

Socio-Economic Insights Survey (SEIS) Moldova - 2024

Key Findings presentation – Rural/Urban

November 2024

REACH Informing
more effective
humanitarian action





Contents

01 Objectives and Methodology

02 Demographics

03 Key Sectoral findings

A light gray world map is centered in the background, overlaid with a complex, light gray geometric pattern of interconnected lines forming various polygons. The map shows the continents of North America, South America, Europe, Africa, Asia, and Australia.

01

Objectives and Methodology

Assessment Objectives

The SEIS aims to inform the **Ukraine Situation Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRP) 2025-2026**, and/or inform various stakeholders and programs 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 following the escalation of the conflict in February 2022.

The SEIS follows the **regional approach** established by UNHCR's Regional Bureau for Europe (RBE), using a harmonized questionnaire to **enable comparisons across countries participating in the Regional RRP**.

Specific Objectives

1

Gain an understanding of the **household composition** of refugees, including key demographics.

2

Identify the **priority needs** of refugee households pertaining to protection, health, including Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS), education, accommodation, livelihood and socio-economic inclusion, and social cohesion.

3

Understand the **coping capacity and vulnerability/resilience** of refugees considering the protracted displacement, including socio-economic inclusion.

4

Understand **refugees' challenges in accessing information and their preferred channels** to receive information and provide feedback to aid providers about the quality, quantity and appropriateness of aid.

5

Identify **household profiles with the most critical needs** to inform programming.

6

Identify the **movement intentions** of refugee households.

Population Coverage and Data Collection



COMPLETED SURVEYS

622

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 HH, covering a total of **1,204 HH members** from the assessed HHs.



DATA COLLECTION

From 3 June to 12 July 2024

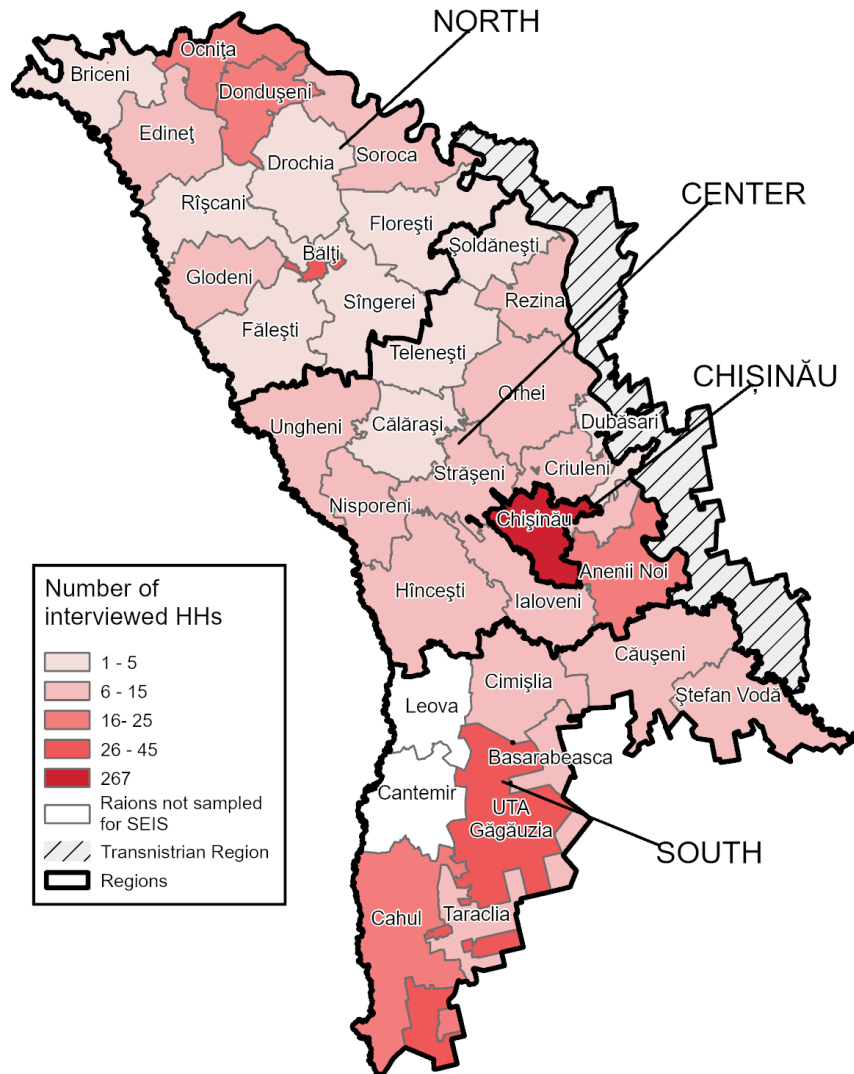


POPULATION OF INTEREST

Refugee HHs displaced from Ukraine to Moldova following the escalation of hostilities in February 2022 (including third-country nationals), with a **focus on those living outside of Refugee Accommodation Centres (RACs)**.

Refugee HHs include 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).

Geographical coverage and Sampling



- **National coverage**, excluding the Transnistrian region.
- **Non-probability purposive sampling approach**, constructed based on cross-referenced population figures from the UNHCR Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA) beneficiary list, the General Inspectorate for Migration (IGM) Temporary Protection (TP) list, and the REACH area monitoring exercise**. Settlements with fewer than 5 refugee 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*).
- Primary data was collected through **in-person quantitative HH-level surveys**.
- **Regional weights** were applied to national-level findings to adjust for distortions in proportionality created by the sampling design (i.e., stratification by region), as the majority of refugee HHs are concentrated in the Chisinau region, with fewer HHs in other regions.

*Chisinau is not an official region in Moldova, but was extracted from the Centre region to better account for the distribution of refugees within the national territory.

**Area monitoring was an exercise conducted by REACH through the collection of information on refugees residing outside of Refugee Accommodation Centers (RACs) in various settlements, as reported by local authorities.

Limitations

- **Representativeness:** Due to the absence of an official nationwide record of Ukrainian refugees' exact numbers and geographic dispersion in Moldova, a probability sampling method was not possible. Consequently, purposive, non-probability sampling was applied. As a result, the findings are not statistically representative of the entire population and should be seen as **indicative only**.
- **Geographical Coverage:** The SEIS does **not cover the Transnistrian region**, a self-declared autonomous area not controlled by the Moldovan government, due to political sensitivities and access constraints.
- **Survey Fatigue:** Due to the **length of the survey**, some respondents may have rushed through questions, potentially leading to misinterpretations, inaccurate responses, or errors in data input via the KOBO tool.
- **Selection Bias:** Although efforts were made to introduce a degree of randomization (interviewing every third person in a line at distribution points) and to diversify the sample (identifying respondents through social media and snowball sampling in settlements with 200 or more refugee HHs), **enumerators frequently visited places where refugees typically gather** (such as aid distribution centres, schools, public parks, etc.) to identify potential respondents, which may have introduced selection bias.
- **Data Verification Issues:** Data discrepancies and missing values were checked with enumerators and addressed accordingly, though in some cases, these fields could not be verified. Consequently, there may be **some inconsistencies or missing data** remaining in the dataset.
- **Sensitive Topics:** Respondents may have **underreported** sensitive topics such as protection topics, safety, or security risks.
- **Underreporting / Overreporting:** Additionally, respondents may have underreported their income sources or overreported their expenses due to the false expectation that aid could be linked to the **outcomes** of these surveys.

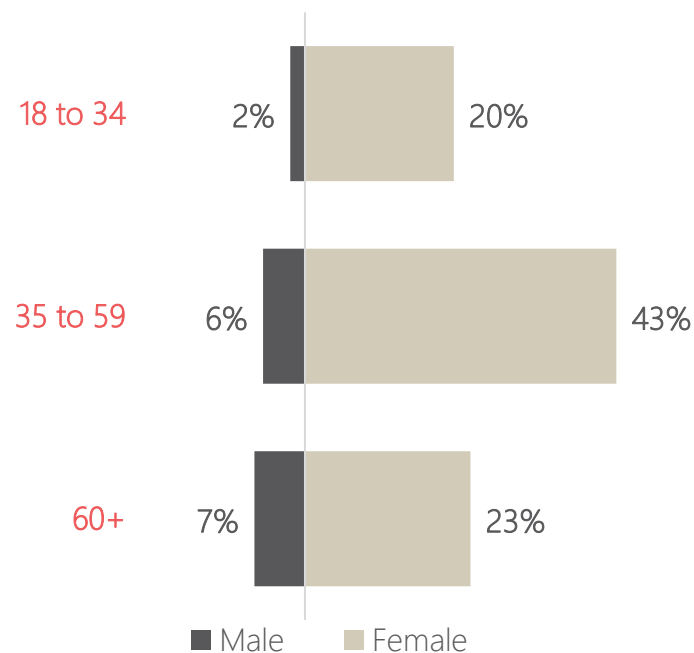
A light gray world map is centered in the background, overlaid with a complex, low-poly geometric pattern of thin gray lines. The map shows the continents of North America, South America, Europe, Africa, Asia, and Australia. The number '02' is positioned above the word 'Demographics'.

02

Demographics

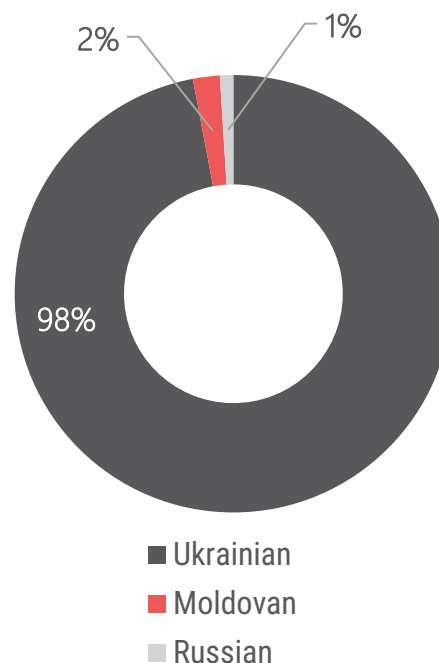
Demographics: Respondents

% of respondents by gender & age* (n=622)



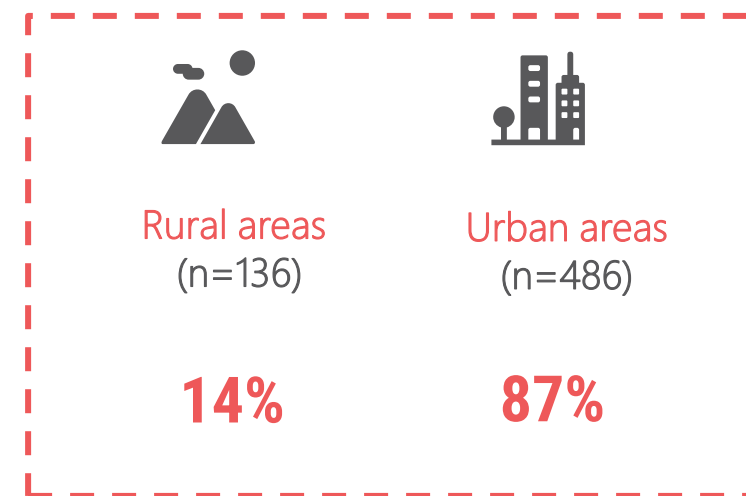
* Some results do not add up to 100% due to rounding

% of respondents by citizenship* (n=622)



* Respondents could select multiple responses

% of respondents by settlement type (n=622)



The large majority of respondents (85%) were **women**, while **men** made up only 15% of the sample. The **proportion** of respondents by gender did not differ significantly by the type of settlement they resided in. In rural areas, 80% of respondents were **female** and 20% were **male**, while in urban areas, 86% were **female** and 14% were **male**.

In terms of age, almost half of the respondents (48%) were **between 35-59 years old**, reflecting a predominant working-age population.

Demographics: HH Composition



1.94 Average HH size



24% of HHs have children (under the age of 18)



1,204 HH members



47% of HHs have older persons (60+ years)

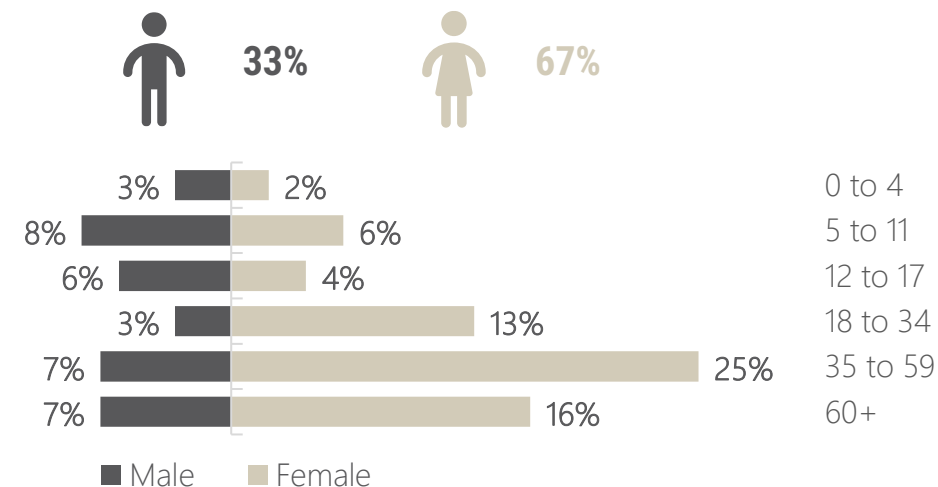


10% of HH members with disability (at least level 3 in WGSS)

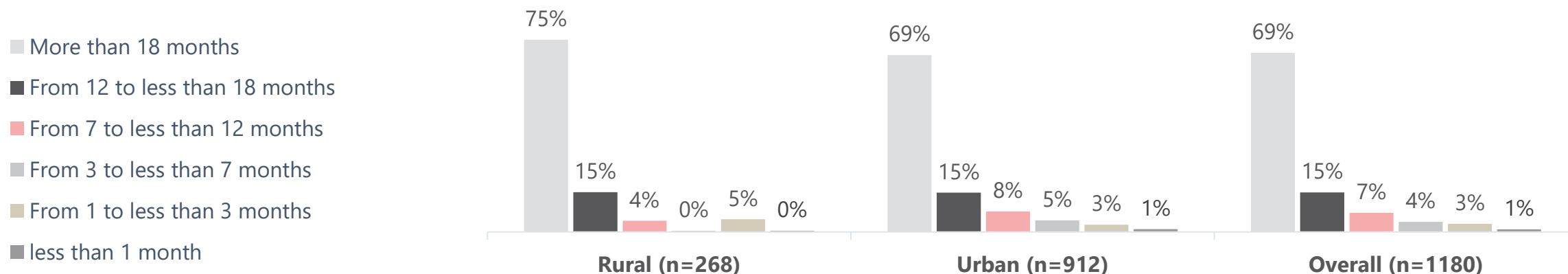


5% of HHs have pregnant or breastfeeding women

% of HH members by age group and gender (n=1204)



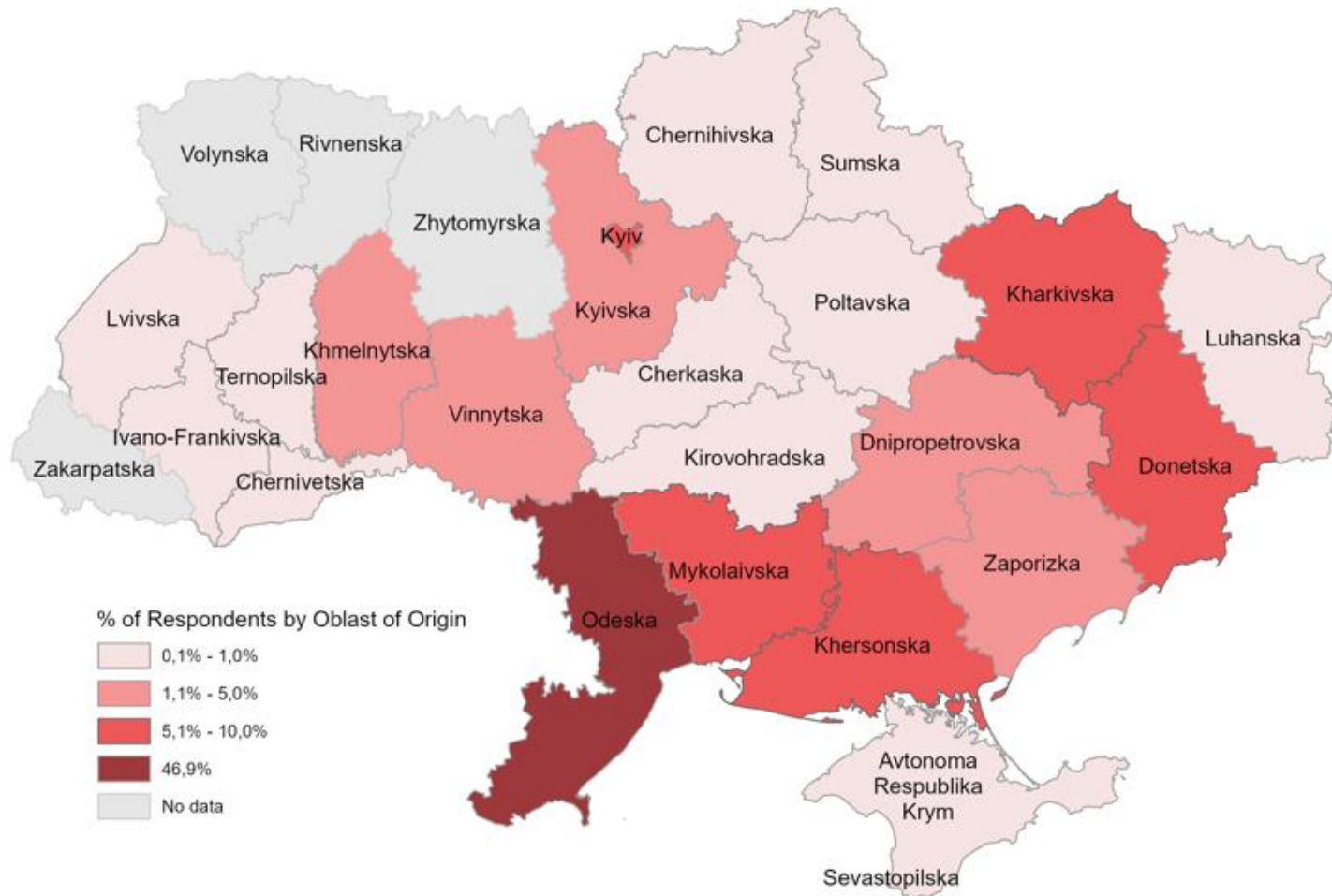
% of HH members by estimated length of residence in Moldova (in months) by settlement type*



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

Demographics: Oblast of Origin in Ukraine

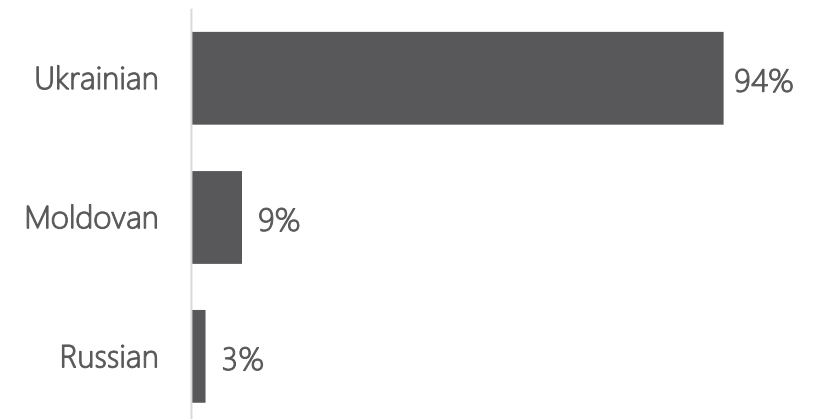
% of HHs by Oblast of origin in Ukraine



A large segment of the surveyed HHs originate from the Odeska Oblast (47%). The following most reported Oblasts of origin were:

- Mykolaivska Oblast (10%),
- Khersonska Oblast (9%),
- Kharkivska Oblast (7%),
- Kyiv (6%), and
- Donetsk Oblast (5%).

% of HHs by ethnic group or background (self identification)* (n=622)



* Respondents could select multiple responses

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03

Key sectoral findings



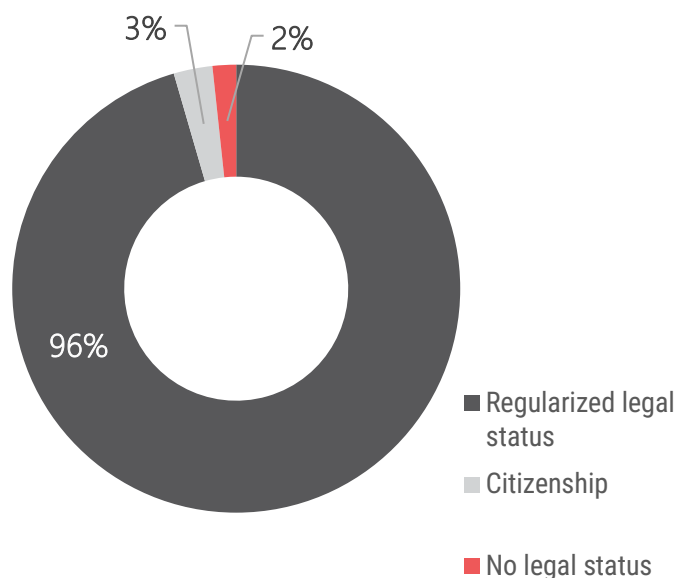
Protection

Protection

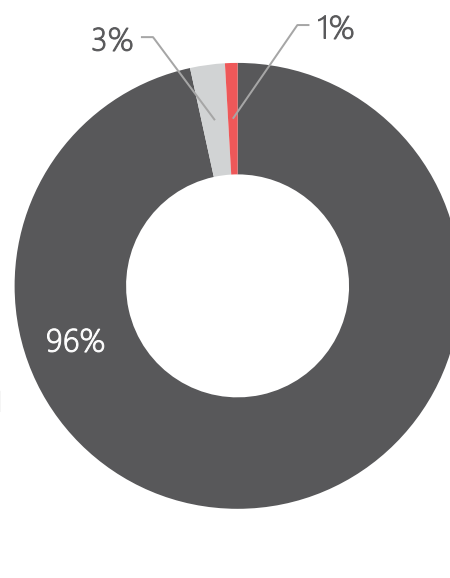
Key Findings

Current legal status and ID documents in Moldova

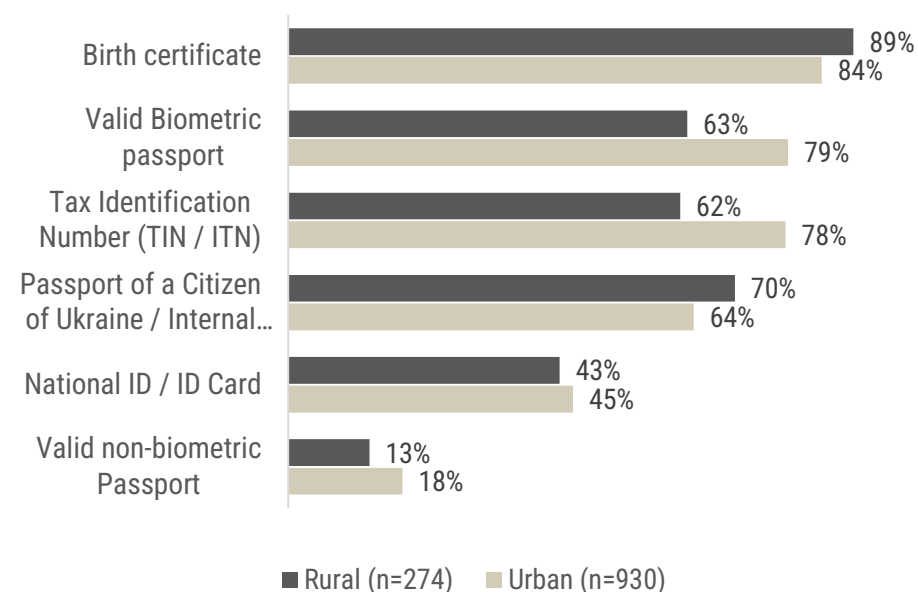
% of respondents residing in RURAL areas by their current legal status in Moldova by categories (n=136)



% of respondents residing in URBAN areas by their legal status in Moldova by categories (n=486)



% of HH members by type of ID documents they hold (if any), by type of settlement* (n=1204)



* Respondents could select multiple responses

Across the full sample, **90%** of respondents reported holding temporary protection (TP), while **1%** had applied for TP or were awaiting a decision.

Out of 1,204 HH members, only **0.1%**, (representing **one individual**) residing in a rural area, reported not holding any ID documents.

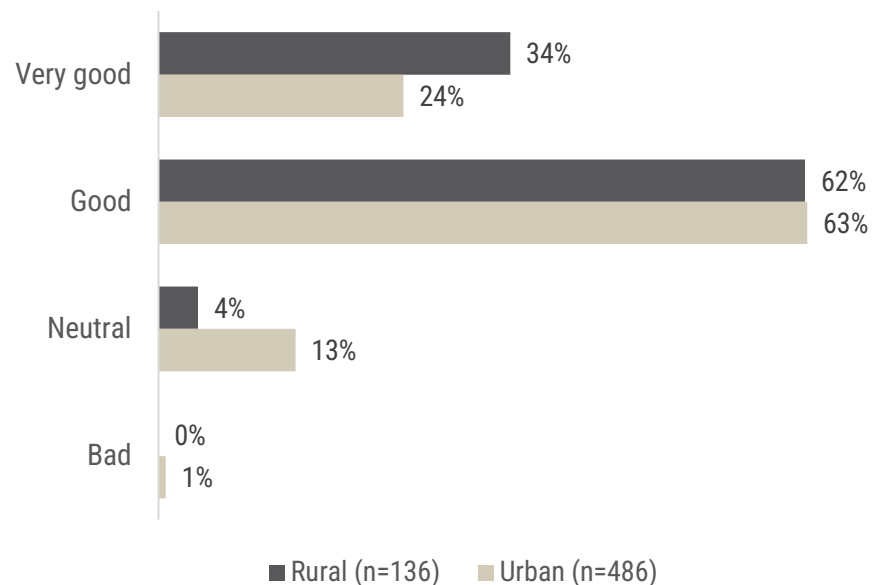
The majority of HH members (**78%**) reported they **did not need to replace ID documents** (including expired documents) since departing from Ukraine. The **most commonly reported document requiring replacement** was an International Biometric Passport, with **18%** of HHs indicating that **at least one member needed to renew it**. This need was particularly **prevalent in urban areas**, where **20%** of HHs reported requiring a renewal of this document, compared to **6%** in rural areas.

Protection

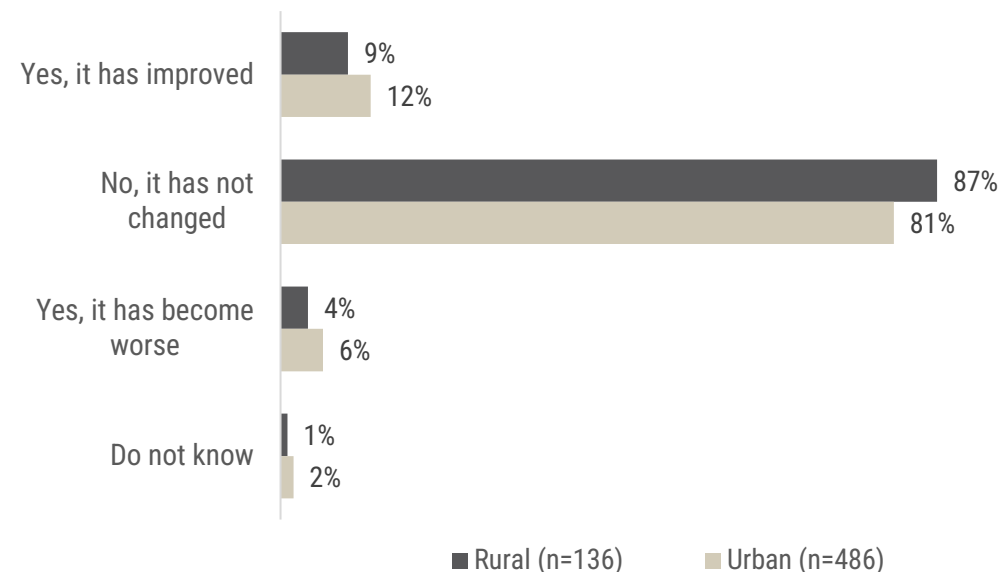
Social Cohesion

Key Findings

% of respondents by perceived relationship between the refugee and the host community in their location of residence, by type of settlement (n=622)



% of respondents that reported relationship changes between the refugee and the host communities since first arriving at their location of residence, by type of settlement (n=622)



Many respondents (82%) reported no changes in the relationship between the refugee and host communities since their arrival at their current location. Additionally, more than half of respondents (63%) perceived the relationship between the communities as good, while 25% perceived it as very good. Only 1% (representing 4 respondents) of those residing in urban areas perceived it as bad.

Protection

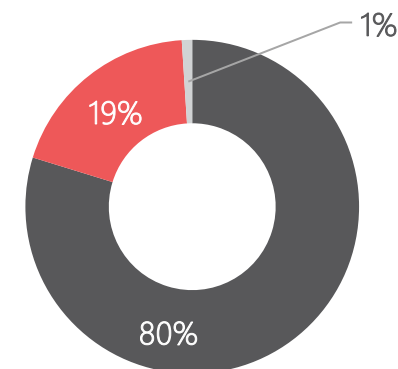
Social Cohesion

Key Findings

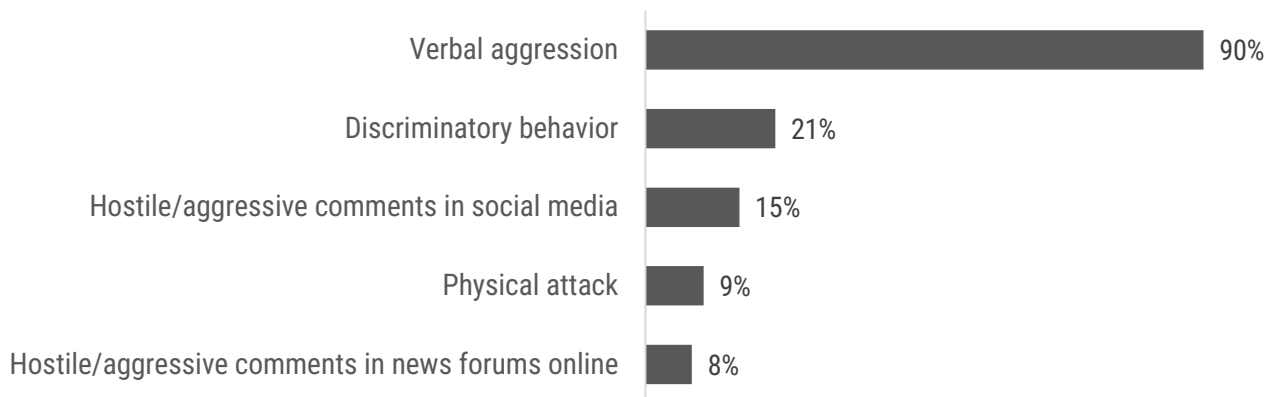
% of HHs with members residing in RURAL areas having experienced hostile behaviour or attitudes from the host community since arrival in Moldova (n=136)



% of HHs with members residing in URBAN areas having experienced hostile behaviour or attitudes from the host community since arrival in Moldova (n=486)



% of HHs by type of hostile behaviours or attitudes experienced (among HHs who experienced them since arrival in Moldova)* (n=91)



* Respondents could select multiple responses

Across both types of settlements, the large majority of HHs (81%) reported that they had not experienced hostile behaviour or attitudes from the host community since their arrival in Moldova. Among HHs with members who reported having experienced hostile behaviours or attitudes since their arrival in Moldova (n=91), the majority (90%) reportedly faced verbal aggression from the host community. This was reported by 9 respondents residing in rural areas and 71 respondents representing 90% from urban areas.

The main perceived reason for hostile behavior, reported by 81% of respondents whose HH members experienced it (n=89), was their refugee status. This includes 6 respondents in rural areas and 66 respondents, representing 83% in urban areas. Furthermore, 51% of the 89 respondents reported nationality-based discrimination, and 33% reported language discrimination, across both types of areas.

Protection

Child Protection

Key Findings

The findings suggest that the **top 3 most serious risks** were perceived to be **the same for both boys and girls**. Most respondents reported **no perceived protection concerns for boys and girls (67% and 67%, respectively)**. However, more respondents in **rural areas** reported **no concerns for boys and girls (75% and 80%, respectively)**, compared to **urban areas (66% for boys and 65% for girls)**.

Overall, the majority of respondents (95%) reported that **they would feel safe and comfortable contacting and reporting cases of violence, exploitation, or neglect involving children in the community to the police (97% in rural areas and 95% in urban areas)**. Additionally, **23% reported they would contact NGOs (including NGO helplines) (25% in rural areas and 22% in urban areas)**, while **15% reported they would contact other government agencies or institutions (including government helplines) (17% in rural areas and 15% in urban areas)**.

% of respondents by top 3 perceived most serious risks faced by **BOYS** under the age of 18 in the neighborhood (among HHs with at least one boy), by type of settlement* (n=178)



9%

Psychological violence in the community

8%

Physical violence in the community

6%

Psychological violence within home



Psychological violence in the community

16%

9%

Physical violence in the community

8%

Increased vulnerability to violence online



% of respondents by top 3 perceived most serious risks faced by **GIRLS** under the age of 18 the neighborhood (among HHs with at least one girl), by type of settlement* (n=138)



8%

Psychological violence in the community

5%

Physical violence in the community

2%

Sexual violence in community



Psychological violence in the community

14%

8%

Physical violence in the community

6%

Increased vulnerability to violence online



* Respondents could select up to 3 responses

Protection

Key Findings

Gender-Based Violence (GBV)

% of respondents by top 3 perceived safety or security concerns for WOMEN in their area of residence (among HHs with at least one woman), by type of settlement* (n=554)



3%

Being robbed

3%

Being threatened with violence

3%

Suffering from verbal harassment



8%

Being robbed

6%

Being threatened with violence

2%

Violence in the household

% of respondents by top 3 perceived safety or security concerns for MEN in their area of residence (among HHs with at least one man), by type of settlement* (n=189)



9%

Being deported

2%

Being threatened with violence

2%

Discrimination or persecution



6%

Being deported

4%

Being robbed

3%

Being threatened with violence

* Respondents could select up to 3 responses

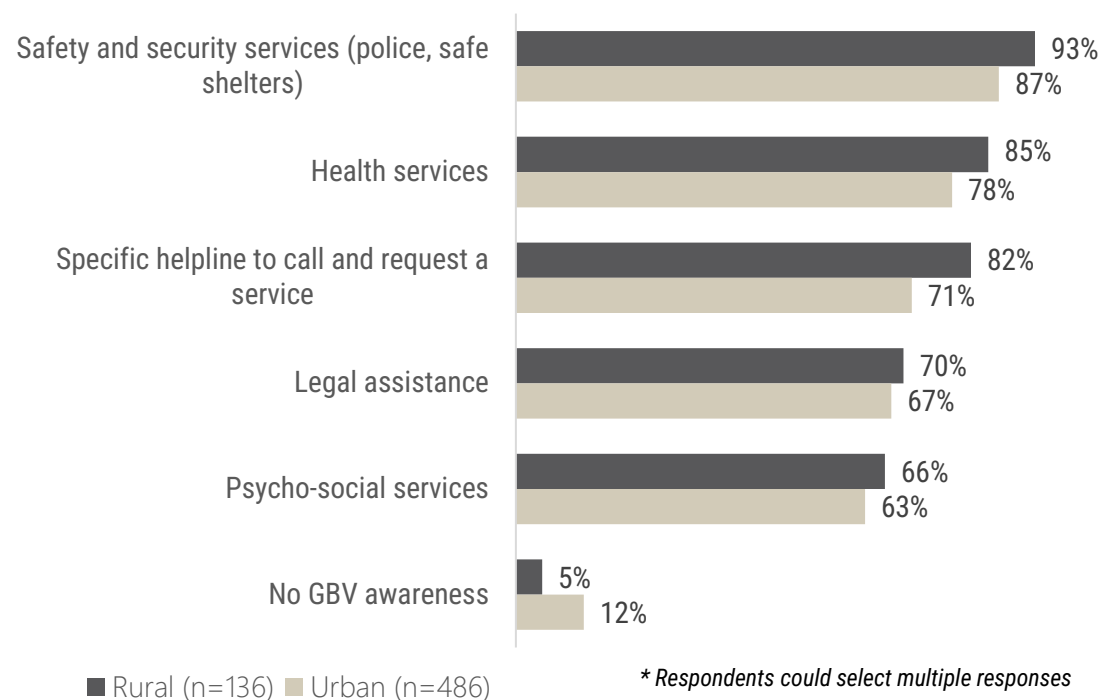
Many of the respondents in HHs with at least one woman (77%) reported no perceived concerns for the safety or security of women in their area of residence. However, 86% of respondents in rural areas reported no concerns, compared to 76% in urban areas. Similarly, across both types of areas, 79% of respondents in HHs with at least one man reported no concerns for the safety or security of men in their area, with no major difference observed between rural and urban areas.

A small percentage of respondents (8%) reported that one of the top perceived safety or security concerns for women was being robbed, with a slight difference observed between rural and urban areas (3% and 8%, respectively). Meanwhile, 6% of respondents reported that one of the main safety or security concerns for men was being deported, with a slight difference observed between rural and urban areas (9% and 6%, respectively).

Protection

Gender-Based Violence (GBV)

% of respondents aware of existing GBV services available in their area by type of available lifesaving GBV services aftermath of a GBV incident, by type of settlement* (n=622)

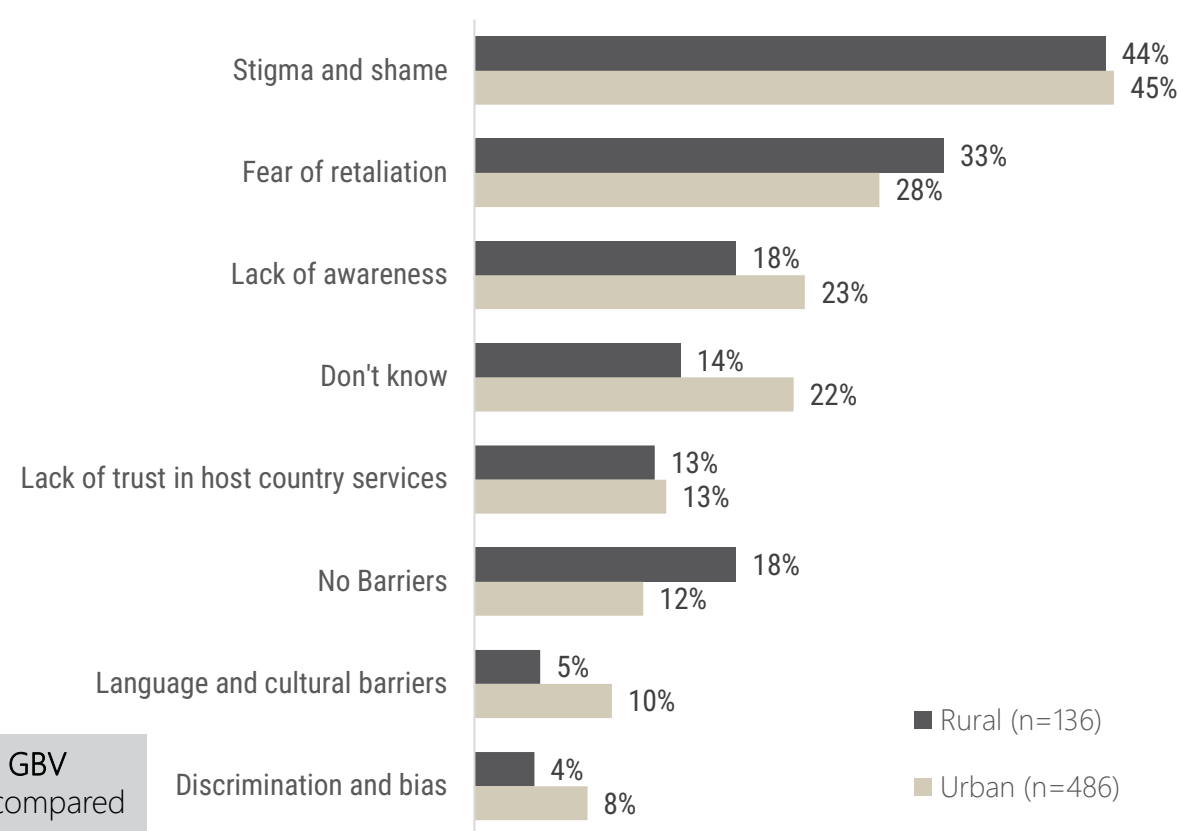


A small percentage of respondents (11%) reported that they were **unaware of any existing GBV services** available in their area of residence, with **higher occurrence in urban areas (12%)** compared to rural areas (5%).

Stigma and shame were reported as the **main perceived barriers** survivors could face when **trying to access GBV services**, according to **46%** of respondents.

Key Findings

% of respondents by perceived main barriers that survivors could face when trying to access GBV services, by type of settlement* (n=622)



Discrimination and bias

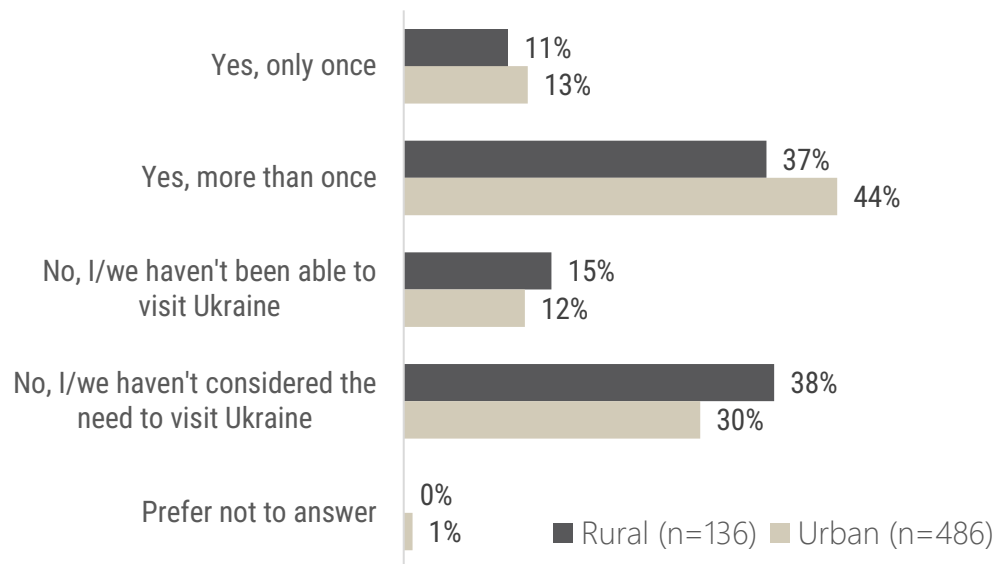
* Respondents could select multiple responses

Protection

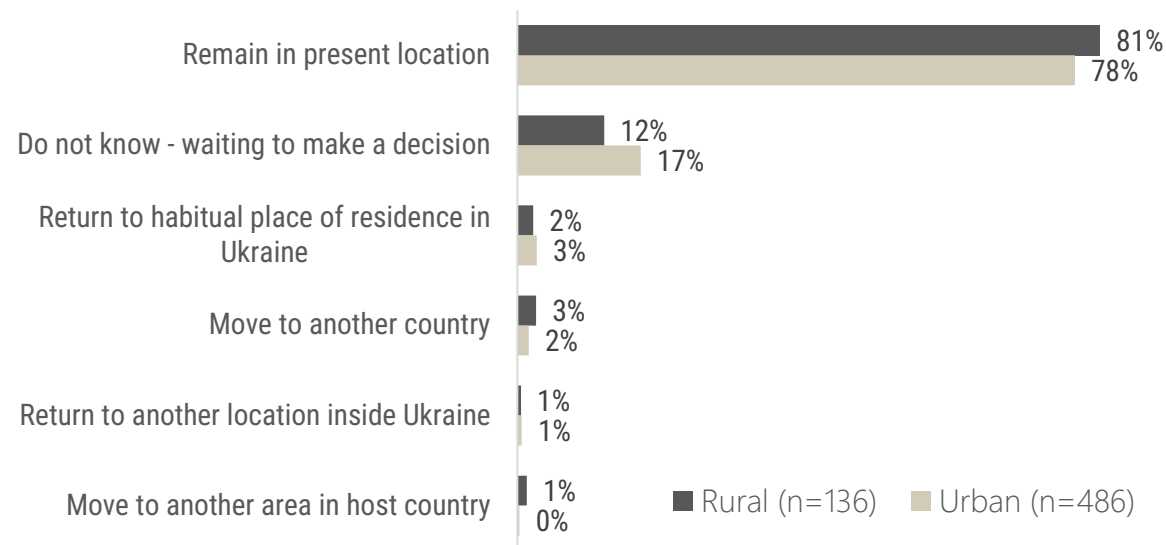
Return Patterns and Intentions

Key Findings

% of HHs where at least one HH member has been back to visit Ukraine after 24 Feb 2022, by type of settlement (n=622)



% of HHs by movement intention within the 12 months following data collection, by type of settlement (n=622)



Among those who were **unable to visit Ukraine** (n=87), **85%** cited **security concerns** as the reason, while **13%** mentioned **the occupation of the territory**. Of those who were **able to return to Ukraine** (n=323), **51%** went to **visit relatives**, **20%** reported they went to Ukraine to **obtain documentation**, and **18%** returned to **collect personal supplies** (**23%** from rural areas compared to **17%** from urban areas).

Many of the respondents (**87%**) reported that their **stay during the last visit to Ukraine** was **less than two weeks**. Upon returning to Moldova after traveling back to Ukraine, **no respondents** reported **experiencing any difficulties**.

A large proportion of respondents (**78%**) indicated that they **plan to remain in their current location over the next 12 months**, with **81%** of HHs residing in **rural areas** expressing this intention and **78%** of HHs residing in **urban areas**. However, **17%** of HHs across both types of settlements reported that they **did not know and were waiting to make a decision** regarding their **movement intentions**.



Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP)

Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP)

Key Findings

Satisfaction with aid received

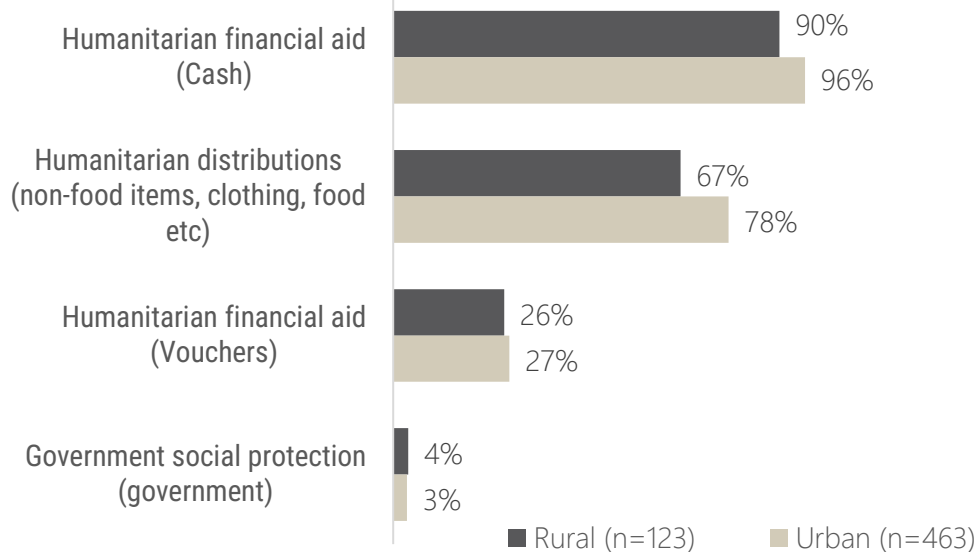
94%

of HHs reported having **received** aid in Moldova in the 3 months prior to data collection

89%

of respondents who received aid (n=583) were **satisfied** with the assistance they received.

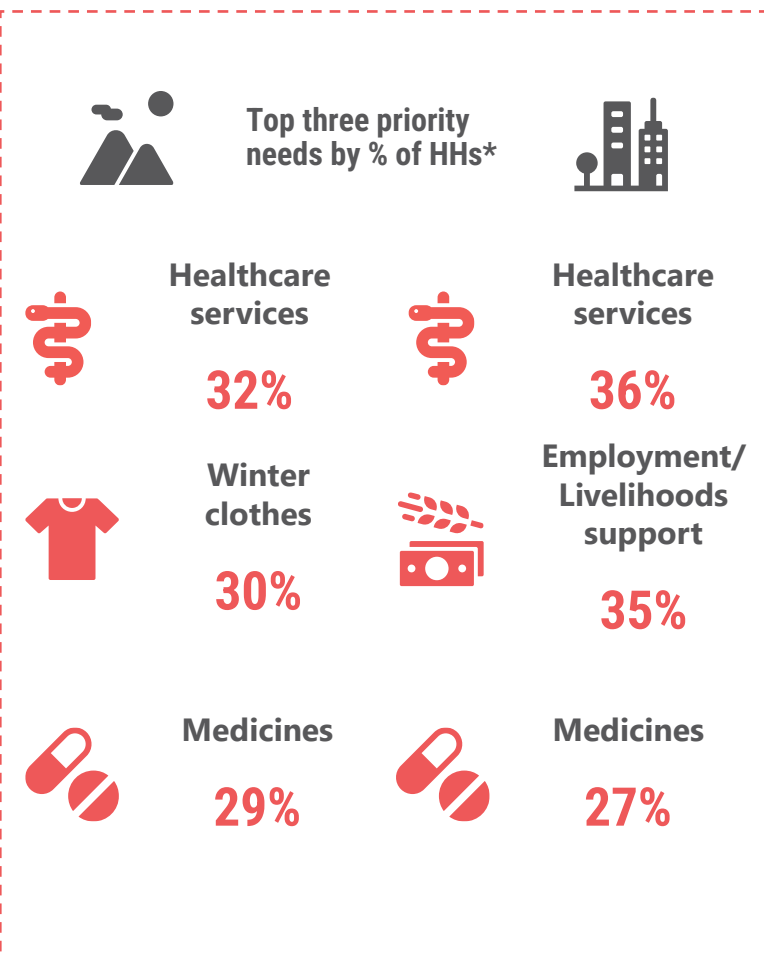
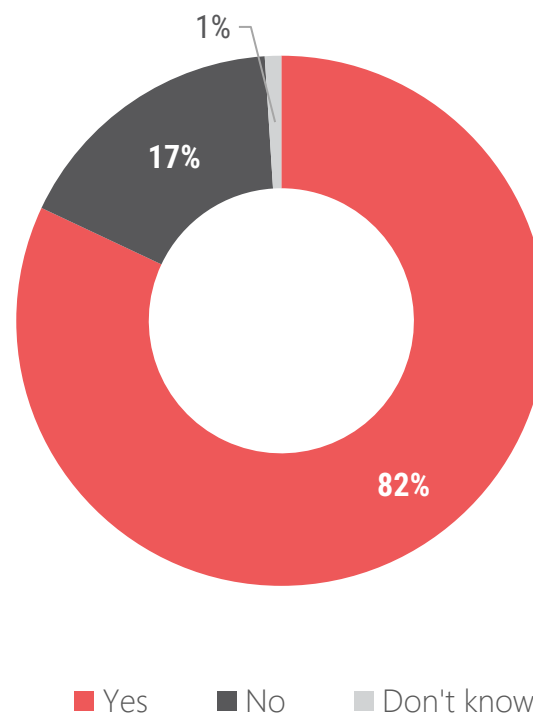
% of respondents by main reported type of aid received (among those who received aid within the 3 months prior to data collection), by type of settlement* (n=586)



* Respondents could select multiple responses

Top priority needs

% of HHs that reported at least one priority need (n=622)



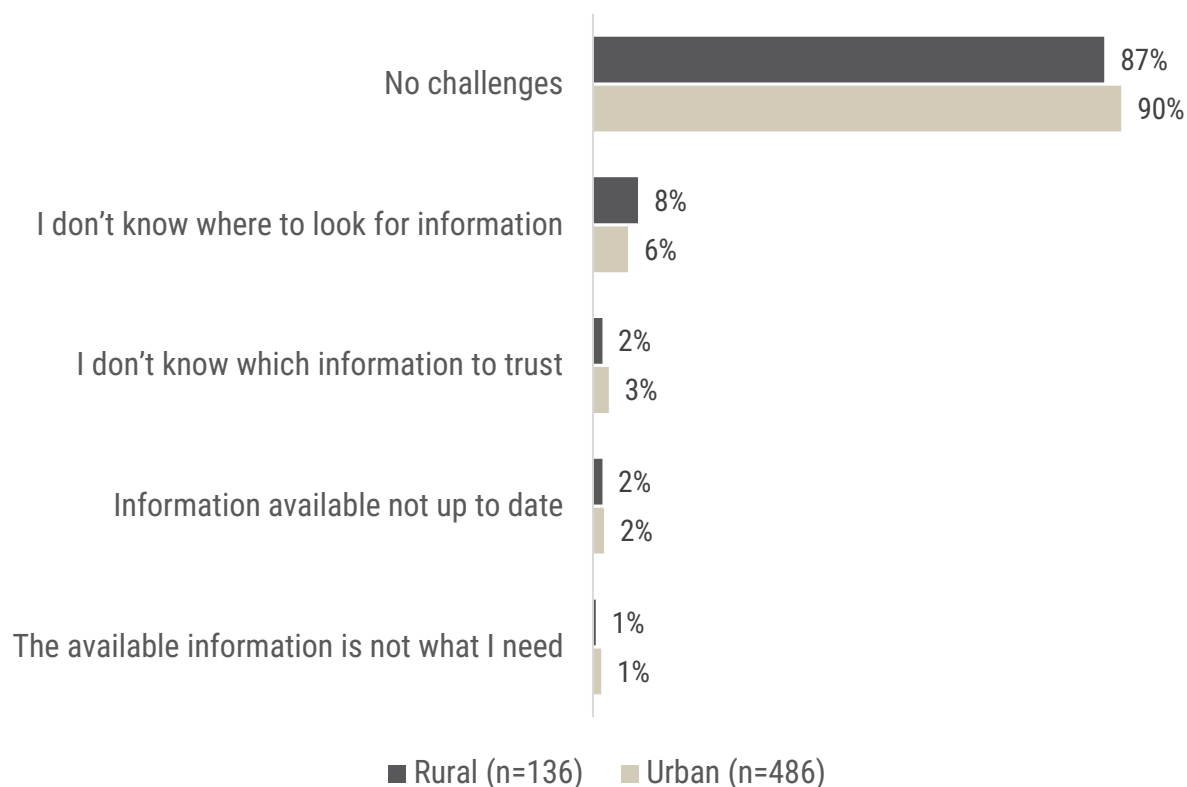
* Respondents could select up to 3 responses

Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP)

Key Findings

Access to information

% of respondents by main challenges faced in accessing needed information (including information on rights and entitlements, access to services), by type of settlement* (n=622)



* Respondents could select up to 3 responses

Findings indicate that the most preferred means of receiving information are quite similar between rural and urban areas:

- Viber (53% and 64%)
- Phone call / Helpline (57% and 42%)
- SMS (35% and 28%)
- Telegram (11% and 25%)

Additionally, respondents reported the same channels as preferred for providing feedback to aid providers about the quality, quantity, and appropriateness of aid with slightly different proportions between types of settlements:

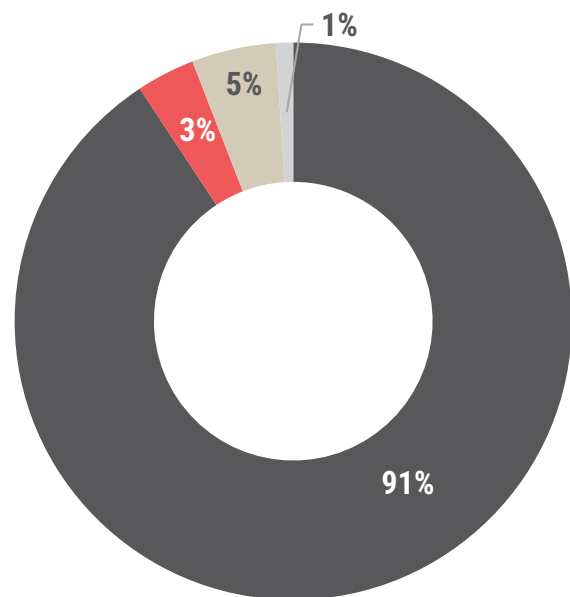
- Phone call / Helpline (70% and 62%)
- Viber (44% and 55%)
- SMS (30% and 26%)
- Telegram (8% and 14%)

Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP)

Key Findings

Satisfaction with aid workers

% of HHs satisfied with aid workers' behaviour in the area
(n=622)



■ Yes

■ No

■ I haven't come across any aid workers

■ Do not know/ Prefer not to answer

67%

of respondents reported being **aware of how and where to report inappropriate behavior from an aid worker** if they experience or observe such behavior.

92%

of respondents **reported having access to safe and confidential reporting channels** to obtain information, seek assistance or report issues including sensitive issues within the community.

Top 5 most preferred channels to report aid worker misconduct and other sensitive issues, including requests for sexual favours in exchange for assistance or abuse, by type of settlement



Telephone calls (66%)

Social Media (24%)

Face-to-Face interactions (17%)

Messaging Apps (13%)

Online form (8%)



Telephone calls (65%)

Face-to-Face interactions (23%)

Social Media (23%)

Online form (12%)

Messaging Apps (10%)



Education

Education

Key Findings

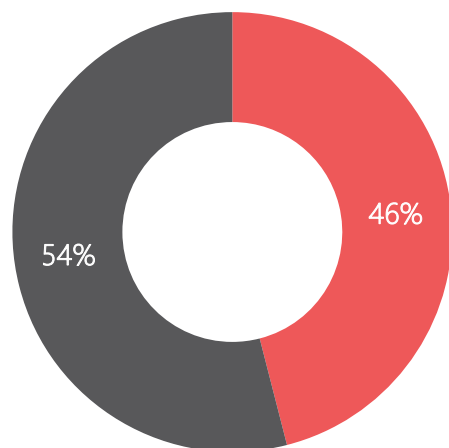
2023/2024 school attendance



372 school-aged children and young adults aged 3 to 24

342 school-aged children aged 3 to 18

% of school-aged children and young adults reported to be attending an institution that is part of the national education system in Moldova in 2023/2024 (n=372)



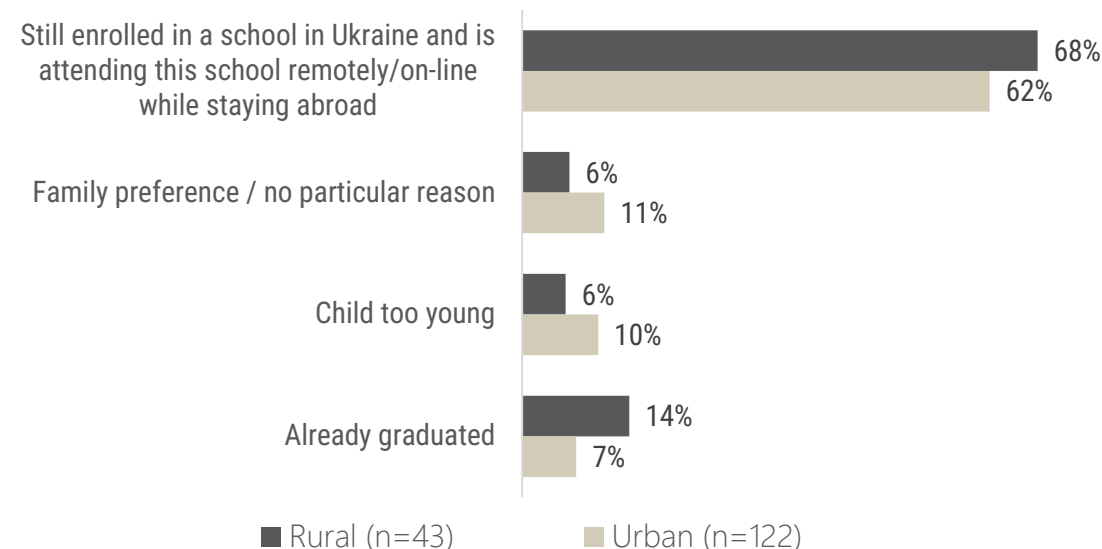
■ No ■ Yes

More than half of school-aged children (57%) were reported to no longer be formally enrolled in a school in Ukraine during the 2023-2024 academic year while living abroad. On the other hand, 40% of school-aged children were reported to still be formally enrolled in a Ukrainian educational institution.

There was no major difference observed between rural (52%) and urban (54%) areas in terms of attendance at educational institutions in Moldova, nor by gender.

Of the school-aged children and young adults enrolled in the Moldovan educational system (n=195), 39% were reported to be in secondary school, 28% in primary education, and 28% attending early childhood education or pre-primary school.

Main reported primary barriers for enrolling school-aged children and young adults in an institution that is part of the national education system in Moldova in 2023/2024*, by type of settlement** (n=165)



* Among those who were not enrolled in Moldova

** Respondents could select up to 5 responses

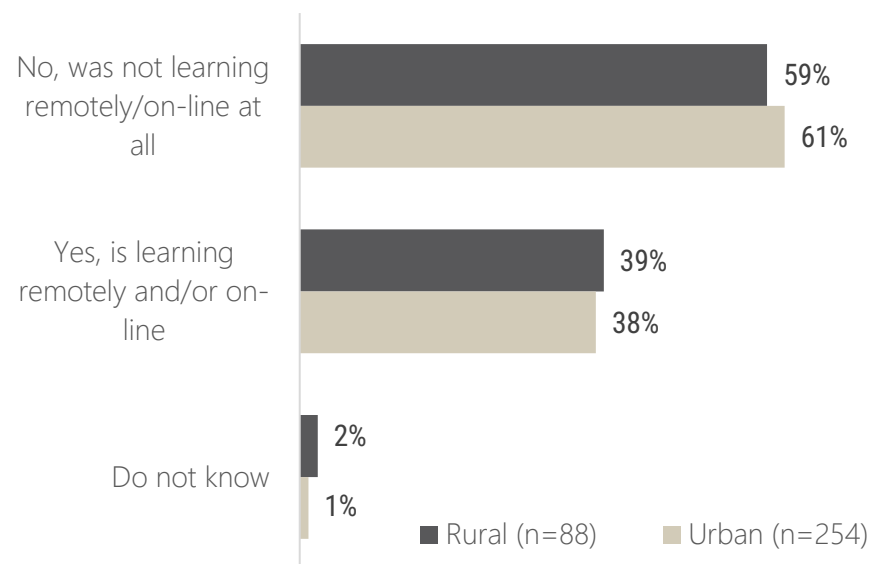
Of the school-aged children and young adults not enrolled in Moldova (n=165), 62% reported still being enrolled in a school in Ukraine and attending distance learning as a barrier to not being enrolled in education in Moldova.

Education

Key Findings

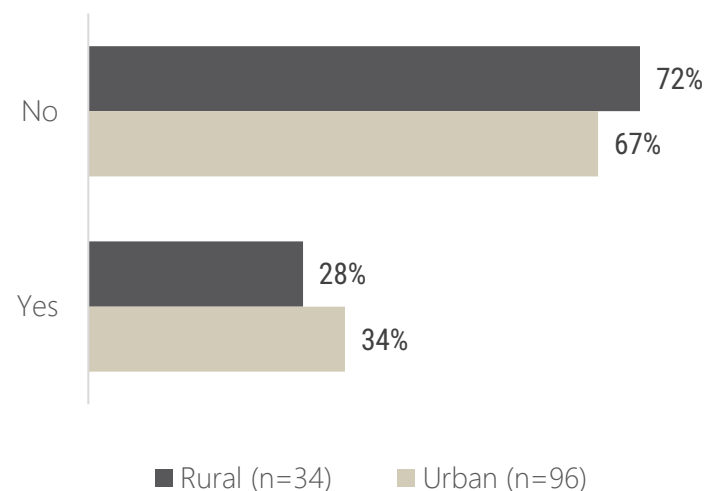
2023/2024 Remote/online education

% of aged-school children learning remotely or online in the school year 2023-2024, by type of settlement (n=342)



Romanian language proficiency

% of children (aged 12 to 17) who are able to communicate effectively in Romanian, by type of settlement (n=130)



Across both types of areas, one third (33%) of children aged 12 to 17 were reported to be able to communicate effectively in Romanian. This means the individual can understand and use most everyday expressions, can grasp the essence of clear speech, and can write simple texts, or is fluent in the local language.

Less than half of school-aged children (38%) who were learning remotely or online in the school year 2023-2024 (n=125) were reported to be using other online or remote teaching methods, different from the All-Ukrainian Online School platform. Another 32% of the children and young people were using the All-Ukrainian Online School platform.

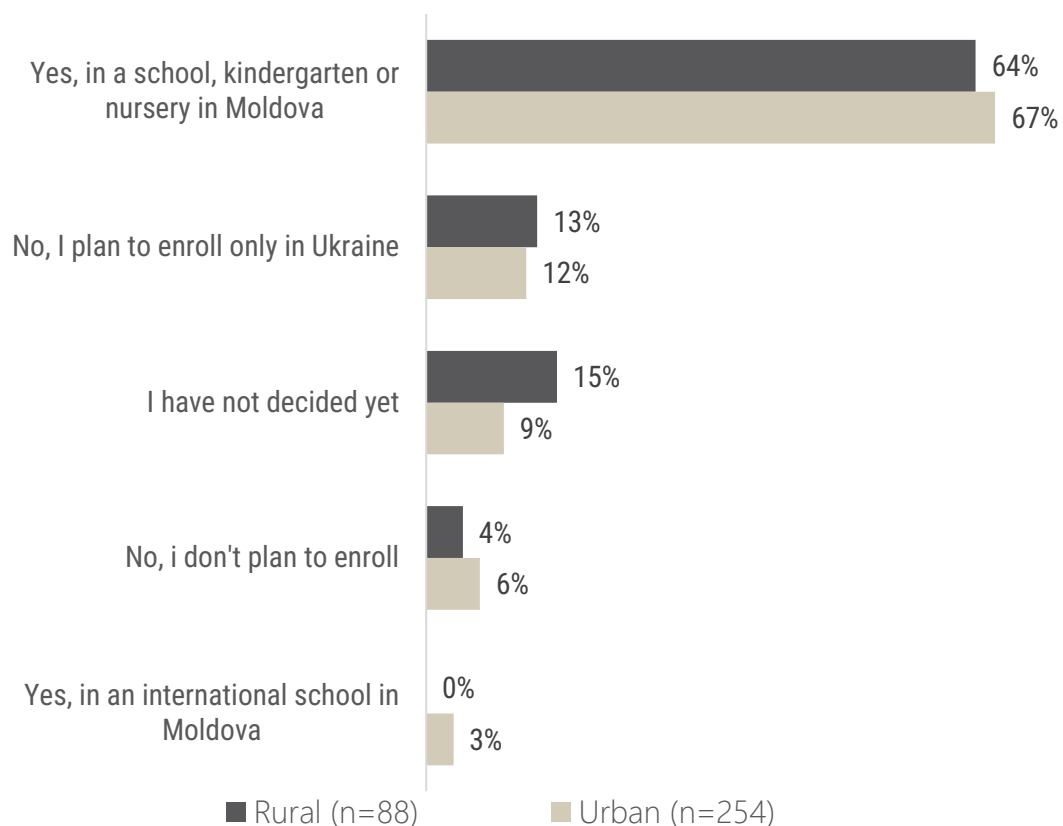
Additionally, 85% of the school-aged children who were studying online (n=121) reported being under the supervision of a Ukrainian teacher at a school in Ukraine, while 2% were studying by themselves without any supervision.

Education

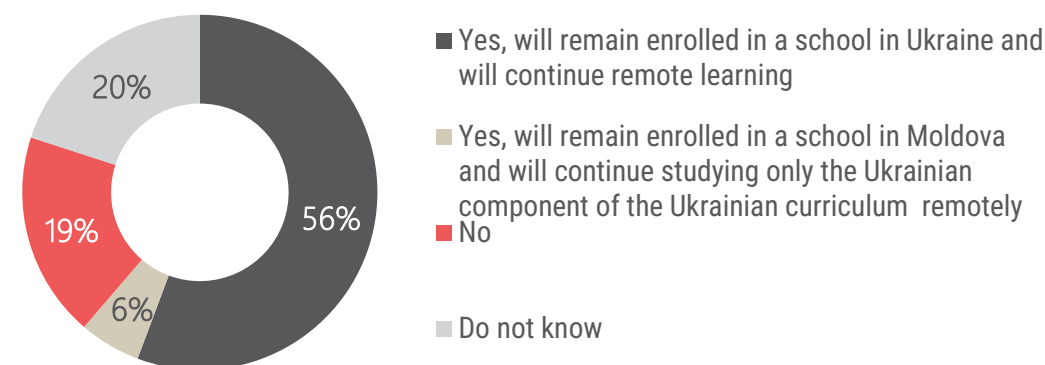
Key Findings

2024/2025 school year – enrolment intentions

% of school-aged children intended to be enrolled in a school/kindergarten/nursery part of the national education system in Moldova for next year (2024/2025), by type of settlement (n=342)



% of school-aged children intended to continue distance learning for next school year 2024/2025 (among those learning remotely or online) (n=120)



More than half of school-aged children (66%) were cited as **intending to enroll in a school, kindergarten, or nursery in Moldova** for the 2024-2025 school year, and 3% intended to enroll in an **international school in Moldova**.

Among school-aged children learning remotely or online in 2023-2024 (n=120), 20% were **still unsure if they would continue learning remotely** in the next school year, however, 56%, including 43% from rural areas (13 individuals) and 58% from urban areas (54 individuals) were cited to **remain enrolled in a school in Ukraine and continue attending this school remotely/online**, indicating this could be a continuing barrier to enrolling children in Moldovan schools.



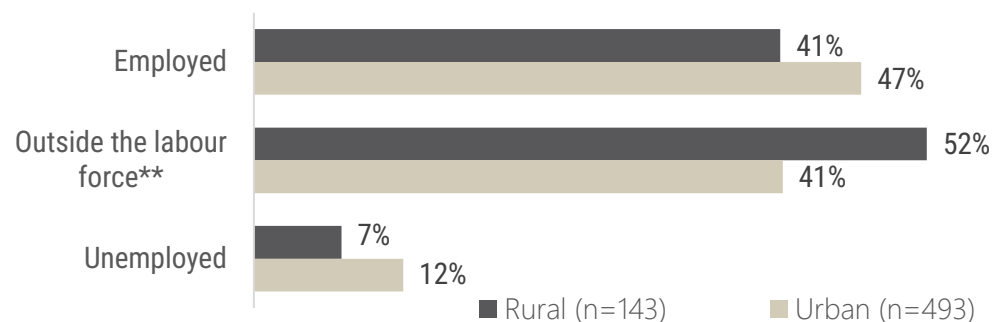
Socio-Economic Inclusion and Livelihoods

Socio-Economic Inclusion and Livelihoods

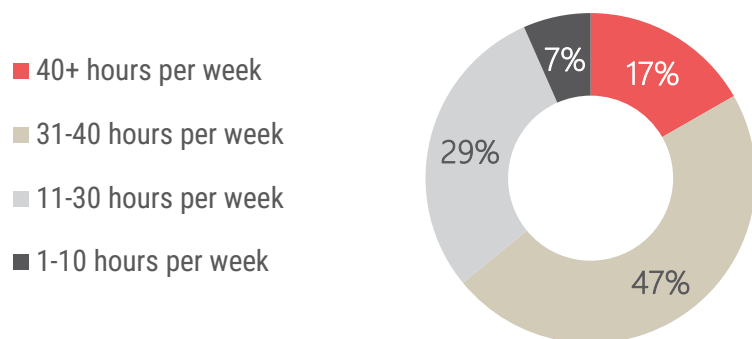
Key Findings

Employment

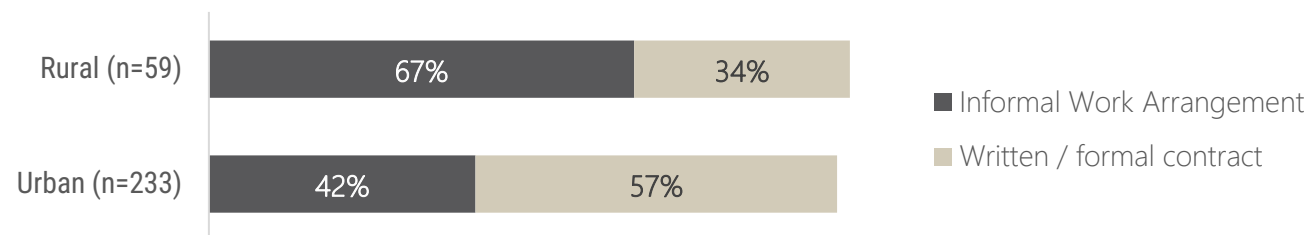
% of HH members (aged 15 to 64) by employment status, by type of settlement (n=636)



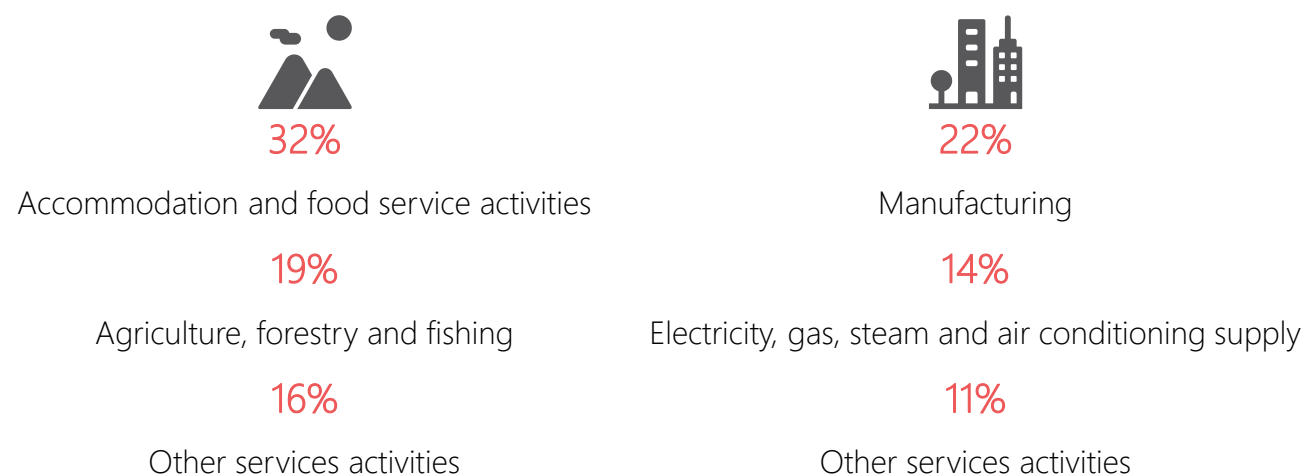
Hours worked per week (among employed HH members aged 15 to 64) (n=285)



% of employed HH members (aged 15 to 64) by type of employment contract, by type of settlement (n=292)



Top 3 most reported employment sectors of (self-) employed HH members aged 15 to 64, by type of settlement (n=291)



**Outside labor force: working-age individuals who were not employed during the past week, and who either cannot start working within the next 2 weeks if a job or business opportunity becomes available, or did not look for a paid job or did not try to start a business in the past 4 weeks.

Socio-Economic Inclusion and Livelihoods

Key Findings

Activities of unemployed people

57% of unemployed* HH members aged 15 to 64 (n=353), reported **being engaged in household or family responsibilities**, including caring for children and the elderly. This occurrence was **slightly higher in rural areas** (n=86) at **64%**, compared to **urban areas** (n=267) at **56%**. Another **16%**, across both types of areas, reported that their main activity was **studying**, while **11%** were **seeking a job**, and **9%** reported **having a long-term illness, injury, or disability**.

Top 3 most reported sectors of (self-) employment before leaving Ukraine (among those who were employed in Ukraine), by type of settlement (n=422)



17%

Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles

14%

Construction

8%

Manufacturing



14%

Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles

14%

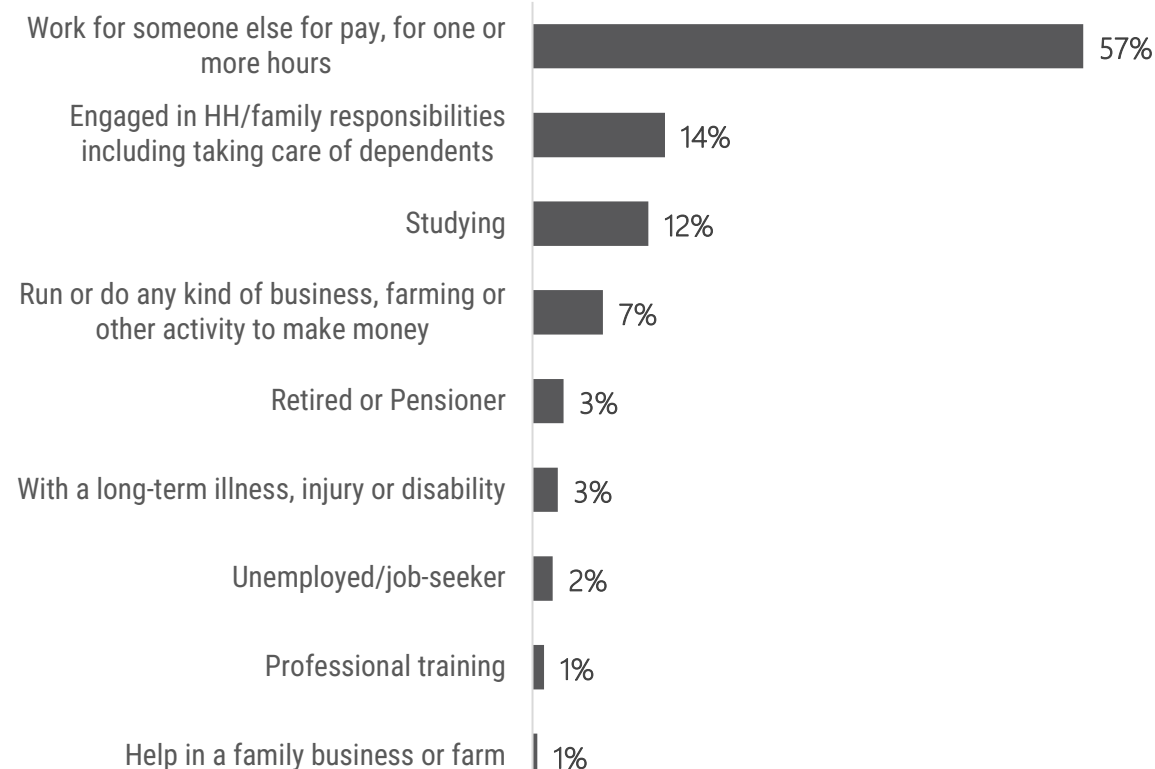
Other services activities

8%

Transporting and storage

Activities before leaving Ukraine

% of HH members (aged 15 to 64) by main activity before leaving Ukraine (n=667)



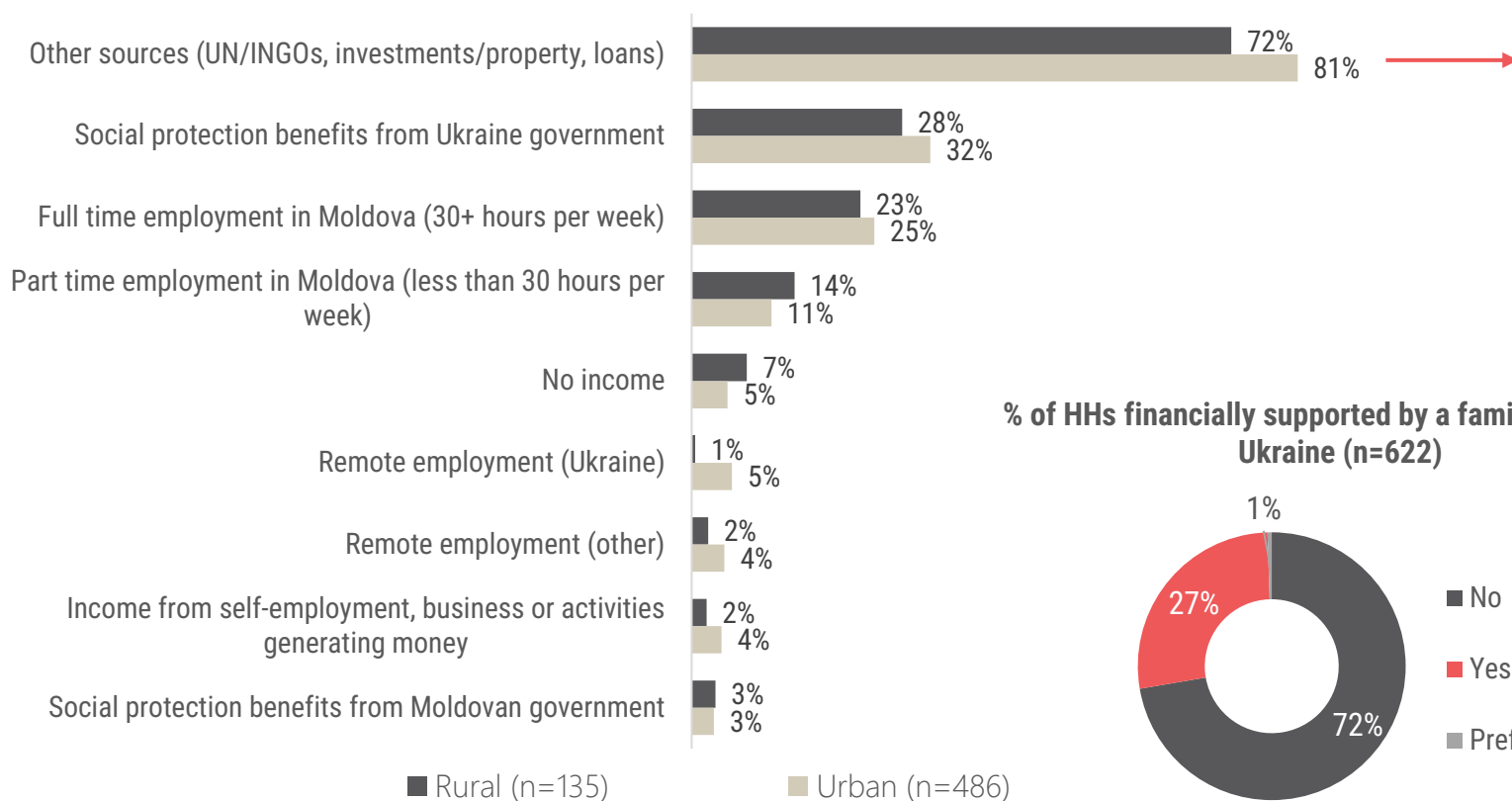
*Unemployed: HH members aged 15 to 64, who were not working for pay, running a business, engaged in an income-generating activity, helping in a family business, or temporarily absent from a job or income-generating activity in the 7 days prior to data collection.

Socio-Economic Inclusion and Livelihoods

Key Findings

Income Sources

% of HHs by reported income source*, by type of settlement** (n=621)

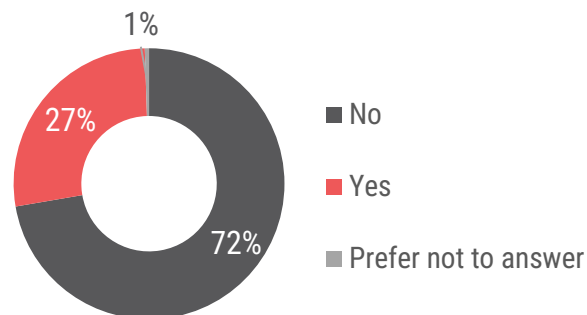


The majority of HHs (93%) of those with other sources of income (n=495) reported receiving cash assistance from humanitarian organizations, with a slight difference observed between rural (n=101) and urban (n=394) areas (84% and 95%, respectively).

Other sources of income, across both types of areas, included transfers from relatives or friends outside of Ukraine, reported by 19% of HHs, while transfers from relatives or friends in Ukraine were reported by 10% of HHs.*

* Respondents could select multiple responses

% of HHs financially supported by a family member in Ukraine (n=622)



92%

of respondents reported they were not satisfied with their HH's overall income, with no major difference observed between rural and urban areas.

*in the 30 days prior to data collection or since arrival if less than 30 days since arrival

**Respondents could select multiple responses

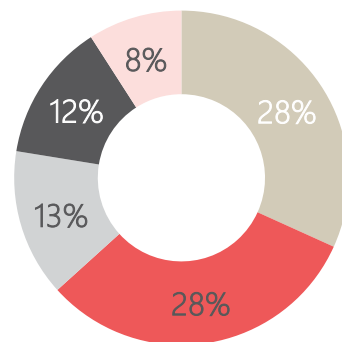
Socio-Economic Inclusion and Livelihoods

Key Findings

Socio-economic difficulties and needs

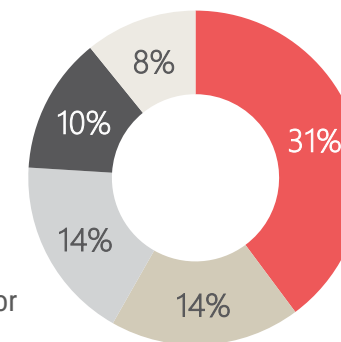
% of HH members (aged 15 to 64) from URBAN areas by main difficulty encountered in finding work in Moldova (top 5)* (n=520)

- Lack of knowledge of local language
- Not actively looking for work
- Cannot find a job with a decent pay
- Finding work with a suitable or flexible schedule
- Need to take care of other household member(s)



% of HH members (aged 15 to 64) from RURAL areas by main difficulty encountered in finding work in Moldova (top 5)* (n=147)

- Not actively looking for work
- Lack of knowledge of local language
- Cannot find a job with a decent pay
- Finding work with a suitable or flexible schedule
- Lack of employment opportunities suited to my skills or experience



* Respondents could select multiple responses

35%

of respondents reported having a bank account or an account at a formal financial institution in Moldova, either individually or jointly. A lower percentage of respondents in rural areas (22%, n=136) reported this compared to those in urban areas (37%, n=486).



Rural areas (n=136)

Support for accessing social assistance (46%)
Job matching (23%)
Access to information on services (15%)
Access to financial services (14%)
Upskilling (12%)
Childcare (12%)

% of respondents by reported type of services needed to help improve their socio-economic inclusion in Moldova (top 6), by type of settlement*



Urban areas (n=485)

Support for accessing social assistance (47%)
Language training (29%)
Job matching (25%)
Start-up grants (14%)
Access to information on services (13%)
Upskilling (12%)

* Respondents could select multiple responses

Socio-Economic Inclusion and Livelihoods

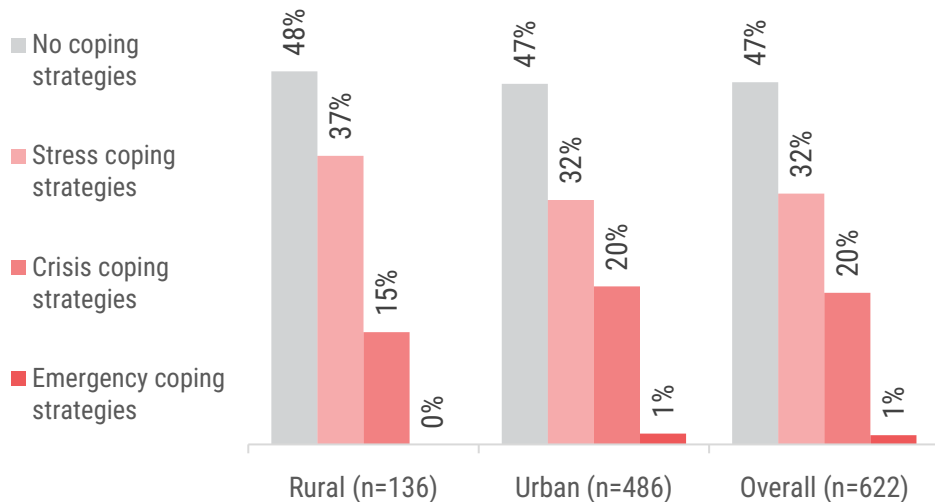
Key Findings

Livelihood Coping Strategies

Livelihood coping strategy index (LCSI): is measured to understand longer-term HH coping capacities. It is used to classify HHs into four groups: HHs using emergency, crisis, stress, or no adopted strategies to cope with livelihood gaps in the 30 days prior to data collection.

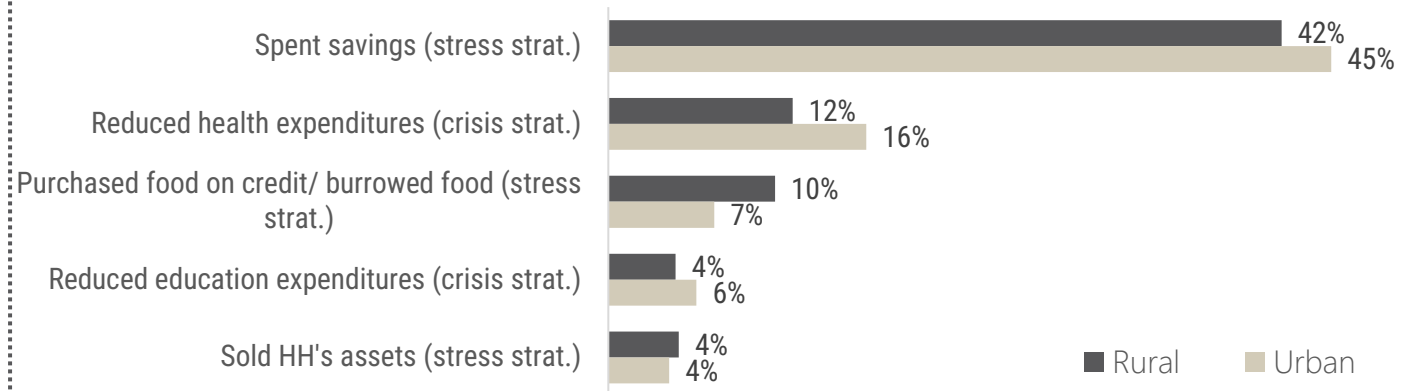
The use of emergency, crisis, or stress-level LCS typically reduces HHs' overall resilience and assets, in turn increasing the likelihood of having unmet basic needs.

% of HHs by LCSI* category, by settlement type



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

LCSI: % of HHs by most used livelihood coping strategies in the 30 days prior to data collection* (n=622)



* Respondents could select multiple responses

Almost half of HHs (47%), as reported by respondents, were **not adopting any coping strategies**. Some HHs (32%) were implementing **stress coping strategies**, which mainly included **spending savings (45%)**, **purchasing food on credit or borrowing food (7%)**, and **selling HH assets (4%)** due to a lack of resources to cover basic needs such as food, shelter, health, and education.

A few HHs (20%) were implementing **crisis coping strategies**, which mainly included **reducing essential health expenditures (15%)** and **reducing expenditures on education (5%)**.

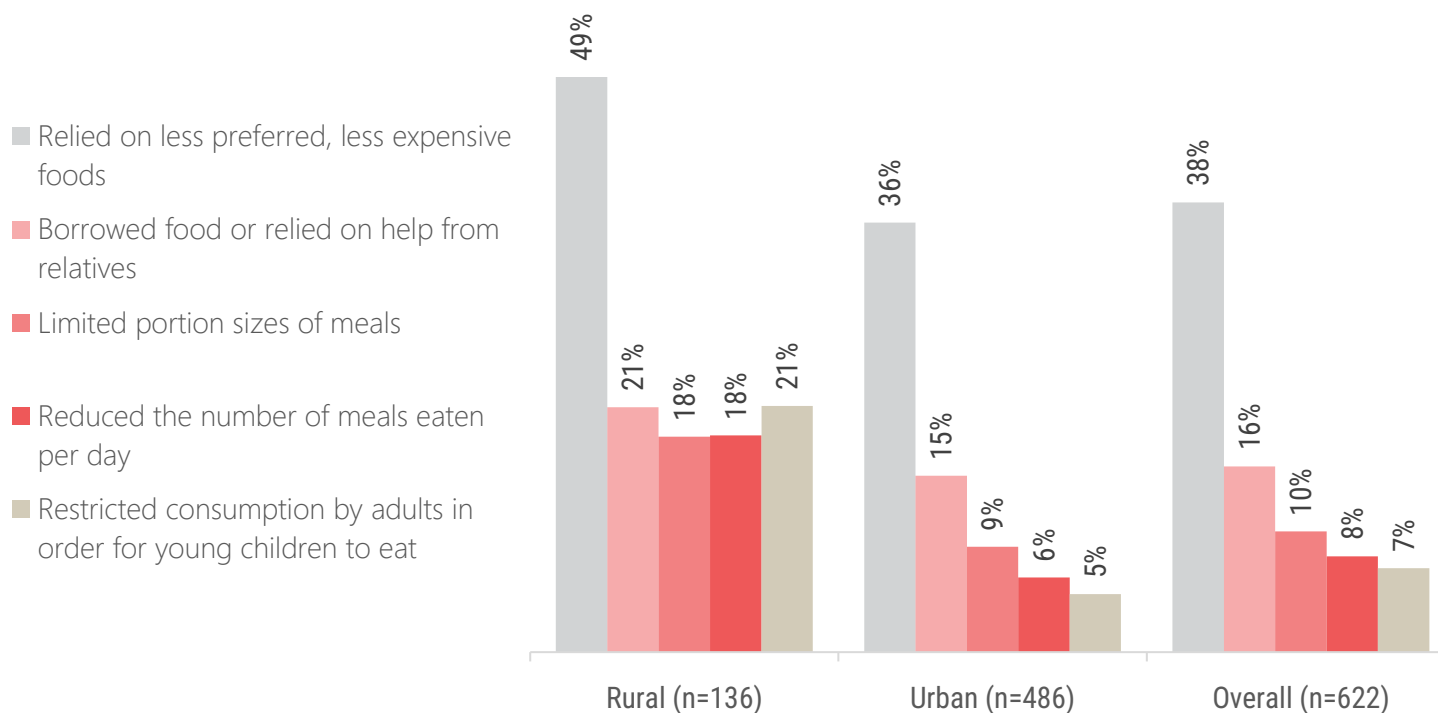
No major differences were observed in the proportions of HHs adopting stress coping strategies (n=165), crisis strategies (n=81), and/or emergency strategies (n=6) between rural and urban areas.

Socio-Economic Inclusion and Livelihoods

Key Findings

Food Coping strategies

rCSI: % of HHs by use of consumption-based coping strategies in the last 7 days prior to data collection, by settlement type*



Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI): used to measure the behaviour of HHs over a seven-day recall period when they did not have enough food or money to purchase food.

The **national rCSI average** was found to be **3.3**, with a **difference** between **rural and urban** areas. In **rural areas** (n=54), the rCSI was **higher** at **6.64**, while in **urban areas** (n=203), it was lower at **2.81**.

The most frequently used coping strategy was **consuming cheaper or less preferred food**, reported by **38%** of HHs, with a **higher prevalence in rural areas (49%)** compared to **urban areas (36%)**.

Similarly, **across both types of areas**, **16%** of HHs reported using the coping strategy of **reducing the number of meals eaten per day**. However, this strategy **was more common in rural areas**, where **18%** of HHs relied on it, compared to only **6%** of HHs in **urban areas**.

* HH who used the strategy for at least one day, to cope with a lack of food or money to buy it



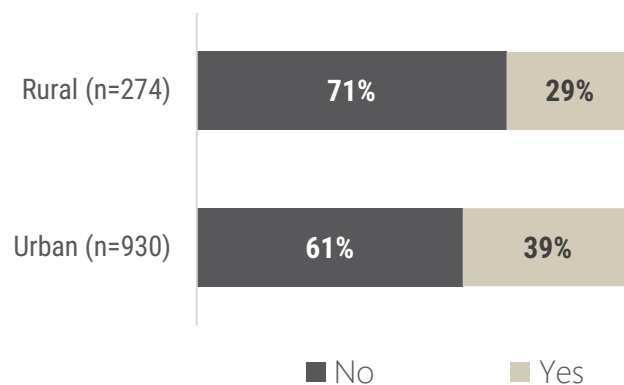
Health

Health

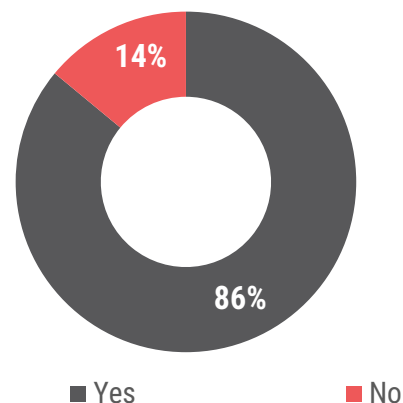
Access to healthcare

Key Findings

% of HH members who had a health problem and needed to access health care*, by type of settlement (n=1204)



% of HH members who received access to health services 30 days prior to data collection (of the HH members who needed health care services) (n=419)



A high number of HH members who needed health care in the 30 days prior to data collection (n=419) were able to obtain health care, with a slight variation between types of settlements: 94% in rural areas and 85% in urban areas.

**in the 30 days prior to data collection or since arrival if less than 30 days since arrival*

6%

of female HH members (aged 10 to 55 y.o.) **faced barriers in accessing sexual and reproductive health services** (n=498)

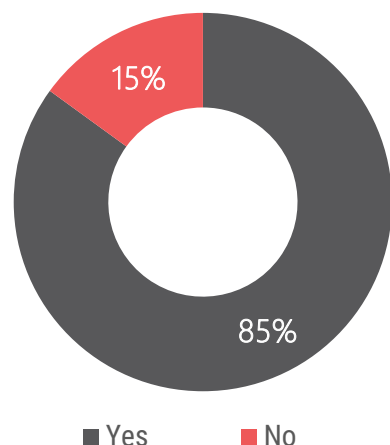
Among the small share of HH members who had **not been able to access the needed healthcare services** (n=46), the **main reasons** were:

- **Could not afford fee at the clinic or cost of medication** (50%)
- **Could not afford fees at hospital** (39%)
- **Unable to make an appointment** (22%)

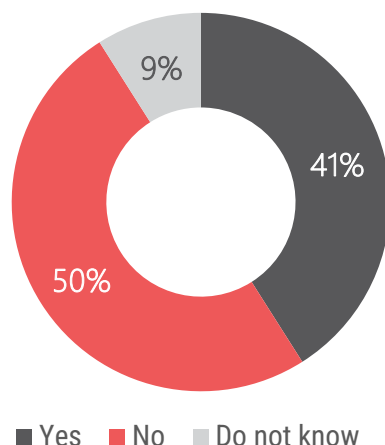
Health

Vaccination

% of children (9 months to 5 years) who have received AT LEAST ONE measles vaccination (n=85)



% of children (9 months to 5 years) who have received a SECOND DOSE of measles vaccination (n=75)



Overall, **72%** of girls aged 9 months to 5 years (n=38) were reported to have received at least one dose of measles vaccination, compared to **95%** of boys aged 9 months to 5 years (n=47) who were vaccinated.

For the second dose of measles vaccination, **50%** of the children aged 9 months to 5 years (n=74) did not receive it, including **45%** of the girls (n=30) and **52%** of the boys (n=44). Additionally, **9%** of the respondents reported that they do not know if the children in their HHs received a second dose.

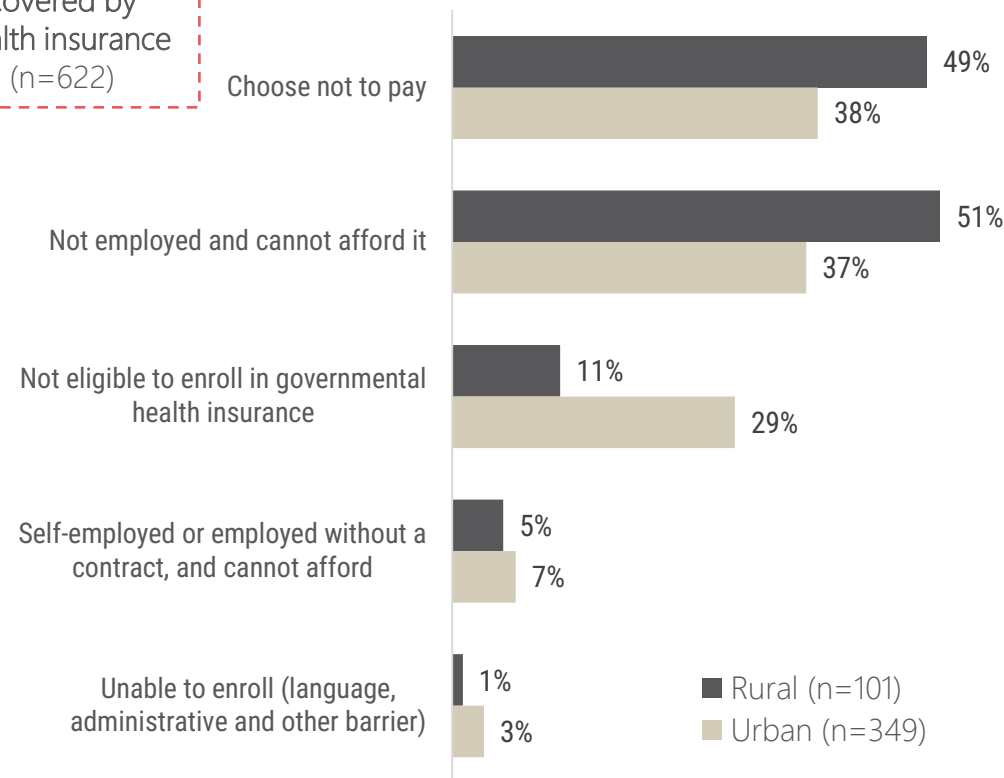
Key Findings

Health insurance

25%

of HHs had all eligible members covered by health insurance (n=622)

% of HHs by reasons for not having health insurance (among HHs where not all eligible HH members hold health insurance), by type of settlement* (n=450)



* Respondents could select multiple responses

Health

Disability and chronic illness

Key Findings

34%

of HH members reportedly **had a chronic illness**
(e.g., diabetes, hypertension, asthma) (n=1204)

10%

of HH members (aged 5 years and older) potentially **having a disability – Difficulty level 3 or 4**
(WGSS) (n=1144)

The **Washington Group (WG) Questions** are targeted questions on individual functioning intended to provide an indication of the likelihood of the person having a disability. The WG short set (WGSS) of 6 questions was used for this assessment, covering:

- Vision
- Hearing
- Mobility
- Communication
- Cognition
- Self-care

Difficulties pertaining to the above functions were ranked as follows:

1. No issues
2. Some difficulty
3. A lot of difficulty
4. Cannot do it at all

Individuals with reported difficulty levels of 3 and 4 were considered potentially having disabilities.

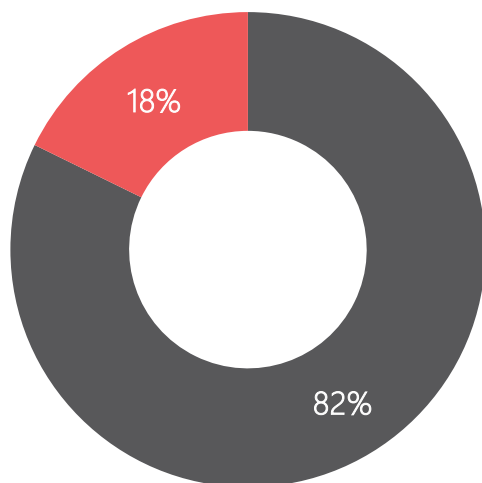
Difficulty	Centre (n=229)	Chisinau (n=502)	North (n=216)	South (n=197)	Urban (n=885)	Rural (n=259)	Overall (n=1144)
Seeing	8%	5%	5%	5%	5%	7%	5%
Walking	3%	6%	4%	3%	6%	2%	5%
Hearing	1%	1%	3%	0%	1%	1%	1%
Self-care	0%	1%	2%	1%	2%	0%	1%
Remembering	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Communicating	0%	1%	1%	0%	1%	0%	1%

Health

Key Findings

Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS)

% of HH members (aged 5 years and older) experiencing MHPSS problems (feeling so upset, anxious, worried, agitated, angry, or depressed that it affects their daily functioning) in the 4 weeks prior to data collection (n=1144)



■ No ■ Yes

35%

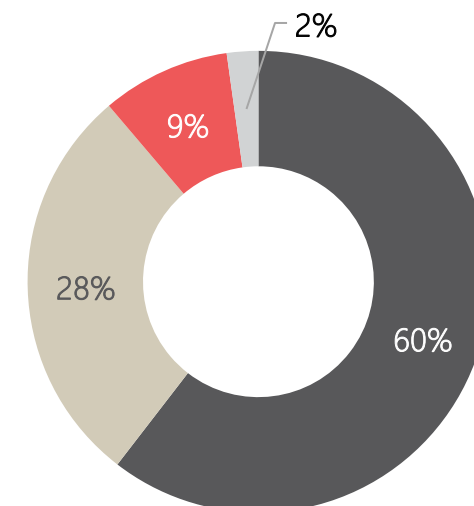
Of HH members who experienced MHPSS problems four weeks prior to data collection (n=167), reported that they **attempted to access MHPSS support services**. No major difference was observed between rural and urban areas.

94%

Of HH members who attempted to access MHPSS services (n=57), reported that they **received MHPSS services**.

The most accessed MHPSS services were reportedly psychotherapy/counseling (34 individuals), informal support from a friend, family member, or community member (14 individuals), and psychiatry/medication management (prescription of psychotropic drugs for a mental health condition) (4 individuals).

% of HH members (aged 5 years and older) who received MHPSS services and experienced improvement in well-being (among those who accessed services) (n=55)



■ Yes, showed slight improvement
■ Yes, showed significant improvement
■ No improvement at all
■ Prefer not to say

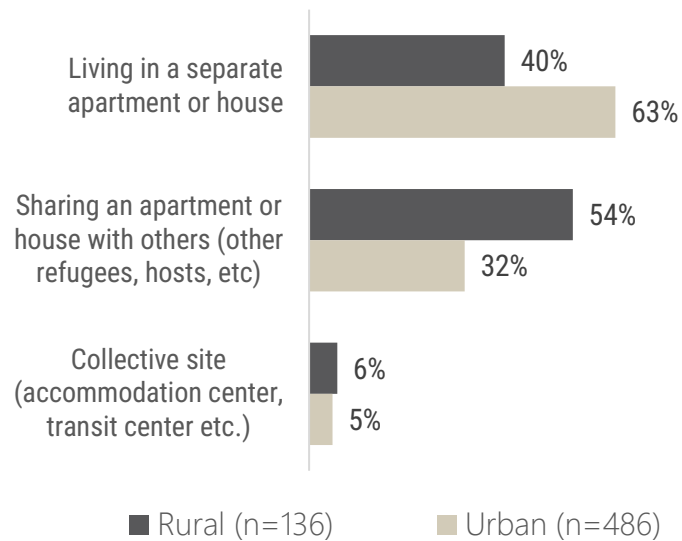


Shelter / Accommodation

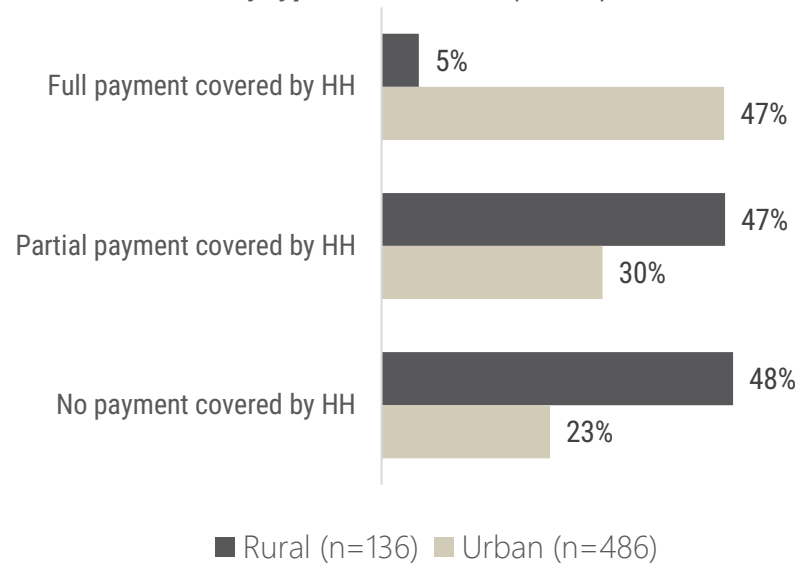
Shelter / Accommodation

Accommodation arrangement

% of HHs by type of accommodation HH is residing in, by type of settlement (n=622)



% of HHs by accommodation payment arrangement, by type of settlement (n=622)



HHs residing in **urban areas** were more likely to live in separate apartments or houses (63%) compared to those residing in **rural areas** (40%).

Only 5% of HHs residing in **rural areas** were covering the full payment (rent, utilities, etc.), compared to 47% of HHs in **urban areas**.

Many HHs (76%), among those having their rent fully or partially covered by the HH (n=430) reported being able to pay rent without financial distress.

Key Findings

% of HHs by perceived length they can stay in current accommodation (n=622)

5% - for 2-3 months
6% - 3-6 months
67% - 6 months or longer
20% - I am not sure

98% of HHs who reported they could stay in their current accommodation for less than 6 months (n=60) also reported not to be under pressure to leave their accommodation.

% of HHs with written documentation to prove occupancy arrangement for accommodation

58% of HHs - Have a verbal agreement
36% of HHs - Have a written agreement
6% of HHs - Do not have any agreement

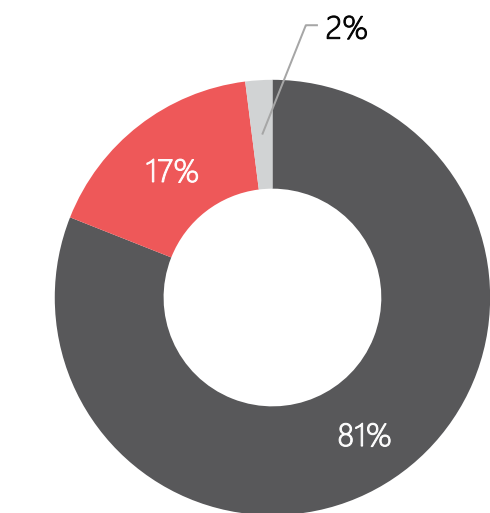
The majority of HHs (81%) in **rural areas** reported having a verbal agreement, compared to about half of HHs (54%) in **urban areas**. Conversely, less than half of HHs (40%) residing in **urban areas** reported having written documentation to prove occupancy for accommodations, compared to only 10% of HHs in **rural areas**. This lack of formal documentation could be a potential vulnerability.

Shelter / Accommodation

Key Findings

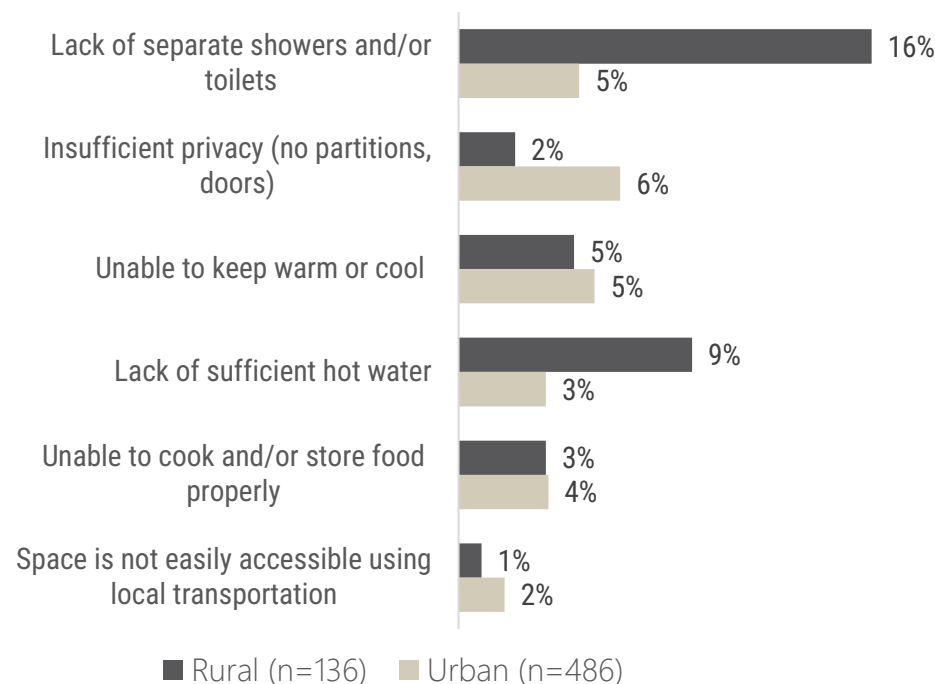
Accommodation conditions

% of HHs reporting at least 1 living condition issue in their accommodation (n=622)



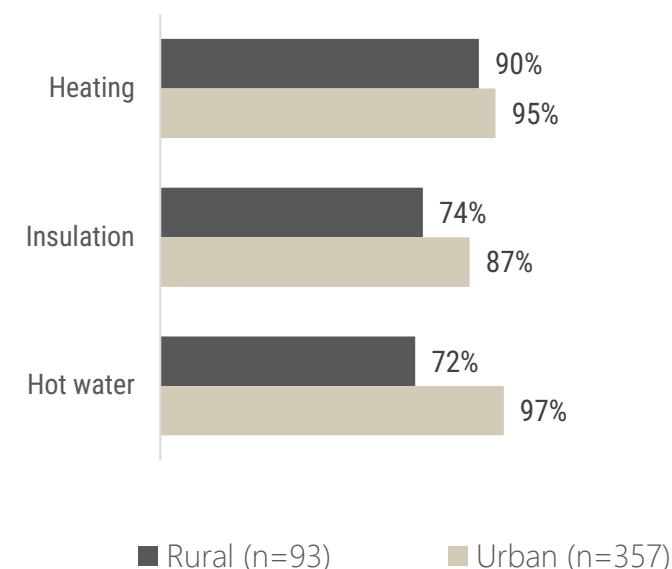
■ No ■ Yes ■ Don't know/ Prefer not to say

% of HHs by main types of living condition issues in current accommodation, by type of settlement* (n=622)



■ Rural (n=136) ■ Urban (n=486)

% of HHs with sufficient accommodation winter readiness, (among those that perceived they could stay in their accommodation for 3 months or longer), by type of settlement* (n=450)



■ Rural (n=93) ■ Urban (n=357)

* Respondents could select multiple responses

Rural areas reported a higher insufficiency of hot water for colder months, affecting 28% of HHs, compared to 3% of HHs residing in urban areas. Across both types of areas, 5% of HHs in this situation were living in a separate apartment or house (n=270), while another 10% of HHs in a similar situation were sharing an apartment or house with others (n=169).

Similarly, a higher percentage of HHs in rural areas (26%) reported insufficient insulation (e.g., double-glazed windows, insulated doors, wall/roof or floor insulation) for colder months compared to 12% of HHs residing in urban areas. Across both types of areas, 15% of HHs with insufficient insulation were residing in separate apartments/houses (n=270), while another 14% of HHs in the same situation were sharing an apartment/house with others (n=169).

Thank you for your attention



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