

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment Moldova

Livelihoods and Inclusion
29 June 2022

Objectives

Context: Lack of comprehensive, generalizable statistically representative assessments of refugees' needs and vulnerabilities

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.

Understand household composition of refugees, including key demographics

Identify priority needs of refugee households, including health needs, education needs, accommodation needs, livelihood needs, and protection risks

Understand coping capacity and vulnerability/resilience in the event of protracted displacement

Identify household profiles with most critical needs to inform targeting

Identify needs and impact of humanitarian aid

Methodology and sampling

Population of interest

All Ukrainians in Moldova displaced due to war living in the Refugee Accommodation Centres (RACs) or in the host community. Due to operational challenges in data collection, the Transnistrian region was not included in the sampling frame.

Sampling

Probability stratified random sampling at RAC level and non-random purposive sampling at Ukrainians displaced due to war and residing in the host community in Moldova (non-RAC). Due to the limited availability of primary data regarding the number and the location of Ukrainians in Moldova living in the host community, findings for refugees living in the host community should be considered as indicative only. **Moreover, the sampling frame excluded settlements with less than 50 refugees and RACs reporting less than 20 inhabitants. This is to account for the potential operational challenges in identifying respondents in these communities. Further details about the total number of refugees living in Moldova is available on the [UNHCR Data Portal](#).**

Data collection method

Face-to-face interviews with head-of-family or another person knowledgeable about the socio-economic situation. The questionnaire included both questions about the situation of the family as well as individual members. Data was collected between May 16 – May 31, 2022.

Findings for Ukrainians living in RACs are statistically significant at 95% level of confidence and 10% margin of error. Findings for Ukrainian living in the host community (non-RAC) are indicative only.

Strata	Estimated number of families	Final Sample size (# of interviews collected)
RAC	910	130
Community	12,675	574
Total	13,585	704

Sampling frame

Community		RACs	
Raion	# of interviews	Raion	# of interviews
Anenii Noi	11	Anenii Noi	2
Balti	43	Balti	5
Cahul	3	Basarabasca	2
Calarasi	1	Briceni	1
Causeni	8	Cahul	8
Chisinau	443	Chisinau	78
Edinet	8	Cimislia	4
Falesti	3	Criuleni	2
Ialoveni	2	Dubarasi	6
Ocnita	4	Edinet	1
Orhei	4	Falesti	6
Rezina	2	Ialoveni	5
Stefan Voda	10	Stefan Voda	2
Straseni	2	Straseni	2
Taraclia	9	Telenesti	4
Telenesti	3	Ungheni	1
Ungheni	4	UTA Gagauzia	1
UTA Gagauzia	14	Total	130
Total	574		

In total, enumerator teams travelled to 36 cities and villages to interview Ukrainians living in communities and 20 cities and villages to interview Ukrainians living inside RACs – covering 39 RACs in total.

Key Preliminary Findings

Livelihoods and inclusion


Demographics

 **67%**  **33%**

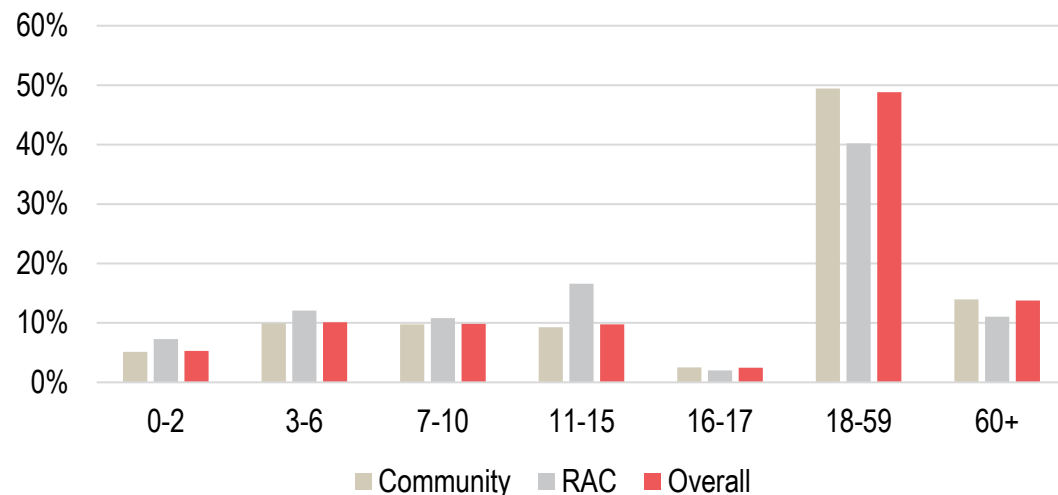
Average age **31** years old

 **37%** of family members are children under 18

 **62%** of families have children

 **4%** of families have an either pregnant or lactating woman in composition

Proportion of individuals by age groups



Proportion of families by oblast of origin

Oblast of origin	Community	RAC	Overall
Odessa	53%	59%	54%
Mykolaiv	15%	22%	16%
Kyiv city	10%	3%	10%
Kharkov	6%	4%	6%
Kherson	3%	1%	2%

Women were found to comprise the highest proportion of family members (67%).

Almost half of all household members (49%) were found to be adults between 18 and 59 years old, followed by those above the age of 60 (14%).

Population residing in RACs (49%) was found to comprise a higher proportion of individuals under the age of 18, compared to the population outside RACs (37%).

Of all families, 8% of families reported moving to another oblast in Ukraine between the beginning of war and coming to Moldova

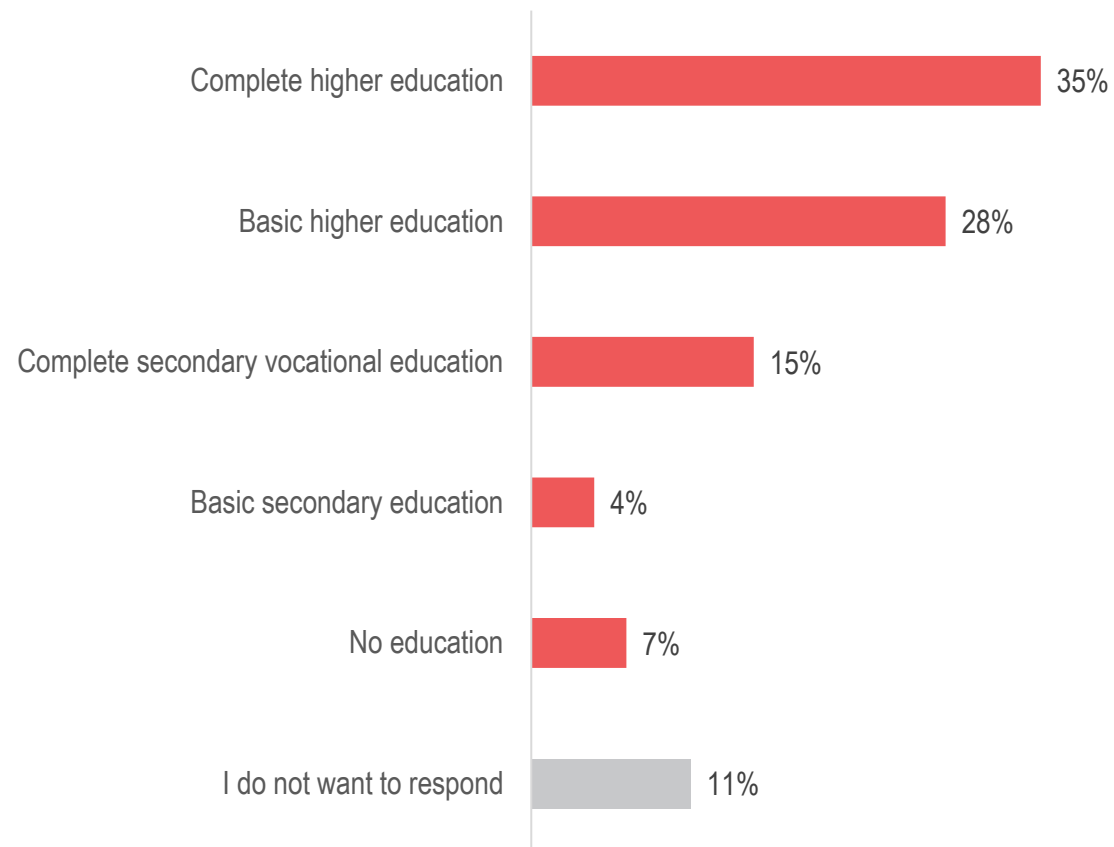
Livelihoods and inclusion

Reported highest level of education of the head of Ukrainian family

Choices	Community	RAC	Overall
Postgraduate	1%	0%	0%
Complete higher education	37%	36%	37%
Incomplete higher education	0%	1%	0%
Basic higher education	23%	14%	22%
Complete secondary vocational	29%	35%	31%
Basic secondary education	8%	8%	8%
Preschool	0%	1%	0%
Primary education	0%	1%	0%
No education	1%	2%	1%
I do not want to respond	1%	2%	1%

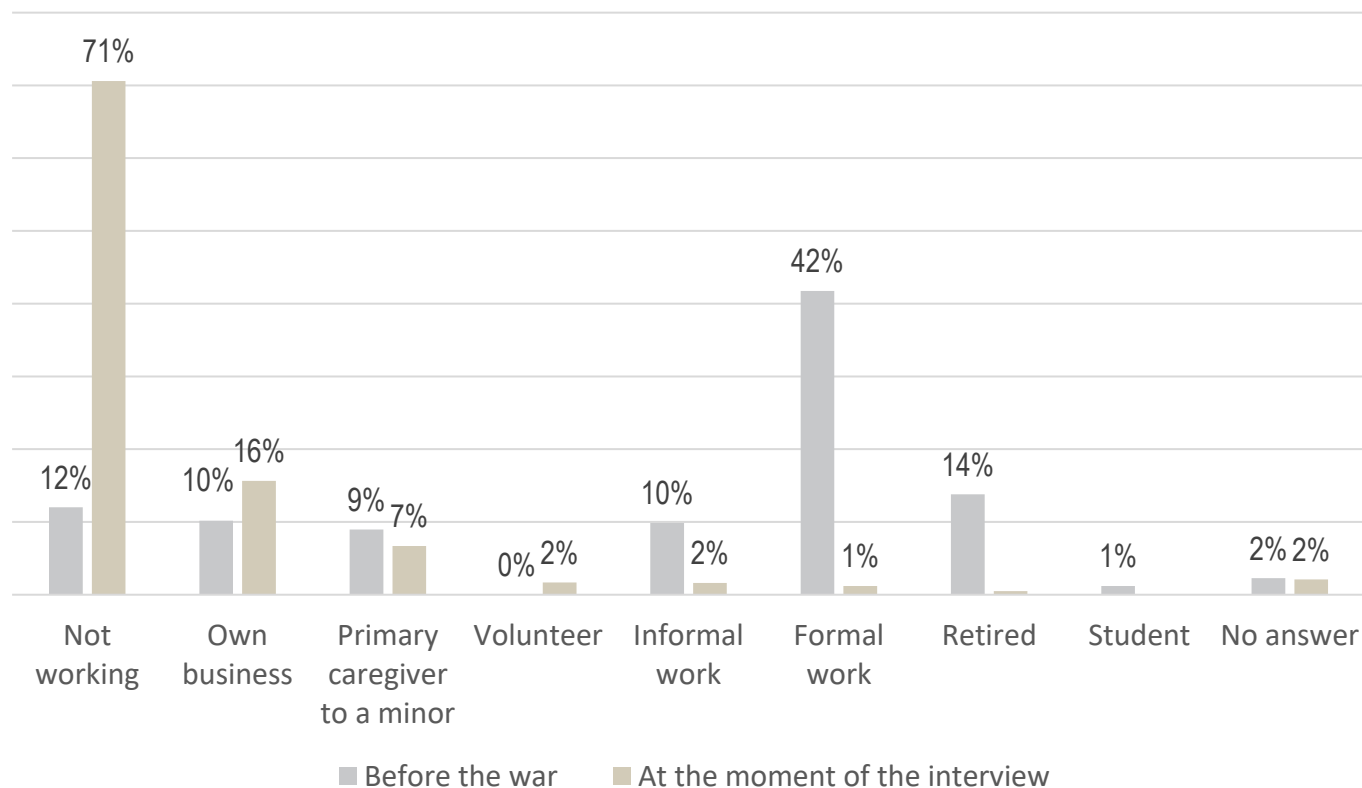
The proportion of households reported on the level of education of the head of household seemed to be broadly similar between families living in the community and inside the RACs for families reported their head of household has complete higher education studies. Relatively larger differences were observed in favor of families living in the community whose head of households reported completing basic higher education level (23% vs 14%).

Reported highest level of education of the head of host family (n=92)



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Occupation of the head of household before and after the war



Families reporting on the sector of work of the head of Ukrainian household before the war (>5%)

Choices	Overall
Education	15%
Government public services	15%
Commerce	13%
Financial services	10%
Healthcare	10%
Transport (driver)	5%

Occupation of the head of their host-family (n=92)

Choices	%
Retired	41%
Formal work	39%
Own business	8%
Student	2%
Not working	2%
No answer	8%

Livelihoods and inclusion

Proportion of families reporting on their main sources of income and the calculated averages of reported amounts

Sources of income	Community		RAC		Overall	
	% reporting on the source of income	Average amount	% reporting on the source of income	Average amount	% reporting on the source of income	Average amount
Savings or pension	52%	4,650	52%	14,374	63%	13,955
Humanitarian assistance	62%	5,564	59%	5,238	62%	5,256
Remittances	13%	5,333	5%	7,465	13%	7,427
Government assistance	11%	4,321	15%	4,751	11%	4,713
Salaried work	6%	4,417	12%	8,129	7%	7,820
Charitable donations (not including humanitarian assistance)	6%	1,000	5%	2,836	6%	2,785
Support from family and friends (not including remittances)	5%	8,800	2%	5,343	5%	5,419
Own business	3%	15,000	2%	12,250	3%	12,388
Informal work	2%	-	0%	3,333	1%	3,333
Other kinds of income	0%	11,000	0%	3,000	0%	4,095

Families coming from Ukraine reported savings as their main source of income in the 30 days prior to data collection (63%), followed by humanitarian assistance (62%) and remittances (13%).

As also indicated in previous indicators, savings have remained a consistent source of livelihoods for majority of people. However, in an event of protracted, longer displacement, savings may run out and the vulnerability of Ukrainian families in Moldova may increase.

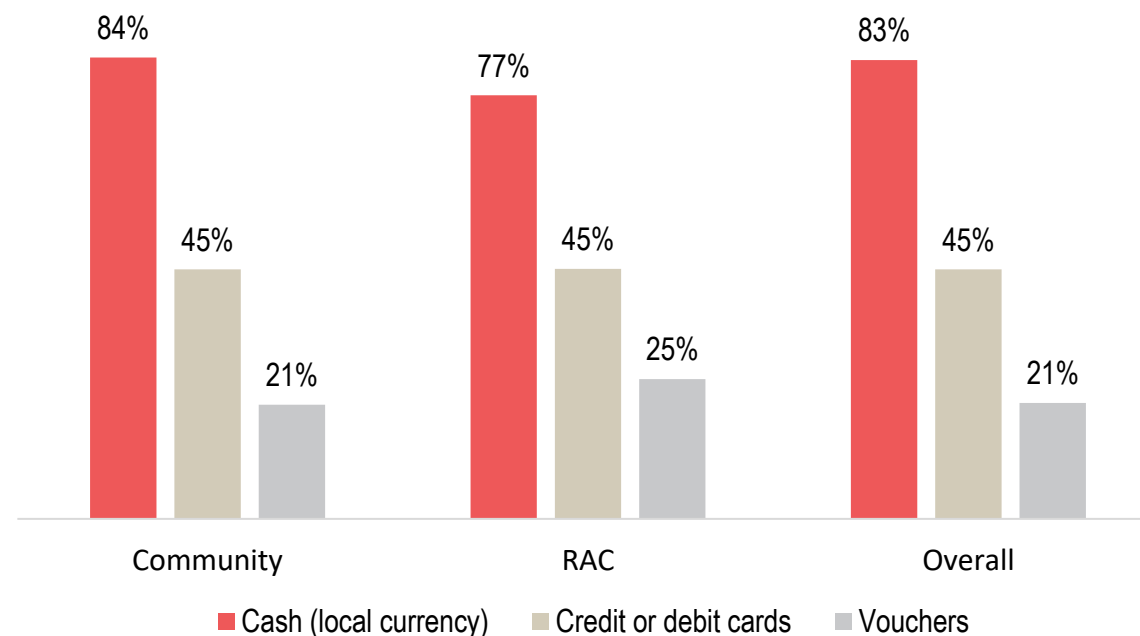
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Families reporting on their average expenditures in the past 30 days

Choices	Community	RAC	Overall
Rent	4,845	-	4,845
Food	3,879	3,204	3,838
Fuel	2,095	1,456	2,065
Non-household items	1,320	1,461	1,329
All other frequent expenditures	1,219	1,740	1,321
Utilities	1,307	1,950	1,309
Transportation	532	503	531
Water	518	358	510
Communications	261	251	260

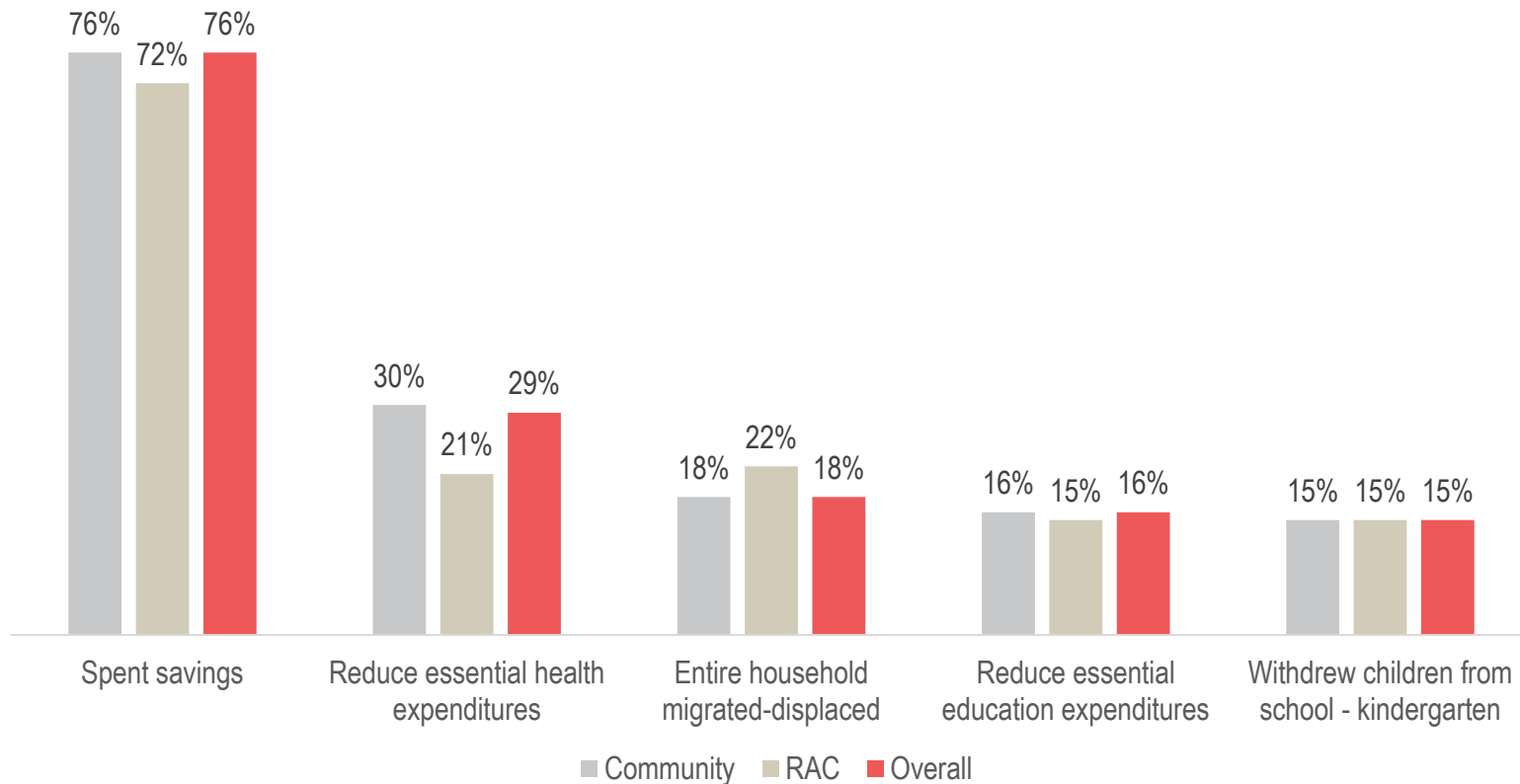
85% of families reported the presence of banks in their area. 13% of families were not able to confirm the existence of a financial service provider in their area.

Families reporting on their main modality of payment of expenditures in the past 30 days (top 3)



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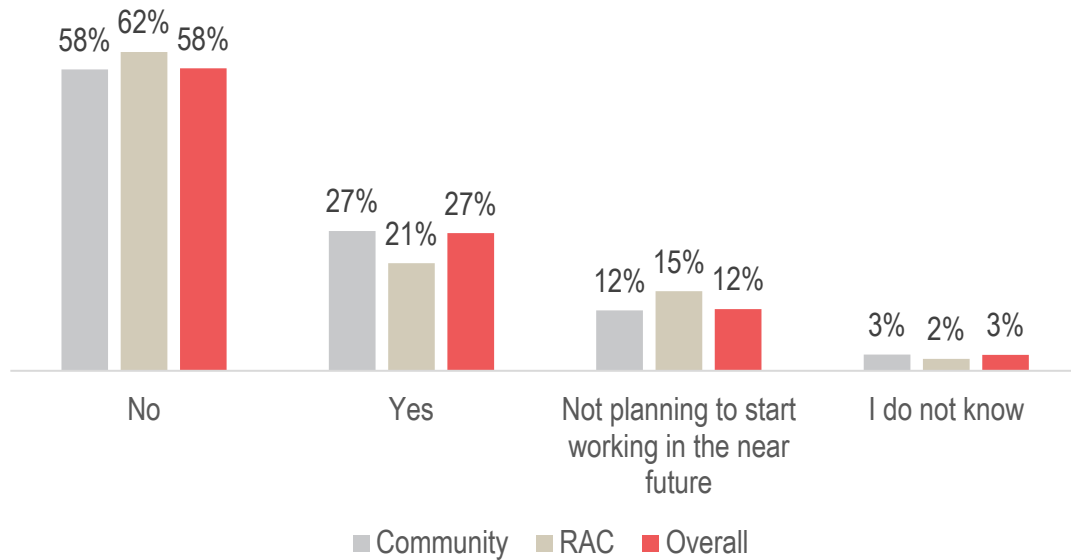
Livelihood coping strategies (Top five)



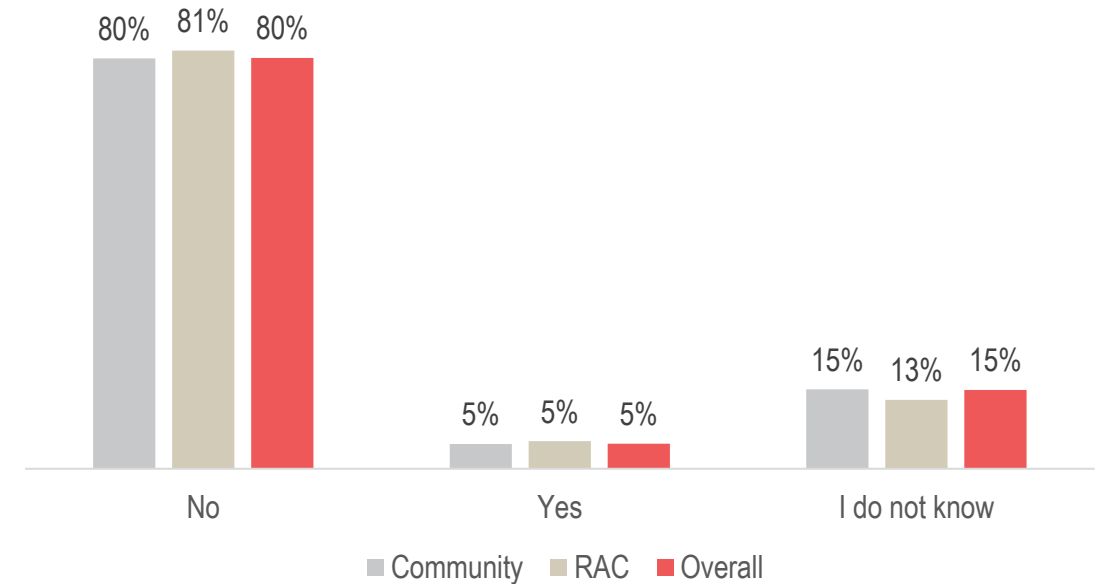
Livelihood coping strategies is an indicator to measure the extent of livelihood coping households need to utilise as a response to lack of food or money to purchase food. The high proportion of families who reported relying on savings show a low level of vulnerability. However, if the crisis becomes more protracted, families could start experience more distress.

Livelihoods and inclusion

Proportion of families reporting their head of families having to learn a new language in order to integrate in the Moldovan labor market



Proportion of families reporting on the head of family having to certify their diploma to work in MD



Next Steps

Dates	Activity
end June – mid July	Interactions with the working groups and other interest government and humanitarian actors
end July	Factsheet with findings
end July	Final presentation of findings
August	Draft report with findings

Output	Download link
Terms of Reference (Survey protocol) of the Multi-Sector Needs Assessment in Moldova	Link
Dataset	Link
Preliminary findings presentation	Link
Multi Sector Needs Assessment in Moldova UNHCR Data Portal Page	Link

Thank you for your attention



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