

DISPLACEMENT SURVEYS

REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

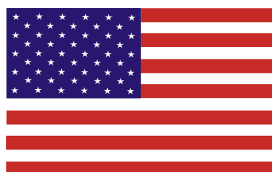
EVOLUTION OF DISPLACEMENT PATTERNS, NEEDS AND INTENTIONS OF
REFUGEES AND THIRD-COUNTRY NATIONALS FROM UKRAINE

DATA COLLECTED: 09 MARCH - 07 DECEMBER 2022



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Regional Office for South-Eastern Europe, Eastern Europe and Central Asia
Dampfschiffstrasse 4 / 10-11, 1030 Vienna, Austria
+43 1 581 22 22

Website: <https://rovienna.iom.int/>

Contact: roviennadataresearch-newsletter@iom.int

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Table of content

Executive Summary.....	1
1. Introduction.....	3
2. Sociodemographic Profile	5
3. Means of Transportation.....	10
4. Main Intended Destinations.....	12
5. Main Reported Needs	16
6. Women Refugees' Situation	19
Methodology.....	20

List of Figures:

Figure 1: Distribution of respondents' number, number of entries of Ukrainian citizens at Moldovan-Ukrainian border crossing points, by month and survey period.....	4
Figure 2: Distribution of refugees by region of origin (%)	5
Figure 3: Regions of origin/habitual residence of respondents, before leaving Ukraine, by region and by survey period, 2022 (%)	6
Figure 4: Gender distribution of respondents, by survey period (%)	6
Figure 5: Age distribution of respondents, total (%).....	7
Figure 6: Age distribution of respondents, by gender and age (%)	7
Figure 7: Age distribution of women respondents, by survey period (%).....	7
Figure 8: The age distribution of men respondents, by survey period (%)	8
Figure 9: Distribution of respondents, by travel mode, while arriving in the Republic of Moldova	8
Figure 10: Distribution of women respondents, by travel mode and by survey period (%).....	8
Figure 11: Distribution of men respondents, by travel mode and by survey period (%)	8
Figure 12: Share of respondents travelling with children and elderly people, by survey period (%).....	9
Figure 13: Share of respondents with disability, chronic disease, pregnant or lactating women, wounded or injured person from total number of respondents, by survey period (%)	9
Figure 14: Distribution of respondents, by means of transportation, by place of survey (%)	10
Figure 15: Distribution of respondents, by means of transportation, by survey period (%).....	11
Figure 16: Main intended countries of destination (%).....	12
Figure 17: Duration of stay of respondents who declared the Republic of Moldova as country of destination (%).....	12
Figure 18: Reported location of stay while in the Republic of Moldova, number of respondents, by month (% , more than one option).....	13
Figure 19: reported reasons for choosing the country of destination (% , more than one option possible)	14
Figure 20: the main reasons for choosing the Republic of Moldova for destination (% , more than one option).....	15

Figure 21: Main reported needs of all respondents who intend to stay in the Republic of Moldova (% , more than one possible option).....	17
Figure 22: Main reported needs of all respondents who intend to stay in the Republic of Moldova (% , more than one possible option).....	18
Figure 23: Main reported needs of all respondents who intend to go to other countries (% , more than one option)	18
Figure 24: Distribution of women respondents by travel mode, (%)	19

List of tables:

Table 1: Distribution of respondents', by place of survey and month	3
Table 2: Main reported needs, by survey period (% more than one option possible)	16

List of Acronyms:

1. CBS-AXA Research: Center of Sociological Investigations and Marketing Research.
2. DTM: Displacement Tracking Matrix.
3. e.g.: *exempli gratia* or “for example”.
4. i.e.: *id est* or “in other words “.
5. IMWG: Moldova Information Management Working Group.
6. IOM: International Organization for Migration.
7. NFI: Non-food Items.
8. TCN: Third-Country Nationals.
9. UN Security Council: United Nations Security Council.
10. UN Women: The United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The findings presented in this report draw on a survey of displacement patterns, needs and intentions, conducted by IOM in the Republic of Moldova between 9 March and 7 December 2022. The first round of data collection under this exercise was conducted by IOM in collaboration with UN Women between 9 March and 12 May 2022. The second round was designed by IOM in coordination with the Information Management Working Group, began on 6 September and finished on 7 December 2022.

The purpose of the survey is to capture the displacement trends and identify the immediate humanitarian needs and intentions, demographic profiles and transportation of refugees from Ukraine and other Third-Country Nationals (TCNs) fleeing Ukraine due to the war. The exercise aims to provide more in-depth information to enable IOM, UN Women and relevant stakeholders to identify programmatic, policy and humanitarian response in an evidence-based approach.

This report assesses the evolution of reported needs and vulnerabilities of Ukrainian refugees and TCNs based on 16,172 interviews. The main findings of the report are mentioned here below:

- Of the 16,172 survey respondents, 97 per cent were Ukrainian citizens, 1 per cent Republic of Moldova citizens and 2 per cent were TCNs.
- The top 5 regions of origin of Ukrainian citizens were: Odeska (48%), Mykolaiv (17%), Kyiv city and Kyivska oblast (10%), Vinnytska (5%), Kharkivska (5%). The distribution of respondents by nationality remained similar over the studied period.
- Gender and age disaggregated data show that most respondents were women (78%), while men accounted for 22 per cent. The share of women and girls decreased over the studied period passing from 80 to 66 per cent.
- Most respondents declared to be travelling with a group (75%) comprised of family members (87%). However, a shift in travel mode was observed for both sexes. The share of women respondents travelling alone increased over the studied period passing from 17 to 40 per cent, while the share of men respondents travelling alone increased from 27 to 48 per cent.
- Every second respondent travelled with at least one child under the age of 18 (51%) and every fifth refugee travelled with at least one elderly person aged 60 and above (19%). The share of respondents traveling with children and elderly also decreased over the studied period.
- The share of respondents with disability, chronic disease and of pregnant or lactating women increased over the studied period (passing from 5% to 19%, from 6% to 7%, from less than 1% to 2% respectively).
- For every third refugee, the main intended destination was the Republic of Moldova (32%), followed by Romania (14%) and Germany (13%). The share of respondents staying in the Republic of Moldova increased at the beginning of the second period of data collection (from 29 to 51%) by the end of the year (from 51 to 34%).
- Of those who reported staying in the Republic of Moldova, almost 71 per cent were unsure about the duration of their stay but their share decreased over the studied period passing from 81 to 48 per cent, while the share of those declaring to be staying up to a month increased. Very few respondents declared to be staying more than one year.
- Those who reported that their destination is the Republic of Moldova mostly intended to remain with relatives (32%) or with friends (20%).

- The presence of family or relatives in a specific country was the pull factor in choosing the destination for 49 per cent of refugees even though overall the importance of this factor decreased over the studied period passing from 53 to 35 per cent. Meanwhile, the share of those who stayed with relatives or friends in the Republic of Moldova increased over the studied period from 29 per cent to 38 per cent and from 19 to 29 per cent respectively. So did the share of those who stayed in hostels or hotels (from 0% to 6%). While the share of those who reported to be staying in organized reception centers or other types of accommodations decreased from 19 to 6 per cent and from 12 to 0 per cent.
- Among those who intended to stay in the Republic of Moldova (32% of respondents), the Top 5 most pressing needs, at the time of the interview were for: financial support (46%), food products/supply (41%), medicine and health services (38%), cloths/shoes other NFI (31%), transportation support (30%). The share of those in need for financial support remained almost identical over the studied period, oscillating around 45 per cent, while the share of those in need for food products and cloths decreased (passing from 46% to 29% and from 37% to 15 % respectively).
- However, among those who intended to reach other countries, the priority needs included: transportation support (19%), support to return home (12%), financial support (12%), food products/supply (12%), documentation and registration (9%), medicine and health services (9%), communication (9%).
- The needs of those who intended to go to other destinations varied considerably over the studied period. The need for transportation and support to return home decreased from 22 to 4 per cent and from 14 to 3 per cent. The need for financial support decreased from 13 to 4 per cent, while the need for food and cloths decreased from 13 to 3 per cent and from 9 to one per cent respectively. The need for medicine and health services also registered a decline but at lower rates, passing from 10 to 4 per cent. There was a steep increase in need for general information over the period (from 0% to 11 %).
- Of the 22 per cent of women who reported to be travelling alone, most were women aged 30-39 (24%) or were elderly women aged 60 and above (21%).
- Out of the total number of women respondents 56 per cent were travelling with at least one child below the age of 18, the majority having one child (49%) or two (34%). On average, there were 180 children aged below the age of 18 per 100 women refugees with children.

1. INTRODUCTION

The onset of the war in Ukraine led to large-scale human displacement. As of 8 December 2022, Moldovan authorities have reported 716,893 arrivals from Ukraine, of whom 645,038 are Ukrainian citizens and 71,855 are TCNs. Most of these people transited through the Republic of Moldova. Over the same period (24 February to 25 December 2022) the number of Ukrainian nationals who have entered and remained in the Republic of Moldova has reached 100,494¹.

To respond to these challenges, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) Moldova has increased its operational activities and significantly boosted its capacity in Moldova to provide multi-sectoral assistance to respond to urgent emerging humanitarian and post-crisis needs in a dynamic context. IOM have been providing support, including but not limited to, access to food and shelter, access to health services and employment opportunities. To inform an evidence-based response, the IOM in partnership with UN Women conducted a displacement survey to identify the profile, most urgent needs, vulnerabilities, and intentions of refugees from Ukraine for the coming period. Since the start of the war, IOM has conducted interviews, providing crucial insights to inform evidence-based humanitarian actions and policy.

This report assesses the evolution of reported needs and vulnerabilities of Ukrainian refugees and TCNs based on 16,172 interviews conducted between 9 March and 7 December 2022, out of which 11,090 were deployed at five Moldovan border crossing points – Giurgiulesti, Leuseni, Otaci, Palanca and Tudora, 4,149 respondents were interviewed in three transit locations – MoldExpo, the Ukrainian Consulate, and a bus station in Chisinau, the capital city. Additionally, 933 interviews were conducted in temporary reception centers and private accommodations, using an extended questionnaire based on the IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) tool.

Table 1: Distribution of respondents', by place of survey and month

Survey location		1 st period	2 nd period	3 rd period	Total
Locations in Chisinau	Temporary placement centers and private accom.	933	0	0	933
	Bus stations	1 005	0	0	1 005
	Consulate	1 421	0	0	1 421
	Moldexpo	1 723	0	0	1 723
Moldova-Romania Border Control Points	Giurgiulesti	1 321	130	211	1 662
	Leuseni	1 568	211	241	2 020
Moldovan-Ukraine Border Control Points	Otaci	1 613	843	332	2 788
	Palanca	3 061	922	468	4 451
	Tudora	169	0	0	169
Total		12 814	2 106	1 252	16 172

To facilitate the analysis, presentation and interpretations of the survey results, the data was regrouped in 3 periods. The first period covers the three months' time-period immediately following the onset of the war in Ukraine

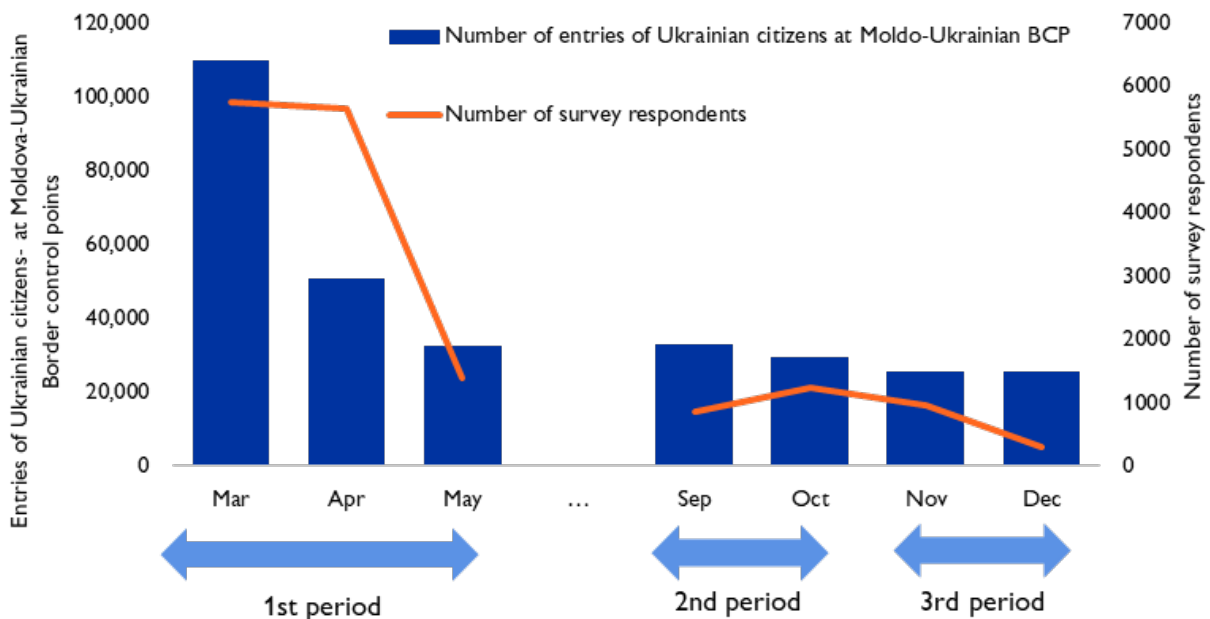
1. General Inspectorate for Border Police of the Republic of Moldova, <https://www.border.gov.md/index.php/>

(from March to May 2022). This period was marked by intense hostilities and massive destruction of civilian infrastructure that has caused widespread displacement and untold distress. Hundreds of thousands of Ukrainians left their homes or livelihoods in the first months.

The second period covers data collection between September and October 2022. This period marked a new phase of the war in Ukraine during which the Ukrainian army launched an extensive counteroffensive to retake Russian-held territories of the country (UN Security Council). In apparent retaliation for Ukraine’s battlefield gains, Russian Federation launched a series of missile attacks targeting critical infrastructure, including energy facilities and water systems. Following massive destruction of critical infrastructure, much of the country plunged into a blackout, depriving hundreds of thousands of people of electricity and creating water shortages. This has led to a massive displacement of populations and further increased community vulnerabilities.

The third period covers the data collection period from November to December 2022. During this period the destruction of property, infrastructure, and livelihoods continued to lead to displacement, increased vulnerabilities and loss of life in Ukraine.

Figure 1: Distribution of respondents’ number, number of entries of Ukrainian citizens at Moldovan-Ukrainian border crossing points, by month and survey period



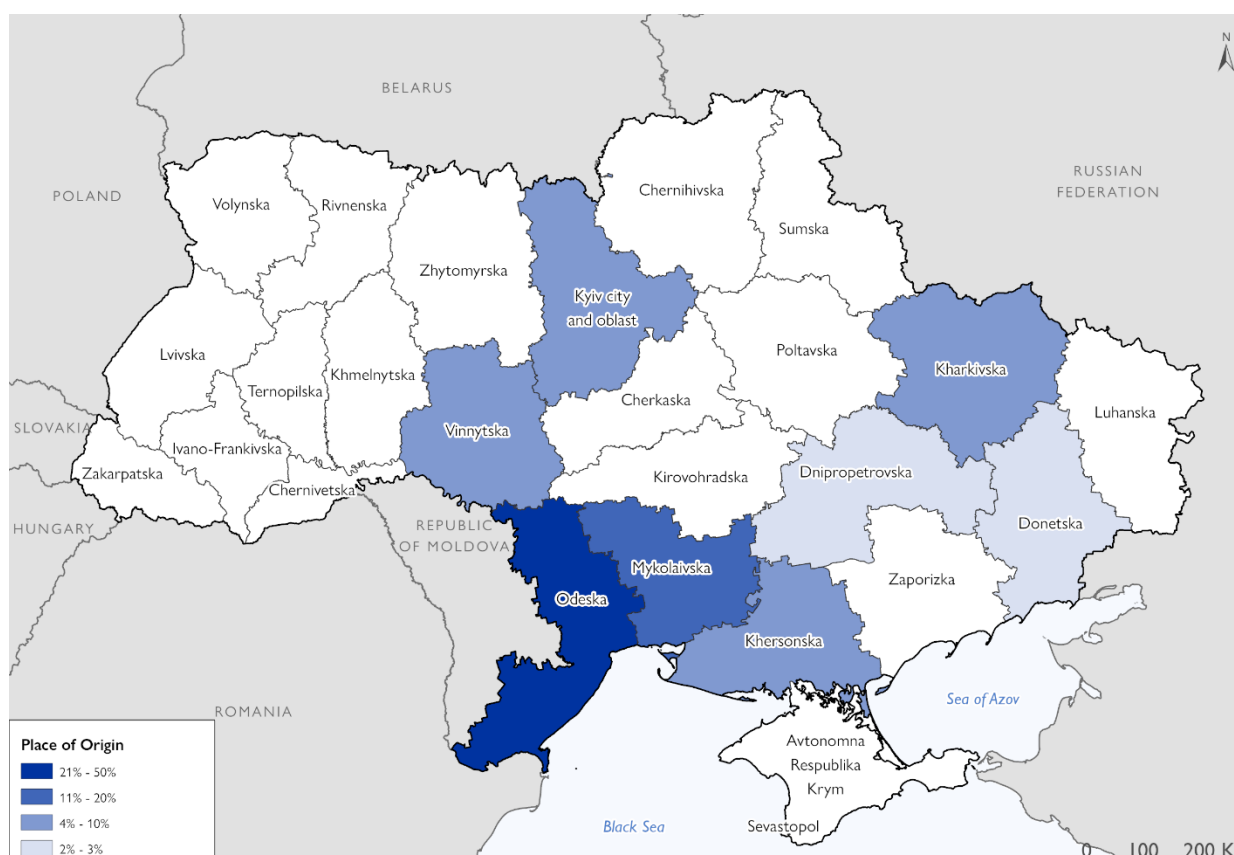
All interviews were conducted face-to-face by trained enumerators from the Center of Sociological Investigations and Marketing Research (CBS-AXA Research) at entry, exit, transit points and accommodation centers with Ukrainian refugees and third-country nationals. Data was collected and stored through a mobile application.

2. SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

Of the 16,172 survey respondents, 97 per cent were Ukrainian citizens, 1 per cent Moldovan citizens and 2 per cent were TCNs mainly from Azerbaijan (26%), the Russian Federation (24%), Georgia (6%), Israel, Armenia, Belarus, and Turkiye (5% each).

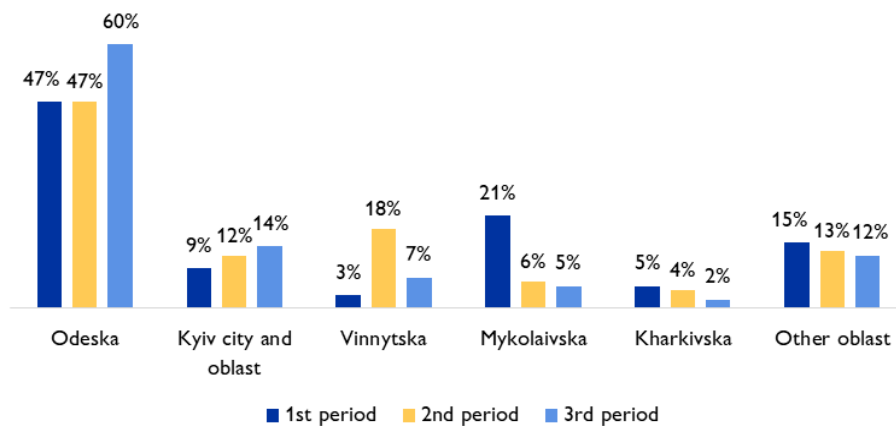
The distribution of respondents by nationality remained similar over the studied period. The share of Ukrainian respondents varied between 96 and 100 per cent, and respectively the share of TCNs and Moldovan citizens varied between 0 and 4 per cent. Almost 93 per cent of respondents indicated that the main reason for travelling to the Republic of Moldova was because of the conflict in Ukraine, one percent indicated another reason and 6% did not respond to this question.

Figure 2: Distribution of refugees by region of origin (%)



The Top 6 regions of origin of Ukrainian citizens were: Odeska (48%), Mykolaiv (17%), Kyiv city and Kyivska oblast (10%), Vinnitska (5%), Kharkivska (5%), Kherson (4%) and Dnipropetrovska (3%), Donetska (2%) and one or less than one per cent from other oblasts. The share of respondents from Odeska region and Kyiv city and oblast increased over the studied period (passing from 47% to 60% and from 9% to 14%), while the share of those declaring coming from Mykolaivska, Kharkivska and other oblasts decreased (passing from 21% to 5%, from 5% to 2% and from 15% to 12%, respectively).

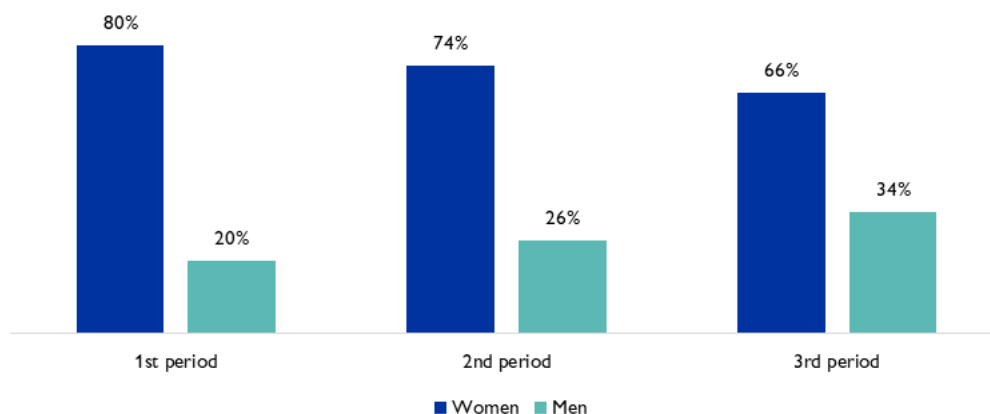
Figure 3: Regions of origin/habitual residence of respondents, before leaving Ukraine, by region and by survey period, 2022 (%)



The majority of refugees originated from urban areas (91%) and this rate remained identical over the studied period.

Gender and age disaggregated data show that most respondents were women (78%), while men accounted for 22 per cent. No respondent identified as neither woman nor man. The share of women and girls decreased over the studied period passing from 80 to 66 per cent while the share of men respondents increased passing from 20 to 34 per cent.

Figure 4: Gender distribution of respondents, by survey period (%)



The breakdown of interviewed respondents by age cohorts reveals that more than one-third were aged 30-39 years. Nevertheless, on average, women respondents were younger than men respondents. Almost 37 per cent of all women respondents were aged 30-39 compared to 30% of men in the same age group. Among male refugees, 3 in 10 were elderly, compared to 1 in 10 elderly women refugees.

Figure 5: Age distribution of respondents, total (%)

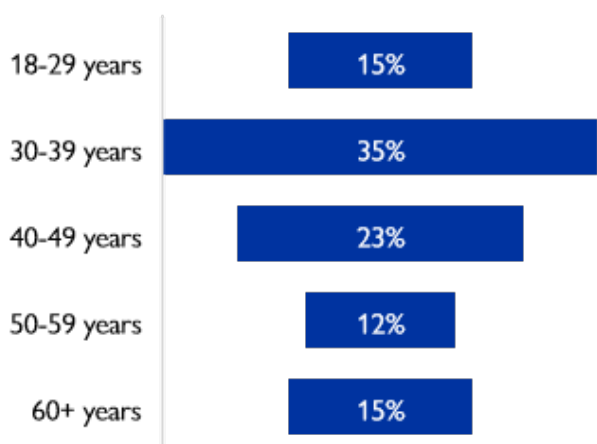
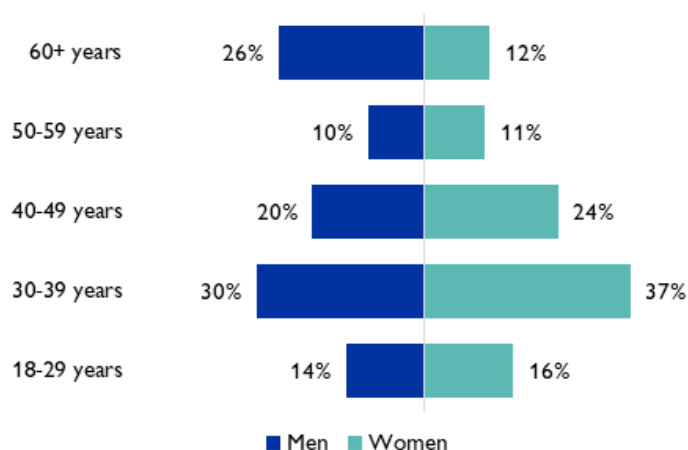
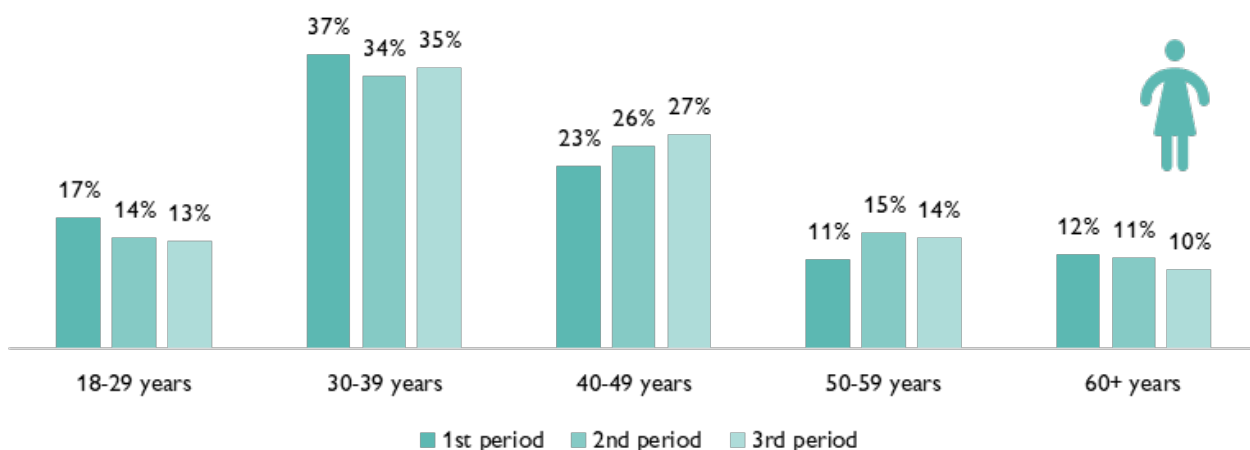


Figure 6: Age distribution of respondents, by gender and age (%)



The share of women respondents aged 18-29 years, 30-39 years, and 60+ decreased over the studied period (passing from 17% to 13%, from 37% to 35% and from 12% to 10%, respectively) while the share of women aged 40-49, 50-59 years increased (from 23% to 27% and from 11% to 14%, respectively).

Figure 7: The age distribution of women respondents, by survey period (%)



The age distribution of men respondents remained similar over the studied period oscillating around the median value of 14 per cent for 18-19 years old, 30% for 30-39 years old, 20 per cent for 40-49 years old, 12 per cent for 50-59 years old and 25 per cent for 60+ years old.

Figure 8: The age distribution of men respondents, by survey period (%)

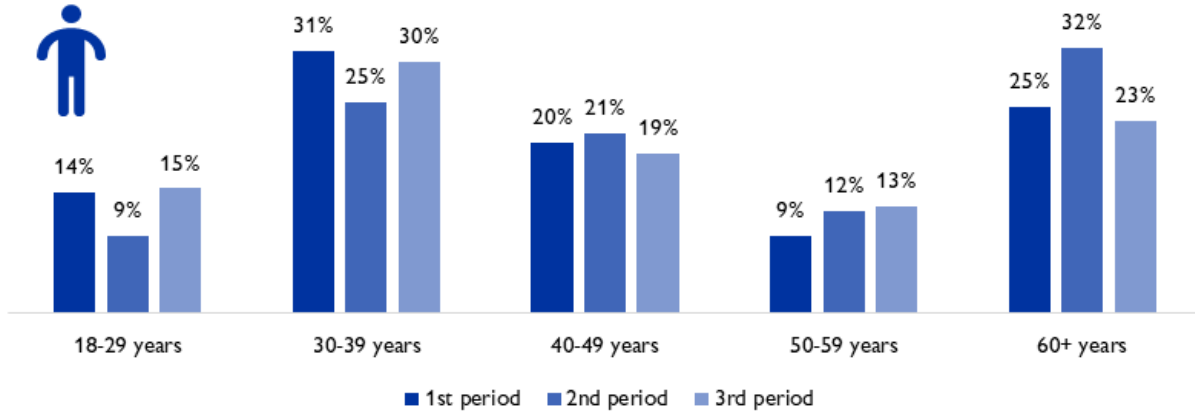
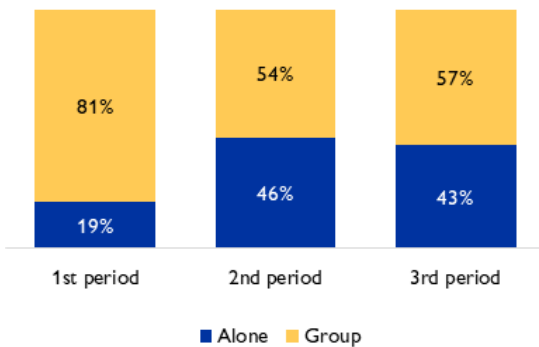


Figure 9: Distribution of respondents, by travel mode, while arriving in the Republic of Moldova



The vast majority of respondents declared to be travelling with a group (75%), mostly comprised of family members (87%). Those travelling alone represented 25 per cent for all refugees. The share of those travelling alone increased over the studied period passing from 19 to 43 per cent.

The share of women respondents declaring to be travelling alone is lower than the share of men respondents (22% versus 33%).

Figure 10: Distribution of women respondents, by travel mode and by survey period (%)

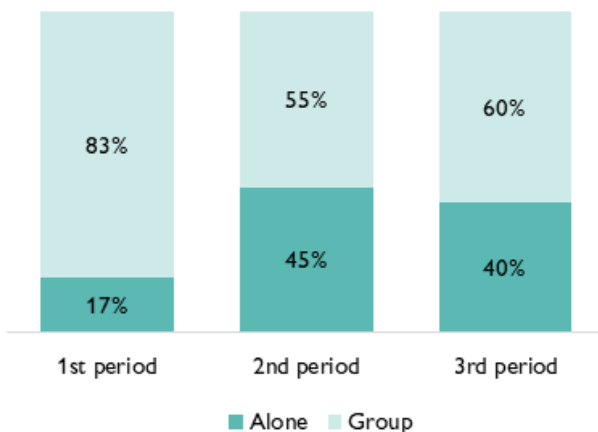
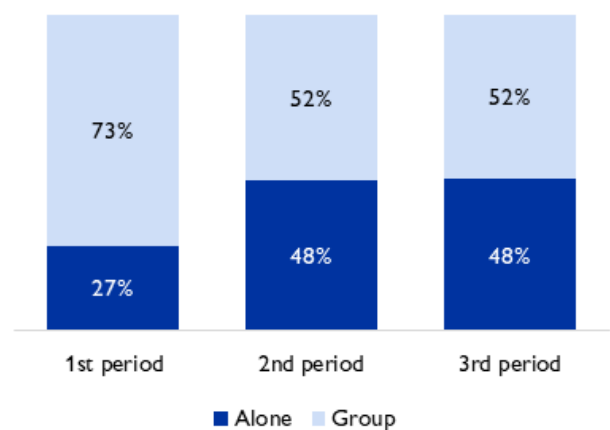
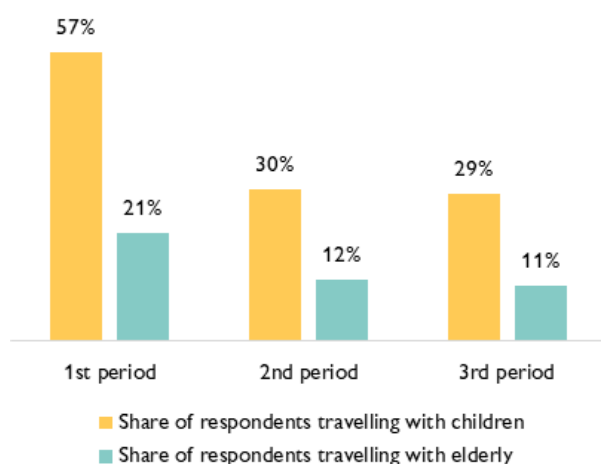


Figure 11: Distribution of men respondents, by travel mode and by survey period (%)



A shift in travel mode was observed for both sexes. The share of women respondents travelling alone increased over the studied period passing from 17 to 40 per cent, while the share of men respondents travelling alone increased from 27 to 48 per cent. A breakdown by age and sex cohorts shows that almost one-fifth of women travelling alone were 60+ years old (21%), and almost one fourth of men travelling alone were 60+ years old (25%). The share of elderly women travelling alone decreased over the studied period passing from 23 per cent in March to 15 per cent in December 2022.

Figure 12: Share of respondents travelling with children and elderly people, by survey period (%)



Every second respondent travelled with at least one child under the age of 18 (51%). Almost one half were travelling with one child (48%), one third with two children (33%) and 19 per cent with 3 or more children.

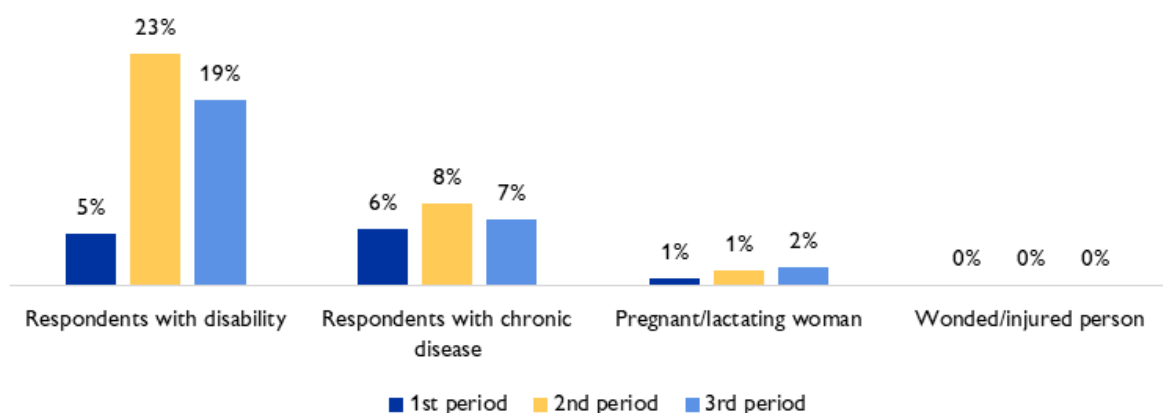
The share of respondents travelling with children decreased over the studied period passing from 57 per cent to 29 per cent.

On average, every fifth refugee was travelling with at least one elderly person aged 60 and above (19%).

The share of respondents traveling with elderly also decreased over the studied period passing from 21 per cent to 11 per cent.

The share of respondents with disability, chronic disease and of pregnant or lactating women increased over the studied period (passing from 5% to 19%, from 6% to 7%, from less than 1% to 2% respectively). Only 15 people from a total of 16,172 respondents reported being or travelling with wounded or injured people.

Figure 13: Share of respondents with disability, with chronic disease, pregnant or lactating women, wounded or injured person from total number of respondents, by survey period (%)

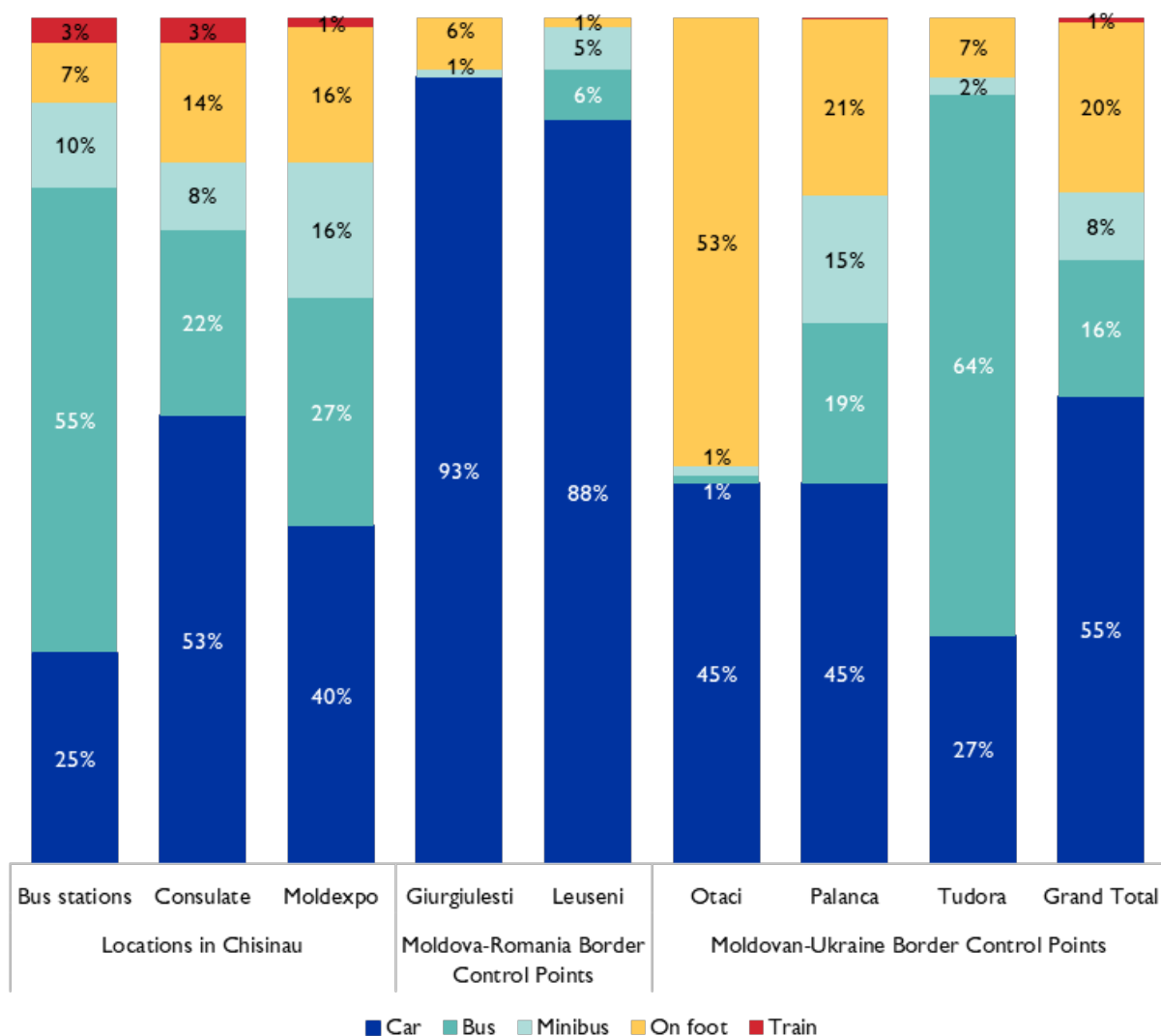


For every third refugee, the main intended destination was the Republic of Moldova (32%), followed by Romania (14%), Germany (13%), Bulgaria (6%), Poland (3%), Italy, Turkey, Czech Republic, Israel and France (2% each) and other countries. The destination was unknown at the time of the survey for 7 per cent of respondents.

3. MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION

Out of 16,172 respondents, 15,239 reported their means of transportation (the other 933 were interviewed at reception centers and were not asked this question). Out of those concerned by this question, 55 per cent arrived in the Republic of Moldova by car, 20 per cent by foot, 16 per cent by bus and 8 per cent by minibus and 1 per cent by train.

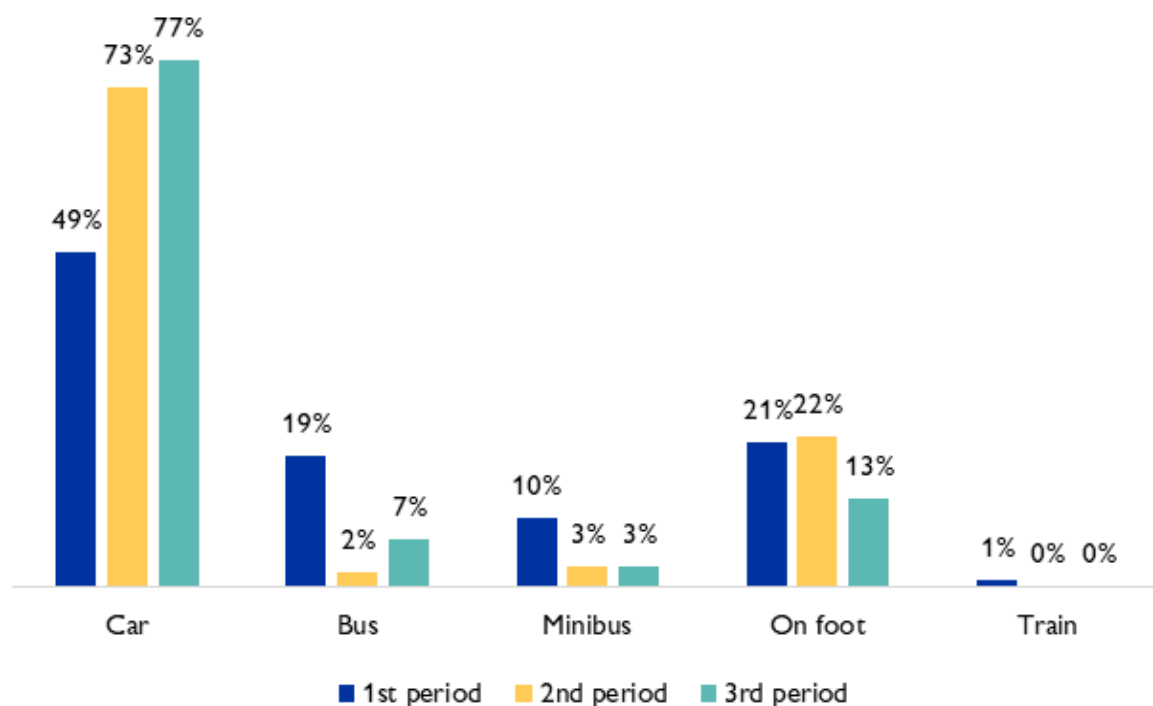
Figure 14: Distribution of respondents, by means of transportation, by place of survey (%)



¹ Otaci is a town on the southwestern bank of the Dniester River, which at that point forms the northeastern border of Moldova. On the opposite side of the Dniester lies the Ukrainian city of Mohyliv-Podilskyi, and the two municipalities are connected by a bridge over the river. The close proximity of the Moldovan and Ukrainian towns facilitates the inward outward movements of people across the border and multiply the crossings by foot.

Most of the respondents interviewed at Moldova-Romania border control points were travelling by car, bus or minibus (95% on average). Considerably lower shares of respondents reported travelling by motor vehicles at Moldovan-Ukraine Control Points. At one BCP, Otaci, only 47 per cent of travelers arrived by passenger-carrying vehicles, while 53 per cent were travelling by foot. At Palanca and Tudora BCPs, 21 and 7 per cent respectively arrived by foot. Those interviewed in different locations in Chisinau reported various means of transportation, 14 per cent declared to be traveling by foot at the Ukrainian consulate, 16 per cent at Moldexpo and 7 per cent at bus stations.

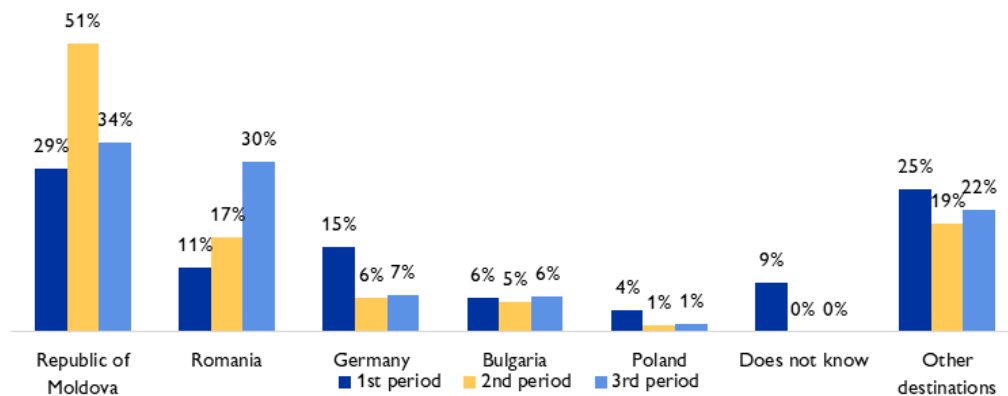
Figure 15: Distribution of respondents, by means of transportation, by survey period (%)



The share of respondents who declared to be travelling by car increased over the studied period passing from 49 to 77 per cent while the share of those travelling on foot fluctuated between 13 and 28 per cent. The share of respondents travelling by bus and minibus decreased (from 19 to 7 per cent and from 10 to 3 per cent respectively) while the share of those declaring to be travelling by train remained minor and stable over the studied period.

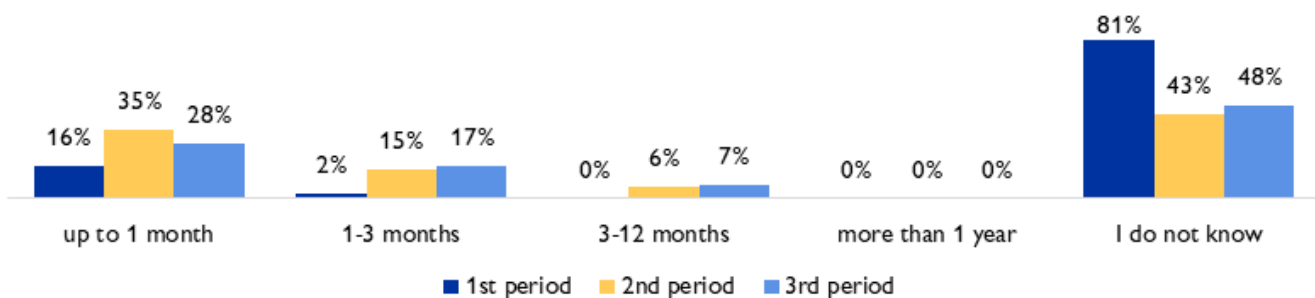
The share of respondents reporting coming and staying in the Republic of Moldova oscillated around 29% in the first round of data collection (from March to May 2022). It increased at the beginning of the second period of data collection, in September, reaching 51 per cent, but decreased to 34% by the end of the year. The share of respondents declaring to be going to Romania steadily increased passing from 11 per cent to 30 per cent. While the share of those declaring to be going to Germany decreased over the studied period (from 15% to 7%). No significant changes were registered in the respondents' intention to join other destinations.

Figure 16: Main intended countries of destination (%)



Of those who reported staying in the Republic of Moldova, almost 71 per cent did not know for how long, and up to 21 per cent reported to be staying less than one month (7% up to a week, 3% up to two weeks and 11% up to a month) and only 8 per cent reported an intention to stay more than one month.

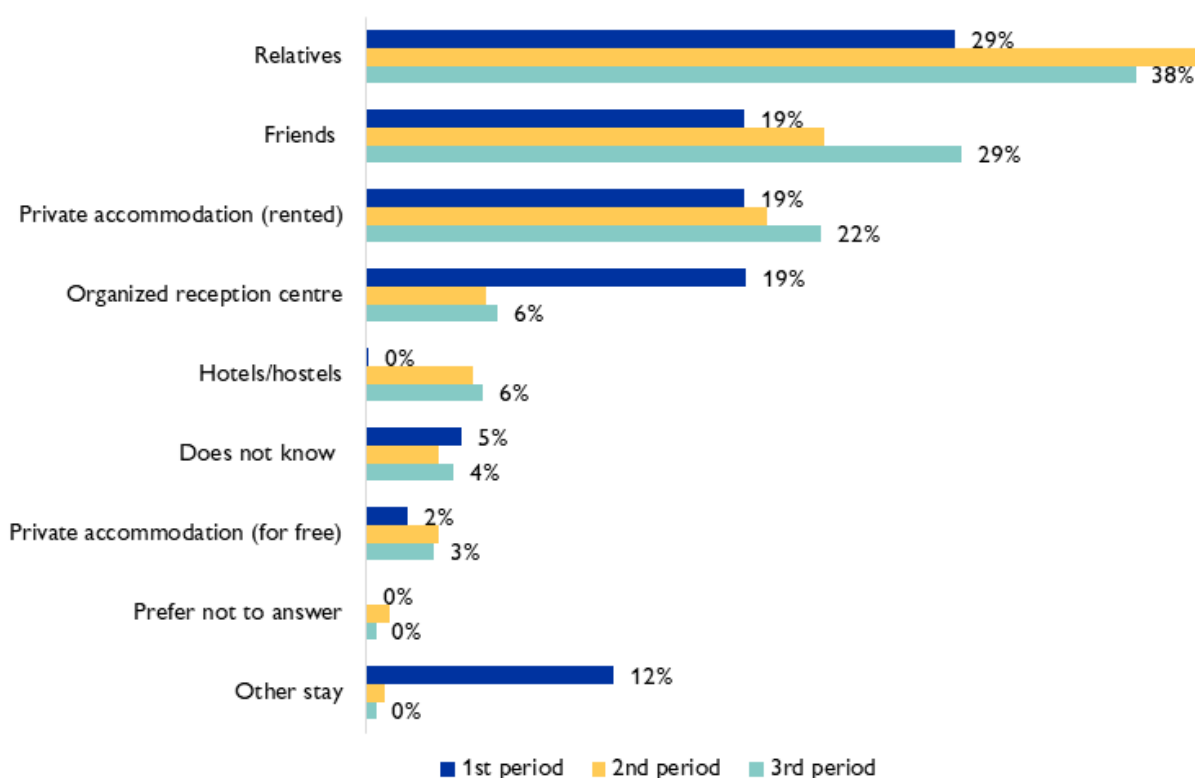
Figure 17: Duration of stay of respondents who declared the Republic of Moldova as their country of destination (%)



The share of respondents who were unsure about the duration of their stay in the Republic of Moldova decreased over the studied period from 81 to 48 per cent, while the share of those declaring to be staying up to a month, from one to three months, and from three to twelve months, increased (from 16% to 28%, from 2% to 17% and from 0% to 7%, respectively). Very few respondents declared they would stay more than one year.

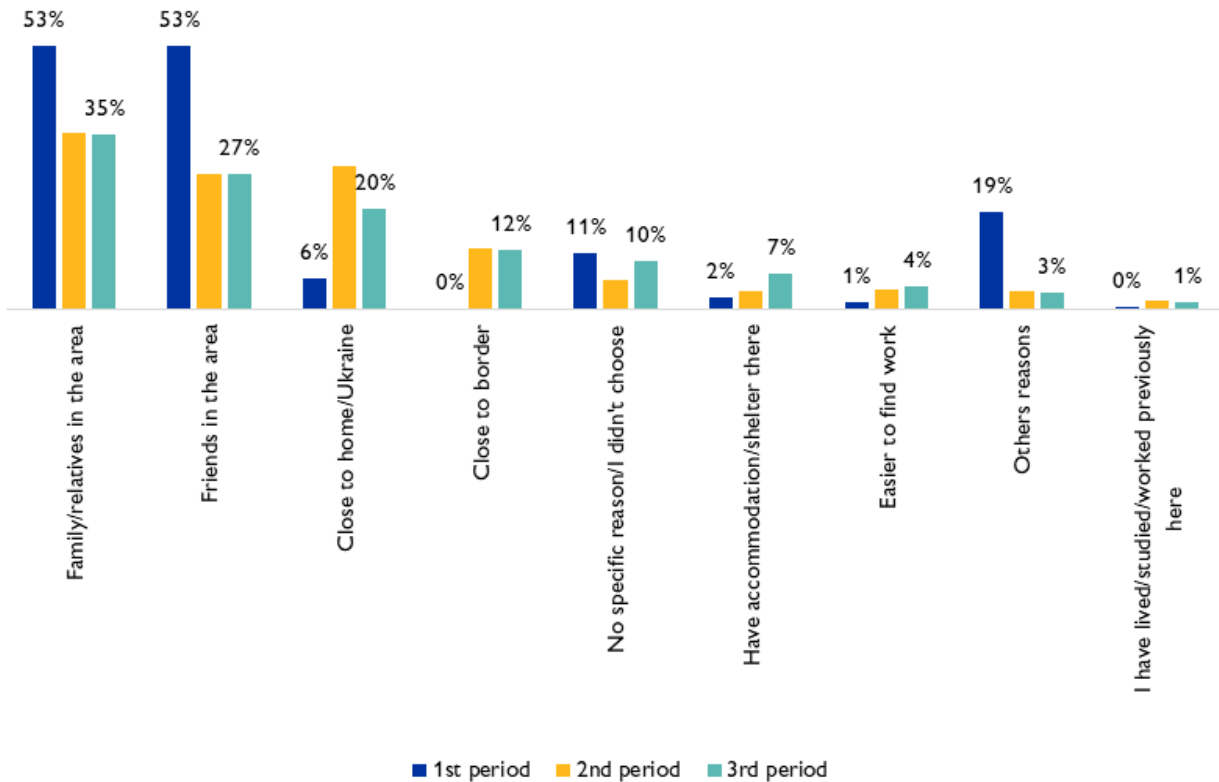
Those who reported that their destination was the Republic of Moldova mostly intended to remain with relatives (32%) or with friends (20%). The remaining 48 per cent declared to be staying in private accommodation (19%), in organized reception centres (15%), or in other locations, did not know or preferred not to answer this question.

Figure 18: Reported location of stay while in the Republic of Moldova, number of respondents, by month (% more than one possible option)



The share of those who reported to be staying with relatives or friends in the Republic of Moldova increased over the studied period from 29 per cent to 38 per cent and from 19 to 29 per cent. So did the share of those who reported to be staying in hostels or hotels (from 0% to 6%). While the share of those who reported to be staying in organized reception centers or other types of accommodations decreased from 19 to 6 per cent and from 12 to 0 per cent. The share of those declaring to be staying in private accommodation remained the same, oscillating around 20 per cent of those living in rented accommodation and around 3 per cent for those living in subsidized private accommodation.

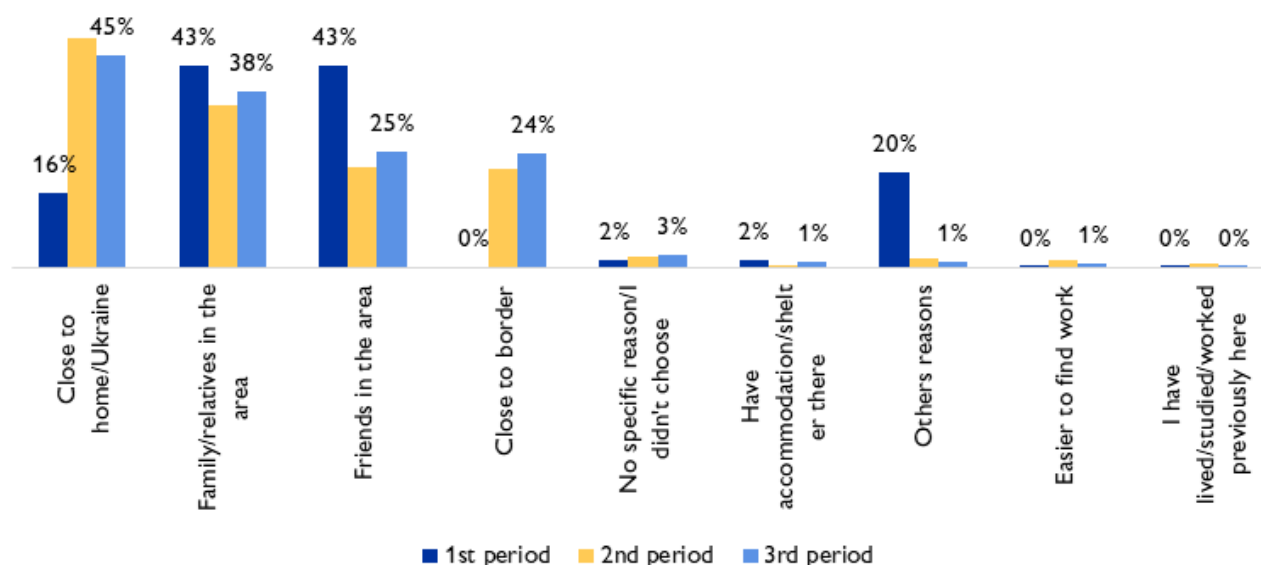
Figure 19: Reported reasons for choosing the country of destination (% , more than one possible option)



The presence of family or relatives in a specific country was the pull factor in choosing the destination for 49 per cent of refugees even though the importance of this factor decreased over the studied period passing from 53 to 35 per cent. A similar trend was observed for the presence of friends in the area - its importance decreased from 53 to 27 per cent. An increasing importance over choosing the final destination gained the reasons of being close to home i.e. close to Ukraine (it increased from 6% to 20%), close to the border (increased from 0% to 12%), have accommodation/shelter there (increased from 2% to 7%) and easier to find work (from 1% to 4%).

The share of other reasons decreased over the studied period (from 19% to 3%) while the share of those who declared to have lived, studied, or worked previously in the country of destination remained stable but insignificant (oscillating around 1%). Among other reasons for choosing a destination the most quoted was the existence of a protection system (in 93% of cases for other reported reasons).

Figure 20: The main reasons for choosing the Republic of Moldova for destination (% , more than one possible option)



The three main reported reasons for choosing the Republic of Moldova as a destination were the presence of family or relatives (41%) or friends in the area (37%) and the proximity to home, Ukraine (25%). The share of respondents declaring to choose the Republic of Moldova because it is proximity to home or to the border with Ukraine, increased from 16 to 45 per cent and from zero to 24 per cent over the studied period. The share of those declaring having family and relatives or friends in the area decreased (passing from 43% to 38% and from 43% to 25%). The other reported reasons were minor and slightly oscillated over the surveyed period. Other reported reasons decreased from 20 to one per cent.

5. MAIN REPORTED NEEDS

Through IOM's assessment, Moldovan government and the humanitarian community could identify the most urgent needs of the affected populations entering the country and adapt their interventions. Among the most 10 pressing immediate needs of respondents were support with transportation (23%), financial support (23%), food (22%), support to return home (18%), medicine and health services (19%), documentation and registration (15%), cloths, shoes or other NFI (16%), accommodation (14%), communication (14%), spaces or activities for children (14%). Nevertheless, the refugees' needs evolved during this studied period.

Overall, the share of respondents declaring being in need for humanitarian assistance was higher in the immediate time-period following the beginning of war in Ukraine. During this time interval, almost one fourth of all interviewed respondents were declaring being in need for transportation (27%), for cash (23%) and food (23%) and to a lesser extent for- support to return home (20%), medicine and health services (16%), documentation and registration (17%).

Six months following the beginning of war, people continued to flee their homes in search of safety and basic services but stronger in the face of crises and more resilient. Most of the refugees are still declaring being in need of financial support (17%) but to a lesser degree for food (16%-12%), clothes or shoes (9%-6%). The most significant decline was reported in need for transportation (it passed from 27% to 8%), support to return home (from 10% to 8%), documentation and registration (from 8% to 5%). Some of the reported needs followed a wave-shaped trend of increase and decline such as the need medicine and health services, accommodation, and communication. Other reported needs followed an uptrend such as the need for personal hygiene and sanitary supplies (from 7% to 12%) and for general information (from 0 to 15%).

Table 2: Main reported needs, by survey period (% more than one option possible)

Needs	1st period	2nd period	3rd period	Total
Transportation support	27%	9%	8%	23%
Financial Support	23%	26%	17%	23%
Food products/supply	23%	16%	12%	22%
Support to return home	20%	10%	8%	18%
Medicine and Health services	16%	21%	15%	16%
Documentation and registration	17%	8%	5%	15%
Cloths/shoes other NFI	18%	9%	6%	16%
Accommodation	13%	21%	16%	14%
Communication	13%	18%	15%	14%
Spaces or activities for children	15%	10%	7%	14%
Employment/Job	12%	9%	7%	12%
Personal hygiene and sanitary supplies	7%	17%	12%	9%
Psychological counseling	7%	5%	3%	7%
General Information	0%	19%	15%	4%
Protection	4%	2%	2%	3%

Family tracing	3%	1%	2%	3%
None	0%	6%	10%	1%
Language courses	0%	7%	4%	1%
Other needs	1%	1%	3%	1%
School enrolment for children	0%	5%	4%	1%
Diploma recognition	0%	4%	3%	1%
Total number respondents	100%	100%	100%	100%

Among those who intended to stay in the Republic of Moldova (32% of respondents), the top 5 most pressing reported needs, at the time of the interview were for: financial support (46%), food products/supply (41%), medicine and health services (38%), clothes/shoes other NFI (31%), transportation support (30%). The share of those in need for financial support remained almost identical over the studied period, oscillating around 45 per cent, while the share of those in need for food products and clothes decreased (passing from 46% to 29% and from 37% to 15% respectively). The share of those who declared being in need of medicine and health services oscillated around 38 per cent. The share of those in need of transportation support, and support to return home decreased (from 36% to 15% and from 34% to 16%).

Figure 21: Main reported needs of all respondents who intend to stay in the Republic of Moldova (% more than one option possible)

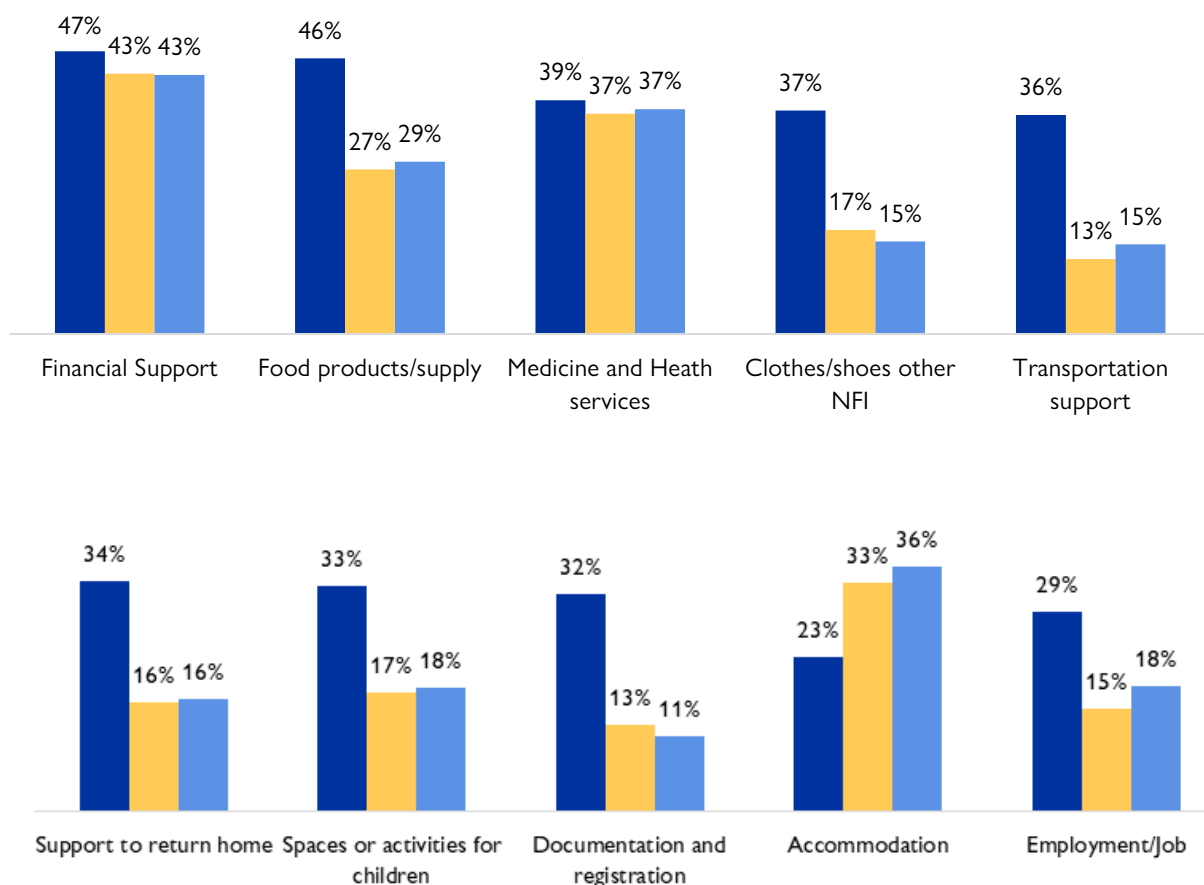
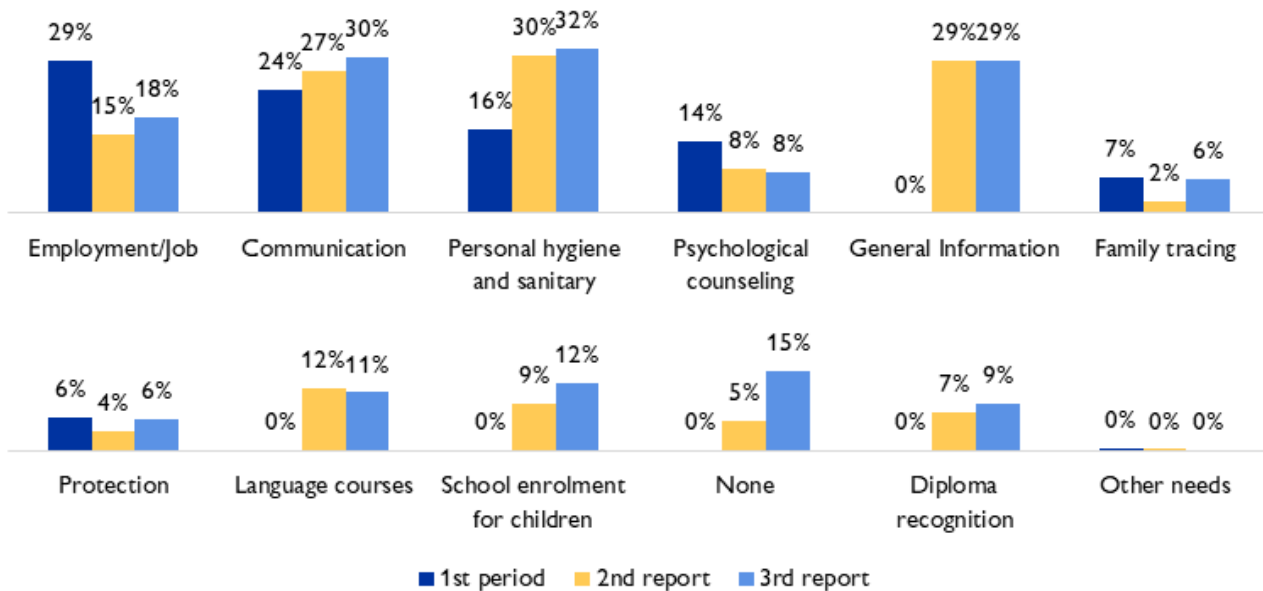


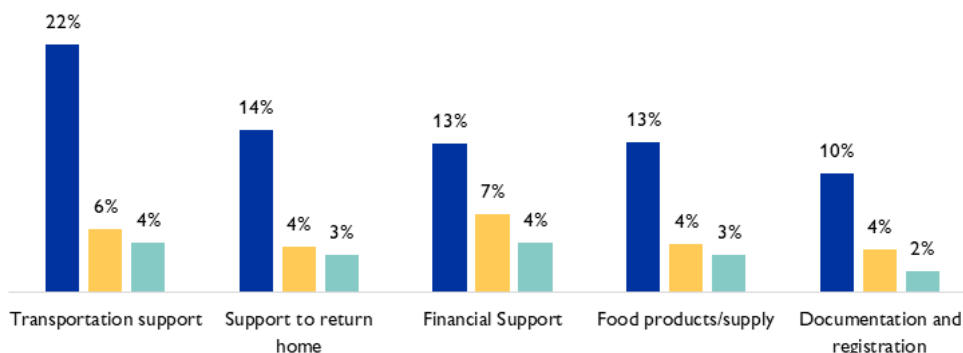
Figure 22: Main reported needs of all respondents who intend to stay in the Republic of Moldova (% , more than one option possible)

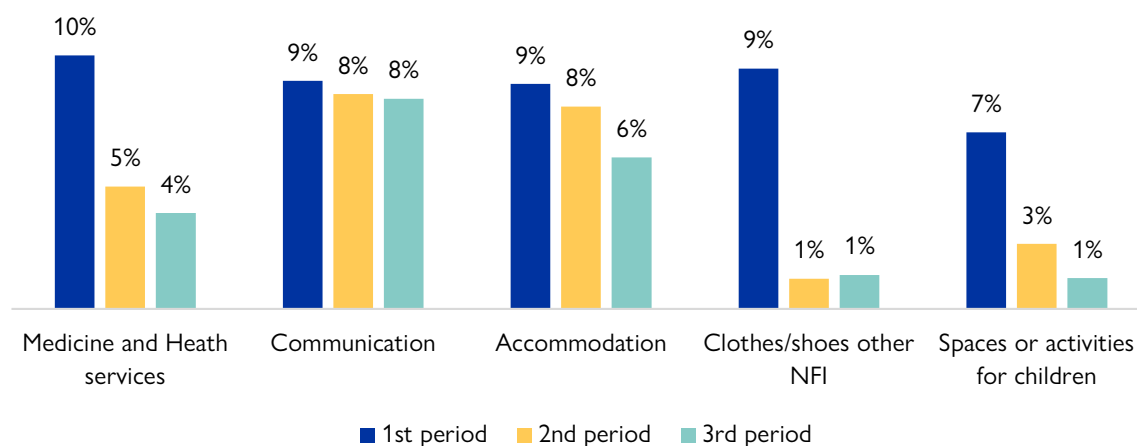


However, among those who intended to reach other countries, the most pressing needs, at the time of the interview, reflected the essentials they were lacking as they were transiting the Republic of Moldova. The priority needs included: transportation support (19%), support to return home (12%), financial support (12%), food products/supply (12%), documentation and registration (9%), medicine and health services (9%), communication (9%).

The needs of those who intended to go to other destinations varied considerably over the studied period. The need for transportation and support to return home decreased from 22 to 4 per cent and from 14 to 3 per cent. The need for financial support decreased from 13 to 4 per cent, while the need for food and clothes decreased from 13 to 3 per cent and from 9 to one per cent respectively. The need for medicine and health services also registered a decline but at lower rates, passing from 10 to 4 per cent. There was an increase in need for general information over the period (from 0% to 11%).

Figure 23: Main reported needs of all respondents who intend to go to other countries (% , more than one option possible)



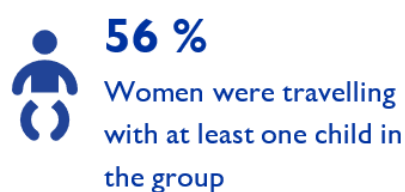


6. WOMEN REFUGEES' SITUATION

Most refugees fleeing Ukraine are women and children. On the journey to a refuge, women shoulder an immense childcare responsibility compounded by family separation, trauma, limited financial resources, and lack of clothing, food, personal hygiene supplies and other basic needs.

Of the 22 per cent of women who reported to be travelling alone, most were women aged 30-39 (24%) or were elderly women aged 60 and above (21%). Among those travelling with a group, 88 per cent were travelling with family and 13 per cent with other relatives.

Figure 24: Distribution of women respondents by travel mode, (%)



Out of the total number of women respondents 56 per cent were travelling with at least one child below the age of 18, the majority having one child (49%) or two (34%). On average, there were 180 children aged below the age of 18 per 100 women refugees with children.

METHODOLOGY

The International Organization for Migration (IOM)'s Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is a system to track and monitor displacement and population mobility, that contributes to better understanding the population flows, needs of affected populations, sociodemographic characterization and provides critical information to decision-makers during crises.

The purpose of the survey is to capture the displacement trends and identify the immediate humanitarian needs and intentions, demographic profiles and means of travel of refugees from Ukraine and other TCNs fleeing Ukraine due to the war. The data collection tool was developed by IOM in coordination with the Information Management Working Group (IMWG) active in the Republic of Moldova since late February 2022. The survey questionnaire was developed using DTM indicators, based on the identified gaps and the target population. 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 first round of data collection under this exercise was between 9 March and 12 May 2022. The second round began on 6 September and finished on 7 December 2022. The second round is a continuation of the first, however, compared to the previous report published on 23 June 2022, the questionnaire administered during the second round has been updated to include questions that correspond to additional socio-demographic indicators, such as educational and employment backgrounds, labor market integration intentions, and languages and skills.

The survey is conducted by trained enumerators from CBS-AXA Research, an implementing partner of IOM in the Republic of Moldova, using a mobile application. The geographical coverage is limited to a select number of locations. The findings presented in this report are based on face-to-face interviews, conducted between 9 March and 7 December 2022.

Please note that the findings presented in this report are indicative and should not be deemed representative. The data collection exercise was conducted in a select number of locations, not covering all the BCPs across the country. No personal information was collected during the data collection exercise. All respondents were informed of the voluntary nature and anonymity of the information collected. Respondents were verbally asked to give their consent to IOM's use of information.

For more information on IOM DTM's work in the Republic of Moldova, please visit <https://dtm.iom.int/republic-of-moldova>

