Protection Monitoring Overview: Privately Managed Accommodation Centres

Protection Working Group (PWG)

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Background

Phased Approach

1. MFT visits consisting of BNWG and PWG partners (light monitoring)
   - Establish contact with the manager
   - Information provision relating to TP
   - Engagement with residents
   - Monitoring of living conditions and identification of protection concerns

   11 out of 15 centres visited / 227 individuals
   No major protection issues identified

2. Protection Profiling & Monitoring (PPM) follow-up visits
Methodology & Limitations

68 Household-level interviews

8 locations targeted between November 2023 – February 2024

Findings compared to 155 household interviews carried out during the same period in RACs

- Relatively small sample size
- Variance in sample size per Centre (privately managed)
- Variance in sample size between data sets (RACs)
Key Findings
Demographics & Household Composition

Nationality

96% of respondents were Ukrainian nationals

Gender

76% of respondents were female

Age

50 average age of the respondent

Household size

2.7 average size of households

Household Characteristics

Household members by age group and gender:

- 0 - 4: 6% female, 3% male
- 5 - 17: 10% female, 17% male
- 18 - 34: 6% female, 7% male
- 35 - 59: 24% female, 8% male
- 60+: 15% female, 4% male

Note: including the respondent

Household type:

- Single adult with dependents: 29%
- 2+ adults with dependents: 22%
- 1+ older persons with or without dependents: 12%
- 2+ adults: 10%
- Single adult: 26%
Persons with Specific Needs (PwSN)

- 53% of respondents indicated that they had at least one family member with a serious medical condition, while 15% mentioned having at least one family member with a disability, compared to 31% in RACs reporting having a family member with a serious medical condition and 12% reported having a family member with a disability.
Documentation & Legal Status

- Obtaining temporary protection was slightly higher in privately managed accommodation centres (87%) than in RACs (84%).
- % of those reporting not having any legal status was the same between the two groups (3%)
- No significant difference between those residing in PMAC and those in RACs with regards to family members missing documentation or having expired documents (18% and 12%).
Employment

- Unemployment rates among the refugee population residing in PMAC were considerably higher (49%) than for respondents residing in RACs (20%).
- Employment was listed as an urgent need by 28% of respondents residing in PMAC, compared to 18% residing in RACs.
Education

- % of respondents indicating that they had at least one child not registered for education in Moldova was significantly higher amongst those residing in PMAC than those in RACs (82% compared to 56%).
- Preference for online learning was similarly reported amongst both surveyed groups (86% and 77%).
- Lack of access to childcare for households with children who have not reached the age of mandatory education was equal between both groups (64% and 69%).
Urgent Needs

- Respondents who indicated having at least one urgent need were fewer in privately managed accommodation centres than in RACs (78% compared to 92%).
- Material assistance was noted as the most urgent need by those residing in RACs (as reported by 72% of respondents), and healthcare indicated as the most urgent need by those residing in PMAC.
- This distinction was also reflected in the information needs of residents in PMAC, with 38% of respondents indicating it as their top priority.
Temporary Returns to Ukraine (Documentation & Healthcare)

- 78% of respondents visited Ukraine at least once since their initial departure, 87% of whom returned to their former place of residence (compared to only 48% residing in RACs).
- The main purpose of temporary visits to Ukraine was similar among both groups, primarily to obtain documents (27% and 24%, respectively).
- Residents in PMAC equally returned to access healthcare (24%), a purpose reported by significantly fewer respondents residing in RACs (14%).
Conclusions

Overall, the findings indicate several needs that appear to be higher for those residing in privately managed accommodation centres than RACs. These include higher rates of family members with medical conditions and disabilities, increased unemployment and urgent employment needs, and a larger percentage of children not registered for education in Moldova.

However, interpretations and conclusions drawn from comparisons between these two data sets should be made with consideration of sample size limitations.