

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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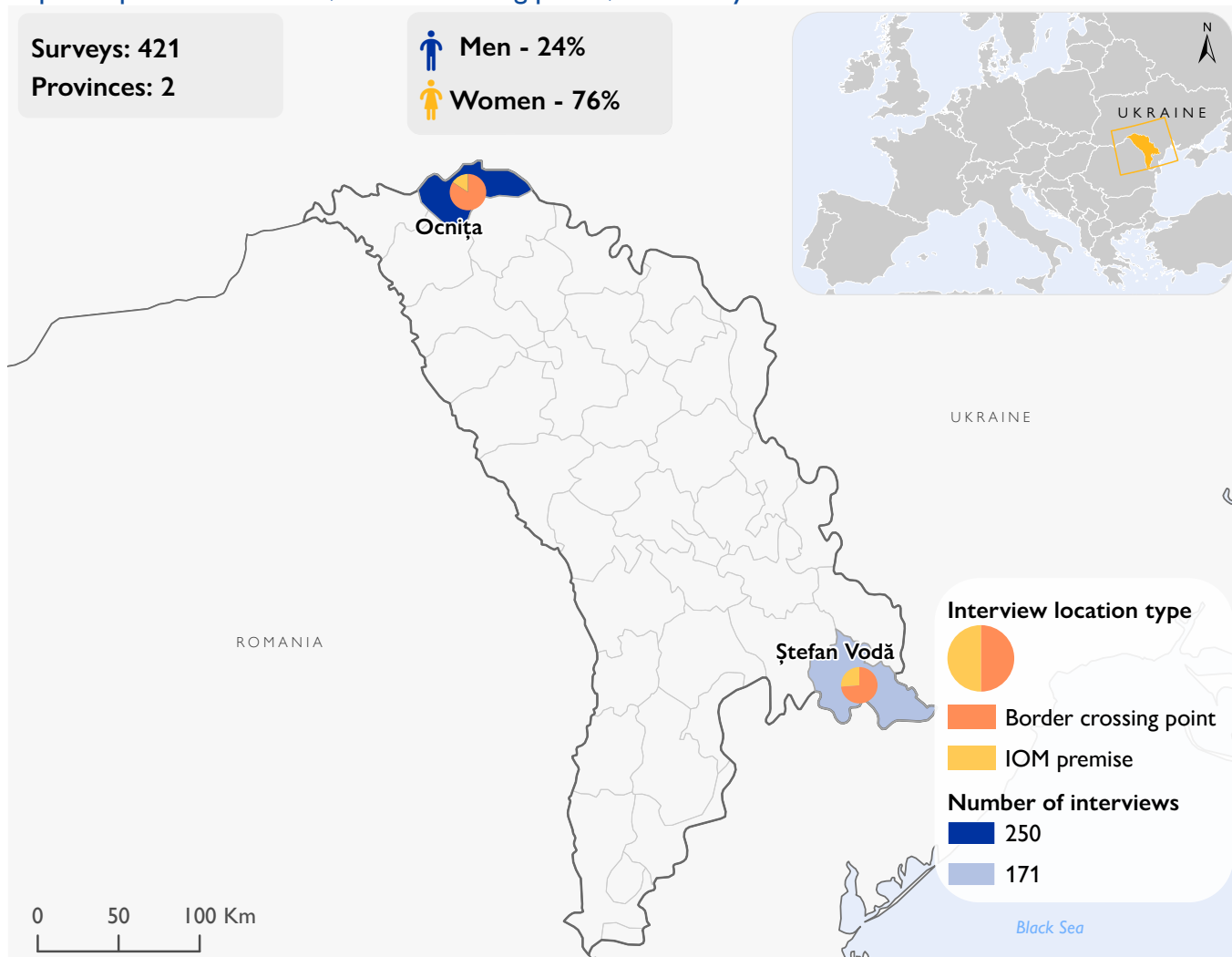
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KEY FINDINGS

- **Top oblasts of origin** Odeska (25%), Vinnytska (17%), Mykolaivska (11%), Kyivska city (11%), Dnipropetrovska (6%), Kharkivska (4%).
- **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 (4%), daily workers (2%), unemployed and looking for a job (23%), student (22%), maternity leave (9%).
- **Top needs:** cash support (41%), medicines (23%), personal hygiene items (19%), health services (14%), food (13%).
- **Top areas of assistance received:** food supplies (74%), personal hygiene items (66%), financial support (62%), clothes & shoes (30%).
- **Main inclusion challenges:** financial issues (37%), housing (23%), language (7%), hunger (4%).
- **Women refugees:** women travelling with children (78%), pregnant or lactating (7%).

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



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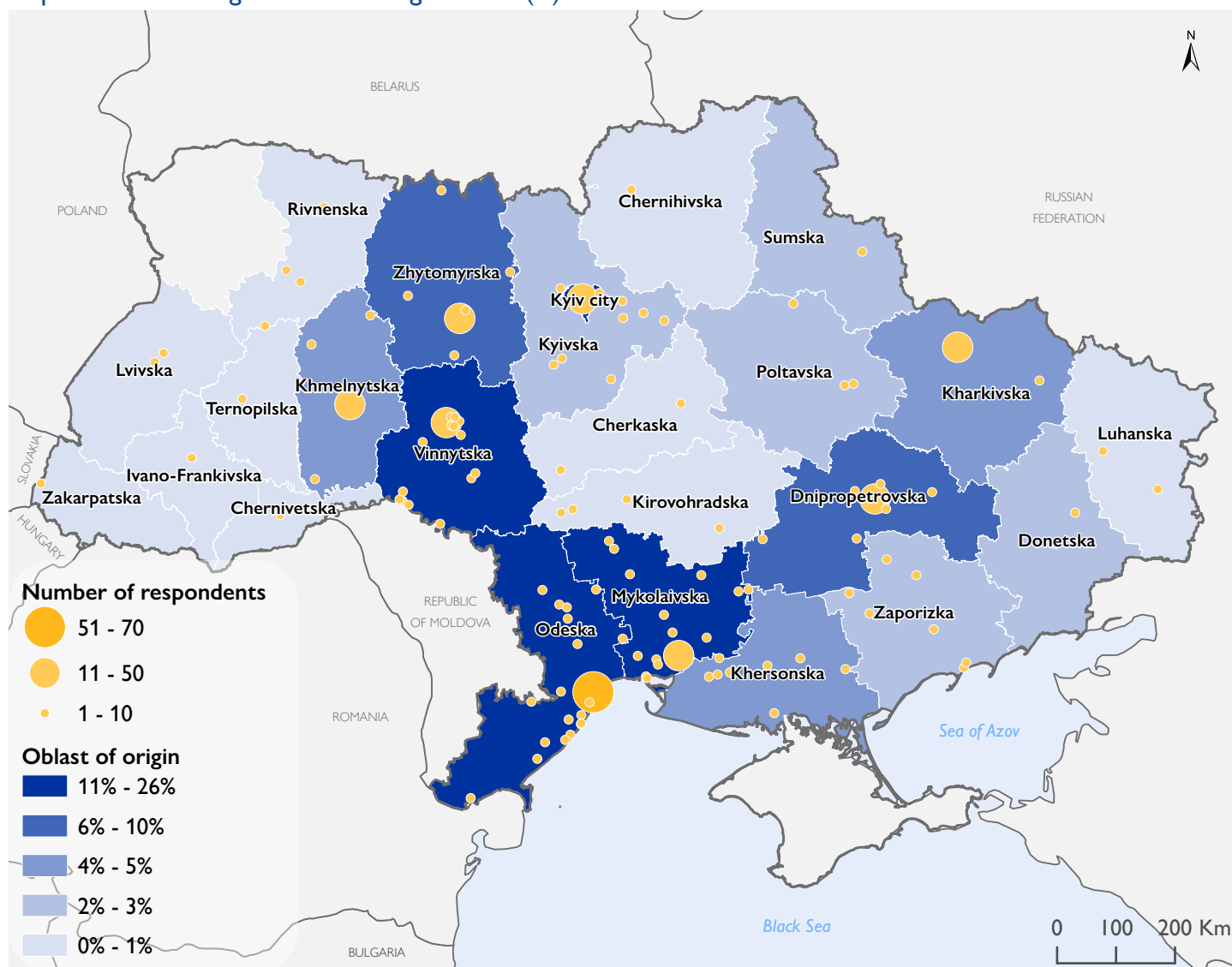
I. Socio-Demographic Profile

Oblast (region) of origin

Seventy-two per cent of respondents came from only six oblasts situated in the south western parts of Ukraine while the remaining 28% came from the rest of Ukraine. These were Odeska (26%), Vinnytska (17%), Mykolaivska (11%), Kyiv city (11%) and Dnipropetrovska (7%). The remaining 28 per cent reported living in other 19 regions throughout Ukraine. These included

Zhytomyrska (6%), Kharkivska (4%), Khersonska (3%), Khmelnytska (3%), Kyivska oblast (2%), Zaporizka (2%), Poltavaska (2%), Sumska, Donetsk, Cherkaska, Kirovohradska, Rivnenska, Luhanska (1% each). South eastern Ukraine are the areas most heavily affected by the war.

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



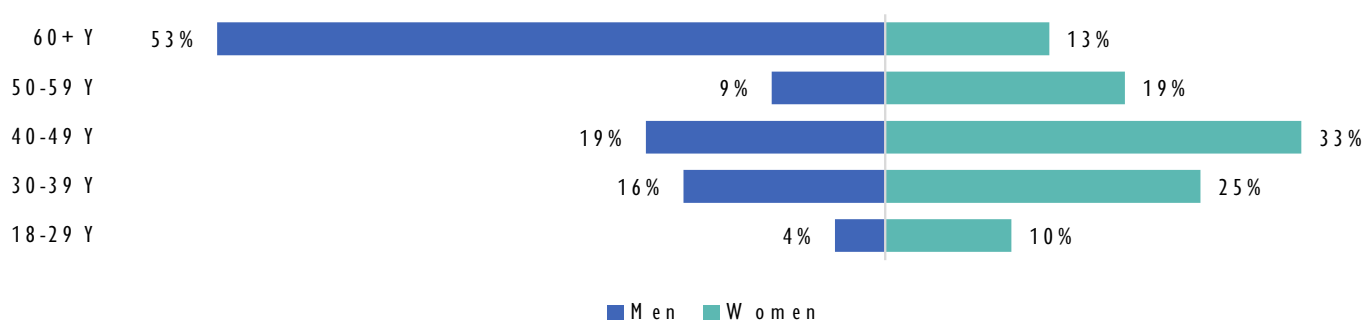
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Gender and age

Seventy six percent of respondents were women while 24 percent were men. The gender ratio was different between the two locations where interviews were conducted. In Stefan Voda 93 per cent were women, while in Ocnita 64 per cent were women. The average age of interviewees was 47 years.

On average, women were younger than men (45 years for women, versus 55 years for men). The share of older persons was higher among men (53%), compared to women (13%). More than half of all women (58%) were aged between 30 and 49 years, while only one-third of men respondents were in this age category (35%).

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

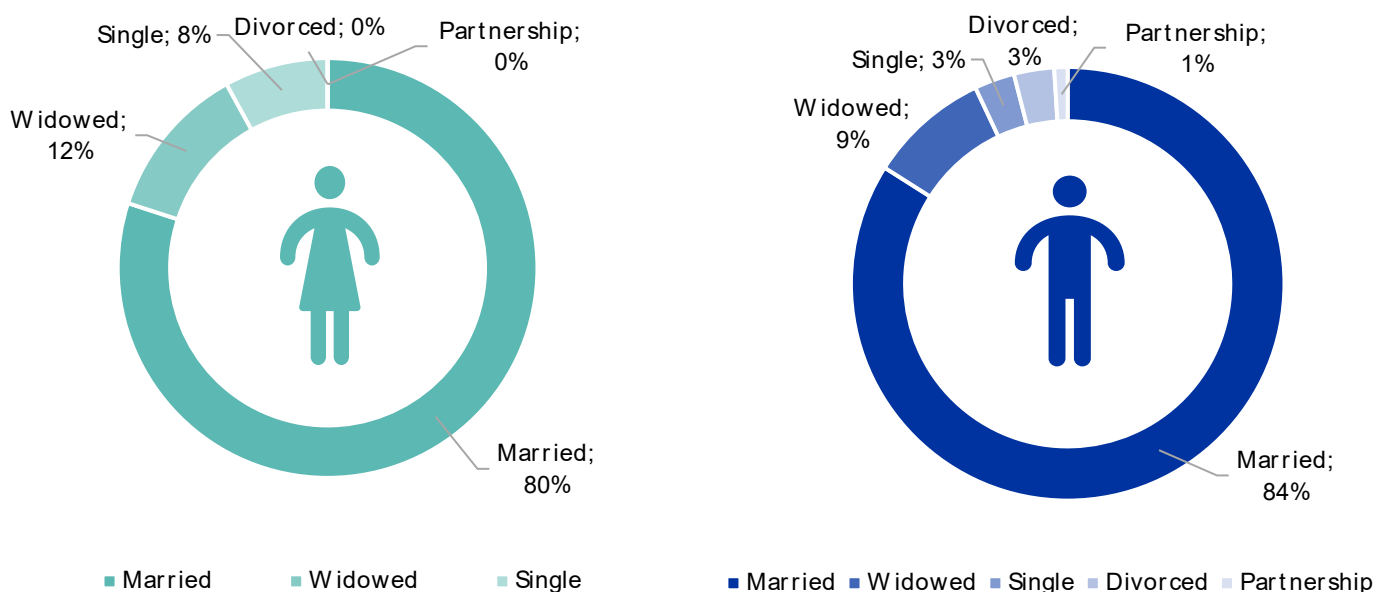


Marital status

Out of the total sample, 81 per cent reported being married and 11 per cent widowed. The remaining eight per cent were single (7%) or divorced (1%). Only two respondents declared being in a partnership. The share of married persons was slightly higher among men than among women (84% versus 80%), while more women

than men were widowed (12% versus 9%). The share of single women was higher than the share of single men (8% versus 3%). Only three per cent of men and less than one per cent of women declared to be divorced.

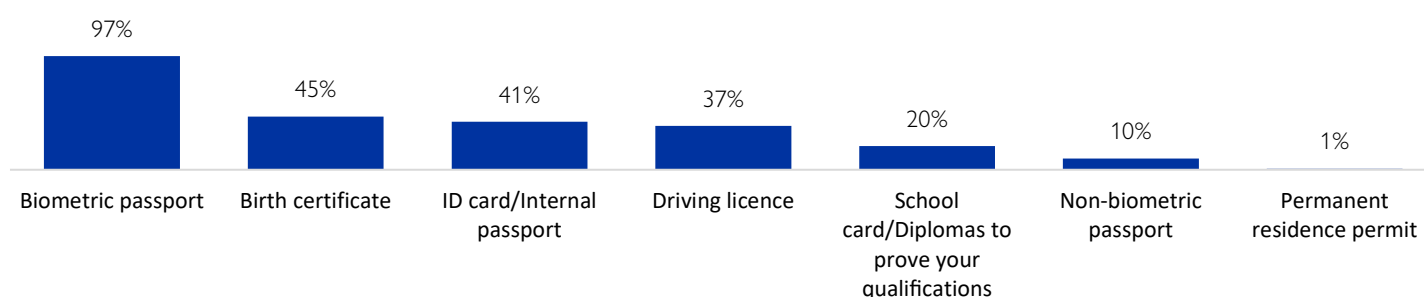
Figure 2: Marital status, by gender and total (%)



Documents possessed at the time of interview

Most of the respondents (97%), arrived in the Republic of Moldova with their biometric passports. Many also carried with them their birth certificates (45%), ID card (41%), and drivers' licence (37%). Another 20 per cent carried their education certificates, 10 per cent a non-biometric passport and one per cent their permanent residence permit.

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



Average time spent outside Ukraine since initial displacement

The duration of displacement is defined by the time difference between the date of interview and date of arrival in the Republic of Moldova. Most respondents were displaced in the beginning of 2022, when the war in Ukraine started, with 26 per cent arriving in Republic of Moldova between February and March of 2022.

This means that at the time of interview, they had spent close to one year outside of Ukraine. Arrivals fluctuated between three to nine per cent from April to December, but 45 per cent of respondents who arrived

in this period had meaning a stay 3 to 11 months.

Every third person arrived in the Republic of Moldova within two months of initial displacement (29%) and on average respondents had spent eight months in displacement.

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

Date since initial displacement	Approximate time spend until date of interview	% of respondents
Feb-22	13 months	10%
Mar-22	12 months	16%
Apr-22	11 months	8%
May-22	10 months	9%
Jun-22	9 months	4%
Jul-22	8 months	4%
Aug-22	7 months	5%
Sep-22	6 months	3%
Oct-22	5 months	4%
Nov-22	4 months	5%
Dec-22	3 months	3%
Jan-23	2 months	0%
Feb-23	1 month	3%
Mar-23	less than 1 month	26%

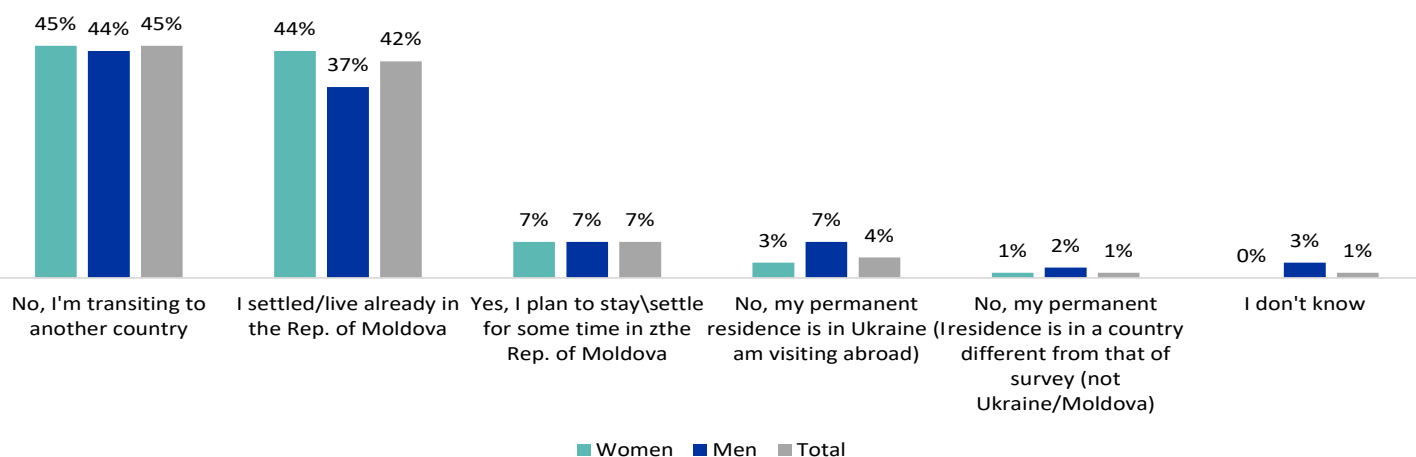
2. Intentions

Intention to move elsewhere or stay in current location

Almost half of all respondents report that they intend to stay in the Republic of Moldova (42% settled or lived already in the country, and 7% 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 declared that they have permanent residence in other countries than Ukraine or Moldova, and the remaining one per cent did not know.

Gender disaggregated data reveals that female respondents were slightly more likely than their male counterparts to settle or live in the Republic of Moldova (44% versus 37%), while men were more likely to return to Ukraine (7% versus 3%). The proportions remained relatively similar between women and men intending to transit to another country (45% of women and 44% of men).

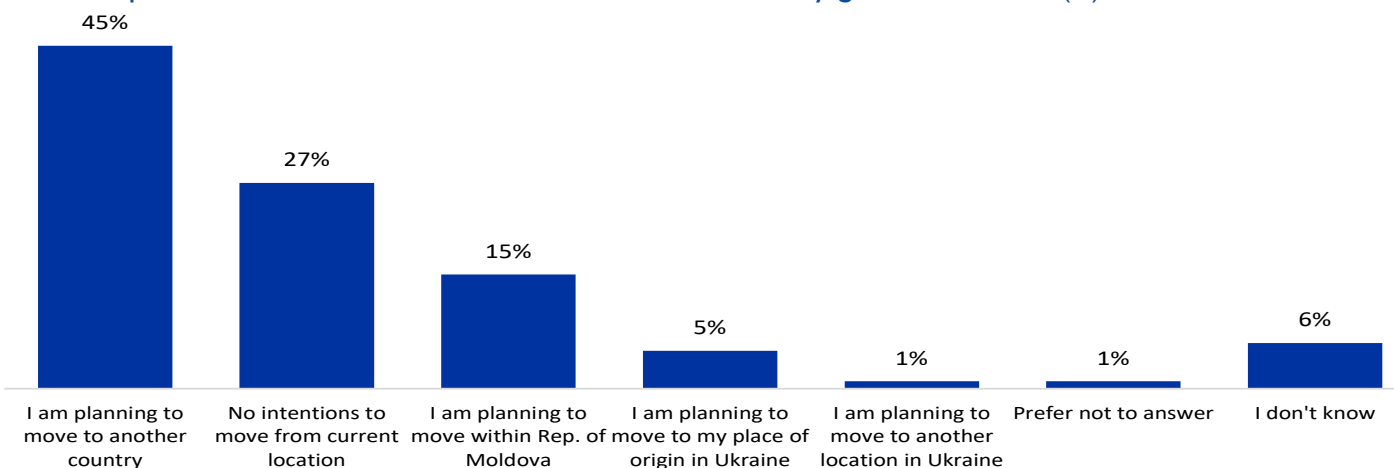
Figure 4: Respondents' intention to settle or transit the Republic of Moldova, by gender and total (%)



While 45 per cent reported that they actually intend to move to another country, 27 per cent reported that they have no intentions to move from current location, 15 per cent intended to move within the Republic of Moldova, 5 per cent are planning to move to their

place of origin in Ukraine, one per cent were planning to move to another location in Ukraine and 7 per cent didn't know or preferred not to answer.

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



Intended length of stay in current location

Out of those who intended to move within the Republic of Moldova (65 respondents), 29 per cent intended to stay over one year, 28 per cent between three and six months, 20 per cent between one and

three months, 12 per cent between six months and one year, eight per cent less than one week and 2 per cent up to a month.

Intended oblast of destination in Ukraine and reasons to go back

Out of 23 respondents willing to return to Ukraine, 20 intended to return to their previous oblast of origin and 3 to a different oblast (two persons to Vynnytska

and one to Odeska oblast). Of these returning, two initially departed from Mykolaivska and one from Poltavska.

Table 2: Reasons for returning to Ukraine, by gender (N=23) (more than one answer possible)

Listed Reasons	Women	Men	Total
Reunite with family	6	2	8
Lack resources	6	2	8
Access essential service	1	1	2
Shopping abroad	2	0	2
Bring family to safety	2	0	2
Help family	1	0	1
Lack of job	1	0	1
Lack of shelter	1	0	1
Improved situation in Ukraine	1	0	1
Help family to leave	1	0	1
Prefer not to answer	2	0	2

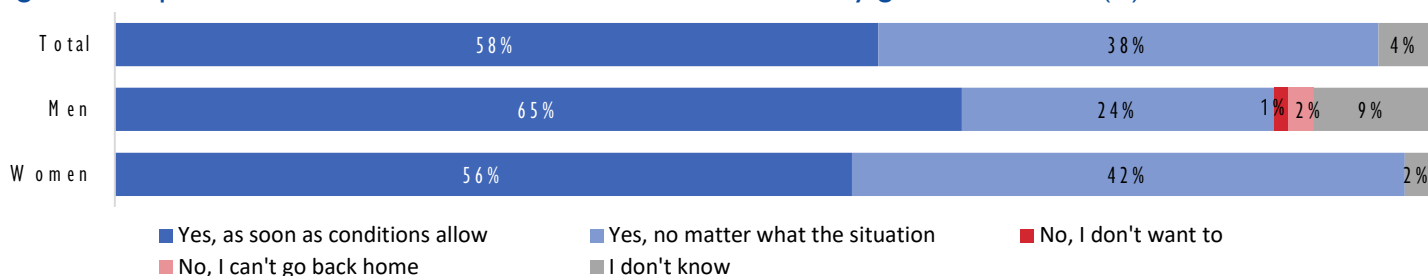
More than half of respondents intended to return to Ukraine as soon as conditions allow (58%), 38 per cent intended to return no matter how the situation changes and about four per cent didn't know. Only 4 respondents, three men, and one woman reported that they did not intend to go back home either because

The most common reasons cited for returning to Ukraine were to reunite with family (mentioned by 8 people), due to lack of resources (8 persons), to access essential services (2 persons), and to bring family to safety (2 persons). The other reasons were: to help family, lack of employment, lack of shelter, and improved situation in Ukraine (mentioned by one person each).

Women were most likely to return to Ukraine to reunite with family or because of the lack of resources (6 women respondents versus 2 men respondents each).

they couldn't do so (2 people) or didn't want to (2 people). The share of those who reported that "do not intend to go back home" or who were uncertain about their future intentions was higher among women than among men (12% versus 2%).

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



Immediate needs upon return

Out of those intending to go back (N=23), 8 persons indicated that their main need upon crossing back would be cash support. This was followed by housing

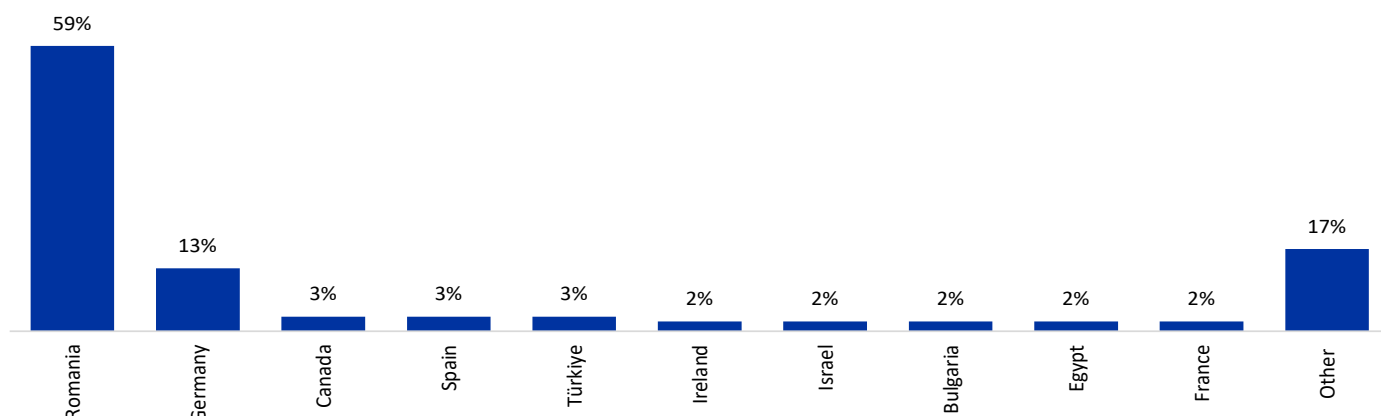
(5 persons), medical needs (2 persons), and information (one person). More women would need cash support upon return (6 concerned women versus 2 men).

Intended country of destination

As for those who reported their intention to move to another country (N=189), more than half were going to Romania (59%), followed by Germany (13%), Canada,

Spain, Türkiye (3% each), Ireland, Israel, Bulgaria, Egypt and France (2% each) and other destinations (17%).

Figure 7: Intended country of destination (%) N=189



Reasons to opt for Republic of Moldova or other country of destination

For 208 respondents who reported their intention to stay or to settle in the Republic of Moldova, the main reasons for staying were family and relatives (18%), or friends in the area (13%). Other reasons included a better protection system (5%), other people from the group traveling there (3%), job offers received in the country/location (3%), better employment opportunities (1%), other reasons (1%).

For most respondents who were only transiting

through the Republic of Moldova, or who reported having a residence in other countries (194 people), family or relatives were also the main reason for choosing that destination (44%). Other reasons included a better protection system (31%), other people from the group traveling there (16%), friends in the area (16%), job offer received in the country or location (6%), accommodation through national/local authorities (6%), and other reasons (7%).

Figure 8: Reasons for opting Republic of Moldova as destination, by gender (%) (N=208) (more than one answer possible)

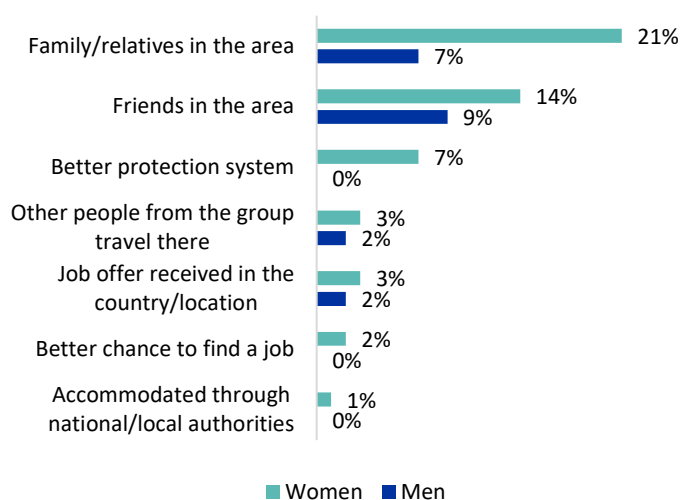
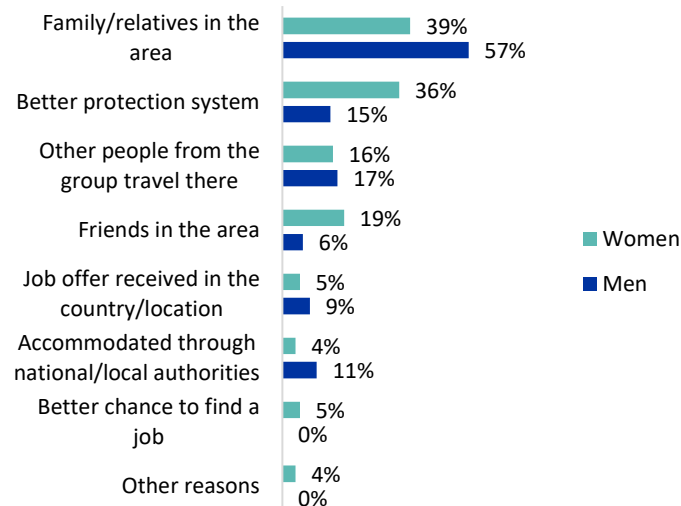


Figure 9: Reasons for opting other countries of destination, by gender (%) (N=194) (more than one answer possible)

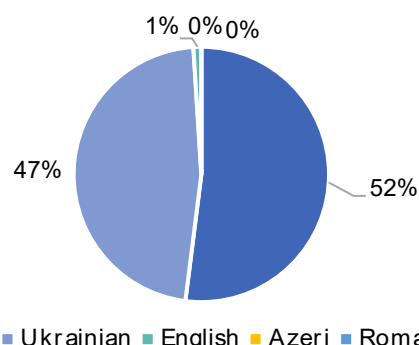


3. Education and Employment: Profile and Prospects

Main spoken language

Fifty-two per cent of respondents speak Russian as their main language. This was followed by Ukrainian with 47 per cent of responses. Less than one per cent spoke other languages (English, Romanian, and Azeri).

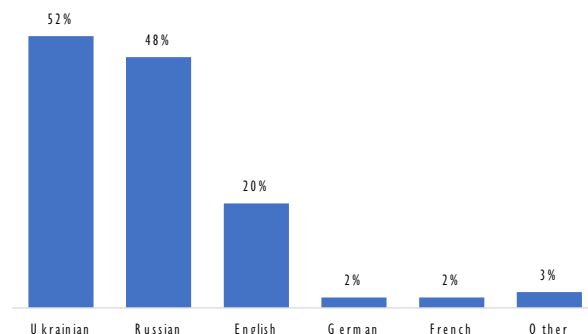
Figure 10: Main spoken language (%)



Other spoken language(s)

Fifty-two per cent of respondents speak Ukrainian as an additional language. This was followed by Russian (48%), English (20%), German (4%), French (2%). Other languages reported by respondents were Romanian, Spanish and Azeri (1% each).

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

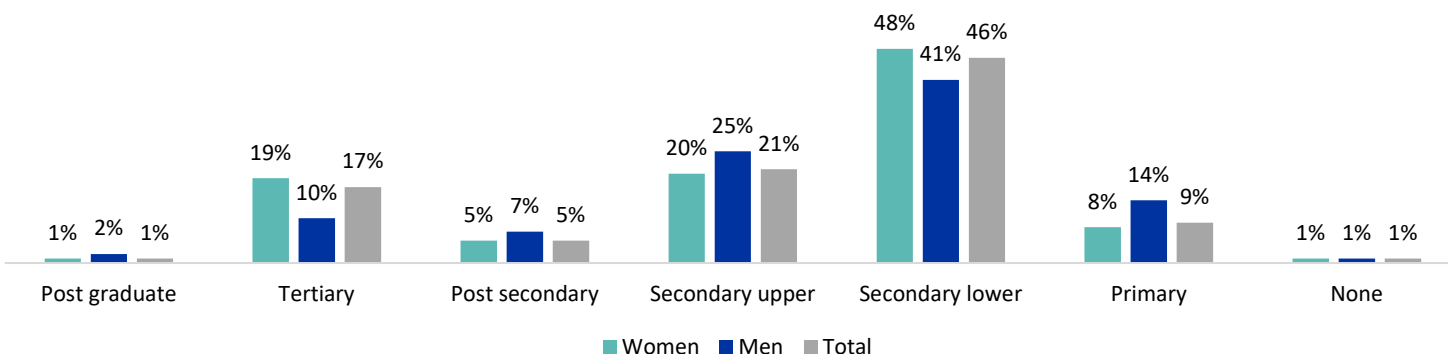


Education level

At the time of the interview 18 per cent hold bachelor's, master's, or PhD degrees, and 5 per cent received college training. About 21 per cent hold upper secondary, and 46 per cent - lower secondary degrees. Around ten per cent obtained only a primary education (9%) or none (1%). Female respondents were more likely than their male counterparts to have

reached tertiary education as their highest education level (19% versus 10%), while male respondents were slightly more likely than female respondents to have reached other post secondary or secondary upper education level as their highest education level (7% vs 5%, and 25% vs 20%).

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



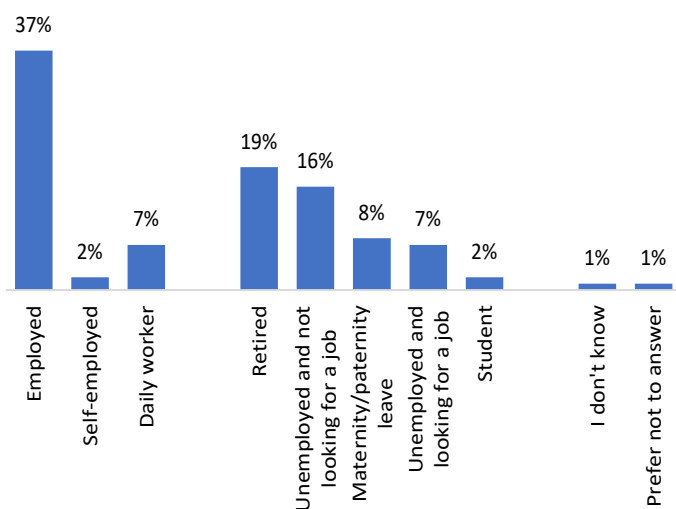
Employment status before leaving Ukraine versus current

Of the entire group surveyed, 37% were employed prior to their departure from Ukraine. Among them, women were more likely to have been employed than men, with employment rates of 43% for women and 19% for men. Additionally, 19% of those surveyed were retired, with only 13% of women falling into this category. Seven per cent of the sample were unemployed and looking for a job before leaving Ukraine, and sixteen per cent were unemployed but not looking for a job. The remaining (21%), were either daily workers (7%), students (2%), self-employed (2%), or were in maternity/paternity leave (8%).

Since Republic of Moldova is a transit country for almost half of migrants, it is important to assess the employment status of those who are settled in the country and

have no intention to move abroad (180 respondents). Among those who have no intention to move abroad from the Republic of Moldova, 28 per cent were previously employed in Ukraine or were daily workers (5%). Retired persons constituted 22% while those unemployed and not looking for a job were 23%. The other 9% were unemployed and looking for a job. At the time of interview 23 per cent of respondents were employed, (28% of females and 7% of males). The proportion of those unemployed and looking for employment was higher among women (15%) than men (2%). The number of those unemployed and not looking for a job was slightly higher than prior to displacement (24%) with the number of women in this category lower than that of men (23% versus 28%).

Figure 13: Employment status of respondents before the war in Ukraine (%) (N=421)



A total of 45 people were currently employed in the Republic of Moldova with 20% each employed in the food services and human health/social service sectors. Other sectors of employment include administrative support (16%), other service activities (16%), finance and insurance (9%), domestic work, Information and communication (4% each). The remainder were employed in areas such as education, wholesale and retail etc.

Out of the persons employed before leaving Ukraine (N=194), 22 per cent were working in accommodation and food service, 12 per cent in administrative support, 9 per cent in finance and insurance, 8 per cent in human health and social work. The remaining 49 per cent were working in other areas like services, education, research, domestic work, information and communication among other fields of employment in Ukraine. The top 6 occupations of Ukrainian refugees in the Republic of Moldova were: accommodation and food service (20%), human health and social work (20%), administrative support (16%), finance and insurance (9%), domestic work (4%), information and communication (4%), other (27%).

Figure 14: Top 6 current occupations of Ukrainian refugee in the Republic of Moldova (%) (N=45) N=215

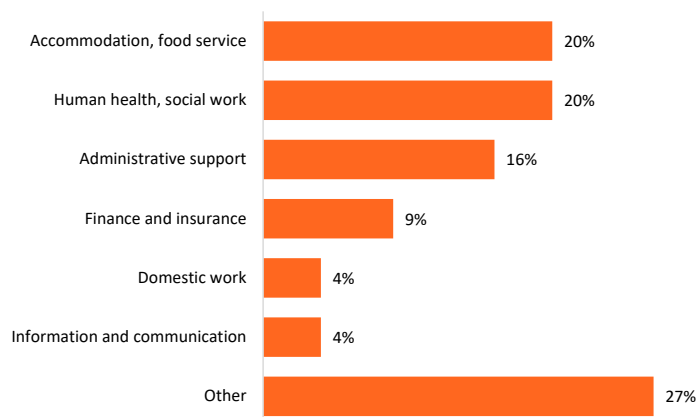
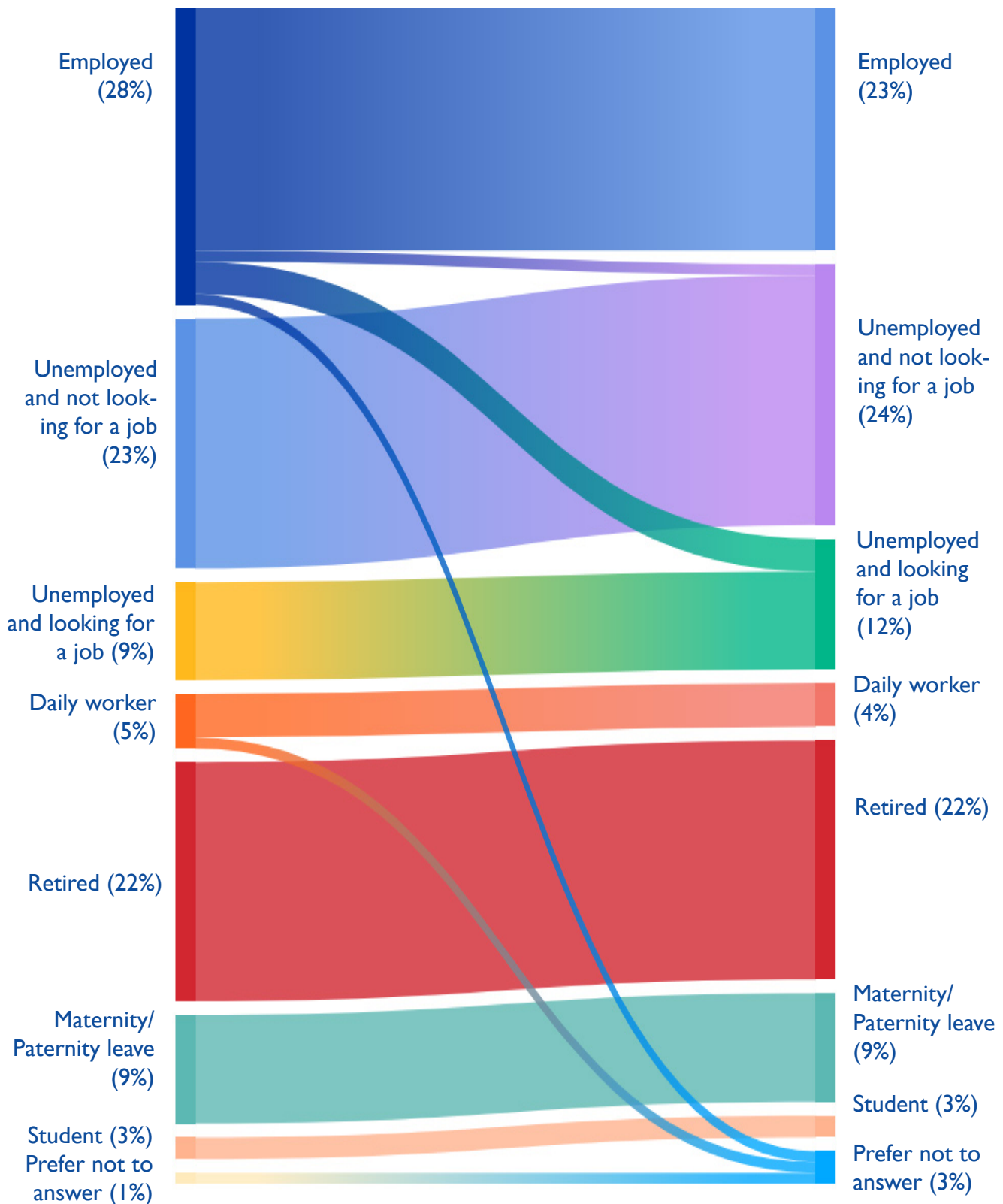


Figure 15: Employment status of respondents before the war in Ukraine and their current employment status in the Republic of Moldova (%) (N=180)



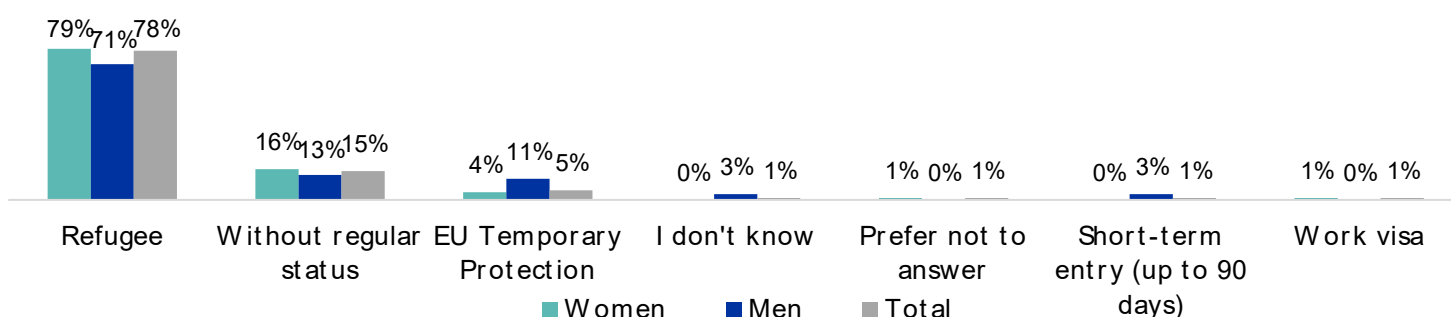
4. Registration and Inclusion Services

Current status

Seventy-eight per cent of respondents declared to have refugee status in the Republic of Moldova, and 15 per cent had no regular status. About five per cent reported having EU Temporary Protection. Female respondents were slightly more likely to have refugee

status (79% versus 71%) while men were more likely to have EU Temporary Protection (11% versus 4%). Less than two per cent of respondents were in the Republic of Moldova with a short-term entry visa or work permit.

Figure 16: Migration status, by gender and total (%), N=178



Access to finances

Eighty-four per cent of respondents who are settled in the Republic of Moldova had been able to withdraw money using foreign credit/debit card since leaving Ukraine, while sixteen per cent had not.

Figure 17: Ability to withdraw money with a foreign debit/credit card (%), N=178

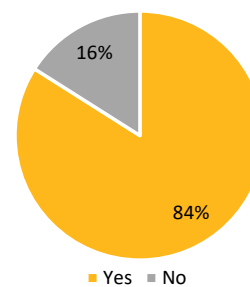
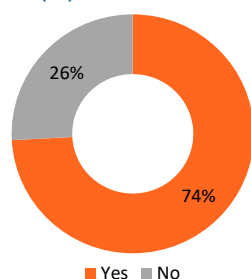
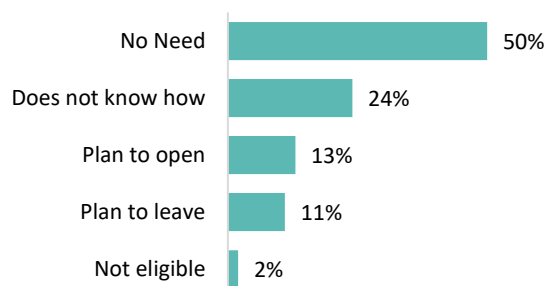


Figure 18: Has opened a personal bank account in the Republic of Moldova (%), N=178



Almost three-quarters of respondents had a personal bank account in Republic of Moldova at the time of the interview. Twenty-six per cent did not.

Figure 19: Reason for not opening a personal bank account in the Republic of Moldova (%) N=46



Out of those who indicated that they had not opened a personal bank account in the Republic of Moldova, 50 per cent said that they had no need to do so.

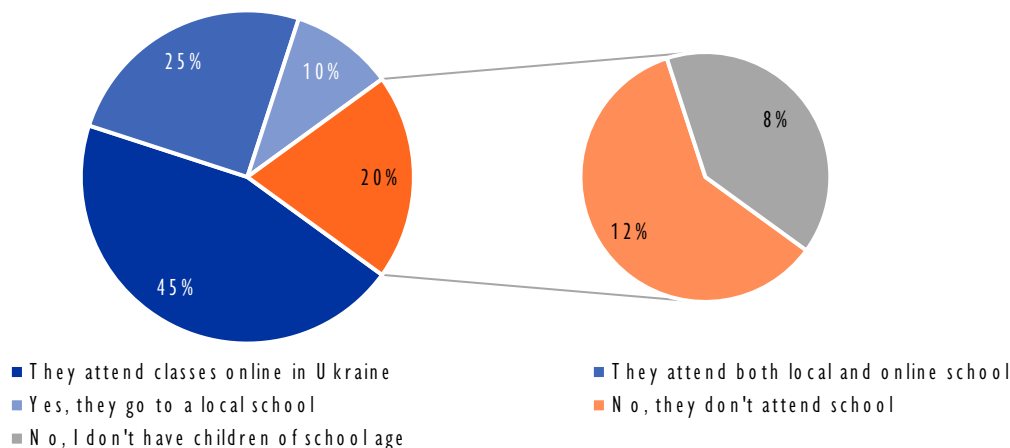
Another 24 per cent did not know how to, 13 per cent where planning to open one, eleven per cent that they are planning to leave and two per cent were not eligible.

Out of the respondents who had children, 51 specified whether they were enrolled or not in schools or kindergarten. Of these, 45 per cent indicated that they had been able to enrol their children in online education in Ukraine.

Another twenty-five per cent had children enrolled

and attending both online and local schools, while only 10 per cent were able to enrol their children in local schools. Eight per cent declared that their children were not of school going age. The remaining 12 per cent had not been able to enrol their children in any education facility at the time of interview.

Figure 20: Has enrolled children in an education facility (%) N=51



Out of those that indicated that they had been unable to enrol their children in an education facility (N=6), three declared that they plan to leave the Republic of Moldova. The other 3 respondents said that they were

yet to find a place to enrol their children at the time of assessment (one person), that they were planning to enroll (one person) or had other non-specified reasons (one person).

Consular services

Sixty-two per cent of respondents indicated that they knew how to contact a consular representative. Thirty-eight per cent did not. Out of those (N=178), 52 per cent indicated that they reached out for consular support at the time of assessment while another 48 per cent had not.

Figure 22: Knows how to contact a consular representative? (N=178)

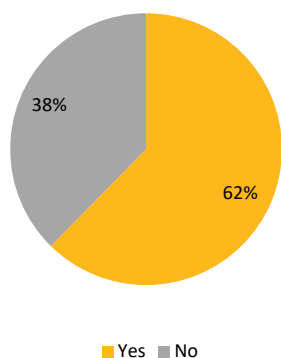
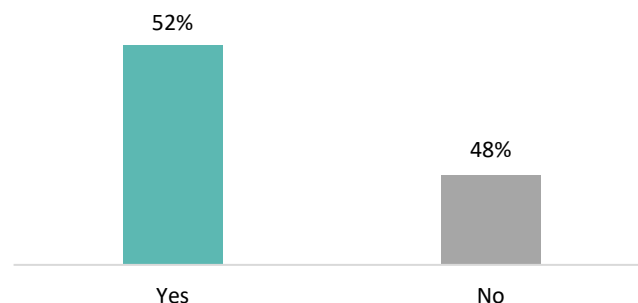


Figure 21: Has reached out for consular support in the Republic of Moldova (%) N=178



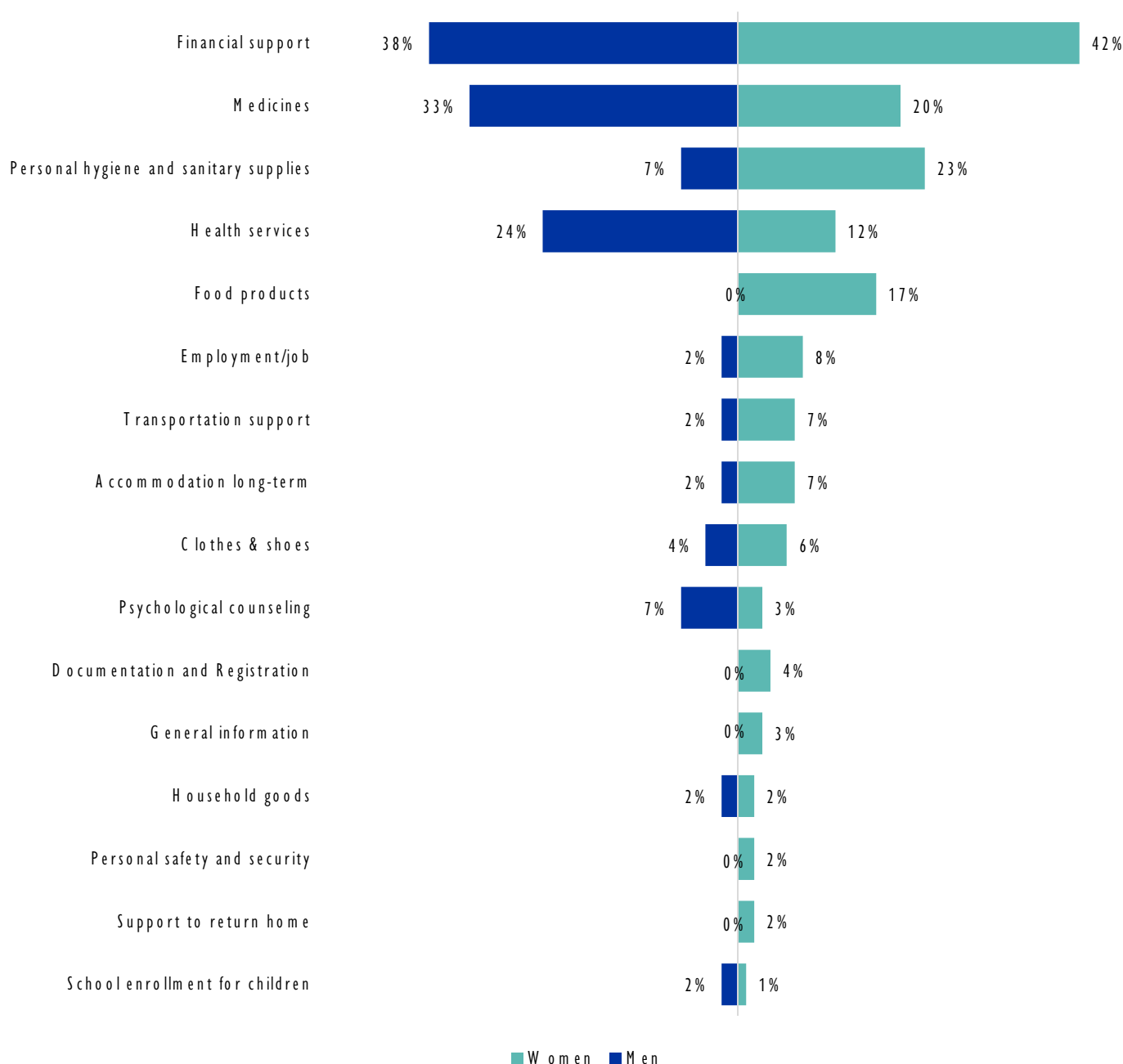
5. Immediate Needs and Assistance Received

Immediate needs of refugees in the Republic of Moldova

Among those who intended to stay in the Republic of Moldova, about half of the respondents (49%), reported financial support as their greatest need, accounting for 41 per cent of the total. Following financial support, the top five main needs were medicines (23% each),

personal hygiene and sanitary supplies (19%), health services (14%), and employment or job (7%). Only 38 per cent of respondents reported no need for other humanitarian assistance.

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



Two-thirds of women were in need of humanitarian assistance while only half of men were in need. More women reported the need for cash and personal hygiene and sanitary supplies than men (42% vs 38% and 23% vs 7% respectively). Men were more in need of

medicine, health services, and psychological counseling than women (33% vs 20%, 24% vs 12%, and 7% vs 3% respectively). Almost one-fifth of women were in need of food products (17%) while that share was extremely low for men.

Immediate needs of refugees who intend to reach other countries

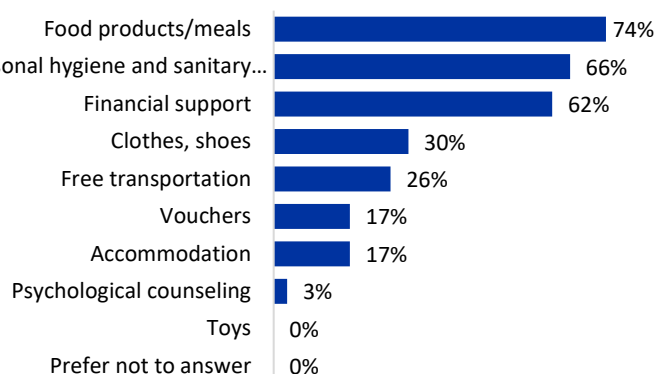
Among those who intended to reach countries other than the Republic of Moldova, the most immediate needs, at the time of the interview, reflected the essentials they were lacking as they were transiting the Republic of Moldova. The priority needs included financial support (40%), personal hygiene and sanitary

supplies (38%), food products (24%), medicines (17%), health services (16%), accommodation (14%), household goods (10%), transportation support (10%), documentation and registration (7%), clothes and shoes (7%), language courses (4%), employment/job (3%).

Assistance received during travel

Sixty-eight per cent of respondents indicated receiving humanitarian assistance in their journey and in the Republic of Moldova, while 32 per cent did not. Another eighty per cent indicated receiving vouchers. The relevant areas where respondents received assistance was food products and meals (74%), personal hygiene (66%), financial support (62%), clothes and shoes (30%), free transportation (26%), vouchers (17%), accommodation (17%), psychological counseling (3%). To a lesser extent respondents received assistance in the form of toys for their children (one per cent).

Figure 24: Assistance received during the journey (%) (more than one answer possible), N=286

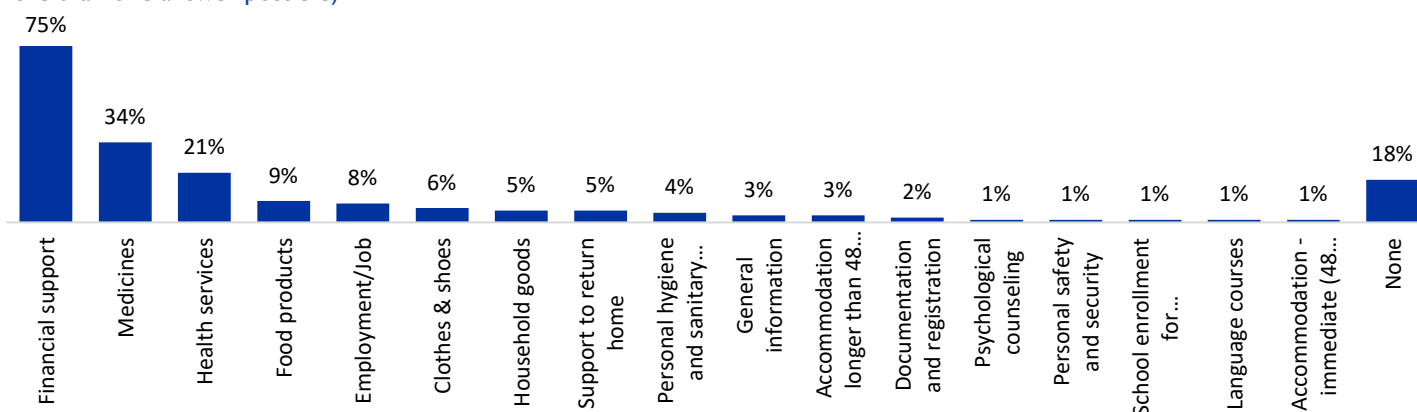


Areas in which information is needed to get more assistance

Out of those who indicated that they did not know where to find assistance (26% out of the total sample), 75 per cent indicated the need for information on how to get financial support in order to better navigate displacement. Another 55 per cent indicated

medicines and health services as other areas where more information is required in order to find support. Other areas where more information was lacking were food products (9%), employment (8%), clothes/shoes (6%), household goods (5%), return support (5%), personal hygiene and sanitary... (4%), general information (3%), accommodation longer than 48... (3%), documentation and registration (2%), psychological counseling (1%), personal safety and security (1%), school enrollment for... (1%), language courses (1%), accommodation - immediate (48... (1%), and None (18%).

Figure 25: Areas where more information for assistance is needed (%) N=110 (more than one answer possible)



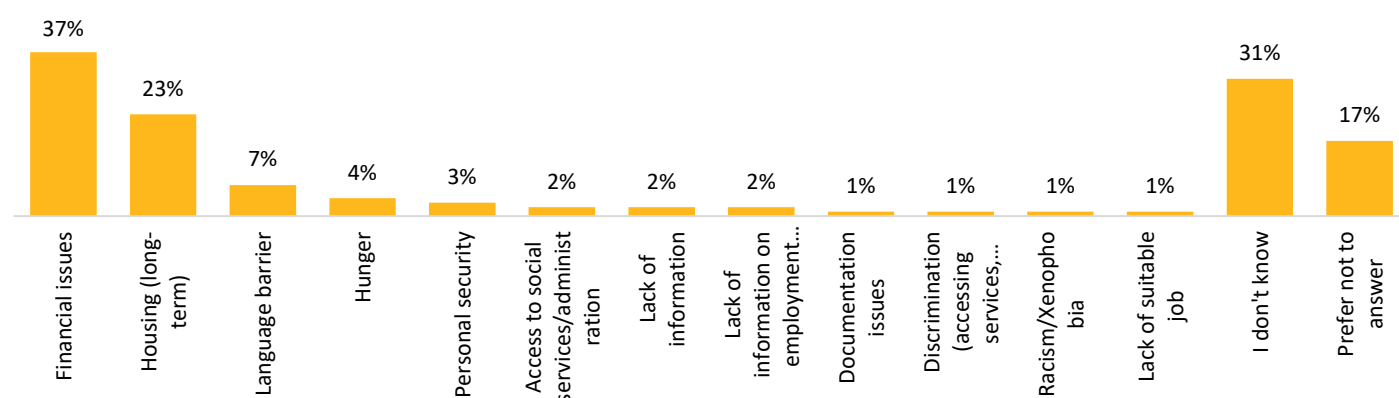
6. Challenges in the Country of Displacement

Experiences of discrimination and inclusion challenges

One woman respondent stated that she has experienced situations amounting to discrimination based on their nationality, ethnicity, gender, sexuality, and/or religion and two respondents did not provide an answer. Thirty-seven per cent of respondents indicated financial issues as a top inclusion challenge. This was followed by lack of long-term accommodation (23%), language barriers (7%), hunger (4%), personal security (3%), access to social services/administration, lack of information on employment opportunities (each 2%

%). Other challenges marked by respondents that hindered their inclusion in the Republic of Moldova were: documentation issues (1%), discrimination in accessing services, accommodation (1%), racism or xenophobia (1%), lack of a suitable job (1%), recognition of a disability (less than one per cent). One-third of respondents didn't know how to answer to this question and 17 per cent preferred not to.

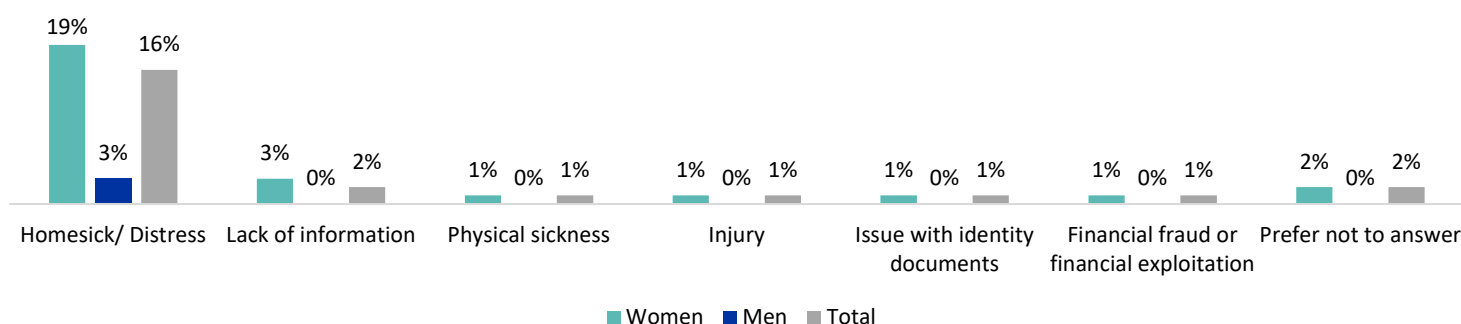
Figure 26: Top 12 inclusion challenges (%), N=178



Out of 178 respondents who settled in the Republic of Moldova, 16 per cent reported to have experienced homesickness or distress, two per cent lack of information, one per cent physical sickness, one per cent injury, one per cent issues with identity documents and one per cent experienced financial fraud or

financial exploitation. Women were mostly concerned: 23 per cent of women reported experiencing this kind of challenges and only three per cent of men. Eighty-one per cent of respondents reported no experience of abuse, violence, discomfort or exploitation (97% of men and 77% of women).

Figure 27: Experiences of abuse, violence, discomfort or exploitation (%), N=178 (more than one answer possible)



7. Current Group Composition

Travel mode

Around 50 per cent of those surveyed left Ukraine with a group of people, and the remaining 50 per cent were travelling alone. The distribution of women and men respondents travelling in a group was similar (50% versus 52%, respectively).

Out of those travelling in a group (N=211), 87 per cent were travelling with family, 14 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 (66%). Women were shouldering

Travelling with persons with health conditions and disabilities

Among 421 respondents, 7 per cent reported travelling with or being a person with serious health conditions or specific needs (18 % of men and 3% of women).

Among the 29 households with at least one family member with serious health conditions or specific needs, 72 cases were reported. In 23 cases, there was more than one reported 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 72 reported cases of person with serious health condition or disability, 51 per cent of cases were persons with chronic disease or under medical treatment (diabetes, hypertension, arthritis, obesity, cancer), in twenty-four per cent of cases were people with visual impairments, 8 per cent were people with difficulties walking or climbing steps, 7 per cent were pregnant or lactating women, 4 per cent people with difficulties hearing even if using hearing aids, 3 % were

Figure 28: Respondents travelling in a group with at least one person with vulnerabilities (%)

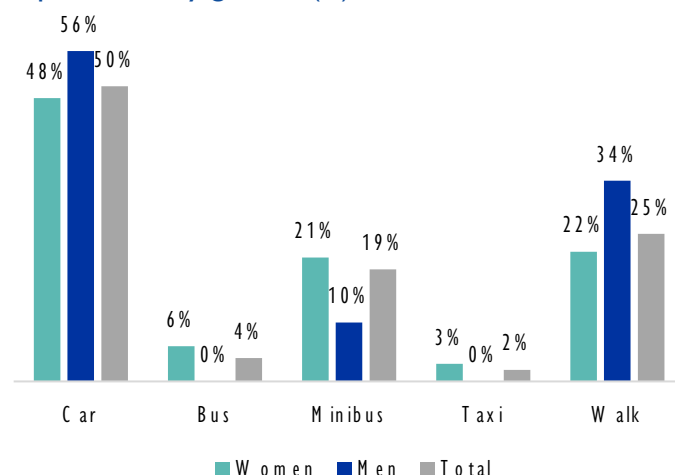


a greater childcare responsibility: 78 per cent of women travelling in a group were with at least one child compared to 30 per cent of men. Among those travelling with children, 39 per cent were travelling with babies (between 0 and 4 years age). Twenty-six per cent were travelling with at least one elderly person.

people with difficulties with self-care such as washing all over or dressing and other 3 % people with difficulties in remembering or concentrating.

Around 50 per cent of all respondents reported travelling by car, 25 per cent either by bus, minibus or by taxi and almost 25 per cent reported travelling by foot. The distribution by means of transport was similar among the genders.

Figure 29: Distribution of respondents by means of transportation, by gender (%)



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 January and March 2023 through a network of more than 150 enumerators, with various timelines 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 than 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 January and 31 March 2023, 421 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.