

DTM's displacement surveys, 16 – 22 April 2022



2 BCPs
Otaci 47%
Palanca 53%

251 INTERVIEWS
84% female **16% male**

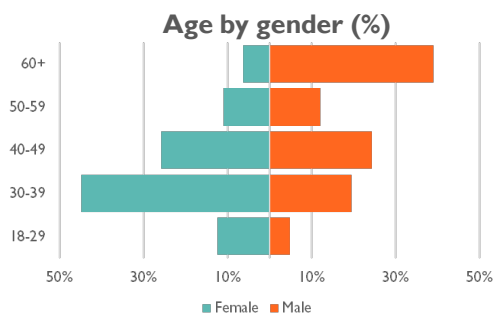
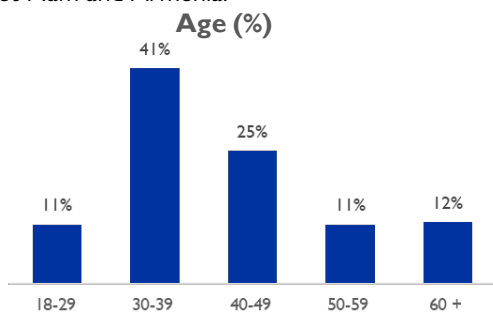
Since 24 February 2022, an increasing number of people fleeing from Ukraine to the neighbouring countries has been observed, as a result of the war in Ukraine. At the same time, the number of persons exiting the Republic of Moldova and going back to Ukraine has been sustained.

Since 16 April, IOM's DTM has deployed displacement surveys with Ukrainians and third country nationals (TCNs) before crossing to Ukraine at two main border crossing points (BCPs) – Palanca and Otaci – in the Republic of Moldova. Individual crossings back into Ukraine are not necessarily returnees and conclusions on definitive trends cannot yet be drawn. The sample is not representative of all persons crossing to Ukraine, and results should only be considered as indicative.

Socio-demographic profile

Between 16 and 22 April, IOM conducted 251 surveys in Otaci and Palanca BCPs with persons crossing to Ukraine. All the interviewees responded that they left Ukraine because of the war after 24 February. Most of them (96%) were Ukrainian nationals; other countries of nationality identified were Republic of Moldova, Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan, Viet Nam and Armenia.

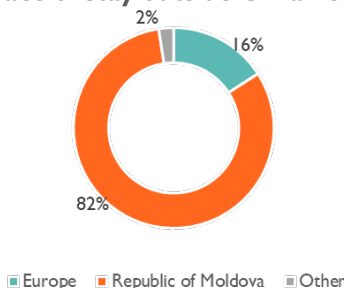
Most respondents were women (84%), while men represented 16 per cent of the sample. Most respondents were between 30 and 39 years of age (41%) and between 40 and 49 years of age (25%). Forty-five per cent of women were among 30 and 39 years of age, while 39 per cent of men was in the age group of 60 years and more.



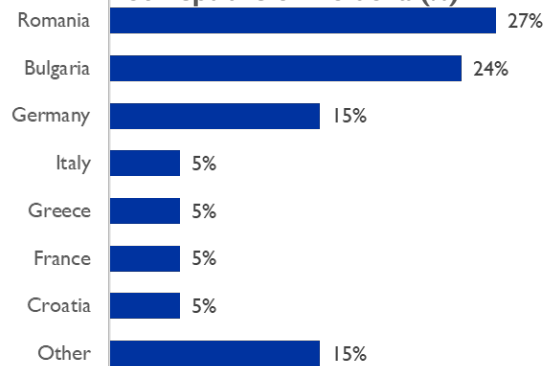
Out of the total 251 respondents, 82 per cent reported to have stayed in the Republic of Moldova after leaving Ukraine, 16 per cent were in other European countries, and 2 per cent elsewhere. Among those that had not stayed in the Republic of Moldova while out of Ukraine, countries where they spend most of the time were Romania, Bulgaria and Germany, these three countries representing 66 per cent of the total.

For those that stayed within the Republic of Moldova, 53 per cent reported to have stayed in Chisinau, 9 per cent in the Ocnita district, 6 per cent in Balti district and Transnistria region respectively, and the remaining 27 per cent in other district of the country.

Place of stay outside Ukraine (%)



Place of stay outside Ukraine, if not Republic of Moldova (%)



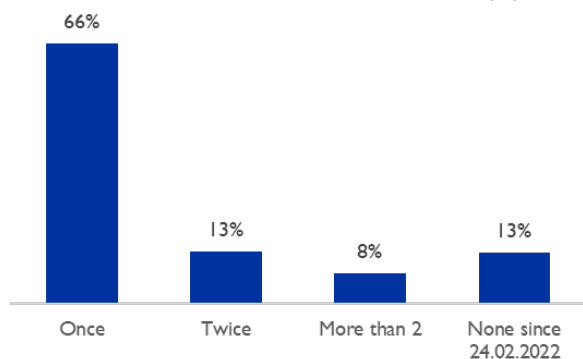
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Travel characteristics, reasons to cross to Ukraine

Most respondents (59%) were travelling to Ukraine alone, while 41 per cent of the sample was travelling with a group of mainly family members (94% of those that were not alone at the time of the survey). Interestingly, 56 per cent of those travelling alone was with a group when they left Ukraine.

Two-thirds of the sample reported they had crossed the border between Ukraine and the Republic of Moldova only once since the beginning of the war, while 13 per cent crossed it twice, 8 per cent crossed it more than twice and 13 per cent didn't cross it since 24 February but before that date.

Number of crossings at Ukrainian/Moldovan borders (%)

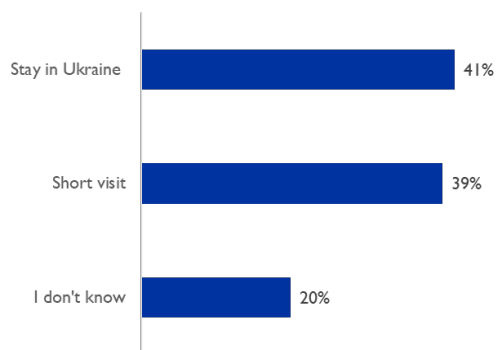


More than 60 per cent reported to have used the same BCP to cross into the Republic of Moldova.

About 41 per cent of respondents reported the intention to stay in Ukraine, to reunite with family members and because they felt the situation was better in the place of origin, while 39 per cent reported they planned a short visit and 20 per cent did not know how long they would stay in Ukraine.

For those traveling for a short visit, the top three reason they mentioned were to meet with family (73%), to collect personal belongings left in Ukraine (23%) and to help other family members or friends there (8%).

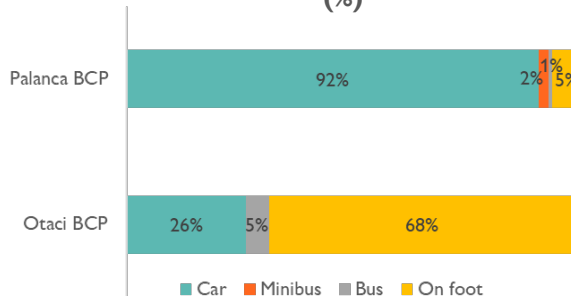
Planned stay in Ukraine (%)



Means of transportation

For the entire sample, 61 per cent of respondents were going back by car and 35 per cent by foot, while only 3 per cent in buses and close to 1 per cent in minibuses. Nevertheless, the main means of transportation varied a lot between the two BCPs collected. In Otaci, in the northern part of the country, most respondents were travelling by foot (68%), while in Palanca BCP in the south of Republic of Moldova, most respondents (92%) were travelling by car.

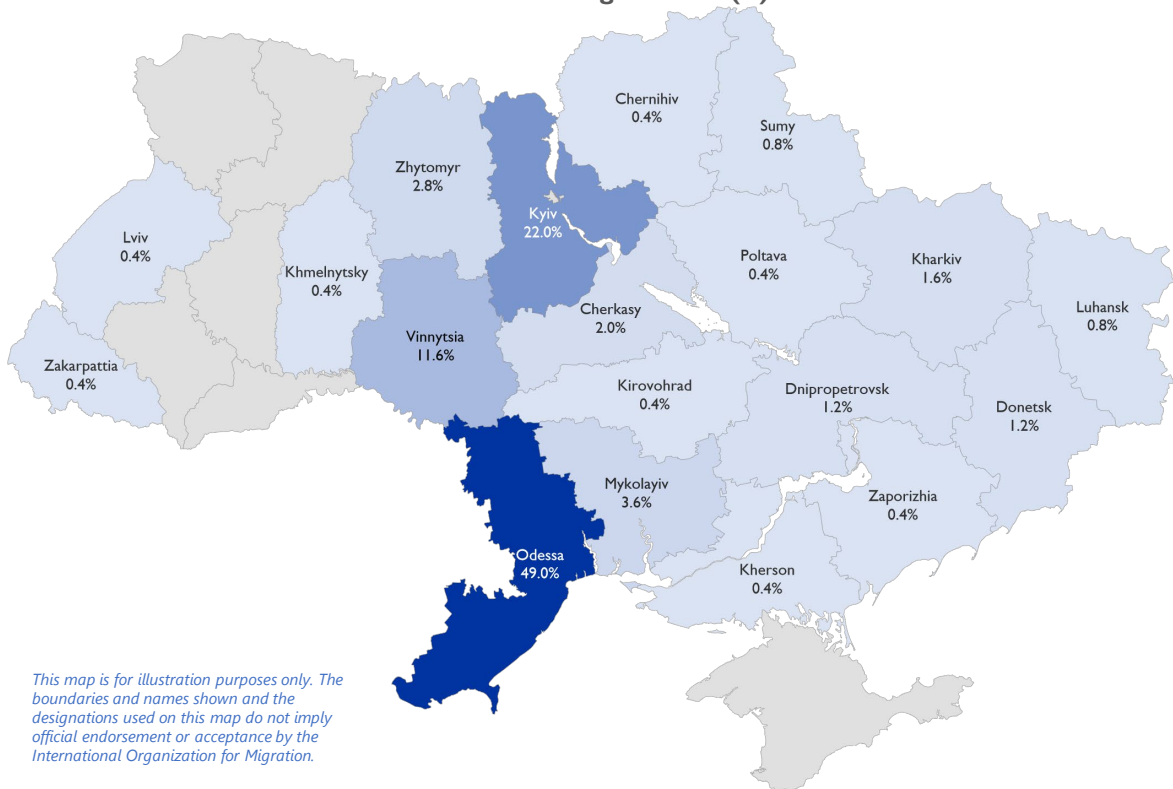
Means of transportation by BCP (%)



DTM's displacement surveys, 16 – 22 April 2022

Regions of origin and destination in Ukraine

Region of origin / usual place of residence before leaving Ukraine (%)



This map is for illustration purposes only. The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the International Organization for Migration.

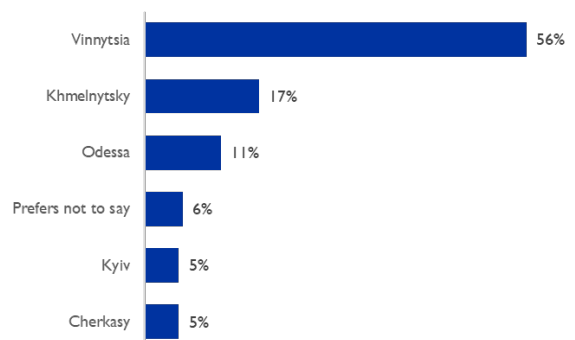
The Odessa region was reported by almost half of the respondents (49%) as their region of usual residence before leaving Ukraine, followed by the region of Kyiv (22%), the region of Vinnytsia (12%) and others (17%).

The vast majority of respondents reported their intentions to go back to the same region (93%), while 6 per cent said he/she was going to another region and another 1 per cent did not know.

Among the respondents going to another region, most reported Vinnytsia as the destination (56%), followed by Khmelnytsky (17%) and Odessa (11%). Under a quarter (22%) reported that they felt the location of origin was currently unsafe and insecure, that their house or property was destroyed or damaged (22%) and that their family members were displaced to another location in Ukraine (6%).

The vast majority of Ukrainian refugees and TCNs interviewed reported the intention to go back to their homes or their usual place of residence in Ukraine (90%).

Planned region of stay in Ukraine, if different from origin (%)



DTM's displacement surveys, 16 – 22 April 2022

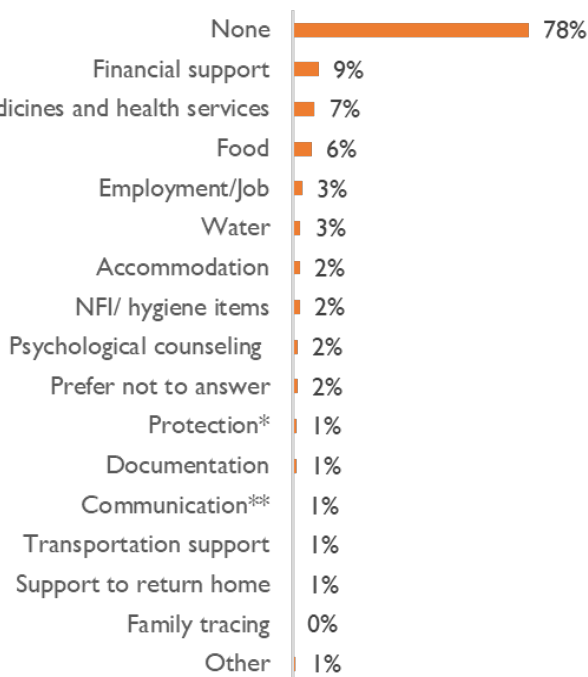
Main needs in the moment of the interview

Most respondents (78%) reported having no specific needs whilst crossing the border.

Financial support (9%), health care services (7%), and food (6%) were the most frequently reported needs by people when interviewed. The overall low level of positive replies to the list of the needs proposed, may be because respondents were about to cross the border when interviewed.

Less than 2 per cent of all respondents reported that they or/and their family members experienced unfair or unequal treatment based on nationality, ethnicity, or gender since they left their usual place of residence in Ukraine.

Main needs at the moment(%)



* Includes protection from instances of violence, harassment, theft, exploitation and reporting of incidents, grievances or assaults.

** Includes support to communicate with others in Ukraine and elsewhere.

Methodology

This report summarizes the results of displacement surveys initiated by IOM in partnership with UN Women to assess the profiles and intentions of Ukrainians and TCNs met while exiting from the Republic of Moldova into Ukraine.

The survey was based on IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), a system to track and monitor displacement and population mobility, and it was designed to capture the main displacement patterns – origin country and region – for refugees and migrants of any nationality fleeing from Ukraine because of the war.

It captures the demographic profiles of respondents and of the group they are travelling with, if any; it asks about intentions relative to the permanence in Ukraine and to intended final destination; it gathers information regarding a set of main needs that the respondents expressed as more pressing at the moment of the interview.

Only adults (18+) were approached, and the questionnaire was proposed only to migrants and refugees who arrived in the Republic of Moldova after 24 February 2022. Respondents were approached in a simple random sample by enumerators at selected border points between the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine.

Face-to-face surveys were conducted in Russian, Romanian and English by trained enumerators from CBS-AXA Research. Data were collected and stored through a mobile application.