Research Terms of Reference
Multi-Sector Need Assessment (MSNA) 2023 - Moldova
MDA2304
Moldova

07/2023
Version 3 – final - external

REACH *Informing more effective humanitarian action*

1. Executive Summary

Country of intervention	Moldova

Type of Emergency	□	Natural disaster	x	Conflict	□	Other *(specify)*
Type of Crisis	□	Sudden onset	□	Slow onset	x	Protracted

Mandating Body/ Agency	*UNHCR, UNICEF*
IMPACT Project Code	67AYH
Overall Research Timeframe	01/03/2023 to 31/12/2023

Research Timeframe	1. Pilot/ training: 07 to 09/08/2023	7. Factsheet - Key sectoral findings sent for validation.: 15/11/2023
	2. Start collect data: 14/08/2023	8. Situation Overview sent for validation: 25/12/2023
	3. Data collected: 10/09/2023	9. Situation Overview published: 31/12/2023
	4. Data analysed: 27/09/2023	10. Final presentation: TBC
	5. Data sent for validation: 29/09/2023	11. Factsheet - households with children sent for validation: TBC
	6. Preliminary presentation: 20/10/2023	12. Other specify: Qualitative component timeframe TBC

Humanitarian milestones	**Milestone**		**Deadline**
	x	Donor plan/strategy (UNHCR and UNICEF)	October 2023
	x	Inter-cluster plan/strategy Moldova Refugee Response Plan 2024	October 2023
	□	Cluster plan/strategy	_ _/_ _/_ _ _ _
	□	NGO platform plan/strategy	_ _/_ _/_ _ _ _
	x	Other (Specify): UN agencies, NGOs, CSOs and national authorities will use the data to develop sectoral and cross-cutting response strategies, and to inform the design of partner programming and interventions	
	Audience type		**Dissemination**

Audience Type & Dissemination	x Strategic x Programmatic x Operational □ [Other, Specify]	x General Product Mailing (e.g. mail to NGO consortium; HCT participants; Donors) x Working Groups Mailing (Education, Shelter and WASH) and presentation of findings at next Working Group meeting x Presentation of findings (e.g. at HCT meeting; Working Groups meeting) x Website Dissemination (Relief Web & REACH Resource Centre) x UNHCR data portal
Detailed dissemination plan required	□ Yes	x No
General Objective	To inform the Ukraine Situation Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRP) 2024, UNICEF and UNHCR Moldova programming along with the programmes of humanitarian and development actors active in the response in Moldova, by providing up-to-date multi-sectoral data about the needs and coping capacities of refugee households displaced from Ukraine in the country[1].	
Specific Objective(s)	*1.* Gain understanding of the household composition of refugees, including key demographics *2.* Identify priority needs of refugee households pertaining to protection, health, education, accommodation, livelihood and socio-economic inclusion, food security, and WASH *3.* Understand coping capacity and vulnerability/resilience considering the protracted displacement, including socio-economic inclusion *4.* Identify household profiles with the most critical needs to inform programming	

Research Questions	1. What are the most common demographic profiles comprising refugees displaced from Ukraine in Moldova?
	
	2. What are households' reported priority needs across the active sectors within the humanitarian response (specified below)?
	    a. Protection, including Gender-Based Violence (GBV) and Child Protection (CP)
	    b. Education
	    c. Health
	    d. Accommodation
	    e. Food Security
	    f. Livelihoods and Socio-economic Inclusion
	    g. Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)	

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[1] Country-wide coverage, except for the Transnistrian region. More details in the section 3.2 Population of Interest, Geographical coverage.

3. What is the degree of resilience among refugee households and the extent to which their coping strategies have been depleted, in this situation of protracted displacement?
   a. What are households' current income and expenditure patterns?
   b. What are the primary livelihood sources for adult household members?
   c. What are the most prevalent education levels attained and labour skills of adult household members?
   d. What is the level of refugee households' access to the temporary protection scheme?

4. What is the current state of social cohesion between refugee and Moldovan communities?
   a. What are the perceived factors inhibiting inter-communal social cohesion, if any?

5. What are refugee households' preferences around the provision of humanitarian assistance in Moldova, including preference to receive information about humanitarian aid?
   a. What are refugee households' priority information needs?
   b. To what extent are households reportedly receiving assistance?
   c. To what extent are households satisfied with the assistance received?

6. Which household profiles, as determined through research question 1, appear to have the highest needs across the assessed sectors?

Geographic Coverage	Nationwide Republic of Moldova excluding the Transnistrian region
Secondary data sources	- UNHCR, Ukraine Situation - Moldova – Operational Data Portal - UNHCR, 5W Dashboard - REACH, Moldova MSNA 2022 - REACH, Border Monitoring – Protection Profiling - REACH, RACs Monitoring assessments - UNHCR, Cash programme beneficiaries figures, per raion and settlement - UNHCR, Regional Refugee Response Plan 2023 – Ukraine Situation - UNHCR, The 2022 Participatory Assessment Report for refugees, asylum seekers and stateless persons in the Republic of Moldova

Population(s) *Select all that apply*	☐	IDPs in camp	☐	IDPs in informal sites
	☐	IDPs in host communities	☐	IDPs [Other, Specify]
	☐	Refugees in camp	☐	Refugees in informal sites
	x	Refugees in urban host communities	x	Refugees in rural host communities
	☐	Host communities	☐	Other [specify]
Structured questionnaire (Quantitative)	☐	Probability sampling	**x**	**Non - Probability sampling**

Data collection level:	□	Individual		x	Household	
	□	Settlement		□	Other (specify): _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _	

If Non-Probability Sampling	**Sampling method:** x Quota sampling x Purposive □ Snowballing The sampling is stratified: x Yes □ No If yes what are the stratifications: - Geographic: Regions (#4)	If quota sampling, what characteristics will be used as quota?**:** Urban/rural settlements **Data collection method** x Face to face □ Remote data collection

Questionnaire design	**Mandatory indicators** All the mandatory indicators from the 2023 MSNA indicator bank, have been included without alteration: □ Yes x No	**XLSform for mandatory indicators** The Kobo questionnaire provided for the mandatory indicators was used without alteration: □ Yes x No

Data management platform(s)	x	IMPACT	□	UNHCR

Expected ouput type(s)	□	MSNA Bulletin#: N/A	□	Report #: N/A	□	Profile #: N/A
	x	Presentation (Preliminary findings) #: 1	x	Presentation (Final) #: 1	x	Factsheet #: 1 presenting key sectoral findings + #1 focus on households with children
	□	Interactive dashboard #: N/A	□	Webmap #: N/A	x	Map #: TBD
	x	Situation Overview #: 1	x	Sectoral presentations (# upon request)		

Data publication plan	x	Final (anonymised) dataset is public, available on REACH resource centre and UNHCR data portal
	□	Final (anonymised) dataset public, through HDX connect
	x	Analysis table public, available on REACH resource centre
	□	Analysis table public, available on HDX

Visibility	*REACH*
	Donors: UNHCR, UNICEF

Coordination Framework:

Moldova Inter-Sector Coordination Group (ISCG), Moldova Information Management Working Group (IMWG) UNHCR – Regional Bureau of Europe, Regional Information Management Working Group (tool development)

Partners: UNICEF; UNHCR; Refugee Coordination Forum (RCF); ISCG, Accountability to Affected Populations TF; Accommodation and Transport WG; Cash WG; Child Protection SWG; Disability TF (Protection WG); Education WG; Food-Security SWG; Gender Based Violence SWG; Health WG; Information Management & Assessments WG; Livelihoods and Inclusion WG; Protection WG; PSEA Network; MHPSS Technical Reference Group; WASH SWG

2. Rationale

2.1 Background

On 24 February 2022, Russia launched a military offensive in Ukraine which resulted in mass displacement of people internally and across international borders.[2] As of 23 May 2023, more than 8.2 million refugees have reportedly fled Ukraine, with 822.393 having crossed the border from Ukraine to the Republic of Moldova since the escalation of the hostilities in February 2022[3]. Around 109.889 refugees from Ukraine are currently in the country[4], among which about 37% are women, 46% of children and 17% of men[5]. The overwhelming majority of refugees (97.9%[6]) are residing within the host community[7]. Despite the availability of more information than in the early stages of the crisis, there remains a lack of comprehensive up-to-date data on the multi-sector needs of refugees living in the host community nationwide reflecting the evolution of the situation of refugees in Moldova. Additionally, the identification of key differences in the needs of refugees living in rural and urban areas represents an important remaining information gap that needs to be addressed.

Within the framework of the Refugee Response Plan 2023[8], several assistance programmes are being continued, launched, and planned to ensure that the priority needs of the refugees residing in Moldova are met[9]. As the crisis appears to become protracted 15 months after the escalation of hostilities in February 2022, response actors are transitioning from an emergency response to a more sustainable and long-term approach that prioritises development and durable solutions. This shift reflects the recognition that the crisis might potentially persist over a prolonged period and that a more sustainable approach is necessary to effectively address the needs of affected populations. The transition towards a more development-oriented aid is informed by a range of factors, including the evolving needs of affected populations in the longer term, the availability of resources, and the evolution in the political and social context. Notably, the implementation of Temporary

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[2] United Nations, Ukraine Crisis: Protecting civilians 'Priority Number One'; Guterres releases $20M for humanitarian support

[3] Situation Ukraine Refugee Situation, UNHCR Data portal, consulted 07/06/2023

[4] This includes both refugees with a Ukrainian nationality (around 94%) and Third Country Nationals (around 6%). Third-country nationals (TCNs) are "persons who have fled Ukraine but for whom Ukraine is not their country of origin, and who may be in need of international protection". Definition from Ukraine Situation: Regional Refugee Response Plan - January-December 2023

[5] UNHCR, Republic of Moldova: Daily Population Trends (unhcr.org), consulted 07/06/2023.

[6] As of this date, the RACs are hosting 2,302 refugees, representing 2.1% of the total refugees in the country (while the total population of refugee according to UNHCR dashboard amounts for 109,889 refugees (Dashboard updated as of May 21 2023).

[7] To respond to the refugees' influx and their needs, the Moldovan authorities had established Refugee Accommodation Centres (RACs). Initially, a total of 136 RACs) had been opened across the country, of which 58 remained active by 22 May 2023 (Source: REACH, Moldova Refugee Accommodation Centers (RACs) Monthly Needs Monitoring, Rounds 38&39, May 2023).

[8] UNHCR, Ukraine Situation: Regional Refugee Response Plan - January-December 2023

[9] UNHCR, Regional Refugee Response for the Ukraine Situation, 3W dashboard

Protection status is anticipated to provide refugees with a more secure and stable status, enabling their access to various services within a more formal institutional framework. Before this, the Republic of Moldova had granted entry to individuals fleeing Ukraine and provided them with emergency legal status outside of the standard national asylum system. The introduction of the Temporary Protection status is now expected to facilitate access to education, healthcare, employment, housing, protection, and social assistance. In turn, it is expected to place pressure on national systems to deliver these essential services while integrating this new legal status into existing frameworks[10].

Ukraine Response Regional Approach
In order to inform the RRP 2024, the UNHCR's Regional Bureau for Europe and Inter-Agency partners have initiated a regional approach across the countries involved in the 2023 Ukraine Refugee Response Plan[11]. As the coordinating body throughout the regional response, UNHCR is aiming at standardising the process and core components of the MSNA. Indeed, in light of the dynamic situation of refugee movements in 2022, several countries including Bulgaria, Poland, Slovakia, Romania, and the Republic of Moldova carried out MSNAs at different times using varying methodologies. However, in order to ensure a more cohesive and effective approach to the implementation of Inter-Agency MSNA in 2023, the Inter-Agency Regional Response Plan (RRP) and the Regional Refugee Coordination Forum (RCF) have established a regional approach. This approach involves conducting assessments at the same time of the year, using a similar methodological approach, and using a harmonised instrument in order to achieve comparable results and prioritise the humanitarian response. The 2023 Multi-Sector Needs Assessments (MSNA) will be conducted across most of the countries of the Ukraine Situation.

2.2 Intended impact
REACH, in partnership with UNHCR, UNICEF, sectoral and cross-cutting working groups, and in alignment with the UNHCR approach regarding the implementation of Multi-Sector Needs Assessments (MSNAs) in countries bordering Ukraine, plan to conduct a MSNA to ensure these response actors have the necessary evidence base to effectively respond to the evolving needs of refugees from Ukraine in Moldova. Response partners will use this data to inform strategic planning and prioritise key areas and subsets of the refugee population that are found to be most vulnerable.

Moreover, partner organisations will use the data to 1) plan interventions that target cash and in-kind assistance to those households found to be most in need, and 2) refer refugee households to appropriate service providers, such as job placement and skills training or protection specialists 3) facilitate and improve access to basic services in accordance with the needs and barriers identified. Data about access to information, preferred means of information dissemination and preferred modalities of receiving assistance will also support response actors with community engagement and outreach, and improve overall accountability mechanisms. Finally, the results of the MSNA will provide valuable data and insights that will support advocacy efforts aiming to address the evolving needs and challenges faced by refugee households in Moldova.

Ukraine Response Regional Approach
The MSNA serves as a crucial interagency tool for planning, decision-making, and designing needs-based programs. Its primary objective is to support the planning cycle process of the Regional Response Plan (RRP) 2024 and facilitate planning among key humanitarian actors by providing updated information on the multi-sectoral needs and priorities of refugees from Ukraine. The results of the MSNA will be utilised by all stakeholders involved in the RRP to comprehend the evolving situation, identify risks and vulnerabilities, and appeal for funding from donors.

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[10] UNHCR, Ukraine Situation: Regional Refugee Response Plan - January-December 2023
[11] UNHCR, 2023 Regional Multi-Sectoral Needs assessment – Concept Note, May 2023 (not published).

For the 2023 MSNAs, the UNHCR's Regional Bureau for Europe and Inter-Agency partners thus sought to standardise the process and core components of the MSNA in order to enable better comparison across different countries while maintaining the ability to compare trends with the 2022 assessments.

3. Methodology

3.1 Methodology overview

This MSNA will comprise a quantitative and a qualitative component. The **quantitative component** will consist of a household-level survey conducted in-person, targeting refugees who have been displaced from Ukraine to Moldova, with national coverage excluding the Transnistrian region. The MSNA will employ a three-level hierarchichal administrative framework[12], encompassing regions *(admin. 0: North, Centre, Chisinau[13], South),* raions *(admin. 1: 35 raions[14])* and finally settlements[15] *(admin. 2: around 900 settlements[16])*. The latter will facilitate an urban/rural differentiation and more granular data.

The core of the questionnaire was provided by UNHCR Regional Office, in order to have a consistent core survey questionnaire throughout the countries involved in the Regional Refugee Response for the Ukraine Situation (Moldova, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Czechia and Hungary)[17]. This questionnaire incorporated UNHCR Sectoral Technical Leads recommendations at UNHCR Regional Office level. Afterwards, REACH Moldova and the sectoral Working Groups at country level provided inputs on critical issues related to the national contextualisation of the tool. The primary data collection will involve 855 household interviews, divided across the territory based on a regional stratification, rural and urban quotas, and a proportionality to the estimated distribution of the refugee population. Due to the absence of complete data on the refugee population figures, the assessment findings will be indicative only[18]: The refugee population data list from which the sample will be drawn, will be constructed and based on cross-referenced population sources[19].

The **qualitative component** of this research intends to provide a comprehensive and contextualised understanding of the findings pertaining to a specific thematic area, population group, or location. The selection of the topic for the qualitative assessment will be based on the preliminary analysis and results of the quantitative household survey, which will inform and guide the thematic focus of the qualitative inquiry. The qualitative component is expected to complement and augment the quantitative findings, providing a nuanced and in-depth interpretation of the research outcomes. The detailed methodology, including the sampling, will be developed following the definition of the research questions for this component.The informants[20] will be selected based on their knowledge, expertise, and experience in the specific area being studied. The interviews will be conducted using a semi-structured approach, allowing for flexibility and adaptability in the questioning format to better explore the informants' perspectives and insights. A specific ToR will be developed for the qualitative component, once the preliminary findings of the quantitative data will be available and analysed.

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[12] To be noted that the standard nomenclature for Moldova does not formally include an administrative level for the said regions. The level of admin. 0 is conventionally the country level.

[13] There are 3 official regions in Moldova: North, Centre, and South. In the framework of the MSNA, Chisinau will be extracted from the Centre region and become a territorial region unit itself, in order to better account for the distribution of refugees within the national territory and thus create a more relevant sample.

[14] Including the Transnistrian region. The raion level will be included to present the refugee population distribution; however, it will not be used *per-se* in the sampling strategy.

[15] Settlements in Moldova are not an official/formal administrative unit: this is the term REACH chose to represent the level below raions, that enabled the distinction between urban and rural settlements. De facto, settlements are either villages, communes, cities or municipalities.

[16] Excluding the Transnistrian region.

[17] Among those countries, Moldova is the only one where REACH is the implementing partner.

[18] The lack of complete population data discards the possibility of drawing a representative sample. More details in below section 3.4 Primary Data Collection – sampling.

[19] See below section 3.2 – Population of Interest and 3.4 Primary Data Collection - sampling

[20] The type of informant will be determined at later stage and further explained in the upcoming ToR dedicated to the qualitative component.
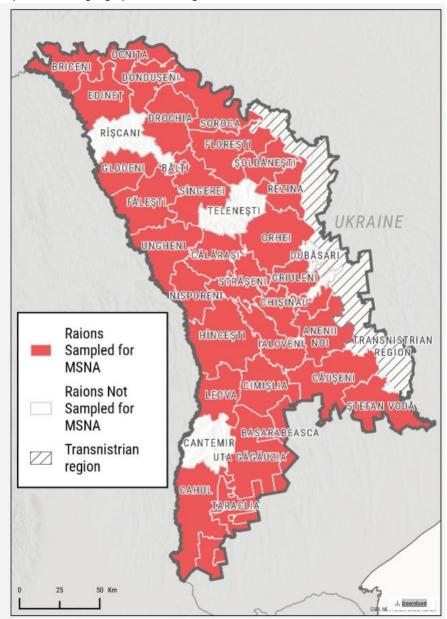
Definitions:

- Household: This term will be defined as the refugee respondent from Ukraine plus all individuals, including family or close acquaintances displaced from Ukraine to Moldova who are living with the respondent at the time of interview, and share key resources and expenses (i.e. share income, key resources and expenses beyond rent)[21].

- Head / co-head of household: The head of household is defined as the main decision-maker in the household; in certain households, this responsibility can be shared between two people (co-headed household).

- Region: level 0 territorial-administrative unit. There are 3 regions in Moldova: North, Centre, and South. Considering the high prevalence of refugees in the city, the Municipality of Chisinau will be extracted from the Centre region in the framework of the MSNA and become a territorial region unit itself, resulting in a total of 4 regions under this assessment.

- Raion: level 1 territorial-administrative unit. There are 35 raions in Moldova, including the Transnistrian region.

- Settlement: level 2 territorial-administrative unit. It should be noted that settlements are not officially recognised as a formal administrative unit, but rather a term selected by REACH to enable more granular data and differentiate between urban and rural settlements at a level below that of raions. In practice, settlements can be classified as villages (Satul), communes (Comuna), cities (Orasul), or municipalities (Municipiul), and these terms are often used interchangeably. There are an estimated 900 administrative level 2 units in Moldova, including those situated within the Transnistrian region.

3.2 Population of interest

Geographical coverage

The MSNA will cover refugee hosting locations nationwide, with the exclusion of the Transnistrian region (including the city of Bender). Transnistrian region is a self-declared autonomous region located on the left bank of the Dniester River, along the border with Ukraine. Due to political sensitivities and access constraints, REACH will not administer the questionnaire in the Transnistrian region. The final sample will cover 83 settlements distributed over 31 raions. Findings of the MSNA will be presented and aggregated by regions, defined as: North, Centre, South (including Gagauzia) and the Municipality of Chisinau.

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[21] Lessons learned from last year's Moldova MSNA: both families and households' terms were used and even with definitions, this created confusion.

Map 1 – MSNA's geographical coverage at raion-level

Population assessed and unit of measurement

The population of interest (PoI) includes all refugee households who have been displaced from Ukraine to Moldova following the escalation of hostilities in February 2022 (including third country nationals[22]). This year, unlike the previous MSNA in Moldova in 2022, the sampling strategy will not distinguish between refugee households living inside or outside of RACs[23] as separate groups of interest[24]. The reason for this decision is that the needs of refugees living inside the RACs are already being assessed through other means[25], hence there is no significant lack of information in this area, as confirmed by our

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[22] Third-country nationals (TCNs) are "persons who have fled Ukraine but for whom Ukraine is not their country of origin, and who may be in need of international protection". Ukraine Situation: Regional Refugee Response Plan - January-December 2023

[23] Refugee Accommodation Centres: collective centres accommodating refugees from Ukraine since the beginning of the conflict.

[24] The sampling strategy will not take into account the distinction between refugees living inside and outside of Refugee Accommodation Centres (RACs). However, refugees residing in RACs will still be considered part of the population of interest. Enumerators will target respondents outside of RACs but may also conduct interviews with refugees residing in RACs who happen to be present in the sampled location on the day of data collection.

[25] For instance, the RACs monitoring is assessing on a monthly basis the needs of refugees living in RACs in Moldova.

Moldova[26]. The population of interest hence includes refugee households in Moldova regardless of the type of accommodation they are currently residing in. This encompasses those living in private housing, being hosted by Moldovan families or relatives, as well as those residing in accredited or non-accredited collective centres.The 2023 MSNA seeks to capture the distinct needs of refugees residing in *rural versus urban areas*. This particular focus has been highlighted by our partners as of specific interest for strategic and programmatic planning; and will hence be accounted for in the sampling strategy[27].

In this assessment, the unit of measurement will primarily be the refugee household, which is defined in the section above. The respondent will be asked to provide information that best represents their household as a whole. Moreover, specific indicators within the questionnaire will be evaluated at the individual level through a roster approach.

It should be highlighted that there is no official nationwide record of the precise number and geographic dispersion of the refugee population in Moldova. Rather, this process is decentralised at the local municipal level through local authorities or actors, who report to the national authorities the number of refugees registered in each settlement, with gaps in data depending on the local capacity and the extent to which refugees interact with the authorities at the local level. Furthermore, it is important to note that this exercise is not being carried out in the Municipality of Chisinau, which supposedly comprises around 54% of the refugee population in the country[28]. Consequently, the population data that will serve as a base source for the sampling is generated by cross-referencing various data sources at settlement level.[29] Regardless of this cross-referencing exercise, settlement-level data pertaining to demographics data, age and sex-disaggregated data is also not available in many, if not most, locations.

3.3 Secondary data review

The directed review of secondary data was conducted from March 2023 to June 2023 on country-specific literature and programme documents regarding the response on the Ukraine crisis. The secondary data stems from NGOs and UN assessments, activity reports, situation reports, official government sources and figures, as well as reports from news outlets. Key repositories searched include the UNHCR Operational Data Portal – Ukraine Refugee situation, ReliefWeb, and REACH Resource Centre – Moldova. Specific NGO, UN, and government websites were also searched, links to which will be included in the full Secondary Data Review report[30].

The literature review served as a valuable resource to provide contextual information and inform the definitions utilised in this assessment. Additionally, findings from the secondary data review helped shape the methodology chosen and establish the sampling framework. In addition to the identified secondary literature, any pertinent studies, reports, and recent news released during data collection will be incorporated. These supplementary sources will contribute to the analysis stage, aiding in the contextualisation and triangulation of findings from the primary data collection.

Source – Secondary Data with links	Used for

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[26] According to the RACs monitoring, there were 2,302 refugees in RACs on May 22, while the total population of refugee according to UNHCR dashboard amounts for 109,889 refugees (Dashboard updated as of May 21 2023). The added value of including specifically this sub-group of the population in the MSNA's sampling strategy is therefore limited.

[27] REACH will interview only adults over 18 years old.

[28] More information in following section: 3.4 Primary Data Collection - sampling

[29] More information in following section: 3.4 Primary Data Collection - sampling

[30] Annex 1 – Secondary Data Review, REACH internal document, to be finalised at later stage.

- UNHCR, Ukraine Refugee Situation – Operational Data Portal – Moldova - UNHCR, Ukraine Refugee Situation - Regional Response Plan 2023, March 2023 - UNHCR, Sectoral Working Groups documents, 2022/2023 - REACH, MSNA findings, 2022 - REACH, MPCA UNHCR PDM, 2022/2023 *(not published)* - INTERNEWS, Floods and deserts: information access and barriers in Moldova's refugee response, March 2023 - HELVETAS/EPER, Ukraine Situation - Moldova: Inclusion and Livelihoods - Feasibility Study Report on Employment Opportunities, Skills Development and Social Cohesion for Ukrainian Refugees and Vulnerable Moldovan Individuals, May 2023	Context - transversal
- UNHCR, MSNA 2023 Regional DAP *(not published)*	DAP *specifics*

- Population data sources directly used for the sample frame:
   ○ UNHCR, Cash Programme beneficiaries, April 2023 *(not published)*
   ○ REACH, Area Monitoring assessment, 2023*(not published)*
   ○ Moldovan population data (Alegeri.md), 2019
- REACH, Protection Profiling, ongoing 2022/2023
- UNHCR, Quick Assessment on the Implementation of the Temporary Protection in Moldova: Key Findings and Recommendations, March 2023
- Moldovan Government[31], Weekly statistics on granting temporary protection in the Republic of Moldova, June 2023
- REACH, Sampling methodology guidelines, 2020
- Department of Statistics and Sociology of the Republic of Moldova, Classification of administrative-territorial units (CUATM), 2017.
	Sampling
	s*pecifics*

3.4 Primary Data Collection

Method

Quantitative component – household surveys

Data collection will be conducted in-person through structured household surveys with the head of household or another adult member of the refugee household who is able and agrees to respond on behalf of the head of household. The available resources, the agreed timeline and the potential operational challenges related to the unavailability of a complete refugee

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[31] Ministry of Internal Affairs (Inspectoratului General pentru Migrație).

population list, will allow for a maximum of 855 surveys which will be conducted nationwide with the exclusion of Transnistrian region. The size of the sample will allow for an adequate number of interviews per region. The location of interviews will be defined according to the sampling frame *(see dedicated sampling section below).* The sampling strategy will take into account the inclusion of rural and urban settlements, and households with children, to improve the coverage, diversify the sample and better reflect the characteristics of the refugee population in Moldova.

A team of 18 enumerators will be assigned to the quantitative data collection of the MSNA. The data collection is expected to start on the 14 of August 2023 and last 3 weeks, with an additional buffer of 1 week to account for unforeseen events or operational challenges. Prior to the data collection, the enumerators will participate in a three-day training programme. The training will, among other elements, introduce the field team to the tool, sampling and methodology, and raise awareness regarding protection concerns and good practices (including referral mechanisms) with the support of the Protection Working Group. Additionally, a pilot data collection exercise will be conducted for two days after the training to ensure that all procedures and tools are functioning effectively and to make any necessary adjustments.

Qualitative component

The detailed methodology of the qualitative component will be developed following the definition of the scope and research questions based on the preliminary findings of the quantitative component. The interviews will be conducted using a semi-structured approach, allowing for flexibility and adaptability in the questioning format to better explore the informants' perspectives and insights. The selection and recruitment of the informants will be guided by the research objectives and the specific research questions defined during the research design stage.

Sampling framework

Quantitative component

The lack of accurate and complete data on refugees in Moldova[32] impedes the design of a representative sample of the population. Therefore, the MSNA will implement a **non-probability sampling approach**. While the results obtained from this approach will not be statistically representative or generalisable to the entire population of interest, they will provide indicative insights into the situation of the refugee population.

Data sources on refugee population

① Triangulation sources

Given the absence of a formal national record of the precise number and geographic dispersion of refugees in Moldova, REACH will utilise a cross-referencing approach of three population datasets to derive estimates of the refugee population by settlement:

- the list of beneficiaries of the multi-purpose cash assistance (MPCA) for refugees in Moldova from UNHCR[33];
- the list of refugees residing outside of RACs in a settlement, as per reported by the local authorities of the settlement[34], information collected through the Area Monitoring assessment conducted by REACH;
- the list of Moldovan population published in 2019; extracted from Alegeri.md – based on the population census with annual updates.

Each data source presents certain limitations (listed in table 1) which nonetheless allows for triangulation and cross-referencing.

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[32] Comprehensive figures of refugee population are only available for the refugees living in the official Refugee Accommodation Centres.
[33] UNHCR, Cash assistance for refugees in - UNHCR Moldova, description of cash programme and eligibility, consulted 07/06/2023. This cash programme has been running since the beginning of the refugee situation. The terns "C
[34] Directors of territorial social assistance units (DASPF). With gaps in data depending on the local capacity, e.g., not all settlements have a systematic reporting listing of the refugees present or registered within their administrative area.

② Description of data sources and limitations

Table 1

Data source	Data collection method and coverage	Total # headcounts	Limitations / Assumptions
UNHCR - Cash Beneficiaries	Registrations of beneficiaries in UNHCR Cash programme database All raions, national coverage Inclusive of refugees living in and out of RACs	56,280 individuals (excluding Transnistrian region) including 22,780 refugees in Chisinau Data extracted 16 May from ProGres server UNHCR	***Limitations*** Completeness: the list of beneficiaries of the cash programme is not an exhaustive enumeration of the refugee population in Moldova. Thus, figures of the refugee population may be underestimated. Registration as beneficiary bias: to mitigate any sampling bias induced by the registration to cash assistance, the selection of respondents will not be based on the list of beneficiaries. Any adult refugee in targeted locations will be able to participate in the survey, which will allow for a more inclusive[35] sample. Duplicates: Although the fingerprint system for registration to cash assistance has proven effective in preventing duplication of the count of refugees within the country, it does not account for potential beneficiaries who may have been crossing the border from Ukraine. As a result, the *cash beneficiaries'* figures for settlements close to the border are expected to be inflated, which could pose operational challenges when attempting to identify and sample the appropriate number of households in those locations. Mitigation measures were detailed in the previous section[36]. ***Assumption*** Demographic representativity: for the purposes of this assessment, it will be assumed that the demographics distribution of beneficiaries registered for *cash assistance* is similar to the distribution of the refugee population in Moldova.
REACH - Area Monitoring	KIIs with directors of territorial social assistance units (DASPF) All raions, excluding Transnistrian region and Chisinau. Not inclusive of refugees living in RACs	9,708 individuals REACH data collection April 2023	Registration bias: DASPF communicate the refugees who came to register at the settlement's city hall. It is assumed that most refugees would register to enable their access to public services. Every member of the household is registered (including children) during the process. Geographical coverage: the City Halls of Chisinau do not provide data on registered refugees. Completeness: expected to be underestimated according to the substantial gap in figures compared to *cash beneficiaries listing* and *border monitoring*.

[35] The inclusion of non-beneficiaries in the respondent selection will mitigate the risk of sampling bias and better reflect the heterogeneity of the refugee population in Moldova.
[36] Triangulation and corrective approach section.

③ Final sampling frame and corrective measure

To mitigate the impacts of those limitations, REACH has established a corrective approach, described below. The objective of this process is to strengthen the population data by addressing instances where there are expected over-estimations in the settlement values, thereby reducing the risk of operational challenges (e.g., not finding respondents) and bias in the distribution of the refugee population across the country. The triangulation process is the following:

1. Given the better geographic and demographic coverage, the *cash beneficiaries listing* is used as the main proxy population data, as it allowed to provide refugee headcounts on the following administrative levels: Region (admin. 0), Raion (admin.1) and Settlement (admin. 2).

2. *Area Monitoring* data is used to identify outlier figures in the cash listing[37] according to one of the following criteria:

    a. Settlements where a difference of over 500%[38] in settlement refugee headcount between Area Monitoring data and the cash listing is observed;

    b. Settlements where no refugee is recorded according to Area Monitoring, but the refugee headcount in the cash beneficiaries listing is non-zero.

3. For the identified outliers, a corrective measure is implemented to replace the outlier value with a new value, predicted to be more realistic and reliable. The corrective measure approach is based on using the distribution of *Moldovan population* as a predictor of the refugee distribution[39]. Hence, when an outlier is identified *(i.e. criteria 2.a and 2.b above)*, a corrective predicted number of refugees is computed by applying the proportion of Moldovan population in the settlement to the total number of *cash beneficiaries*[40] (*e.g.,* if there are 4% of the whole Moldovan population[41] in a given settlement, this 4% ratio will be applied to the total number of *cash beneficiaries*, giving a new predicted headcount value for the settlement.). Then, the minimum[42] value between the *cash listing* and the predicted value is taken as the final headcount of refugee in the settlement.

Finally, the headcount of refugees has been divided by the average household size of 2.4 members[43] to obtain the estimated number of households per settlement. Given the limited reliability of the available population figures, settlements with less than 15 refugee households were excluded. This would minimise the risk of outdated data resulting in the impossibility of finding refugee respondents in a selected settlement, which would undermine the quality of the data by not respecting the minimum required number of interviews per sampled location according to the sampling design. The sampling frame in the table 2 below is the output of the triangulation and corrective approach and consists in a summary table of refugee distribution in Moldova, with the exclusion of settlements where less than 15 refugee households are residing, from which the sample will be drawn.

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[37] All settlements except for Chisinau since there is no Area Monitoring data for the Chisinau region. There is thus no possibility of triangulating the Cash listing registration figures with other data sources.

[38] The threshold of 500% has been set according to a statistical exercise based on a logarithmic linear regression.

[39] While performing a logarithmic linear regression on Moldovan population listing and *cash beneficiaries listing*, R-square statistical test reveals that, if outliers of over 500% values are removed, as well as settlements with less than 10 individuals, the Moldovan population distribution is an acceptable predictor of the *cash beneficiaries'* distribution as well. (R-square = 0.379).

[40] Chisinau excluded, since there is no Area Monitoring data for the Chisinau region. There is thus no possibility of triangulating the Cash listing registration figures with other data sources.

[41] For comparability between the different listings, only the settlement covered in the Cash beneficiaries listing have been kept in the Moldova population listing. This ensures that the distribution is based on the same geographic coverage.

[42] The aim of the corrective measure is to adjust potential overestimation which could impair the operationalization of the data collection (i.e., risk of not finding respondents due to overestimates). Therefore, the minimum between the cash value and the predicted value is selected to avoid inflating, even more, the figures.

[43] At the time of drafting, the average household size is 2.4 individuals, according to the Protection Profiling and Monitoring of May 2023.

Table 2

Region	# of households			# of settlements		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Centre	338	813	1,151	10	9	19
Chisinau	111	8,427	8,538	5	7	12
North	151	1,457	1,608	8	15	23
South	832	1,855	2,687	19	10	29
	1,432	12,552	13,984	42	41	83

Note: settlements with less than 15 refugee households have been excluded. Note:

Sampling strategy

To ensure a diversified perception of refugee needs across the country, the MSNA will use a non-probability stratified quota sampling method with a stratification by regions and proportional quotas for rural and urban areas within a region. The sample size in Chisinau will be doubled compared to the other strata upon request from UNHCR, as the majority of refugee households (54%) in the sampling frame reside in this region. In addition, a minimum quota of 50% will be set at country level for households with children, upon request from UNICEF. All settlements of the sampling frame will be included in the final sample to ensure a diversified coverage across the country. Each settlement will be classed as urban or rural according to the official definition[44] of the government of Moldova: cities (Orase) and municipalities (Municipiii) will be classified as urban areas, while villages (Sate) and communes (Comune) will be classified as rural areas.

The number of households to interview within each settlement will be defined proportionally to the refugee population size in order to reflect the estimated distribution of the refugee population across each region. Quotas for the number of interviews in rural and urban area per region will be defined proportionally to the proportion of the population living respectively in each type of area within the region (i.e., quota are defined by regions). At least half of the sample will be composed of households with children (quota of 50%), which will be monitored during data collection. The time and resources constraints will allow for a maximum of 855 interviews throughout the country.

Table 3: Sample – summary table

Region	# of interviews			# of settlements		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Centre	49	121	170	10	9	19
Chisinau	5	336	341	5	7	12
North	18	156	174	8	15	23
South	53	117	170	19	10	29
	125	730	855	42	41	83

Table 4: Sample – targeted number of interviews per settlement

Region	Raion	ID	Settlement	Rural/Urban	Estimated # HHs	# interviews
Centre	Anenii Noi	1	Anenii Noi	Urban	110	16
		2	Bulboaca	Rural	19	3
		3	Gura Bicului	Rural	16	2
		4	Varnita	Rural	16	2
	Calarasi	5	Calarasi	Urban	93	14
	Criuleni	6	Baltata	Rural	53	8

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[44] Republic of Moldova, administrative territorial organisation of Moldova, consulted 20 June 2023.

		7	Criuleni	Urban	56	8
	Hincesti	8	Carpineni	Rural	35	5
		9	Hincesti	Rural	40	6
		10	Sarata Galbena	Rural	23	3
	Ialoveni	11	Costesti	Rural	76	11
		12	Ialoveni	Urban	58	9
	Nisporeni	13	Nisporeni	Urban	38	6
	Orhei	14	Ivancea	Rural	23	3
		15	Orhei	Urban	134	20
	Rezina	16	Rezina	Urban	96	14
	Straseni	17	Cojusna	Rural	39	6
		18	Straseni	Urban	46	7
	Ungheni	19	Ungheni	Urban	183	27
Chisinau	**Chisinau**	20	Bacioi	Rural	18	1
		21	Bubuieci	Rural	18	1
		22	Chisinau	Urban	8'154	325
		23	Ciorescu	Rural	25	1
		24	Codru	Urban	44	2
		25	Cricova	Urban	31	1
		26	Durlesti	Urban	118	5
		27	Singera	Urban	25	1
		28	Stauceni	Rural	35	1
		29	Truseni	Rural	15	1
		30	Vadul lui Voda	Urban	26	1
		31	Vatra	Urban	28	1
North	**Balti**	32	Balti	Urban	686	73
	Briceni	33	Briceni	Urban	56	6
		34	Lipcani	Urban	28	3
	Donduseni	35	Baraboi	Rural	16	2
		36	Elizavetovca	Rural	17	2
		37	Or. Donduseni	Urban	62	7
		38	Taul	Rural	20	2
		39	Tirnova	Rural	17	2
	Drochia	40	Or. Drochia	Urban	43	5
	Edinet	41	Cupcini	Urban	20	2
		42	Edinet	Urban	140	15
	Falesti	43	Falesti	Urban	37	4
		44	Rautel	Rural	15	2
	Floresti	45	Floresti	Urban	37	4
	Glodeni	46	Glodeni	Urban	65	7
	Ocnita	47	Birnova	Rural	16	2
		48	Naslavcea	Rural	33	4
		49	Or. Ocnita	Urban	60	6
		50	Otaci	Urban	55	6
		51	Valcinet	Rural	16	2
	Singerei	52	Singerei	Urban	25	3
	Soldanesti	53	Soldanesti	Urban	29	3
	Soroca	54	Soroca	Urban	114	12
South	**Basarabeasca**	55	Basarabeasca	Urban	173	11
	Cahul	56	Burlaceni	Rural	30	2
		57	Cahul	Urban	396	25

	58	Giurgiulesti	Rural	28	2
Causeni	59	Causeni	Urban	120	8
Cimislia	60	Cimislia	Urban	80	5
Leova	61	Leova	Urban	15	1
Stefan Voda	62	Caplani	Rural	16	1
	63	Olanesti	Rural	15	1
	64	Palanca	Rural	63	4
	65	Popeasca	Rural	32	2
	66	Purcari	Rural	35	2
	67	Stefan Voda	Urban	175	11
	68	Tudora	Rural	47	3
Taraclia	69	Cairaclia	Rural	78	5
	70	Taraclia	Rural	153	10
	71	Tvardita	Urban	20	1
	72	Valea Perjei	Rural	46	3
	73	Vinogradovca	Rural	20	1
UTA Gagauzia	74	Baurci	Rural	43	3
	75	Cazaclia	Rural	16	1
	76	Ceadir Lunga	Urban	433	27
	77	Cismichioi	Rural	53	3
	78	Comrat	Urban	156	10
	79	Congaz	Rural	37	2
	80	Copceac	Rural	57	4
	81	Etulia	Rural	44	3
	82	Tomai	Rural	20	1
	83	Vulcanesti	Urban	288	18
				13'984	**855**

Note: Settlements with less than 15 households have been excluded. Special characters in settlement names have been removed for triangulation purposes.

Scoping of respondents

Due to the limited information on the exact location of refugee households, the following strategies will be used in order to anticipate where refugee respondents could be found within each settlement.

In large settlements[45], respondents will be interviewed by enumerators at locations where refugees from Ukraine are most likely to be present such as aid distribution centres, schools, public parks, etc. The Assessment Officer, in collaboration with the Field Officer, will draft a list of these locations, which will be shared with the enumerators. The locations will be randomly selected at the beginning of each day of data collection, alternating areas of the city where possible to ensure a better coverage and a diversification of the respondent profile within the city. Enumerators will be instructed to interview every third individual encountered in order to ensure some degree of randomisation of the respondents.[46]

For all other settlements, taking into account the lack of information on the exact location of residence of refugees to be interviewed, in the week before data collection, the Assessment Officer in partnership with the Field Officers, will conduct a community mapping in order to identify potential locations to interview refugee households from Ukraine. Enumerators will be instructed to travel to those locations and interview every third individual encountered, where possible[47], in order to ensure some degree of randomisation of the respondents. Where no potential public locations will be identified, enumerators will solicit the support of local authorities to reach respondents. if the finding of respondents by the above-mentioned techniques is insufficient, enumerators will attempt to identify respondents by snowballing or through other available techniques based on experience gained from previous assessments.

Risk mitigation strategy

The target number of interview is based on the estimates of the refugee population in Moldova, including a risk of inaccuracies causing operational challenges to find respondents. In the event where the field team is unable to find the targeted number of respondents after several attempts, and after following the different scoping procedures mentioned in the box above, the missing number of interviews within the settlement will be allocated to settlements within the same region according to the following procedure:

1) Within each raion, two potential replacement locations lists will be prepared prior to data collection (one for rural area and one for urban area to ensure the respect of rural and urban quotas within the region) with the support of the GIS Officer.
2) For each remaining interview, the replacement settlement will be randomly selected from the replacement list.
3) Enumerators will collect the remaining interview in the randomly selected replacement settlement.
4) If enumerators are unable to find respondents in the replacement location, they will repeat the procedure until the targeted number of interviews is achieved.
5) If there is no replacement location available within the raion, the replacement settlement will be randomly selected among surrounding raisons.

Tools

Quantitative component

The UNHCR Regional Bureau for Europe decided this year to launch a Regional approach to the MSNA across the countries affected by the Ukraine response, which required a common core questionnaire for all countries conducting a MSNA in the

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[45] Under this assessment, large settlements are defined as settlements with more than 200 households (i.e., the cities of Chisinau, Balti, Cahul, Ceadir Lunga, Vulcanesti)

[46] If the third individual encountered refuses to participate in the survey, the enumerator will substitute the respondent by the next individual encountered who agrees to participate in the interview.

[47] Given the greater geographic granularity of the sampling strategy this year, finding respondents within a settlement could be challenging, impeding the implementation of some degree of randomization in the selection of respondents, especially in settlements with a low number of households.

region. Moldova is the only country in the Regional Response where REACH is leading the MSNA. The questionnaire has been developed at the regional level to ensure consistency across all MSNAs and has undergone regional-level sector consultations from different stakeholders. The tool development process was not designed on the basis of 2023 MSNA indicator bank developed by IMPACT HQ following the previous MSNA indicators and Global Clusters recommendations, and consequently differs considerably from it. Consultations with the sector leads of the key Working Groups at country-level has been arranged to contextualise the Regional questionnaire, with inputs limited to critical issues related to national contextualisation of the tool. Other modifications were limited to ensure the comparability of indicators between the countries involved in the Regional approach.

Qualitative component – TBD

Triangulation / briefing and debriefing of enumerators
Incoming data will be daily monitored to ensure location accuracy and adjust the data collection plan according to the accrued number of interviews per location of residence as the location of interview might differ from the location where the household is currently residing[48]. Daily data cleaning checks and debriefs will be undertaken (see dedicated section below).

3.1 Data Processing & Analysis

Data entry and cleaning: The data cleaning will be done in alignment with the <u>Minimum Standard Data Cleaning Checklist</u> developed by IMPACT HQ, to guide data checking, cleaning, and consolidation processes, as well as indicator-specific parameters. The dataset will be verified by the Assessment Officers and Data Officer through manual data checks and cleaning, particularly during the initial days of data collection. Data checking will be systematized through a script produced in R which will be adjusted during data collection as per identified issues. Data cleaning and verification will also entail the deletion of surveys which contain discrepancies that cannot be corrected. The MSNA Assessment Team and Field Officer will hold daily morning briefings with the enumerators team to review data collection procedures and flag any issues from field spot checks and data cleaning checks. Specific data that are deemed inconsistent will be highlighted and shared with the relevant enumerator for clarification/rectification. These inquiries will be logged in a shared spreadsheet in which focal points for each base will provide responses. All changes will then be made and logged by the Assessment Team/ Database Officer. All issues raised during data collection will be addressed during the concurrent data cleaning phase and recorded in a log that enables retracing of cleaning steps.

Data analysis: Prior to data analysis, a framework will be developed and agreed upon with partners, to identify the priority indicators that will be considered for the preliminary analysis before the complete dataset is processed. Analysis will be carried out using R Studio statistical software for both the priority indicators as well as the full analysis. Upon completion of data analysis, the dataset will be made accessible to external partners to facilitate further analysis.

Analysis will be conducted at the national level, with one disaggregation by region, and one by rural/urban areas[49]. In order to run national level analysis, the dataset will be weighted, accounting for the geographical distribution of the refugee population estimations used for sampling. Additional analysis, including disaggregation by households with children versus households without, households with vulnerable members, etc. will be conducted for priority indicators agreed with UNICEF and other relevant partners.

Outputs: To support in the application of MSNA data and analysis, REACH will prepare a series of outputs for public dissemination with key partners. This will include:

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[48] The tool will capture information about the location of interview and location where the household currently resides.
[49] Given the size of the sample, analyses with rural and urban disaggregation will be conducted at the national level to ensure a sufficient number of interviews in each group to draw indicative conclusions on the data.

- A *factsheet presenting key sectoral findings* for each sector based on the quantitative component
- A *factsheet focusing on households with children* based on the quantitative component
- A *complete situation overview* presenting detailed findings of both quantitative and qualitative components

4. Key ethical considerations and related risks

Throughout all stages of the research cycle, the assessment team will take all necessary measures stipulated in the global IMPACT Data Protection Policy in order to protect and safeguard personal data and to minimize the risk of attributing findings to specific individuals or households. In addition to personal data protection, the assessment team will uphold data responsibility: the safe, ethical and effective management of data as outlined in the IASC Operational Guidance on Data Responsibility in Humanitarian Action. This includes asking for informed consent and taking measures to prevent the exposure of sensitive non-personal data, ensuring data protection and security is in line with the principles for data responsibility in humanitarian action.

The proposed research design meets / does not meet the following criteria:

The proposed research design…	*Yes/ No*	*Details if no (including mitigation)*
… Has been coordinated with relevant stakeholders to **avoid unnecessary duplication** of data collection efforts?	Y	
… **Respects respondents, their rights and dignity** (*specifically by: seeking informed consent, designing length of survey/ discussion while being considerate of participants' time, ensuring accurate reporting of information provided*)?	N	Concern on the length of questionnaire and respondent fatigue. The Regional tool considered all incorporated indicators crucial to the response planning. As a mitigation measure, the tool was designed with a lot of "skip logic", meaning that a lot of the questions will only be asked as a follow-up if the respondent selected a specific answer. The likelihood that the respondents will be asked all follow-up questions is low. That said, to ensure that the interviews go as smoothly and as efficiently as possible, a thorough walkthrough of the tool will be given to the enumerators during the training to ensure that they are able to confidently and rapidly go through the surveys and effectively answer any questions/clear out any ambiguities that the respondents may potentially have.
… Does not **expose data collectors to any risks as a direct result** of participation in data collection?	Y	

… Does not **expose respondents / their communities to any risks as a direct result** of participation in data collection?	Y	
… Does not involve **collecting information on specific topics which may be stressful and/ or re-traumatising** for research participants (both respondents and data collectors)?	N	Partners would like to identify protection needs as they relate to women and children specifically; given the sensitivities surrounding this, we will work closely with the Gender Task Force, Protection Sector, and GBV sub-sector to mitigate any unintended harm to respondents. Protection questions will also be designed in accordance with best practices, i.e., **no respondent will be asked to report on their own personal experiences, or to recount any experiences or incidents in which they were personally involved.** Moreover, through the informed consent process, enumerators will explain to respondents that they can withdraw participation from the interview or decline to answer questions at any point.
… Does not involve **data collection with minors** i.e., anyone less than 18 years old?	Y	
… Does not involve **data collection with other vulnerable groups** e.g., persons with disabilities, victims/ survivors of protection incidents, etc.?	N	Due to the dire and insecure situation in Ukraine resulting in forced displacement and acute protection-related incidents, respondents may include victims/ survivors of protection incidents, as they may be the head of household or the only adult household member. The same approach outlined above will also be employed – i.e., consulting with specialists in the area of protection, GBV, and other relevant areas to mitigate unintended harm. These partners will review the survey tool with these sensitivities in mind, and we will also seek their support in conducting our data collection training workshops to ensure appropriate and sensitive interview techniques are explained to the enumerators.

		REACH will also consult both ACTED and the Protection Sector regarding a referral mechanism that can be established. We will specifically request the Protection Sector to conduct a training with enumerators on signs of protection risks during interviews and reporting through appropriate referral pathways.
… Follows IMPACT SOPs for management of **personally identifiable information**?	Y	

5. Roles and responsibilities

Table 3: Description of roles and responsibilities

Task Description	*Responsible*	*Accountable*	*Consulted*	*Informed*
Research design	SAO [50], AO [51]	CC, RM [52]	UNHCR and UNICEF RDDU[53] HQ, Working Groups	UNHCR and UNICEF, Partners
Supervising data collection	SFO, AO [54]	SAO	RM	UNHCR and UNICEF, Partners
Data processing (checking, cleaning)	SFO, DO [55], AO	SAO	HQ RDDU	UNHCR and UNICEF, Partners
Data analysis	AO, SAO, DO	RM,CC	HQ RDDU	UNHCR and UNICEF, Partners
Output production	AO, SAO	RM, CC	UNHCR and UNICEF HQ RDDU	UNHCR and UNICEF, Partners
Dissemination	AO, SAO	SAO, CC	HQ Communications	UNHCR and UNICEF, Partners
Monitoring & Evaluation	AO, SAO	CC		UNHCR and UNICEF, Partners HQ RDDU
Lessons learned	AO, SAO	SAO, RM, CC	UNHCR and UNICEF	HQ RDDU, UNHCR and UNICEF, Partners

Responsible: *the person(s) who executes the task*

Accountable: *the person who validates the completion of the task and is accountable of the final output or milestone*

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[50] Senior Assessment Officer
[51] Assessment Officer
[52] Research Manager
[53] Research Development and Design unit – REACH HQ.
[54] Senior Field Officer
[55] Database Officer

Consulted: *the person(s) who must be consulted when the task is implemented*

Informed: *the person(s) who need to be informed when the task is completed*

6. Data Analysis Plan

QUANTITATIVE PART: RESEARCH QUESTIONS ADDRESSED WITH STRUCTURED TOOL

Please see separated Data Analysis Plan file.

7. Monitoring & Evaluation Plan

- *Please complete the M&E Plan column in the table and use the corresponding Tools in the Monitoring & Evaluation matrix to implement the plan during the research cycle.*

IMPACT Objective	External M&E Indicator	Internal M&E Indicator	Focal point	Tool	Will indicator be tracked?
Humanitarian stakeholders are accessing IMPACT products	Number of humanitarian organisations accessing IMPACT services/products Number of individuals accessing IMPACT services/products	# of downloads of x product from Resource Center	Country request to HQ	User_log	x Yes
		# of downloads of x product from Relief Web	Country request to HQ		x Yes
		# of downloads of x product from Country level platforms	Country team		x Yes
		# of page clicks on x product from REACH global newsletter	Country request to HQ		x Yes
		# of page clicks on x product from country newsletter, sendingBlue, bit.ly	Country team		☐ Yes
		# of visits to x webmap/x dashboard	Country request to HQ		☐ Yes
IMPACT activities contribute to better program implementation and coordination of the humanitarian response	Number of humanitarian organisations utilizing IMPACT services/products	# references in HPC documents (HNO, SRP, Flash appeals, Cluster/sector strategies)	Country team	Reference_log	*Refugee Response Plan update UNICEF country strategy UNHCR country strategy WGs country strategies Regional MSNA/RRP products*
		# references in single agency documents			
Humanitarian stakeholders are using IMPACT products	Humanitarian actors use IMPACT evidence/products as a basis for decision making, aid planning and delivery Number of humanitarian	Perceived relevance of IMPACT country-programs	Country team	Usage_Feedback *and* Usage_Survey template	*Usage survey to be conducted in November 2023, following the release of the final brief, targeting at least 10 partners.*
		Perceived usefulness and influence of IMPACT outputs			
		Recommendations to strengthen IMPACT programs			

	documents (HNO, HRP, cluster/agency strategic plans, etc.) directly informed by IMPACT products	Perceived capacity of IMPACT staff			
		Perceived quality of outputs/programs			
		Recommendations to strengthen IMPACT programs			
Humanitarian stakeholders are engaged in IMPACT programs throughout the research cycle	Number and/or percentage of humanitarian organizations directly contributing to IMPACT programs *(providing resources, participating to presentations, etc.)*	# of organisations providing resources (i.e.staff, vehicles, meeting space, budget, etc.) for activity implementation	Country team	Engagement _log	□ Yes
		# of organisations/clusters inputting in research design and joint analysis			x Yes
		# of organisations/clusters attending briefings on findings;			x Yes

ANNEX 1: MODIFICATION TO THE CORE INDICATOR (IF RELEVANT)

# ind.	Indicator	Question	Please explain what modifications were made?	Justification for the change?	Change made in consultation with IMPACT CSU? If yes, who was consulted?
1a	% of school-aged children (refered to as 5-17 y.o. below but age range to be contextualized) enrolled in formal school during the 2022-2023 school year.	[for each school-aged child] For the 2022-2023 school year, was [name] enrolled (registered) in formal school? Notes: Enrolment: This does not mean going physically to school, but that the child was registered/affiliated/'signed-up' with a formal school. Formal schools: Full-time public schools or recognized private schools.	Change in wording: (In the school year 2022/2023, was ${individual} enrolled (registered) in formal education?)	REACH indicator bank not used in MSNA Moldova: 1) Core questionnaire replaced by UNHCR - RBE Regional DAP 2) Questions and answer options changes requested through Working Groups consultations	Yes, HQ informed: MSNA team; RDDU
2	% of children aged between 5 and 17 y.o. who attended formal school during the 2022-2023 school year, by teaching modality	[if enrolled] During the 2022-2023 school year, was [name] mostly taught in-person or remotely?	Question asked differently: (_[If enrolled]_ - In which curriculum was ${individual} enrolled?) Answer options adapted accordingly : Enrolled (registered) in school in Moldova; Enrolled in Ukraine distance learning; Enrolled in physical school in Ukraine ; Other; Don't know; Prefer not to answer	REACH indicator bank not used in MSNA Moldova: 1) Core questionnaire replaced by UNHCR - RBE Regional DAP 2) Questions and answer options changes requested through Working Groups consultations	Yes, HQ informed: MSNA team; RDDU
3a	% of children aged between 5 and 17 y.o. who attended formal school regularly during the 2022-2023 school year	[if enrolled (and education in-person where relevant)] During the 2022-2023 school year, did [name] attend school regularly? Note: Definition of regularly [to be added based on context]	Joint question for both online and physical schooling enrolment (_[If enrolled] _ During the 2022-2023 school year, did ${individual} attend school regularly?)	REACH indicator bank not used in MSNA Moldova: 1) Core questionnaire replaced by UNHCR - RBE Regional DAP 2) Questions and answer options changes requested through Working Groups consultations	Yes, HQ informed: MSNA team; RDDU
3b	% of children aged between 5 and 17 y.o. who attended distance learning	[if enrolled (and education remote)] During the 2022-2023 school year, did [name] attend distance learning regularly?	Joint question for both online and physical schooling enrolment (_[If enrolled]_ During the 2022-2023 school year, did ${individual} attend school regularly?)	REACH indicator bank not used in MSNA Moldova: 1) Core questionnaire replaced by UNHCR - RBE Regional DAP	Yes, HQ informed: MSNA team; RDDU

	regularly during the 2022-2023 school year	Note: Definition of regularly [to be added based on context]		2) Questions and answer options changes requested through Working Groups consultations	
1b	% of school-aged children not enrolled in or not regularly attending formal school during the 2022-2023 school year, by reason	% of school-aged children not enrolled in or not regularly attending formal school during the 2022-2023 school year, by reason	Change in wording; question split in multiple ones _[if not enrolled in formal school in Moldova]_ During the 2022-2023 school year, what were the main reasons ${individual} did not enrol in Moldova? _[If ${individual} will not be enrolled in school/pre-school in Moldova]_: What are the main reasons ${individual} will not be enrolled school/pre-school in Moldova in 2023/2024? _[If ${individual} did not attend early childhood education in Moldova]_ : During the 2022-2023 school year, what were the main reasons ${individual} did not attend early childhood education in Moldova? Answer options adapted accordingly.	REACH indicator bank not used in MSNA Moldova: 1) Core questionnaire replaced by UNHCR - RBE Regional DAP 2) Questions and answer options changes requested through Working Groups consultations	Yes, HQ informed: MSNA team; RDDU
4a	% of children aged between 5 and 17 y.o. who were able to safely travel to school and learn in safe conditions at the school during the 2022-2023 school year	[if enrolled and attending regularly formal education (also applies for children enrolled or attending informal education), see indicators 3a, 3b and 7] During the 2022-2023 school year, was [name] able to travel safely to school and learn in safe conditions at the school? Notes: "Travel safely to schools": Without facing physical or mental threat on the way to school "Safe conditions at the school": The learning environment is safe for children	Not included	REACH indicator bank not used in MSNA Moldova: 1) Core questionnaire replaced by UNHCR - RBE Regional DAP 2) The length of the questionnaire, including indicators requested by Working Groups, did not allow for the integration of additional indicators	Yes, HQ informed: MSNA team; RDDU

4b	% of children aged between 5 and 17 y.o. who were not able to travel safely to school and learn in safe conditions at the school, by main reasons	[if no for indicator 4a] If not, what were the main barriers faced by [name] to travel safely to school and learn in safe conditions at the school?	Not included	REACH indicator bank not used in MSNA Moldova: 1) Core questionnaire replaced by UNHCR - RBE Regional DAP 2) The length of the questionnaire, including indicators requested by Working Groups, did not allow for the integration of additional indicators	Yes, HQ informed: MSNA team; RDDU
5a	% of children aged between 5 and 17 y.o. who were able to learn in acceptable conditions during the 2022-2023 school year	[if enrolled and attending regularly formal education (also applies for children enrolled or attending informal education),see indicators 3a, 3b and 7] During the 2022-2023 school year, was [name] able to learn in acceptable conditions? (i.e. the learning environment met the basic educational needs of learners)	Not included	REACH indicator bank not used in MSNA Moldova: 1) Core questionnaire replaced by UNHCR - RBE Regional DAP 2) The length of the questionnaire, including indicators requested by Working Groups, did not allow for the integration of additional indicators	Yes, HQ informed: MSNA team; RDDU
5b	% of children aged between 5 and 17 y.o. who were not able to learn in acceptable conditions during the 2022-2023 school year, by main reasons	[if no for indicator 5a] If not, what were the main barriers faced by [name] to learn in acceptable conditions?	Not included	REACH indicator bank not used in MSNA Moldova: 1) Core questionnaire replaced by UNHCR - RBE Regional DAP 2) The length of the questionnaire, including indicators requested by Working Groups, did not allow for the integration of additional indicators	Yes, HQ informed: MSNA team; RDDU

| 22 | Household income over the 30 days prior to data collection, by amount and % from each source | Can you estimate your household's income (in local currency) over the last 30 days from each of the following sources? Please only report income received in the form of money, not items or services. | Changes in wording and overall structure of incomes and expenditures questions as well as answer options.

MAIN 1 : What are the sources of income of your HH over the last 30 days (or since arrival in case arrival was less than 30 days ago) :
- No income
- Employment in Moldova
- Social protection benefits from Moldovan government
- Social protection benefits from Ukraine government
- Pension from Ukraine government
- Other sources (UN/INGOs, investments/property, loans, relatives)
- Do not know
- Prefer not to answer

Follow-up for "Employment in Moldova": How do you receive your income from employment in Moldova? : with integer for each selected
- Salary from regular employment
- Casual or temporary work
- Income from self-employment, business or activities generating money
- Other (please specify)
- Don't know
- Prefer not to answer

Follow-up for "Social protection benefits from Moldovan government": Which social protection benefits do you receive from the Moldovan government? : with integer for each selected
- Cash benefits
- Disability grant
- Unemployment grant
- Child or family grant
- Other social protection benefit (specify)
- Don't know
- Prefer not to answer | REACH indicator bank not used in MSNA Moldova:
1) Core questionnaire replaced by UNHCR - RBE Regional DAP
2) Questions and answer options changes requested through Working Groups consultations | Yes, HQ informed: MSNA team; RDDU |

			Follow-up for "Social protection benefits from Ukraine government": Which social protection benefits do you receive from the Ukrainian government? : with integer for each selected *- Parental benefit* *- Disability benefit* *- Unemployment benefit* *- Employment injury benefit* *- Old-age pension* *- Other vulnerability benefit* *- Other Ukrainian government benefit (specify)* *- Don't know* *- Prefer not to say* *Follow - up for "Other sources (UN/INGOs, investments/property, loans, relatives)": Which other forms of income do you have? : with integer for each selected* *- Cash assistance from humanitarian organizations* *- Income from investment, savings, property* *- Loans or credits* *-Transfers from relatives or friends in Ukraine* *-Transfers from relatives or friends outside of Ukraine* *- Other source (specify)* *- Don't know* *- Prefer not to say* *MAIN 2 : Since your arrival to this country, have you or any member of your household received any payment in Moldova from the following sources?* *- No benefit received* *- Social protection cash benefit* *- Parental benefit* *- Disability benefit* *- Unemployment benefit* *- Employment injury benefit* *- Other vulnerability benefit* *- Social assistance cash benefit*		

			- Other government benefit (specify) - Benefits from disability from UN/international agencies - Cash benefits from UN/international agencies - Other (specify) - Don't know - Prefer not to answer *MAIN 3: Since your arrival to Moldova, have you or any member of your household received any payment from the Ukrainian government from the following sources?* *- No benefit received* *- Parental benefit* *- Disability benefit* *- Unemployment benefit* *- Employment injury benefit* *- Old-age pension* *- Other vulnerability benefit* *- Other Ukrainian government benefit (specify)* *- Other (specify)* *- Don't know* *- Prefer not to answer*		
23a	Household income over the 30 days prior to data collection, by amount and % from each source	Can you estimate your household's total income (in local currency) over the last 30 days from all sources? Please only report income received in the form of money, not items or services.	Changes in wording and overall structure of incomes and expenditures questions as well as answer options - see comment above (facing indicator #22)	REACH indicator bank not used in MSNA Moldova: 1) Core questionnaire replaced by UNHCR - RBE Regional DAP 2) Questions and answer options changes requested through Working Groups consultations	Yes, HQ informed: MSNA team; RDDU
23b	Household income over the 30 days prior to data collection, by amount and % from each source	[if total income > 0 (see indicator 23a)] Can you estimate what percentage of your household's income over the last 30 days came from each of the following sources?	Changes in wording and overall structure of incomes and expenditures questions as well as answer options - see comment above (facing indicator #22)	REACH indicator bank not used in MSNA Moldova: 1) Core questionnaire replaced by UNHCR - RBE Regional DAP 2) Questions and answer options changes requested through Working Groups consultations	Yes, HQ informed: MSNA team; RDDU

25a	Household expenditures in the 30 days prior to data collection, by amount and % per type	During the past 30 days, how much did your household spend, in local currency, on each of the following categories of items and services for domestic consumption? For each, please estimate the total amount spent by your household using all modalities (cash, credit, mobile money, etc.).	Changes in wording and overall structure of incomes and expenditures questions as well as answer options. *During the past 30 days, what amount did your household spend in local currency (MDL) on:* *- Food items; (integer)* *- Accommodation (rent, mortgage, etc); (integer)* *- Medicine & health products; (integer)* *- Hygiene items; (integer)* *- Communication (internet, mobile phone bills, phone calls etc); (integer)* *- Household Bills (includes Electricity, Water, Gas etc. This is in addition to rent); (integer)* *- Other (including transports, tobacco, alcohol, entertainment & any type of other expenses); (integer)*	REACH indicator bank not used in MSNA Moldova: 1) Core questionnaire replaced by UNHCR - RBE Regional DAP 2) Questions and answer options changes requested through Working Groups consultations	Yes, HQ informed: MSNA team; RDDU
25b	Household expenditures in the 6 months prior to data collection, by amount and % per type	During the past 6 months, how much did your household spend, in local currency, on each of the following categories of items and services for domestic consumption? For each, please estimate the total amount spent by your household using all modalities (cash, credit, mobile money, etc.).	Changes in wording and overall structure of incomes and expenditures questions as well as answer options. *- During the past 6 MONTHS, what amount did your household spend in local currency (MDL) on: health services (excluding medicine)* *- During the past 6 MONTHS, what amount did your household spend in local currency (MDL) on: debt repayment (formal and informal debt repayment)* *- During past 12 MONTHS what amount did your household spend in local currency (MDL) on: Education (tuition, transportation, etc)* *- During the past 30 DAYS, what amount did your household spend in local currency (MDL) on expenses in Ukraine (rent, bills, loans, maintenance, assistance/commitments to family members etc)*	REACH indicator bank not used in MSNA Moldova: 1) Core questionnaire replaced by UNHCR - RBE Regional DAP 2) Questions and answer options changes requested through Working Groups consultations	Yes, HQ informed: MSNA team; RDDU

36a	Household Hunger Scale	In the past 4 weeks (30 days), was there ever no food to eat of any kind in your house because of lack of resources to get food?	Not included	REACH indicator bank not used in MSNA Moldova: 1) Core questionnaire replaced by UNHCR - RBE Regional DAP 2) The length of the questionnaire, including indicators requested by Working Groups, did not allow for the integration of additional indicators	Yes, HQ informed: MSNA team; RDDU
36b	Household Hunger Scale	How often did this happen in the past [4 weeks/30 days]?	Not included	REACH indicator bank not used in MSNA Moldova: 1) Core questionnaire replaced by UNHCR - RBE Regional DAP 2) The length of the questionnaire, including indicators requested by Working Groups, did not allow for the integration of additional indicators	Yes, HQ informed: MSNA team; RDDU
36c	Household Hunger Scale	In the past 4 weeks (30 days), did you or any household member go to sleep at night hungry because there was not enough food?	Not included	REACH indicator bank not used in MSNA Moldova: 1) Core questionnaire replaced by UNHCR - RBE Regional DAP 2) The length of the questionnaire, including indicators requested by Working Groups, did not allow for the integration of additional indicators	Yes, HQ informed: MSNA team; RDDU
36d	Household Hunger Scale	How often did this happen in the past [4 weeks/30 days]?	Not included	REACH indicator bank not used in MSNA Moldova: 1) Core questionnaire replaced by UNHCR - RBE Regional DAP 2) The length of the questionnaire, including indicators requested by Working Groups, did not allow for the integration of additional indicators	Yes, HQ informed: MSNA team; RDDU
36e	Household Hunger Scale	In the past 4 weeks (30 days), did you or any household member go a whole day and night without eating anything at all because there was not enough food?	Not included	REACH indicator bank not used in MSNA Moldova: 1) Core questionnaire replaced by UNHCR - RBE Regional DAP 2) The length of the questionnaire, including indicators requested by Working	Yes, HQ informed: MSNA team; RDDU

				Groups, did not allow for the integration of additional indicators	
36f	Household Hunger Scale	How often did this happen in the past [4 weeks/30 days]?	Not included	REACH indicator bank not used in MSNA Moldova: 1) Core questionnaire replaced by UNHCR - RBE Regional DAP 2) The length of the questionnaire, including indicators requested by Working Groups, did not allow for the integration of additional indicators	Yes, HQ informed: MSNA team; RDDU
39	% of households by main source of food in the 30 days prior to data collection	During the last 30 days, what were your household's 3 main sources of food?	Not included	Moldova is a non-IPC/CH country - question not relevant	Yes, HQ informed: MSNA team; RDDU
51a	Livelihood Coping Strategy Index - LCSI (IPC/CH countries only)	Stress question 1: In the last 30 days, did your household [do X] because of a lack of food or money to buy food?	Not included	Moldova is a non-IPC/CH country - question not relevant	Yes, HQ informed: MSNA team; RDDU
51b	Livelihood Coping Strategy Index - LCSI (IPC/CH countries only)	Stress question 2: In the last 30 days, did your household [do X] because of a lack of food or money to buy food?	Not included	Moldova is a non-IPC/CH country - question not relevant	Yes, HQ informed: MSNA team; RDDU
51c	Livelihood Coping Strategy Index - LCSI (IPC/CH countries only)	Stress question 3: In the last 30 days, did your household [do X] because of a lack of food or money to buy food?	Not included	Moldova is a non-IPC/CH country - question not relevant	Yes, HQ informed: MSNA team; RDDU

51d	Livelihood Coping Strategy Index - LCSI (IPC/CH countries only)	Stress question 4: In the last 30 days, did your household [do X] because of a lack of food or money to buy food?	Not included	Moldova is a non-IPC/CH country - question not relevant	Yes, HQ informed: MSNA team; RDDU
51e	Livelihood Coping Strategy Index - LCSI (IPC/CH countries only)	Crisis question 1: In the last 30 days, did your household [do X] because of a lack of food or money to buy food?	Not included	Moldova is a non-IPC/CH country - question not relevant	Yes, HQ informed: MSNA team; RDDU
51f	Livelihood Coping Strategy Index - LCSI (IPC/CH countries only)	Crisis question 2: In the last 30 days, did your household [do X] because of a lack of food or money to buy food?	Not included	Moldova is a non-IPC/CH country - question not relevant	Yes, HQ informed: MSNA team; RDDU
51g	Livelihood Coping Strategy Index - LCSI (IPC/CH countries only)	Crisis question 3: In the last 30 days, did your household [do X] because of a lack of food or money to buy food?	Not included	Moldova is a non-IPC/CH country - question not relevant	Yes, HQ informed: MSNA team; RDDU
51h	Livelihood Coping Strategy Index - LCSI (IPC/CH countries only)	Emergency question 1: In the last 30 days, did your household [do X] because of a lack of food or money to buy food?	Not included	Moldova is a non-IPC/CH country - question not relevant	Yes, HQ informed: MSNA team; RDDU
51i	Livelihood Coping Strategy Index - LCSI (IPC/CH countries only)	Emergency question 2: In the last 30 days, did your household [do X] because of a lack of food or money to buy food?	Not included	Moldova is a non-IPC/CH country - question not relevant	Yes, HQ informed: MSNA team; RDDU
51j	Livelihood Coping Strategy Index - LCSI (IPC/CH countries only)	Emergency question 3: In the last 30 days, did your household [do X] because of a lack of food or money to buy food?	Not included	Moldova is a non-IPC/CH country - question not relevant	Yes, HQ informed: MSNA team; RDDU

51k	Additional reasons for use of livelihood coping strategies (IPC/CH countries only)	[if any strategies adopted or exhausted] Did your household have any other reasons for using these strategies aside from a lack of food or money to buy food?	Not included	Moldova is a non-IPC/CH country - question not relevant	Yes, HQ informed: MSNA team; RDDU
52a	Use of livelihood coping strategies (non-IPC/CH countries only)	Stress question 1: In the last 30 days, did your household [do X] due to a lack of resources to cover basic needs (such as food, shelter, health, education, etc.)?	For all LCS questions: - A different set of answer options was used : *(a. Yes; b. No, didn't need to apply this coping strategy; c. No because HH had already done it and cannot continue doing it; d. Not applicable - this strategy was not available for my household ; e. Prefer not to answer; f. Don't know)* - No LCS-Index calculation : HCR-RBE specific script used - gives following analysis: "HH not adopting coping strategies; Stress coping strategies; Crisis coping strategies; Emergencies coping strategies". [Stress level] In the last 30 days, did your household ... ... spend savings … due to a lack of resources to cover basic needs (such as food, shelter, health, education, etc.)?	REACH indicator bank not used in MSNA Moldova: 1) Core questionnaire replaced by UNHCR - RBE Regional DAP 2) Questions and answer options changes requested through Working Groups consultations	Yes, HQ informed: MSNA team; RDDU
52b	Use of livelihood coping strategies (non-IPC/CH countries only)	Stress question 2: In the last 30 days, did your household [do X] due to a lack of resources to cover basic needs (such as food, shelter, health, education, etc.)?	For all LCS questions: - A different set of answer options was used : *(a. Yes; b. No, didn't need to apply this coping strategy; c. No because HH had already done it and cannot continue doing it; d. Not applicable - this strategy was not available for my household ; e. Prefer not to answer; f. Don't know)* - No LCS-Index calculation : HCR-RBE specific script used - gives following analysis: "HH not adopting coping strategies; Stress coping strategies; Crisis coping strategies; Emergencies coping strategies" [Stress level] In the last 30 days, did your household ... …	REACH indicator bank not used in MSNA Moldova: 1) Core questionnaire replaced by UNHCR - RBE Regional DAP 2) Questions and answer options changes requested through Working Groups consultations	Yes, HQ informed: MSNA team; RDDU

			sell household assets/goods (radio/furniture/TV...) … due to a lack of resources to cover basic needs (such as food, shelter, health, education, etc.)?"		
52c	Use of livelihood coping strategies (non-IPC/CH countries only)	Stress question 3: In the last 30 days, did your household [do X] due to a lack of resources to cover basic needs (such as food, shelter, health, education, etc.)?	For all LCS questions: - A different set of answer options was used : *(a. Yes; b. No, didn't need to apply this coping strategy; c. No because HH had already done it and cannot continue doing it; d. Not applicable - this strategy was not available for my household ; e. Prefer not to answer; f. Don't know)* - No LCS-Index calculation : HCR-RBE specific script used - gives following analysis: "HH not adopting coping strategies; Stress coping strategies; Crisis coping strategies; Emergencies coping strategies" [Stress level] In the last 30 days, did your household ... ... purchase food on credit or borrowed food … due to a lack of resources to cover basic needs (such as food, shelter, health, education, etc.)?	REACH indicator bank not used in MSNA Moldova: 1) Core questionnaire replaced by UNHCR - RBE Regional DAP 2) Questions and answer options changes requested through Working Groups consultations	Yes, HQ informed: MSNA team; RDDU
52d	Use of livelihood coping strategies (non-IPC/CH countries only)	Stress question 4: In the last 30 days, did your household [do X] due to a lack of resources to cover basic needs (such as food, shelter, health, education, etc.)?	For all LCS questions: - A different set of answer options was used : *(a. Yes; b. No, didn't need to apply this coping strategy; c. No because HH had already done it and cannot continue doing it; d. Not applicable - this strategy was not available for my household ; e. Prefer not to answer; f. Don't know)* - No LCS-Index calculation : HCR-RBE specific script used - gives following analysis: "HH not adopting coping strategies; Stress coping strategies; Crisis coping strategies; Emergencies coping strategies" [Crisis level] In the last 30 days, did your household ... … sell productive assets or means of transport (sewing machine, bicycle, car, etc.) … due to a lack of resources to	REACH indicator bank not used in MSNA Moldova: 1) Core questionnaire replaced by UNHCR - RBE Regional DAP 2) Questions and answer options changes requested through Working Groups consultations	Yes, HQ informed: MSNA team; RDDU

			cover basic needs (such as food, shelter, health, education, etc.)?		
52e	Use of livelihood coping strategies (non-IPC/CH countries only)	Crisis question 1: In the last 30 days, did your household [do X] due to a lack of resources to cover basic needs (such as food, shelter, health, education, etc.)?	For all LCS questions: - A different set of answer options was used : *(a. Yes; b. No, didn't need to apply this coping strategy; c. No because HH had already done it and cannot continue doing it; d. Not applicable - this strategy was not available for my household ; e. Prefer not to answer; f. Don't know)* - No LCS-Index calculation : HCR-RBE specific script used - gives following analysis: "HH not adopting coping strategies; Stress coping strategies; Crisis coping strategies; Emergencies coping strategies" [Crisis level] In the last 30 days, did your household ... ... reduce essential health expenditures (including drugs) … due to a lack of resources to cover basic needs (such as food, shelter, health, education, etc.)?	REACH indicator bank not used in MSNA Moldova: 1) Core questionnaire replaced by UNHCR - RBE Regional DAP 2) Questions and answer options changes requested through Working Groups consultations	Yes, HQ informed: MSNA team; RDDU
52f	Use of livelihood coping strategies (non-IPC/CH countries only)	Crisis question 2: In the last 30 days, did your household [do X] due to a lack of resources to cover basic needs (such as food, shelter, health, education, etc.)?	For all LCS questions: - A different set of answer options was used : *(a. Yes; b. No, didn't need to apply this coping strategy; c. No because HH had already done it and cannot continue doing it; d. Not applicable - this strategy was not available for my household ; e. Prefer not to answer; f. Don't know)* - No LCS-Index calculation : HCR-RBE specific script used - gives following analysis: "HH not adopting coping strategies; Stress coping strategies; Crisis coping strategies; Emergencies coping strategies"	REACH indicator bank not used in MSNA Moldova: 1) Core questionnaire replaced by UNHCR - RBE Regional DAP 2) Questions and answer options changes requested through Working Groups consultations	Yes, HQ informed: MSNA team; RDDU

			[Crisis level] In the last 30 days, did your household ... ... reduce essential education expenditures … due to a lack of resources to cover basic needs (such as food, shelter, health, education, etc.)?		
52g	Use of livelihood coping strategies (non-IPC/CH countries only)	Crisis question 3: In the last 30 days, did your household [do X] due to a lack of resources to cover basic needs (such as food, shelter, health, education, etc.)?	For all LCS questions: - A different set of answer options was used : *(a. Yes; b. No, didn't need to apply this coping strategy; c. No because HH had already done it and cannot continue doing it; d. Not applicable - this strategy was not available for my household ; e. Prefer not to answer; f. Don't know)* - No LCS-Index calculation : HCR-RBE specific script used - gives following analysis: "HH not adopting coping strategies; Stress coping strategies; Crisis coping strategies; Emergencies coping strategies" [Crisis level] In the last 30 days, did your household ... ... withdrew school-aged children from school because of a lack of food or money to buy food?	REACH indicator bank not used in MSNA Moldova: 1) Core questionnaire replaced by UNHCR - RBE Regional DAP 2) Questions and answer options changes requested through Working Groups consultations	Yes, HQ informed: MSNA team; RDDU
52h	Use of livelihood coping strategies (non-IPC/CH countries only)	Emergency question 1: In the last 30 days, did your household [do X] due to a lack of resources to cover basic needs (such as food, shelter, health, education, etc.)?	For all LCS questions: - A different set of answer options was used : *(a. Yes; b. No, didn't need to apply this coping strategy; c. No because HH had already done it and cannot continue doing it; d. Not applicable - this strategy was not available for my household ; e. Prefer not to answer; f. Don't know)* - No LCS-Index calculation : HCR-RBE specific script used - gives following analysis: "HH not adopting coping strategies; Stress coping strategies; Crisis coping strategies; Emergencies coping strategies" [Emergency level] In the last 30 days, did your household ... ... sell house or land (Including inside Ukraine) … due to	REACH indicator bank not used in MSNA Moldova: 1) Core questionnaire replaced by UNHCR - RBE Regional DAP 2) Questions and answer options changes requested through Working Groups consultations	Yes, HQ informed: MSNA team; RDDU

			a lack of resources to cover basic needs (such as food, shelter, health, education, etc.)?		
52i	Use of livelihood coping strategies (non-IPC/CH countries only)	Emergency question 2: In the last 30 days, did your household [do X] due to a lack of resources to cover basic needs (such as food, shelter, health, education, etc.)?	For all LCS questions: - A different set of answer options was used : *(a. Yes; b. No, didn't need to apply this coping strategy; c. No because HH had already done it and cannot continue doing it; d. Not applicable - this strategy was not available for my household ; e. Prefer not to answer; f. Don't know)* - No LCS-Index calculation : HCR-RBE specific script used - gives following analysis: "HH not adopting coping strategies; Stress coping strategies; Crisis coping strategies; Emergencies coping strategies" [Stress level] In the last 30 days, did your household ... ... did your entire household migrated/displaced … due to a lack of resources to cover basic needs (such as food, shelter, health, education, etc.)?	REACH indicator bank not used in MSNA Moldova: 1) Core questionnaire replaced by UNHCR - RBE Regional DAP 2) Questions and answer options changes requested through Working Groups consultations	Yes, HQ informed: MSNA team; RDDU
52j	Use of livelihood coping strategies (non-IPC/CH countries only)	Emergency question 3: In the last 30 days, did your household [do X] due to a lack of resources to cover basic needs (such as food, shelter, health, education, etc.)?	For all LCS questions: - A different set of answer options was used : *(a. Yes; b. No, didn't need to apply this coping strategy; c. No because HH had already done it and cannot continue doing it; d. Not applicable - this strategy was not available for my household ; e. Prefer not to answer; f. Don't know)* - No LCS-Index calculation : HCR-RBE specific script used - gives following analysis: "HH not adopting coping strategies; Stress coping strategies; Crisis coping strategies; Emergencies coping strategies" [Emergency level] In the last 30 days, did your household ... ... did your household involved school-aged children in income generation because of a lack of food or money to buy food?	REACH indicator bank not used in MSNA Moldova: 1) Core questionnaire replaced by UNHCR - RBE Regional DAP 2) Questions and answer options changes requested through Working Groups consultations	Yes, HQ informed: MSNA team; RDDU

52k	Reasons for use of livelihood coping strategies (non-IPC/CH countries only)	[if any strategies adopted or exhausted] What were the main reasons why your household decided to use these strategies?	For all LCS questions: - A different set of answer options was used : *(a. Yes; b. No, didn't need to apply this coping strategy; c. No because HH had already done it and cannot continue doing it; d. Not applicable - this strategy was not available for my household ; e. Prefer not to answer; f. Don't know)* - No LCS-Index calculation : HCR-RBE specific script used - gives following analysis: "HH not adopting coping strategies; Stress coping strategies; Crisis coping strategies; Emergencies coping strategies" Not included - instead, an additional LCS question: [Emergency level] In the last 30 days, did your household … … use degrading sources of income, illegal work, or high risk jobs … due to a lack of resources to cover basic needs (such as food, shelter, health, education, etc.)?	REACH indicator bank not used in MSNA Moldova: 1) Core questionnaire replaced by UNHCR - RBE Regional DAP 2) Questions and answer options changes requested through Working Groups consultations	Yes, HQ informed: MSNA team; RDDU
75a	% of households with at least one child (<18) not residing in the household	Does your household have any child, son or daughter (<18 years) not currently living in the household?	Not included	REACH indicator bank not used in MSNA Moldova: 1) Core questionnaire replaced by UNHCR - RBE Regional DAP 2) The length of the questionnaire, including indicators requested by Working Groups, did not allow for the integration of additional indicators	Yes, HQ informed: MSNA team; RDDU
75b	% of households with at least one child (<18) not residing in the household, by number of seperated children	[if any separated children (see indicator 75a)] If yes, how many?	Not included	REACH indicator bank not used in MSNA Moldova: 1) Core questionnaire replaced by UNHCR - RBE Regional DAP 2) The length of the questionnaire, including indicators requested by Working Groups, did not allow for the integration of additional indicators	Yes, HQ informed: MSNA team; RDDU

75c	% of households with at least one child (<18) not residing in the household, by reason	[if any separated children (see indicator 75a)] What are the reason(s) for why your children/child are/is not living in the household?	Not included	REACH indicator bank not used in MSNA Moldova: 1) Core questionnaire replaced by UNHCR - RBE Regional DAP 2) The length of the questionnaire, including indicators requested by Working Groups, did not allow for the integration of additional indicators	Yes, HQ informed: MSNA team; RDDU
80	% of boys/girls in early marriage, at the time of data collection	What is the civil status of [child_name]?	Not included	REACH indicator bank not used in MSNA Moldova: 1) Core questionnaire replaced by UNHCR - RBE Regional DAP 2) The length of the questionnaire, including indicators requested by Working Groups, did not allow for the integration of additional indicators	Yes, HQ informed: MSNA team; RDDU
82	% of households living in safe and dignified dwellings (structure that protects them against external threats, health problems, weather and natural hazards) % of households reporting type of shelter they currently live in	What type of shelter does the household live in?	Wording adapted in question : *What type of accommodation arrangement is the household residing in?* Answer options contextualised: *- Private Accommodation;* *- Shared Accommodation (room in an apartment, hosted, sharing with other refugees etc.);* *- Accredited RACs;* *- Non Accredited RACs;* *- Hotel/hostel; Other (specify);* *- Prefer not to answer;*	REACH indicator bank not used in MSNA Moldova: 1) Core questionnaire replaced by UNHCR - RBE Regional DAP 2) Questions and answer options changes requested through Working Groups consultations	Yes, HQ informed: MSNA team; RDDU
83	% of households living in safe and dignified dwellings (structure that protects them against external threats, health problems, weather and natural	What damage and/or noticeable issues does your enclosure have?	Wording adapted in question : *What issue, if any, are you facing in terms of living conditions in your accommodation?* Answer options adapted: *- Insufficient sleeping materials (mattress, blankets etc)* *- Unable to cook and/or store food properly (cooking facilities are unsafe, insufficient cooking items)*	REACH indicator bank not used in MSNA Moldova: 1) Core questionnaire replaced by UNHCR - RBE Regional DAP 2) Questions and answer options changes requested through Working Groups consultations	Yes, HQ informed: MSNA team; RDDU

	hazards) % of households reporting enclosure damage / issues		*- Lack of separate showers and/or toilets* *- Lack of sufficient hot water* *- Do not feel protected (Unable to lock home securely, insufficient light inside or outside, overall sentiment)* *- Insufficient privacy (no partitions, doors)* *- Unable to keep warm or cool (no or dysfunctional temperature regulating devices, lack of insolation, insufficient winter clothes)* *- Space is not sufficiently clean* *- Space is not easily accessible using local transportation* *- Space doesn't have organized disposal of waste system* *- Space is not accessible for persons with disabilities* *-Other* *-No issues* *-Don´t know* *-Prefer not to say*		
84	% of households living in safe and dignified dwellings (structure that protects them against external threats, health problems, weather and natural hazards) Average number of household members per room	In total, how many rooms are there in use in this shelter?	Wording adapted in question : *How many rooms (excluding bathrooms and toilets) are occupied by your household? (Please record data related to the actual use of those rooms, and not on the qualification of the room.)* *Bedrooms / sleeping areas (integer)* *Living rooms / common areas (not used as sleeping areas) (integer)* *Kitchens (integer)*	REACH indicator bank not used in MSNA Moldova: 1) Core questionnaire replaced by UNHCR - RBE Regional DAP 2) Questions and answer options changes requested through Working Groups consultations	Yes, HQ informed: MSNA team; RDDU
86a	% of households living in a functional domestic space	Is your household living in a functional domestic space, in terms of: - Cooking - Sleeping - Storing food and water - Electricity	Not included	REACH indicator bank not used in MSNA Moldova: 1) Core questionnaire replaced by UNHCR - RBE Regional DAP 2) The length of the questionnaire, including indicators requested by Working Groups, did not allow for the integration of additional indicators	Yes, HQ informed: MSNA team; RDDU

86b	% of households living in a functional domestic space	[if "No, can't do / not functional" or "Can do / functional, but with issues" for cooking (see indicator 86a)] Please explain why you can't cook / the issues you face for cooking?	Not included	REACH indicator bank not used in MSNA Moldova: 1) Core questionnaire replaced by UNHCR - RBE Regional DAP 2) The length of the questionnaire, including indicators requested by Working Groups, did not allow for the integration of additional indicators	Yes, HQ informed: MSNA team; RDDU
86c	% of households living in a functional domestic space	[if "No, can't do / not functional" or "Can do / functional, but with issues" for sleeping (see indicator 86a)] Please explain why you can't sleep / the issues you face for sleeping?	Not included	REACH indicator bank not used in MSNA Moldova: 1) Core questionnaire replaced by UNHCR - RBE Regional DAP 2) The length of the questionnaire, including indicators requested by Working Groups, did not allow for the integration of additional indicators	Yes, HQ informed: MSNA team; RDDU
86d	% of households living in a functional domestic space	[if "No, can't do / not functional" or "Can do / functional, but with issues" for storing food / water (see indicator 86a)] Please explain why you can't store food and water / the issues you face when storing food and water?	Not included	REACH indicator bank not used in MSNA Moldova: 1) Core questionnaire replaced by UNHCR - RBE Regional DAP 2) The length of the questionnaire, including indicators requested by Working Groups, did not allow for the integration of additional indicators	Yes, HQ informed: MSNA team; RDDU
86e	% of households living in a functional domestic space	[if "No, can't do / not functional" or "Can do / functional, but with issues" for electricity (see indicator 86a)] Please explain the issues you face related to electricity?	Not included	REACH indicator bank not used in MSNA Moldova: 1) Core questionnaire replaced by UNHCR - RBE Regional DAP 2) The length of the questionnaire, including indicators requested by Working Groups, did not allow for the integration of additional indicators	Yes, HQ informed: MSNA team; RDDU
86f	% of households living in a functional domestic space	What other core NFIs is your household missing?	Not included	REACH indicator bank not used in MSNA Moldova: 1) Core questionnaire replaced by UNHCR - RBE Regional DAP 2) The length of the questionnaire, including indicators requested by Working	Yes, HQ informed: MSNA team; RDDU

				Groups, did not allow for the integration of additional indicators	
87	% of households living in safe and dignified dwellings (structure that protects them against external threats, health problems, weather and natural hazards) % of households by occupancy status	What is the occupancy arrangement for your current shelter?	Wording adapted in question : *What is the arrangement for your household accommodation?* Answer options contextualised: *- Full payment covered by household (rent, utilities, mortgage etc.) ;* *- Partial payment covered by household (subsidized by government);* *- Partial payment (Hosted by relatives/close friends);* *- No payment covered by household - free accommodation (government scheme, NGO, etc...);* *- No payment covered by household – free, hosted by local person/family (unrelated) or similar;* *- Other (specify);* *- Do not know;* *- Prefer not to answer.*	REACH indicator bank not used in MSNA Moldova: 1) Core questionnaire replaced by UNHCR - RBE Regional DAP 2) Questions and answer options changes requested through Working Groups consultations	Yes, HQ informed: MSNA team; RDDU
95	% of households having had access to an improved drinking water source % of households by typr of primary source of drinking water (W1)	What is the main source of drinking water for members of your household?	Wording adapted in question : *What is your household's main source of drinking water, since your arrival in Moldova?* Answer options contextualised: *- Public water supply system;* *- Private shallow well (for the rural area);* *- Public shallow well (for the rural area);* *- Water trucking by CSO;* *- Bottled water purchasing from the market/ shop; - Other source (specify);* *- Do not know;* *- Prefer not to answer.*	REACH indicator bank not used in MSNA Moldova: 1) Core questionnaire replaced by UNHCR - RBE Regional DAP 2) Questions and answer options changes requested through Working Groups consultations	Yes, HQ informed: MSNA team; RDDU

96	% of households having had access to a sufficient quantity of drinking water % of households by time (minutes) taken to fetch water (round trip by walking, queuing and time needed to fetch water) (W2)	1) [unless water source = piped into dwelling] How long does it take to go there, get water, and come back? 2) If "don't know" then read the following options:	Not included	REACH indicator bank not used in MSNA Moldova: 1) Core questionnaire replaced by UNHCR - RBE Regional DAP 2) The length of the questionnaire, including indicators requested by Working Groups, did not allow for the integration of additional indicators	Yes, HQ informed: MSNA team; RDDU
97	% of households having had access to a sufficient quantity of drinking water % of households reporting having had sufficient water for drinking (W3)	In the last 4 weeks, how frequently has there not been as much water to drink as you would like for you or anyone in your household?	Not included	REACH indicator bank not used in MSNA Moldova: 1) Core questionnaire replaced by UNHCR - RBE Regional DAP 2) The length of the questionnaire, including indicators requested by Working Groups, did not allow for the integration of additional indicators	Yes, HQ informed: MSNA team; RDDU
99	% of households with access to functioning sanitation facilities % of households using a sanitation facility, by type of sanitation facility used (S1)	What kind of toilet facility do members of your household usually use?	Wording adapted in question: *What type of sanitation facility does your household mainly use, in your accommodation ?* Answer options: *Flush toilet connected to public sewage line; Flush toilet connected to septic tank; Pit latrine; Other (specify); Do not know; Prefer not to answer.*	REACH indicator bank not used in MSNA Moldova: 1) Core questionnaire replaced by UNHCR - RBE Regional DAP 2) Questions and answer options changes requested through Working Groups consultations	Yes, HQ informed: MSNA team; RDDU
100	% of households with access to functioning sanitation facilities % of households sharing their sanitation facility, by number of	1) Do you share this facility with others who are not members of your household? 2) If yes, how many households in total use this toilet facility, including your own household?	Not included	REACH indicator bank not used in MSNA Moldova: 1) Core questionnaire replaced by UNHCR - RBE Regional DAP 2) The length of the questionnaire, including indicators requested by Working Groups, did not allow for the integration of additional indicators	Yes, HQ informed: MSNA team; RDDU

	households per sanitation facility (S2)				
105a	% of households with access to functioning handwashing facilities % of households with access to functioning handwashing facilities, by type of device (observed) (H1)	1) Can you please show me where members of your household most often wash their hands? 2) Observe availability of water at the place for handwashing. 3) Observe availability of soap or detergent at the place for handwashing.	Not included	REACH indicator bank not used in MSNA Moldova: 1) Core questionnaire replaced by UNHCR - RBE Regional DAP 2) The length of the questionnaire, including indicators requested by Working Groups, did not allow for the integration of additional indicators	Yes, HQ informed: MSNA team; RDDU
105b	% of households with access to functioning handwashing facilities % of households with access to functioning handwashing facilities, by type of device (reported) (H2)	[if no permission given or remote interview (indicator 105a)] Where do you and other members of your household most often wash your hands?	Not included	REACH indicator bank not used in MSNA Moldova: 1) Core questionnaire replaced by UNHCR - RBE Regional DAP 2) The length of the questionnaire, including indicators requested by Working Groups, did not allow for the integration of additional indicators	Yes, HQ informed: MSNA team; RDDU
105c	% of households with access to functioning handwashing facilities % of household having had soap at home (H3)	[if no permission given under 105a or remote interview] 1) Do you have soap or detergent in your household for washing hands? [if not remote but no permission given under 105a] Can you show it to me? 2) [if answer to 1) is 'yes (soap is shown)'] Record the type of soap observed. [if answer to 1) is 'yes (soap is not shown)' or remote	Related question: *On which occasions do you wash your hands, and with soap or with simple water ?* Answer options: *Before having their meals, with soap ; Before having their meals, with simple water ; After the using of toilet or changing baby diaper or menstrual pad, with soap; After the using of toilet or changing baby diaper or menstrual pad, with simple water; Before cooking or baking, with soap; Before cooking or baking, with simple water; Other; Do not know; Prefer not to answer.*	REACH indicator bank not used in MSNA Moldova: 1) Core questionnaire replaced by UNHCR - RBE Regional DAP 2) Questions and answer options changes requested through Working Groups consultations	Yes, HQ informed: MSNA team; RDDU

		interview] What type of soap do you have?			
118a	% of individuals with an unmet health care need	During the last 3 months, did [person_name] have a health problem and needed to access health care?	Slight change in wording; different recall period (3 months vs. 30 days): *In the last month (or since arrival in case less than 30 days since arrival), did ${individual} in your household have a health problem and need to access health care?*	REACH indicator bank not used in MSNA Moldova: 1) Core questionnaire replaced by UNHCR - RBE Regional DAP 2) Questions and answer options changes requested through Working Groups consultations	Yes, HQ informed: MSNA team; RDDU
118c	% of individuals with an unmet health care need	If yes, was [person_name] able to obtain health care when they felt they needed it?	Slight change in wording (and recall period linked to parent question #118a): *_[If had a health problem and needed to access health care]_ Was ${individual} able to obtain the needed health care?*	REACH indicator bank not used in MSNA Moldova: 1) Core questionnaire replaced by UNHCR - RBE Regional DAP 2) Questions and answer options changes requested through Working Groups consultations	Yes, HQ informed: MSNA team; RDDU