

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA) Moldova - 2023

Education – Key sectoral findings presentation

December 2023

REACH Informing
more effective
humanitarian action





Contents

01 Objectives and Methodology

02 Demographics

03 Main findings

A light gray world map is centered in the background, overlaid with a faint, light gray geometric pattern of interconnected triangles. The map shows the continents of North America, South America, Europe, Africa, Asia, and Australia. The text '01' is positioned above the main title, centered horizontally.

01

Objectives and Methodology

Assessment Objectives

The MSNA aims 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 to Moldova.

Specific Objectives

- 1** Gain understanding of the **household composition** of refugees, including key demographics.
- 2** Identify **the 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.

Population Coverage and Data Collection



COMPLETED SURVEYS

890

Face-to-face household(HH)-level surveys with self-reported head of HH or another adult member knowledgeable about their HH conditions. The survey included individual-level sections to collect information about each member of the household.



DATA COLLECTION

From 14 August to 10 September 2023

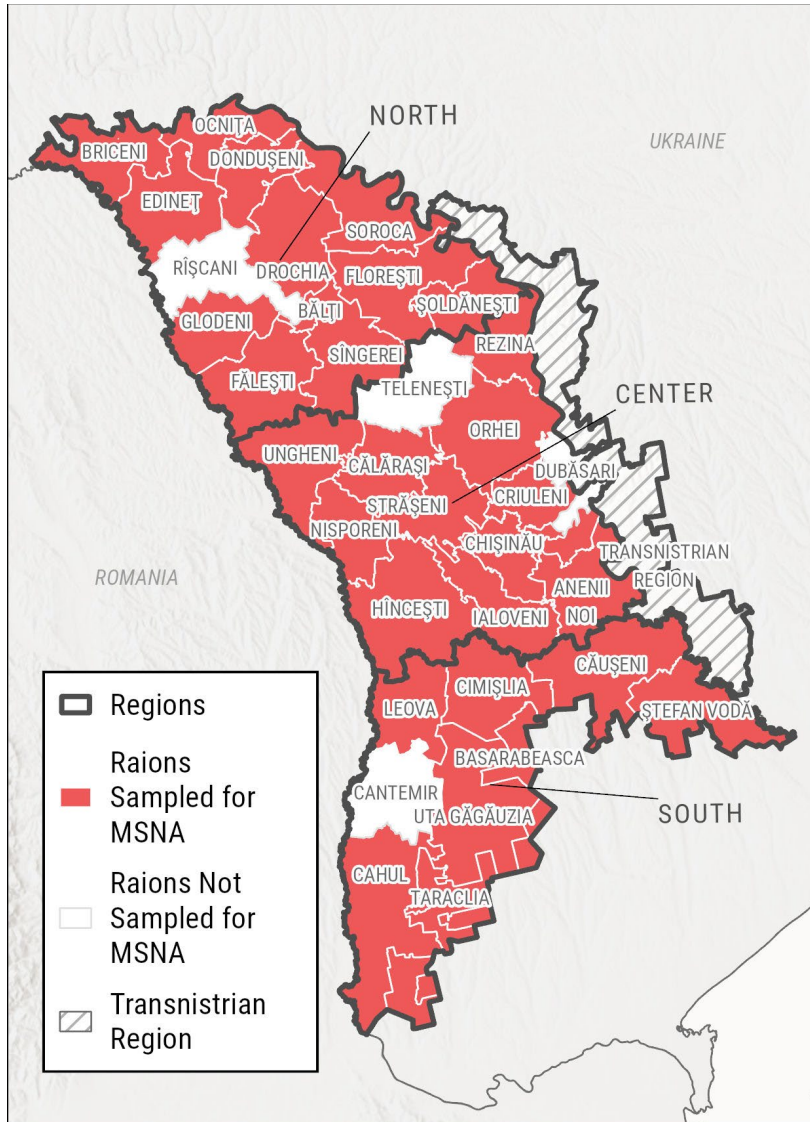


POPULATION OF INTEREST

Refugee households (HHs) displaced from Ukraine to Moldova following the escalation of hostilities in February 2022 (including third-country nationals), **regardless of the type of accommodation in which they resided** (private housing, hosted by Moldovan families or relatives, accredited or non-accredited refugee accommodation centres).

The sample included refugee households in rural and urban areas.

Geographical Coverage and Sampling



- **National coverage**, excluding the Transnistrian region.*
- **Non-probability stratified quota sampling approach**, constructed based on cross-referenced population figures from the UNHCR Cash Programme beneficiary list, the REACH area monitoring exercise and the official list of the Moldovan population figures published in 2019. The settlements with less than 15 HHs were excluded from the sampling frame.*
- **Sampling frame at settlement level** (admin 2).
- HH surveys were distributed based on **regional stratification** (North, Centre, South, Chisinau), **rural and urban quotas**, and **proportionality to the estimated distribution of the refugee population**.
- Primary data was collected through **in-person quantitative household-level surveys**.
- Findings were **weighted**.

* Based on the referenced population figures, all settlements in Rîșcani, Telenești, and Cantemir contained less than 15 refugee HHs. Hence, data was not collected in these raions.

Limitations

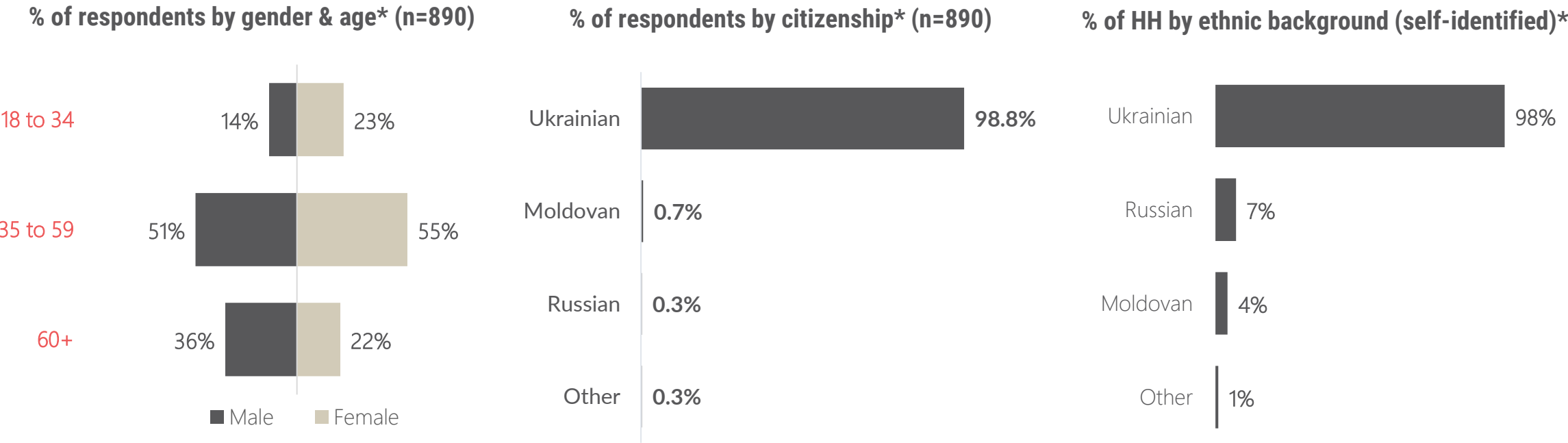
- **Representativeness:** Due to the unavailability of comprehensive refugee population figures and the adopted sampling framework, findings are **not statistically representative** of the entire refugee population and should be considered **indicative** only.
- **Selection Bias:** Although efforts were made to introduce a degree of randomisation (interviewing every third person encountered), enumerators frequently visited places where refugees typically gather (such as aid distribution centres, schools, public parks, etc) to identify potential respondents. Moreover, at times, they sought aid from local authorities to reach respondents. This approach could have introduced a selection bias.
- **Kobo tool:** Due to a Kobo tool construction error, the question regarding barriers to enrolment in Moldova during 2022/2023 to be inadvertently asked only to those who reported not being enrolled in any formal education.
- **Education section:** Respondents encountered some confusion within the education section, particularly regarding the definitions of formal/informal education and pre-school. This confusion led to inconsistencies in the data, creating contradictions. Efforts were made to address these contradictions during the data cleaning process wherever possible.
- **Cleaning:** Modifications during the cleaning process sometimes resulted in discrepancies or missing values, impacting the completeness of the dataset for specific subsets. Therefore, in certain cases, the total number of responses obtained may not match the subsets being considered. When relevant, the sizes of specific subsets are provided.
- **Respondent fatigue:** As a result of the relatively long survey, some respondents hurried through the questions, potentially leading to misinterpretations of questions, inaccurate responses, or errors in data input through the Kobo tool.

A light gray world map is centered in the background, overlaid with a subtle geometric pattern of thin, light gray lines forming a network of triangles. The map shows the continents of North America, South America, Europe, Africa, Asia, and Australia.

02

Demographics

Demographics: Respondents



* Some results do not add up to 100% due to rounding.


* Respondents could select multiple responses


* Respondents could select multiple responses


Around **81%** of respondents were **women**, **19%** were **men**. The largest age group is 35-59 years (**54%**).


Nearly all respondents have Ukrainian citizenship. **0.7%** have **Moldovan** citizenship, **0.3%** have **Russian**, **0.3%** have other citizenship. **98%** of households **self-identified** as of **Ukrainian ethnic background**, **7%** as **Russian**, **4%** as **Moldovan**, and **1%** as other.


Demographics: HH Composition

 **2.36** Average HH size


 **54%** of HHs have children (under 18 of age)


 **32%** of HHs have older persons (60+)

 **4%** of HHs have pregnant or breastfeeding women

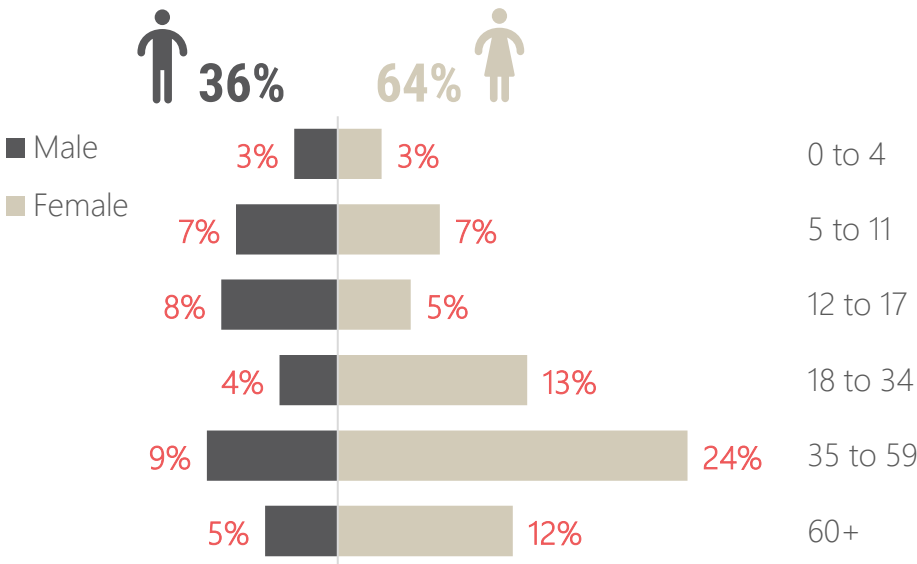
 **2,130** individuals in assessed HHs (HH members)

 **33%** of children (under 18 age)

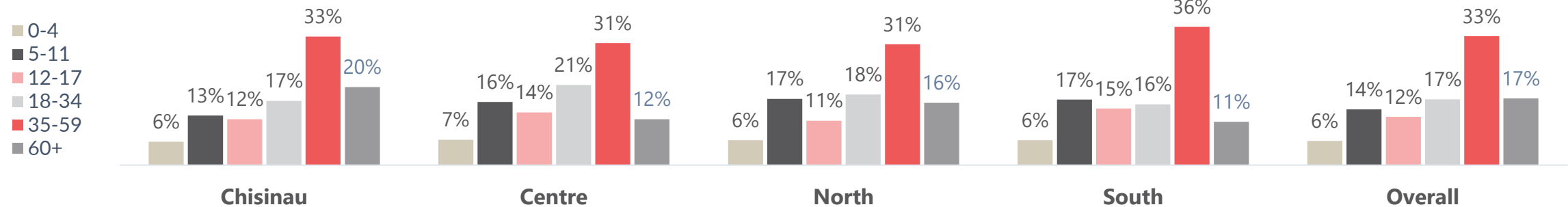
 **17%** of older people (60+)

 **6%** of HH members (aged 5 or older) with at least one level 3 in WGSS)

% of HH members by age group and gender (n=2128)



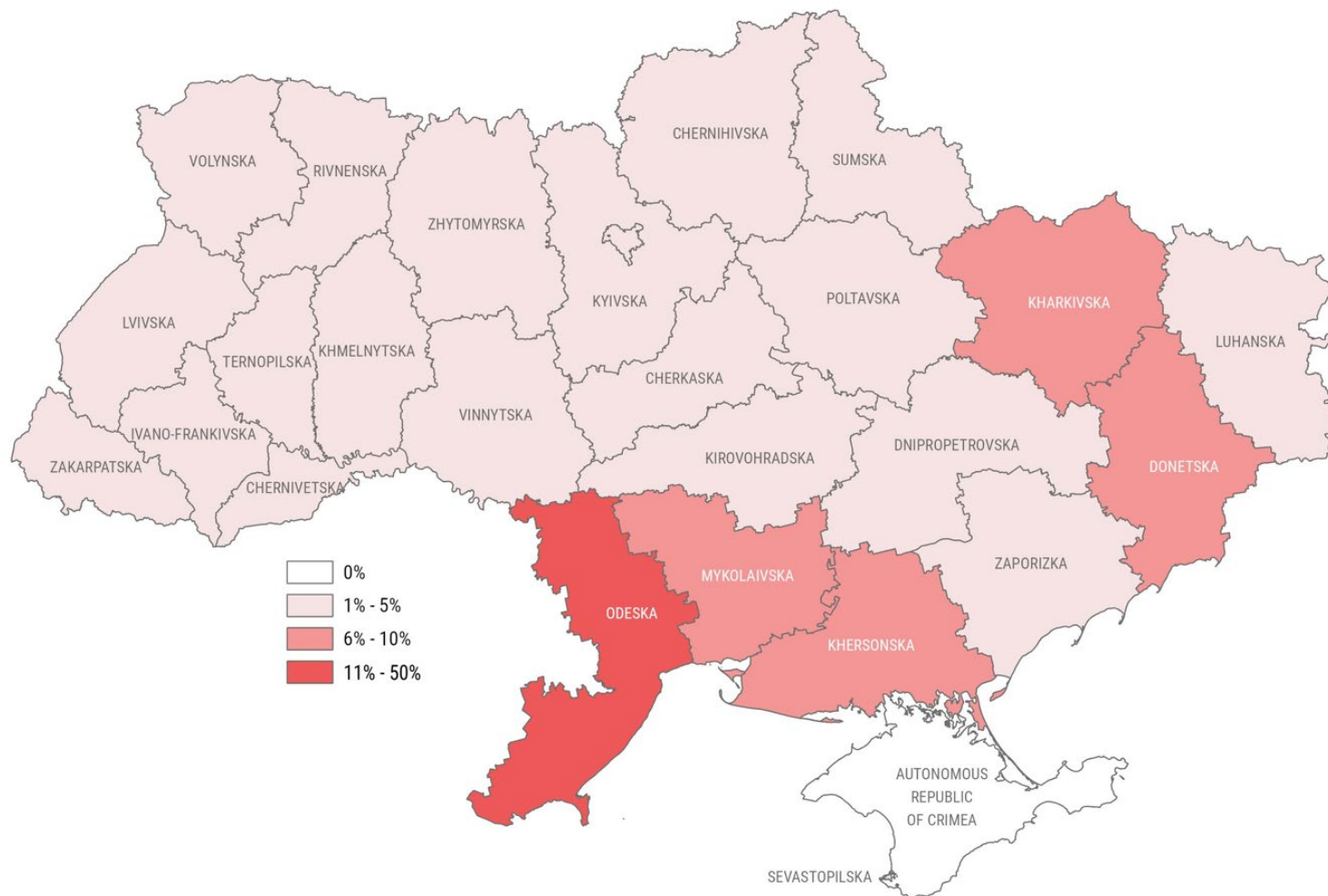
% of HH members by age group and region* (n=2130)



* Some results do not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Demographics: Oblast of Origin in Ukraine

% of HHs by Oblast of origin



A large segment of the surveyed HHs originate from the **Odeska Oblast (45%)**. The following most reported Oblasts of origin were:

- Mykolaivska Oblast (9%),
- Khersonska Oblast (9%),
- Kharkivska Oblast (9%), and
- Donetsk Oblast (8%).

Demographics: School-aged children and youth*

Key Findings

 **794** school-aged children and youth (3-24 y.o.) in the sample

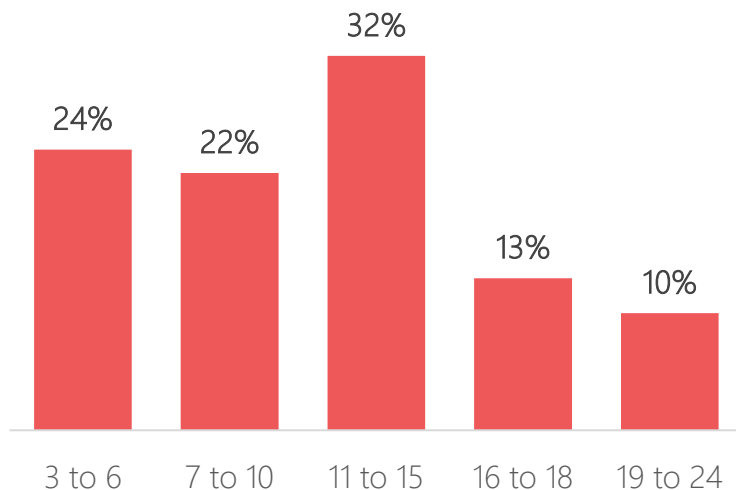
% of HHs with school-aged children or youth (3 to 24 y.o.)

59%

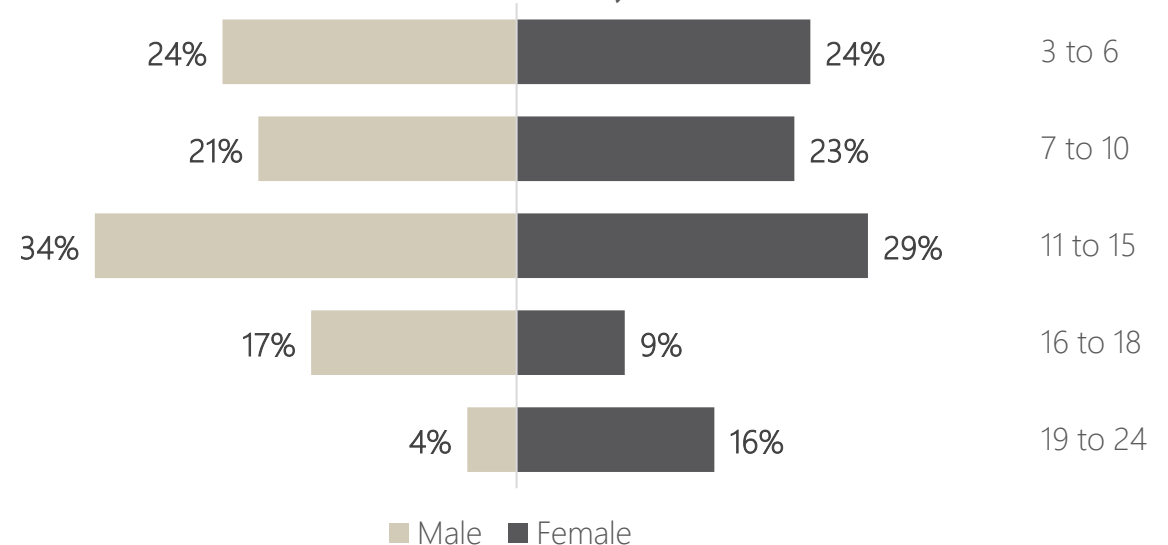
% of HHs with school-aged children (3 to 17 y.o.)

53%

% of school-aged children and youth (3-24 y.o.) by age group (n=794)



% of school-aged children and youth (3 to 24 y.o.) by age group and gender of child or youth (female: n=382, male: n=410)



* In this assessment, 'school-aged children and youth' refers to HH members aged 3-24. This approach was taken to account for youth attending higher education in the analysis.

A light gray world map is centered in the background, overlaid with a subtle geometric pattern of thin, light gray lines forming a network of triangles. The map shows the continents of North America, South America, Europe, Africa, Asia, and Australia. The text '03' is positioned above the main title.

03

Main Findings

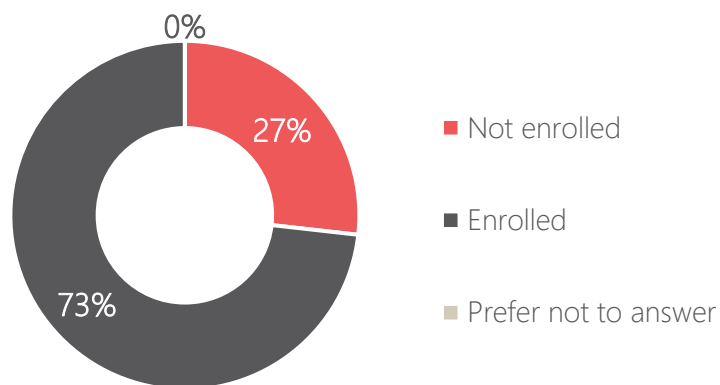


Education

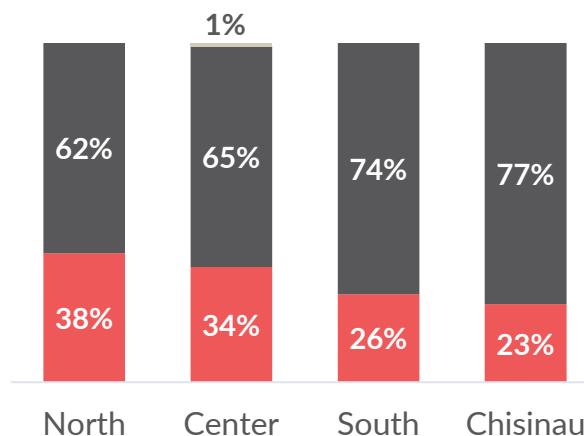
Education: Enrolment in school year 2022/2023

Key Findings

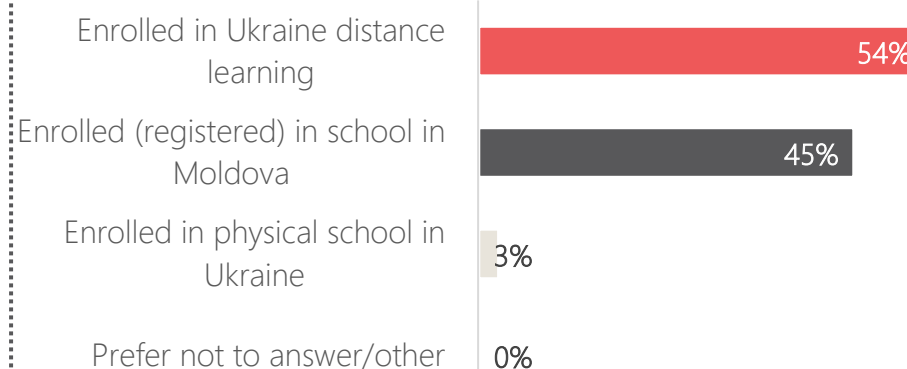
% of school-aged children and youth (3-24 y.o.) reportedly enrolled in formal education during the school year 2022/2023 (n=794)*



% of school-aged children and youth (3-24 y.o.) reportedly enrolled in formal education during the school year 2022/2023, by region (n=794)*



% of school-aged children and youth (3-24y.o.) reportedly enrolled in formal education during the school year 2022/2023, by type of curriculum in which they were enrolled*, ** (n=556)



** Respondents could select multiple responses

Overall, school-aged children and youth (3-24 y.o.) in rural areas were almost twice as much likely to be reported not enrolled in formal education than in urban areas (44% and 24%, respectively).

The proportions of school-aged children and youth (3-24 y.o.) reportedly not enrolled in formal education during the school year 2022/2023 were the highest among the children between 3 to 6 y.o. and the youth between 19 to 24 y.o. (50% and 45%, respectively). No difference in enrolment rate were observed between boys and girls.

Among the school-aged children and youth (3-24 y.o., n=794), 1% reported enrolment in both Ukrainian and Moldovan curricula during the 2022/2023 school year. Most of these children and youth were in the North and Central region.



20 children and youth aged 5 to 24 years were reported with a potential disability (WGSS Level 3 or 4). Among those, 14 were enrolled in formal education in 2022/2023. Ten were enrolled in Ukrainian distance learning and four in the Moldovan curriculum.

*Formal education refers to structured and organised learning provided by educational institutions, irrespective of the country of the curriculum (including Moldova, Ukraine or third country's formal education). However, despite the provided definition, a certain confusion was observed with the enrolment question during data collection, notably regarding the inclusion of pre-school and online education within the definition of formal education, which likely led to a slight underreporting of the enrolment rates.

Education: Enrolment per curriculum and level/grade

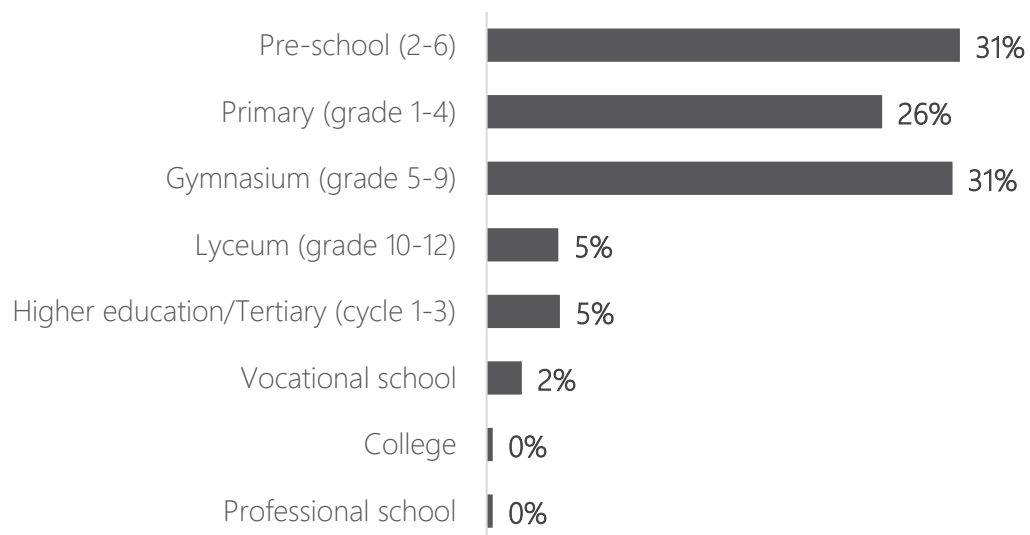
Key Findings

Regular attendance:

97%

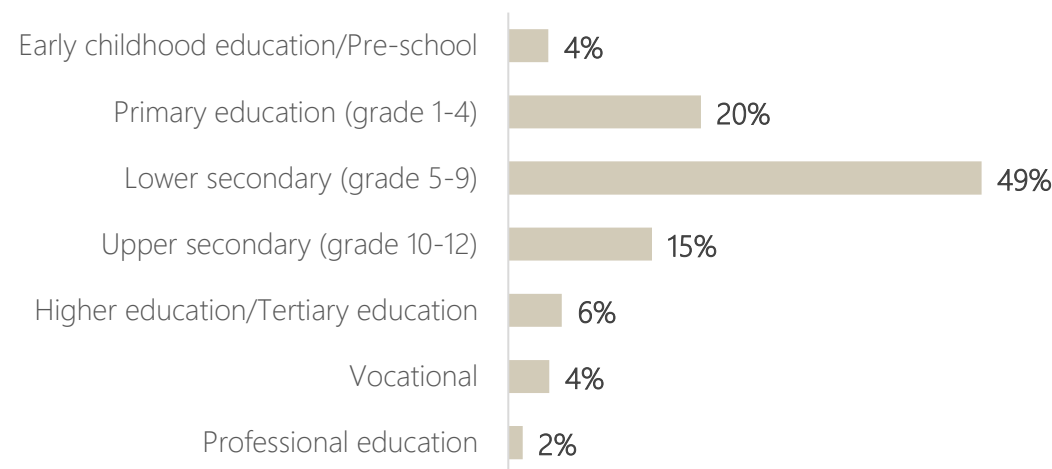
of children and youth (3-24 y.o.) enrolled in school in 2022/2023 reported to be attending school regularly (n=555)

% of school-aged children and youth (3-24 y.o.) by school level (among those enrolled in **Moldova** in school year 2022/2023) (n=259)



Among school-aged children and youth enrolled in Moldova in 2022/2023 (n=259), **31%** were enrolled in Gymnasium (grades 5-9) and pre-school, followed by primary grades (26%). Among children enrolled in the Ukrainian curriculum, almost half (49%) attended lower secondary (grades 5-9).

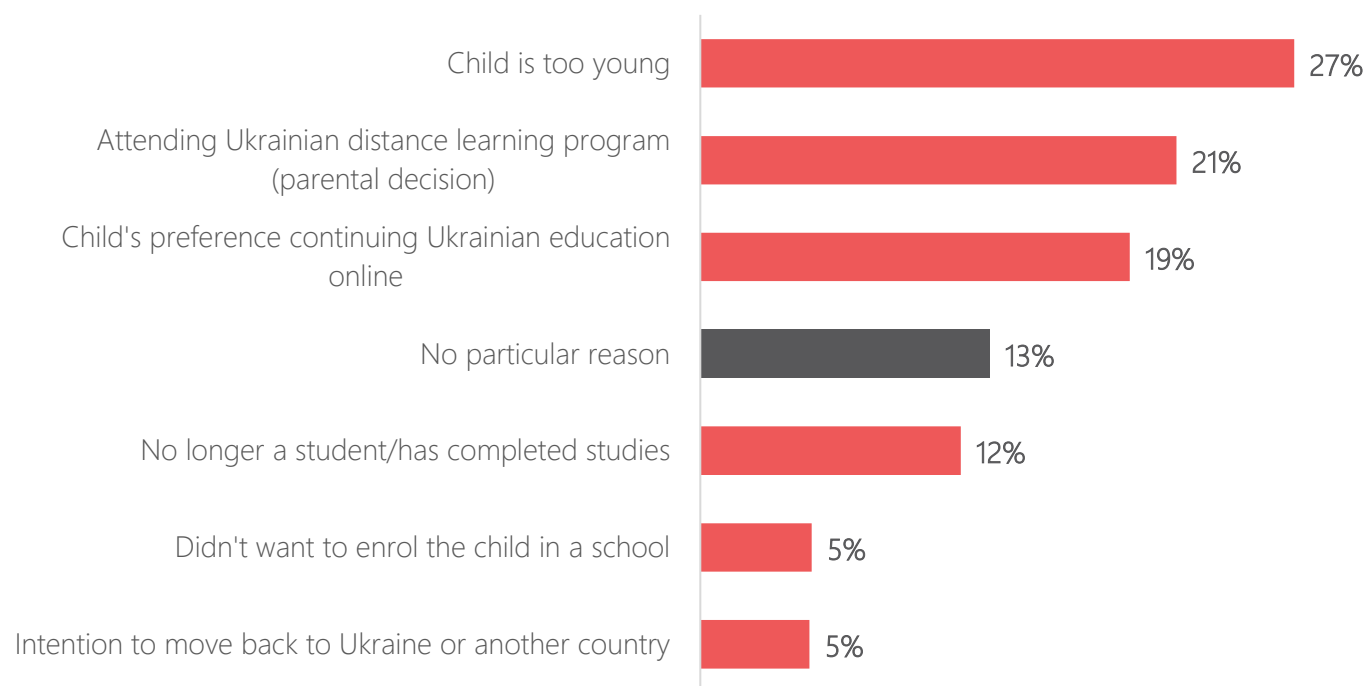
% of school-aged children and youth (3-24 y.o.) by school level (among those enrolled in **Ukraine** in school year 2022/2023) (n=302)



Education: Barriers to education in Moldova

Key Findings

% of school-aged children and youth (3-24 y.o.) by most reported reasons for not having enrolled in school in Moldova in school year 2022/2023 among those not enrolled in formal education in 2022/2023*, ** (n=233)



Notably, among those not enrolled in any formal education in 2022/2023, the school-aged children and youth (3-24 y.o.) were more likely in the Centre than in other regions to be reported not enrolled in school in Moldova in the school year 2022/2023 due to the intentions to move back to Ukraine or another country (22% in Centre compared to <10% in other regions). Language barriers were also commonly identified in the Centre (11%) as a reason for not enrolling school-aged children and youth in formal education in Moldova.

Additionally, school-aged children and youth in urban areas were more likely to be reported not enrolled in school in Moldova due to attending Ukrainian distance learning programs either based on parents' decision or child's or youth's preference (24% and 21%, respectively) than in rural areas (10% and 13%, respectively), among those not enrolled in any formal education.

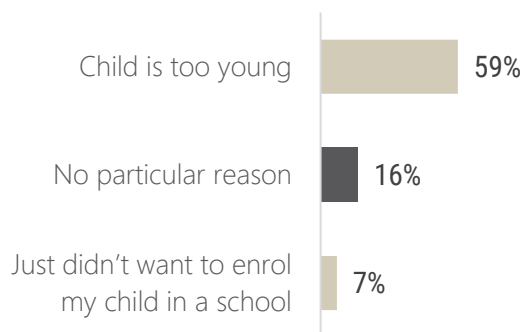
* Respondents could select up to 5 responses

** Due to a Kobo construction error, the question regarding barriers to enrolment in Moldova during 2022/2023 was inadvertently asked only to those who reported not being enrolled in any formal education. In addition, a certain confusion was observed with the enrolment question during data collection, notably regarding the inclusion of pre-school and online education within the definition of formal education, which likely led to a slight underreporting of the enrolment rates.

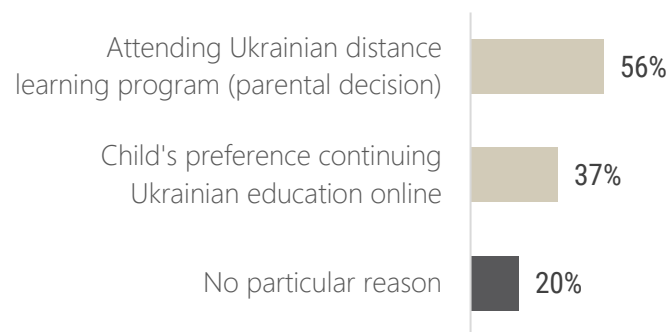
Education: Barriers to education in Moldova

% of school-aged children and youth (3-24 y.o.) by most reported reasons for not having enrolled in school in Moldova in school year 2022/2023 among those not enrolled in formal education in 2022/2023*, ** (n=233)

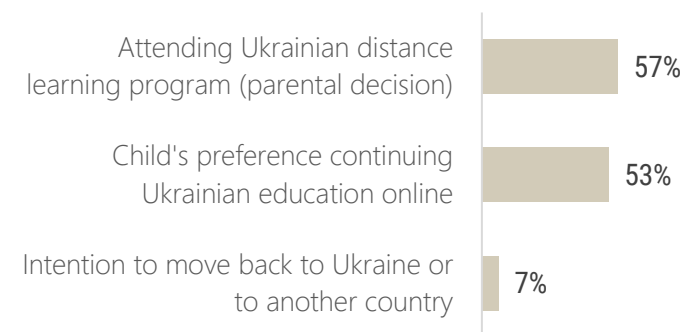
Children 3-6 y.o. (n=99)



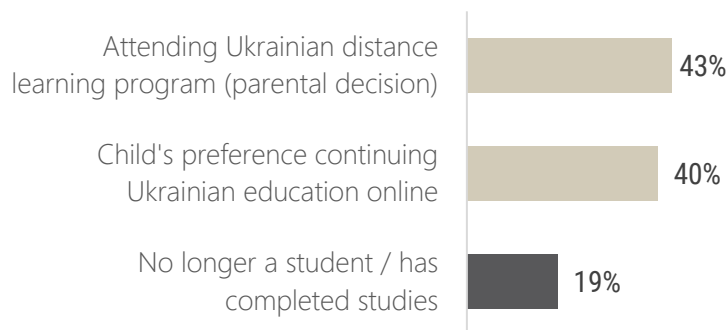
Children 7-10 y.o. (n=38)



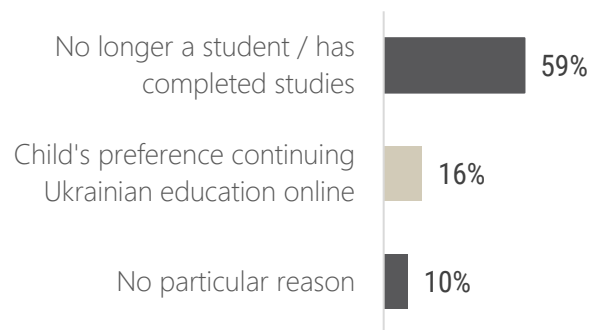
Children 11-15 y.o. (n=34)



Children 16-18 y.o. (n=20)



Young adult 19-24 y.o. (n=42)



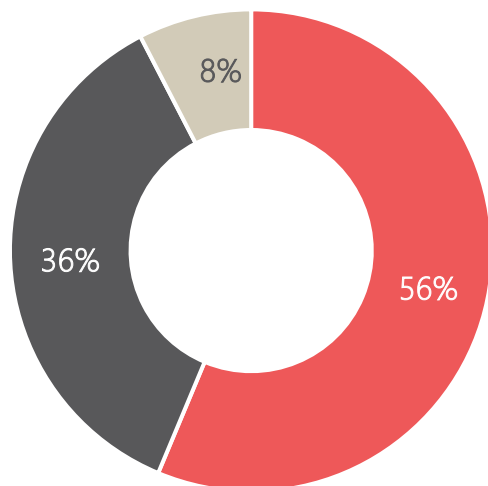
*Respondents could select up to 5 responses

**Due to a Kobo construction error, the question regarding barriers to enrolment in Moldova during 2022/2023 was inadvertently asked only to those who reported not being enrolled in any formal education. In addition, a certain confusion was observed with the enrolment question during data collection, notably regarding the inclusion of pre-school and online education within the definition of formal education, which might explain the choice of Ukrainian distance learning as a reason for non-enrolment.

Education: Early childhood education in school year 2022/2023

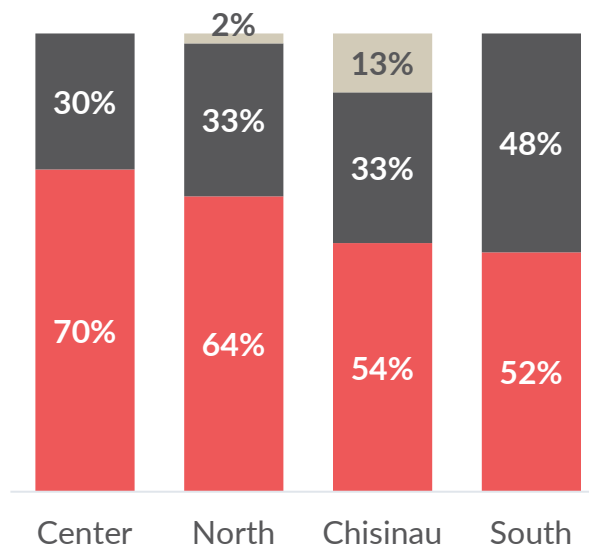
Key Findings

% of children (2-6 y.o.) who attended early childhood education in Moldova in school year 2022/2023 (n=198)



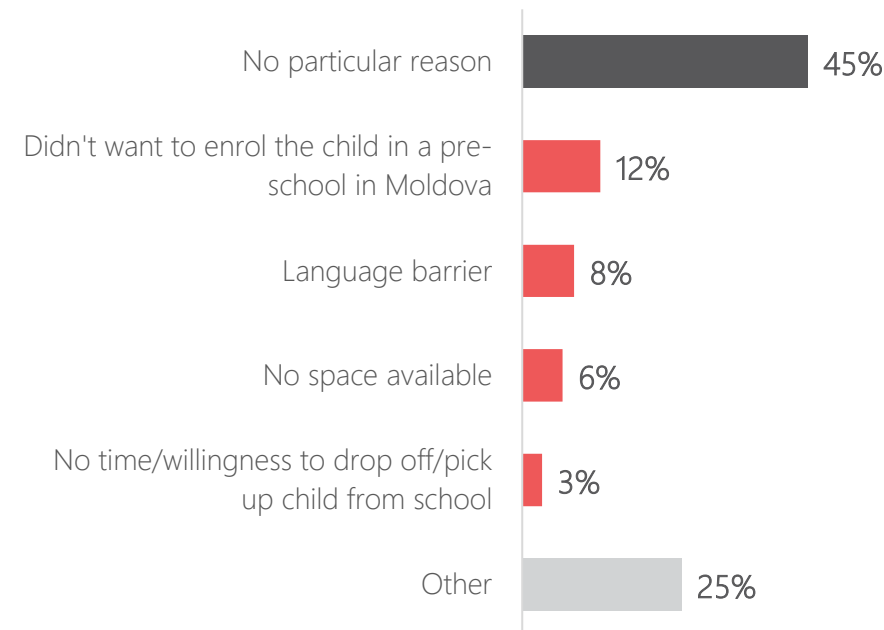
■ No ■ Yes ■ Prefer not to answer

% of children (2-6 y.o.) who attended early childhood education in Moldova in school year 2022/2023, by region (n=198)



■ No ■ Yes ■ Prefer not to answer

% of children (2-6 y.o.) by most reported reasons for not having attended early childhood education in Moldova in school year 2022/2023 (among those not having attended)* (n=117)



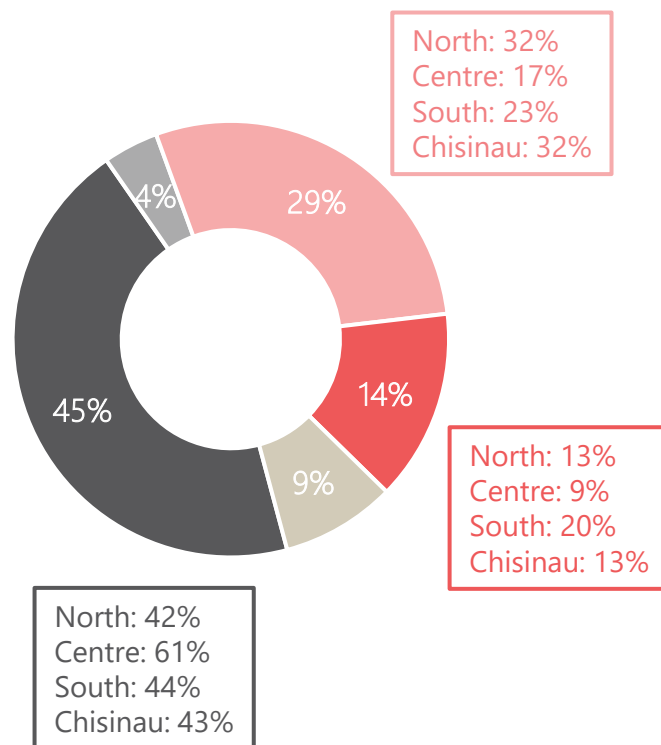
* Respondents could select multiple responses

Education: Enrolment intentions for school year 2023/2024

Key Findings

% of school-aged children and youth (3-24y.o.) intended to be enrolled in formal education in Moldova during school year 2023/2024* (n=769)

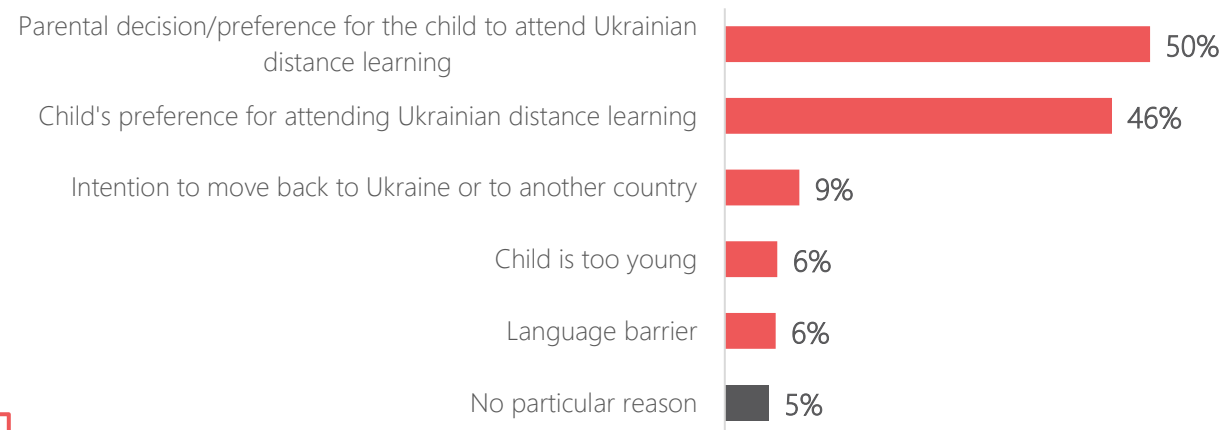
- Yes, will be enrolled in school in Moldova
- Yes - will be enrolled in both Moldovan and Ukrainian curriculum
- No - will be enrolled in school in Ukraine (or in Ukrainian distance learning)
- No - will not be enrolled in any school
- Don't know/Prefer not to answer



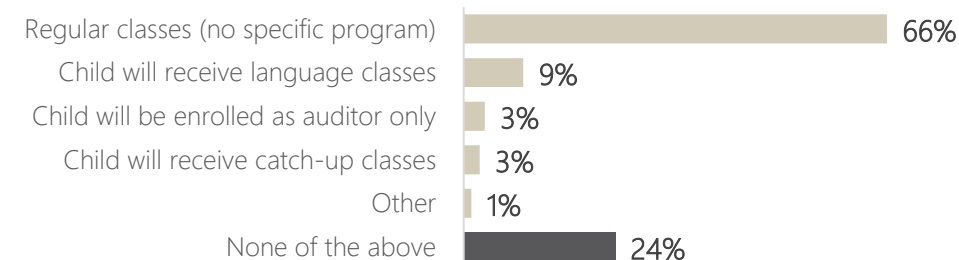
* among those not having completed their studies, n=769

Notably, 8% of school-aged children and youth not intending to be enrolled in Moldova in the Centre cited the lack of schools within a reasonable distance as the reason for non-enrolment in Moldovan schools in the school year 2023/2024.

% of school-aged children and youth (3-24 y.o.) by reasons for not intending to enrol in school/pre-school in Moldova for school year 2023/2024 (among those not intended to be enrolled in Moldova in 2023/2024)* (n=311)



% of school-aged children and youth (3-24 y.o.) intended to be attending formal/informal education programs in Moldova for school year 2023/2024, by type of programs*,** (n=647)



* Respondents could select multiple responses

** Among those not having completed their studies – subsets don't match due to cleaning

For inquiries



Emilie Fournier, emilie.fournier@impact-initiatives.org

Ross McDonald, ross.mcdonald@impact-initiatives.org



REACH Informing
more effective
humanitarian action