

SOCIO-ECONOMIC INSIGHTS SURVEY (SEIS) 2025

DECEMBER 2025 | REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

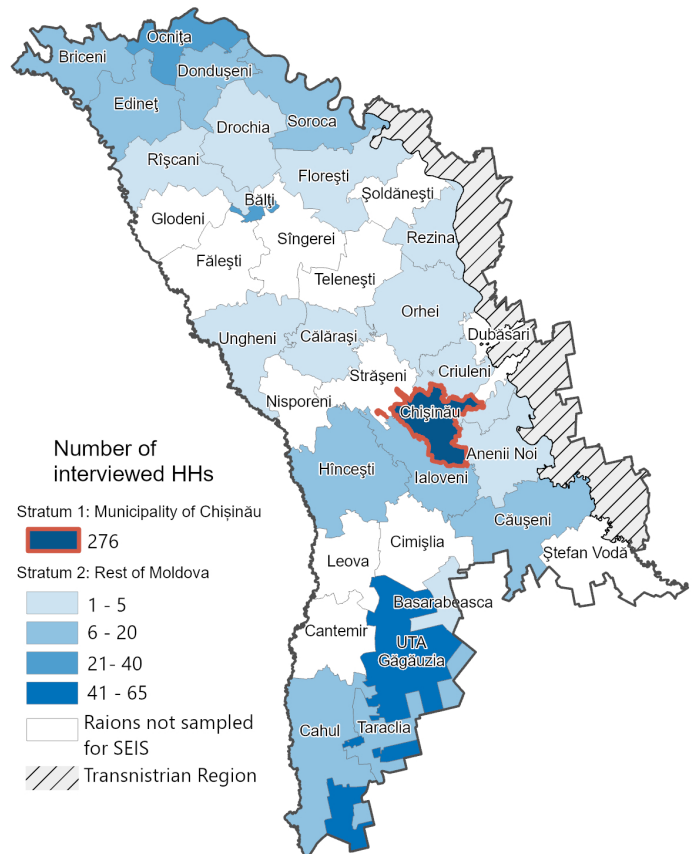
CONTEXT & RATIONALE

Over three years have passed since the escalation of hostilities in Ukraine in February 2022, resulting in protracted displacement and a humanitarian crisis. Globally, more than 5.8 million refugees from Ukraine have been reported.¹ Based on border monitoring, 138,064 Ukrainian refugees were recorded in Moldova as of 31 October 2025.² As the situation has become protracted, the humanitarian response has increasingly shifted towards a development-oriented approach, focusing on long-term and sustainable solutions to support the integration of refugees in Moldova.

The 2025 Socio-Economic Insights Survey (SEIS) follows the regional methodology established by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) Regional Bureau for Europe (RBE), using a harmonised questionnaire to enable cross-country comparisons within the Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRP). The SEIS is designed to inform the 2026 RRP in Moldova and to provide response actors with an evidence base to effectively address the evolving needs of Ukrainian refugees. By delivering up-to-date, multi-sectoral data on refugees' specific needs, this approach supports evidence-based planning and targeted resource allocation.

This situation overview presents key analyses relevant to humanitarian and development actors across the following sectors: Protection, Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP), Livelihoods and Socioeconomic Inclusion, Education, Health, and Accommodation.

Map 1: Geographic coverage of the assessment



KEY MESSAGES

- Protection and Security:** The majority of respondents reported strong awareness of their rights and available services, with 86% fully aware and 14% somewhat aware. Most households reported having only verbal agreements (59%) to prove their occupancy arrangement for the accommodation, with written agreements more common in separate (52%) than shared (6%) accommodations. Regarding future movements, over half of households (53%) indicated they would eventually return to Ukraine in the event of stabilisation, while 27% remained undecided.
- Education:** In 2024/25, almost two-thirds (61%) of Ukrainian children and young people aged 3 to 24 attended a kindergarten, school, or university that is part of the Moldovan formal education system, with attendance highest among younger children and decreasing with age. Continued online schooling in Ukraine was the most commonly reported barrier to enrolment (44% among those not attending), alongside persistent language challenges, with only 31% of children aged 12 to 17 able to communicate effectively in Romanian.
- Livelihoods and Socio-economic Inclusion:** Employment among household members aged 15 and above (n=817) remains limited, with only 36% reportedly employed in the seven days prior to data collection. A small share (4%) were reportedly unemployed, while the largest proportion (59%) were outside the labour force, largely reflecting overlap with school-age and retirement-age groups. The main barriers to finding work in Moldova over the past 12 months included lack of knowledge of the local language, difficulty finding a job with decent pay, and the need to care for other household members.
- Health:** State-provided health insurance is limited: only 7% of households (n=499) reported all eligible Ukrainian household members had and were able to access it, and 5% reported at least one member able to access it, reflecting the requirement of formal employment and tax contributions.

METHODOLOGY OVERVIEW

The 2025 SEIS employed a quantitative approach, conducting in-person, structured household-level surveys with Ukrainian refugee households displaced to Moldova following the escalation of hostilities in February 2022. The population of interest comprised households with at least one member holding solely Ukrainian citizenship. The assessment initially applied a probability sampling approach to ensure representativeness of UNHCR Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance beneficiary households as of May 2024. After low response rates early in the process, REACH and UNHCR shifted to **non-probability purposive and snowball sampling** while maintaining the original stratification and selected raions. The original stratification into the Municipality of Chişinău and the Rest of Moldova (excluding Transnistrian region)³ was retained. A more detailed explanation of the sampling changes and adjusted targets is documented in the [methodology note](#).⁴

Data were collected from **21 May to 7 July 2025**, with **532 interviews** completed (276 in the Municipality of Chişinău, 256 in the Rest of Moldova). The unit of measurement was the Ukrainian refugee household, with respondents providing household-level information, while certain indicators were assessed at the individual level using a roster approach. Due to the shift to non-probability sampling, the **findings are indicative and should not be considered statistically representative** of the entire refugee household population.

KEY LIMITATIONS

Geographical coverage: The SEIS does not include the Transnistrian region³, a self-declared autonomous area not controlled by the Moldovan government, due to political sensitivities and access constraints.

Selection bias: Enumerators visited common gathering places for refugees, consulted local authorities, and used snowball sampling, which may have led to overrepresentation of individuals with similar backgrounds or experiences.

Overrepresentation of certain raions: Data collection continued in some areas after the revised sample size for the Rest of Moldova was set, resulting in exceeded targets (e.g., 66 interviews in UTA Găgăuzia vs. a target of 44), which may influence findings if respondents differ from other raions.

Data verification: Discrepancies were checked with enumerators and addressed where possible, but some inconsistencies or missing data may remain.

Sensitive topics: Respondents may have underreported income, expenses, or other sensitive information due to privacy concerns.

For more details regarding the methodology and limitations, please refer to the [Terms of Reference](#)⁶ and [Methodology note](#).⁴

DEMOGRAPHICS

Note: The demographics in this section represent the characteristics of the respondents surveyed for the SEIS, rather than the broader refugee population.



1,128 HH members (through 532 HHs surveyed)



38% of HHs with older persons (60+)



3% of HHs with infants (<2 years)



2.13 Average HH size

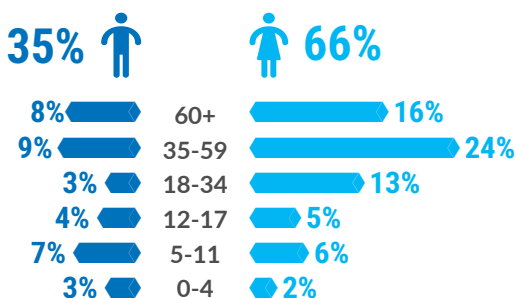


41% of HHs with children (<18 years)



12% of HH members with a disability (at least level 3 in WGSS)⁵

% of HH members by age group and gender* (n=1,128)



% of HHs living in rural and urban areas (n=532)



% of respondents by top 3 regions of origin in Ukraine (n=532)



Average length of residence in Moldova among Ukrainian household members aged 3 and above

32 months

* Due to rounding, the percentages may not add up to 100%.

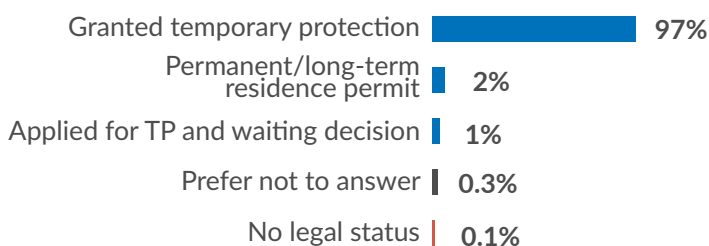


GENERAL PROTECTION

LEGAL STATUS IN MOLDOVA

In response to the humanitarian crisis caused by the escalation of hostilities in Ukraine in 2022, the Government of the Republic of Moldova introduced Temporary Protection (TP) on 1 March 2023.⁷ This special legal status provides displaced Ukrainians and eligible third-country nationals with immediate legal recognition and access to employment, social assistance, and primary and emergency healthcare.⁸ TP was initially valid until 1 March 2024 and has since been extended twice, each extension adding one additional year, first to 1 March 2025 and then to 1 March 2026. As of 21 October 2025, 82,766 refugees had been granted temporary protection, including 19,634 minors.⁹

% of HHs by the current status of the Ukrainians in their household* (n=532)



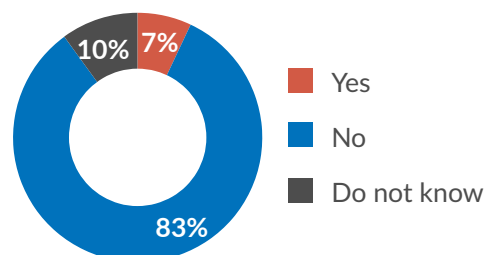
Overall, the majority of respondents (97%) reported that their Ukrainian household members held Temporary Protection status at the time of data collection. Two percent reported that their Ukrainian household members held a permanent or long-term residence permit or visa (12 months or more, unconnected to TP), and 1% reported that they had applied for TP and were waiting for a response. Only 0.1%, representing one respondent, reported that their household members had no legal status at the time of data collection.

A small share of households (3%) reportedly had at least one member missing one or more identity documents. Among these households (n=18), the majority (12 households) reported that they did not face any specific impact due to the lack of documentation, while two households reported being unable to move freely, one household reported being unable to access legal status, and two households reported that they did not know or preferred not to answer.** However, all Ukrainian household members (n=981), reportedly held at least one type of legally recognised ID document at the time of data collection.

* Due to rounding, the percentages may not add up to 100%.

** As the subset for this indicator is below 30 HHs, figures are reported as numbers.

% of respondents by intention to apply for another legal status in the next 12 months (n=532)

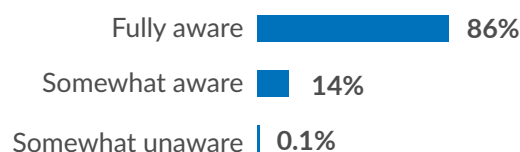


The intention to apply for another legal status within the 12 months following data collection was expressed by 7% of respondents, while 10% reported that they did not know at that time. Among those planning to apply for another legal status (n=33), about half (49%) reported they would apply for a residence permit or visa for family reasons, 23% reported applying for a residence permit or visa for other reasons, and 16% reported they would apply for a residence permit or visa for employment purposes. A small share of respondents (3%) reported they would apply for asylum or refugee status, 3% would apply for temporary protection, 2% did not know, and another 2% preferred not to answer.

AWARENESS OF RIGHTS AND SERVICES

The majority of respondents (86%) reported being fully aware of their rights and the services available to them under their current legal status in Moldova, while 14% reported being somewhat aware.

% of respondents who are aware of their rights and available services under their current legal status in Moldova* (n=532)



The highest level of full awareness (91%) was recorded among respondents aged 35 to 59 (n=252), while awareness was slightly lower among younger respondents aged 18 to 34 (n=121) and older respondents aged 60 and above (n=159), both at 82% fully aware of their rights and available services under their current legal status. A slight variation was observed between strata: in the Municipality of Chişinău (n=276), full awareness stood at 84%, while in the Rest of Moldova (n=256), it was slightly higher at 89%.

SAFETY AND SECURITY

Respondents were asked about their perceived level of safety when walking alone in their area or neighbourhood

after dark. About half (51%) reported feeling very safe, a similar proportion (47%) reported feeling fairly safe, while 1% felt a bit unsafe, and another 1% did not know.

% of respondents by the top three perceived safety or security concerns for men (left) and women (right) in their area of residence, among households with both male and female adult members (aged 18 and above)

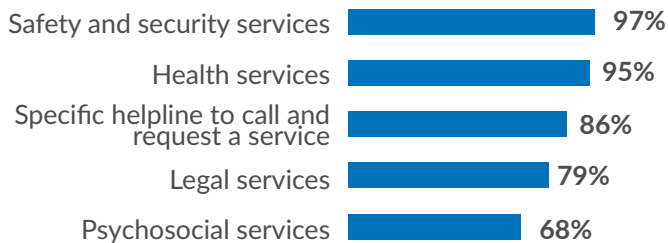


Among households with at least one woman (n=495), the majority of respondents (92%) reported no safety or security concerns for women in their area of residence. Similarly, among households with at least one man (n=214), most respondents (88%) reported no safety or security concerns for men. Although a high percentage of respondents reported no concerns, certain safety issues were still perceived by some. The primary safety concerns for men included deportation (5%), being robbed (1%), and discrimination or persecution (1%). For women, the primary safety or security concerns included being robbed (2%), being threatened with violence (1%), and discrimination or persecution (1%).

GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (GBV)

Following a gender-based violence (GBV) incident, nearly all respondents (99%) indicated that they could inform someone about at least one of the five available lifesaving GBV services. The graph below presents the level of awareness for each type of service.

% of respondents aware of lifesaving GBV services in their area, by type of service available following a GBV incident* (n=532)



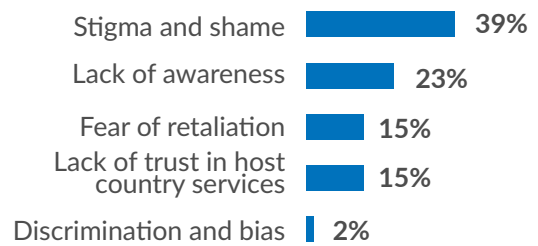
Overall, only a small proportion of respondents (1%) reported being unaware of any GBV services available in their area of residence. Health services and safety and security services (e.g., police or safe shelters) were the most widely known, with awareness rates of 95% and 97%, respectively.

* Respondents could select multiple answers, therefore the sum of values may exceed 100%.

Some variations were observed across strata: in the Municipality of Chişinău (n=276), a higher proportion of respondents (87%) were aware of legal assistance services compared to respondents in the Rest of Moldova strata (n=256), where awareness was reported at 67%. Additionally, awareness of psychosocial services was higher in the Municipality of Chişinău (72%) compared to the Rest of Moldova (60%).

Respondents were also asked about the main barriers survivors could face when trying to access GBV services. The chart below shows the percentage of respondents that reported each perceived barrier.

% of respondents by perceived main barriers that survivors could face when trying to access GBV services (n=532)



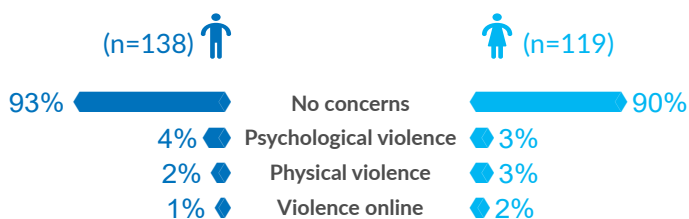
The main perceived barriers that survivors could face when trying to access GBV services were stigma and shame (39%), lack of awareness (23%), fear of retaliation (15%), and lack of trust in host country services (15%). Some variations were observed by age and strata: respondents aged 18 to 34 (n=121) and 35 to 59 (n=252) most frequently reported stigma and shame, at 47% and 46% respectively, while older respondents aged 60 and above (n=159) reported it at 20%. Fear of retaliation was reported by 15% of respondents aged 18 to 34, 17% of those aged 35 to 59, and only 7% of those aged 60 and above. Across strata, stigma and shame were reported by 44% of respondents in the Municipality of Chişinău (n=276) compared to 32% in the Rest of Moldova (n=256), and lack of trust in host country services was higher in Chişinău (19%) than in the Rest of Moldova (7%).

CHILD PROTECTION

Households with at least one boy under the age of 18 (n=138) were asked about the perceived most serious risks faced by boys in their neighbourhood, and households with at least one girl under 18 (n=119) were asked about the risks faced by girls. Overall, the majority of respondents reported no concerns for boys (93%) or for girls (90%) in their neighbourhood.

As shown in the graphic below, the top three reported risks for boys were psychological violence in the community (4%), worsened mental health and psychosocial wellbeing (3%), and physical violence in the community (2%).

Top three most serious risks faced by boys under 18 (left) and girls under 18 (right), as reported by households with at least one boy or one girl

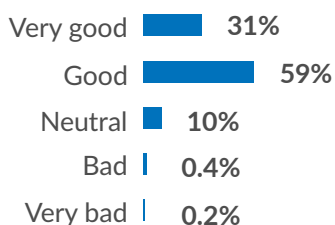


For girls, the top three reported risks were physical violence in the community (3%), psychological violence in the community (3%), and increased vulnerability to abuse (2%). Risk of physical violence for girls and worsened mental health and psychosocial wellbeing for boys were reported by households residing in the Municipality of Chişinău. Overall, a small proportion of households (7%) reported having a member who provided care in the past year for a child outside their nuclear family, even for a limited period. Among those households (n=33), 16% had a member who was acting as a caregiver at the time of data collection. Among those currently providing care (n=6), the relationship of the caregiver to the child outside their nuclear family was reported as follows: four households cared for a grandchild, one household cared for a family friend (no familial relationship), and one household cared for a niece or nephew.*

SOCIAL COHESION

The perceived relationship between refugees and the host community in their area of residence was reported to be good by more than half of the respondents (59%). Nearly one-third (31%) perceived the relationship as very good, 10% described it as neutral, while 0.4% (representing two respondents) perceived it as bad, and 0.2% (representing one respondent) as very bad.

% of respondents by perceived relationship between the refugee and the host community in their location of residence (n=532)**



Furthermore, the majority of respondents (92%) reported that the perceived relationship in their area of residence had not changed over the past 12 months. A small proportion of respondents (3%) reported that the relationship between communities had improved, 2% stated that it had worsened, and 4% did not know.

* As the subset for this indicator is below 30 HHs, figures are reported as numbers.
 ** Due to rounding, the percentages may not add up to 100%.

Even though the majority of respondents reported a positive perceived relationship between refugees and the host community, 9% of households reported that at least one member had experienced hostile behaviour or attitudes from the local population in the past 12 months. Among those households whose members experienced such incidents (n=44), the majority (93%) reported verbal aggression, followed by discriminatory behaviour reported by half of the respondents (50%). Additionally, 10% reported experiencing hostile or aggressive comments in online news forums, and another 10% reported such comments on social media, while 5% reported physical attacks.

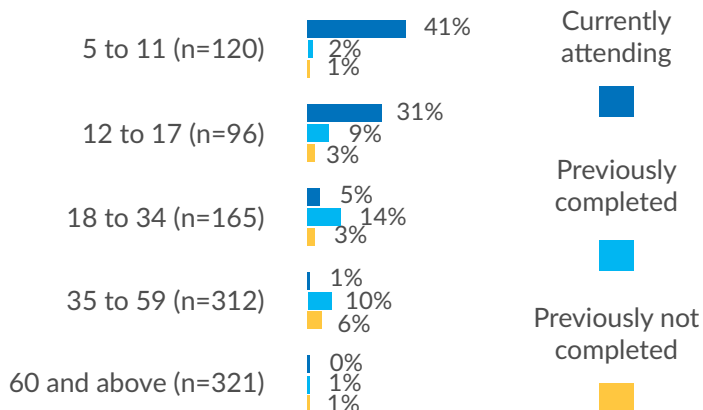
ROMANIAN LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY

The Russian language is spoken by many members of the host community; however, the official language in Moldova is Romanian. Ukrainian household members aged 12 to 64 (n=626) reported low levels of Romanian language proficiency. Only 21% were able to communicate effectively in Romanian, including intermediate, advanced, and fluent levels.

Younger Ukrainians showed higher language proficiency: among those aged 12 to 17 (n=96), nearly one-third (31%) were able to communicate effectively, compared to 21% among those aged 18 to 34 (n=165), 19% among those aged 35 to 59 (n=312), and only 13% among those aged 60 and above (n=53). Among Ukrainians aged 18 to 59, roughly one in five can communicate effectively, suggesting ongoing challenges related to integration and access to employment, education, and services.

This low proficiency is reflected in participation in Romanian language courses. Among Ukrainians aged 6 and above (n=924), 78% reported not undertaking any courses. Participation was particularly low among older adults, with 97% of respondents aged 60 and above (n=231) not taking any courses, highlighting substantial barriers to language acquisition.

% Ukrainian household members (aged 6 and above) who have attended or registered for local language courses, by age group



The highest participation was observed among children aged 6 to 11 (n=120), with 41% registered and undertaking a Romanian language course at the time of data collection, followed by adolescents aged 12 to 17 (n=96), of whom 31% were participating. Among those aged 18 to 34 (n=165) and 35 to 59 (n=312), only 5% and 1% were currently taking courses, respectively. However, 14% and 10% of these groups reported having completed a course in the past, suggesting some prior but limited learning efforts. A small proportion (2%) expressed a desire to take a course but reported lacking information or availability in their location, indicating that improving outreach could increase participation.

Among those currently attending or who have attended a language course (n=180), in-school courses as part of the curriculum were the most common format, reported by 45% of participants. Participation in this format was higher in the rest of Moldova (n=79, 56%) than in the Municipality of Chişinău (n=101, 40%). Online courses were also widely used, with 34% of respondents attending them, slightly more in Chişinău (37%) than in the rest of the country (29%).

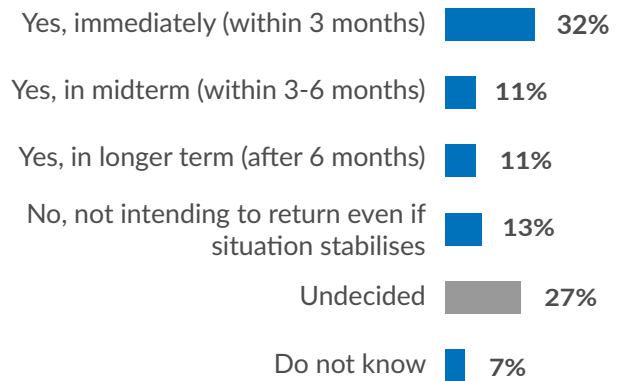
Courses at local language centres were less common, reported by 17% of participants, with higher uptake in Chişinău (21%) than in the rest of Moldova (10%). Minimal participation was observed for private tutors (5%), university courses (1%), or in-school extracurricular support (1%), suggesting that alternative or specialised learning options are not widely utilised.

RETURN PATTERNS AND INTENTIONS

Respondents were asked to report on their movements back to Ukraine after 24 February 2022, and approximately two-thirds of households (62%) had at least one household member who had returned at least once. The main reasons for their most recent visit to Ukraine, among those who had reportedly returned at least once (n=327), were to visit relatives (63%), to obtain documentation (17%), to access healthcare (17%), to check or repair their property (14%), and to take care of other family matters (13%). Additionally, only 1% of households reported experiencing difficulties returning to Moldova after travelling back to Ukraine.

Movement intentions of refugee households regarding their location within the 12 months following data collection were reported by the majority of respondents (72%) as remaining in their present location. Respondents aged 60 and above (n=159) were more likely to report intending to remain in their current location (78%) compared to younger respondents aged 18 to 34 (n=121) at 66%, and those aged 35 to 59 (n=252) at 71%. Additionally, younger age groups were more likely to report uncertainty about their movement intentions, with 22% of respondents in both the 18 to 34 and 35 to 59 age groups waiting to make a decision, compared to 14% among those aged 60 and above.

% of HHs who reported plans to return to Ukraine if the situation stabilises* (n=532)



In the event of stabilisation in Ukraine, more than half of the households (53%) reportedly would eventually return to Ukraine, compared to only 5% of households that reported intending to return within 12 months following data collection. However, some households (27%) would remain undecided in the event of stabilisation. Higher uncertainty was observed among younger respondents, aged 18 to 34 (n=121) at 31%, followed by those aged 35 to 59 (n=252) at 28%, and those aged 60 and above (n=159) at 21%.

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS (AAP)

AID RECEIVED

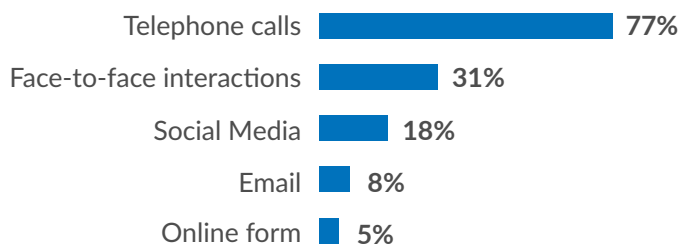
Approximately two-thirds of the respondents surveyed (68%) reportedly received aid in the three months prior to data collection. Among those who received aid (n=364), the most common types were humanitarian financial aid (cash) (92%), humanitarian financial aid (vouchers) (23%), and humanitarian distributions (e.g., non-food items, clothing, food) (8%). Humanitarian financial aid (vouchers) was reported more often by respondents residing in the Rest of Moldova strata (n=176) at 40%, compared to 12% among those residing in the Municipality of Chişinău (n=188).

The majority of respondents who received aid (96%, n=365) reported being satisfied with the assistance they received in the three months prior to data collection, while 3% reported being dissatisfied. Among those who were dissatisfied (n=12), the majority (11 respondents) cited humanitarian financial aid (cash), and one household cited humanitarian financial aid (vouchers). The reasons for dissatisfaction included: assistance received was insufficient or not frequent enough (4 respondents), assistance or services were of poor quality (1 respondent), the aid delivered was not what the household needed most (not useful) (1 respondent), and other reasons (5 respondents).*

* As the subset for this indicator is below 30 HHs, figures are reported as numbers.

Satisfaction with the behaviour of aid workers in the area where respondents reside was reported by the majority of respondents (98%). Only 1% of respondents reported being dissatisfied, while another 1% reported that they had not come across any aid workers. All respondents who reported being dissatisfied with the behaviour of aid workers (n=4) stated that when they give feedback or make complaints, nothing changes.

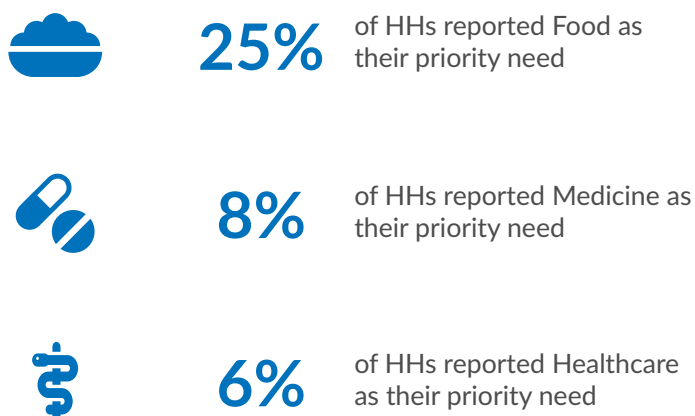
% of respondents by preferred channels to provide feedback to aid providers about the inadequate behaviour of aid workers* (n=532)



PRIORITY NEEDS

Respondents were asked about their household's top priority need at the time of data collection. In 2025, the most frequently reported need was food, cited by one quarter of respondents (25%), followed by medicine (8%) and healthcare services (6%). Additionally, 11% of respondents reported other needs (n=61), among which approximately two-thirds identified financial assistance as their top priority, followed by 22% who reported accommodation and/or utility payments, and 7% who cited firewood.

Top Three Reported Priority Needs (n=530)



Compared to 2024, the pattern of priority needs has shifted.¹⁰ In 2024, food was reported by 19% of respondents and entered the top five priority needs, while healthcare was the most frequently reported priority (35%), followed by employment or livelihood support (33%) and

medicine (28%). This indicates that while healthcare and medicine were top concerns in 2024, by 2025 food has become the leading priority, and the relative importance of healthcare and medicine has declined, reflecting evolving household needs over time.¹⁰

Table 1: Top 8 most commonly reported priority needs, by % of HHs (n=530)

Priority need	Municipality of Chişinău (n=276)	Rest of Moldova (n=254)	Overall (n=530)
Food	22%	30%	25%
No needs	27%	17%	23%
Other ²⁴	9%	14%	11%
Medicines	8%	8%	8%
Healthcare services	5%	6%	6%
Accommodation	6%	2%	5%
Clothes/Winter clothes	5%	4%	4%
Language courses	5%	3%	4%
Employment/Livelihoods support	2%	4%	3%

Overall, approximately a quarter of respondents (23%) reported that they did not have a priority need at the time of data collection. A slight variation was observed across strata: respondents residing in the Municipality of Chişinău (n=276) more frequently reported having no needs (27%) compared to those in the Rest of Moldova (n=254), where only 17% reported having no needs. Some variation was also observed by gender: male respondents (n=94) reported having no needs twice as often (41%) as female respondents (n=436), among whom 19% reported having no needs.

ACCESS TO INFORMATION AND REPORTING CHANNELS

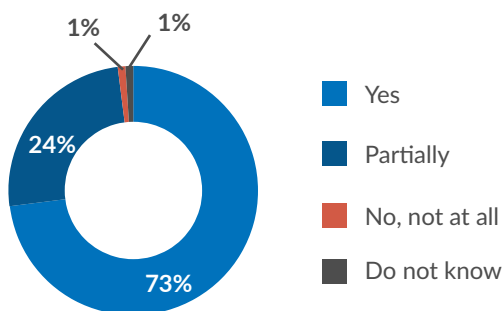
The majority of respondents reported receiving an appropriate response through reporting channels, such as hotlines, community centres, community volunteers, or local committees. Overall, 82% of respondents (n=532) indicated that they had received an appropriate response. This proportion was higher in the Municipality of Chişinău (85%, n=276) compared to the rest of Moldova (77%, n=256). Some respondents (15%) reportedly did not use or had never tried any of the reporting channels. These

* Respondents could select multiple answers, therefore the sum of values may exceed 100%.

findings suggest that the available reporting mechanisms are largely effective and accessible, with most users receiving the support or response they expected.

Humanitarian organisations reportedly provided respondents and their households with sufficient, clear and timely information about the services and assistance available.

% of respondents reportedly felt they have received sufficient, clear and timely information about available services and assistance from humanitarian organisations* (n=531)



Overall, 73% of respondents (n=531) felt adequately informed. Around a quarter of respondents (24%) reported receiving only partial information, while very few indicated that they had received no information at all (1%) or did not know (1%). Partial information was most frequently reported by respondents aged 35 to 59 (28%, n=252), compared with 25% of younger adults aged 18 to 34 (n=120) and 17% of older adults aged 60 and above (n=159).

90%

respondents reportedly know how to provide feedback or make a complaint to humanitarian organisations about the services received (n=531)

Overall, the majority of respondents (90%) reported knowing how to provide feedback or make a complaint to humanitarian organisations about the services they received, while a small proportion (8%) indicated that they did not know how to do so. This suggests that feedback and complaint mechanisms are generally well understood by most respondents, though further awareness-raising could help reach those who are not familiar with the process.

* Due to rounding, the percentages may not add up to 100%.

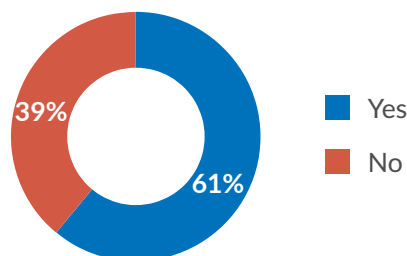
EDUCATION

ENROLLMENT IN SCHOOL YEAR 2024/25

The enrolment procedures in formal education institutions in the Republic of Moldova have been simplified, and it is no longer required to present documents related to legal status.¹¹ As of 1 March 2025, all beneficiaries of temporary protection who have school-aged children must record their child’s enrolment status, indicating whether the child is enrolled in a Moldovan school or continues to study online in a Ukrainian school.¹² This measure enables the Ministry of Education and Research (MER) to ensure that all school-aged children are enrolled in formal education, either in-person or online.

According to MER updates, the number of Ukrainian refugee children enrolled in Moldovan educational institutions (preschool and secondary levels) increased to 3,510 as of June 2025,¹³ compared to 2,361 in September 2024.¹⁴ This reflects steady progress in integrating refugee children into the national education system. However, enrolment remains significantly below the estimated total number of Ukrainian refugee children in Moldova, which was 15,579 of school age and 9,844 of preschool age as of May 2025.¹⁵

% of Ukrainian children and young people (aged 3 to 24) reported to be attending a kindergarten, school or university that is part of the national education system in Moldova in 2024/25²⁵ (n=298)



Approximately two-thirds (61%) of Ukrainian children and young people aged 3 to 24 (n=298) were reportedly attending a kindergarten, school, or university within Moldova’s national education system during the 2024/25 school year.

Attendance declined with age, particularly after secondary education, suggesting potential gaps in integration or access for older adolescents and young people. Among children aged 3 to 6 (n=63), 73% attended a formal education institution, increasing slightly to 81% among those aged 7 to 10 (n=81). Attendance then decreased to 60% for ages 11 to 15 (n=90), 47% for ages 16 to 17 (n=24; 12 children), and 14% for young people aged 18 to 24 (n=40).

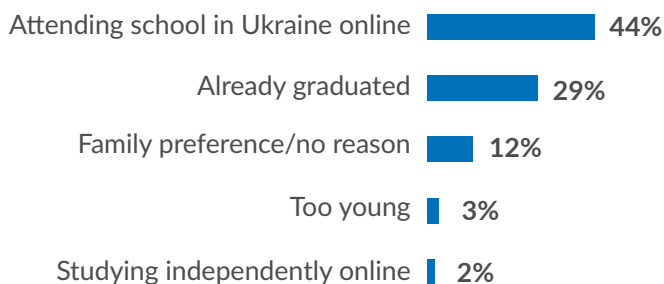
A small share (6%) of children and young people attending Moldovan educational institutions (n=181) reported experiencing bullying. Among attendees in 2024/25 (n=182), most (94%) obtained grades and certificates in the 2023/24 school year, 2% failed required exams, 3% had not attended school, and 1% attended but did not sit exams.

BARRIERS

During the 2024/25 academic year, approximately a quarter (26%) of Ukrainian children and young people aged 3 to 18 (n=261) were reportedly learning remotely or online.

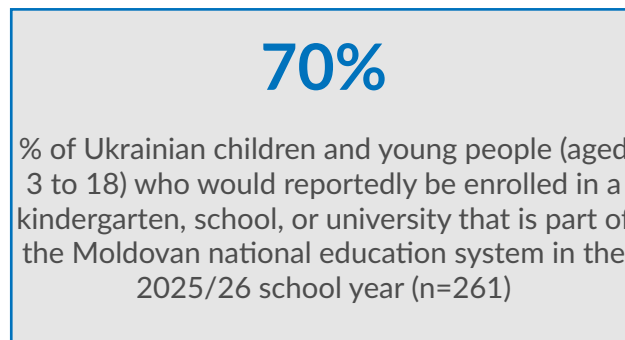
Among those aged 3 to 24 who were not attending an educational institution that is part of the national education system in Moldova (n=114), the most commonly reported barrier to enrolment was continued online attendance at schools in Ukraine (44%). This barrier was particularly pronounced among respondents living in the rest of Moldova (n=48; 60%), compared to those in the Municipality of Chişinău (n=66; 36%). A comparison with the 2023/24 school year¹⁶ shows a similar pattern, with continued online attendance at schools in Ukraine also being the primary barrier (63%, n=165). While the proportion reporting this barrier was lower in 2025, it remained the most frequently cited reason for non-enrolment, indicating that remote learning continues to affect school enrolment in Moldova.

Primary barriers for enrolling children in school part of the national education system in Moldova in 2024/25 (top 5) (n=114)



Language and curriculum barriers continue to hinder the integration of refugees in Moldova, limiting their academic progress and contributing to family reluctance to enrol children in local schools.¹⁷ Among children aged 12 to 17 (n=96), only 31% could communicate effectively in Romanian. Of this age group, 31% were currently enrolled in a language course at the time of data collection, 9% had previously completed a course, and 3% had previously started but not completed a course. In October 2025, the Refugee Education Working Group (REWG) mapped Romanian language courses offered by partners and identified 61 active courses. REWG also emphasised the need for additional intermediate and advanced-level classes.¹⁸

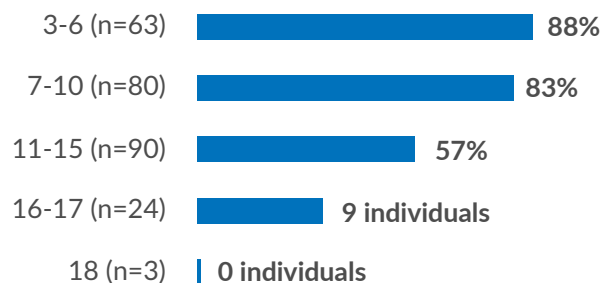
INTENTIONS FOR 2025/26 SCHOOL YEAR



The majority of Ukrainian children and young people aged 3 to 18 (70%; n=260) were expected to be enrolled in Moldova's national education system for the 2025/26 academic year. Enrolment intentions were slightly higher among children residing in the Municipality of Chişinău (n=138; 73%) than among those in the rest of Moldova (n=122; 66%).

Expected enrolment was highest among younger children, with 88% of those aged 3 to 6 (n=63) and 83% of those aged 7 to 10 (n=80) anticipated to attend school or kindergarten. Enrolment intentions decreased with age: 57% of children aged 11 to 15 (n=90) were expected to enroll, while only 33% (9 individuals) of adolescents aged 16 to 17 (n=24) were anticipated to join the school system. Among those aged 18 (n=3), none were expected to enroll in the 2025/26 school year.

% of Ukrainian children and young people (aged 3 to 18) who would reportedly be enrolled in a kindergarten, school, or university that is part of the Moldovan national education system in the 2025/26 school year, by age group (n=260)



However, respondents reported that, at the time of data collection, a decision regarding enrolment for the 2025/26 school year had not yet been made for 16% of children and young people aged 3 to 18 (n=261).

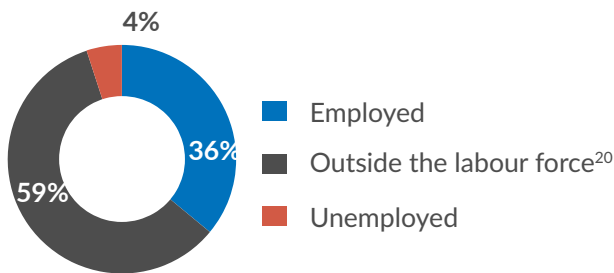
SOCIO-ECONOMIC INCLUSION & LIVELIHOODS

EMPLOYMENT

To work legally in Moldova, Ukrainian refugees must either be beneficiaries of temporary protection or hold another legal status that grants them the right to work.¹⁹ The definitions of employment, unemployment and labour force used in this section are based on the International Labour Organization (ILO) definitions.²⁰

Among Ukrainian household members aged 15 and above (n=743), educational attainment was generally moderate to high. Only 1% had no education, and 1% had completed only primary education at the time of data collection. The most common highest levels of education achieved were technical or vocational school (31%), secondary education (30%), and specialisation (25%).

% of HH members (aged 15 and above) by employment status (employed, unemployed, outside labour force)* (n=817)



Over one-third (36%) of household members aged 15 and above (n=817) were reportedly employed at the time of data collection. The highest employment rates were observed among household members aged 18 to 34 (n=155, 54%) and those aged 35 to 59 (n=343, 55%). Only 4% of household members were reportedly unemployed, while more than half (59%) were outside the labour force. This high percentage of those outside the labour force may be explained by the overlap with school-age and retirement-age groups, as reflected in the rates per age group: those aged 15 to 17 (n=42, 94%), those aged 60 to 64 (n=64, 81%), and those aged 65 and above (n=213, 97%).

Regarding the work modality at their main job, among employed Ukrainian household members (n=226), the majority (83%) reported working in person in Moldova, while 2% were employed in a hybrid arrangement and 1% were employed remotely in Moldova. Additionally, two-thirds (66%) of employed Ukrainian household members aged 15 and above (n=216) reported having a formal employment contract.

* Due to rounding, the percentages may not add up to 100%.

Among Ukrainian household members aged 15 and above (n=740), 41% reported working for someone else for pay for at least one hour, and 3% reported running or operating a business, farming, or another income-generating activity before leaving Ukraine. Among those who had been employed prior to displacement (n=311), many held higher-skilled roles, including professional & technical occupations (35%) and managerial positions (11%). In Moldova, however, among those employed after displacement (n=222), employment is more concentrated in lower-skilled occupations such as sales & personal services (39%), personal & domestic services (21%), and basic labor positions (16%) (Table 2; Table 3).

Table 2: Top 3 main activities of the place of employment among Ukrainian employed household members (aged 15 and above) after displacement in Moldova and before displacement in Ukraine

Activity of the place or business (n=223)	Moldova (n=223) (%)	Ukraine (n=316) (%)
Trading & Repair	24%	18%
Personal & Domestic Services	21%	10%
Manufacturing	-	14%
Transportation & Storage	8%	-

Table 3: Top 3 main occupations of Ukrainian employed household members (aged 15 and above) at their place of employment after displacement in Moldova and before displacement in Ukraine

Occupation in the job	Moldova (n=222) (%)	Ukraine (n=311) (%)
Sales & Personal Services	39%	25%
Professional & Technical Occupations	20%	35%
Cleaners, Helpers & Laborers	16%	-
Managers	-	11%

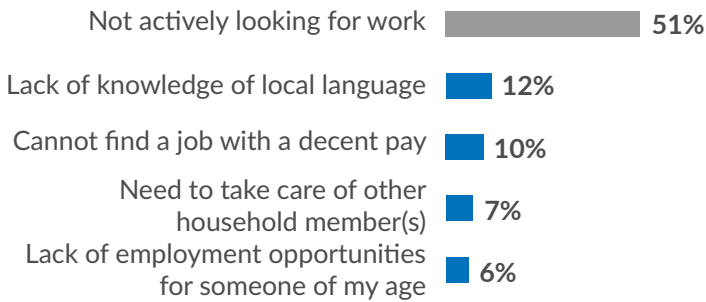
This shift is further reflected in the perceived match between current occupation and skill level among employed household members aged 15 and above in Moldova (n=229). While 59% report that their current job adequately matches their qualifications, 33% indicate they are working

below their skill level (with 19% employed significantly below and 14% somewhat below their qualifications).

BARRIERS TO EMPLOYMENT

Respondents were asked to report the main difficulty that each Ukrainian household member aged 15 and above encountered while finding work in Moldova over the past 12 months prior to data collection.

% of Ukrainian HH members (aged 15 and above) by main difficulty encountered in finding work in Moldova (n=481)



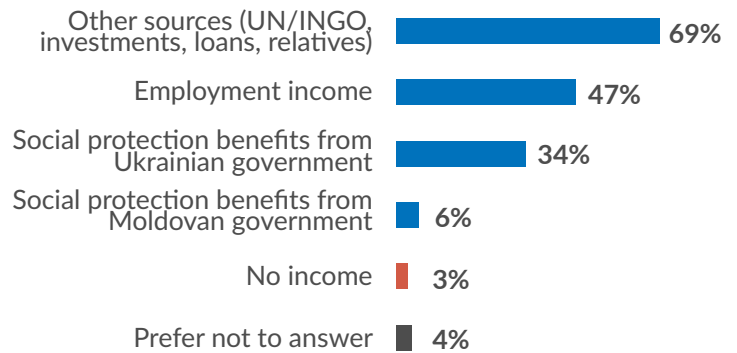
Among Ukrainian household members aged 15 and above (n=481), more than half (51%) were not actively looking for work in the past 12 months, which may skew the overall picture of those facing challenges in the job market in Moldova. This was most common among those aged 15 to 17 (n=28; 70%, representing 20 individuals) and 65 and above (n=134; 83%), with 37% of those aged 18 to 34 (n=106), 32% of those aged 35 to 59 (n=179), and 64% of those aged 60 to 64 (n=34) also not seeking employment. These patterns likely reflect students, retirees, older adults, and individuals who may face health-related constraints limiting their engagement in the labour market.

Among the core working-age population, the most frequently reported barriers were lack of knowledge of the local language and difficulty finding a job with decent pay. Language-related barriers were reported by 12% overall, increasing to 16% among adults aged 18 to 34 (n=106) and 20% among those aged 35 to 59 (n=179), indicating that language remains a key constraint to labour market access for working-age Ukrainians in Moldova. Difficulty finding employment with decent pay affected 10% overall and was more prevalent among individuals aged 35 to 59 (18%), potentially reflecting higher income needs or expectations regarding income adequacy among mid-career workers

INCOME AND EXPENSES

Respondents were asked to report the income sources and expenditures of their household in the 30 days prior to data collection. While these are self-reported and quite sensitive topics, there may be limitations in the completeness or accuracy of responses to these questions.

% of HHs by income source in the 30 days prior to data collection* (n=532)



More than two-thirds of households (69%) reported receiving income from other sources, primarily cash assistance from humanitarian organisations (87%, n=365), as well as transfers from relatives or friends outside Ukraine (18%) and within Ukraine (15%).

Nearly half of the surveyed households (47%) reported income from employment, with rates varying by household type. Households with two or more adults aged 18 to 59 with dependents (n=79) had the largest proportion earning income from employment (79%), followed by households with one or more adults aged 18 to 59 without dependents (n=135), with 72% receiving employment income. Among households with only one adult aged 18 to 59 with dependents (n=185), less than half reported earning income from employment. Households with one or more older members aged 60 and above (n=126) reported very limited employment income (5%). These patterns show that employment income varies by household composition, with households having multiple working-age adults most likely to earn income, while single caregivers, specifically households with a single adult with dependents, face challenges in combining work and caregiving responsibilities.

One-third of households (34%) received social protection benefits from the Ukrainian government, while only a small proportion (6%) were covered by social protection benefits from the Moldovan government. Just 3% of households reported having no income source at the time of data collection.

Overall, most Ukrainian households in Moldova rely on humanitarian aid and support from relatives, with limited access to local social protection and some households remaining economically vulnerable.

Additionally, only 8% of respondents (n=532) reported a positive change in their household's income in the 12 months prior to data collection.

Table 4: Average total HH income and expenditures in the 30 days before data collection (in MDL), based on self-reported amounts, by households' accommodation payment arrangement

Accommodation Payment Arrangement	Average total HH income	Average total HH expenses	Income-Expense Gap ²⁶
HH fully pays for accommodation (n=199)	10,890	12,658	-1,768
HH partially pays for accommodation (n=211)	8,016	6,105	1,911
HH does not pay for accommodation (n=27)	6,015	3,560	2,455

Households that paid for their accommodation in full (n=199) reported the highest average income at 10,890 MDL, but also the highest average expenses at 12,658 MDL, resulting in a negative income–expense gap of –1,768 MDL. This indicates that households with full accommodation payments face clear financial strain, as their expenses exceed their income.

Households that partially paid for accommodation (n=211) had a lower average income of 8,016 MDL and average expenses of 6,105 MDL, leaving a positive gap of 1,911 MDL. This suggests that reduced accommodation costs help these households maintain a more stable financial balance, even with more modest income levels.

Households that did not pay for accommodation (n=27) reported the lowest average income at 6,015 MDL, along with the lowest expenses at 3,560 MDL, yielding the largest positive income–expense gap of 2,455 MDL. This reflects that subsidised or free accommodation provides significant financial relief, enabling households to maintain the largest surplus despite having the lowest incomes.

Overall, the findings illustrate that accommodation payment arrangements play a critical role in shaping household financial stability, with higher housing costs associated with increased financial vulnerability.

ECONOMIC CAPACITY

Respondents were asked whether they had a bank account or an account at a formal financial institution in Moldova, either individually or jointly. Just over a third (35%, n=518) reported having such an account.

The data show that 55% of households reported having enough income to cover basic food, utilities, medicine, and clothing, but not enough to purchase appliances such as a TV or refrigerator. Meanwhile, 32% of households indicated their income is sufficient for basic food but not for regular

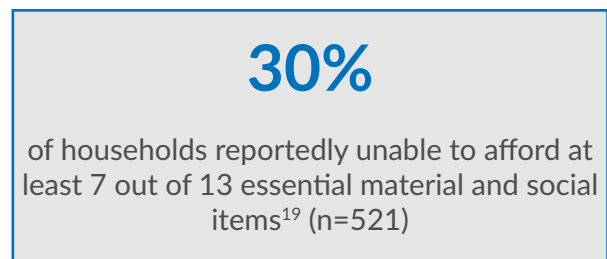
utility bills, medicine, or new clothing.

A higher proportion of households in the Rest of Moldova strata (37%, n=256) reported difficulties covering utility bills and medicine compared to 29% within the Municipality of Chişinău strata (n=276). Additionally, 3% of respondents overall reported that their income was insufficient even to cover food, which was also reported as a top priority need by 25% of households.

In line with these findings, about one-quarter of households (25%) reported having no savings to speak of. Only 30% of respondents overall indicated having enough savings to live on for one month in case of an emergency, while fewer households reported savings sufficient to cover longer periods. This suggests that many households face limited financial buffers, which could exacerbate their vulnerability to unexpected expenses or income shocks.

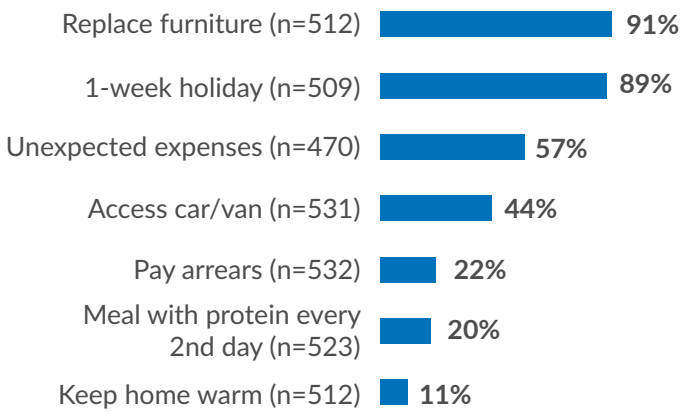
SEVERE MATERIAL AND SOCIAL DEPRIVATION (SMSD)

The Severe Material and Social Deprivation (SMSD) rate is a European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC) indicator that measures the proportion of the population experiencing an enforced lack of essential goods, services, or social activities necessary for an adequate standard of living. A person is considered severely materially and socially deprived if they lack at least 7 out of 13 defined deprivation items,²¹ which include both individual- and household-level items. SMSD provides a multidimensional perspective on living conditions, complementing traditional income-based poverty measures.

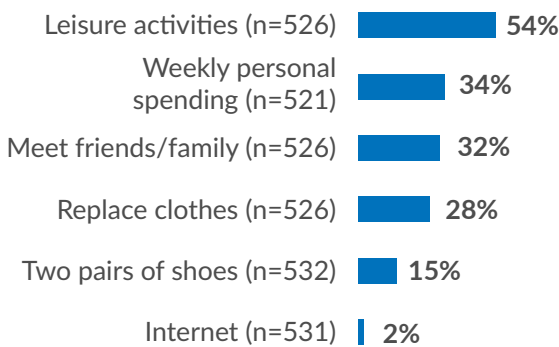


Overall, 30% of households reportedly experience severe material and social deprivation (SMSD), with a higher prevalence in the Rest of Moldova (36%) than in the Municipality of Chişinău (27%). Key household-level deprivations include the inability to afford a one-week holiday (89%), replace furniture (91%), or handle unexpected expenses (57%), while fewer households struggle with food or heating. At the individual level, limitations are most common for leisure activities (54%) and weekly personal spending (34%). These findings indicate that SMSD is largely driven by a lack of resources for larger material items and social participation rather than basic survival needs.

% of households unable to afford or access key material and social items at household level, by type



% of respondents unable to afford or access key material and social items at individual level, by type



HEALTH

TP beneficiaries have access to emergency and primary care, emergency dental services, vaccinations, oncology treatment, dialysis, outpatient consultations, compensated medications and medical devices, as well as free public health screenings, regardless of insurance status. Registration with a family doctor is required to access outpatient care and compensated medications.²²

DISABILITY

Disability status was assessed using the Washington Group (WG) Questions, which examine a person’s everyday functioning to indicate the likelihood of having a disability.

Among Ukrainian household members aged 5 and above (n=946), 12% were reported to have at least one type of disability rated at level 3 or above, experiencing a lot of difficulty or being unable to walk, see, hear, remember, communicate, or perform self-care. At the household level, 20% of households had at least one member with a disability of level 3 or above. Furthermore, among Ukrainian household members with a reported disability (n=289),

31% were also reported to have a chronic illness, such as diabetes, hypertension, or asthma.

ACCESS TO HEALTHCARE

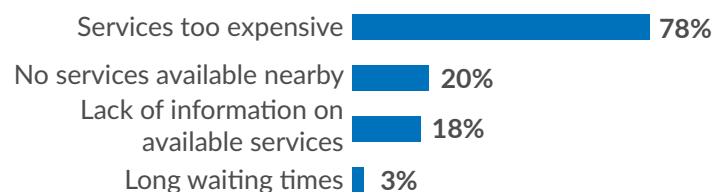
Respondents were asked whether any household members had experienced a health problem that required accessing health care in the 30 days prior to data collection. Overall, 38% of Ukrainian household members (n=980) reported having a health problem that required care.

In 2025, the majority of Ukrainian household members who had a health problem and needed to access healthcare (99%, n=373) in the 30 days prior to data collection received it. In comparison, in 2024, among those who had a health problem and needed healthcare (n=419), 86% had received it.²³

In the three months prior to data collection (or since arrival in Moldova for more recent arrivals), nearly half (49%, n=981) of Ukrainian household members reported that they did not need any medications. Among those who required medications, the majority (46%) were able to access all the medications they needed. A smaller proportion (5%) had partial access, while 1% reported not having access to any of the medications they required. Furthermore, only 4% of Ukrainian household members reported missing at least one dose of their medication in the three months prior to data collection or since arrival. Among them (n=36), the most frequently cited reasons were that they could not afford the medication (65%), the medications were not available (44%), and forgetting to take the medication (3%).

In the 12 months prior to data collection, many Ukrainian household members aged 60 and above, as well as people with disabilities (n=276), did not require rehabilitation services or assistive devices, with 59% reporting no such needs. Among those who did have needs, levels of access varied. A total of 15% were able to fully obtain the rehabilitation services and/or assistive devices they required. Another 15% managed to access these only partially, indicating that some necessary services were missing. A further 11% reported that they were unable to access any of the rehabilitation services or assistive devices they needed.

Main barriers to accessing rehabilitation services or assistive devices among Ukrainian household members (60+ and persons with disabilities) who did not access or only partially accessed them in the past 12 months* (n=67)



* Respondents could select multiple answers, therefore the sum of values may exceed 100%.




The most commonly reported barriers to accessing rehabilitation services or assistive devices among Ukrainian household members aged 60 and above and people with disabilities who did not access, or only partially accessed, these services in the 12 months prior to data collection (n=67) were the high cost of services (78%), the absence of nearby services (20%), and a lack of information on available services (18%).*

HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE

State-provided health insurance is accessible to Ukrainians who are beneficiaries of TP and have formally registered employment and pay taxes; however, those without formal jobs cannot purchase it.²⁰ Furthermore, only 7% of households (n=499) reported that all eligible Ukrainian members had and were able to use this insurance, and another 5% reported having at least one Ukrainian household member with state-provided health insurance, but not all.

MENTAL HEALTH AND PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT (MHPSS)

Ukrainian household members aged 5 and above (n=940) were asked if they experienced MHPSS problems in the four weeks before data collection. MHPSS problems were defined as feeling so upset, anxious, worried, agitated, angry, or depressed that it affects their daily functioning. Due to the sensitive nature of MHPSS, respondents may not have reported the full experience of household members and findings therefore may be underreported.

- 
14% of Ukrainian household members (aged 5 and above) who experienced MHPSS issues in the 4 weeks before data collection (n=940)
- 
36% of Ukrainian household members who tried to access MHPSS services (n=131)
- 
All of Ukrainian household members who received MHPSS services (n=48)

Overall, 14% of Ukrainian household members aged 5 and above (n=940) reported experiencing mental health or psychosocial problems in the four weeks prior to data collection. Such problems were more commonly reported among Ukrainian household members with disabilities (32%, n=113) compared to those without disabilities (13%, n=827). Ukrainian household members aged 60 and above (22%, n=229) also reported these problems more frequently than other age groups, while the lowest proportion was observed among children aged 5 to 11 (7%, n=142).

* Due to rounding, the percentages may not add up to 100%.

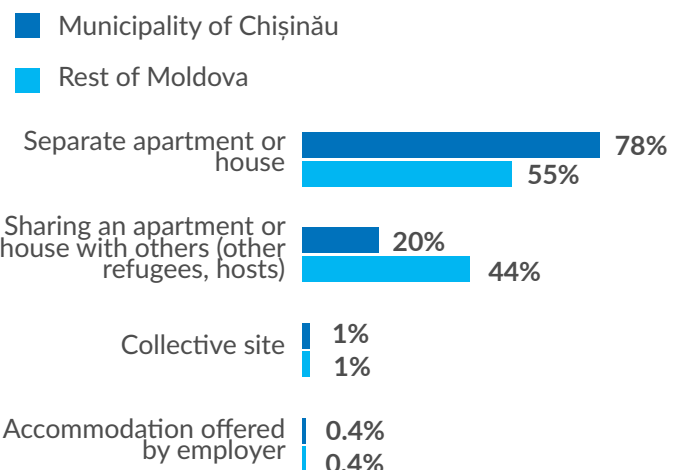
Among Ukrainian household members aged 5 and above who experienced MHPSS problems in the four weeks prior to data collection (n=131), over one-third (36%) reportedly tried to access MHPSS services. All of those who attempted to access services (n=48) reportedly received support: 67% received only formal support, 21% received informal support only, and 12% received both types of support.

Overall, among Ukrainian household members aged 5 and older who received MHPSS services (n=48), 19% reported no improvement in their wellbeing. Meanwhile, 37% experienced significant improvement, and 44% reported slight improvement. This indicates that the majority of service recipients noticed some level of positive impact on their wellbeing after accessing MHPSS services.

ACCOMMODATION

Among the 532 households surveyed, the majority (69%) reportedly live in a separate apartment or house, with this figure increasing alongside household size: only 42% of single-person households (n=161) live separately, compared to 80% of households with 2-3 people (n=325), and 85% of households with four or more members (n=46). Conversely, sharing accommodation with others is most common among single-person households, with 56% sharing, compared to just 18% of 2-3 person households and 16% of larger households. This suggests that single-person households are more likely to share living spaces, while larger households tend to have their own separate accommodation. Another variation observed was in living arrangements between strata: 78% of households in the Municipality of Chişinău (n=276) lived in separate flats or houses, compared to 55% in the Rest of Moldova (n=256).

% of HHs by type of accommodation* (n=532)

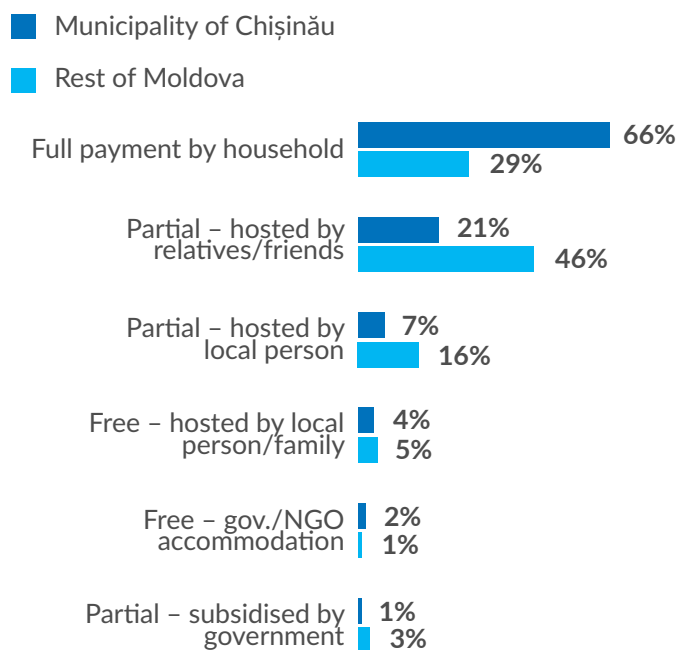


Regarding payment arrangements for accommodation, just over half of households (52%) reported that their full rent, utilities, or mortgage costs were covered by the household itself. A further 30% of households made partial payments while being hosted by relatives or close friends, and 11% made partial payments while hosted by unrelated

local persons. Only a small proportion of households reported receiving fully free accommodation, either through local hosts or government/NGO schemes (4% and 2%, respectively), while government-subsidised partial payments accounted for 2% of households.

Payment arrangements varied by strata. In the Municipality of Chişinău, 66% of households covered the full cost of their accommodation, compared to only 29% in the Rest of Moldova. Conversely, partial payments while being hosted by relatives or close friends were more common in the Rest of Moldova (46%) than in the Municipality of Chişinău (21%).

% of HHs by payment arrangement for their accommodation* (n=531)



Households that partially cover their accommodation costs or do not pay entirely may face potential vulnerabilities, given that these arrangements depend on ongoing support from hosts or the community.

LIVING CONDITIONS

The majority of households (92%) reported no issues with their current living conditions. Among those who did report challenges, the most common issue was a lack of separate showers and/or toilets (4%). Other reported problems included being unable to keep warm or cool (3%), inability to cook or store food properly (3%), and lack of sufficient hot water (3%). Minor issues such as insufficient sleeping materials were reported by 1% of households. No respondents reported problems related to privacy, accessibility for persons with disabilities, cleanliness, safety, or transportation access. Overall, the data indicate that most households perceive their living conditions as adequate, with only a small proportion facing specific challenges.

* Due to rounding, the percentages may not add up to 100%.

SECURITY OF TENURE

Respondents were asked to report both how long they had already lived in their current accommodation and how long they perceived they could continue to stay. The majority of households (61%) reported residing in their current accommodation for more than 24 months, reflecting relatively stable living situations. Similarly, most respondents (75%) believed they could remain in their current accommodation for six months or longer.

However, despite this stability, 21% of respondents were unsure how long they could continue to stay, indicating some level of uncertainty regarding housing stability among a portion of households. The data suggests that while many households have established longer-term residence, concerns about future housing remain for some.

39%

of households reportedly had a written agreement to prove their occupancy arrangement for accommodation (n=532)

Overall, the majority of households rely on verbal agreements to demonstrate their occupancy arrangements (59%), while 39% report having a written agreement. A small proportion of households (1%) report having no agreement at all.

When disaggregated by accommodation type, some differences emerge:

- Separate apartments or houses (n=355): Households in independent accommodations display a relatively balanced distribution, with 45% relying on verbal agreements and 52% holding written agreements. This indicates that households living independently are more likely to have formalised tenancy arrangements.
- Shared apartments or houses (n=168): Households sharing accommodation with others, such as other refugees or hosts, largely depend on informal arrangements. Most households (93%) report having only a verbal agreement, while just 6% have a written agreement. This indicates a higher level of informality and potential insecurity in shared living situations.

The contrast between separate and shared accommodation is observed: households in separate accommodations are more likely to have written agreements (52%), while those in shared accommodations primarily rely on verbal arrangements (93%). This underscores greater informality, legal vulnerability, and reduced tenure security for households sharing living spaces compared to those living independently.

ENDNOTES

¹ UNHCR, Operational Data Portal, [Ukraine Refugee Situation](#), consulted on 2 December 2025.

² UNHCR, Operational Data Portal, [Population Trends – Republic of Moldova](#), consulted on 2 December 2025.

³ 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.

⁴ REACH, [Methodology Note - Socio-Economic Insights Survey \(SEIS\) 2025](#), published September 2025

⁵ The 6-item Washington Group Short Set of Disability Questions is a set of questions to identify people with a disability. The questions assess whether people have difficulty performing basic activities such as walking, seeing, hearing, cognition, self-care and communication. The WGSS questions were asked at the individual level.

⁶ REACH, [Research Terms of Reference - Socio-Economic Insights Survey \(SEIS\) 2025](#), published May 2025

⁷ Government of Republic of Moldova (Guvernul Republicii Moldova), [Decision no.21/2023](#), p. 4, consulted on 22 October 2025.

⁸ UNHCR, Temporary Protection in Moldova: [Rights as a Beneficiary of TP](#), consulted on 22 October 2025.

⁹ General Inspectorate for Migration (IGM), [Protectia internațională și documentarea ucrainenilor în Republica Moldova](#), consulted on 22 October 2025.

¹⁰ 2024 figures were sourced from the 2024 SEIS. In 2025, the questionnaire was designed to allow respondents to report only one priority need, whereas in 2024, the questionnaire allowed respondents to select up to three responses. The comparison is therefore indicative only.

¹¹ UNHCR, [Living in Moldova – Education](#), consulted on 30 October 2025

¹² UNHCR, [Ukraine Situation - Moldova: Refugee Education Working Group - Information for parents on recording enrolment status \(June 2025\)](#), consulted on 30 October 2025

¹³ UNHCR, [Ukraine Situation - Moldova: Inter-Agency Refugee Education Working Group \(IREWG\) Meeting Minutes \(3 June 2025\)](#), consulted on 30 October 2025

¹⁴ UNHCR, [Ukraine Situation - Moldova: Inter-Agency Refugee Education Working Group \(IREWG\) Meeting Minutes \(19 September 2024\)](#), consulted 30 October 2025

¹⁵ UNHCR, [The Ministry of Education and Research launches appeal for financial support to facilitate access to education for refugee children from Ukraine](#), consulted 30 October 2025

¹⁶ Figures for the 2023/24 school year were sourced from the 2024 SEIS. In 2025, questions related to education were addressed only to household members aged 3 to 24 holding Ukrainian citizenship, whereas in 2024 these questions were asked regardless of citizenship. The comparison is therefore indicative only.

¹⁷ UNHCR, [Ukraine Situation: Roadmap for the inclusion of refugee children in the education system in the Republic of Moldova](#), consulted 3 November 2025

¹⁸ UNHCR, [Ukraine Situation - Moldova: Inter-Agency Refugee Education Working Group \(REWG\) Presentation \(23 October 2025\)](#), consulted 3 November 2025

¹⁹ UNHCR, [Ukraine situation: Moldova: Protection Working Group - Temporary Protection Update \(5 April 2024\)](#), consulted 10 November 2025

²⁰ According to the definitions from the ILO Labour Force Survey questions:

-Employment includes individuals aged 15 and above who have engaged in income-generating activities in the past week. This encompasses formal employment, self-employment, agricultural/fishing work, diverse income generation, temporary absence from paid roles, and unpaid contributions to family businesses.

-Unemployment: individuals aged 15 and above who were not employed during the past week (as per the definition above), who looked for a paid job or tried to start a business in the past 4 weeks, and who are available to start working within the next 2 weeks if ever a job or business opportunity becomes available.

-Outside labour force: individuals aged 15 and above (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.

-Inside labour force includes employed and unemployed individuals.

²¹ The 13 deprivation items include:

Household-level: capacity to face unexpected expenses; ability to afford a one-week annual holiday away from home; ability to meet payment arrears (mortgage/rent, utilities, loans); ability to afford a meal with meat, chicken, fish, or a vegetarian equivalent every second day; ability to keep the home adequately warm; access to a car/van for personal use; ability to replace worn-out furniture.

Individual-level: having an internet connection; ability to replace worn-out clothes; having two pairs of properly fitting shoes (including all-weather shoes); spending a small amount of money each week on oneself; having regular leisure activities; getting together with friends or family for a drink or meal at least once a month.

²² UNHCR, [Ukraine Situation - Moldova: Matrix on Rights and Entitlements of Refugees According to their Legal Statuses \(2025\) – EN](#), consulted 19 November 2025

²³ 2024 figures were sourced from the 2024 SEIS. In 2025, questions regarding health were addressed only to household members holding only Ukrainian citizenship, whereas in 2024 these questions were asked regardless of citizenship. The comparison is therefore indicative only.

²⁴ Additionally, 11% of respondents reported other needs (n=61). Among these, approximately two-thirds identified financial assistance as their top priority, followed by 22% who reported accommodation and/or utility payments, and 7% who cited firewood as their household's priority need.

²⁵ The reported school attendance reflects only the responses provided by survey participants and does not represent official attendance figures reported by the Ministry of Education.

²⁶ The income–expenditure gap observed among refugee households should be interpreted in light of recent changes to assistance levels and the timing of data collection. Following funding cuts, UNHCR cash assistance was reduced from 2,200 MDL to 1,625 MDL per individual in April 2025. Data collection took place between 21 May and 7 July 2025, shortly after this adjustment. During this transitional period, households may have temporarily relied on savings to manage expenditure levels. In addition, approximately 43% of households fully covering their accommodation costs were beneficiaries of UNHCR cash assistance, which may influence the income–expenditure dynamics observed during this period.

USEFUL RESOURCES

[Terms of Reference](#)

[Tabular weighted analysis, cleaned database, and KOBO tool](#)

[Presentation of key findings, published October 2025](#)

[Key Findings Factsheet, published November 2025](#)

REACH Initiative facilitates the development of information tools and products that enhance the capacity of aid actors to make evidence-based decisions in emergency, recovery and development contexts. The methodologies used by REACH include primary data collection and in-depth analysis, and all activities are conducted through inter-agency aid coordination mechanisms. REACH is a joint initiative of IMPACT Initiatives, Acted and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research - Operational Satellite Applications Programme (UNITAR-UNOSAT).