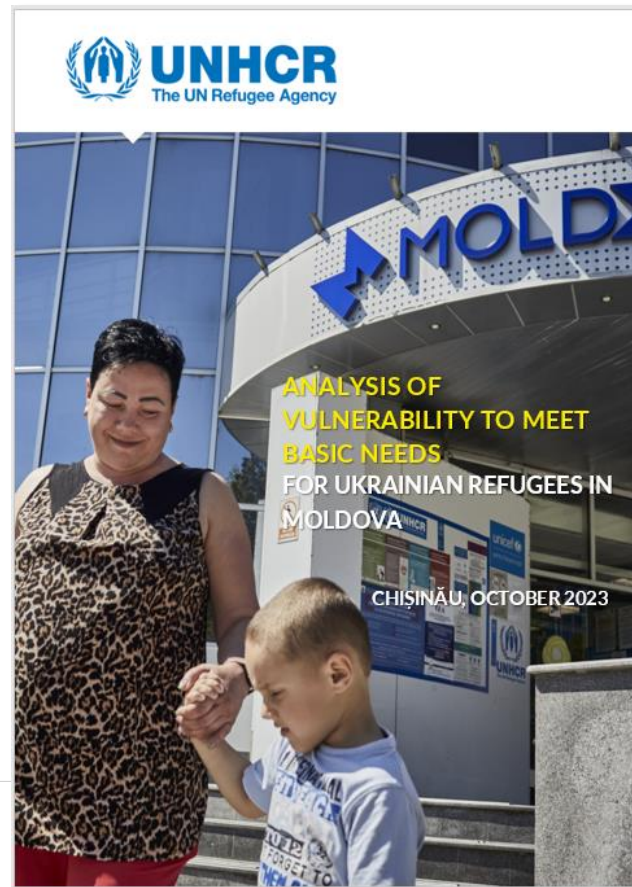


Targeting Analysis Moldova

Example Moldova vulnerability profiling

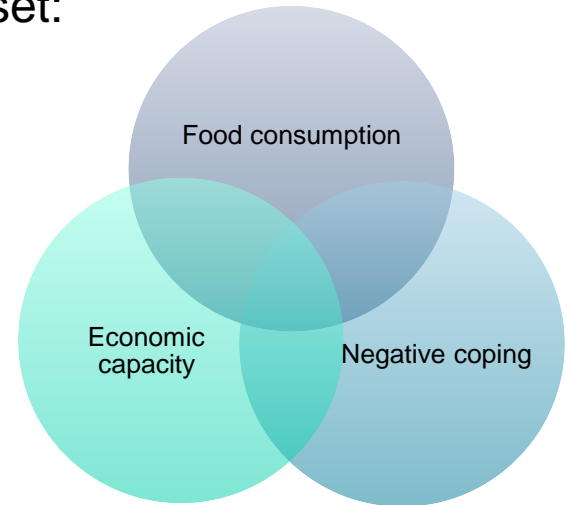
- Broad categorical targeting used since onset of emergency
- Need for a revision of the targeting approach
- Desire to have a more data-driven approach – and based on a scoring formula
- Utilization of a Rapid Socio-Economic Profiling Exercise



Vulnerability categorization

Households grouped according to **levels of vulnerability to meet their basic needs**, based on a measure of vulnerability calculated on a composite score of three variables from the data set:

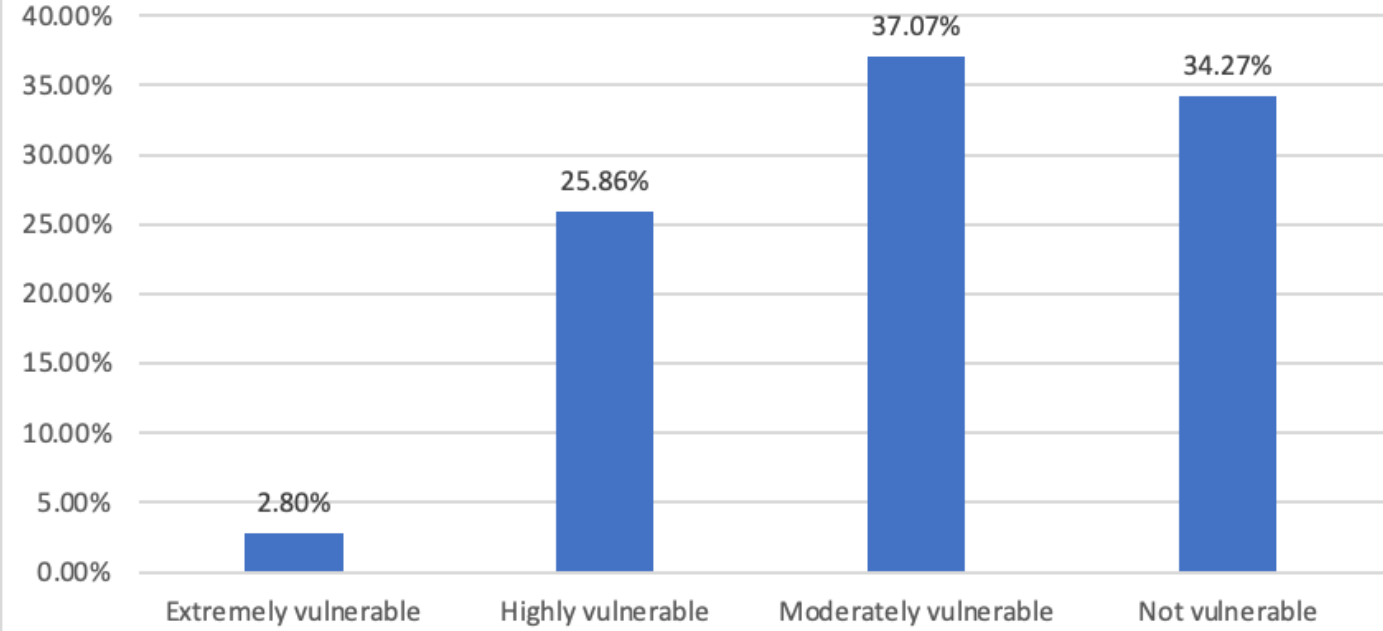
1. Economic capacity (expenditure)
2. Negative coping
3. Food consumption



Vulnerability categorization

Vulnerability group	Scoring	Expenditure	Negative coping	Food consumption
Extremely vulnerable	At least 2 of the following:	Below SMEB	Adopting emergency coping	Poor food consumption score
Highly vulnerable	1 of the following:			
Moderately vulnerable	At least 1 of the following:	Between SMEB and MEB	Adopting crisis or stress coping	Borderline food consumption score
Not vulnerable	All the following:	Above MEB	Not adopting coping strategies	Acceptable food consumption score

Household Vulnerability Classification



Identifying characteristics related to vulnerability

Vulnerability	Drivers / enablers	Characteristics of the extremely and highly vulnerable	Possible eligibility criteria? (Examples only)
Extremely vulnerable	Household demographics Gender of household head Shelter conditions Income activity Asset ownership	High dependency ratio Elderly head of household Heating source Living in government accommodation No income sources	High dependency ratio Elderly head of household Living in government accommodation Unsafe shelter standards No income sources
Highly vulnerable			
Moderately vulnerable			
Not vulnerable			

Statistical analysis

- Analysis utilized two statistical techniques; **logistic regression** and **multiple linear regression**, to explore how different variables affect vulnerability outcomes.
- Analysis **vulnerability score** and **expenditure** used separately as dependent variables – through which other variables could be analysed in terms of their relationship to these.

Key findings

- 1. Age of household head and household size** are significant predictors.
- 2. Heating Sources:** Vulnerability higher without gas heating.
- 3. Vehicle ownership** reflects higher expenditure levels.
- 4. Pre-conflict Activity in Ukraine:** Unemployment or informal employment in Ukraine leads to higher vulnerability in Moldova.
- 5. Specific Needs:** Notably lower expenditures for households with elderly members.
- 6. Accommodation Type:** Private apartments or single rooms in shared housing correlate with higher expenditure and lower vulnerability than government-provided accommodation.
- 7. Accommodation Arrangement:** Living with family reduces vulnerability; living with host families results in lower overall expenditure.
- 8. Income Sources:** Linked to higher expenditure.
- 9. Government support** is one of the key indicators relating to economic capacity
- 10. Single headed households** do not significantly correlate with higher levels of vulnerability.

Planning ahead for targeting and prioritization analysis

- Inclusion of Joint Analytical Framework (JAF) elements in **seven-country MSNA**.
- Same **analysis plan** and **questionnaire** for each country allows **consistency in analysis**.
- **Collaboration with RB DIMA** to conduct analysis

