Methodology

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Methodology</th>
<th>99 In-person household surveys</th>
<th>3 In-person focus group discussions</th>
<th>3 In-person key informant interviews</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Demographics:
- 87% female, 13% male respondents
- Average age of respondent = 40
- Average family size = 3.2
- Total number of individuals = 318
- 82% of households have at least one child, including 43% with at least one child under 5 years old
- 14% of households have at least one member with a chronic illness
- 9% of households have at least one member with a physical or cognitive disability
- 8% of households have at least one pregnant or lactating women

Age/gender division within households

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age/gender division within households</th>
<th>Girls / Women</th>
<th>Boys / Men</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Below 2 years</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-5 years</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-17 years</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18-60 years</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over 60 years</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Profile of refugees

Cities of origin:
- Odessa 61%
- Mykolaiv 10%
- Kherson 10%
- Other 19%

Border crossing points:
- Galati 22%
- Isaccea 64%
- Romania

Profile of refugees:
- 91% are unsure if they will stay in Romania or not
- 74% left someone behind, primarily adult men (62%)
- 86% are staying in a hotel*

*None of the interviewed families staying in hotels are currently paying. However, as the tourism season starts, hotel managers indicated that either people will have to leave, or the government will need to pay hotels to continue hosting refugees.
Accessing basic needs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Fulfillment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Drinking water</td>
<td>53% fully meet, 43% partially meet, 4% don’t meet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food needs</td>
<td>58% fully meet, 41% partially meet, 1% don’t meet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hygiene item needs</td>
<td>61% fully meet, 38% partially meet, 1% don’t meet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clothing, footwear</td>
<td>47% fully meet, 51% partially meet, 2% don’t meet</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Affording basic needs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fulfillment</th>
<th>All</th>
<th>Most</th>
<th>Some</th>
<th>None</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If most/some, unmet needs include:

- Shelter: 83%
- Utilities: 64%
- Clothes: 55%
- Food: 51%
- Education: 45%
- Water: 28%

Priority needs (1-2 weeks)

- Affordable shelter: 60%
- Food items: 40%

Priority needs (1-2 months)

- Finding work: 43%
- Affordable shelter: 40%
- Medical care: 25%
- Food items: 21%
- Medicine: 20%

Priority needs children (1-2 weeks)

- Medical care: 58%
- Affordable shelter: 56%
- Reunification with family: 55%
- Food: 51%

Wellbeing

- 81% have not faced any challenges accessing health care
- 73% have not faced any challenges accessing medicines
- 54% of respondents are aware of mental health services

Since leaving home I am...

- Doing ok: 43%
- Worried: 41%
- Overwhelmed: 30%
- Stressed: 28%
- Scared: 28%
- Coping: 23%
- Alone: 21%
- Flashbacks/nightmares: 14%
- I don’t know: 1%

Children at risk

- 34% of respondents raised concerns about children’s mental health
- 68% of respondents said their children have raised concerns or worries to them
Primary concerns expressed by children (if they talk about it)

- **Worry about loved ones**: 74%
- **Missing friends**: 49%
- **Feeling stressed/anxious**: 49%
- **Feeling unsafe or insecure**: 42%
- **Concern for household income or food security**: 28%
- **Boredom**: 14%
- **Missing education**: 9%

### Education

- **64% of households have school-aged children**
- **19% of households have at least one child that has stopped attending school**
- **84% of households have at least one child that continues to access school remotely**

### Income Earning

- Before displacement, 55% of respondents relied on formal salary/wages and 27% relied on their savings.
- After displacement, 67% of respondents relied on savings, 24% on formal salary, and 14% on aid.
- 21% of households had one woman earning an income, and 30% of households had one man earning an income. 49% of households are do not have any income earner.

### Markets and Money

- 86% of respondents said most or all of the essential commodities they need are available in markets.
- 39% of respondents reported that the prices in local markets are about the same as usual, 58% reported that the prices in local markets are higher than usual.
- 92% of households have access to a bank account.
- 84% have been able to access their money since arriving in Constanta.
- Households own an average of 2.7 mobile phones/household.
  - 44% report using their phones to send/receive money.
  - The main challenge with mobile phones is limited money to purchase airtime/data (66%).
- 84% prefer to receive cash assistance via ATM card, 37% prefer cash, 18% mobile money.

### Communication Channels

- 58% of respondents feel like they have enough information about assistance and services.
  - 47% are missing information about services they can access.
  - 35% missing information about health care.
  - Top 3 preferred channels for receiving information:
    - 70% social media
    - 56% face-to-face through charity or aid staff
    - 44% WhatsApp

### Preferred feedback channels:

- 57% of respondents prefer face-to-face through charity or aid staff.
- 45% of respondents prefer to use Whatsapp.
- 30% of respondents prefer hotlines.
- 24% of respondents prefer to use email.