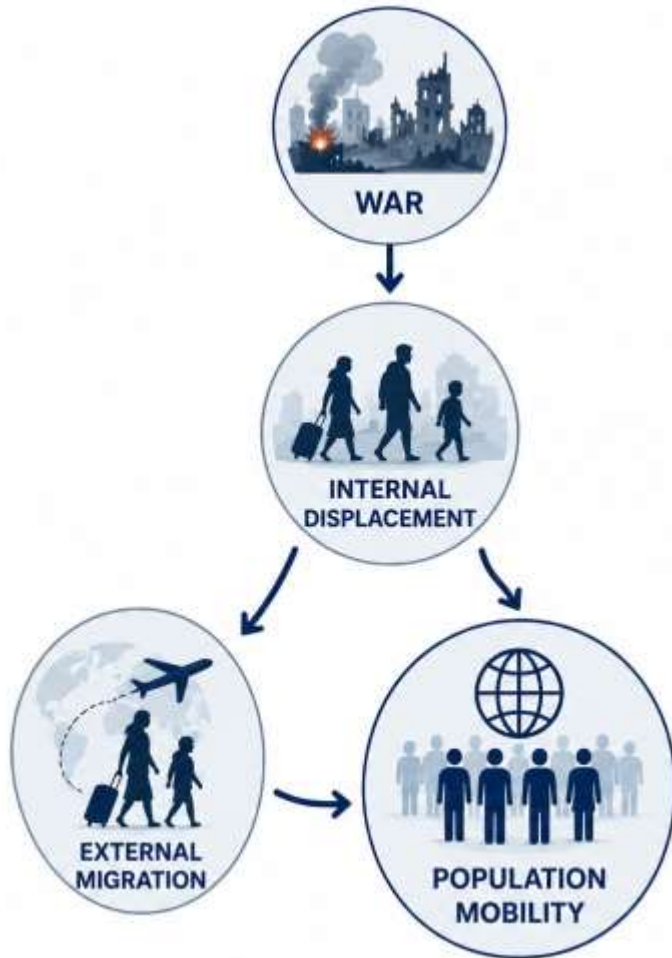
Challenges



Health system adaptation in crisis

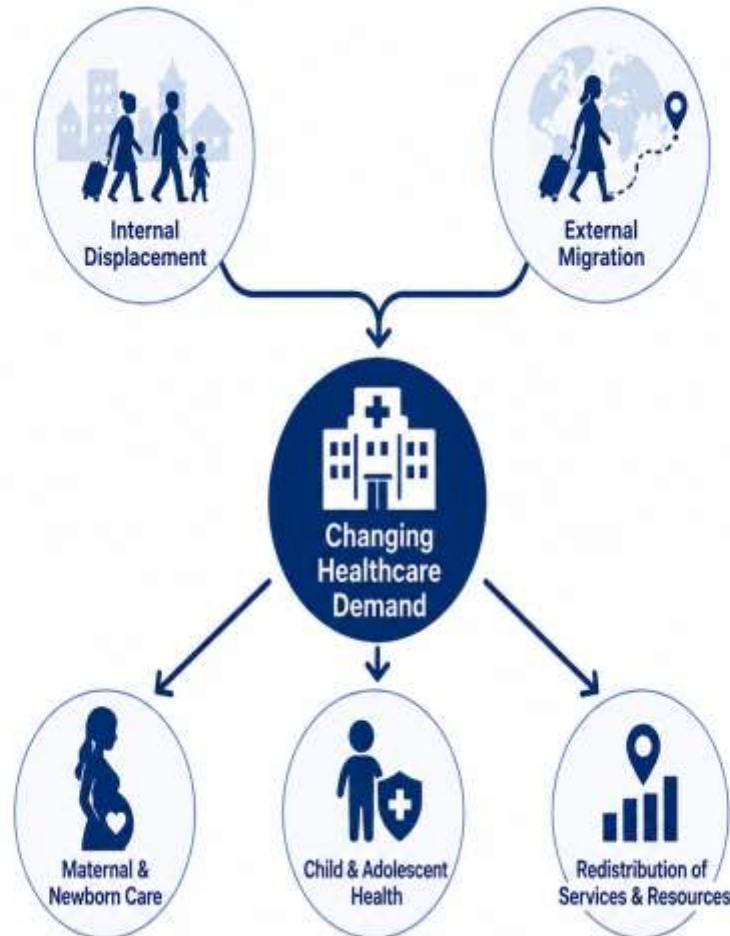


Migration as a System-Level Challenge



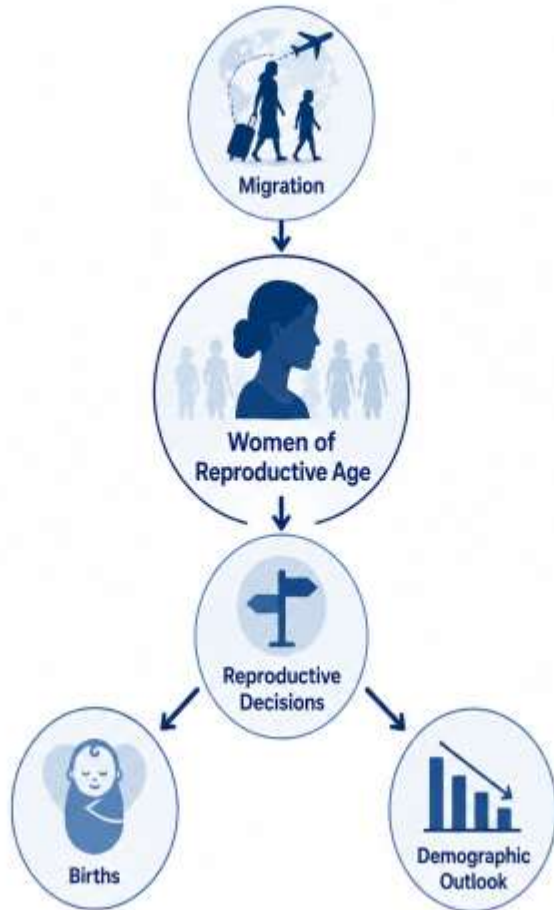
- Population mobility became one of the most significant consequences of the war.
- Migration reshaped healthcare demand across regions and countries.
- The outflow of women of reproductive age created challenges extending beyond healthcare delivery to long-term demographic sustainability.

Migration and Changing Healthcare Demand



- Internal displacement and external migration reshaped healthcare demand across regions.
- Maternal, child, and primary healthcare services experienced changing patterns of utilisation.
- Healthcare systems were required to continuously redistribute resources and adapt service delivery to population movements.

Why Focus on Women of Reproductive Age?



- Women of reproductive age are disproportionately affected by displacement and uncertainty.
- Changes in reproductive behaviour may have long-term demographic consequences.

Reproductive Vulnerability in the Context of War



42,1%

of women experienced at least one migration-related event during the war



15.6%

of women obtained internally displaced person (IDP) status



19.2%

of women traveled abroad during pregnancy



6.9%

of women gave birth outside Ukraine

War as a Determinant of Reproductive Vulnerability:

- Forced displacement significantly affects pregnancy conditions and access to maternal healthcare.
- Women may experience loss of stable housing, continuity of care, and social support networks.
- Disruptions in antenatal care pathways may influence reproductive decision-making and pregnancy outcomes.

Source: Study “Justification of a System for the Protection and Promotion of Reproductive Health under Martial Law Conditions” (Ukraine, 2026; n = 1,183). Principal investigator: **Olena Kolomiichuk**.

War-Driven Family Separation as a Demographic Challenge



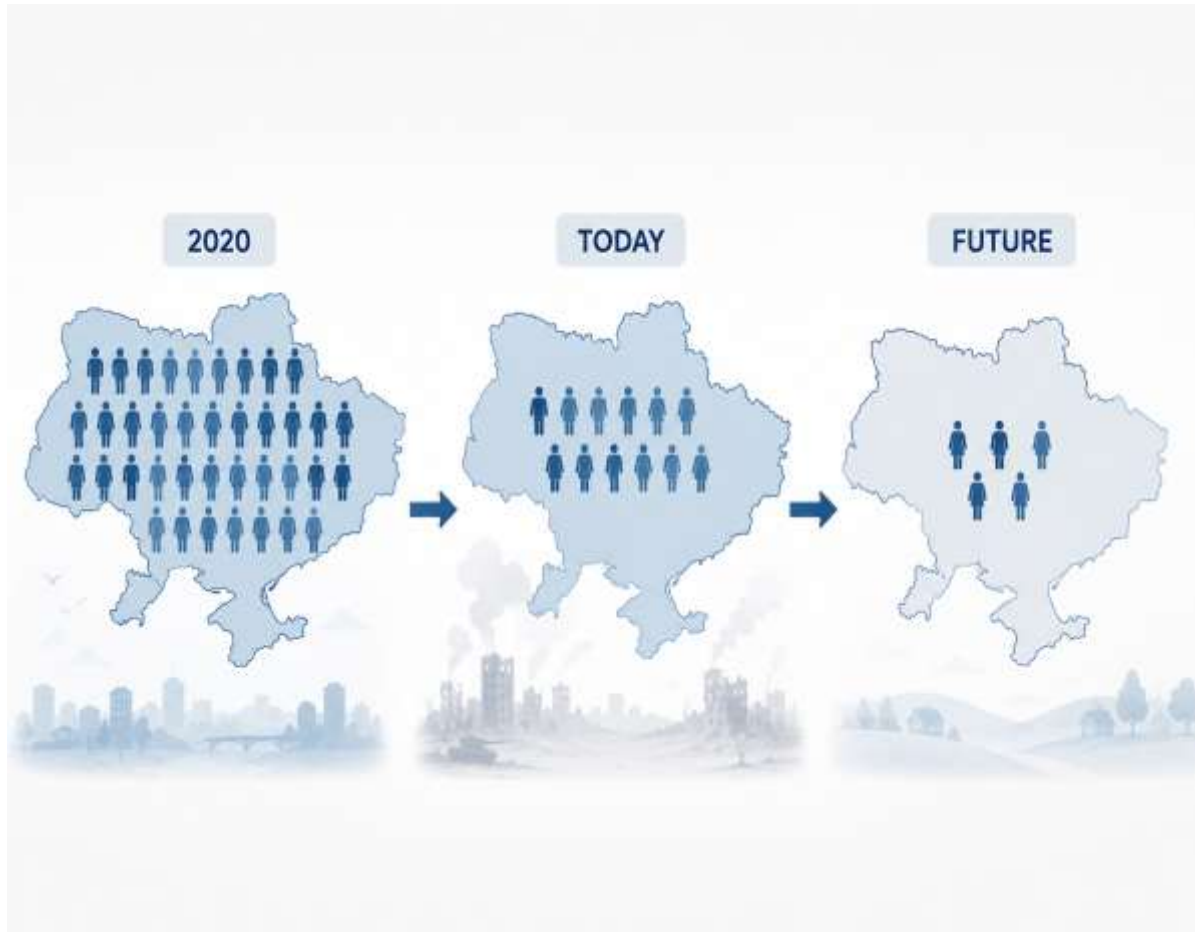
- Millions of Ukrainian women have been displaced abroad since the beginning of the full-scale war.
- Many families are geographically separated, with women residing abroad while partners remain in Ukraine or serve in the Armed Forces.
- Family separation reduces opportunities for cohabitation, pregnancy planning, and childbearing.

Scale of Female Displacement



- Approximately 5.9 million Ukrainian refugees remain abroad.
- Women and girls account for around 62% of this population.
- Nearly one quarter of Ukraine's female population of reproductive and working age currently resides outside the country.

Demographic Outlook



- Ukraine's population has decreased by approximately 10 million since 2014.
- The fertility rate has fallen below 1 child per woman.
- Current estimates correspond to a critically low reproduction regime.

Key Takeaways



- Ukraine is experiencing overlapping crises rather than a single emergency.
- Migration has become a major driver of healthcare system adaptation.
- The outflow of women of reproductive age affects access to care, reproductive decision-making, and continuity of maternal services.
- Family separation and reduced fertility contribute to long-term demographic risks.
- Healthcare resilience and demographic resilience should be addressed together.

Thank you!