



Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe

REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA - GENDER EQUALITY INDICATORS 2007

Population¹

Total: 3 603 936
 Female: 52.1%
 Male: 47.9%

1. STATE MACHINERY AND HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATION

1.1	Ratification and reporting under the UN Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)	Yes ²	Year of ratification: 1994 Ratification of the Optional Protocol: 2006 ³ Initial report (26/10/1998), Combined Second and Third report (2004 and 2006).
1.2	Human rights problems as specified in Conclusions of the CEDAW Committee	CEDAW Concluding Observations in response to the Combined Second and Third periodic report of Moldova (2004 and 2006) ⁴ . Main concerns: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition of equality in the Constitution does not reflect that of CEDAW; • While the Law on Equal Opportunities for Men and Women was adopted in 2006, it lacks implementation mechanisms and does not provide for legal remedies in case of violations; • Lack of an overall, integrated Government policy for the achievement of gender equality; • Concern over frequent modification of institutional structures and staff of the national machinery, which hinders effective promotion of advancement of women; concern with the removal of gender focal point from local administration; • Persistence of stereotyped attitudes and behaviour patterns about the roles of women and men in the family and in society; • Low level of women's participation in decision-making in political life; • Inadequate resources of the national machinery for the advancement of women; • Impact of economic restructuring on women and the increased feminization of poverty, particularly among "more vulnerable" groups of women; • Prevalence of all forms of violence against women, including domestic violence; • Increase in trafficking in women and girls for sexual exploitation, the Republic of Moldova remaining primarily a country of origin; • Lack of enforcement of relevant legislation (insufficient measures to prosecute traffickers and 	

			<p>insufficient measures to provide protection and assistance to victims);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Predominance of women as teachers in primary school education; • Situation of women in the labour market; • Status of women's health, especially women's reproductive health; • Lack of information about most aspects of the situation of rural women; • Legislation on the marriage age for women and men; • Limited availability of statistical data disaggregated by sex, ethnicity, age, and by urban/rural areas.
1.3	Reports made by the UN Special Rapporteur on Violence against Women	Yes ⁵	Concerning the release of a woman from the Republic of Moldova who was trafficked to northern Cyprus.
1.4	National government body on gender or women	Yes	Department for Equal Opportunities and Family Policy. ⁶ Governmental Committee for Women's issues, Department for Equal Opportunities and Domestic Violence in Ministry of Social Protection Family and Child. Gender Focal Points within each Ministry.
1.5	Constitutional protection from discrimination on the basis of sex	Yes	<p>Article 16 [Equality of Rights]</p> <p>"(1) (...)</p> <p>(2) All citizens of the Republic of Moldova are equal before the law and the public authorities, without any discrimination as to race, nationality, ethnic origin, language, religion, sex, political choice, personal property or social origin."</p>
1.6	Gender equality law	Yes ⁷	Law on Ensuring Equal Opportunity for Women and Men (2006).
1.7	National gender mainstreaming measures (e.g.: National plan of action on gender equality or gender mainstreaming or other similar commitments)	Yes ⁸	<p>National Plan for the Promotion of Gender Equality in Society (2006 to 2009).</p> <p>Main issues covered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender discrimination on the labour market; • Increasing public awareness of gender issues; • Educating society about gender equality issues; • Developing machinery in the area of gender equality; • Protecting women's health; • Combating violence against women, men and children. <p>The Governmental Committee on Gender Equality is not meeting regularly, although there are efforts to revive this body.</p>
2. POLITICAL SECTOR			
2.1	Per cent of women in parliament (is there a quota for women)?	<p>Single</p> <p>No quota⁹</p>	<p>Parliament elected in 2005</p> <p>Total number of seats: 101</p> <p>Total number of seats won by women: 22</p> <p>Percentage of women: 21.8%¹⁰</p> <p>There is one woman in the 21 member cabinet.</p>

2.2	Is there a fixed quota for electoral lists?	No ¹¹	In 1997, there was an initiative by two women MPs to introduce a provision in the electoral code requiring a minimum quota of 30 per cent for women on party candidate lists. This initiative was not adopted.
3. ECONOMIC SECTOR			
3.1	Per cent of women in the paid labour force	51.5% ¹²	
3.2	Adult unemployment rate: Total Female Male	7.4% 5.7% 8.9% ¹³	
3.3	Estimated earned income (PPP US\$) Female Male	1 349 2 143 ¹⁴	
3.4	Ratio of estimated female to male earned income	0.63 ¹⁵	
3.5	Right of women to own property	Yes ¹⁶	
3.6	Women as percentage of international migrants	N/A	
4. SOCIAL AND EDUCATION SECTOR ¹⁷			
4.1	Life expectancy at birth: Female (years) Male (years)	71.7 64.4	
4.2	Maternal mortality ratio, adjusted (deaths of mothers per 100,000 live births), year 2000	22	
4.3	Adult literacy rate (ages 15 and older) Female Male	97.7% 99.1%	
4.4	Net primary school enrolment: Female Ratio of female to male	86% 0.99	
4.5	Net secondary school enrolment: Female Ratio of female to male	79% 1.04	
4.6	Gross tertiary education enrolment: Female Ratio of female to male	43% 1.36	
5. TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS			
5.1	Ratification of Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons. Especially	September 2005 ¹⁸	

	Women and Children, supplementing the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime	
5.2	Relevant criminalization legislation	The law provides criminal penalties for trafficking ranging from seven years to life imprisonment depending on the circumstances and severity of the offences, and age of the victim/s.
5.3	Availability of shelters for victims of trafficking	The Government has created a special fund to offer free social services, including modest medical and psychiatric services, along with legal counselling, housing and vocational training. However, international organizations and internationally funded NGOs provide the majority of services.

6. MAJOR GENDER EQUALITY ORGANIZATIONS IN THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

NGO Gender-Centru

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NGO Center for Partnership and Development

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NGO Casa Marioarei (Domestic Violence Shelter)

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NGO Logos

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7. PERSON RESPONSIBLE FOR GENDER ISSUES AT THE MISSION OFFICE (focal point, full-time)

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- ¹ <http://www.unece.org/stats/profiles2007/moldova.pdf>
 - ² <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/cedaw/states.htm>
 - ³ <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/cedaw/protocol/sigop.htm>
 - ⁴ <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/cedaw/reports.htm>
 - ⁵ <http://www.hri.ca/fortherecord2002/documentation/commission/e-cn4-2002-83-add1.htm>
 - ⁶ <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/region/eurpro/budapest/download/gender/moldova.pdf>
 - ⁷ http://www.stopvaw.org/Moldova_Law_on_Gender_Equality_Passed_February_9_2006.html
 - ⁸ http://www.stopvaw.org/National_Plan_of_Action17.html
 - ⁹ <http://www.quotaproject.org/displayCountry.cfm?CountryCode=MD>
 - ¹⁰ <http://www.ipu.org/wmn-e/classif.htm>
 - ¹¹ <http://www.quotaproject.org/displayCountry.cfm?CountryCode=MD>
 - ¹² <http://www.unece.org/stats/profiles2007/moldova.pdf>
 - ¹³ <http://laborsta.ilo.org/>
 - ¹⁴ http://hdrstats.undp.org/countries/data_sheets/cty_ds_MDA.html
 - ¹⁵ http://hdrstats.undp.org/countries/data_sheets/cty_ds_MDA.html
 - ¹⁶ http://www.ihf-hr.org/viewbinary/viewdocument.php?doc_id=2066
 - ¹⁷ http://hdrstats.undp.org/countries/data_sheets/cty_ds_MDA.html
 - ¹⁸ http://www.unodc.org/unodc/crime_cicp_signatures_trafficking.html