



**The experience of launching a psychological hotline across
21 countries to support Ukrainians in wartime**

Journal:	<i>Mental Health and Social Inclusion</i>
Manuscript ID	MHSI-04-2023-0040
Manuscript Type:	Opinion Piece
Keywords:	crisis interventions, psychological hotline, psychological first aid, Russian invasion, Russian-Ukrainian war, war-related trauma

SCHOLARONE™
Manuscripts

The experience of launching a psychological hotline across 21 countries to support Ukrainians in wartime.

Abstract

Purpose – The current work and further steps of the psychological hotline launched by the National Psychological Association of Ukraine (NPA) are discussed along with a call for action to mental health professionals worldwide.

Design/methodology/approach – This paper describes the training and support of the NPA's hotline staff as well as reflections on the hotline's work from June 2022 to April 2023.

Findings – With broad international support, the NPA's psychological hotline currently operates in 21 countries providing psychological assistance and referrals to other service providers within Ukraine and abroad. We propose further steps of its work, including international collaboration.

Originality/value – Providing citizens of Ukraine with broad public access to evidence-based remote psychological support through NPA's hotlines is a high priority considering the war's negative impact on mental health diverse and the limited capacity of the state mental health system.

Keywords: crisis interventions, psychological hotline, psychological first aid, Russian invasion, Russian-Ukrainian war, war-related trauma.

Paper type Opinion Piece.

The full-scale Russian invasion of Ukraine, launched in February 2022, affected millions of people, forcing them to fight, survive, grieve, and take refuge in other parts of Ukraine and abroad. Xu and colleagues reported a surge of mental health issues in Ukrainians by March 2022, namely high psychological distress, anxiety, and depression (Xu *et al.*, 2023). Similar to the psychological consequences of the 2014 Russian invasion measured in 2016 and 2017 (Osokina *et al.*, 2023; Roberts *et al.*, 2019), further war-related psychological symptoms are expected in the coming months and years, as well as in the coming decades and even future generations (Shevlin *et al.*, 2022). The ongoing war

1
2
3 requires mental health professionals to remain engaged with their Ukrainian
4 clients while navigating multiple war-related obstacles and receiving ongoing
5 training and support from peers and professional associations (Matiashova *et al.*,
6 2022). According to Chaaya and co-authors (Chaaya *et al.*, 2022), Ukrainian
7 mental health professionals should conduct systematic screening of different
8 segments of the population for mental health issues, provide psychological first
9 aid and additional care to vulnerable individuals (Ellevåg and DeLisi, 2022;
10 Velykodna *et al.*, 2023). Providing broad public access to evidence-based remote
11 psychological support through hotlines or chatbots (Frankova *et al.*, 2022) is a
12 high priority considering the war's diverse and widespread psychological impact
13 on the population, many of whom have experienced or witnessed multiple
14 traumas over the course of the war.
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29

30 Preparations to launch a psychological hotline for Ukrainians started in
31 early March 2022 after the Portuguese Psychological Association (Ordem dos
32 Psicólogos Portugueses) provided their first training course on post-disaster
33 crisis counselling to the National Psychological Association (NPA) of Ukraine.
34 NPA developed and launched the psychological hotlines during the following two
35 months along with the support of international specialists in crises and trauma,
36 as suggested by leading mental health professionals (Bai *et al.*, 2022). The
37 hotline staff provides rapid crisis interventions as well as referrals for further
38 psychological, psychosocial, legal, or medical care. Well-trained and experienced
39 Ukrainian psychologists work on the hotline for up to five hours per day and
40 receive four hours of weekly supervision in order to prevent burnout and
41 depression (Pinchuk *et al.*, 2022). Self-care is particularly important given that
42 the duration of the war remains unclear.
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60

1
2
3 Since its inception, psychological hotline staff have completed over 30
4 advanced training courses and a number of group supervision sessions provided
5 by experts from the European Federation of Psychologists' Associations,
6 American Psychological Association, American Association of Suicidology,
7 Portuguese Psychological Association, McGill University, Carleton University,
8 Dublin City University/Children's Health Ireland, University of the Andes,
9 University of Central Lancashire, George Washington University and others.
10 Trainings have focused on tele-counseling skills, psychological interventions for
11 acute stress and trauma, working with soldiers and civilians from recently
12 liberated territories, support for victims of violence and torture, working with
13 children and adolescents in crises, and psychological self-care skills, including
14 managing vicarious trauma and compassion fatigue. These trainings have
15 enabled the psychological hotline workers to provide specialized psychological
16 first aid and crisis intervention to callers from diverse backgrounds.
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34

35 To date, the NPA's psychological hotline team has completed more than
36 3800 audio and video sessions as well as expanded beyond Ukraine to serve the
37 needs of Ukrainians who have fled abroad. Currently, the hotline has separate
38 toll-free phone numbers for calls from Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, the Czech
39 Republic, Denmark, Estonia, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia,
40 Lithuania, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Ukraine, and
41 the UK (see figure 1).
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50

51 Insert Figure 1 about here.
52

53 Given recent efforts to strengthen interagency coordination and
54 intersectoral cooperation in mental health care in wartime Ukraine (Quirke *et al.*,
55 2022), the Ministry of Healthcare of Ukraine has implemented the 'All-Ukrainian
56 mental health program at the initiative of [First Lady] Olena Zelenska' with the
57
58
59
60

1
2
3 support of the World Health Organisation and the NGO «Barrier-Free». NPA's
4 psychological hotline was listed as a top priority on the website for this initiative
5 entitled 'How are U?' (launched March 2023) for individuals seeking mental
6 health assistance in Ukraine, among other hotlines that focus on specific
7 populations. Besides, NPA's hotline phone numbers for calls from different
8 countries were mentioned there as the main mental health service for Ukrainians
9 temporarily located abroad. Several large companies and factories in Ukraine
10 have also integrated referring to the NPA's psychological hotline into their
11 customer's hotlines. These kinds of institutional endorsements and referrals
12 reflect the high level of trust that government officials and the private sector have
13 in NPA's hotline as an effective tool for psychological assistance.
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27

28 We would like to highlight the following four insights after almost a year of
29 experience managing the psychological hotline in Ukraine and in neighboring
30 countries:
31
32
33

34
35 *1. People's need for this psychological aid has not decreased over time.*

36 Contrary to our expectations, our monitoring indicates that the hotline staff
37 currently receive even more calls than they did when the hotline was launched
38 several months after the war started. More people are seeking psychological aid
39 due to what feels like an endless war with frequent missile attacks on cities,
40 losses of soldiers in combat, lethal violence against civilians, destruction of
41 houses and entire apartment buildings, and ongoing deterioration of the standard
42 of living.
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52

53 *2. Some isolated segments of society lack other options and can only get*
54 *psychological support through the NPA's hotline.* For instance, about 10% of
55 hotline callers are people aged 65+ as they have fewer sources of psychological
56 support from state and NGO organizations, especially those living in rural and
57
58
59
60

1
2
3 recently liberated areas. The governmental mental health system and NGOs'
4 programs sometimes neglect older adults as they focus more on other vulnerable
5 groups, e.g., children, adolescents, displaced people, victims of violence,
6 pregnant women, soldiers, and veterans, etc.
7
8
9
10

11
12 3. *The integration of services remains in high demand.* About every third
13 caller to the hotline has obtained a post-intervention referral to other
14 psychosocial, medical, or legal institutions, while some callers needed other kinds
15 of contact information. In order to meet this need, NPA's hotline coordinators had
16 to collect and regularly update referral contacts for a broad range of service
17 institutions, which has been challenging during wartime as many organizations
18 have been forced to change their locations, contact information and even the
19 services they are able to provide.
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29

30 4. *Language matters.* Millions of Ukrainians have sought refuge abroad and
31 many were provided with local access to competent psychological services there.
32 But many refugees have struggled to speak about their suffering in a foreign
33 language they were learning, and felt they could tell more and receive more
34 profound help in their native language. This frequent feedback from callers to the
35 hotline staff has encouraged the managers of NPA's hotline to maintain its
36 expansion to other European countries where Ukrainians remain temporarily
37 located as the war continues.
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48

49 NPA's current goals for the psychological hotline are to: (a) screen and
50 support the hotline staff in order to reduce the risk of compassion fatigue and
51 moral injury; (b) provide multifaceted training and supervision to support them in
52 developing their skills and expertise in various aspects of crisis counseling; and
53 (c) plan and implement further steps in a public mental health campaign to
54
55
56
57
58
59
60

1
2
3 promote accessible psychological first aid and secondary aid through multiple
4
5 public information channels.
6
7

8 As an international group of mental health professionals involved in
9
10 managing and supporting NPA's psychological hotline, we are calling for
11
12 assistance:
13

14 (a) to provide the hotline telephone numbers to Ukrainians in your
15
16 respective countries who are seeking rapid psychological aid;
17
18

19 (b) to launch the hotline in additional countries that are hosting refugees
20
21 from Ukraine;
22
23

24 (c) to support hotline staff with evidence-based lectures, courses,
25
26 supervision, and further training on providing psychological assistance to different
27
28 segments of the population;
29

30 (d) to provide hotline coordinators with contact information for mental
31
32 health clinics and humanitarian projects in various host countries so that refugees
33
34 can be referred to them for ongoing local psychosocial support.
35
36

37 We would be glad to cooperate, share our experiences, and receive any
38
39 other recommendations on how to best support Ukrainians who have been
40
41 exposed to or displaced by the war.
42
43

44 All authors declare no competing interests.
45
46

47 **Funding.** The abovementioned psychological hotline was funded by
48
49 UNDP and the governments of Canada and Denmark, and received pro bono
50
51 technical support from Amazon and Deloitte. Financial assistance was not utilized
52
53 in any way for the preparation and publication of this paper.
54
55

56 **References**

57
58 Bai, W., Cai, H., Sha, S., Ng, C. H., Javed, A., Mari, J., ... and Xiang, Y. T. (2022).
59
60

"A joint international collaboration to address the inevitable mental health

1
2
3 crisis in Ukraine". *Nature Medicine*, 28(6), pp. 1103-1104.
4
5 <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41591-022-01828-w>
6

7
8 Chaaya, C., Thambi, V. D., Sabuncu, Ö., Abedi, R., Osman, A. O. A., Uwishema,
9
10 O., and Onyeaka, H. (2022). "Ukraine–Russia crisis and its impacts on the
11
12 mental health of Ukrainian young people during the COVID-19 pandemic".
13
14 *Annals of Medicine and Surgery*, 104033.
15
16 <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.amsu.2022.104033>
17

18
19 Elvevåg, B., and DeLisi, L. E. (2022). "The mental health consequences on
20
21 children of the war in Ukraine: a commentary". *Psychiatry Research*, 317,
22
23 114798. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.psychres.2022.114798>
24

25
26 Frankova, I., Vermetten, E., Shalev, A. Y., Sijbrandij, M., Holmes, E. A., Ursano,
27
28 R., ... and Zohar, J. (2022). "Digital psychological first aid for Ukraine". *The*
29
30 *Lancet Psychiatry*, 9 (7). [https://doi.org/10.1016/S2215-0366\(22\)00147-X](https://doi.org/10.1016/S2215-0366(22)00147-X)
31

32
33 Matiashova, L., Tsagkaris, C., Essar, M. Y., Romash, I. B., and Vus, V. I. (2022).
34
35 "Achilles in Ukraine: Concerns and priorities over the long-term implications
36
37 of trauma". *The International Journal of Health Planning and Management*.
38
39 37(6), pp. 3369-3371. <https://doi.org/10.1002/hpm.3562>
40

41
42 Osokina, O., Silwal, S., Bohdanova, T., Hodes, M., Sourander, A., and
43
44 Skokauskas, N. (2023). "Impact of the Russian invasion on mental health of
45
46 adolescents in Ukraine". *Journal of the American Academy of Child &*
47
48 *Adolescent Psychiatry*, 62(3), pp. 335-343.
49
50 <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jaac.2022.07.845>
51

52
53 Pinchuk, I., Goto, R., Pimenova, N., Kolodezhny, O., Guerrero, A., and
54
55 Skokauskas, N. (2022). "Mental health of helpline staff in Ukraine during the
56
57 2022 Russian invasion". *European Psychiatry*, 65(1), E45.
58
59 <https://doi.org/10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.2306>
60

1
2
3 Quirke, E., Klymchuk, V., Gusak, N., Gorbunova, V., and Sukhovii, O. (2022).

4
5 “Applying the national mental health policy in conflict-affected regions:

6
7 towards better social inclusion (Ukrainian case)”. *Mental Health and Social*

8
9
10 *Inclusion*, 26(3), pp. 242-256. <https://doi.org/10.1108/MHSI-01-2022-0002>

11
12 Roberts, B., Makhashvili, N., Javakhishvili, J., Karachevskyy, A., Kharchenko, N.,

13
14 Shpiker, M., and Richardson, E. (2019). “Mental health care utilisation

15
16 among internally displaced persons in Ukraine: Results from a nation-wide

17
18 survey”. *Epidemiology and Psychiatric Sciences*, 28(1), pp. 100-111.

19
20
21 <https://doi.org/10.1017/S2045796017000385>

22
23 Shevlin, M., Hyland, P., and Karatzias, T. (2022). “The psychological

24
25 consequences of the Ukraine war: What we know, and what we have to

26
27 learn”. *Acta Psychiatrica Scandinavica*, 146(2), pp. 105-106.

28
29
30 <https://doi.org/10.1111/acps.13466>

31
32 Velykodna, M., Deputatov, V., Kolisnyk, L., Shestopalova, O., and Shylo, O.

33
34 (2022). “Psychological Service for Ukrainian School Students during the

35
36 Russian Invasion: Experience of School Psychologists from Kryvyi Rih”.

37
38 *International Journal of Child Health and Nutrition*, 12(1), pp. 11-22.

39
40
41 <https://doi.org/10.6000/1929-4247.2023.12.01.2>

42
43
44 Xu, W., Pavlova, I., Chen, X., Petrytsa, P., Graf-Vlachy, L., and Zhang, S. X.

45
46 (2023). “Mental health symptoms and coping strategies among Ukrainians

47
48 during the Russia-Ukraine war in March 2022”. *International Journal of*

49
50
51 *social psychiatry*, <https://doi.org/10.1177/00207640221143919>

52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60




Figure 1

The NPA's psychological hotline phone numbers in 21 countries



PSYCHOLOGICAL SUPPORT FOR UKRAINIANS

 +380 800 100 102

 +48 800 088 141	 +39 800 939 092
 +420 800 012 058	 +43 800 017967
 +33 805 080 466	 +44 808 164 2432
 +46 20 160 46 46	 +40 800 400 597
 +351 800 780 756	 +421 800 182 399
 +353 1800 817 519	 +368 098 1580
 +34 900 861 441	 +359 800 46 160
 +49 800 000 2600	 +372 8000 044 624
 +371 80 005 945	 +370 800 00 414
 +32 800 11 728	 +45 80 82 08 61

All calls from mobile phones are tollfree in the mentioned countries
The hotline works from 10:00 to 20:00 Kyiv time

Deloitte.

powered by
aws

ion



MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF DENMARK



In partnership with Canada



PSYCHOLOGICAL SUPPORT FOR UKRAINIANS



+380 800 100 102



+48 800 088 141



+39 800 939 092



+420 800 012 058



+43 800 017967



+33 805 080 466



+44 808 164 2432



+46 20 160 46 46



+40 800 400 597



+351 800 780 756



+421 800 182 399



+353 1800 817 519



+368 098 1580



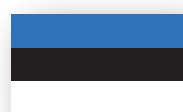
+34 900 861 441



+359 800 46 160



+49 800 000 2600



+372 8000 044 624



+371 80 005 945



+370 800 00 414



+32 800 11 728



+45 80 82 08 61

All calls from mobile phones are tollfree in the mentioned countries
The hotline works from 10:00 to 20:00 Kyiv time