

Moldova: Assessment & Analysis Taskforce meeting

Meeting Notes

Meeting Start Time: 6/23/2022, 10:00 AM

Location: Microsoft Teams (online).

Chaired by UNHCR and REACH Initiative

Present:

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Presentation of the preliminary findings of the MSNA

Objective

Support an evidence-based humanitarian response in Moldova through the provision of multi-sectoral data about the needs and coping capacities of Ukrainian refugee households in the country.

Population&sample

- Ukrainian refugees in RACs – random sampling, 130 interviews, 95+/-5% confidence level
- Ukrainian refugees in host communities, 574 interviews, indicative findings
- No access to the Transnistrian region

Demographics

- 67% of refugees are women, and 33% are men.
- 62% of HHs have at least 1 child
- Almost 50% of the population are 18-59 yo.
- Odesa, Mykolaiv regions, and Kyiv city are the most reported areas of origin.

Livelihoods&Inclusion

- 71% of HH heads reported not working in Moldova
- Education, government or public services, and retail were the top 3 sectors of occupation of the HH head before coming to Moldova
- In terms of coping strategies related to livelihoods, 76% reported spending savings.

Cash&markets

- Sources and amounts of income – 300 responses. Many respondents replied relying on savings and humanitarian assistance
- The highest amount of expenditures were going to rent, food, and fuel. 85% of HHs reported knowing about the presence of the banks in their area, and 13% were not able to confirm the presence of banks or other financial institutions. The majority of HHs are using cash as their main modality of payment

Health&nutrition

- Less than 25% needed healthcare. Out Of the 78% of individuals who needed healthcare and did not access healthcare services (subset), most individuals were found to rely on self-medication (30%), eighteen percent (18%) did not know where to go, while 15% chose to wait to see if the problem will get better.
- Seeing even if wearing glasses is an issue reported by almost 50% of 60+ respondents.
- A high percentage of HH do not know whether children were vaccinated against measles or polio

AAP

- Just above nine-out-of-ten families (93%) reported receiving humanitarian aid since arriving in Moldova. Of the aid received, the majority of respondents reported receiving food (89%), cash (83%), and hygiene items (69%).
- Priority needs are cash, food, healthcare, and shelter.
- Nine out of ten (92%) of families reported being satisfied with the impact of the humanitarian aid on their needs, whereas almost all families (96%) reported being satisfied with the behavior of the aid workers in the area.

Intentions

- Three-quarters of families (75%) reported they would go back if the conflict would end, fifteen (15%) if there would be a ceasefire agreement, whereas 8% hoped for improved livelihood conditions as a prerequisite to go back.

Education

- Of the 16% of school-age children, aged 3-17 who applied to be enrolled in school or kindergarten, 84% were found not to encounter any barrier when enrolling in school and 79% have already started attending school at the time of the interview.

Protection

- Less than half of all families (45%) reported being aware of the existence of such services in the area, with a proportion slightly larger for families living in RACs (62%), compared to families living outside RACs (43%).
- 88% of HHs reported perceiving no threats in their location

Q&A:

Q: Average income: what period does this depict?

A: Income of one month before the data collection.

Q: What was the sampling strategy for refugees in the host communities?

A: This was a two-stage random sampling. Random selection of communities and settlements. Most of the refugees are in Chisinau, which influenced the research design.

Q: Were there any TCNs in the sampling?

A: No, only Ukrainian refugees.

Q: Were there any minority/diversity groups included in the sampling.

A: Neither from the sampling perspective nor in the questionnaire was included. There are some other assessments planned to be held (Area-Based Assessments) that might focus more on particular population groups.

Q: Education: what was the actual % of children attending school?

A: 16% were enrolled, but 79% started attending, which makes it 12,64%

Q: Intentions: how the questions on intentions were structured?

A: Firstly, REACH asked respondents where they are from, and then what their plans are (whether to stay or to move to another country). Around 75% wanted to stay in Moldova.

Q: HH head: how the head of HH was identified, especially if the family was separated?

A: The HH head was identified as an adult currently in Moldova (e.g. the key informant on the HH level).

Q: Education: Were there any questions related to types of school children are attending and what does attending actually means?

A: There was no question about the types of school. For the attendance, there is only a question of whether children started attending after being enrolled.

Q: Was there any specification on the type of medical assistance that refugees need?

A: Yes the main three reported issues for accessing healthcare were identified: consultation for acute illnesses (33%), preventive consultations (32%), and medical check-ups related to chronic illnesses (16%).

There will be a full report prepared as well as some factsheets. REACH with UNICEF will be also capable to react to a request to present some more narrowed down findings at the working group meetings.