

# Refugee Population Profiling (RPoP) Assessment

**Key Findings Presentation – Refugee Estimates and Trends**

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Credit: Nadine Frisk

**REACH** Informing  
more effective  
humanitarian action



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An aerial photograph of a river valley. The river flows through the center, surrounded by lush green forests and fields. In the background, there are rolling hills under a blue sky with light clouds. A semi-transparent dark rectangle is overlaid on the middle of the image, containing the title and table of contents.

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An aerial photograph of a river meandering through a verdant, hilly landscape. The river is a deep blue, reflecting the sky. The surrounding land is covered in dense green trees and fields. A dark, semi-transparent rectangular overlay is positioned in the center of the image, containing the text '01' and 'Objectives and Methodology'.

01

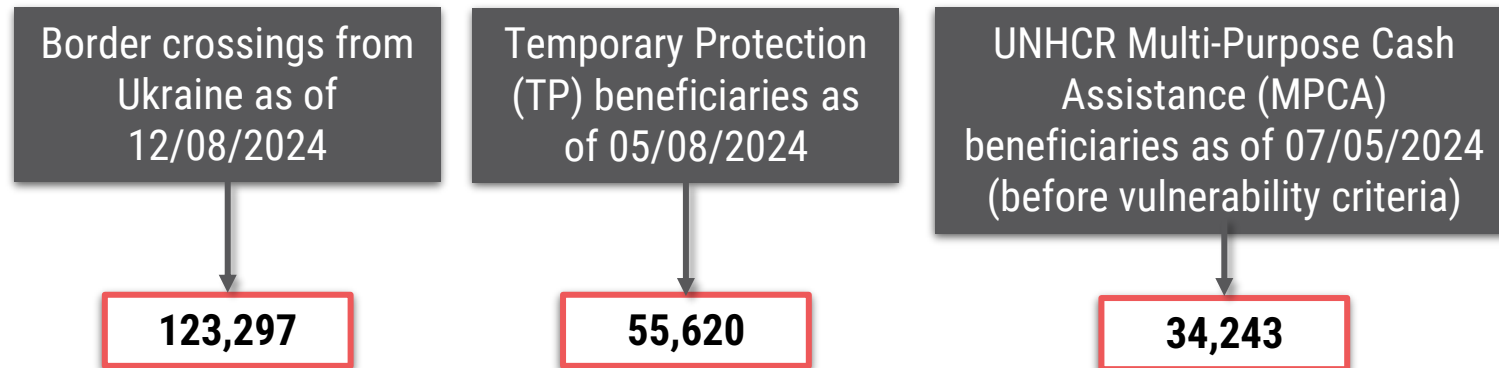
# Objectives and Methodology





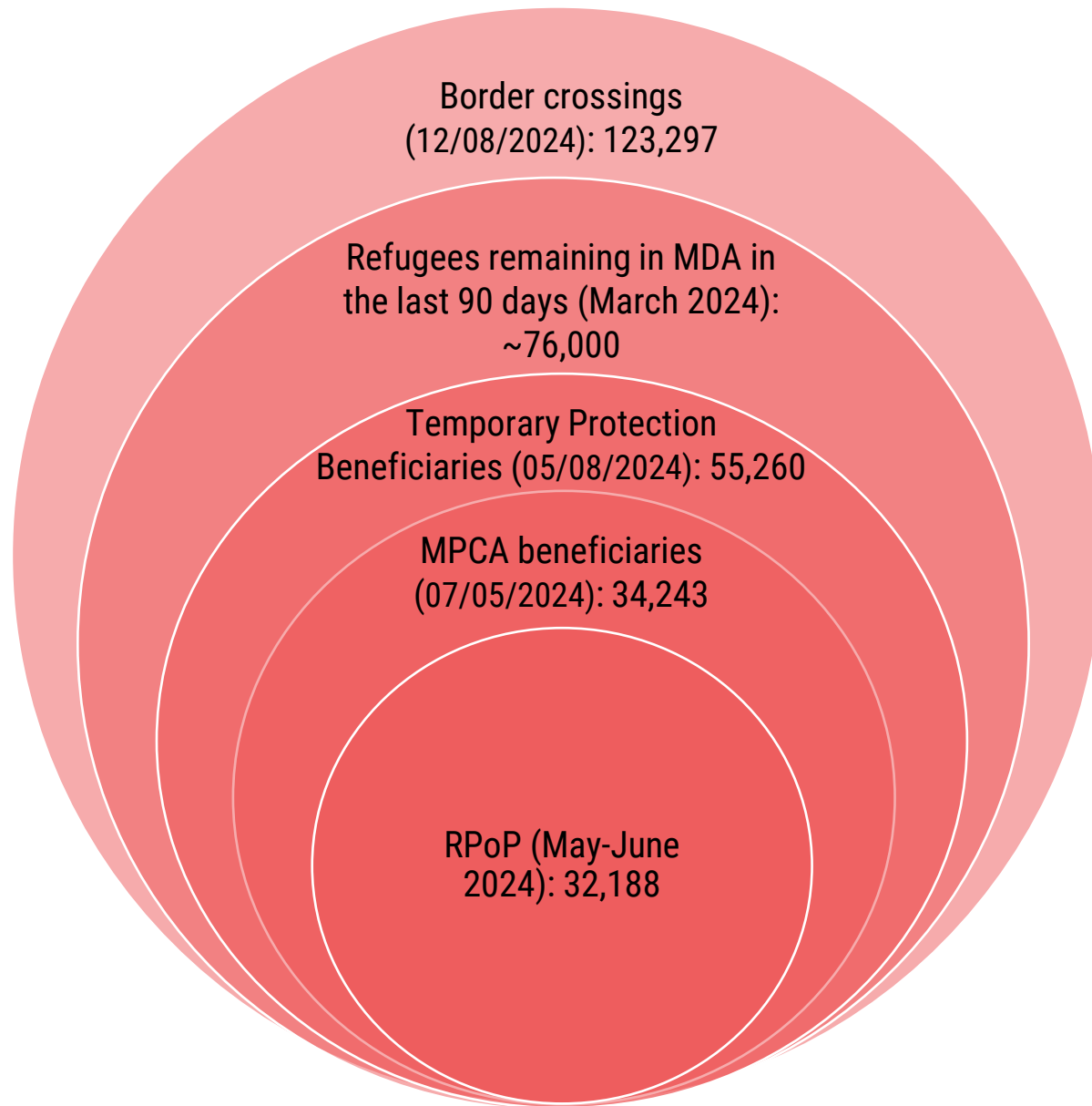
# Contextual background

- Lack of complete and accurate figures of the **total number of refugees from Ukraine in Moldova**.
- Number of refugees in Refugee Accommodation Centres (RACs) known but lack of data on those living in rented accommodation or with host families. RAC consolidation increasing this imbalance.
- Humanitarian actors using **competing figures** of the total number of refugees and their geographical distribution:



- Affects efficient **planning and resource allocation** for humanitarian programmes targeting refugees in Moldova and prevents **representative sampling** for assessments.

# Total number of refugees from Ukraine currently in Moldova



**Disclaimer:** Please note that some refugee population in certain databases may not be included in larger databases

# Objectives and Methodology

## Specific Objectives



Provide more **accurate, up-to-date and updatable\*** estimates of the total number of refugees from Ukraine that are currently residing in Moldova.



Provide the **geographic distribution at the settlement level** of refugees from Ukraine who are currently residing in Moldova.



Identify **gaps in coverage** of refugees from Ukraine who are currently residing in Moldova in existing official databases and understand the **factors behind these gaps**.

## Methodology

### Phase:

- 1 Triangulation of databases** on the number of refugees in Moldova
- 2 Key informant interviews (KIIs)** in settlements identified as having information gaps in Phase 1; extrapolation of findings to unsampled settlements; and deriving estimates

\*The objective of providing updatable estimates could not be achieved due to:

1. Overlapping factors that influence the influx and movement patterns of refugees in each settlement in Moldova which made patterns difficult to identify and quantify.
2. Changes in coverage of triangulated databases (MPCA eligibility and vulnerability criteria).

# Phase 1: Database triangulation

1. We gathered existing databases with residence information on refugees from Ukraine living in Moldova (settlement-level).
2. Databases were consolidated into four master databases based on minimal overlap.
3. Outlier settlements were identified by comparing databases and identifying large discrepancies between them. These were taken to indicate an information gap on the actual number of refugees.

Master Database	Last updated	# of individuals	Coverage
Temporary Protection (TP)	2024-03-26	40,220	TP beneficiaries nationwide
Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA)	2024-04-12	37,808	MPCA beneficiaries nationwide including Transnistria (UNHCR + IOM)
Area Monitoring (AM)	2023-12 (AM) 2024-03-25 (RAC)	8,737	All refugees registered with the local social assistance departments in all raions except Chisinau and Transnistria + Refugees living in accredited RACs
Accommodation (ACC)	End of 2023 (cash programmes) 2024-03-25 (RAC)	22,237	Cash-for-rent beneficiaries of Acted, CRS and IOM + Cash-for-host beneficiaries of CRS and WFP + Refugees living in accredited RACs

# Database limitations

Database	Last updated	# of individuals	Coverage	Limitations
TP beneficiaries (IGM)	2024-03-26	40,220	TP beneficiaries nationwide	<p>Risk of <u>inaccuracy</u> due to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Potential for falsified residence information since a self-declaration is sufficient as proof of residence.</li> <li>Address of residence is rarely updated or verified except by self-declaration by beneficiaries.</li> </ul> <p>Risk of <u>overrepresentation</u> of refugees that may have moved to another country since removal of 45-day limit being out of the country would remain in the database.</p>
UNHCR MPCA	2024-04-12	34,856	MPCA beneficiaries nationwide	<p>Risk of <u>underrepresentation</u> due to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Registration bias – only refugees that applied for cash assistance are included.</li> </ul> <p>Risk of <u>overrepresentation</u> due to potential beneficiaries who may have been crossing the border from Ukraine to access cash assistance in Moldova although they live in Ukraine.</p> <p>Risk of <u>inaccuracy</u> due to lacking a mechanism for verifying the residence address of beneficiaries.</p>
IOM MPCA	2024-04-19	4,743	MPCA beneficiaries in the Transnistrian region	<p>Risk of <u>underrepresentation</u> due to registration bias – only refugees that applied for cash assistance are included.</p> <p>Risk of <u>inaccuracy</u> due to lacking a mechanism for verifying the residence address of beneficiaries.</p>
Area Monitoring (REACH)	2023-12	7,745	Refugees living outside of RACs in all raions except Chisinau and the Transnistrian region	<p>Risk of <u>inaccuracy</u> due to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Respondent bias</li> <li>Data may be outdated since the last update was in December 2023</li> </ul> <p>Risk of <u>underrepresentation</u> due to registration bias – only includes refugees that registered at their city/village halls.</p> <p>Risk of <u>overrepresentation</u> due to lacking a standardised mechanism for updating the database.</p>



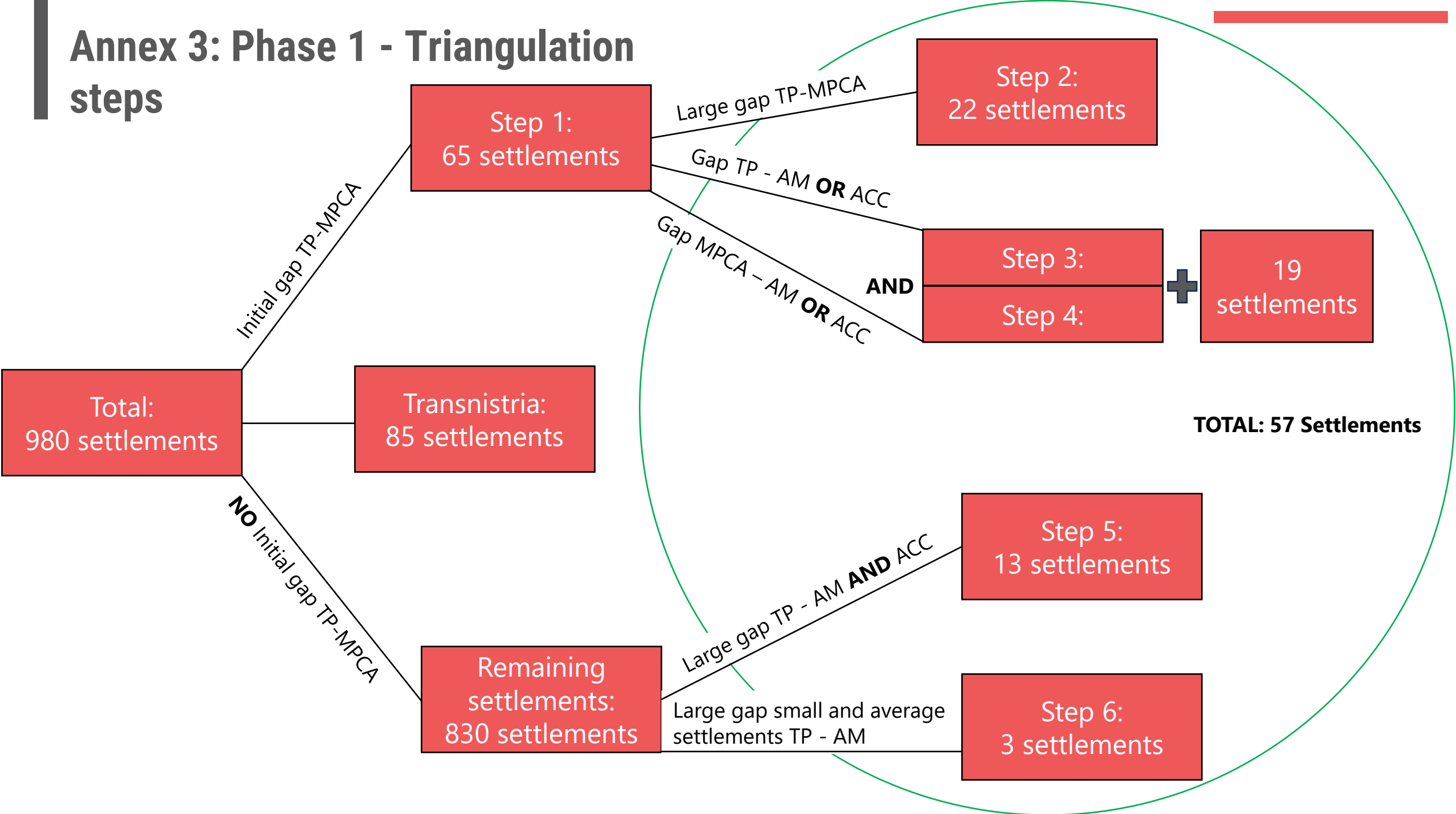
Database	Last updated	# of individuals	Coverage	Limitations
RAC Monitoring (Acted, UNHCR)	2024-03-25	2,277	All refugees living in accredited RACs in all raions in Moldova, except the Transnistrian region	Risk of <u>underrepresentation</u> as it does not cover refugees living in unaccredited RACs.
WFP Cash-for-Host beneficiaries	2023-12	12,552	All refugees living with Moldovan host households that registered on UAHelp.md. All raions except the Transnistrian region, Hîncești, Ialoveni and Soroca.	Risk of <u>underrepresentation</u> due to registration bias – does not cover all refugees living in Moldovan households. Risk of <u>inaccuracy</u> and <u>overrepresentation</u> due to potential for falsified residence information as the database is updated via SMS to hosts and refugees.
CRS Cash-for-Host beneficiaries	2024-01-01	2,395	All refugees living with Moldovan host households that registered on UAHelp.md. Covers Briceni, Chișinău, Dondușeni, Edineț, Hîncești, Ialoveni, Ocnița, Soroca and Ungheni.	Risk of <u>underrepresentation</u> due to registration bias – does not cover all refugees living in Moldovan households. <u>Lower risk of inaccuracy and overrepresentation</u> due to monthly door-to-door reverification of 30% of caseload. Beneficiaries in Edineț, Ungheni and Dondușeni may overlap with WFPs due to just handing over to them.
CRS Cash-for-Rent beneficiaries	2024-01-01	2,429	Refugees living in rented accommodation in Moldova registered as beneficiaries of CRS', IOM's or Acted's cash-for-rent programme.	Risk of <u>underrepresentation</u> due to registration bias and selection criteria – must express a willingness to stay in Moldova for more than 6 months from the moment of registration and can cover their rent independently after assistance ends. As such, retired refugees or refugees with disabilities who are unable to work are usually left out from being beneficiaries of this programme. Additionally, it prioritises vulnerable members of the refugee population and people exiting from RACs. <u>Lower risk of overrepresentation</u> due to regular follow-ups and deduplication through the UNCHR RAIS platform.
IOM Cash-for-Rent beneficiaries	2024-03-06	2,343		
Acted Cash-for-Rent beneficiaries	2023-12	1,394		

# Triangulation steps

Step	Method
1	TP and MPCA were compared. Settlements that had both more than 10 refugees' difference <b>and</b> more than 20% difference between the databases were identified.
2	Of the 65 settlements identified from Step 1, those in which there was a difference of more than 25 refugees <b>and</b> more than 50% between TP and MPCA were considered as having an information gap regardless of similarities with other databases.
3	For settlements from Step 1 that were not flagged for extreme differences in Step 2, TP was compared with ACC and AM. If either of them had more than 10 refugees' difference <b>and</b> more than 20% difference, step 4 was applied.
4	For settlements that did not meet the criteria in Step 3, MPCA was compared with ACC and AM, and if either of them had more than 10 refugees' difference, <b>and</b> more than 20% difference, this was considered as an information gap.
5	For the 830 remaining settlements that were not flagged in Step 1 and where TP and MPCA are similar, TP was compared to ACC and AM, and if both had more than 25 refugees' <b>and</b> more than 30% difference from TP, this was considered as an information gap.
6	In all small and average settlements in which TP is more than 25 refugees' <b>and</b> more than 50% larger than AM, this was considered as an information gap.



# Annex 3: Phase 1 - Triangulation steps



## Phase 2: KIIs

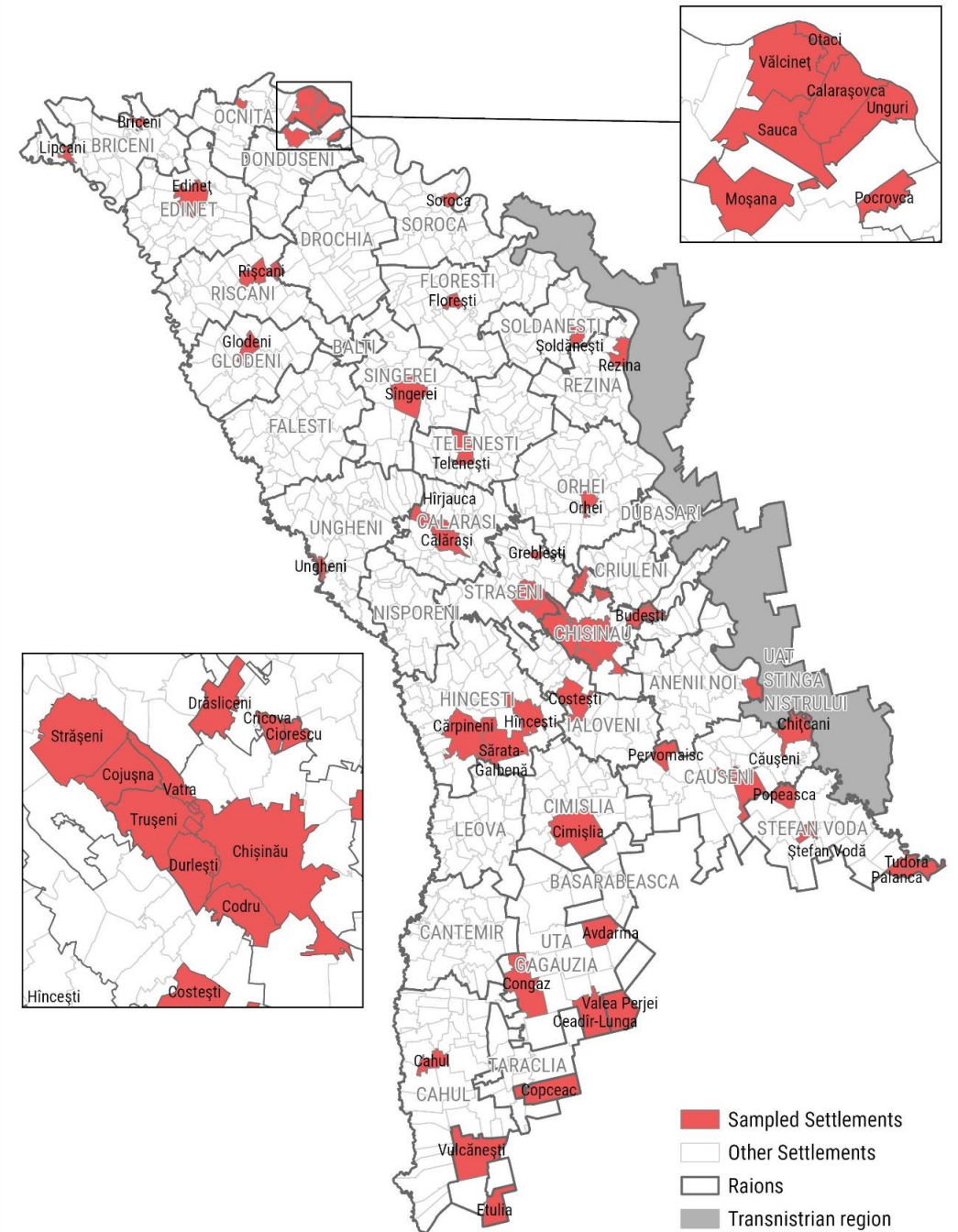
1. 57 sampled settlements across 27 Raions.

Size classification of settlements	Highest # of refugees in TP and MPCA databases	Target # of KIIs
Small	10 to 49	1
Average	50 to 200	2
Large	201 and above	3

2. Due to operational challenges (see next slide), 103 out of 117 KIs were done.

## Scoping criteria:

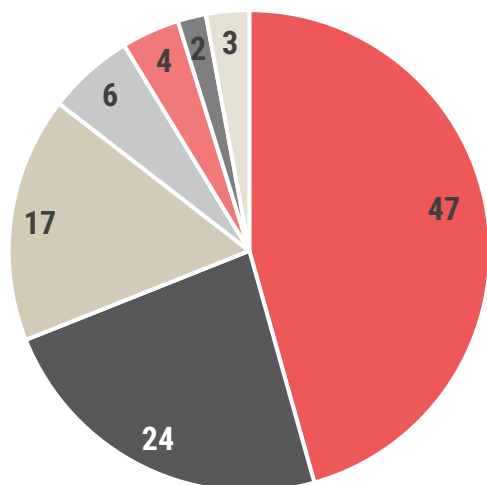
- ✓ **OVERSIGHT** over the majority of the total population of refugees in the settlement of interest (Small to Large settlements)
- ✓ **OWN DATABASE** that has been recently updated of refugees inside the settlement, outside of the received databases in Phase 1 (Average to Large settlements)





# KII Data collection

Type of KIIs



- Social worker
- Local authority rep.
- Local NGO rep.
- Community Centre/RAC staff
- INGO rep.
- Church rep.
- Other

## Challenges in data collection for KIIs:

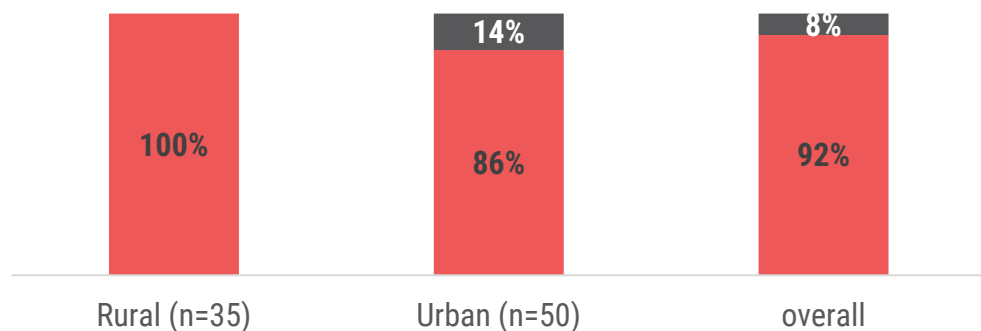
- Meeting the target in Chisinau city and border settlements.
- Few mentioned that there were refugees in the settlement that were **under- or over-represented** in official databases, and even fewer were willing to give an estimate of how many of these there were.

## Underachieved KIIs:

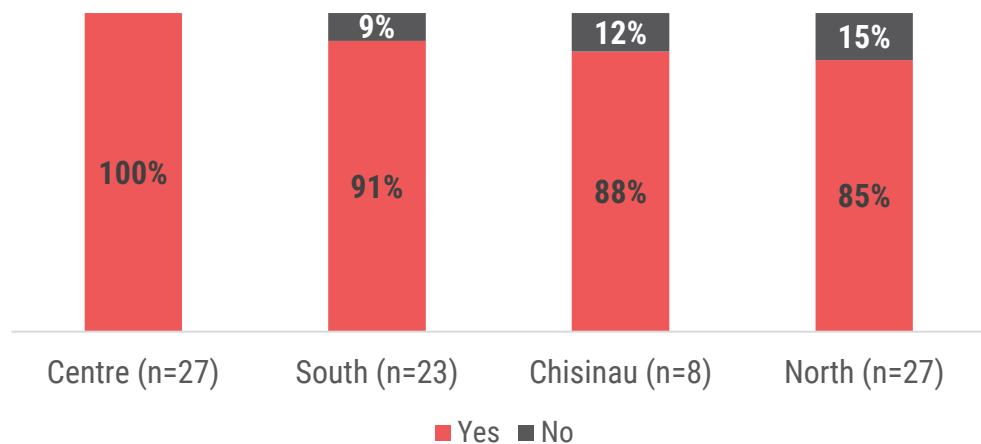
No.	Region	admin1	admin2	Settlement size	Target # KIIs	KIIs Done
1	Centre	Soldanesti	Soldanesti	Small	1	0
2	Centre	Straseni	Straseni	Average	2	1
3	Centre	Rezina	Rezina	Large	3	1
4	Chisinau	Chisinau	Chisinau	Large	3	1
5	Chisinau	Chisinau	Codru	Average	2	1
6	Chisinau	Chisinau	Durlesti	Large	3	0
7	Chisinau	Chisinau	Truseni	Average	2	1
8	North	Ocnita	Calarasovca	Large	3	2
9	North	Ocnita	Valcinet	Large	3	2
10	South	UTA Gagauzia	Copceac	Average	2	1
11	South	UTA Gagauzia	Etulia	Average	2	1
12	South	UTA Gagauzia	Vulcanesti	Large	3	2
13	South	UTA Gagauzia	Ceadir-Lunga	Large	3	2
14	South	Causeni	Causeni	Large	3	2
15	South	Stefan Voda	Stefan Voda	Large	3	2
16	South	Stefan Voda	Palanca	Average	2	1

# Reliability of key informants' databases

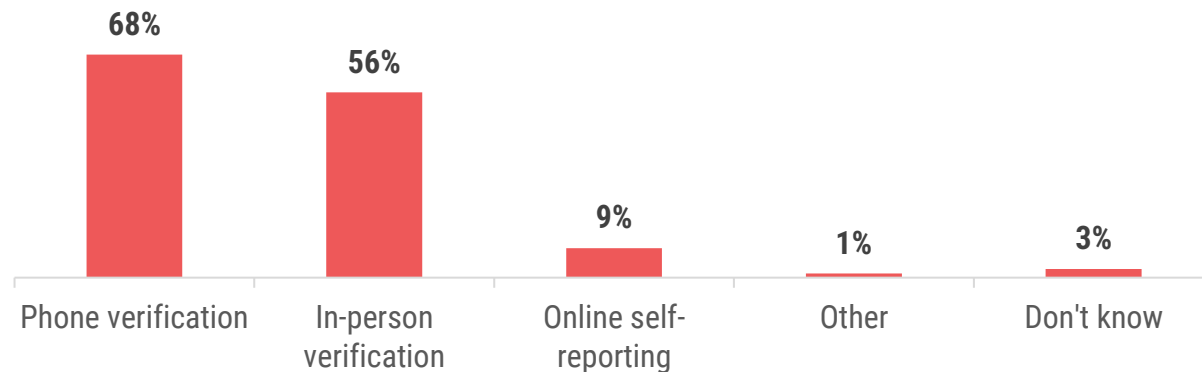
If the KI's database has a verification/update mechanism, by type of settlement (n=85)



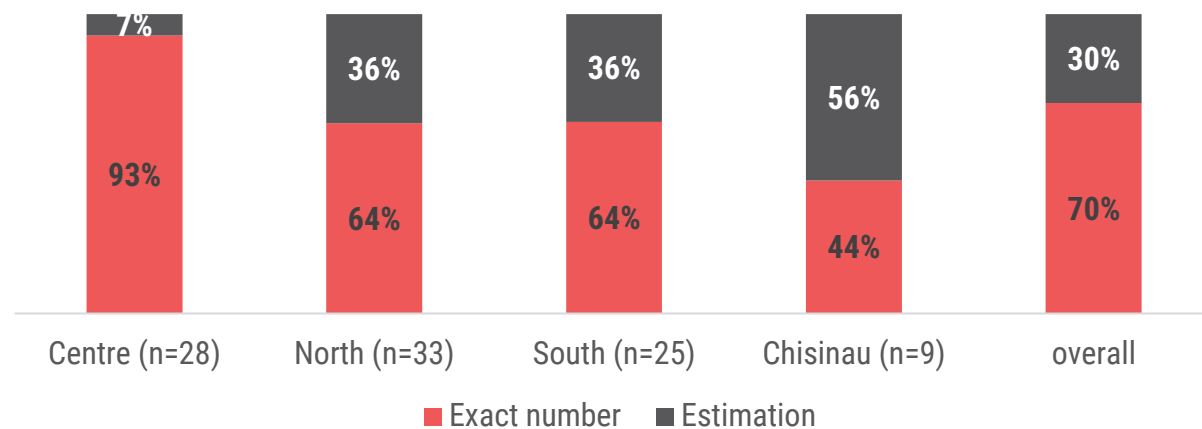
by region (n=85)



Database verification mechanism, overall (n=78)



KIs providing exact numbers or estimations on the total number of registered refugees, by region (n=95)





An aerial photograph of a river valley. The river flows from the bottom left towards the center right. The left bank features a mix of green fields, some trees, and a few small buildings. The right bank is densely covered with lush green trees. In the background, a long, flat-topped ridge or plateau stretches across the horizon under a blue sky with light clouds. A semi-transparent dark rectangle is overlaid on the center of the image, containing the text '02' in red and 'Key Findings - KIIs' in white.

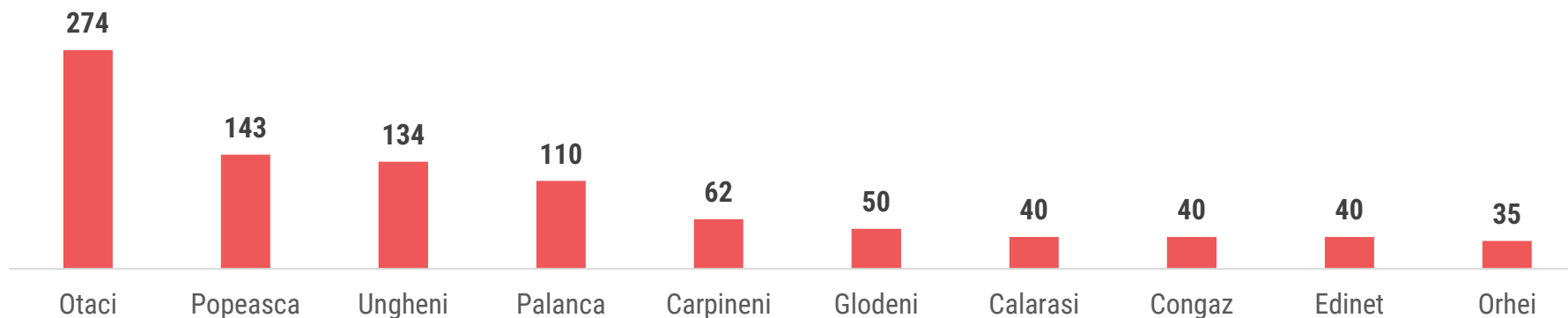
02

# Key Findings - KIIs



# Movement patterns

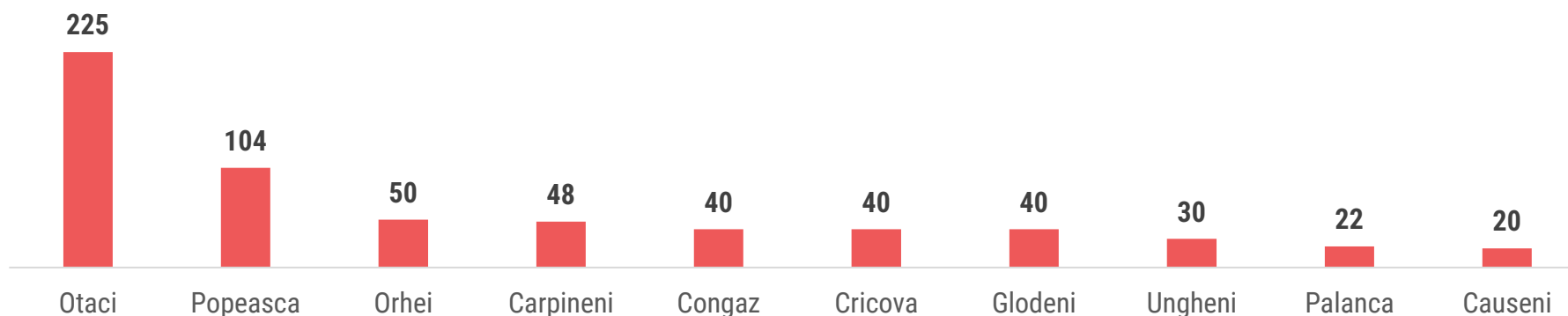
Top 10 settlements by approx. no. of refugees that **arrived in** the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection based on the highest no. provided by KIs



**Top reason for arriving in the settlement according to KIs (n=62):**

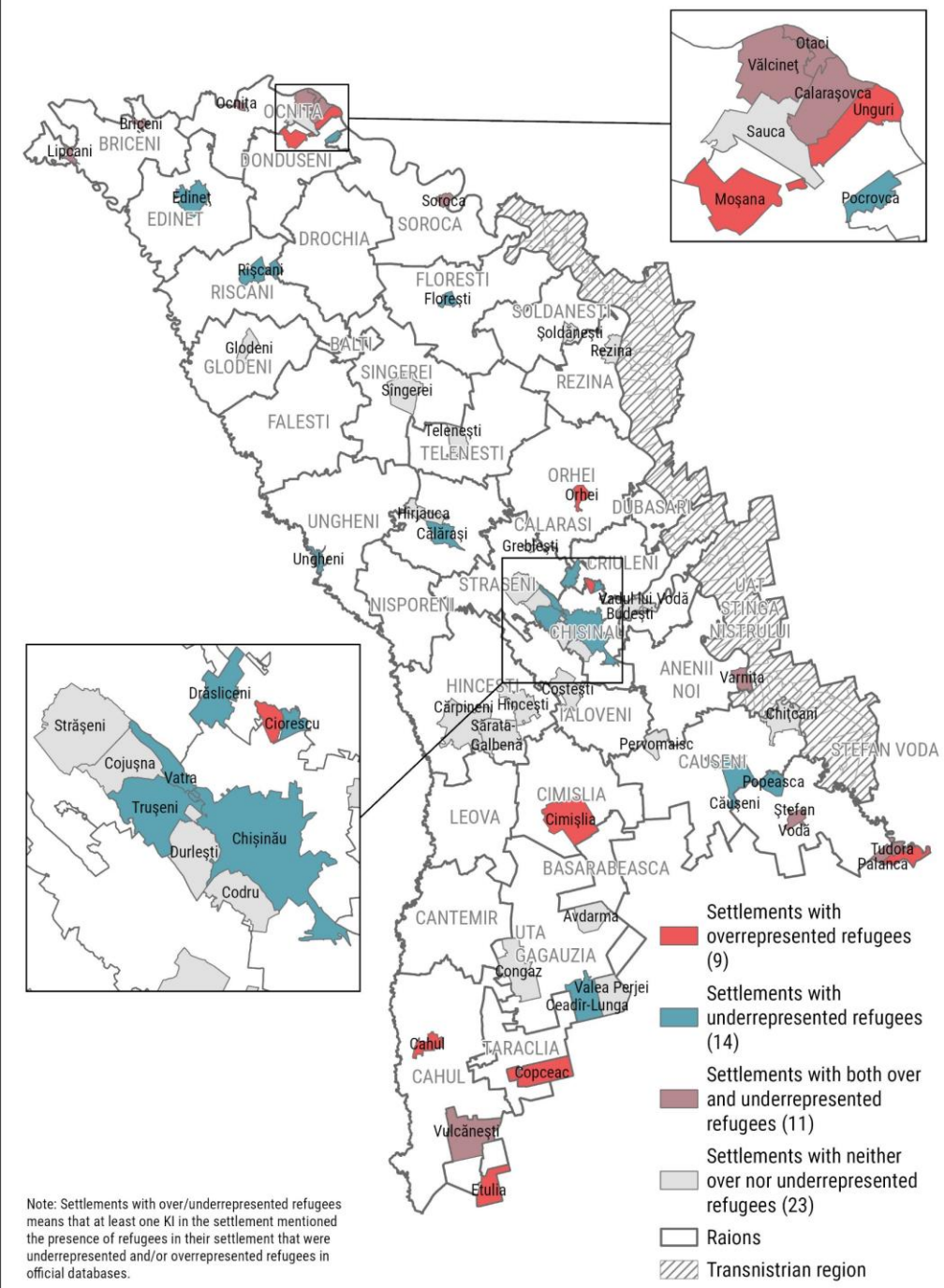
Family (48%)

Top 10 settlements by approx. no. of refugees that **moved out** of the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection based on the highest no. provided by KIs



**Top reason for moving out of the settlement according to KIs (n=47):**

Returning to Ukraine (70%)

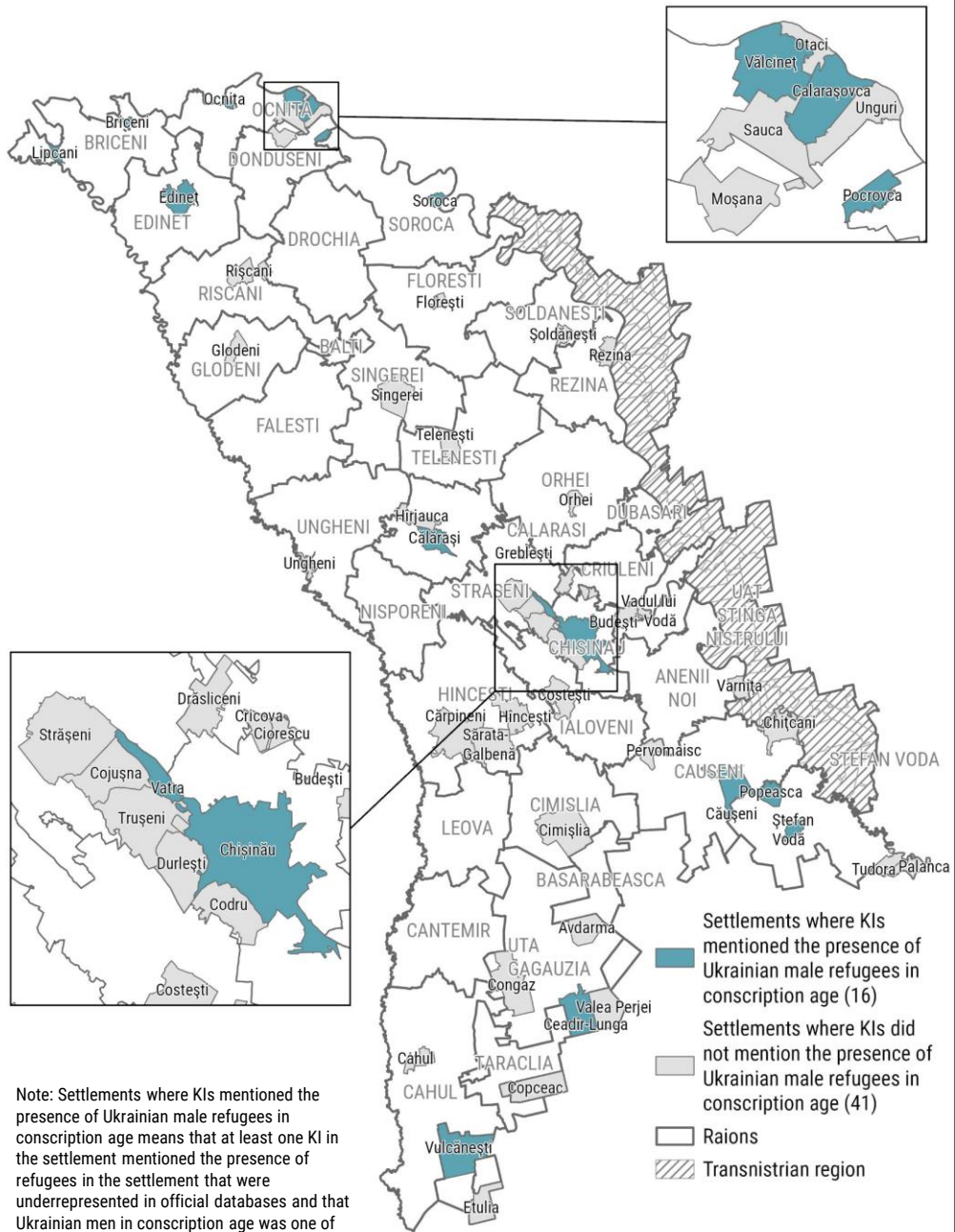


# Under- & overrepresented refugees (according to KIs)

- The presence of refugees underrepresented in official databases was reported most in the **North** (16 KIs), followed by the South (7 KIs), Chisinau (5 KIs) and the Centre (4 KIs).
- The presence of refugees overrepresented in official databases was reported most in the **North** (14 KIs), followed by the South (11 KIs), the Centre (3 KIs) and Chisinau (2 KIs).



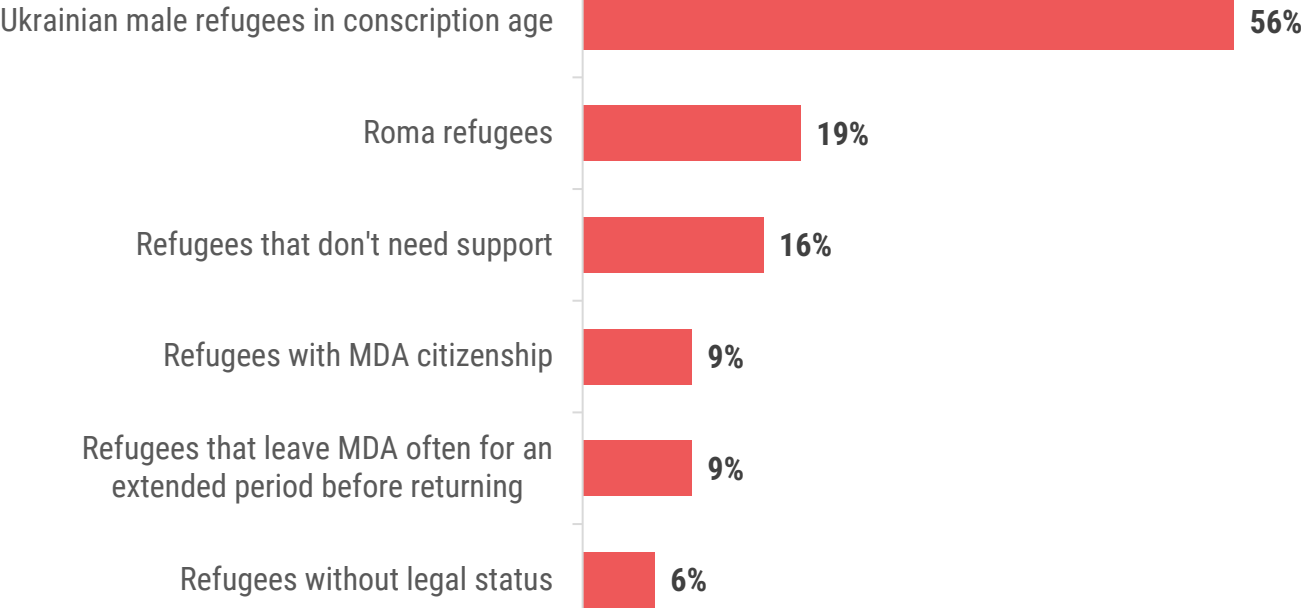
Settlements with **Ukrainian men in conscription age** that are underrepresented in official databases according to KIIs



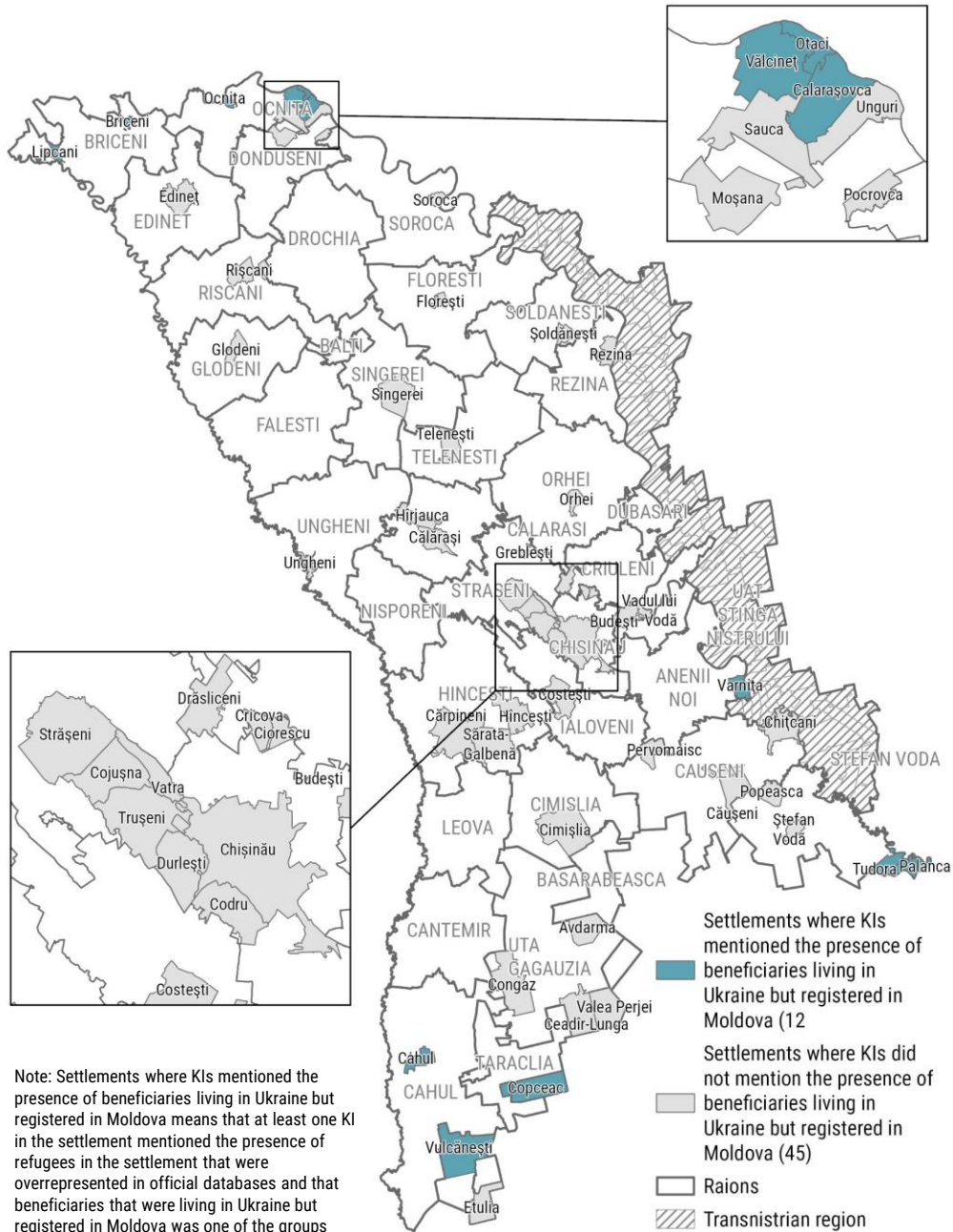
# Underrepresented refugees

(according to KIIs)

Groups of refugees underrepresented in official databases in each settlement, according to KIIs that mentioned the presence of underrepresented refugees (n=32)



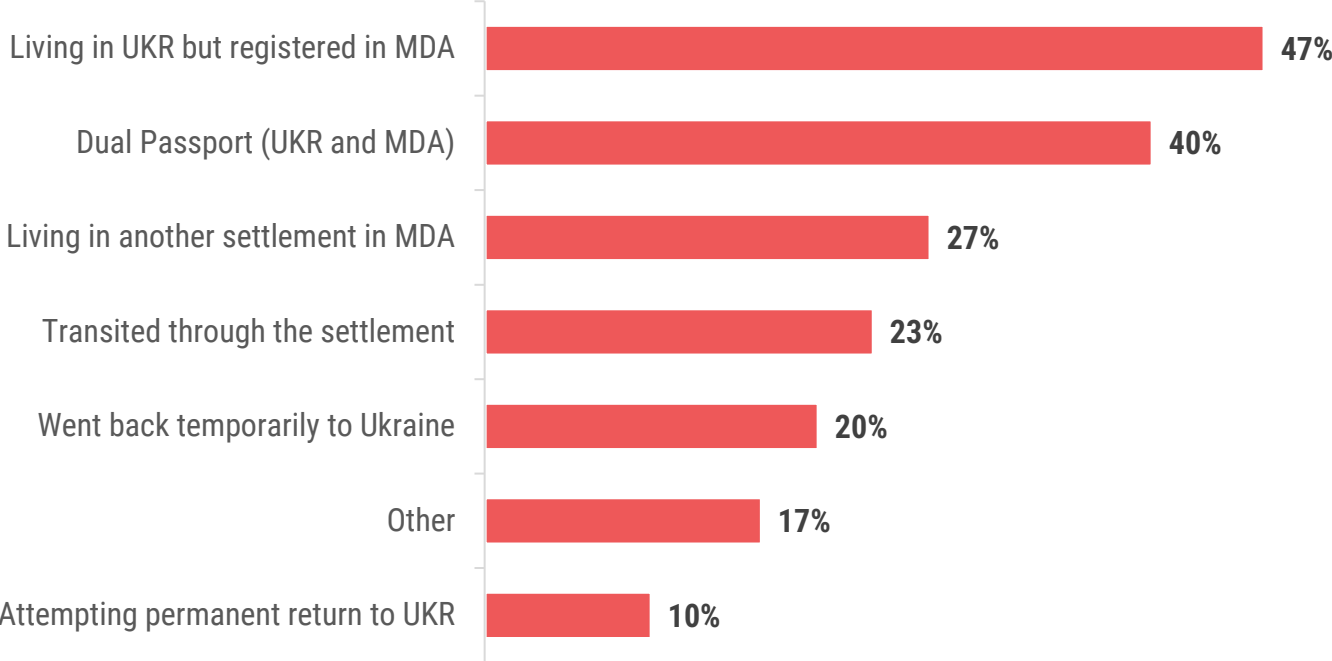
Settlements with refugees overrepresented in official databases due to **living in Ukraine** according to KIIs



# Overrepresented refugees

(according to KIIs)

Reasons why refugees are overrepresented in official databases, according to KIIs that mentioned the presence of overrepresented refugees (n=30)





An aerial photograph of a river valley. The river flows from the bottom left towards the center right. The left bank is a mix of green fields and some small buildings. The right bank is a dense, lush green forest. In the background, there are rolling hills covered in green vegetation under a blue sky with light clouds. A semi-transparent dark rectangle is overlaid on the center of the image, containing the text '03' and 'Calculating Estimates'.

03

# Calculating Estimates

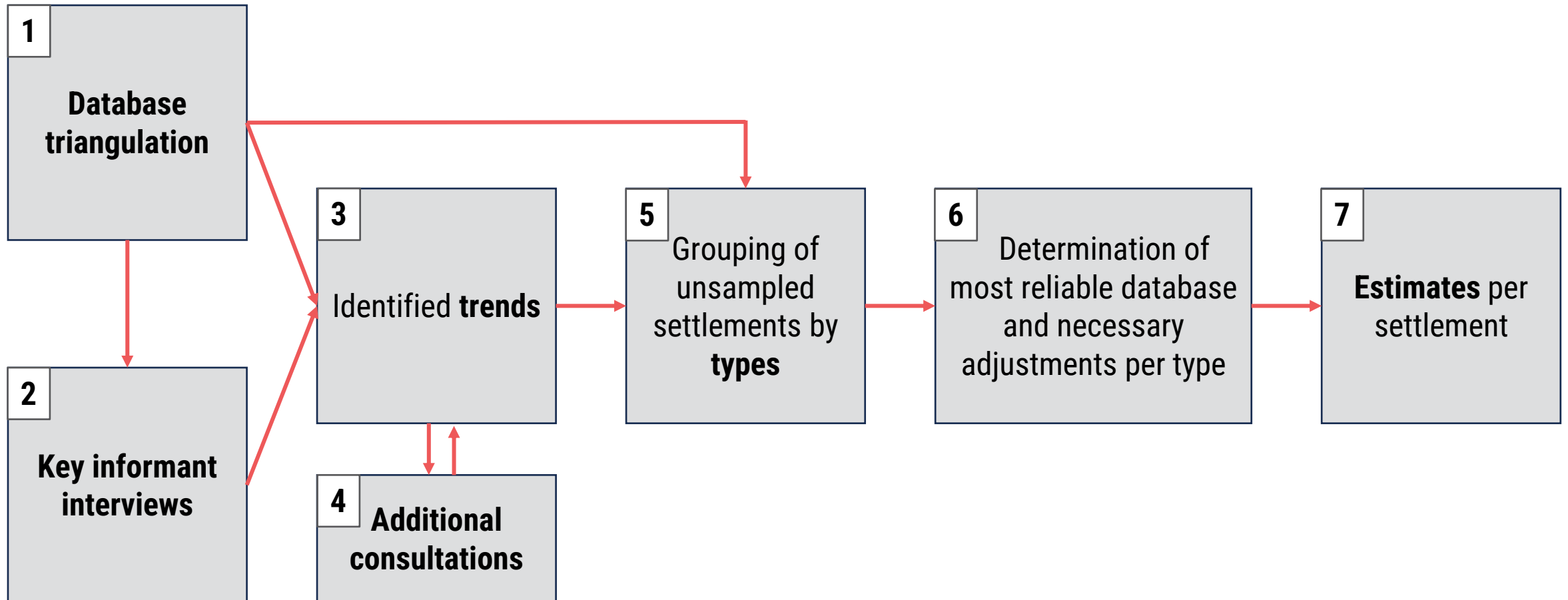


# Methodology for calculating estimates

## DATA COLLECTION

## DATA ANALYSIS

## FINAL ESTIMATES



# Identified trends

## 1. Proximity and connectivity to Otaci border crossing

Very high overrepresentation in MPCA and TP databases (up to 20x more) likely due to **beneficiaries crossing the border to collect assistance** even though they live in Ukraine.

## 2. High level of transit

Mainly in larger settlements. AM and TP databases considered a less reliable source, due to **higher movement patterns**.

## 3. Presence of an MPCA enrolment centre

High overrepresentation in MPCA and TP databases likely due to **refugees registering their addresses where they enrol for MPCA** even though they live in other settlements in Moldova, or they live in Ukraine and have no address in Moldova.

## 4. Proximity and connectivity to border with UKR, ROM and Transnistria

Overrepresentation in MPCA and TP likely due to beneficiaries registered in Moldova that are **living in Ukraine, Romania or Transnistria**.

## 5. Raional capitals

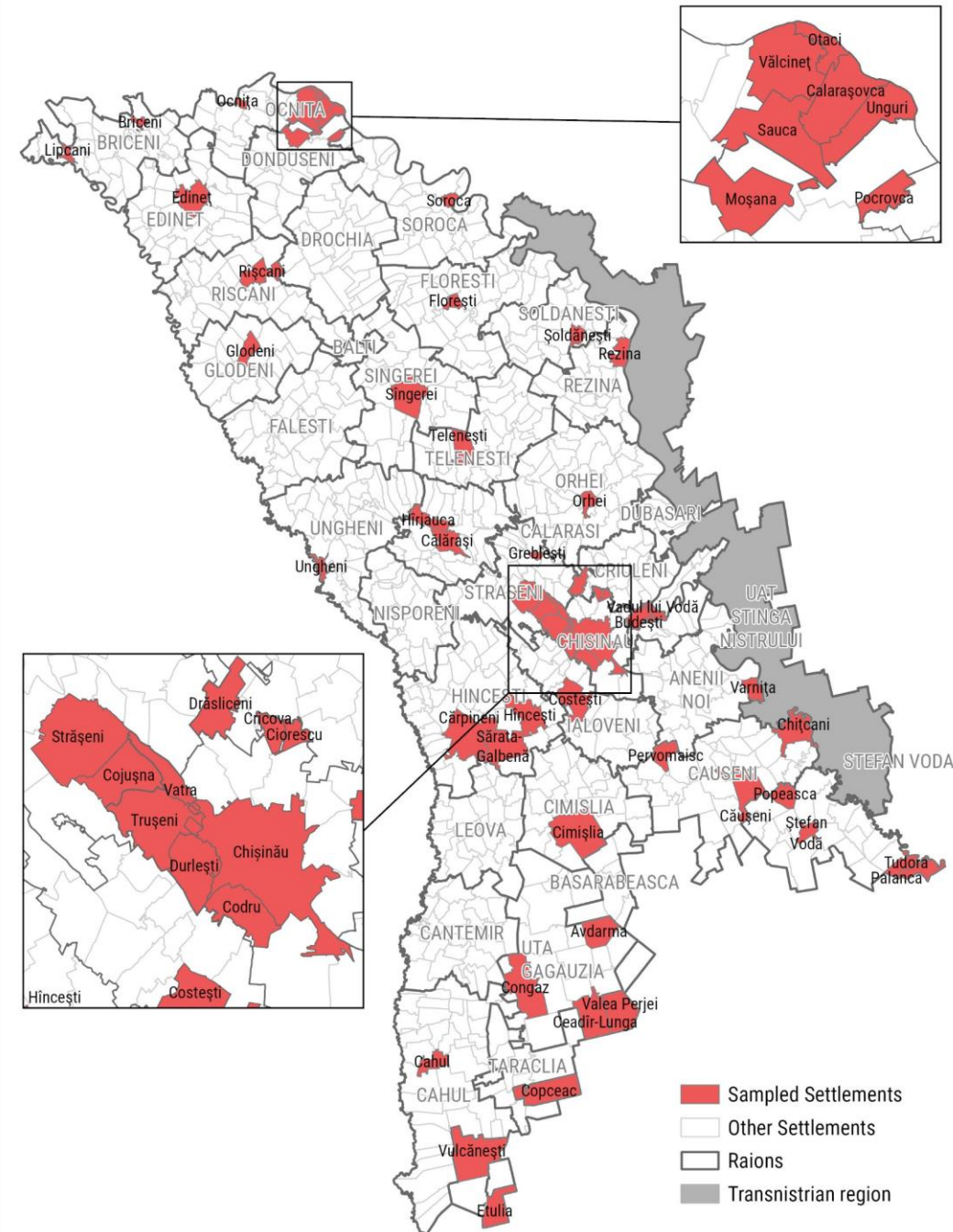
Especially those well-connected to surrounding settlements show overrepresented MPCA and TP databases likely due to refugees **registering their addresses as the nearest cities** if they live in smaller settlements. Underrepresentation expected in surrounding settlements.

## 6. Proximity to Chişinău city

Underrepresentation in MPCA database likely due to refugees **registering their addresses as Chişinău**. TP database considered less up to date. KIs appear to lack oversight compared to those in other settlements.

## 7. Presence of a RAC

Databases and KI number **more reliable** when the majority of refugees live in RACs.



# Reliability levels of estimates

Reliability level	# of Settlements	Description	Explanation
<b>Very High</b>	14	This reliability level refers to a very high confidence level, and the number is crossed referenced from at least one additional source.	Expect comprehensive coverage of refugees in the settlement, verified by multiple sources.
<b>High</b>	768	The source that is used is reliable and the number provided is accurate within small ranges.	Estimates are highly reliable with a potential error margin.
<b>Medium High</b>	12	The number is based on a database that is accurate for the trend and settlement, and doesn't alternate too much from other reliable sources.	Data aligns well with other credible sources, showing minimal discrepancies
<b>Medium</b>	164	The number provided would fall between ranges, but is affected by trends and other circumstances.	Estimates are reasonably reliable but may be influenced by external factors and trends.
<b>Medium Low</b>	21	The number is linked to a database with a medium validity and cannot be crosschecked through an alternative source.	Confidence in data is moderate; cross-referencing is limited, making verification challenging.
<b>Low</b>	1	A database is used with a low validity, without alternative data in a region with high trends.	Numbers are indicative but may have significant inaccuracies due to low data validity.



# Extrapolation Types

Type	Name	Database used	# of settlements	Reliability
<b>Sampled settlements</b>				
Type 1: KIIs (57)				
1.1	KII without adjustments	KII	47	Customised
1.2	KII with adjustment	KII +20%	4	Medium High
1.3	KII low reliability	Considered with non-sampled	6	
<b>Non-sampled settlements</b>				
Type 2: Transnistrian region (85)				
2.1	Transnistrian region	Take TP	85	Medium
Type 3: Chişinău Municipality (15)				
3.1	Chişinău city	MPCA -15% -5% +20%	1	Low
3.2	Non sampled Chişinău settlements	Take TP or Take CRS (C4R & C4H)	14	Medium – Medium Low
Type 4: Raional capitals (14)				
4.1	Raional capitals with enrolment centres for MPCA	Take AM	3	Medium Low
4.2	Raional capitals close to a border	MPCA -25%	5	Medium High
4.3	Raional capitals without trends	Average of: MPCA -25% and TP -10%	6	Medium High

# Extrapolation Types

Type	Name	Database used	# of settlements	Reliability
<b>Non-sampled settlements</b>				
Type 5: Average-sized settlements (6)				
5.1	Average settlements close to UKR	Take AM	2	Medium Low
5.2	Average settlements without trends	Take MPCA	4	Medium High
Type 6: Small-sized settlements (809)				
6.1	Small settlements close to the border (UKR, ROM, Transnistria)	Take AM	24	Medium
6.2	Small settlements close to rational capital	Take the highest number between TP, MPCA and AM	46	Medium
6.3	Small settlements with 0 refugees in AM	If MPCA $\leq 10$ , take MPCA If MPCA $> 10$ , and TP $> 0$ and $\leq 10$ , take TP If MPCA $> 10$ and TP = 0, take AM (zero) If MPCA $> 10$ and TP $> 10$ , take MPCA	110	High
6.4	AM large difference with TP	If AM $> 0$ and the difference with AM and TP $> 10$ , the number that is closest to MPCA will be taken	8	High
6.5	Small settlements without trends	Take AM	621	High

**DISCLAIMER!:** The following estimates should be interpreted as a **conservative approach** to estimating the number of refugees in Moldova. Although data was gathered from a diverse range of sources for both the triangulation of databases and KIs, the majority were providing data on beneficiaries of social assistance services or humanitarian programmes for refugees. Based on responses of the KIs and additional consultations, adjustments were made to the number provided by KIs or the database number used for the estimate to account for refugees not covered in these services and programmes. However, it is unclear the actual extent to which such refugees are accounted for in the estimates.

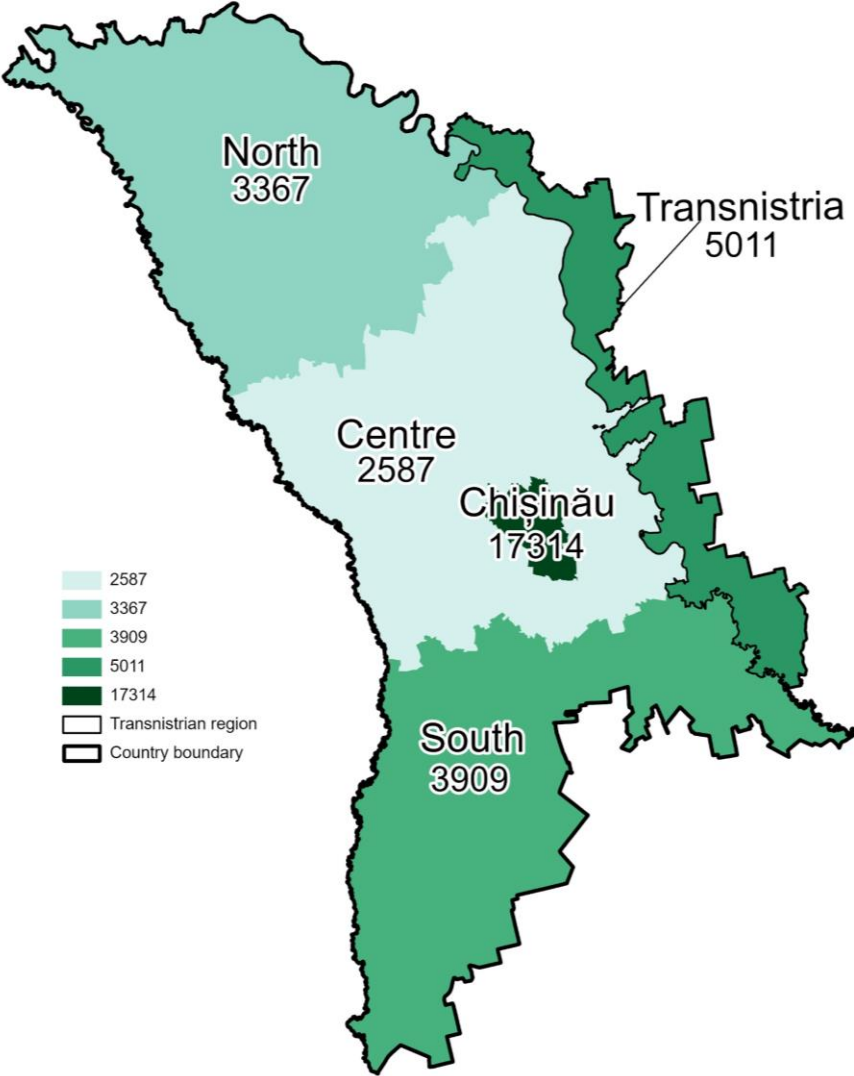
The following groups of refugees are expected to be less accurately covered in the estimates due to lack of data on them:

- Refugees **without Temporary Protection status** in Moldova and not beneficiaries of local social services or humanitarian programmes due to:
- Wanting to remain **anonymous**
- Uncertain regarding their **length of stay** in Moldova
- Do **not intend to stay** over six months in Moldova
- **Not eligible** for TP and humanitarian programmes for refugees
- **Regularly traveling** between Ukraine and Moldova on a tourist visa
- **Do not want** humanitarian assistance





RPoP Estimates by Region



# Estimates

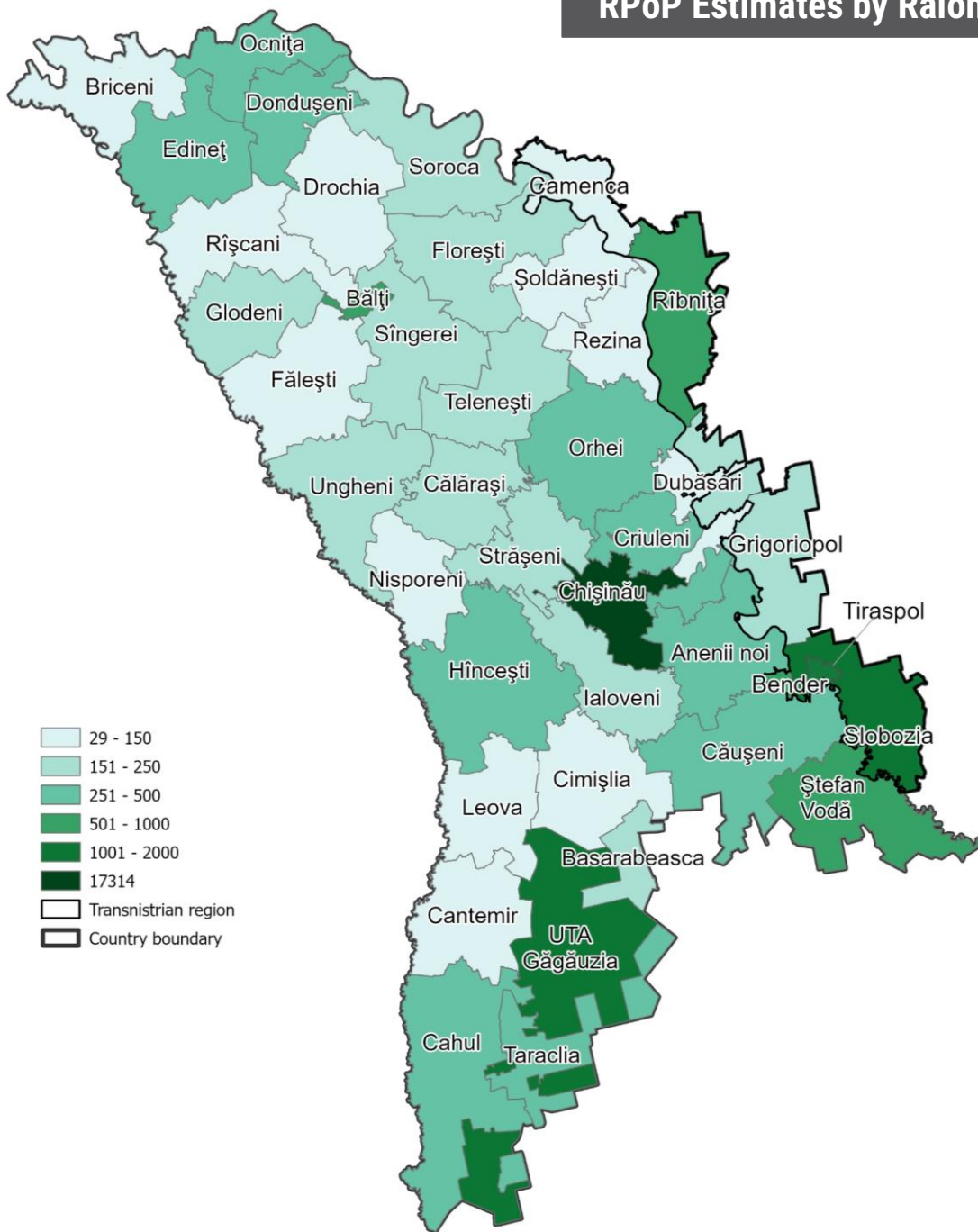
## National

Database	RPoP estimates	Reliability	TP	MPCA
Moldova nationwide	32188	Medium Low	40220	37808
Difference with RPoP			+8032	+5620

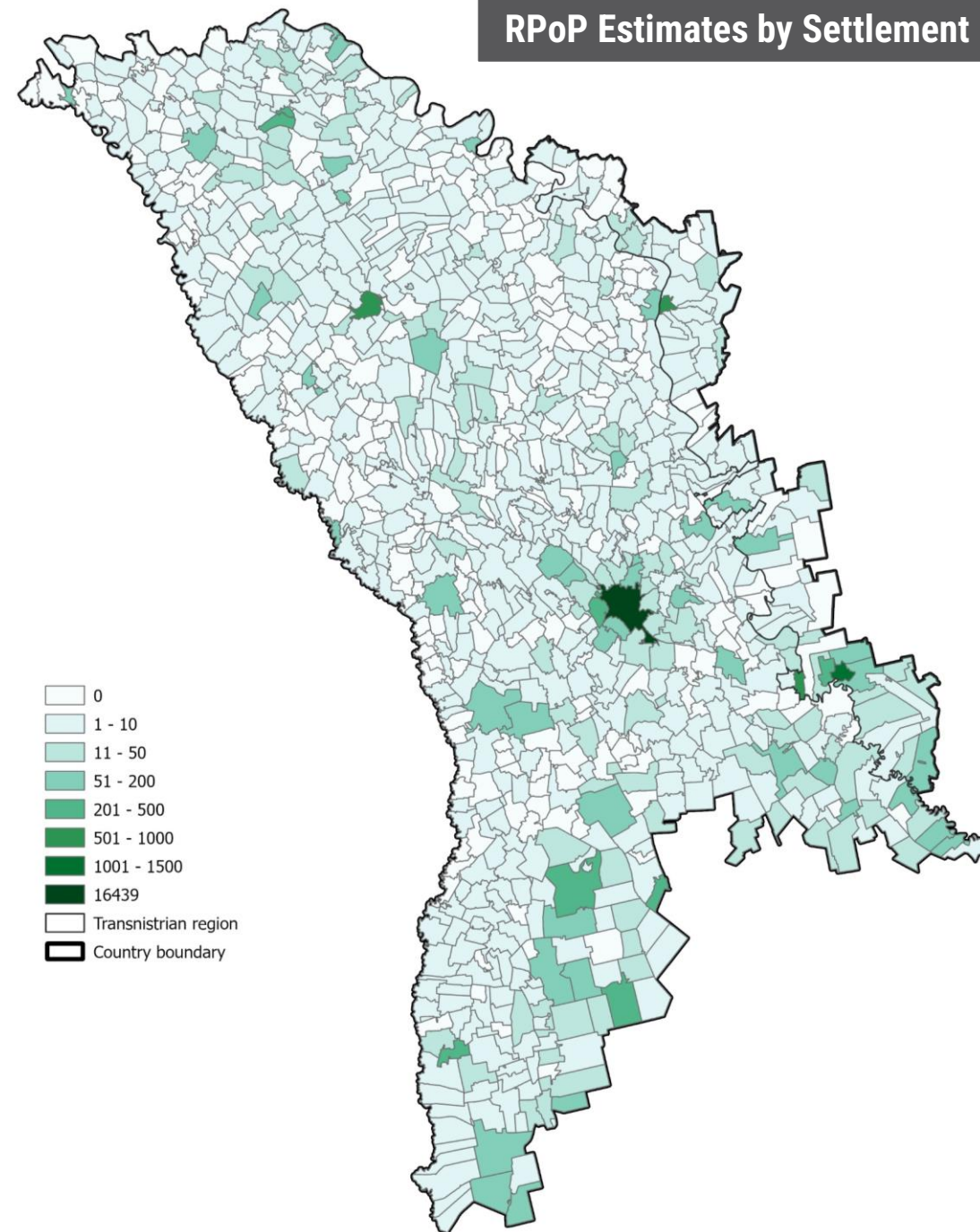
## Regional

Region	RPoP estimates	Reliability	TP	MPCA
North	3367	Medium	5744	6705
Centre	2587	High	3110	3578
Chisinau	17314	Low	21563	17245
South	3909	Medium High	4792	4958
Transnistria	5011	Medium	5011	5322

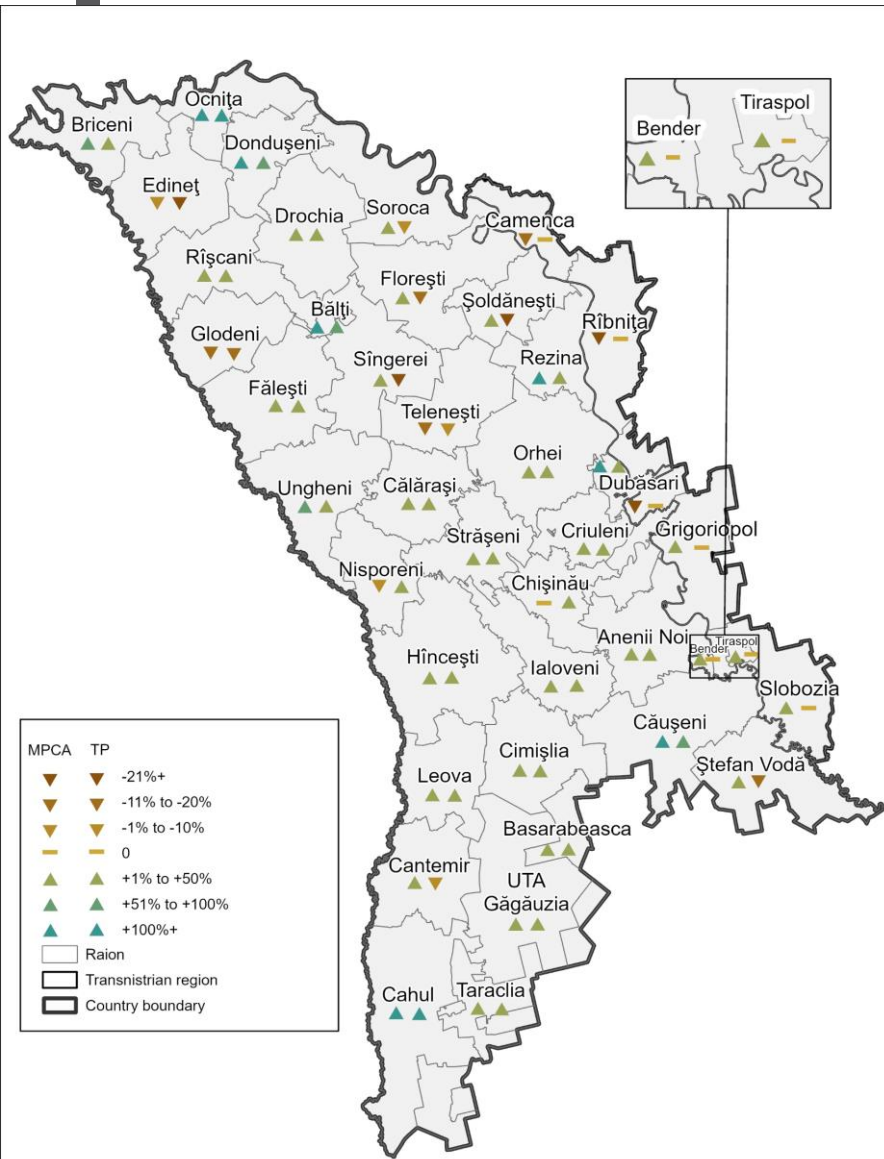
# RPOP Estimates by Raion



# RPOP Estimates by Settlement



% Difference between RPoP estimates and TP and MPCA



Raion	RPoP estimates	MPCA	TP
Anenii Noi	381	+28%	+27%
Balti	827	+107%	+90%
Basarabeasca	241	+22%	+15%
Briceni	130	+68%	+32%
Cahul	379	+112%	+137%
Calarasi	161	+30%	+32%
Cantemir	77	+1%	-3%
Causeni	323	+102%	+66%
Chisinau	17314	0%	+25%
Cimislia	146	+25%	+8%
Criuleni	327	+4%	+25%
Donduseni	439	+107%	+80%
Drochia	143	+36%	+40%
Dubasari	29	+114%	+34%
Edinet	337	-6%	-32%
Falesti	145	+12%	+14%
Floresti	151	+10%	-11%
Glodeni	242	-16%	-12%
Hincesti	277	+8%	+13%
Ialoveni	215	+20%	+20%
Leova	46	+15%	+17%

Raion	RPoP estimates	MPCA	TP
Nisporeni	111	-4%	+23%
Ocnita	492	+346%	+276%
Orhei	339	+25%	+6%
Rezina	124	+373%	+28%
Riscani	106	+40%	+3%
Singerei	158	+27%	-27%
Soldanesti	46	+39%	-24%
Soroca	197	+43%	-2%
Stefan Voda	695	+7%	-13%
Straseni	226	+9%	+23%
Taraclia	343	+19%	+5%
Telenesti	164	-19%	-2%
Ungheni	187	+92%	+43%
UTA Gagauzia	1659	+5%	+10%
<i>Bender</i>	797	+43%	0%
<i>Camenca</i>	93	-12%	0%
<i>Dubasari (Transnistria)</i>	163	-54%	0%
<i>Grigoriopol</i>	156	+13%	0%
<i>Ribnita</i>	800	-27%	0%
<i>Slobozia</i>	1063	+10%	0%
<i>Tiraspol</i>	1939	+9%	0%



# Raions ranked by number of refugees

Ranking	Raion	RPoP estimates	Reliability
1	Chisinau	<b>17314</b>	Low
2	<i>Tiraspol</i>	<b>1939</b>	Medium
3	UTA Gagauzia	<b>1659</b>	Medium
4	<i>Slobozia</i>	<b>1063</b>	Medium
5	Balti	<b>827</b>	Medium Low
6	<i>Ribnita</i>	<b>800</b>	Medium
7	<i>Bender</i>	<b>797</b>	Medium
8	Stefan Voda	<b>695</b>	Medium High
9	Ocnita	<b>492</b>	Medium High
10	Donduseni	<b>438</b>	Medium
11	Cahul	<b>379</b>	Medium
12	Anenii Noi	<b>381</b>	Medium High
13	Taraclia	<b>343</b>	Medium High
14	Orhei	<b>339</b>	Medium High
15	Edinet	<b>337</b>	Medium
16	Criuleni	<b>327</b>	High
17	Causeni	<b>323</b>	High
18	Hincesti	<b>277</b>	High
19	Glodeni	<b>242</b>	Medium High
20	Basarabeasca	<b>241</b>	Medium High
21	Straseni	<b>226</b>	High

Ranking	Raion	RPoP estimates	Reliability
22	Ialoveni	<b>215</b>	High
23	Soroca	<b>197</b>	Medium High
24	Ungheni	<b>187</b>	Medium High
25	Telenesti	<b>164</b>	High
26	<i>Dubasari (Transnistria)</i>	<b>163</b>	Medium
27	Calarasi	<b>161</b>	High
28	Singerei	<b>158</b>	High
29	<i>Grigoriopol</i>	<b>156</b>	Medium
30	Floresti	<b>151</b>	High
31	Cimislia	<b>146</b>	Medium High
32	Falesti	<b>145</b>	Medium High
33	Drochia	<b>143</b>	Medium High
34	Briceni	<b>130</b>	Medium High
35	Rezina	<b>124</b>	Medium
36	Nisporeni	<b>111</b>	Medium High
37	Riscani	<b>106</b>	High
38	<i>Camenca</i>	<b>93</b>	Medium
39	Cantemir	<b>77</b>	High
40	Leova	<b>46</b>	High
41	Soldanesti	<b>46</b>	Medium High
42	Dubasari	<b>29</b>	High

# Limitations

## Conservative Estimation

### Reallocation of Overrepresented Refugees

- In large settlements (Chisinau and rational capitals) where the database numbers were underrepresented to account for overrepresentation of refugees that register there but live in other settlements, the refugees were not reallocated elsewhere due to lacking information on where they actually live and how many they are.

### Potentially Excluded Groups

- Likely to not include refugees without Temporary Protection status in Moldova and not beneficiaries of local social services or humanitarian programmes due to: Wanting to remain anonymous, uncertain regarding their length of stay in Moldova, do not intend to stay over six months in Moldova, not eligible for TP and humanitarian programmes for refugees, regularly traveling between Ukraine and Moldova on a tourist visa, do not want humanitarian assistance.

## Quality of KIIs Affects Accuracy

### Unequal Levels of Oversight

- KIIs in some settlements, especially larger ones may have limited oversight on the total population of refugees in the settlement.

### Interpretation of KII Questions

- Enumerators observed that KIIs interpreted questions about under- and overrepresented refugees to be referring to their own database, rather than TP and MPCA as originally intended. This was accounted for as much as possible when calculating the estimates for sampled settlements.

## Extrapolation Inaccuracies

### Complexity of Settlement Dynamics:

- Full settlement dynamics may not be captured, leading to inaccuracies in unsampled areas.

### Snapshot in Time:

- Estimates are only a snapshot in time and therefore, may already be outdated in areas with high transit rates.

## Reliability of Final Estimates

### Dependence on Database Coverage:

- Reliability limited by the coverage and quality of databases used.

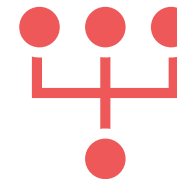
### Representative Nature:

- Findings are not representative and only indicative.

# Joint Analysis Workshop – Key takeaways



1. Data Management



2. Interorganisational  
Coordination & Cooperation



3. Advocacy and Collaboration  
with National Actors



# Thank you for your attention



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