

Moldova: Assessment & Analysis Taskforce meeting

Meeting Notes

Meeting Start Time: 6/9/2022, 10:00 AM
Location: Microsoft Teams (online).
Chaired by UNHCR and REACH Initiative

Present:

Full Name	Email
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Education Rapid Needs assessment by IsraAid:

- The objective of the assessment is to ensure data-driven decision-making. The assessment was carried out by IsraAid (data collector), World Vision, and Care International. The questionnaire was built by IsraAid in partnership with education actors.
- 548 interviews with households were conducted in different locations in Moldova.
- The mean age of respondents was 38 years old.
- Most of the respondents were located in Chisinau (61%) followed by Cahul and Cantemir.
- Gender/age breakdown: very proportionally distributed except for the age 16-18 for both girls and boys

Preliminary findings:

- Education Service Providers: the leading educational service providers are the Moldovan Government, NGOs, Online Courses organized by the Ministry of Education of Ukraine
- 13% of adults interviewed were educational personnel. This presents an opportunity for employment for them in the local education system.
- 10% of the children from the sample have special needs.
- Over half of these families stayed in Moldova for over 6 weeks.

- 52% of families are staying with host families and 32% reside in private rental arrangements.
- Children starting at the age of 7 have high access to the online learning platform provided by the UA Ministry of Education.
- A high % of families in Balti, Causeni and Stefan Voda do not have access to the internet due to the cost.
- Over 50% of non-formal education services are organized by NGOs.
- Recreational activities are reportedly the preferred ones.

Preliminary recommendations:

- They recommend that the adults with professional education backgrounds tap into the workforce either in the Moldovan education system or the NGOs
- Since most children with special needs reside in Chisinau, they require access to specialized services and special education schools
- Since most families reside in the community, educational activities must be also held in the community centers rather than in the transition or accommodation centers
- Communication efforts and outreach is recommended to be expanded to promote wider participation and enrollment in these activities
- Establishing convenient learning centers
- Provide internet connectivity to those who do not have access to it

Comment from REACH: The preliminary findings of the MSNA will be available tentatively next week, so the findings of both assessments can complement each other.

Interim summary of the RACs' assessment done by REACH

- Factsheets from 12 rounds of RAC monitoring are published on the Data Portal, having the 13th round in progress
- Reported capacity of RACs: 7,145 people can be hosted in 85 RACs
- There is a gradual decline in the number of active RACs
- The occupancy rate since mid-April hovered around 50% and dropped to 40%
- The most requested items are hygiene, cleaning, and appliances
- New questions were added on population movement:
- Most frequent places of origin people arriving at the RACs - Directly from UA 94%
- Most frequent preferred destination of people leaving the RACs - 85% traveling to a third country; 76% return to Ukraine (multiple choices were available)
- Average stay in RACs: 48% stay 2+ months; 38% 1-2 months

Protection Monitoring/Profiling by UNHCR

- Over 600 surveys collected
- The number of surveys collected does not have a pre-defined sample but depends on the respondents' presence and willingness to participate in the survey.
- The dashboard will be available publicly within the next few days
- The majority of respondents are female
- Average household size: 2.71
- Children under 14 were not interviewed
- The most frequent regions of origin from Ukraine are Odeska and Mykolaivska oblasts due to their proximity to Moldova and still acute security risks.

- People with a university degree were twice more frequently previously formally employed
- In terms of intentions, more than two-thirds of respondents want to go to a third country
- While reasons to come to Moldova are the same – safety and family ties – the third reason to travel to the other countries is employment. The third reason to stay in Moldova is the language.
- People mostly prefer to receive information by phone. The most requested types of assistance are cash and accommodation, and the most requested type of information is about cash assistance.

UNFPA has concluded a qualitative study on GBV risks. The assessment was conducted using KIIs and focus groups. The preliminary findings are quite alarming as there are GBV risks identified in RACs as well as there is fatigue of visits in some RACs, especially to MoldExpo. The report will be published after 24.06.

The next AATF meeting is scheduled for Thursday, 26 June 2022