

REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

Surveys with Refugees from Ukraine: Needs, Intentions, and Integration Challenges



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Country Report & Data Analysis

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International Organization for Migration
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

International Organization for Migration
Country Office in the Republic of Moldova

Le Roi Business Center, Strada Sfatul Tarii 29, 9th
floor, Republic of Moldova
+373 (6) 800 33 11

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

Contact: IOMMoldovaDTM@iom.int

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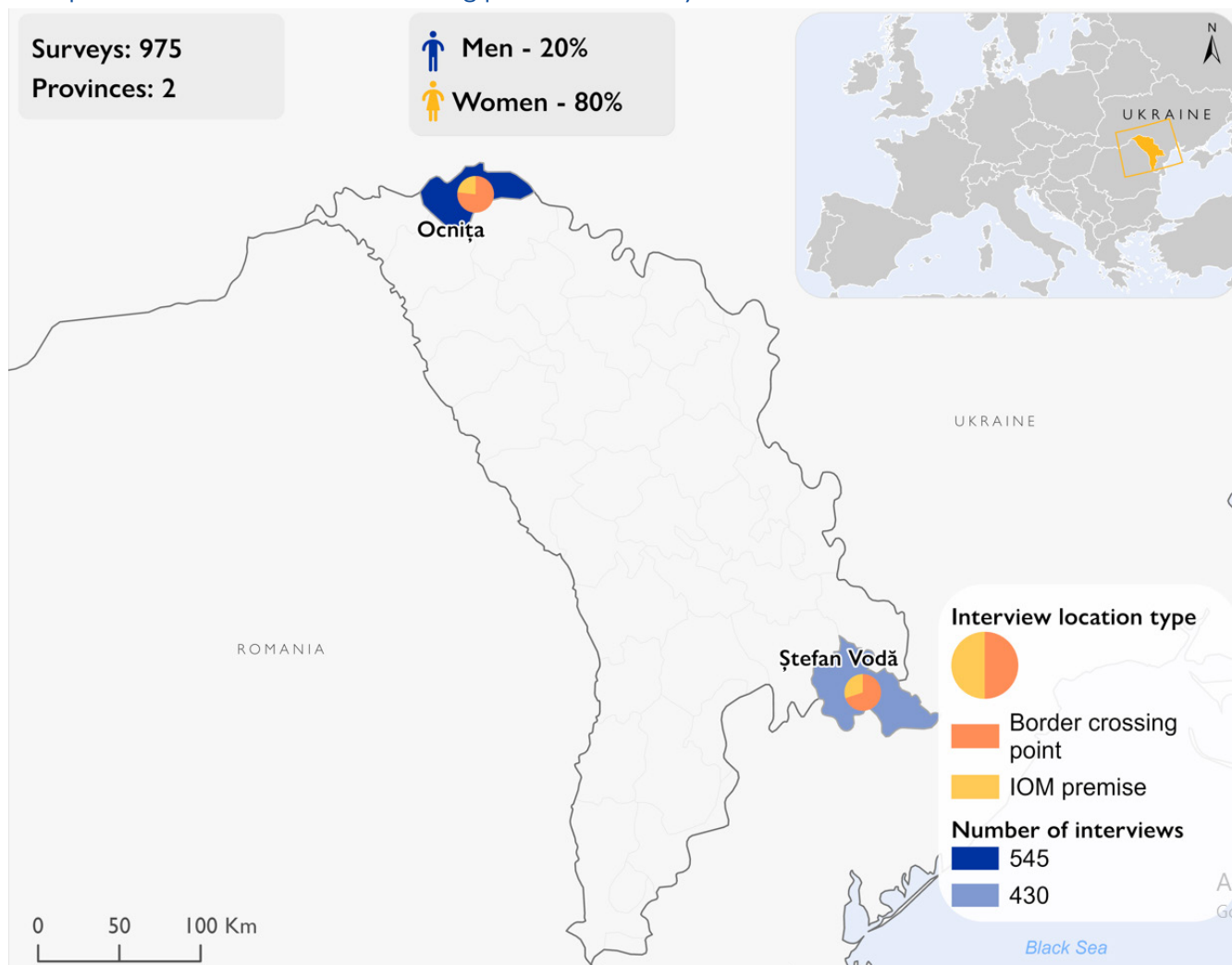
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KEY FINDINGS

- **Top oblasts of origin:** Odeska (28%), Vinnytska (20%), City of Kyiv (9%), Mykolaivska (7%), Zaporizka (5%), Kyivska (5%), Dnipropetrovska (3%), Kharkivska (3%).
- **Intentions to move:** settled or planning to settle in the Republic of Moldova (49%), transiting to another country (45%) - mainly to Romania, Germany and Canada. Move back to place of origin in Ukraine (4%).
- **Employment status:** employed (21%), daily workers (11%), unemployed and looking for a job (11%), student (1%), maternity leave (10%).
- **Top needs*:** financial support (25%), food products (12%), personal hygiene items (11%), accommodation (8%), medicines (6%).
- **Top areas of assistance received*:** food supplies (24%), personal hygiene items (21%), financial support (19%), accommodation (7%), vouchers (6%).
- **Main inclusion challenges*:** financial issues (34%), housing (long-term) (16%).
- **Transport:** walking (28%), mini bus (26%), car (23%), and bus (12%).

* More than one answer possible

Map 1: Republic of Moldova, border crossing points, and surveys locations



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1. Socio-Demographic Profile

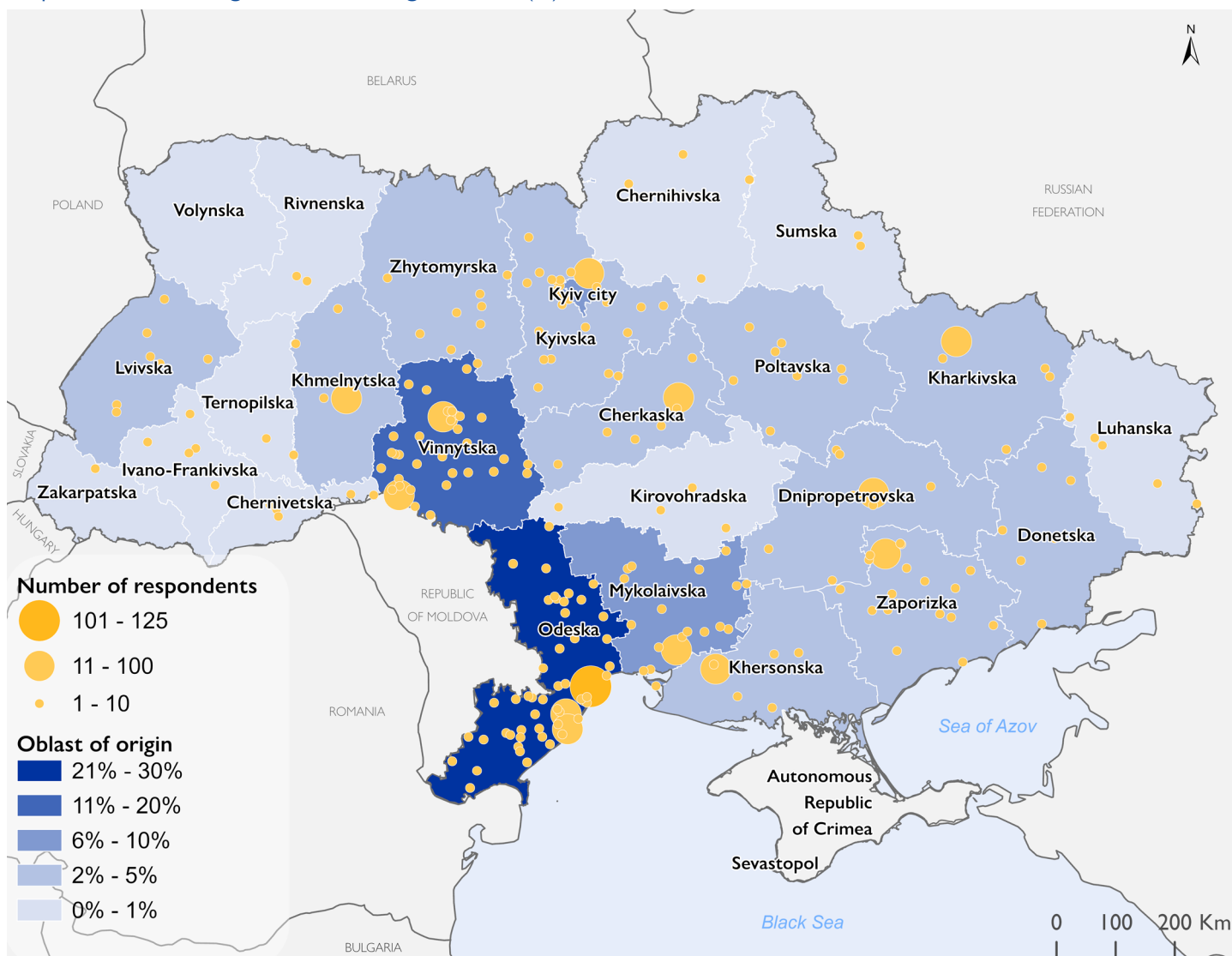
Oblasts (regions) of origin

Forty-eight per cent of respondents came from only two oblasts situated in the south western parts of Ukraine, namely Odeska (28%) and Vinnytska (20%). The remaining 52 per cent came from 19 other oblasts, most predominantly Kharkivska (11%), Kyiv (9%), Mykolaivska (7%), Zaporizka (5%), and Dnipropetrovska (3%). A smaller proportion of respondents came from Khersonska (3%), Cherkaska, Donetsk and Poltavska

(2% each), Lvivska, Zhytomyrska, Chernivetska (1% each).

The number of regions of origin among the Ukrainian refugees surveyed in the second data collection period (Q2, April - June 2023) were fewer compared to the previous data collection period (Q1, January - March 2023). However, respondents in both data collection periods primarily originated from the same oblasts.

Map 2: Oblast of origin before leaving Ukraine, (%)



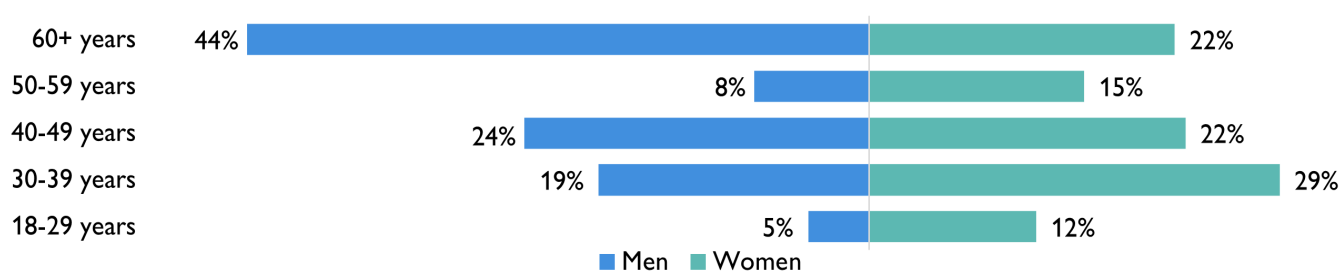
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Gender and age

Seventy-nine per cent of respondents were women, while 21 per cent were men. The gender ratio was different between the two locations where interviews were conducted. In Stefan Voda, 80 per cent were women, while in Ocnita 73 per cent were women. The average age of interviewees was 49 years.

The average age of female respondents was younger than that of male respondents (45 and 53 years respectively). The proportion of respondents aged 60 years or more was larger among men (44%), compared to women (22%). Two-thirds (66%) of women were aged between 30 and 59 years, while 51 per cent of men respondents were in this age category.

Figure 1: Age, by gender and total, (%)

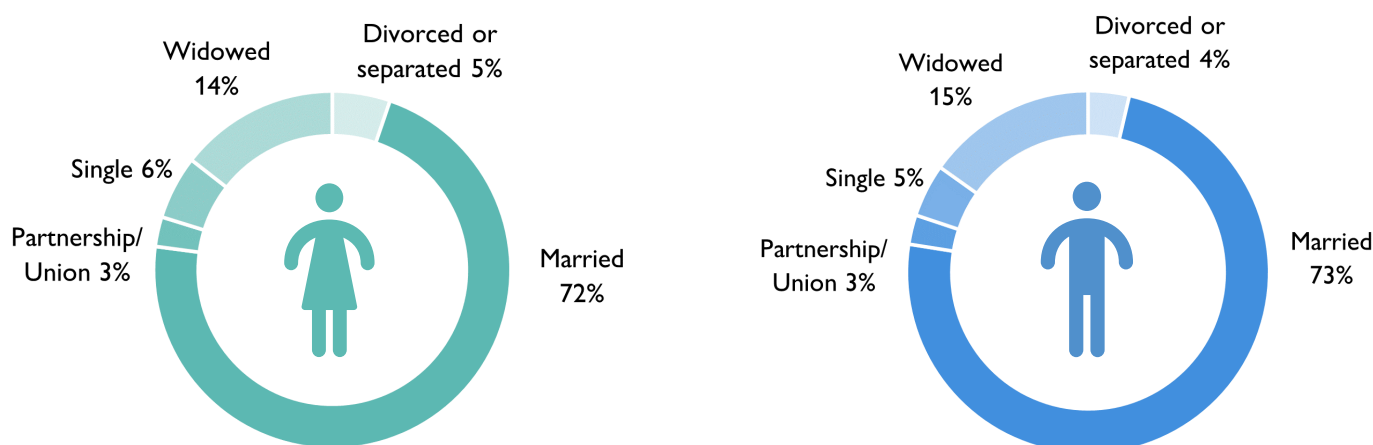


Marital status

Out of the total sample, 72 per cent reported they were married and 15 per cent were widowed. Six per cent were single and five per cent divorced. Three per cent of respondents reported being in a partnership. The rates of being married, widowed, and divorced are similar among men and women, with around seven out

of ten respondents reporting that they are married (73% among men and 72% among women), slightly under one in six reporting they are widowed (15% among men and 14% among women), and a small percentage reporting they are divorced or separated (6% among men and 5% among women).

Figure 2: Marital status, by gender and total, (%)

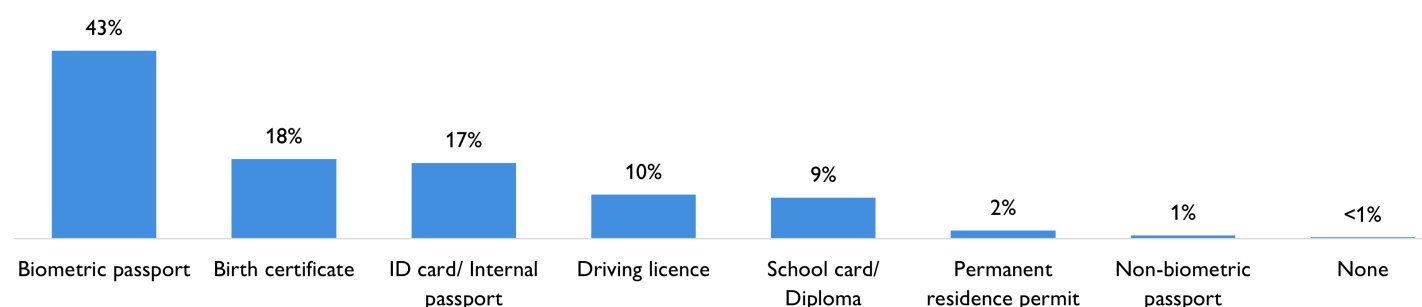


Documents possessed at the time of interview

While previously, 97 per cent of respondents arrived in the Republic of Moldova with their biometric passports, only 43 per cent were carrying these this time. Fewer proportions also carried with them their birth certificates (18%), an ID card (17%), and a drivers'

licence (10%). Additionally, another nine per cent of respondents carried their educational certificates while one per cent had non-biometric passports. There were 16 individuals who reported not carrying any documents with them.

Figure 3: Documents in possession of respondents at the time of interview, (%)
(more than one answer possible)



Average time spent outside Ukraine since the initial time of displacement

The average time spent outside of Ukraine can be assessed by looking at the difference between the initial date of displacement of the surveyed Ukrainian nationals and the date of the interview. It was noted that most respondents were either displaced in the period between April to June 2023 (37%) or January to March 2022 (26%). Those displaced in the first six months of the war amounted to 42 per cent of respondents. This

means that at the time of interview, more than a third of the respondents had spent close to one year outside of Ukraine, while another one-third had arrived within the three months of data collection. Among those who arrived in 2022, the majority had arrived between February and March at the start of the war. The number of respondents who arrived after April 2022 declined to three per cent between January and March 2023.

Table 1: Approximate time spent in displacement until date of interview, (%)

Date of Initial Displacement	Number of Respondents	% of Respondents	Displacement Period
Jan - Mar 22	258	26%	15 months
Apr - Jun 22	150	16%	12 months
Jul - Sep 22	85	9%	9 months
Oct - Dec 22	87	9%	6 months
Jan - Mar 23	33	3%	3 months
Apr - Jun 23	362	37%	less than 3 months

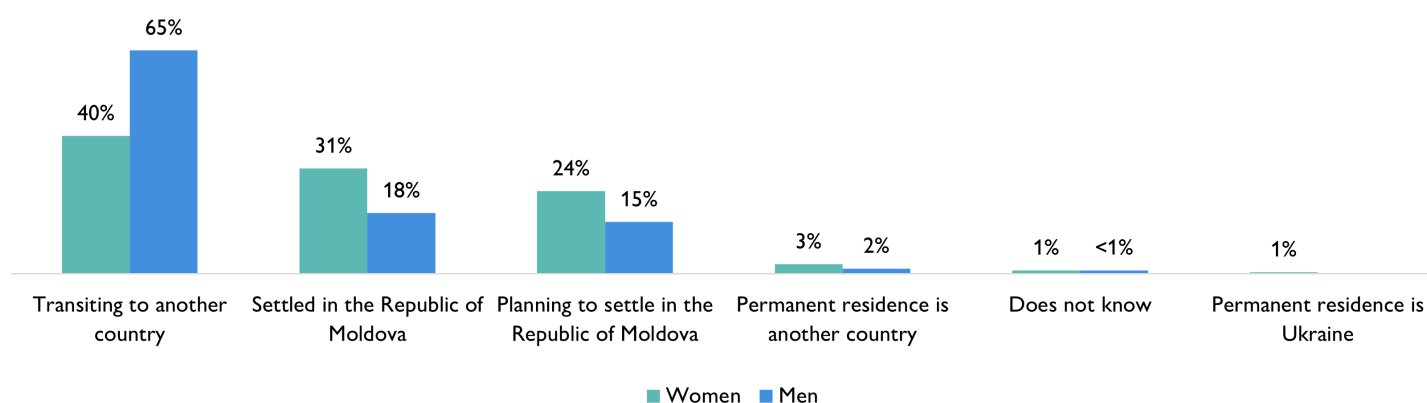
2. Intentions

Move elsewhere or stay in current location

Half of all respondents reported that they intend to stay in the Republic of Moldova (28% settled or lived already in the country, and 23 per cent were planning to stay or settle). About 45 per cent were transiting to another country, and four per cent were aiming to go back to Ukraine. One per cent had permanent residence in countries other than Ukraine or the Republic of Moldova, and the remaining one per cent did not know.

Gender disaggregated data reveals that women were more likely than men to settle or live in the Republic of Moldova (55% versus 33%). A higher percentage of men (65%) were transiting to another country as compared to 40 per cent of women. Only one per cent of respondents were planning on going back to Ukraine where their permanent residence was.

Figure 4: Respondents' intention to settle in or transit the Republic of Moldova, by gender, (%)

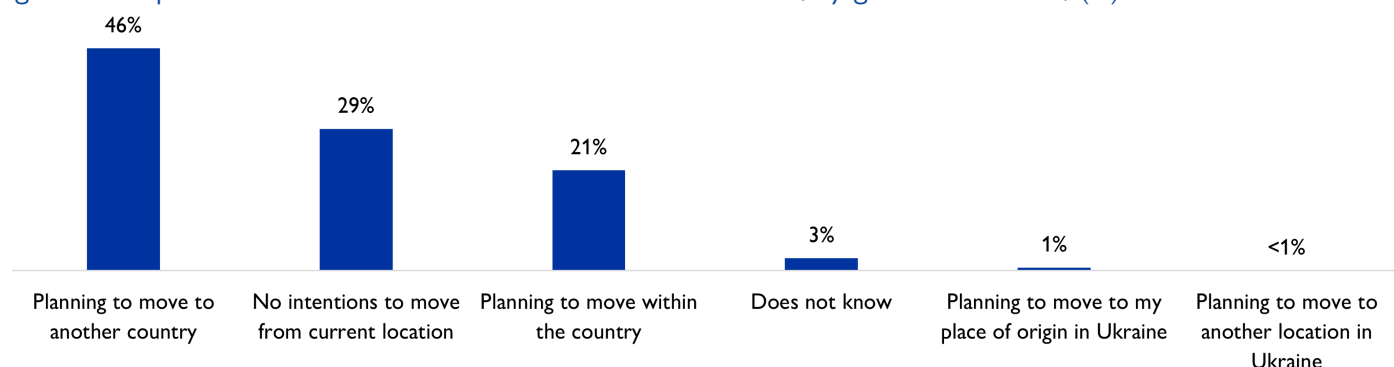


Length of stay in current location

While 46 per cent of respondents intended to move to another country, 29 per cent reported that they had no intentions to move from their current location. Moreover, 21 per cent intended to move within the Republic of Moldova, and one per cent were planning to

move to their place of origin in Ukraine. Very few (less than 1%) of the respondents were planning to move to another location in Ukraine and three per cent did not know their intentions or preferred not to answer the question.

Figure 5: Respondents' intention to move from current location, by gender and total, (%)



Among those who planned to move within the Republic of Moldova, the majority (65%) intended to stay in the Republic of Moldova for less than one week, meaning they were only transiting through. One in ten (11%) had intentions of staying for over one year, seven per cent

had intentions of staying between six months and one year, eight per cent were staying between three and six months, while two per cent were staying for less than three months.

Oblast of destination in Ukraine and reasons to go back

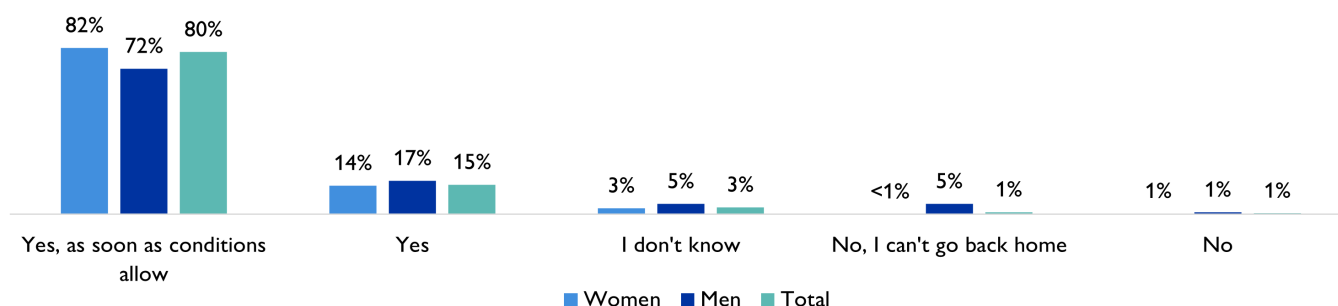
Table 2: Reasons for returning to Ukraine, by gender, (N=9) (more than one answer possible)

Reasons	Women	Men	Total
To reunite with family	3	1	4
Lack of resources	3	0	3
Couldn't get assistance	1	0	1
Short visit - health care	1	0	1
I work in essential services	1	0	1
Suitable job	1	0	1
Prefers not to answer	1	0	1

Out of nine respondents aiming to return to Ukraine, six intended to return to their previous oblast of origin and three to a different oblast (two persons to Vynnytska and one person to Poltavaska oblast). Those returning to these two oblasts had departed from Odeska, Kharkivska and Poltavaska.

The main reasons stated for returning to Ukraine were to reunite with family (4 people), due to lack of resources (3 persons), to access essential health services, for work in essential services, to find a suitable job, and inability to access humanitarian assistance in their current location (1 person each). Reuniting with family and lack of resources were the two most common reasons reported by women intending to go back to Ukraine. Male respondents' top reported reason for returning to Ukraine is to reunite with their families.

Figure 6: Respondents' intention to return to Ukraine when safe, by gender and total, (%)



Among the respondents, 80 per cent intended to return to Ukraine as soon as conditions permit, whereas 15 per cent planned to return regardless of how the situation changes. Approximately three per cent did not know their future intentions. Around one per cent of the respondents did not intend to go back home either

because they could not do so or simply did not want to. The share of those who do not intend to go back home or who were uncertain about their future intentions was higher among women than among men. Five per cent of women indicated that they would not be going back compared to less than one per cent of men.

Immediate needs upon return

Out of those intending to go back (9 people), only two respondents indicated that their main need upon crossing back would be cash support. There was one person who did not know what their immediate needs

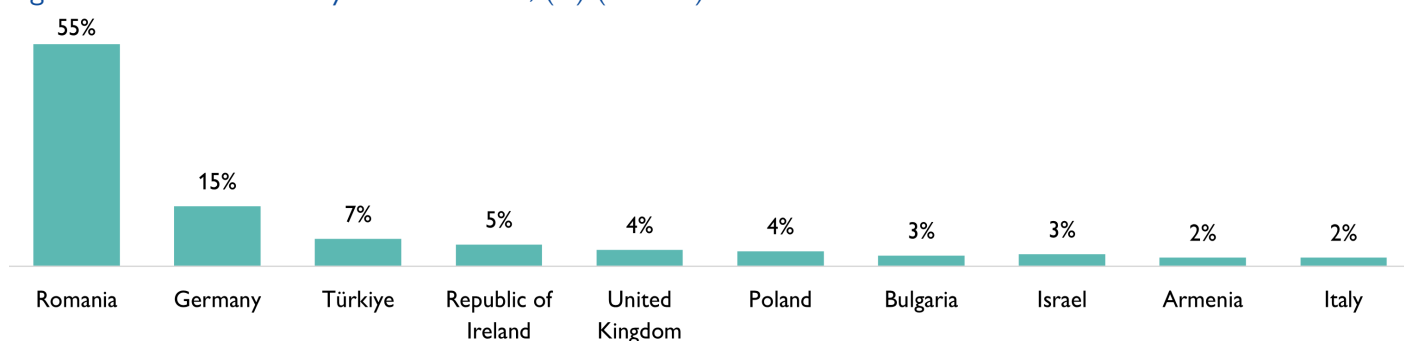
where, while the rest said they had no needs when they returned to Ukraine. The two individuals who indicated cash as an immediate need upon return were women.

Country of destination

Regarding those who indicated an intention to move to a different country (N=367), more than half planned to go to Romania (55%). This was followed by those going to Germany (15%), Türkiye (7%), and the Republic of Ireland (5%). Moreover, another eight

per cent aimed to go to the United Kingdom or Poland (4% each). The rest of the respondents were planning to go to Bulgaria, Israel, Italy or Armenia. The main countries of destination still remain Romania and Germany since the first data collection quarter.

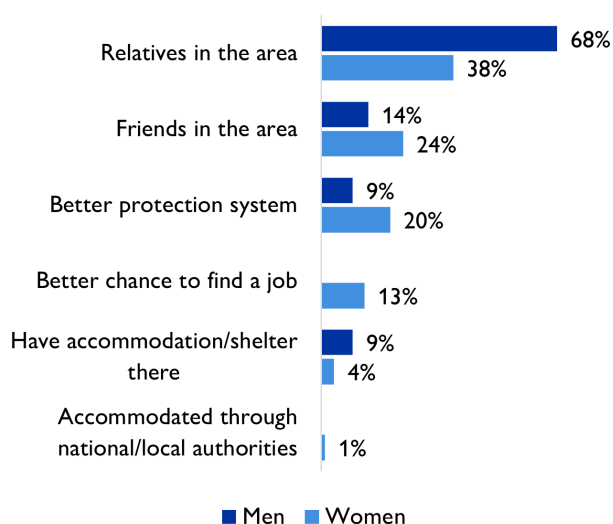
Figure 7: Intended country of destination, (%) (N=367)



Reasons for choosing the Republic of Moldova or another country as final destination

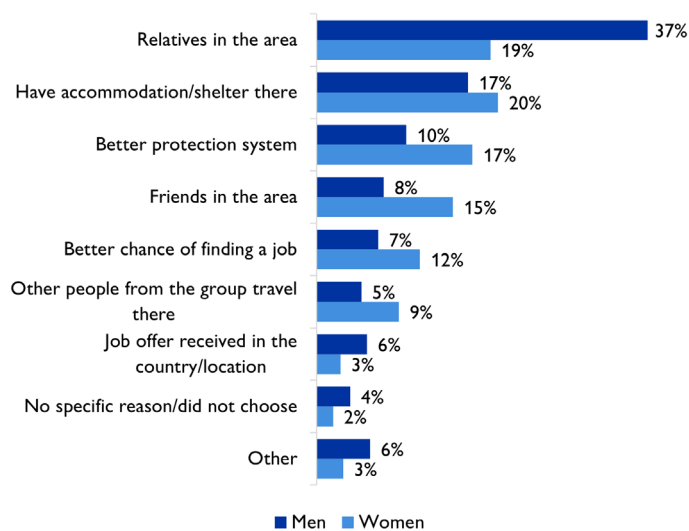
For the 318 respondents who reported their intention to stay or to settle in the Republic of Moldova, the main reasons for staying were that they had family and relatives (40%), or friends in the area (23%). Other reasons included a better protection system (19%), and better chances of finding employment (12%). Four per cent of respondents indicated having accommodation in the Republic of Moldova, while two per cent had other people from the group traveling there or another form of accommodation.

Figure 8: Reasons for selecting the Republic of Moldova as destination, by gender, (%) (N=318) (more than one answer possible)



For most respondents who were only transiting through the Republic of Moldova, or who reported having a residence in other countries (450 people), family or relatives were also the main reason for choosing that destination (23%). Other reasons included having accommodation there (20%), a better protection system (16%), friends in the area (14%) as well as better prospects of employment (11%).

Figure 9: Reasons for selecting other countries of destination, by gender, (%) (N=450) (more than one answer possible)

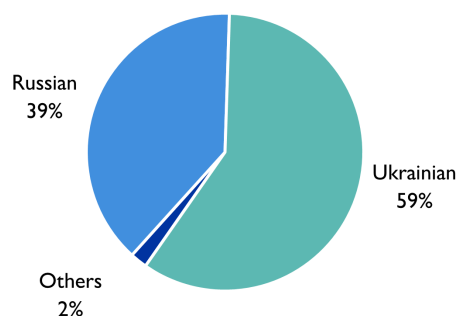


3. Education and Employment: Profile and Prospects

Main spoken language

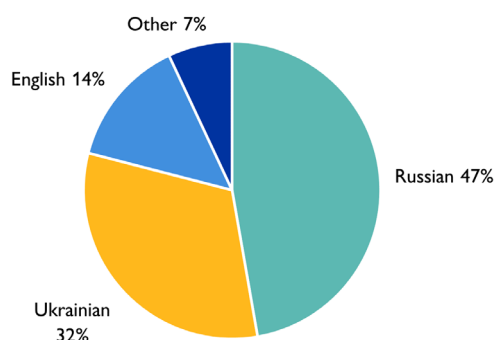
Fifty-nine per cent of respondents indicated that Ukrainian is their main language. This was followed by those who speak Russian, amounting to 39 per cent of respondents. Only two per cent of respondents speak other languages as the main language, including Azeri, Romani, Romanian, Turkish, and Uzbek.

Figure 10: Main spoken language, (%)



Other spoken language(s)

Figure 11: Other spoken languages, (%)
(more than one answer possible)



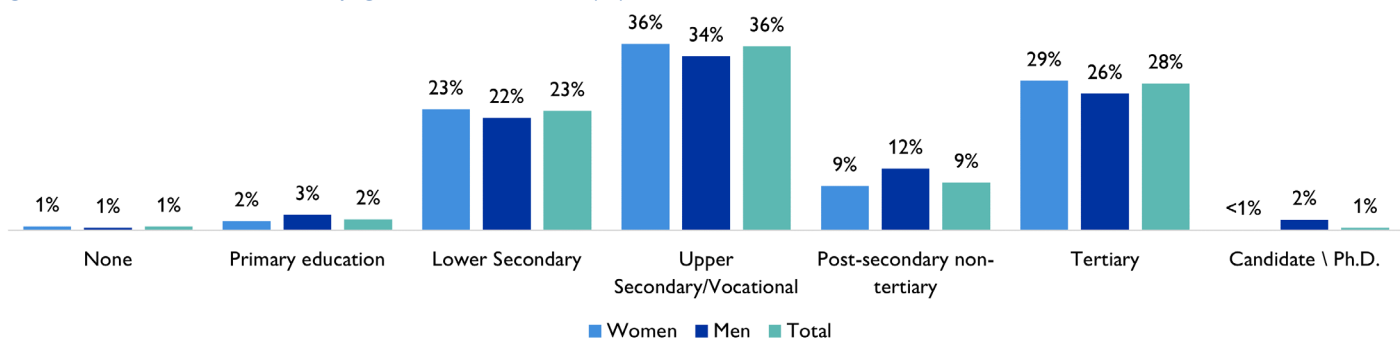
Among respondents who speak a second language, forty-seven per cent reported Russian as their second language. For those who did not speak Ukrainian as a first language, 32 per cent reported it as their second language while 14 per cent of all respondents speak English as a second language. Other respondents speak Romanian, German, Polish and French.

Education level

At the time of the interview 28 per cent of respondents had achieved tertiary education (bachelor's, master's) as their highest level of education. On the other hand, one per cent had attained a Ph.D., and nine per cent a post-secondary non-tertiary education (e.g. professional training). About 36 per cent had upper secondary and 23 per cent had lower secondary degrees, while two per cent obtained a primary education degree. One per cent reported not having received any education

at the time of assessment. The levels of education were generally similar between men and women. It was, however, noted that while two per cent of men had a post graduate education (either Ph.D. or Ph.D. candidate status), none of the women had the same. A slightly higher proportion of female respondents, however, held post-secondary qualifications (up to master's degree) compared to men (29% and 26% respectively).

Figure 12: Education level, by gender and total, (%)



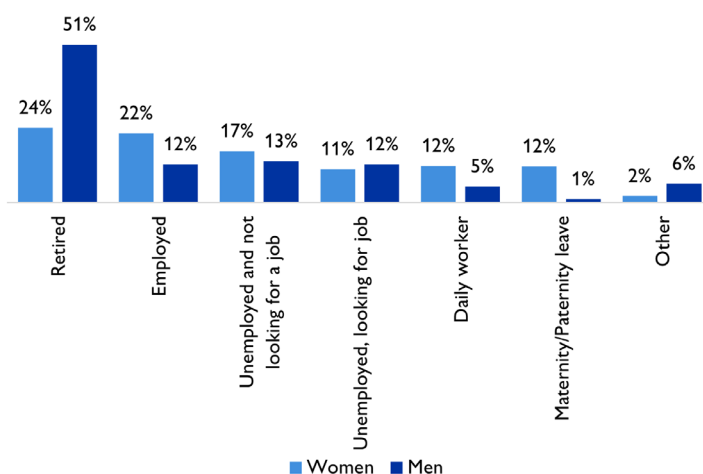
Employment status before leaving Ukraine versus current

Out of all participants in the survey, 33 per cent had jobs before leaving Ukraine. Among them, a larger proportion of women were employed compared to men — with employment rates of 28 per cent for women and five per cent for men. Furthermore, 26 per cent of the respondents were retired (18% women and 8% men). About six per cent of the sample were actively seeking employment before leaving Ukraine, while 12 per cent were unemployed but not actively looking for a job. The remaining participants fell into categories such as daily workers (8%), students and self-employed (2% each), or individuals on maternity/paternity leave (11%). Considering that the Republic of Moldova serves as a transit country for nearly half of refugees, it is essential to evaluate the employment situations of those who plan to settle or have already settled there. Among those

with intentions of staying in the Republic of Moldova, 22 per cent of women and 12 per cent of men were employed, while 12 per cent were women and five per cent of men worked as daily workers.

Retired individuals comprised 24 per cent of women and 51 per cent of men, reflecting a small increase from the period before they crossed into the Republic of Moldova. Primarily this is due to a rise in the proportion of women who retired. While 17 per cent of women and 13 of men were unemployed and not seeking jobs, the remaining 11 per cent of women and 12 per cent of men were actively looking for jobs. Twelve per cent of women and one per cent of men reported being on maternity or paternity leave and two per cent of women and six per cent of men reported other statuses.

Figure 13: Current employment status of respondents, by gender, (%)



A total of 217 individuals were employed or self-employed at the time of the interview, with 32 per cent working in the services or sales sectors. Another 26 per cent held positions in professional services, whereas 15 per cent were engaged in clerical support roles. The remaining employment distribution comprised seven per cent in elementary occupations, six per cent in technical services. Another 14 per cent were in unclassified occupations, including crafts and trades (3%), skilled agricultural services and managerial roles (2% each).

Among the individuals who had jobs prior to departing from Ukraine (N=418), 25 per cent were engaged in professional services, while 28 per cent were working in the services sector. Fourteen per cent were involved in clerical services, and eight per cent were employed in technical services. There were also smaller portions of respondents who were working in craft, managerial roles, and other services.

Figure 14: Current occupations of Ukrainian refugees, by gender, (%)

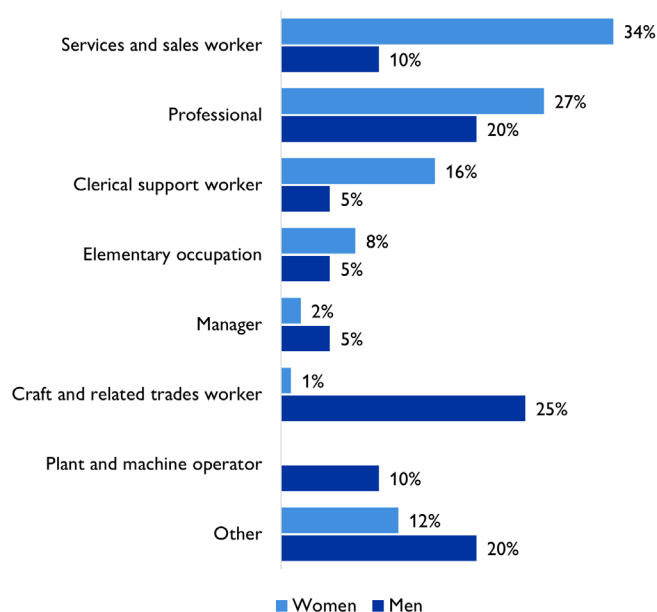
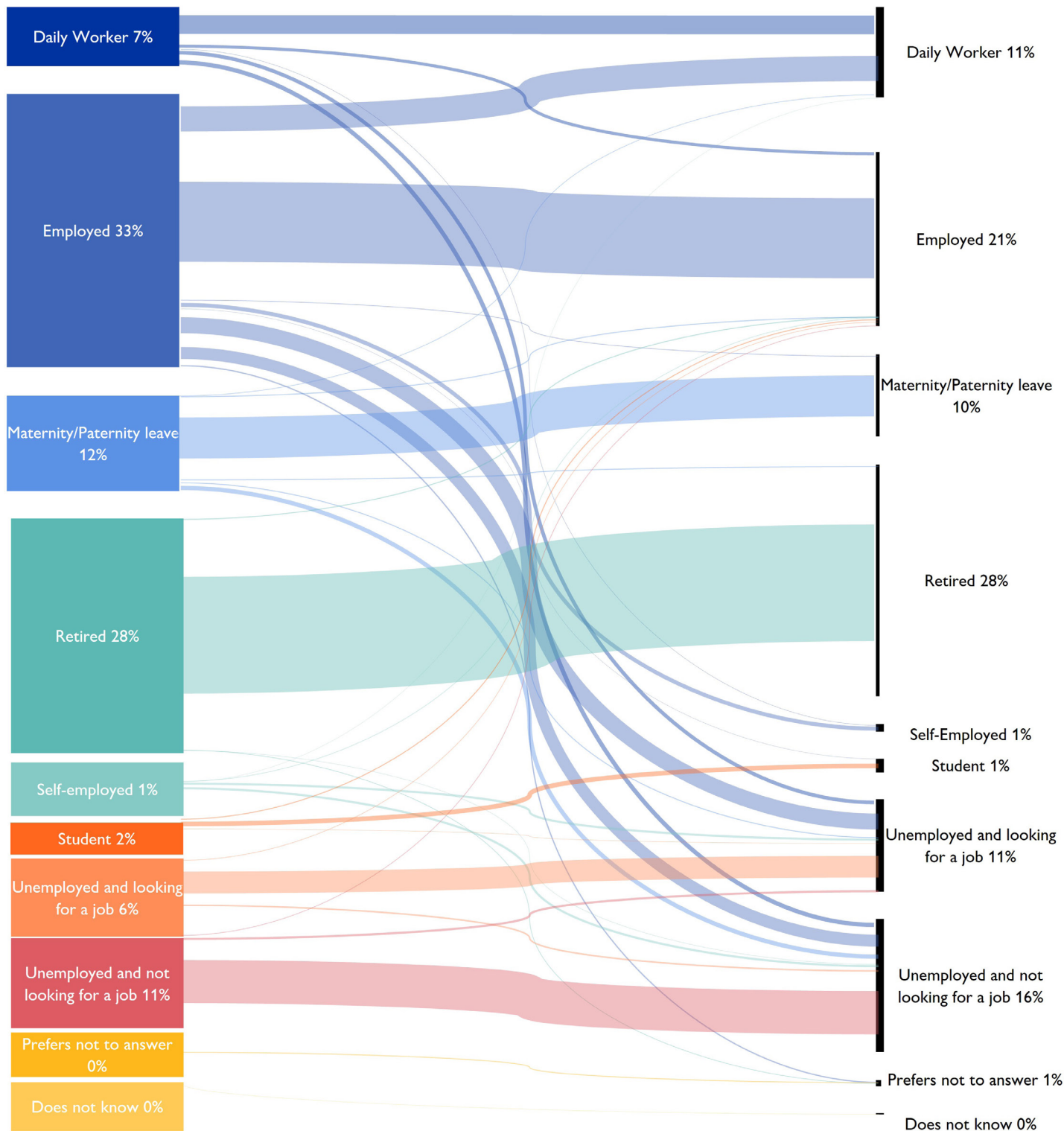


Figure 15: Employment status of respondents before the war in Ukraine and their current employment status in the Republic of Moldova, (%)

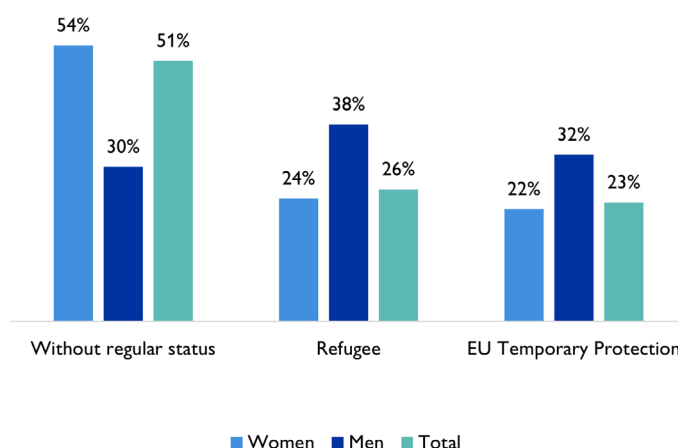


4. Registration and Inclusion Services

Current status

A quarter (26%) of the participants indicated that they held refugee status in the Republic of Moldova, while more than half (51%) lacked a regular status. Additionally, nearly a quarter (23%) reported having EU Temporary Protection. Notably, a higher percentage of male respondents (38%) had refugee status compared to female respondents (24%), whereas a larger proportion of women (54%) lacked regular status compared to men (30%). Furthermore, ten per cent of female respondents reported having EU Temporary Protection status versus 32 per cent of men. Finally, the prevalence of work visas in the Republic of Moldova was low, with less than two per cent of respondents possessing such visas.

Figure 16: Migration status, by gender and total, (%)



Access to finances

Since departing from Ukraine, 81 per cent of the participants managed to make money withdrawals using foreign credit/debit cards, leaving 19 per cent who were unable to do so.

Figure 17: Ability to withdraw money with a foreign debit/credit card, (%)

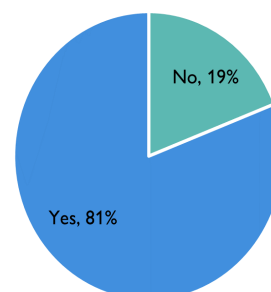
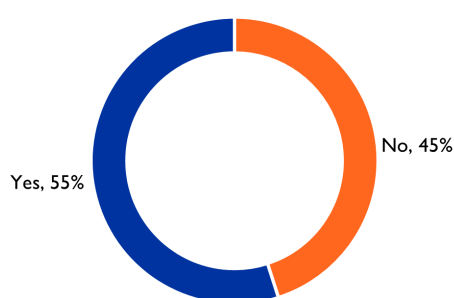
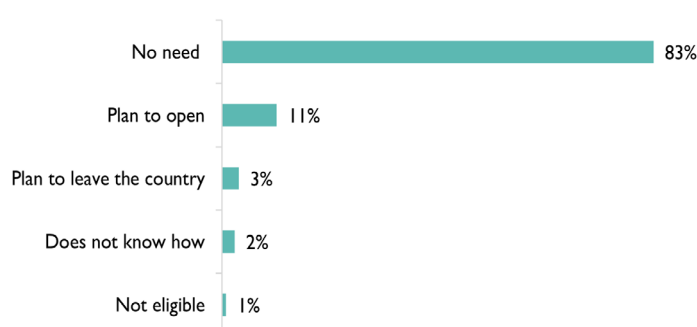


Figure 18: Has opened a personal bank account, (%)



Fifty-five per cent of respondents had opened a personal bank account in the Republic of Moldova at the time of the interview. Forty-five per cent had not.

Figure 19: Reason for not opening a personal bank account in the Republic of Moldova, (%) (N=123)



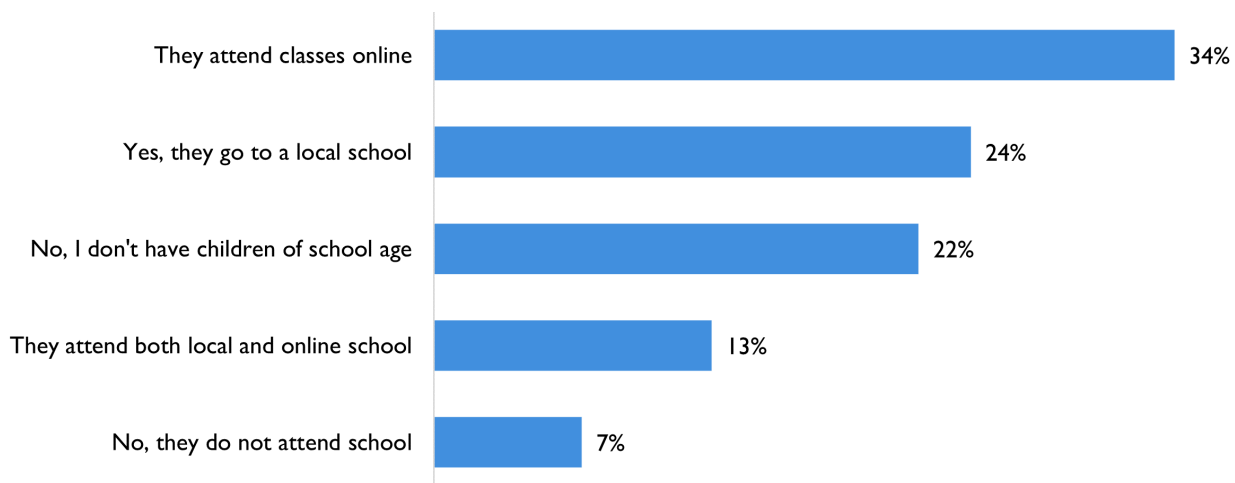
Out of those who indicated that they had not opened a personal bank account in the Republic of Moldova, 83 per cent said that they had no need to do so.

Two per cent did not know how to open one, while 11 per cent were planning to open one. Three per cent indicated that they are planning to leave and one per cent were not eligible.

Among the 463 participants who were parents, 119 individuals provided details about the enrolment status of their children in schools or kindergartens. Within this group, 34 per cent mentioned that they had successfully registered their children for online education in Ukraine. An additional 13 per cent had children who were simultaneously enrolled in both online and traditional

local schools, whereas 24 per cent managed to secure spots for their children in local schools. About 22 per cent stated that their children were not of school-going age. The remaining seven per cent expressed that, during the time of the interview, they had not enrolled their children in any institution.

Figure 20: Has enrolled children in an education facility, (%) (N=119)



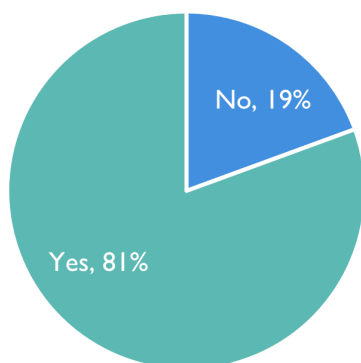
Out of those that indicated that they had been unable to enrol their children in an education facility (N=8), three declared that they plan to enrol their kids at some point. Two people indicated that they were planning to

leave the country. One person indicated that they did not know how to enrol their children in school while another two indicated that there were other unspecified reasons why they could not.

Consular services

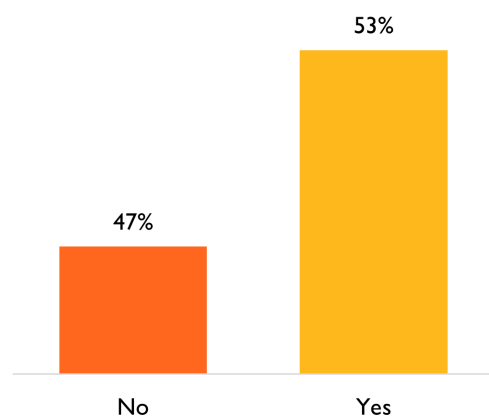
Eighty-one per cent of respondents indicated that they knew how to contact a consular representative. Nineteen per cent did not. Out of those (N=220),

Figure 22: Do you know how to contact a consular representative? (%)



53 per cent indicated that they had reached out for consular support at the time of assessment while 47 per cent of them had not.

Figure 21: Has reached out for consular support in the Republic of Moldova, (%) (N=146)



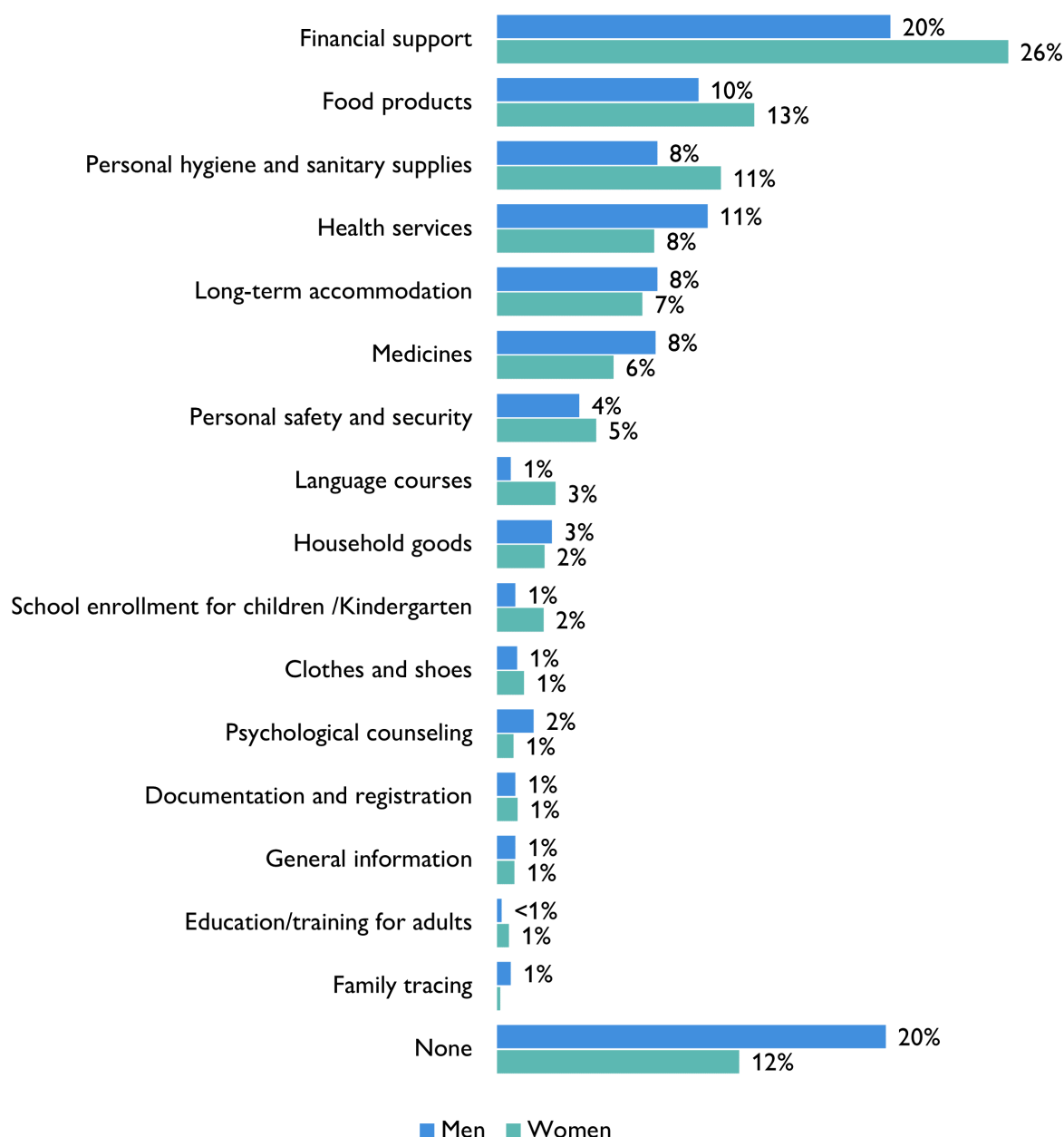
5. Immediate Needs and Assistance Received

Immediate needs of refugees in the Republic of Moldova

Among those who intended to stay in the Republic of Moldova, about a quarter of the respondents (25%) reported financial support as their greatest need. Following financial support, the top five main needs were food products (12%), personal hygiene and

sanitary supplies (11%), health services (8%), and accommodation for long term (7%) or medicines (6%). Only 14 per cent of respondents reported that they had no immediate need for humanitarian assistance.

Figure 23: Main reported needs of respondents who intend to stay in the Republic of Moldova, by gender (%) (more than one answer possible)



More than 70 per cent of women reported having need for humanitarian assistance and only a quarter of men reported this need. More women reported the need for financial support (85%), food (84%), and personal hygiene and sanitary supplies (86%), than

men. The other most important needs reported by respondents were medicines, health services, and long term accommodation. Support to return home and family tracing were equally reported at the moment of interview by women and men.

Immediate needs of refugees who intend to reach other countries

Among individuals with intentions of reaching countries beyond the Republic of Moldova, their most pressing requirements during the interview were centred around the necessities they lacked while transiting through the Republic of Moldova. Primary needs encompassed financial assistance (23%), medical provisions (13%), food

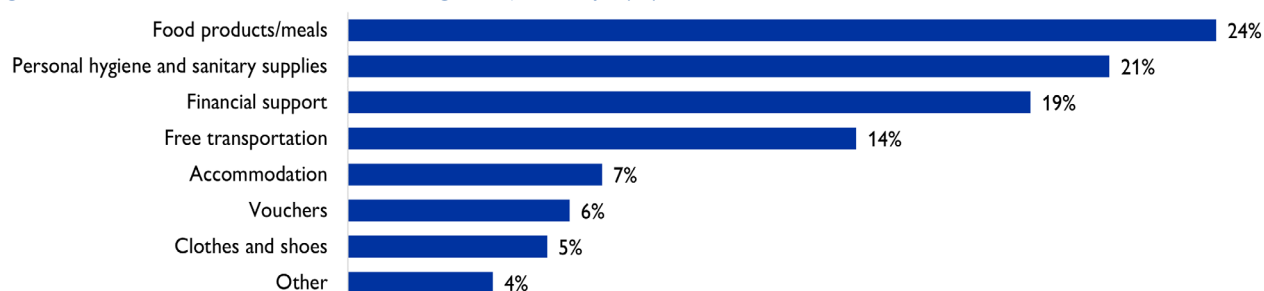
items (13%), transportation (12%), housing aid (12%), education for their children (11%), and employment opportunities (10%). The remaining participants either conveyed having no needs or expressed unspecified alternate requirements.

Assistance received while travelling

Sixty-three per cent of respondents had received humanitarian assistance along their journey in the Republic of Moldova, while 33 per cent had not. Twenty-four per cent indicated receiving support in the form of food and meals, personal hygiene (21%), financial

support (19%), and free transportation (14%). Other forms of assistance received were accommodation (7%), vouchers (6%), clothes and shoes (5%) as well as psychological support (3%).

Figure 24: Assistance received during the journey, (%) (more than one answer possible)

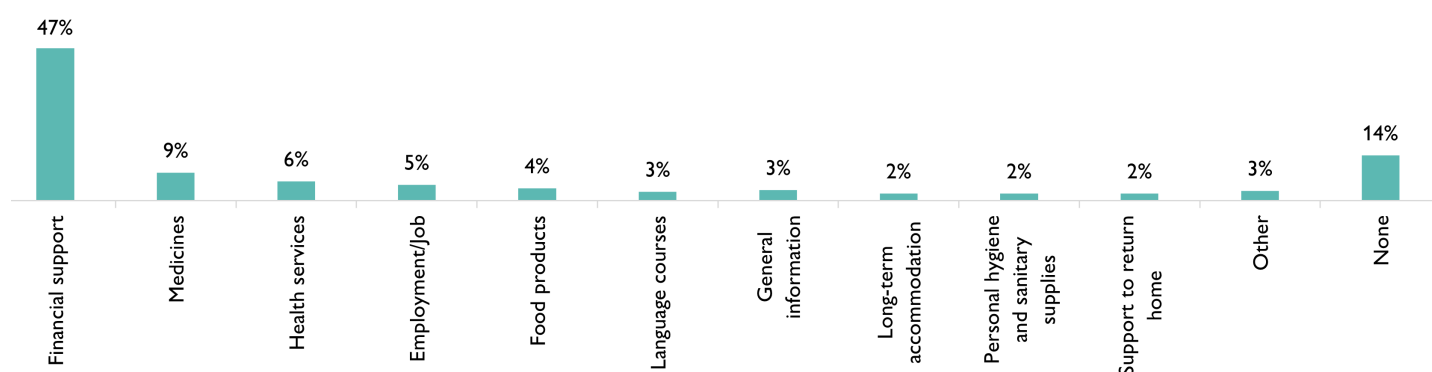


Areas in which information is needed to get more assistance

Thirteen per cent of respondents indicated that they did not know where to find vital information to navigate the course of their journey. Among them, about half (47%) did not have information about where and how to get financial support if they needed it. The others did not

know how to get information about medicines (9%), health services (6%) and employment (5%). Others had no information on how to get food assistance (4%), language courses or general information (3% each).

Figure 25: Areas where more information for assistance is needed, (%) (N=187) (more than one answer possible)



6. Challenges in the Country of Displacement

Experiences of discrimination and inclusion challenges

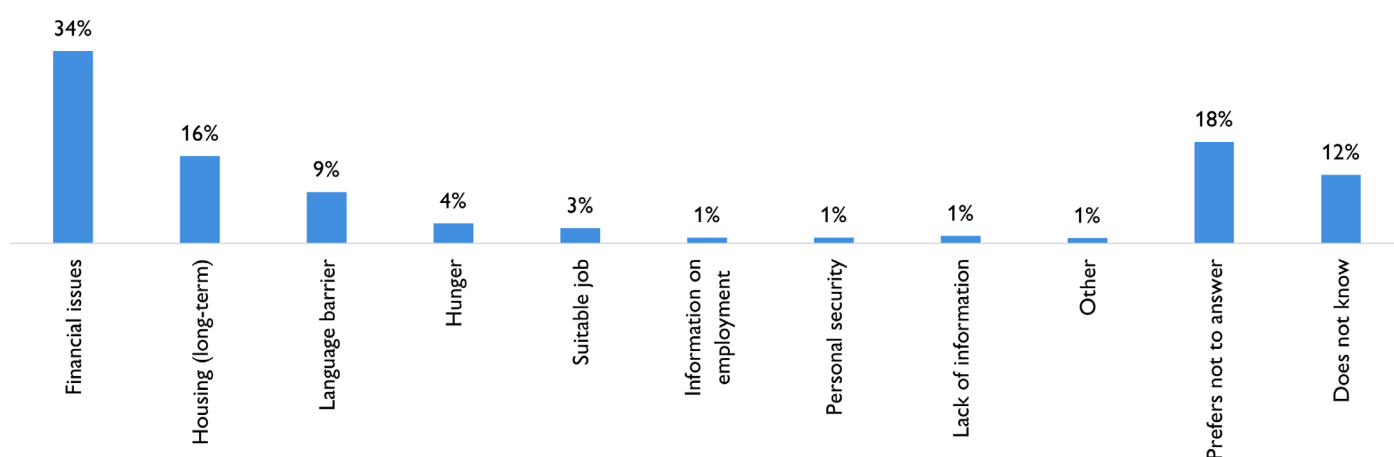
Three female respondents stated that they had experienced situations amounting to discrimination based on their nationality, ethnicity, gender, sexuality, and/or religion. Four respondents either did not know whether they had such experiences, or had not. This indicates that some refugees might not know their rights while they are travelling.

Thirty-nine per cent (N=359) of respondents indicated

that they had met some inclusion challenges. Out of those, 34 per cent noted financial issues as a top inclusion challenge.

The remainder of the people who faced inclusion challenges indicated that these were related to housing (16%), language barriers (9%), hunger (4%), employment opportunities (3%), and lack of information as well as personal security at one per cent each.

Figure 26: Top inclusion challenges, (%)



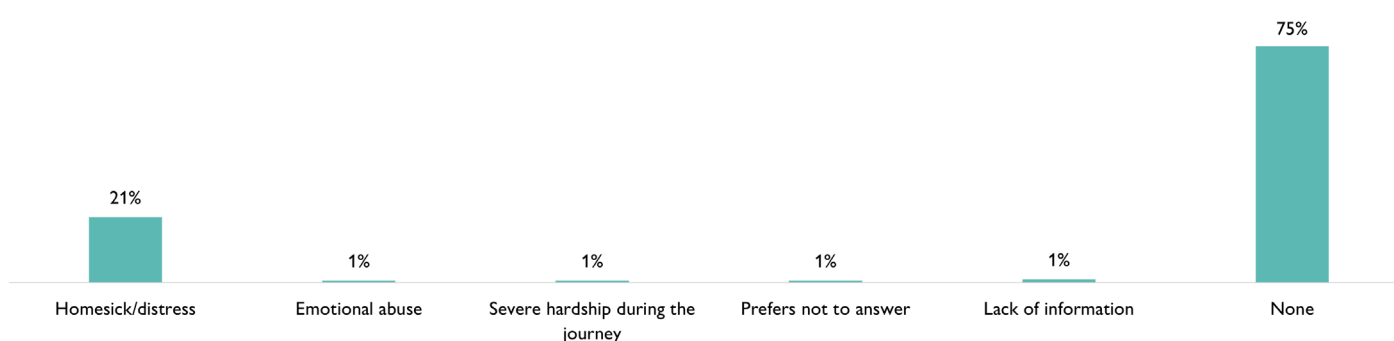
Out of the 318 respondents who settled or are planning to settle in the Republic of Moldova, 75 per cent of them reported that they had not experienced discrimination while 21 per cent of them reported that they experienced homesickness or distress.

Other respondents reported cases of abuse in terms of lack of information (1%), severe hardships along their

journeys (e.g. lack of food, drinks, sleep, hygiene) (1%), as well as emotional abuse related to threats of violence, humiliation or intimidation.

An important observation from the data collected is that most of the people experiencing discrimination were women (over 80%).

Figure 27: Experiences of abuse, violence, discomfort or exploitation, (%) (more than one answer possible)



7. Current Group Composition

Travel mode

Fifty-six per cent of those surveyed left Ukraine travelling in a group of people, and the remaining 44 per cent were travelling alone. The distribution of respondents travelling in a group was different between women and men (66% versus 44%, respectively).

Among the respondents were those travelling with vulnerable individuals (i.e. children and the elderly). Sixty-four per cent of respondents were travelling with elderly women over 60 years while 36 per cent of them were travelling with men over 60.

Twenty-six per cent also had children under four years while 74 per cent had children between 5 and 17 years

old. Out of those travelling in a group (N=545), 66 per cent were travelling with their immediate family, 31 per cent with relatives or friends, two per cent with colleagues and one per cent with neighbours. Moreover, more than half of all respondents travelling in a group were travelling with at least one child (55%). Slightly more than eight out of ten women (82%) were travelling with children compared to three out of ten men (30%). Among those travelling with children, 26 per cent were travelling with infants (between 0 and 4 years age). Twenty-eight per cent were travelling with at least one elderly person.

Travelling with persons with health conditions and disabilities

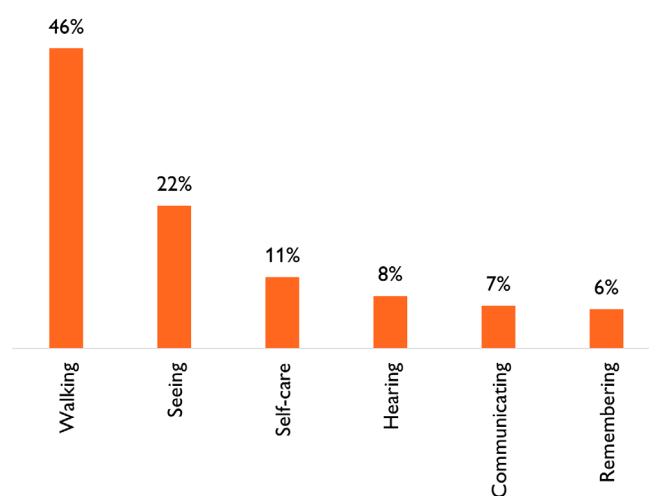
Among the respondents, 164 individuals were travelling with people with health conditions and disabilities. Among such vulnerabilities in this group, 78 per cent were people living with disabilities, 21 per cent were pregnant or lactating women, while one per cent of them were injured or wounded (the latter category was composed by men only, possibly due to injuries sustained during war).

Among the households with at least one family member with serious health conditions or specific needs, 128 cases were reported. In 28 cases, there was more than one reported case of serious health condition or disability per household (several disabled persons per household or a person with several disabilities). The relatively high share of respondents facing multiple disabilities per household indicates a higher degree of vulnerability and respectively a higher need for additional specialized support.

Out of reported cases of members with serious health condition or disabilities, 78 per cent were persons with chronic diseases or under medical treatment (diabetes, hypertension, arthritis, obesity, cancer). Moreover, 22 per cent of cases were of people suffering visual

impairments, while another 46 per cent were people with difficulties walking or climbing steps. Twenty-one per cent were pregnant or lactating women, nine per cent were people with difficulties hearing even if using hearing aids, 11 per cent were people with difficulties with self-care such as washing all over or dressing and other 21 per cent were people with difficulties in hearing, remembering or concentrating.

Figure 29: Distribution of households with members with functional difficulties, (%) (N=46)



Transport

Among the surveyed respondents, 38 per cent stated that they had entered the Republic of Moldova by foot, predominantly women (76%) compare to men (24%). Other common means of transportation were minibuses, accounting for 25 per cent (88% women and 12% men). Twenty-three per cent entered by cars (75% women and 25% men), while 12 per cent entered by bus, with gender distribution similar to that of minibus. The remaining two per cent of respondents mentioned alternative means of transportation. The significant difference between gender can be attributed to the implemented mobilization, which restrict most of men when leaving the country.

Figure 30: Distribution of respondents by transport means, (%)

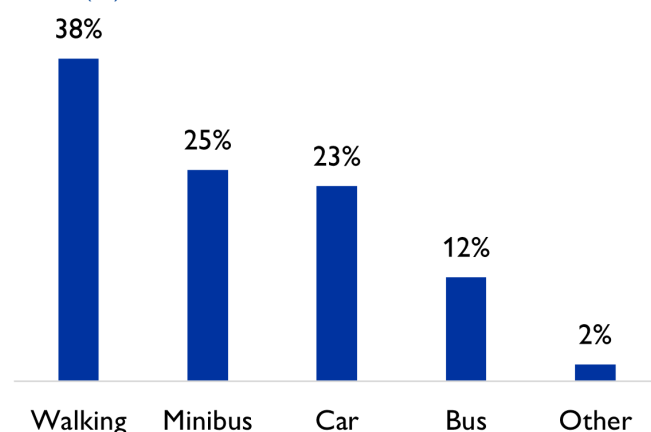
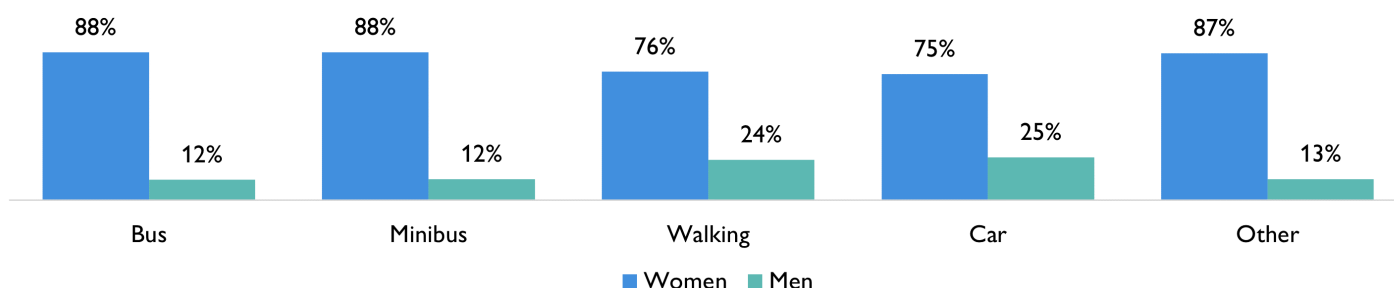


Figure 31: Distribution of respondents, by transport means and gender, (%)

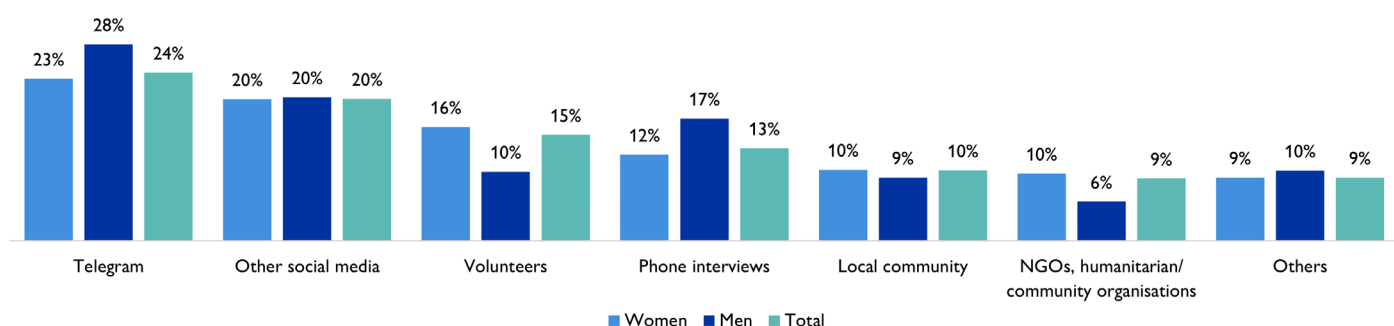


Sources of information

Most respondents reported that their main source of information for available support and services for displaced people from Ukraine were Telegram (24%) and other social media (20%). The distribution of men who used Telegram as a source of information was higher than that of women (28% versus 23%), while for other social media the distribution was equal for both men and women (20% each). Fifteen per cent found information about support and services from volunteers

(16% women and 10% men), 13 per cent from phone interviews (12% women and 17% men), ten per cent from local communities, and nine per cent from NGOs, grassroots/community organisations or humanitarian staff along the way (e.g. IOM, Red Cross etc.) (10% women and 6% men). The remaining eight per cent of respondents mentioned other sources (9% women and 10% men).

Figure 32: Channels of information, by gender and total, (%) (more than one answer possible)



8. Methodology

This report is based on a survey of displacement patterns, needs and intentions conducted by IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) in the 11 countries included in the Regional Response Plan for Ukraine in 2023: 6 countries neighbouring Ukraine – Belarus, Hungary, Poland, Republic of Moldova, Romania and Slovakia – and other 5 countries particularly impacted by the arrivals of refugees from Ukraine since the start of the war in February 2022 – Bulgaria, Czechia, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania.

The analysis presented in this report is based on data collected between April and June 2023 through a network of more than 150 enumerators, with various time-lines and specific survey tools - depending on the country context. Nevertheless, the sampling approach, main definitions and features of the survey tool make country-level datasets comparable.

Face-to-face surveys were conducted by trained enumerators with adult refugees from Ukraine and other TCNs (18 years of age and above). Prior to the start of the survey, all enumerators were trained by IOM on DTM standards, the use of KoBo application, IOM approach to migrants' protection and assistance, the ethics of data collection and the provision of information and referral mechanisms in place.

Respondents were approached in a simple random sample by enumerators at selected entry, exit, transit points and accommodation centres. In border crossing point areas, both persons entering/exiting by car, by bus, by foot and by train were interviewed.

The survey was anonymous and voluntary. Surveys were administered only if consent from the respondent was given. The respondent could stop the survey at any time.

The questionnaire was available in Ukrainian, Russian, English and Romanian languages. The preferred language was determined by the interviewee. All responses were checked for any systematic issues by enumerator and this process did not identify any problems. Only fully completed surveys were taken in account for this report.

Country-level implementation and limitations

The sampling framework was not based on verified figures of refugees from Ukraine and TCNs entering through the various BCPs or staying in the various regions (counties, districts, rayons) across each of the country where surveys were conducted. This is due to the limited availability of comparable baseline information across countries.

The geographic spread of enumerators deployed and locations targeted captures most of the key arrival, transit and destination points. Whilst results cannot be deemed representative, the internal consistency within the data within each country and at the regional level suggests that the findings of the current sampling framework have practical value.

Whilst every attempt was made to capture all types of arrivals at the BCPs, the operational reality of fieldwork was confronted with different levels of accessibility of BCPs and other transit and stay locations and the different availability of possible target individuals to comfortably spend 10-20 minutes responding to the questionnaire depending on a mix of personal conditions. For example, it is easier to interview persons travelling by bus and other types of group transportation that those in private vehicles who tend to be fast in transiting through BCPs and travel onwards.

Other factors more related to the conditions at a specific location and period – organizational changes in the entry and transit areas from national authorities, weather conditions, also play a role.

In the Republic of Moldova, DTM was activated in March 2022 for the first time. Between 01 April and 30 June 2023, 975 valid surveys were collected by 4 enumerators (all women) in two location: Ocnita (in the North) and Stefan Voda (in the South-East).

DTM

Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is a system to track and monitor displacement and population mobility. The survey form was designed to capture the main displacement patterns – origin country and region – for refugees 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 intended final destination and prospects of permanence in the country of the survey/first reception; it gathers information regarding a set of main needs that the respondents expressed as more pressing at the moment of the interview.

Since the onset of the war in Ukraine, several IOM's DTM tools were deployed in countries neighbouring Ukraine and in other countries particularly impacted by the new arrivals of migrants and refugees from Ukraine.

For more information, please consult: <https://dtm.iom.int/responses/ukraine-response>

DTM is part of IOM's Global Data Institute.