

286
TCN Survey Respondents

258
In Entry/Exit BCPs and Transit Centres

28
In Reception Centres and Private Accommodations



3 Entry BCPs
2 Exit BCPs
3 Transit Locations
10 Private Accommodations

As the war in Ukraine has entered its fourth month, the civilian population is bearing the burden of ongoing hostilities. Since the onset of the war, Ukrainian refugees and Third Country Nationals (TCNs) have been fleeing from Ukraine to the Republic of Moldova; From 24 February to 12 May 2022, the Moldovan authorities have reported a cumulative total of 459,608 arrivals from Ukraine into the Republic of Moldova, of whom 420,772 (91.6%) are Ukrainian refugees and 38,836 (8.4%) TCNs. (Source: General Inspectorate for Border Police). To inform an evidence-based response, the International Organization for Migration (IOM), in partnership with UN Women, conducted a displacement survey with 12,814 Ukrainian refugees and TCNs in entry and exit border crossing points (BCP): Otaci, Palanca, Tudora, Giurgiulesti, Leuseni; and in transit centres: MoldExpo, the Ukrainian Consulate and the main bus station in Chisinau; and in reception centres and private accommodations between 09 March and 12 May 2022.

TCNs Main Reported Needs*

* Of total population of TCNs by percentage at all data collection locations: entry/exit BCPs, transit centres and reception centres, private accommodations)

21%
Transportation Assistance

10%
Support to Return Home

8%
Documentation, Legal and Consular Services

8%
Food Assistance

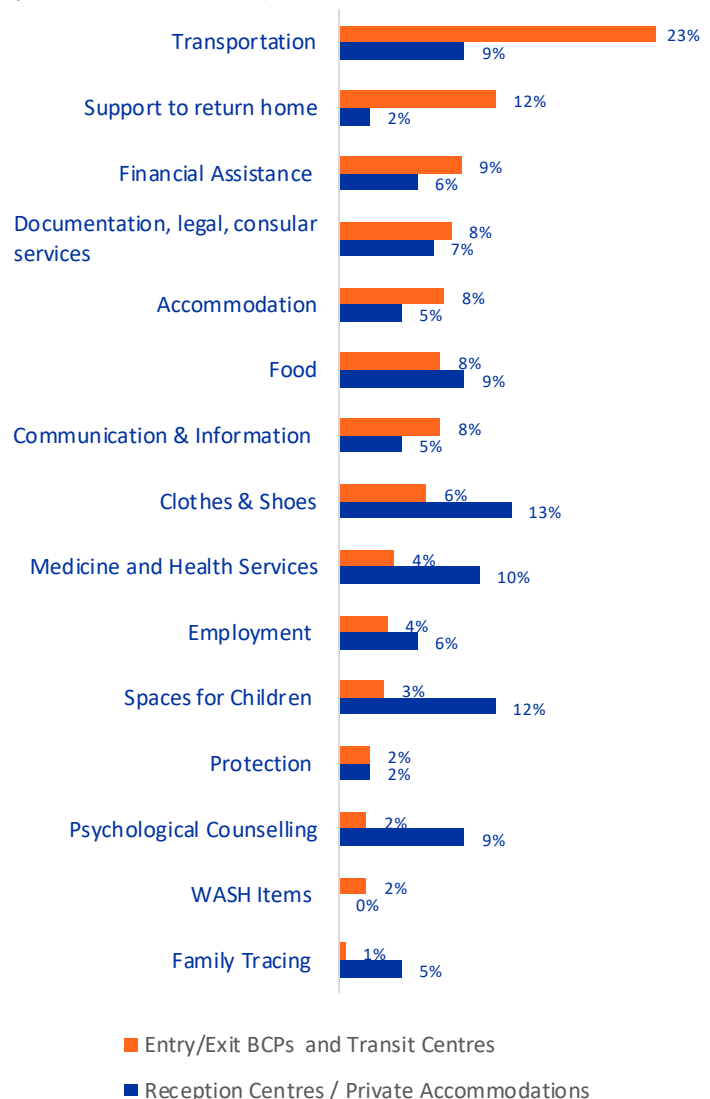
8%
Financial Assistance

The TCN survey respondents at BCPs and in transit centres (MoldExpo, the Ukrainian Consulate and the main bus station in Chisinau), and in reception centres and private accommodations, were asked about their most urgent needs during the survey interviews.

The top five main reported needs among all TCN respondents were transportation assistance (21%), the need for support to return home (10%), financial assistance (8%) and documentation, legal and consular services (8%) and food assistance (8%).

The TCN survey respondents were asked whether they had experienced any unfair or unequal treatment that could be related to their nationality, ethnicity or gender from the time they left their usual place of residence in Ukraine, and most respondents (92%) answered “no”, while 2.4 per cent reported they have experienced unfair or unequal treatment, 2.4 per cent could not tell and 3 per cent preferred not to reply.

Figure 1: Main needs of TCNs by percentage per data collection location (entry/exit BCPs, transit centres vs reception centres, private accommodations)

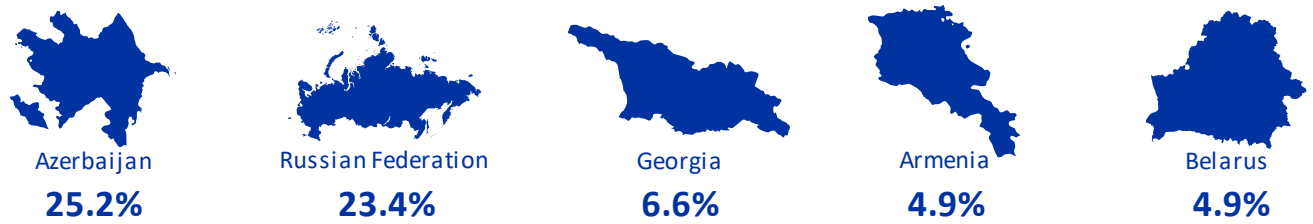


TCNs Socio-demographic Profiles

A total of 12,814 survey respondents were interviewed, of whom 96.9 per cent (12,412 respondents) were Ukrainian refugees, 2.2 per cent (286 respondents) TCNs and 0.9 per cent (116 respondents) Moldovan citizens. This report presents the findings on the 286 Third Country Nationals (TCNs) who participated in the survey.

TCNs Country of Origin

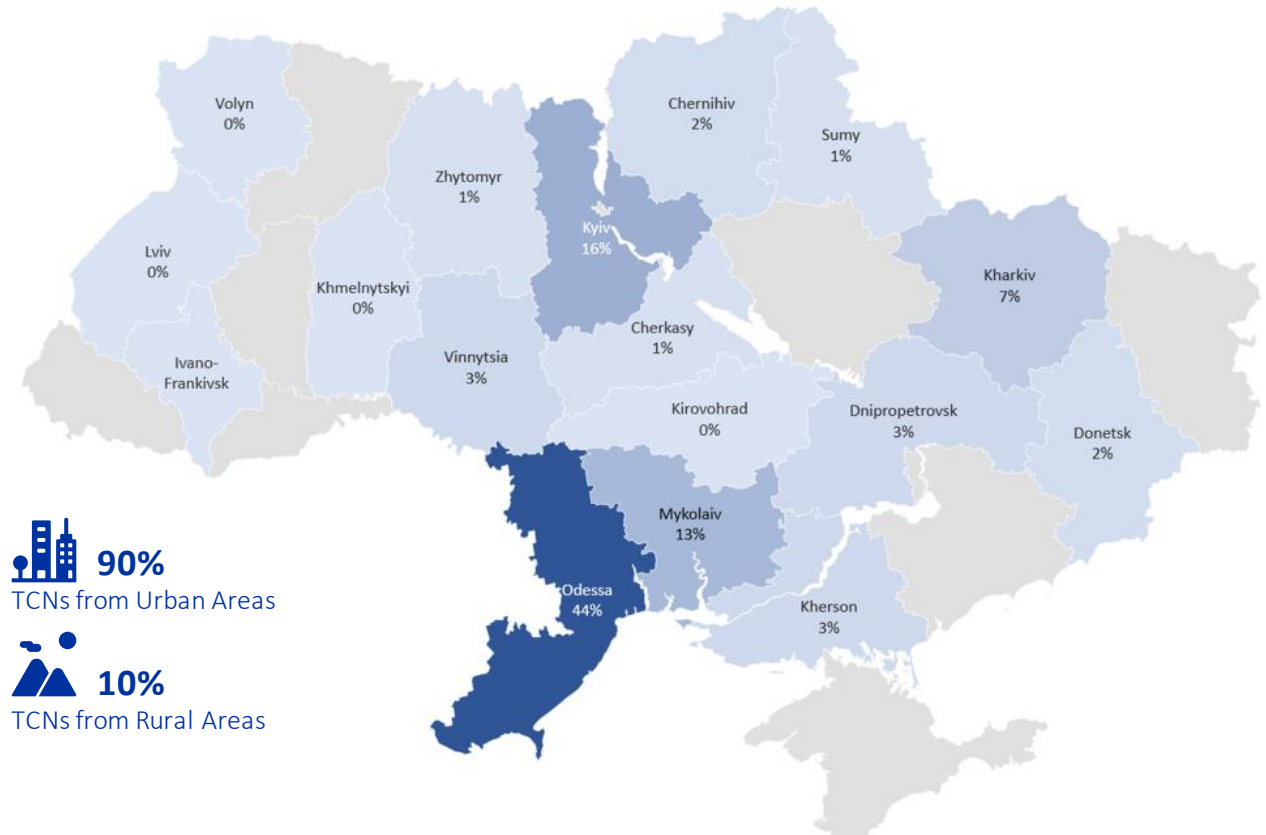
Of the total 286 TCNs, almost half reported to be from both Azerbaijan (25.2%) and Russian Federation (23.4%), followed by Georgia (6.6%), Armenia (4.9%) and Belarus (4.9%), with the remaining respondents (35%) from Asia and Europe, including Turkey, Israel, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Bulgaria, China, Uzbekistan, Greece, Germany, Kazakhstan, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Romania, Republic of Korea and others.



TCNs Habitual Residence

The top five regions of habitual residence reported by TCN respondents were Odessa (44.4%), Kyiv oblast and city (15.7%), Mykolaiv (12.9%), Kharkiv (6.6%) and Dnipropetrovsk (3.5%). Around 54 per cent among those interviewed in reception centres and private accommodations (15 out of 28 respondents) were coming from Odessa, compared to 43.3 per cent among those interviewed in BCPs and transit centres (112 out of 258 respondents). The higher share of those coming from Odessa, among TCNs in reception centres and private accommodations, was likely due to their intentions to remain close to their habitual residence.

Figure 2: Regions of habitual residence of TCNs by percentage



90%
TCNs from Urban Areas

10%
TCNs from Rural Areas

TCNs by Gender and Age Population Groups

Contrary to what has been observed among Ukrainian refugees (higher share of women), the majority of TCNs surveyed were men. This might be because only Ukrainian men between the age of 18 and 60 are prohibited from leaving Ukraine and the migrant population prior to the war might have been predominantly male.

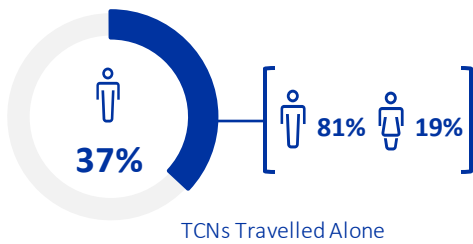
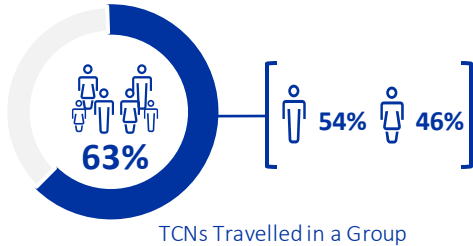
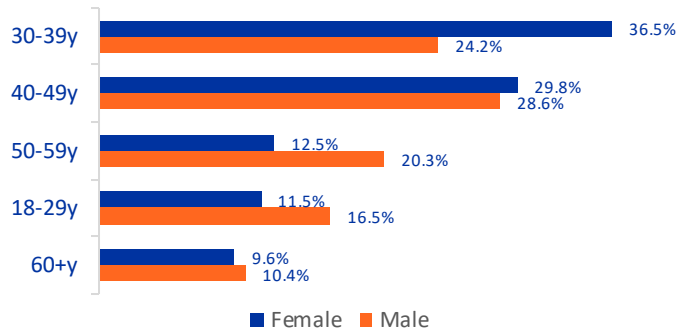


Figure 3: Gender of TCNs by percentage

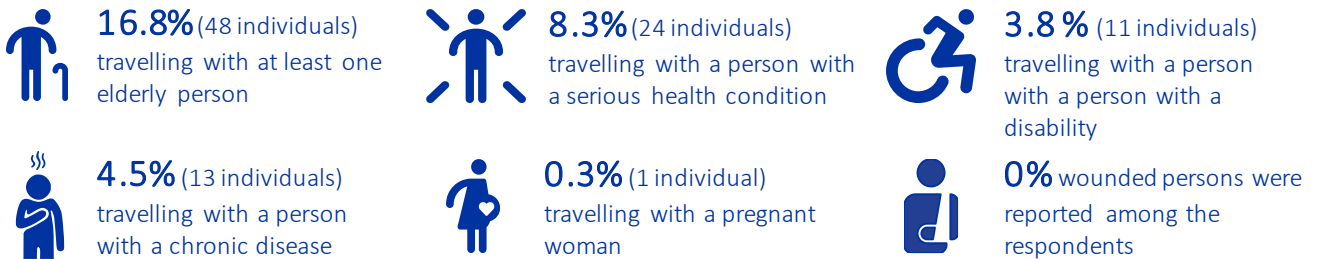


Figure 4: Gender and age distribution of TCNs by percentage



The majority, or 63 per cent, of TCN respondents were travelling in a group; 72 per cent with immediate family, 17 per cent with relatives and 10 per cent with friends and neighbours. The average group was composed of three individuals. Around 35.7 per cent of TCNs surveyed (102 respondents) were travelling with at least one child, and the share of women travelling with children was more than double of that of men (56.7% vs. 23.6%). The share of men among those travelling alone was higher than the share of men travelling in a group; men comprised 81 per cent of those travelling alone, in comparison to 53.6 per cent of those travelling in a group.

TCNs Vulnerability Groups

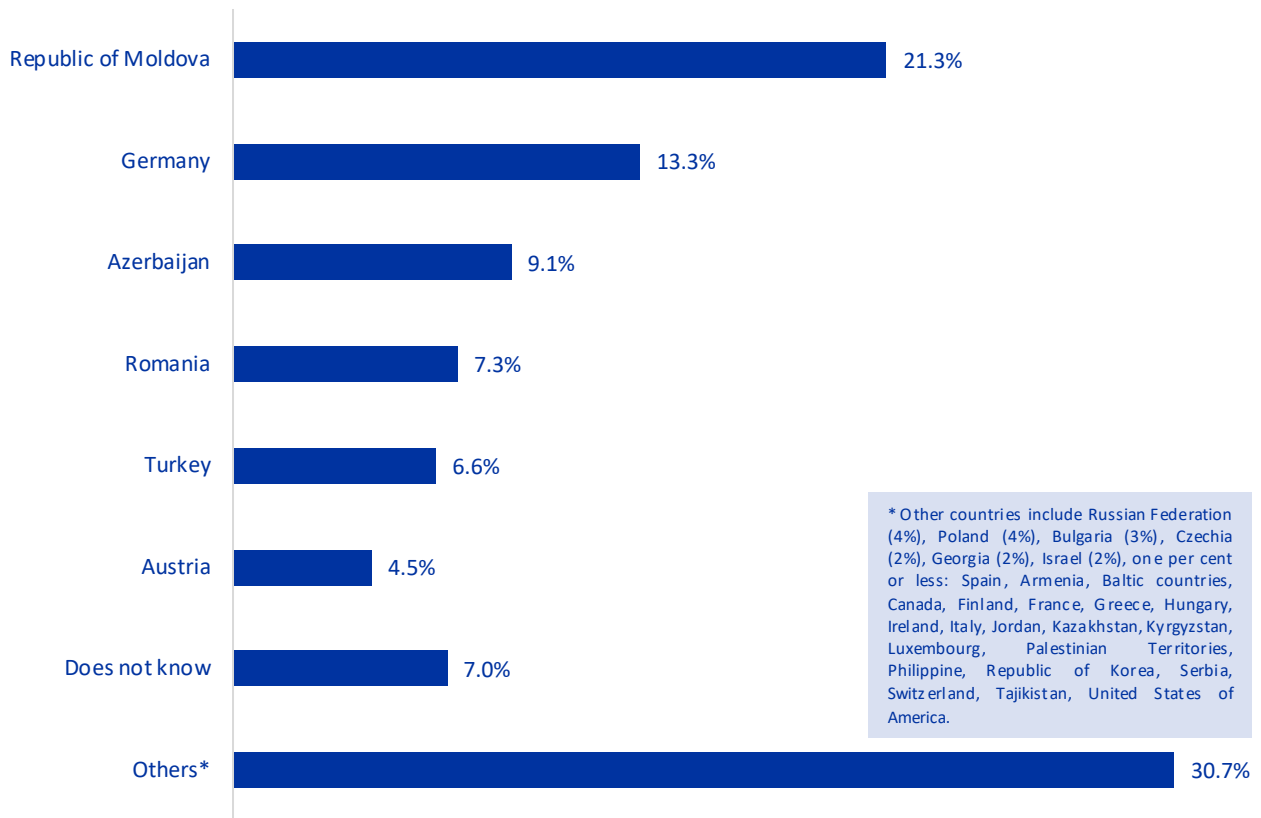


TCNs Intended Destinations

Around 21.3 per cent of TCN respondents shared their intention to remain in the Republic of Moldova (61 out of 286 respondents), followed by 13.3 per cent (38 respondents) who intended to travel to Germany, 9.1 per cent (26 respondents) to Azerbaijan, 7.3 per cent (21 respondents) to Romania, 6.6 per cent (19 respondents) to Turkey and 4.5 per cent (13 respondents) to Austria. Additionally, seven per cent (20 respondents) reported not knowing, and 30.9 per cent intended to go elsewhere.

The share of those intending to remain in the Republic of Moldova was higher among those met in the reception centres and private accommodations (46.4%) than among those met in BCPs and transit centres (18.6%).

Figure 5: Country of intended destination of TCNs by percentage



Among those met in BCPs and transit centres and intending to reach another country, 58.4 per cent (111 out of 190 respondents) reported that they were transiting through the Republic of Moldova within the same day, while the rest mentioned they expected to stay in the country for a short duration of three days on average.

About 7.8 per cent of those met in BCPs and transit centres and intending to reach another country did not know how long they planned to stay in the Republic of Moldova.

The main reasons the TCN survey respondents chose their intended destination country included the presence of relatives and friends (54.7%), the presence of a protection system (11.6%) and the availability of accommodations (10.5%), among other reasons.

Methodology

The findings presented in the TCN Displacement Survey report draw on a survey of displacement patterns, needs and intentions, which was conducted by IOM in partnership with UN Women and in coordination with the Information Management Working Group (IMWG). The data collection tool was developed by IOM and UN Women. The purpose of the survey was to capture the displacement trends and to identify the immediate humanitarian needs and intentions of refugees of any nationality, fleeing Ukraine due to the war. It captures the demographic profiles, means of travel, and movement flows. The level of analysis of the displacement survey is at the individual level and the population of interest was limited to adults (18 years and above) who are refugees of any nationality including Ukrainian refugees, Moldovan citizens and TCNs, who had arrived in the Republic of Moldova after 24 February 2022.

The survey was conducted by trained enumerators from CBS-AXA Research. The enumerators interviewed 12,814 individuals, mainly through face-to-face interviews, while some were through telephonic interviews. All interviews were conducted between 9 March and 12 May 2022. A total of 11,881 interviews were conducted at four Moldovan BCPs: Otaci and Palanca (at entry), and Leuseni and Giurgiulesti (at exit), and in three transit locations: MoldExpo, the Ukrainian Consulate and the main bus station in Chisinau, the capital city of the Republic of Moldova. Between 9 March and 8 April 2022, a total of 933 interviews were conducted as part of an extended version of the questionnaire, developed in partnership with UN Women, to further capture the humanitarian needs, demographic profiles, education and employment backgrounds of women refugees in reception centres and private accommodations.