

Protection Monitoring Overview: Privately Managed Accommodation Centres

Protection Working Group (PWG)

2 April 2024

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

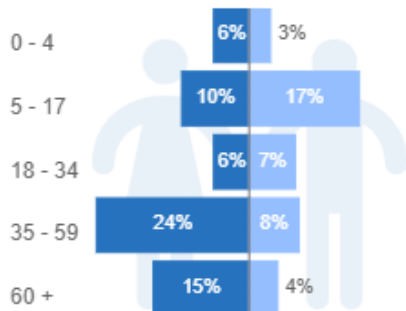
2.7

average size of households

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

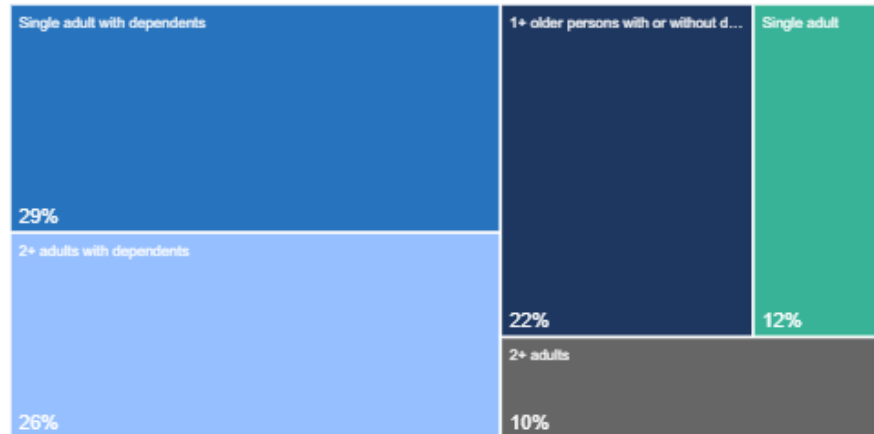
Household members by age group and gender**

● female ● male



Note: including the respondent

Household type **



Regional Refugee Response
for the Ukraine Situation

Moldova

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.

6%

of households have children who are separated from both parents

53%

of households have at least one family member with a serious medical conditions

15%

of households have at least one family member with a disability

PMACs



12%

of households have children who are separated from both parents

31%

of households have at least one family member with a serious medical conditions

12%

of households have at least one family member with a disability

RACs



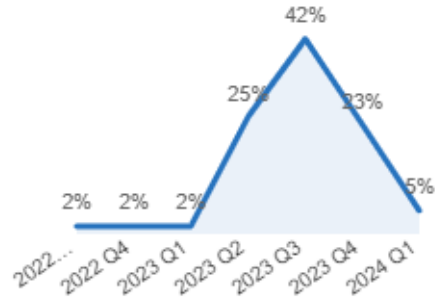
Regional Refugee Response
for the Ukraine Situation

Moldova

Documentation & Legal Status

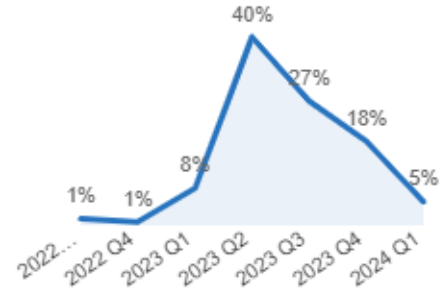
- Obtaining temporary protection was slightly higher in privately managed accommodation centres (87%) than in RACs (84%).
- % of those reporting not having any legal status was the same between the two groups (3%)
- No significant difference between those residing in PMAC and those in RACs with regards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

Timeline of application for temporary protection**



PMACs

Timeline of application for temporary protection**

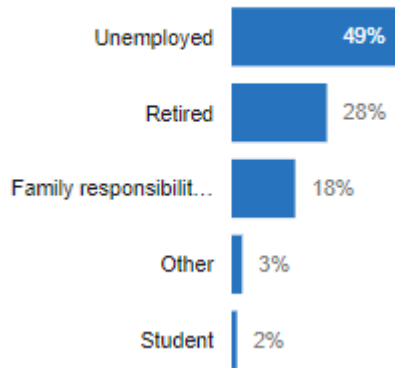


RACs

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.

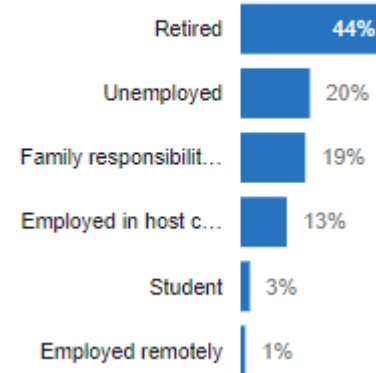
Current main activity **



PMACs



Current main activity **

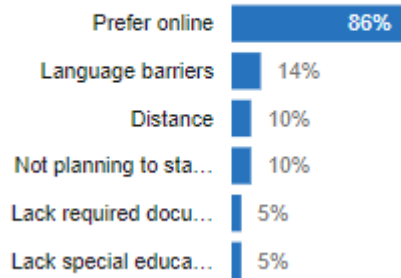


RACs

Education

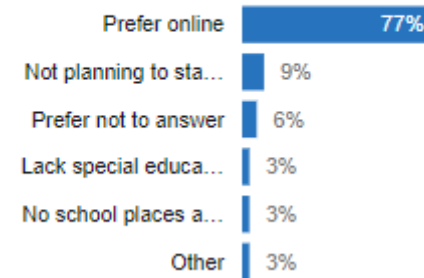
- % of respondents indicating that they had at least one child not registered for education in Moldova was significantly higher amongst those residing in PMAC than those in RACs (82% compared to 56%).
- Preference for online learning was similarly reported amongst both surveyed groups (86% and 77%).
- 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%).

Reasons for not enrolling children in the host country*



PMACs

Reasons for not enrolling children in the host country*



RACs

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.

78%

of respondents have at least one urgent need

Most urgent needs *



68%

of respondents have at least one info need

Information needs *



PMAC

92%

of respondents have at least one urgent need

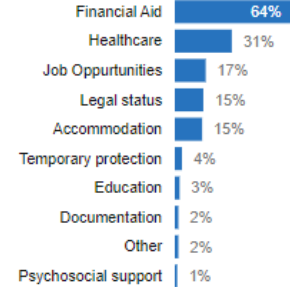
Most urgent needs *



86%

of respondents have at least one info need

Information needs *

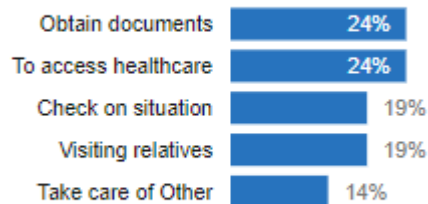


RACs

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%).

Main reasons for temporary visit*



Note: out of those who indicated visiting Ukraine at least once

PMACs

Main reasons for temporary visit*



Note: out of those who indicated visiting Ukraine at least once

RACs

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