

## UNCT Submission

### Third cycle of the Universal Periodic Review

#### Republic of Moldova

#### **I. Introduction**

This report is a joint undertaking of the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) in Moldova for the period 2016 to mid-2021. It is not exhaustive but highlights issues in areas in which the UNCT operates and are being addressed by the UNCT in the country through their mandates. Please note that many of the achievements noted by the UNCT are in the annexed thematic list of recommendations.

#### **II. Human rights developments in the Republic of Moldova since the second periodic review.**

##### **Human Rights Based Approach (HRBA) to policy development:**

##### **Challenges:**

HRBA and gender mainstreaming were not applied consistently in the development of legal frameworks and policies; policies continued to be blind to the needs of the most vulnerable; equality and non-discrimination were not mainstreamed in the policy cycle; the process of development of policies was usually not based on evidence; and analysis of existing disaggregated data was not done coherently, while disaggregated data does not exist in many areas. The policy cycle at the governmental level does not envisage a compulsory ex ante human rights impact analysis.

##### **Recommendation:**

Amend the regulatory framework regulating the policy development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation process to have human rights, equality and non-discrimination mainstreamed across the policy cycle.

##### **Acceptance of international norms**

##### **Challenges:**

No progress on the implementation of the recommendations nr. 122.10, 122.11, 122.14 and 122.15<sup>1</sup>; nr. 122.4 – 112.6, 122.8<sup>2</sup>; nr. 122.1 and 122.2<sup>3</sup>, nr. 121.2<sup>4</sup> can be reported. Despite having been signed the Optional Protocol (OP) to Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) and the Istanbul Convention<sup>5</sup>, they were not ratified.

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<sup>1</sup> Recommendations on the ratification of the Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance

<sup>2</sup> Recommendation on the ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families

<sup>3</sup> Recommendation on the ratification of Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

<sup>4</sup> Recommendation on the ratification of Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure

<sup>5</sup> Istanbul Convention, Action against violence against women and domestic violence

## **Changes in the policy and legal framework**

### **Recommendations:**

- Develop in an inclusive and participatory manner the National Programme and Action Plan on UNSCR 1325 Resolution implementation for the 2022-2025 period.
- Deploy consistent efforts in ensuring that gender equality is effectively mainstreamed in central and local level strategies, plans and budgets, by integrating gender aspects into the policy and budget development methodologies and regulations.

## **National Human Rights Institution (People's Advocate Office (PAO))**

### **Challenges:**

Understaffing, staff turnover and low payment<sup>6</sup> are issues of concern. Given budget regulations, allocated resources cannot be reshuffled to cover staffing expenses. Lack of safe and healthy working conditions persist with the building of the PAO not corresponding with construction norms and technical standards. It can also not be adapted to the needs of persons with disabilities (PwD). The intention of creating a People's Advocate for Entrepreneurs' Rights within the existing structure of the People's Advocate raised high concerns<sup>7</sup>.

### **Recommendations:**

- Increase the salary of staff of the PAO's at least to the level of salary of civil servants.
- Ensure broad consultations with all relevant interlocutors in regards to the establishment of a People's Advocate for Entrepreneur's Rights

## **Right to food**

### **Challenge:**

The National Programme in the field of food and nutrition (2014-2020) was not fully implemented. Negative trends remain in the areas of nutrition and early child feeding. Around 200,000 people from 2017-2019 and 4% of the population qualified as severely food insecure.<sup>8</sup> Thousands cannot afford either an energy sufficient or a nutrient adequate diet.<sup>9</sup> The prevalence of wasting and stunting in children (0 – 5 years) were 2.8% and 5.6%, respectively, from 2015-2019.<sup>10</sup> Anaemia affects a quarter of women<sup>11</sup> and children (under 5 years)<sup>12</sup>. Dry weather and COVID-19 outbreak related supply chain disruptions lead to an increase of prices for food products, which led to a steady increase of the consumer price index from March to May 2020 (peak at 103.7)<sup>13</sup>. The inflation for food products for Quarter 2, 2020 was +8.48%, revealing limitations for the population, especially vulnerable groups, to access to food and healthy diets.

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<sup>6</sup> While according to the Regulation of functioning of PAO, there is approval for 65 staff members needed, still due to low payment and staff turnover, at the end of 2020, 40 staff member were acting, People's Advocate Office, Situation in the field of human rights in Moldova in 2020, available at: <http://ombudsman.md/wp-content/uploads/2021/04/Raport-2020-FINAL-RED.pdf>, p. 265

<sup>7</sup> People's Advocate Office, Press release: <http://ombudsman.md/en/news/guvernul-reorganizeaza-oficiul-avocatului-poporului-fara-informarea-si-consultarea-avocatului-poporului-ombudsmanul-califica-acest-act-drept-o-sfidare-flagranta-a-principiilor-transparentei-deciziei/>

<sup>8</sup> <http://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#country/146>

<sup>9</sup> <http://www.fao.org/3/ca9692en/online/ca9692en.html>, The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World, 2020

<sup>10</sup> <https://www.globalhungerindex.org/pdf/en/2020.pdf>

<sup>11</sup> <http://www.fao.org/3/ca9692en/online/ca9692en.html>, The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World, 2020

<sup>12</sup> <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SH.ANM.CHLD.ZS?locations=MD>

<sup>13</sup> [https://statbank.statistica.md/PxWeb/pxweb/ro/40%20Statistica%20economica/40%20Statistica%20economica\\_05%20PRE\\_PRE010\\_serii%20lunare/PRE012100.px/table/tableViewLayout1/?rxid=8e69070f-3ac5-4b22-ab66-eab8ee8cc25a](https://statbank.statistica.md/PxWeb/pxweb/ro/40%20Statistica%20economica/40%20Statistica%20economica_05%20PRE_PRE010_serii%20lunare/PRE012100.px/table/tableViewLayout1/?rxid=8e69070f-3ac5-4b22-ab66-eab8ee8cc25a) Impact Assessment Report of the Covid-19 pandemic on vulnerable groups and economic sectors in the Republic of Moldova (page 70)

**Recommendations:**

- The State to achieve further progress on food safety reforms particularly in strengthening the capacity of the National Food Safety Agency for effective implementation of national sanitary and phyto-sanitary (SPS) legislation. Continue regulatory approximation of SPS legislation to EU and international best practices and those in line with Codex Alimentarius provisions.
- The State to strengthen the enabling environment for people to access healthy diets and feed themselves in dignity and follow the Voluntary Guidelines to support the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security<sup>14</sup>,

**Challenges:**

According to HBSC Moldova<sup>15</sup>, the proportion of adolescents with abnormal body mass index increased from 25% in 2014 to 30% in 2018. From 2014 to 2018, the proportion of teenagers who eat breakfast every week decreased significantly, especially among 15-year-old boys. Less than half of adolescents consume fruits and vegetables daily, concomitantly, eating sweets above the HBSC average at all ages<sup>16</sup>.

Micro-nutrient deficiencies: Widespread iron deficiency anaemias affect 1/4 of children under 5 years old and 1/3 pregnant women; about 1/3 of children suffer from a pronounced vitamin D deficiency; iodine nutrition status is sub-optimal in the northern area and among pregnant women; estimates suggest 20-30.8% population Zinc deficiency; there is vitamin A deficiency in young children - 25.6%.

During the lockdown<sup>17</sup> and due to the epidemiological situation during the school year 2020-2021 and switch to distance learning, school aged children from vulnerable families eligible for free meals in schools didn't received any other alternatives to cover the needs in meals.

**Recommendation:**

The MECR and LPAs have to identify mechanisms that will allow to redirect funds budgeted for school meals to the procurement of food for school aged children in case of long-term distance learning.

**Right to health****Challenges:**

COVID-19 and lockdown of planned healthcare services, including suspension of immunization services for 2 months, brought serious routine immunization coverage concerns on both banks of Nistru river. The vaccination coverage of children dropped by 70% compared with the same period last year (April 2019/April 2020) that further exacerbate the already decreasing immunization coverage trends of the last years.

Adolescent boys' and girls' access to Youth Friendly Health Services for consultation and counselling in 2020 deceased by about 30% due to lockdown. Furthermore, all joint informational activities in schools were suspended.

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<sup>14</sup> Guidelines adopted by the 127<sup>th</sup> Session of the FAO Council, November 2004

<sup>15</sup> Health Behavior in School-aged Children (<https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/332104/9789289055017-eng.pdf>)

<sup>16</sup> No significant changes compared to 2014

<sup>17</sup> Lockdown instituted in Spring 2020

The reduction in expenditure on public health in the midst of the crisis raises human rights concerns regarding State's obligation to ensure progressive realization of those rights<sup>18</sup>. Older persons, PwD, persons with chronic diseases and Roma<sup>19</sup> had considerably lower access to medical services.

**Recommendations:**

- The Government and de-facto authorities need to expedite the catch-up immunization campaigns for routine immunization for preventing outbreaks of vaccine preventable diseases among children.
- The Government to diversify health services for adolescent boys and girls especially in rural area, including through mobile teams with appropriate budgeting.
- The Ministry of Health Labour and Social Protection (MoHLSP) to decentralize and bring the antiretroviral drugs treatment closer to persons living with HIV (PLWHIV), including pregnant women.
- The Government to ensure that medical expenditure in the state budget are disaggregated for various categories of people based on age, disability, ethnicity, socio-economic status, and others.
- The MoHLSP should improve access of Roma to preventive and curative public health care services, to health insurance, and take into account their needs when drafting health programmes.
- The de facto authorities should ensure that information about their decisions and restrictions on accessing health care system, especially during crisis, are accessible to the public, using different channels of information tailored to age, gender, language, disability and socio-economic status.

**Sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR)**

**Challenges:**

Lack of National Coordination Committee on SRHR; lack of adjusted out-of-school compulsory sexual education interventions to address needs of most vulnerable youth persist;

Range of modern contraceptives at national level, and access to them of youth from rural areas is limited. Weak capacities of health personnel and low motivation to provide family planning services and misconceptions on contraception among population persist.

Colposcopy diagnosis and treatment of precancerous lesions services within national cervical screening are not affordable for women without health insurance.

National statistical data on rape and intimate partner violence (IPV) is insufficient. Lack of national protocol in force on clinical management of rape to specify the pathway for care, including in emergencies. Lack of integrated approach in providing in one place all health services for survivors of sexual violence.

Key Populations (KPs) face barriers in accessing HIV prevention services, due to fragility of financing

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<sup>18</sup> The data of the OHCHR Study on the impact of Covid-19 on Human Rights, shows that regarding the right to health, authorities made great efforts to respond to the health crisis. In fact, in the April and July 2020 amendments, the health care budget saw the biggest increase, reaching 33.7% between January and July 2020. However, as part of the budget consolidation in September 2020, the health care budget was decreased by 6.7%. This decrease does not seem to be in line with the health situation, as the number of COVID-19 cases was still increasing at that point. Indeed, this decrease in the health care budget potentially posed a risk of retrogression in terms of the right to health, especially for the most vulnerable groups.

<sup>19</sup> 30% of Roma did not have access to medical services compared to 11.8 % of the general population, and Roma women were more affected. Also, Roma had less access to state medical insurance - 56.2% were insured compared to 72.9% non-Roma, according to an OHCHR survey.

sustainability of HIV prevention interventions provided by NGOs. Transgender people are unable to change their civil status, IDs documents without litigation. Limited availability and affordability of healthcare necessary for transgender people to complete their gender transformation.

Stigma and discrimination towards PLWHIV and KPs is one of barrier to access healthcare. 20% of respondents from right bank are reluctant to interact with PLWHIV. LGBTI, sex workers and drug users, are accepted by 60% of respondents from the right bank and 70% from the left bank<sup>20</sup>.

The COVID pandemic affected the access to services of people living and affected by Tuberculosis and HIV, decreasing the detection of both diseases by almost 30%, and the abandonment of HIV treatment by almost 78% in 2020 compared to 2019<sup>21</sup>.

Legislation on age of consent that conditions teenagers under age of 16 to access SRH services only with their legal representative's consent is of concern<sup>22</sup>.

Marriages of young girls aged 15 or younger are common in Roma communities. Once married, they often give birth whilst being teenagers, their education potential is not further realized, being exposed to poverty and social exclusion.

Lack of adapted information, low awareness and discriminatory attitudes of health providers on SRHR of PwD prevent them from seeking SRH services.

PwD from residential institutions are eligible for free contraceptives, however only condoms are distributed due to insufficient cross-sectoral collaboration. Monthly gynaecological check-ups of women with disabilities are conducted, with continued cases of coercive abortion in residential institutions and separation from their children.

### **Recommendations:**

- Establish a National Coordination Committee on SRHR.
- Introduce mandatory CSE in schools and VET institutions curricula to ensure universal access of young people to age appropriate information on SRHR.
- Expand range of contraceptives at national level; consider performance-based incentives to increase medical personnel motivation in providing voluntary family planning services and distribute free-of-charge contraceptives to vulnerable groups; review national regulatory framework on voluntary male and female sterilization services within in-patient care, to ensure free-of-charge access to them for vulnerable groups.
- Ensure universal access of women aged 25-61 years to colposcopy services within cervical screening for diagnostic and treatment of precancerous lesions, amending the national regulatory framework.
- Improve disaggregated data collection on rape and IPV and eliminate stigma encouraging reporting; endorse national protocol on clinical management of rape, apply an integrated approach in service provision, capacitate service providers and increase public awareness.
- Ensure sustainability of financing mechanisms for HIV prevention interventions for KPs, provided by NGOs.
- Consider decriminalization of sex work, enabling sex workers community empowerment.
- Ensure access of transgender people to affordable medical procedures and timely conducted procedures for change of identity documents;
- Eliminate stigma and discrimination towards PLWHIV and KPs, adjusting legal frameworks,

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<sup>20</sup> "Brief on the Results (July 2020/January 2021) of the Survey to Measure the Impact of COVID 19 on Social Cohesion", UN Moldova, 2021

<sup>21</sup> Global AIDS Monitoring report, Republic of Moldova, 2021

<sup>22</sup> In the context of high migration, many teenagers are living with relatives, who are not their legal representatives.

implementing anti-discriminatory interventions in health institutions, working places and society; ensure adequate financing of HIV and TB services to ensure affected people have access to full range of healthcare and gaps are caught up after the COVID pandemic.

- Ensure an enabling regulatory environment and sustainable financing for setting up mobile teams of Youth Clinics to provide outreach SRH services to adolescents in villages; review legislation on age of consent for young people to easier access to quality SRH services.
- Raise awareness among Roma communities on negative effects of child marriage on sexual and reproductive health of girls and empower them to realize their bodily autonomy.
- Ensure access of PwD to adapted SRH information and services (accessible healthcare facilities; adapted gynaecological chairs); integrate HRBA and disability-inclusive approaches in healthcare, capacitate healthcare personnel.
- Ensure equitable access of PwD from residential institutions to modern contraceptives; establish independent confidential complaint mechanisms in residential institutions and ensure that no medical procedures are performed on PwD without their free and informed consent; ensure access of pregnant women with disabilities from residential institutions to healthcare, consider individual plans for independent living in community with their children.

## **Right to education**

### **Challenges:**

**Roma** children register a higher rate of school dropout<sup>23</sup>. Only every second Roma child is enrolled in education<sup>24</sup> compared to 90% of non-Roma. The pandemic negatively impacted their education. 40.7% of Roma respondents indicated that none of their school age children had attended school in December 2020 versus 18.1% in March 2020<sup>25</sup>. 60% of Roma children lacked access to ICT<sup>26</sup>.

The barriers<sup>27</sup> that still<sup>28</sup> impede the access to education, especially of children with severe and multiple, intellectual, psycho-social and sensory disabilities include: lack of/limited accessibility of infrastructure of educational institutions<sup>29</sup> and transportation<sup>30</sup>; limited access to assistive technologies and equipment and to support services<sup>31</sup>; limited capacities of teachers to work with them; persistence of bullying and stigma.

**In the context of the COVID-19 pandemic** the distance learning process deepened the inequalities in case of students and teachers who did not have access to ICT<sup>32</sup>. Over 150,000 children of preschool age were unable to pursue their schooling during lockdown. Limited skills of teachers in using ICT affected the quality of teaching, and remote learning did not respond to children's needs. Lack of

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<sup>23</sup> UNICEF Moldova, Roma children. Inclusion and reintegration of Roma children into the education system, available at: <https://www.unicef.org/moldova/en/what-we-do/roma-children>

<sup>24</sup> Primary and secondary education

<sup>25</sup> OHCHR, Study on the impact of Covid-19 on human rights, 2021. The survey was conducted in the period November – December 2020.

<sup>26</sup> Ibid

<sup>27</sup> Highlighted in the Joint evaluation of the implementation of the inclusive education program conducted by UNICEF and Ministry of Education, Culture and Research in 2019, available at:

<https://www.unicef.org/moldova/media/5166/file/Joint%20evaluation%20of%20implementation%20of%20the%20Programme%20for%20Development%20of%20Inclusive%20Education%202011%E2%80%932020.pdf>

<sup>28</sup> UNCT recognized the progress in inclusive education, by increasing in the enrolment rate, creation of support services and capacity building of teaching and non-teaching staff in inclusive education

<sup>29</sup> The administrative data from local public administrations as of 1 October 2020 shows that only 24 per cent of mainstream educational institutions have sanitary facilities adapted to the needs of children with disabilities.

<sup>30</sup> UNICEF and Ministry of Education, Culture and Research, p. 58

<sup>31</sup> This refers to: limited numbers of support teachers and resource centres in schools; the lack or insufficiency of psychological, psycho-pedagogical, speech-language services in educational institutions, UNICEF and Ministry of Education, Culture and Research, p. 58

<sup>32</sup> 16,000 students (4.8 % of total number)<sup>32</sup> and 3000 teachers (10,6 % of total number)<sup>32</sup> who did not have access to ICT at the outbreak of the pandemic. Over 150,000 children of preschool age were unable to pursue their schooling during lockdown.

participatory approach in decision-making process related to education is of concern.

In the Transnistria region, data on school and pre-school attendance, level of dropouts, including coverage by school education of children from vulnerable groups is missing. During the pandemic parents of children with disabilities<sup>3334</sup> had to spend a significant amount of time to assist the educational process of their children because educational programs were not adapted to their needs.

#### **Recommendations:**

The Government to expedite the finalization and approval of the new inclusive policies and secure funding for their implementation; to prioritize and cover the needs of most vulnerable children and young people, including Roma and children with disabilities, to ensure their access to and participation in quality inclusive learning; to empower children and young people to respond to the changing demands of the labour market, and support their transition to work and engaged citizenship.

The Government and de facto authorities to ensure that effective mechanisms are in place to monitor school attendance rates, the level of dropouts and other relevant statistical data disaggregated by locality, disability, ethnicity, socio-economic characteristics and others.

#### **Right to social security**

##### **Challenges:**

The social protection system remains centralized, primarily responsive and redistributive<sup>35</sup>. The social assistance programs remain fragmented and targeting errors persist. Because of numerous categorical transfers, social assistance spending<sup>36</sup> leaks to people in three top quintiles. The main anti-poverty program *Ajutor Social* remains relatively small and covers 7% of the population.

The support offered in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic appeared to be largely insufficient, with limited access to social protection measures, especially for vulnerable people. Only 7.8% of people received social aid<sup>37</sup>, while 37% were not eligible<sup>38</sup>.

In the Transnistria region, only PwD and older persons who live alone are entitled to social support services<sup>39</sup>. There is limited staff capacity to serve even these groups, especially in rural areas. Other vulnerable groups have access only to services provided by CSOs.

##### **Recommendations:**

Central and local public authorities (LPAs), and de-facto authorities to conduct comprehensive national and local vulnerability and needs assessments to better understand the specific needs, risks and barriers that different groups face as well as the way the existing social protection schemes and services respond to the existing needs.

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<sup>33</sup> Respondents to the survey on impact of Covid-19 on human rights in Transnistria region

<sup>34</sup> December 2020, OHCHR conducted a perception survey in the context of a research on the impact of COVID-19 on human rights in Moldova, covering also the Transnistria region.

<sup>35</sup> Republic of Moldova, Voluntary National Review (VNR), Progress report, available at: [https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/26346VNR\\_2020\\_Moldova\\_Report\\_English.pdf](https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/26346VNR_2020_Moldova_Report_English.pdf)

<sup>36</sup> The social spending are close to 1.5% of GDP

<sup>37</sup> Based on the data of the study on impact of Covid-19 on human rights conducted by OHCHR in Moldova, 32.5 % of respondents needed social aid.

<sup>38</sup> UN Human Rights office in Moldova, Study on impact of Covid 19 on Human Rights, 2021

<sup>39</sup> Provided by social assistants

De facto authorities to ensure that social support services are provided to all vulnerable groups, in urban and rural regions, who need them.

### **Right to adequate standard of living**

The absolute poverty rate in Moldova in 2018 was 23 % and extreme poverty was 8,7 %<sup>40</sup>. The most vulnerable groups when it comes to housing accessibility, from a financial point of view, are urban dwellers, women, PwD and their families, and people aged 60+. Of these groups, about a fifth spend more than 30 % of their disposable income on home maintenance<sup>41</sup>.

In the context of COVID-19, right holders outlined the risk of not being able to pay rent, mortgage arrears or utility bills and face cuts to water, electricity or telecommunications services. Many of them<sup>42</sup> had to sell goods from their households to meet their basic needs, especially Roma, PwD and people with low economic status. The access to food was affected<sup>43</sup>.

In the Transnistria region, women were more affected during the pandemic: 22.5% did not have enough funds to buy essential food, medical and hygiene products; 14% could not pay for utilities, and 10.8% practically lost their livelihoods<sup>44</sup>.

### **Recommendations:**

- In deciding on mitigation measures, especially financial support, the Government and de facto authorities have to take into consideration the specific needs of various categories of the population, and gender inequalities within these. Financial support must be targeted at fulfilling basic needs such as food and housing.
- The Government to effectively address multiple forms of discrimination of marginalised groups by adopting special measures that will ensure availability and accessibility of adequate housing, to improve their living standard and reduce vulnerability to extreme poverty.

### **Right to work and just and favourable work conditions**

#### **Challenges:**

The labour market is still characterized by pronounced gender gaps that reflect negatively, mostly towards women. 47.8% of women versus 52.2% men are employed. Lack of access to childcare for children aged 0-3 makes it hard for mothers to return to work or to re-enter the labour market. In 2018, only one-fifth of children below the age of three benefited from preschool education, the degree of inclusion was only 21.9% (1 – 2 years old). Among women aged 25-49 with at least one child<sup>45</sup>, the employment rate in 2018 was 53.8 %, versus 59.5 % women without children. Family care activities are more characteristic for women (22.1% versus 0.9% men).

#### **Recommendation:**

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<sup>40</sup> National Voluntaru Review, Progress report available at: [26346VNR\\_2020\\_Moldova\\_Report\\_English.pdf \(un.org\)](#), p. 8

<sup>41</sup> Ibid, p. 92

<sup>42</sup> Respondents to the survey conducted by OHCHR on the impact of Covid-19 on Human Rights

<sup>43</sup> 5.2% of respondents of an OHCHR survey had to make changes in their housing (leave their rented house due to the impossibility to cover the costs related to rent and maintenance and went to live with their parents/siblings or move to/rent a smaller house). 17.4% of participants to OHCHR survey had to sell goods or items from their household because they did not have the necessary resources for living, while in case of Roma this share was of 54.3%. The access to food was also affected: 44.5% of respondents to OHCHR survey lacked access to food or it was only partially accessible. Persons with disabilities (77,4 %) and older persons (44,6 %) were especially affected. The vulnerability of the population is also confirmed by the fact that for 19.4 % of population (16.1 % in Transnistria region) and 32.5% of Roma their share of housing expenses constituted over 50% of their total income during the pandemic.

<sup>44</sup> <https://resonancengo.org/pomoschi-v-samyh-dalinih-ugolkah-v-period-pandemii/>

<sup>45</sup> Children aged 16 or under

The Government to develop policies and programs that will facilitate the (re)-integration of women in the workplace and in business. Consider introducing in the legal framework the initiatives for offering alternative childcare services.

**Challenge:**

In 2019, the wage disparity between women and men reached 14.4 %, the highest in six years, being much wider in better-paid sectors like ICT (35.7%) and finance (42.9 %). For retired persons, there is a significant gender disparity in income of 21.6% (32.6 % in Chisinau municipality), which is 4% higher compared to 2018 and lead to significant financial losses for retired women. The factors affecting the gender pay gap include level of education, number of hours worked, employer profile and persistence of discrimination against women in the labour market.

**Recommendation:**

The state should adopt a legislative framework to enshrine the principle of equal pay for equal work and to combat gender role stereotypes, in order to close the gender pay gap.

**Domestic violence:**

**Challenges:**

Although the Law on preventing and combating violence<sup>46</sup> provides the general concept of financing specialized services for domestic violence, the current funding mechanisms contain gaps that do not allow for the procurement of specialist services<sup>47</sup>. The mechanism for procuring specialized services in the social sector between the LPAs is missing. Thus, 60% of social services are covered by NGOs. The survivors bear a great share of the health expenses; costs borne by survivors exceed 1.5 times the state's contribution. Over 30% of the essential services<sup>48</sup> do not exist or are not efficient. The main gaps in the general service provision refer to: 1) social assistance, especially social aid for survivors of domestic violence, economic empowerment and social housing; and 2) mental health and psychosocial long-term support.

During the pandemic, many women became even more vulnerable economically and socially. Most placement centres did not receive new beneficiaries. CSOs started renting emergency apartments to accommodate victims of domestic violence with children.

In the Transnistria region, the regulatory framework on providing services to survivors of domestic violence, on ensuring multi-sectoral cooperation on handling domestic violence cases, and criminalisation of domestic violence is missing.

**Recommendation:**

The state to take concrete measures to ensure availability and diversification of specialist services, focused on survivor's' needs, including in a crisis situation; to amend the normative framework to align the national legal framework with the Istanbul Convention standards, and to ensure mental health and psychosocial long-term support for victims (law on psychologist).

The de facto authorities to develop a regulatory framework to effectively prevent and combat domestic violence in the region, to ensure the access of survivors of gender-based violence to medical, forensic, employment, shelter and housing services. A multisector approach in addressing

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<sup>46</sup> Law nr. 45 on preventing and combating violence from 01.02.2005, available at: [https://www.legis.md/cautare/getResults?doc\\_id=110200&lang=ro](https://www.legis.md/cautare/getResults?doc_id=110200&lang=ro)

<sup>47</sup> Procurement from private providers and the non-commercial sector

<sup>48</sup> Listed as essential in the international standards

cases of domestic violence in collaboration with CSOs should be ensured.

### **Challenges:**

The lack of a normative document setting for an intersectoral mechanism for cases of domestic violence affects the process of intersectoral identification, intervention and collaboration, leading to a very poor intersectoral collaboration of specialists in cases of women victims of domestic violence. Members of the multidisciplinary teams at local level in some cases do not clearly understand their roles and responsibilities when victims are female.

### **Recommendation:**

The state to approve the intersectoral mechanism on domestic violence and to ensure its functionality, by building and strengthening capacities of the members of the multidisciplinary teams.

### **Trafficking in persons:**

#### **Challenges:**

The approval of the National Referral Mechanism (NRM) draft program is delayed due to continued changes in the procedures on approval of national programs and political instability. The establishment<sup>49</sup> of the NHRC<sup>50</sup> and PHRS<sup>51</sup> led to the absorption of the Permanent Secretariat (PS) - the national Trafficking in Persons (TIP) policies' coordination body. This diminished the former PS's independence and its guiding role in TiP policy management. The state rehabilitation and especially reintegration standards are still quite low, which is directly connected to the financing of these services. There is a lack of crisis assistance provided to vulnerable foreign migrants identified in Moldova.

#### **Recommendations:**

- Approve the NRM Programme and its Action Plan and allocate resources for implementation.
- Ensure that the Department for Human Rights Coordination and Social Dialog within the State Chancellery has enough capacity and independence for development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of TiP policies to fulfil the Government's commitments under the international and national legal frameworks.
- Continue extension of services for victims and take full responsibility including financial responsibility of the existing services.

### **Violence against children (VAC):**

#### **Challenges:**

In 2019, one in four children suffers physical abuse, almost one in five girls and one in 13 boys suffer sexual abuse<sup>52</sup>. While 61,9 % of females and 43.4 % of males knew of a place to go for help, service seeking and receipt thereof was rare.

The legal framework is characterised by fragmentation, lack of preventive approach and of overall vision to addressing the VAC across all sectors. The cooperation and referrals between systems are weak and implementation of in-sectorial mechanisms and guidelines incomplete, and reporting mechanism not fully functional. Programmes and policies for the prevention, recovery and social

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<sup>49</sup> Mentioned above

<sup>50</sup> National Human Rights Council

<sup>51</sup> Permanent Human Rights Secretariat

<sup>52</sup> Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection, Study on Violence against Children and Young People (VACS), available at: <https://msmps.gov.md/comunicare/comunicate/lansarea-studiului-privind-violenta-impotriva-copii-lor-si-tinerilor-vacs/>

reintegration of child victims of violence, particularly sexual abuse and exploitation, as well as child perpetrator of violence, are largely missing.

There is no common database to support optimal coordination of services for each child, and/or for provision of comprehensive information on vulnerable children across policy domains.

#### **Recommendations:**

- Perform a comprehensive **mapping** of the whole sector/system/institution-wide **resources and gaps**, both within each sector and across the child protection system as a whole.
- Develop a new **2021-2025 Child Protection strategy**, supported by fully **costed Action Plan** with a clear **theory of change**, targets and measurable indicators.
- Develop **administrative data collection and management system** that would track cases of VAC, monitor institutional and professional practices, and document sector-specific expenditures needs and, which would be integrated within the existing databases, allowing for the cross-sectional support and overview of the interventions for children.
- Map and specify **evidence-based violence prevention initiatives** for each sector, including streamlined in the curriculum and general operationalisation of the schools.
- Operationalise the Strategy on parental education and roll out **positive parenting** programmes for mothers, fathers and other caregivers across the child life cycle, reinforced by communication for development strategies, including to prevent violent disciplining.

#### **Right to participate in public life**

##### **Challenges:**

The Parliament adopted important legislation aimed at ensuring the 40% gender quota in the political parties governing bodies and on the parties candidates' lists. However, the role of the elected and appointed women is often limited, due to the male-dominated party leadership and traditional stereotypes of the gender roles.<sup>53</sup> A law that initially introduced a gender quota of 40 % in the Government Cabinet, was later excluded from the Law on Government during the public administration reform. This is a mayor regress in terms of women's participation and representation in decision-making, as now the state has no legal obligation to name a certain number of women as ministers and vice ministers.

##### **Recommendations:**

- The Parliament to undertake an Internal Gender Audit, identify the loopholes in internal regulations that impede gender mainstreaming in the activity of the legislative body.
- Develop positive measures for the enhancement of gender equality in the Parliament:
  - Policies on fighting bullying and harassment, including sexual harassment.
  - Policies to ensure online security of women Members of Parliament (MPs), fighting online threats and to physical security, in particular gender-based intimidation, harassment and violence against female parliamentarians and candidates;
  - Measures to help women MPs who face challenges of managing family life.
- Reintroduce the quote provisions for the government cabinet in the Law on Government.

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<sup>53</sup> See the United Nations Development Programme, *Progress at Risk: Inequalities and Human Development in Eastern Europe, Turkey and Central Asia*, Regional Human Development Report, 2016. Available from: <http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/regional-human-development-report-2016-easterneurope-turkey-and-central-asia> Countries studied include Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kosovo, the Kyrgyz Republic, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Moldova, Montenegro, Serbia, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan.

## Justice

### **Challenges:**

Vulnerable groups continue to face challenges in their access to justice. The act of justice seems to be expensive, with approximately 29% of people claiming that the costs linked to going to court were impossible to cover<sup>54</sup>.

Ethnolinguistic minorities have their access to justice limited when filing lawsuits. The Equality Council<sup>55</sup> issued a range of decisions stating that courts not accepting lawsuit requests in Russian amounts to discrimination. In 2019, 22.5% of the decisions of the Council were related to discrimination based on the spoken language<sup>56</sup>. The Russian language is used to a large extent by ethnic minorities for interethnic communication as well as in their interaction with the state authorities. Public documents and legislation are not routinely translated into minority languages<sup>57</sup>.

### **Recommendations:**

- Develop a legal framework that allocates resources to support access to justice for persons belonging to groups vulnerable to human rights violations.
- Adapt the legal framework to allow representatives of ethnic minorities to have equal access to justice, irrespective of their spoken language.

### **Challenges:**

Patriarchal values and stereotypes at the institutional level persist. Professionals still tend to suspect the victim of bad faith and hidden motivations. Survivors of GBV, domestic violence and TiP face discriminatory attitudes during legal proceedings, with greater concern for the aggressor than the survivor. Procedural rights are often disregarded, and effective remedies are not provided. This is paired with the extreme vulnerability of the victim, and the inequality position of the aggressor and the victim, the latter usually having very limited possibilities of choice and refuge. Procedural safeguards are inadequate and place the victim in a disadvantaged position. Even if the contravention legislation criminalizes the sexual harassment, perpetrators often remain unpunished, because police officers, due to stereotypical attitudes, have difficulties in qualifying and documenting the contraventions and victims are viewed with circumspection based on gender stereotypes.

### **Recommendations:**

- Strengthen the capacities of the law enforcement professionals in managing cases of GBV and on how to apply efficiently the Violence Against Women national legislation.
- Increase the awareness of law enforcement on gender stereotypical attitudes and behaviours and how to prevent these.

## Juvenile Justice System

### **Challenges:**

Programmes and policies for the prevention, recovery and social reintegration of child victims of violence, particularly sexual abuse and exploitation, are largely missing. Children in contact and

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<sup>54</sup> See the study on Improvement of access to justice, from resources to results available in Romanian at: <https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/295451537501885223/pdf/UPDATED-Moldova-JSPEIR-Final-Romanian.pdf>, p. 75

<sup>55</sup> Long version - Council for the Prevention and Elimination of Discrimination and Ensuring Equality

<sup>56</sup> Equality Councils, , General report on the situation in the field of preventing and combating discrimination in the Republic of Moldova in 2019, available at: [http://egalitate.md/wp-content/uploads/2016/04/Raport\\_CPEDAE\\_2019\\_-FINAL.pdf](http://egalitate.md/wp-content/uploads/2016/04/Raport_CPEDAE_2019_-FINAL.pdf)

<sup>57</sup> UN Moldova, Common Country Analysis, available at: [https://moldova.un.org/sites/default/files/2021-03/Moldova%20UN%20CCA\\_ENG\\_FINAL%2030-3.pdf](https://moldova.un.org/sites/default/files/2021-03/Moldova%20UN%20CCA_ENG_FINAL%2030-3.pdf)

conflict with the law remain a largely neglected group, and there is a near absence of services for those children.<sup>58</sup> Support for children during criminal proceedings is primarily provided by NGOs and is missing in rural areas<sup>59</sup>. There is a lack of adequately equipped rooms for hearing children victims of violence.<sup>60</sup> There is a lack of psychological expertise within the court system for children exposed to abuse. The professionals are insufficiently trained, there is a lack of necessary criteria, including for professionals interviewing child victims<sup>61</sup>. High workload and low salaries also impact their performance<sup>62</sup>.

#### **Recommendations:**

- Address the gaps in the juvenile justice sector, including capacity deficits, gaps in criminal procedures and inefficient sentences for violent crimes, including establishing integrated assistance for child victims involved in criminal proceedings of “Barnahus” type.
- Ensure confidential counselling, complaints and confidential and safe reporting mechanism/methods for children affected by violence in all settings.
- Ratify the OP to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on communications procedure.
- De-facto authorities should introduce necessary changes in the local regularly framework on child rights to ensure its compliance with international standards and best practices, supported by results-based action plan.
- Service professionals working with children in conflict with law should pass capacity building trainings on child friendly justice on a mandatory basis.

#### **Good governance**

##### **Challenges:**

Transparency, accountability, and inclusiveness of decision-making remain a considerable challenge. The participation of all citizens<sup>63</sup> in the democratic processes should be still weak, without offering the necessary tools<sup>64</sup> to ensure inclusiveness and accessibility of elections for all.

The legal framework related to hate crime and hate speech was not approved by the Parliament and the package of amendments was returned to the Ministry of Justice for improvements. The hate speech and hate crime sanctions are limited to cases when the unlawful act is motivated only by social, ethnic, racial and religious criteria. There are no systematic trainings on combating hate crime and hate speech for law enforcement agencies.

##### **Recommendation:**

- In addition to having a robust institutional anti-corruption framework, behaviour change actions have to be conducted for rights holders potentially involved in corruption by increasing their awareness, and creating community level accountability mechanisms.
- Approve the amendments to the Criminal Code and Misdemeanour Code sanctioning all forms of hate crime and hate speech based on all relevant criteria.

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<sup>58</sup> USAID, USAID/Moldova review and gaps analysis of us government investments in the social protection sphere in the last 10 years – Executive Summary. September 2017

<sup>59</sup> Council of Europe. Lanzarote Convention. 2nd thematic monitoring round, <https://rm.coe.int/comments-on-the-replies-to-the-thematic-questionnaire-republic-of-mold/16807b5035>

<sup>60</sup> UNICEF Moldova, 2018. The perceptions of the general population and specialists on children offenders and children victims and witnesses of crimes. Providing quantitative and qualitative information to serve as a baseline for the 2018-2022 country programme indicators. Final report. August 2019

<sup>61</sup> UNICEF Moldova, 2018. The perceptions of the general population and specialists on children offenders and children victims and witnesses of crimes. Providing quantitative and qualitative information to serve as a baseline for the 2018-2022 country programme indicators. Final report. Chisinau, August 2019

<sup>62</sup> USAID, USAID/Moldova review and gaps analysis of us government investments in the social protection sphere in the last 10 years – Executive Summary. September 2017

<sup>63</sup> Including Diaspora and people with disabilities

<sup>64</sup> Including e-voting system

- Develop and implement specifically tailored equality and non-discrimination educational curricula for law enforcement.
- Improve the transparency and accountability framework including by amending the Law on access to information and strengthening the whistleblowing mechanisms.
- Implement an Internet Voting System, as an additional channel for voting, that will ensure inclusive and accessible participation in elections of all categories of citizens.

## **Equality and non-discrimination**

### **Challenges:**

Patriarchal social norms and gender stereotypes continue to impact women's/girls' and men's/boys', lives differently on both banks of Nistru river. Only 20.5% of the population disagreed with common gender stereotypes related to family decision-making roles and perceptions on men's role as primary breadwinners, women being nearly five points less likely than men to hold stereotyped perceptions on gender roles<sup>65, 66</sup>.

In the Transnistria region, widespread gender stereotypes about traditional roles of men and women persist in the society. It is strongly believed that women could not take the responsibility of a president or prime-minister. The most important factor that hinders women's political career is the household duties and lack of financial resources to organise electoral campaigns<sup>67</sup>.

### **Recommendations:**

- The state and de-facto authorities to take concrete steps to mainstream gender equality, respect for others, respect among young people, respectful sexuality and rejection of all forms of violence in the academic curriculum;
- Build capacities on gender equality of professionals working with children and young people (teachers, after school programs, sport coaches, etc.),
- Undertake national targeted media campaigns aimed at raising the awareness of media professionals to the gendered nature of information and the media;
- Support the development of initiatives to engage men and boys to take action against GBV; develop information and outreach programs to reach potential perpetrators of domestic violence and intimate partner violence targeting both banks of Nistru river.

### **Challenges:**

Persons with disabilities<sup>68</sup>, continue to face discrimination and have minimal access to public services, information, and justice<sup>69</sup>. In 28% of decisions of the Equality Council, disability was the most frequently invoked discrimination criteria. The main fields of discrimination are : lack of/refusal to ensure reasonable accommodation; access to goods and services; education; employment<sup>70</sup>; and access to justice<sup>71</sup>.

<sup>65</sup> Gender Barometer Study from 2017, <https://bit.ly/36l6thx>

<sup>66</sup> Other data of Gender Barometer Study from 2017 shows that 58.3% agreed with at least one of two of the following stereotypical gender roles<sup>66</sup>: (i) men have more responsibility to bring money into the house, and (ii) decisions should be taken predominantly by one gender (i.e., men). Overall, 21.2% of respondents supported both statements with little difference between male and female respondents.

<sup>67</sup> [https://resonancengo.org/gender\\_barometr\\_2019/](https://resonancengo.org/gender_barometr_2019/)

<sup>68</sup> Especially persons with psycho-social and intellectual disabilities, with sensory and severe and multiple disabilities

<sup>69</sup> United Nations Moldova, Theory of change on CRPD and SDGs, available at:

[https://moldova.un.org/sites/default/files/2021-04/Theory%20of%20Change\\_UN\\_final.pdf](https://moldova.un.org/sites/default/files/2021-04/Theory%20of%20Change_UN_final.pdf)

<sup>70</sup> The employment rate of persons with disabilities is half that of the general population. Persons with disabilities face difficulties finding employment, as a result of stereotypes and prejudices in society, but also because of the lack of access to physical infrastructure and information.

<sup>71</sup> UN Moldova, Common Country Analysis, available at:

[https://moldova.un.org/sites/default/files/2021-03/Moldova%20UN%20CCA\\_ENG\\_FINAL%2030-3.pdf](https://moldova.un.org/sites/default/files/2021-03/Moldova%20UN%20CCA_ENG_FINAL%2030-3.pdf)

**Recommendation:**

- The Government to ensure that the development of public policies and programs are disability inclusive and that a HRBA to disability is applied.
- The Central and LPAs to eliminate systemic barriers and to ensure the needs for support and reasonable accommodation in all sectors.

**Challenges:**

Roma continue to be among the most discriminated people, with many of them living in extreme poverty and in inadequate housing, with limited access to safe water, sanitation and electricity; barriers to accessing social protection, health care, education and productive employment are significant<sup>72</sup>.

**Recommendation:**

- Mainstreaming minority rights and ensure an intersectional approach in policy initiatives and programs for ensuring Roma inclusion, equality and participation.

**Challenges:**

Ethnolinguistic minorities confront with weak mainstreaming of linguistic rights in the legal and policy framework, with a very limited use of minority languages by public institutions and in public life<sup>73</sup>. There is a very low representation of ethno-linguistic minorities in central public authorities<sup>74</sup>.

**Recommendation:**

The Government to mainstream linguistic rights in the legal and policy framework. All central and LPAs and mass-media to ensure access to information in minority languages.

**Challenge:**

The Equality Council is entitled to consider discrimination complaints, but not to prescribe sanctions directly, or to provide direct remedies to the victims of discrimination. Despite acting as a quasi-judicial body, the Council does not have the right to file complaints to the Constitutional Court.

The Council has a large workload compared to the number of staff units; there is insufficient staff to assist the members of the Council; and infrastructural inaccessibility of the Council's headquarters for PwD<sup>75</sup>.

**Recommendation:**

Grant the Equality Council with competences to directly sanction cases of discrimination to ensure the access of victims to effective remedies.

**Right to freedom of expression****Challenges:**

Concentration of media ownership, media control by political and business interests, fragility of independent media institutions, limited access to information of public interest and intimidation of journalists need to be addressed.

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<sup>72</sup> Ibid

<sup>73</sup> Most of the public sources of information (webpages of public institutions and documents) are in Romanian. there are no specific legal obligations for the authorities to ensure access to public information for people belonging to linguistic minorities.

<sup>74</sup> UN Moldova, Common Country Analysis, available at: [https://moldova.un.org/sites/default/files/2021-03/Moldova%20UN%20CCA\\_ENG\\_FINAL%2030-3.pdf](https://moldova.un.org/sites/default/files/2021-03/Moldova%20UN%20CCA_ENG_FINAL%2030-3.pdf)

<sup>75</sup> Equality Council, General report on the situation in the field of preventing and combating discrimination in the Republic of Moldova in 2020, available at: [https://egalitate.md/wp-content/uploads/2016/04/CPEDAE\\_Raport\\_2020\\_revfin-1.pdf](https://egalitate.md/wp-content/uploads/2016/04/CPEDAE_Raport_2020_revfin-1.pdf)

The Laws on Freedom of Expression, Advertising, and on Access to Information are not updated to address the challenges of media freedom.

In the context of COVID-19, in March 2020, the term for state institutions to respond to information requests was extended from 15 to 45 days, without official explanation, making it difficult for media to provide the population with up-to-date information. Limited access to information for ethno-linguistic minorities and persons with sensory and intellectual disabilities raised concerns.

In the Transnistria region, starting from 2017, several cases limiting the freedom of expression were reported. The enactment of the de facto criminal code provisions related to extremism in 2019, aggravated the situation.

#### **Recommendations:**

- The Government to develop an updated version of the Law on Access to Information that allows for access requests of all categories of information in online format via emails or other platforms. What is considered personal information and information of general interest should be clearly identified and regulated.
- The central and LPAs, and de-facto authorities to ensure that the public information is accessible and reaches everyone, including PwD, ethno-linguistic minorities, older persons, and persons living in rural areas.
- De facto authorities to ensure the compliance of the regulatory framework and practices with international standards on freedom of expression.

#### **Right to development**

**Challenges:** The share of domestic trade in goods and services remains high, indicating that economic development is still based more on consumption than on production. The labour market faces challenges in terms of demand and supply. These include poor quality of employment, low labour productivity and wages, and international labour migration, especially among young people. Informal employment remains a challenge. Although the percentage of NEET people<sup>76</sup> is declining, it is still high, at almost double the European Union average.<sup>77</sup>

#### **Recommendation:**

Develop policies to address the complexities of building a resilient and inclusive labor market.

#### **Climate change**

**Challenges:** Moldova is affected by the consequences of climate change<sup>78</sup> and has limited resources to implement climate adaptation measures.

Management of forests and of protected areas are still challenging. There are insufficient funds for protection of forests and expanding the area of forested land. Forests are income sources, mostly from cutting down trees. Moldova has the smallest area covered with forests in the region (11.2% of the total area).

There is no registry of degraded lands, while better management and efficient implementation of soil rehabilitation measures requires a record system to be established.

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<sup>76</sup> Not in education, employment or training

<sup>77</sup> See the National VNR report at:

[https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/26346VNR\\_2020\\_Moldova\\_Report\\_English.pdf](https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/26346VNR_2020_Moldova_Report_English.pdf)

<sup>78</sup> The most frequent consequences of climate change are abnormally high temperatures in certain seasons, heavy rainfall, which can lead to floods in large territories, long-lasting droughts, storms, or heavy snows like were recorded at the end of April 2017, in full vegetation.

Lack of funding for environmental protection is the main challenge.

**Recommendations:**

- Allocate maximum available resources to address the climate change consequences on various sectors.
- Streamline the budgetary allocations so that financial sources are used in a participatory and transparent manner.

**Right to water**

**Challenges:**

Only 29.3% of the stable population in Moldova was connected to a centralized sewerage system as of 2018 (64.1% urban versus 2.8% rural areas)<sup>79</sup>. The degree of connection to water supply exceeds 85% in urban localities compared to 36% in rural localities<sup>80</sup>.

The most vulnerable groups in the realisation of the right to water and sanitation are people living in rural area<sup>81</sup>, households with PwD<sup>82</sup>, people living in poverty<sup>83, 84</sup> and Roma households<sup>85</sup>.

**Recommendations:**

The Government and LPAs to develop and implement targeted measures, including emergency measures and allocate financial resources to ensure continued and increased access to water and sanitation, with particular attention paid to remote communities and marginalized groups such as Roma, PwD, and older people.

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<sup>79</sup> National Voluntary Review, Progress report, see: [26346VNR 2020 Moldova Report English.pdf \(un.org\)](#), p. 12.

<sup>80</sup> Ibid, p. 91.

<sup>81</sup> Council of Europe, Report on Needs Assessment in the area of Social Rights in the Republic of Moldova, see: <https://rm.coe.int/moldova-needs-assessment-31-12-2020-final/1680a18a35>

<sup>82</sup> Only 6.1% of households with persons with disabilities have access to sewerage

<sup>83</sup> Only 10% of households are connected to sewerage compared to 36.8% in case of rich households

<sup>84</sup> East European Foundation, Center Partnership for Development, Study on inequalities, see: [https://www.eef.md/media/files/files/study-inequalities-final\\_5833871.pdf](https://www.eef.md/media/files/files/study-inequalities-final_5833871.pdf)

<sup>85</sup> Only 18,7 % of households according to UN Human Rights office in Moldova, Study on impact of Covid 19 on Human Rights, 2021