

**WAVE Report 2015 – Data Collection**

Thank you for supporting the WAVE office in collecting information for the WAVE Report 2015.

The areas of data collection have been discussed at the WAVE CoCo meeting, on the 11th of June 2015, and are based on the different requirements and standards set in the Istanbul Convention. The questionnaire is divided into **13 sections**.

As the responsible WAVE staff for data collection for your country I, Barbara Stelmaszek, have been looking at available information from various sources, including:

* past WAVE Country Reports, the 2014 WAVE Report;
* the 2014 Council of Europe ‘Analytical study of the results of the 4th round of monitoring the implementation of Recommendation Rec(2002)5 on the protection of women against violence in the Council of Europe member states’;
* the 2012 EIGE Report ‘Review of the Implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action in the EU Member States: Violence against Women – Victim Support’;
* CEDAW state and shadow reports, as well as Concluding Observations;

This document includes some information found in my research; I would kindly ask you to review it for accuracy and relevance, and to collect information where it is missing. If there are areas for which you do not currently have information, I would kindly ask you to try to collect missing data, inviting you to consult with the other Focal Points in this process.

After you have looked through the different areas of the questionnaire, and collected relevant information, I ask that you **send me your completed questionnaire via email one or two days prior to our Skype interview**. Our **Skype interview** with you will be to discuss findings and missing data. This **interview should last for about two hours**, during which we should go through the different sections together, allowing you to provide clarifications and additional comments on the information provided. You should also provide us with a phone number which we can get directly in touch with you, in case our Skype interview disconnects or has a bad connection.

**Contact Information**

|  |
| --- |
| Country: MoldovaWAVE CoCo delegate responsible for data collection: Organization: Email address: Skype ID : Phone number which we can directly reach you (landline or mobile?): +373  |

**Internal WAVE Office:**

Responsible researcher: Barbara Stelmaszek

Questionnaire sent on:

Date of first Skype interview:

Dates of follow-ups:

Inhabitants and structure of the country:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Number** | **Comments** |
| **Number inhabitants[[1]](#footnote-1)** | 3 559 497 | Data from Eurostat 2012 |
| **Number of female inhabitants** | 1 847 151 | Data from Eurostat 2012 |
| **Number of provinces[[2]](#footnote-2)** |  |  |
| **Number of districts** | 35 |  |
| **Number of municipalities** | 2  |  |

UNDP Gender Equality Index – Human Development Reports 2015 [[3]](#footnote-3)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Domain** | **Index** |  | **Comparison to world average** |  |
| **Gender inequality index value** | 0.302 |  | 4.450 |  |
| **Maternal mortality ratio** | 41 |  | 145 |  |
| **Adolescent birth rate** | 29.3 |  | 47.4 |  |
| **Share of seats in parliament** | 19.8 |  | 21.1 |  |
| **Female/Male population with at least some secondary education** | 93.6/96.6 |  | 54.1/64.2 |  |
| **Participation rate****Female/Male** | 37.0/43.3 |  | 50.6/76.7 |  |

**1. National networking of women’s NGOs[[4]](#footnote-4)**

**Existence of national women’s networks (women’s shelters, centers, helplines and other services) and national women’s coalitions to end violence against women**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Nr** | **Name of national women’s network**  | **1.1** **Who are the members: - women’s shelters, - women’s centers, - women’s helplines - intervention centers, - mixed services…** | **1.2****Activities of the network** |
| **1** | National Coalition „Life without Domestic Violence!”[[5]](#footnote-5) | A joint platform established by 14 non-governmental organisations and public instutions active in the field of preventing and combating domestic violence and violence against women and children.[[6]](#footnote-6) Now there are 18 members. | Focus on lobbying and advocacy activities – plans to organise activities which aim to support and develop services at the community level, including programs for rehabilitation, assistance and protection, for the abused women and children, and programs for perpetrators, to provide support for education initiatives and awareness raising campaigns for the population in the field of domestic violence and participation in the process of improvement of the legislative provisions, policies and standards in the field of preventing and combating domestic violence[[7]](#footnote-7) |

Please continue[[8]](#footnote-8):

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Nr** | **1.3****Number of member****Organizations**  |  **1.4****Legal entity Yes/No** | **1.5****Existence of a national office****- yes****- no**  | **1.6****Number of paid staff**  | **1.7****Funding from the national government (core funding)****- yes****- no** | **1.8****Amount of funding****2014** **in €**  |
| **1** | Cahul Maternal Centre | Yes | Public entity(maternal centre) | **8 persons** (5 persons full time/3persons part time) | Yes | 621,600 MDL |
| **2** | Centre of Protection and Assistance for Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings and Potential Victims | Yes | Publicentity | **18 persons** (13 women full-time/ two women part-time/ three men full-time).  | YesPartiallyPublic funding from the government of Moldova, Directorate for Social Assistance and Family Protection (DASPF) private funding (for example from international organizations and donors) | 2,865,800 MDL |
| **3** | Casa Marioarei | Yes | Shelter | **13 persons** (five women full-time/eight women part-time). | No public fundingAs of 2012, has been funded by the Oak Foundation..  | USD 120,000 |
| **4** | Women's Law Centre | Yes | Intervention centre/advocacy | **10 persons** (6 six women full-time/4 women part-time). | No public funding, all funding comes from donor support. | USD 212,790 |
| **5** | Maternal Centre 'Pro Familia' | Yes | Public Maternal centre entity | **12 persons** (8 women full-time/ 2 women/2 men part time).  | Yes,Partially (public funding from the government of Moldova, Directorate for Social Assistance and Family Protection (DASPF)private funding (for example from international organizations and donors, International Organization for Migration (IOM). | 750,000 MDL |
| **6** | Shelter: Centre ‘Parent-Child Couple’ | Yes | Public entity Shelter | **7 persons** ( 5 full-time/ employed women/ 2 part-time employed men). | YesPartially(public funding from the government of Moldova, Directorate for Social Assistance and Family Protection (DASPF), and private funding (for example from international center and donors) that is project based | 540,400 MDL |
| **7** | Assistance and Counseling Centre for Family Perpetrators | Yes | Public entity Perpetrator Program | **6 persons** (2 women full-time/ 2 men full-time/ 2part-time employees (woman and man). | Yespublic funding from the government of Moldova, and private funding  | 600,000 MDL lei  (half from the state budget and half from private funds). |
| **8.** | International Centre for Protection and Promotion of Women's Rights 'La Strada' | Yes  | NGO Advocacy/Confidence Hotline | **27 persons** 11 women full-time/ 13 women part-time).  | No, However since 2014organization receives public funding from the Government of Moldova for the ‘Child’s Telephone Line’ only. This funding is contract based. Other funding includes private donations from international organizations/donors that is project based. | EUR 312,500  |
| **9.** | Maternal Centre Ariadna | Yes | Public entity Maternal centre | **9 persons**(7 women full-time,/1 part time/1man part-time) | YesThe center receives public funding from the government of Moldova, private funding (for example from international organizations and donors), and is supported by volunteers (from Peace Corps). The private funding is received towards by the NGO side of the center and sometimes provides supplementary financing. | 614,300 MDL |
| **19.** | Honour and Rights of the Contemporary Woman | Yes | NGO Advocacy | **6 persons** (3 women full-time /1women employed part-time). | NoThe organization does not receive public funding from the government of Moldova, only project-based private funding from international organizations and donors | EUR 55,000 |
| **11.** | Pro Femina' District Maternal Centre | Hancesti | Public entity Maternal centre | 9 persons (4women full-time/5 part-time). | YesThe center receives public funding from the government of Moldova and private funding in the form of donations (i.e. clothing, gifts). | 590,300 MDL |
| **12.** | Shelter: Centre of Family Crisis SOTIS | Balti | Public entity Shelter | **15 persons** (12 women full-time/ 2 ).  | YesThe center receives public funding from the local public administration, private funding (for example from international organizations and donors) that is project based | 740,400 MDL |
| **13.** | Maternal Centre of the Temporary Shelter and Child Rehabilitation Centre | Balti | Public entity Maternal centre and Shelter | **8 persons**  | YesThe center receives public funding from the government of Moldova, namely the Ministry of Health and private funding (for example from international organizations and donors) | 14,298,100 MDL |
| **14.** | National Centre for Prevention of Abuse against Children CNPAC | Chisinau | NGO Advocacy | **17 persons** (12 women full-time/1 man employed full-time/4 women part-time).  | **No**The organization does not receive public funding, only private sources of funding such as from international organizations or donors | 2,531,653 MDL |
| **15.** | Gender Centru | Yes | NGO Advocacy |  |  | Not available |
| **16.** | Centre for Rehabilitation Victims of Torture”Memoria” | Yes | NGO  |  |  | Not available |
| **17.** | NGO ”Dacia” Soroca | Yes | NGO  |  |  | Not available |
| **18.** | NGO ”Promo-LEX” | Yes  | NGO Advocacy | **17 members** | NO | 29300 USD (Funded by SOROS Foundation)7500 USD Studiul Alunei - 7500  |

**1.9. Plans to form national networks**

Are there plans to form a national network? (Describe plans)

What are obstacles/challenges to forming a national network? (Describe)

**2. Policy and Funding - General**

**Comprehensive and coordinated policy[[9]](#footnote-9)**

* 1. **Existence of national policy/strategy, for instance in the form of a National Action Plan (NAP)**

Information from 2014 CoE Monitoring Report (p.52):

X Yes

 ☐ No

Republic of Moldova has two policy documents: draft National Plan for preventing and combating domestic violence 2015 -2018,developed in 2014, and the 2010-2015 National Programme for Gender Equality (PNAEG).

**Current situation (30 June 2015):**

☐Yes

☐No

During 2014, members of National Coalition (WLC, La Strada, NGO Casa Marioarei, CNPAC) has advocated for the development of a National Plan of Action to prevent and combat violence against women and domestic violence in accordance with the CAHVIO requirements. Thus, in partnership with the MLSPF on July 22-23, 2014 a two-day retreat involving 35 professionals was organized with the objective to develop the contents of this NPA. The facilitator hired by WLC to organize the process, divided the whole group in 3 working groups working on various components of the NPA (legal framework; capacity building; monitoring and evaluation; prevention; prosecution and law enforcement; assistance and social protection of victims of DV; partnerships and cooperation; international cooperation). The NPA includes the part of situation analysis, identification of main problems, goals and objectives, activities, responsible agencies, amount of allocated resources, indicators and means of verification.

At the moment, the Ministry of Social Protection and Family is in the process of drafting a National Strategy to Prevent and Combat, this document will have as an integrated part the draft NPA. The NPA includes as objectives: the adoption of the Draft Law amending the DV legislation and signature and ratification of the European Convention to Prevent and Combat Violence against Women and Domestic Violence.

**Name of the current National Action Plan (**please write the name in both the national language and in English:

1. Hotărîrea de Guvern Nr. 933 din 31.12.2009 cu privire la aprobarea Programului naţional de asigurare a egalităţii de gen pe anii 2010-2015 (romanian )

National Programme for Gender Equality (PNAEG) for 2010-2015, Decision of Government nr. 933 from 31.12.2009 (english)

Comments:

49. This National Program aims at identifying and assuring opportunities, conditions and methods of assuring of the efficient gender equality in Moldova.

50. General Objectives of the Program:

    a) To conceptualize and found the state policy related to gender equality as a determining factor

of ensuring national security, durable development of the country, and of creating adequate

conditions for an increase in the quality of life of the population;

    b) To mainstream the gender principle between men and women in policies of all areas and at all levels of adoption and implementation of decisions;

   c) To provide mechanisms to implement the existing regulatory framework in the field;

    d) assuring the efficient management of the implementation of gender equality at national and local level;

    e) To raise public awareness about prevention and elimination of gender stereotypes and of the

conditions generating gender-related discriminatory situations;

    f) To stimulate inter-trans-disciplinary investigation activities in the field of gender equality;

    g) To consolidate the dialogue and partnerships between public authorities, civil society, and all

involved actors.”[[10]](#footnote-10)

The National Plan of Action on Gender Equality 2010-2015 has been evaluated by a team of independent consultants, finds of this report will be available soon.

* 1. **Timeframe** (current situation):

National Plan of Action on Gender Equality 2010-2015

* 1. **Scope/forms of violence covered[[11]](#footnote-11)**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Form of violence** | **Information****2014 CoE Monitoring Report (P.58)** | **If no information in 2014 CoE Monitoring Report, use UNECE****Beijing+20 report**  | **Question to WAVE expert/CoCo Delegate: In your opinion, is the form of violence adequately covered by the strategy/action plan?** **Yes / No** **Comments (optional)**  |
| **Rape and sexual assault** | Yes |  | **Example Austria:**No**Comment:** rape and sexual assault is only addressed marginally |
| **Violence within the family or DV** | Yes |  |  |
| **Sexual harassment**  | Yes |  |  |
| **Female genital mutilation**  | No |  |  |
| **Violence in conflict and post-conflict situations** | No |  |  |
| **Violence in institutional environments** | No |  | Law no. 168 of 09.07.2010 on amending and completion of the Labour Code of theRepublic of Moldova.The organic law adopted introduces the concepts of 'sexual harassment', 'dignity at work' andspecifies the notion of "employee" in terms of "man or woman". |
| **Failure to respect freedom of choice with regard to reproduction** | Yes |  |  |
| **Killings in the name of “honour”** | No |  |  |
| **Forced and early marriage** | No |  |  |

* 1. **Are policies and measures about specialist women support services integrated in the strategy/NAP?**

☐Yes Partialy

☐No

If yes, what measures are included?

Objectives outlined include[[12]](#footnote-12):

To create a system of more efficient services aimed at protecting and assisting victims of violence and human trafficking;

To improve women’s health, mostly in rural areas, by increasing accessibility and addressability to quality family planning and reproductive health services;

To develop an integrated system of social services as a prerequisite for conciliation of professional career and family life.

*(please translate the most relevant passages in the text concerning support services ; if an English version is available, please send it to WAVE and we will take the information from there)*

Comments:

**Coordinating Body**

**2.5. Existence of a governmental coordinating body for implementing policies and measures to prevent violence against women:**

Information from 2014 CoE Monitoring Report (P.59):

☒Yes

☐No

Comments:

At the national level, the main role in coordination and monitoring of all the actions, programs, initiatives, and policies related to gender equality is assigned to the Government Commission for Equality between Women and Men. This Strategy is to be implemented by the Ministry of Social Protection, Family, and Child by coordinating the efforts with competent ministries, other responsible governmental institutions, and persons with competences in the field of gender equality.[[13]](#footnote-13)

According to Law 45 on preventing and combating domestic violence a new coordination body on DV was established in 2010, namely the Inter-ministerial Council to prevent and combat DV.

Current situation (30 September 2015):

* ☐Yes

☐No

**If yes:**

Name of the coordinating body: Head Department for ensuring equal opportunities between men and women and violence prevention policies

Name of institution: Ministry of Labour, Social Protection and Family

Responsible person: Ms Lilia PASCAL

Address: Vasile Alecsandri str. 1 2009 Chisinau

Phone: +373 22/735 481

E-Mail: lilia.pascal@mmpsf.gov.md

Above information from the Council of Europe National Focal Points on Gender Equality (July, 2015)

<https://www.coe.int/t/dghl/standardsetting/equality/02_GenderEqualityProgramme/NFP/List%20of%20National%20Focal%20Points%20with%20contact%20details.pdf>

[accessed: 4.8.2015]

* 1. **Involvement of women’s NGOs in the work of the coordinating body**
* ☐Yes

☐No

Please describe:

Pursuant to amendments from July 2010, the Law 45, Article 7 was supplemented with a new paragraph (3), setting up an Inter-ministerial Coordinating Council within the Ministry of Labour, Social Protection and Family, for preventing and combating domestic violence, having in its structure both governmental representatives and members of civil society (Government Decision No.72 from 07.02.2012/ http://lex.justice.md/index.php?action=view&view=doc&lang=1&id=342126).

Tthe Coordinating Council hold quarterly meetings focused on working on proposals to amend the law in accordance with the DV Monitoring Report Recommendations developed in 2012 and and Compatibility Report with CAHVIO provisions developed in 2103.

This Council shall ensure coordination and cooperation between the ministries and other central administrative authorities in the field of preventing and combating domestic violence. And has the following objectives:

    1) to promote multidisciplinary aspects of preventing and combating domestic violence in national and sectorial policies and plans;

    2) to coordinate the activities of competent authorities responsible for preventing and combating family violence;

    3) to exam/expertise of the regulatory framework on infrastructure development service to the subjects of domestic violence;

    4) to examine issues/gaps regulation aimed at the implementation mechanisms of the regulatory framework in the field;

    5) to identify needs for studies, including domestic violence;

    6) to organize and conduct methodological coordination of thematic campaigns on prevention / information and training for nonviolent culture of the population.

    7) The Council presents annual report to the Government.

On 23 March 2014 the Government adopted Decision Nr.228 on of the Regulation on activity of multidisciplinary territorial commission as part of the National Referral Mechanism, which regulates the activity within the multidisciplinary teams though Moldova.

**If yes:**

Who is involved? What role do women’s NGOs play? Are they recognized as experts?

The Inter-ministerial Coordinating Council on prevention and combating domestic violence involves the representatives of Ministry of Labor, Social Protection and Family, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Internal Affairs, General Inspectorate of Police and members of National Coalition “Life without Violence!”, WLC, Gender Centre, NGO ”La Strada International”, ”Promo-LEX”, National Center for Child Abuse Prevention, NGO “Casa Marioarei” and NGO “Memoria”, OSCE and UN agencies (OIM, UNICEF, UN Women, UNFPA). During 2014 the members of Coalition have submitted proposals and participated in the process of compiling of recommendations received from different state agencies, NGOs and Advocates for Human Rights.

During 2014 and 2015, members of Coalition participated at the Public Forum „Partnership for an Inclusive and Prosperous Moldova: Women Matter!” where NGOs Women Leaders had a meeting with the Cabinet of Ministers under auspice of Prime Minister, where have been set forth main problems they face and they expressed their opinions about priorities of current and future development of women and girls from Republic of Moldova. The members of National Coalition addressed the following issues

I. Urging the adoption by the Government and Parliament of the draft law amending and completing some legislative acts[[14]](#footnote-14)

II. Urging for the signature and ratification of the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and DV(the Istanbul Convention) by the end of 2015.

III. Urging the Government to increase public funds for extension of services and programs for both victims and perpetrators of DV, so that by 2018, these services are available in each rayon, according to European minimum quality standards – one spot for every 10,000 people.

Afterwards, Women NGOs, members of Coalition decided to hold meeting with leaders of political parties, parliamentary, extra-parliamentary and Parliament member, especially after rejection of draft law by State Chancellery. Thus, they addressed an invitation to the Prime-minister signed by all 18 members of Coalition.

**If no**: Why are women’s NGOs not involved?

**2.7. What is your opinion on the effectiveness of the coordinating body?**

Even though the participation and involvement of all responsible authorities and institutions are assured by the Ministry of Labor, Social Protection and Family according to the law, still, some public authorities are not fully aware of need to amendment the Law 45. This is evidenced by negative opinions of several authorities during the examinations of the institutions which did not understand some new concepts, such as restrictive orders, sanctions for breaking the protective order and their low participation and involvement during the public discussions of the draft law. At this moment, the draft law was sent, by the State Chancellery, back to the Ministry, for re-consideration because of negative opinions of some authorities, such as Ministry of Justice and Ministry of Finance.

**Evaluation and monitoring of the national strategy/NAP**

**2.8. Existence of a national body/institution entrusted with the evaluation and monitoring the national strategy/body**

Information from 2014 CoE Monitoring Report (P. 59):

☒Yes

☐No

Comments:

“At the national level, the main role in coordination and monitoring of all the actions, programs, initiatives, and policies in the corresponding field is assigned to the Ministry of Social Protection, Family and Child. At the local level, the main role in the Strategy promotion and evaluation is assigned to local public administration authorities through social assistance departments.

The field shall be monitored and evaluated based on the Law on Ensuring the Equality between Women and Men, CEDAW reporting mechanism, in compliance with MDG, NDS indicators, a number of the developed gender sensitive indicators. The Government Commission for Equality between Women and Men is the corresponding institutional structure.

Monitoring and evaluation of the Strategy implementation can be ensured by the existent structures (taking into account the fact that the National Plan for NDS implementation provides for actions to build capacity of the Directorate for Equal Opportunities and Violence Prevention and of the Government Commission) and civil society organizations active in the field.”[[15]](#footnote-15)

Current situation (30 June 2015):

☐Yes

* ☐No

**If yes:**

Name of the evaluation and monitoring: Head Department for ensuring equal opportunities between men and women and violence prevention policies

Name of institution: Ministry of Labour, Social Protection and Family

Responsible person: Ms Lilia PASCAL

Address: Vasile Alecsandri str. 1 2009 Chisinau

Phone: +373 22/735 481

E-Mail: lilia.pascal@mmpsf.gov.md

**2.9. Role and tasks of the evaluation and monitoring body**

Please describe:

“66. The Ministry of Labour, Social Protection and Family will monitor, evaluate and implement the National Programme. The local public authorities will monitor and report to the Ministry about their activities in order to implement the provisions of present Programme.

 67. Monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the National Programme in each area will be done in accordance with Law No. 5-XVI from 9 February 2006 on equal opportunities for women and men, the CEDAW reporting mechanism, indicators of Millennium Development Goals, National Development Strategy and harmonized with the set of development gender sensitive indicators in the context of the Millennium Development Goals. The Government Commission for Equality between Women and Men is the corresponding institutional structure.

68. The monitoring activities of the present Programme will be of continuous nature, being carried out within the entire period of implementation, and will include monitoring data collection, processing, and analysis, identification of errors or unforeseen effects, as well as suggestion of possible modifications in the planned measures and activities. The monitoring will be carried out based on sets of indicators of result and impact which will allow observing and evaluating fulfilment of the general objectives stipulated by the Programme and of the final goal in dynamics.

69. The evaluation activity will be of systematic nature, being carried out within the entire period of implementation, and will include development, based on the monitoring indicators, of annual evaluation reports and of the final evaluation report on the Strategy implementation.

70. In order to ensure transparency of the Programme implementation processes, annual evaluation reports, as well as the final evaluation report will be published in mass media and on web-pages of the Ministry of Social Protection and Family. The Ministry of Social Protection and Family will ensure communication of the Programme to the general public, as well as dissemination of the corresponding information to local and foreign partners.”[[16]](#footnote-16)

**2.10. Involvement of women’s NGOs in the evaluation and monitoring body**

* ☐Yes

☐No

At this moment, NGOs sector was involved in monitoring or evaluation of the current National Programme. Civil society expressed the intention participate in the development of new Dratf of Strategy/programe for the next period and further in the monitoring and evaluation.

Currently, experts’ team of Gender – Centru, conducts the evaluation of the implementation by the Republic of Moldova of the 2010-2015 National Programme for Gender Equality (PNAEG), with the support of the OSCE Mission to Moldova. The evaluation questionnaire was send to many NGOs in order to ensure the participatory approach.

The evaluation is aimed at identifying the achieved progress and the existing shortcomings, and at establishing intervention priorities in this area. This Report with the experts’ recommendations can serve as an important tool for the Government of the Republic of Moldova, its development partners and the civil society in developing strategies for promoting gender equality and especially for developing the next 2016-2020 National Program on Gender Equality.

The report will be presented in October 2015.

Please describe:

**If yes:** Who is involved? What role do women’s NGOs play? Are they recognized as experts?

**If no**: Why are women’s NGOs not involved?

**2.11. Existence of reports and publications by the evaluation and monitoring body**

* ☐Yes

☐No

The Summary of the Report (Romanian and English) was presented at TCM OSCE coordinated by Mission to Moldova and MLSPF on 9 September 2015.

The full Report was be presented on 5 October 2015. The English version of the report will be made available upon request.

**If yes:** please send us a copy of the most recent report and the link to a website

English translation available: Yes/No

**2.12. Evaluation of national strategy/NAP: Does the action plan have clearly set outcomes the governments is required to achieve?**

* ☐Yes

☐No

**If yes**: **Has the Government met these outcomes?**

* ☐Yes

☐No

Comments:

**2.13. Last evaluation report**

Author(s), Year, Title and Place of publication:

**Is the evaluation report public?**

* ☐Yes

☐No

**If yes:** please send us a copy

English translation available: Yes/No

Comments:

Some information and evaluation of the Strategy is provided in the “Information of Republic of Moldova presented in the Round table on activities and measures undertaken regarding implementation of the Strategy in member states on 2nd Meeting of Gender Equality National Focal Points,” Helsinki, Finland, 10.10.2014

<http://www.coe.int/t/DGHL/STANDARDSETTING/EQUALITY/06resources/GE%20activities%20in%20MS/Moldova/Moldova_Round%20table%20information.pdf>

[accessed: 4.8.2015]

The Summary of the Report (Romanian and English) was presented at TCM OSCE coordinated by Mission to Moldova and MLSPF on 9 September 2015.

The full Report was presented on 5 October 2015. The Summary of the Report is available upon request.

**2.13 a) Do women’s NGOs conduct evaluation of the national strategy/NAP (i.e. shadow report)?**

* ☐Yes

☐No

**If yes:** please send us a copy

English translation available: Yes/No

Alternative/shadow Report on Women’s Rights in Moldova (Presented at the 56th session of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), 30 September – 18 October 2013

http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/Treaties/CEDAW/Shared%20Documents/MDA/INT\_CEDAW\_NGO\_MDA\_15258\_E.pdf

**Financial resources for activities to end VAW[[17]](#footnote-17)**

**2.14. Are there, in your opinion, appropriate financial and human resources for the adequate implementation of integrated policies provided in your country?**

☐Yes

* ☐No

Comments:

No, there is a shortage of shelter places for victims of DV in Moldova, according to the WAVE/WLC Capacity gap Analysis Study of the Service Providers working with Women Victims of DV in Moldova, the estimated capacity to provide shelter is for 181 survivors, as an estimated 175 places are still missing, in accordance with the European standard ( 1 shelter place per 10,000 in habitants).

**2.15. Are specific governmental funds allocated for activities to combat violence against women on the national level?**

Information from 2014 CoE Monitoring Report:

* ☐Yes

☐No

**Information from 2014 CoE Monitoring Report** **(P. 60):**

Funding for governmental activities (in EUR): no data provided

Funding for NGO activities (in EUR): no data provided nu

**Current situation:**

**Are specific government funds allocated for activities to combat VAW on the national level:**

* ☐Yes

☐No

**If yes: Funding in 2014:**

Funding for governmental activities (in EUR):

240.000 MDL (12,000 EUR) were allocated, and 180.000 MDL (9,000 EUR) were used.

Funding for NGO activities (in EUR):

Comments:

**Funding for women’s NGOs[[18]](#footnote-18)**

**2.16. Does the law allow for funding of women’s NGOs?**

Do provisions in national legislation allow for state funding to go to women’s NGOs for service provision?

* ☐Yes

☐No

Comments:

**According to the Law No.** 45

”Article 16 Financing[[19]](#footnote-19)

     (1) The implementation of this law are financed from the state budget, the budgets of administrative-territorial units, within annually established funds from other sources not prohibited by law.

     (2) Centers/services for victim and aggressor rehabilitation is carried out in the budget allocations referred to administrative-territorial units, donations, grants from other sources, as required by law”.

Nine of the service providers are public institutions, while the remaining are NGOs. At the moment, the majority of the NGOs do not receive state funding. In practice, the majority of the public institutions also run NGOs, enabling them to accumulate both state and private funding, although two of the public institutions have experienced periods of non-operation for several months due to lack of state funding[[20]](#footnote-20).

The lack of real financial and administrative independence and insufficient awareness of the local public authorities affects, on the one hand, sustainability and the quality of the services provided to beneficiaries and on the another hand is a barrier to effective implementation of legal and policy reforms.

Should be mentioned that the issue of improving financial sustainability was included on the 2014 -2018 Gender Equality Agenda addressed to the political leaders during the Public Forums „Partnership for an Inclusive and Prosperous Moldova: Women Matter !” in 2014 and 2015 without any specific promise from them.

At the same time, Government Minimum Quality Standards for social services rendered to victims of family violence (2010) exist,[[21]](#footnote-21) as do other standards for services. The 2010 regulation on the establishment and functioning of rehabilitation centres for victims of domestic violence was adopted by the government. This regulation states that centres may be established by public authorities, as well as private organizations and NGOs.[[22]](#footnote-22) Furthermore, there is no requirement to fund shelters for victims of domestic violence within Law 45,[[23]](#footnote-23) although the law provides for the creation of specialized women’s support services.[[24]](#footnote-24) The fact that lack of adequate funding exists is even confirmed by Ministry of Labour, Protection and Family.[[25]](#footnote-25)

**2.17. Is governmental funding of women’s support services mandated by law/regulation?**

* ☐Yes

☐No

If yes, please give concrete examples and quote the law or regulation and its sources:

Comments:

**2.18. Type/forms of governmental funding for women’s support services**

Choose three most common forms of governmental funding:

* ☐Project funding

☐Annual core funding

* ☐2-3 years core funding

☐Permanent core funding

* ☐Public procurement funding

☐Other (precise)

Comments:

In 2014 International Center „La Strada” has had the first experience in participating in Public procurement bidding organized by the Ministry of Labor, Social Protection and Family. As the result, the Child Helpline managed by the Ministry of Labour Social Protection and Family is implemented by International Center „la Strada”.

Should be mentioned that the state, both at the central level and local level, can identify the specific needs for some services and procure them from the NGOs, if is not covered by the public services. To this end, the NGOs have to obtain the certificate of public utility from Ministry of Justice, which is quite long and unclear procedure.

**Recognition of women’s NGOs[[26]](#footnote-26)**

NGOs in DV are recognized as a partner and expert in the preventing and combating domestic violence.

The relevant example is the Inter-ministerial Coordination Council were International Center „la Strada”, Women’s Law Center, Casa Marioarei, Promo-Lex and National Center for Child Abuse Prvention actively participated in all meetings/events organised aiming coordinate the actions on national level, to exchange information, to take strategic decisions but also to advocate signing and ratification of the Istanbul Convention. All these organisations are members of National Coalition in DV which makes their voice stronger and impact of their activities bigger participating as an unique platform in public events such as Public Forum during two years, public TV appearance and public bilateral meetings with public authorities (meeting with representatives of Ministry of Health in order to present them the key problems from medical system).

Some NGOs such as WLC, La Strada, Promo-LEX and Centre Memoria (members of National Coalition) are recognized as experts in legislation and are invited to provide legal advice on relevant draft laws developed by Ministry of Justice. The last draft Law in those public discussion the NGOs participated was the „Rehabilitation of victims of crimes” which established a system of compensation for victims of crimes in Moldova. The legal opinion and proposals developed by experts aimed at corroborating amendments that comply with the proposed amendments to the law in the field of DV. Moreover, the relevant NGOs are invited to take part in the discussions in the Parliamentary Commission o the draft Law.

Besides of involving NGOs at the policy level it should be mentioned the good practice of signing agreements of collaboration in DV with public authorities. During 2014 and first semester of 2015 WLC has signed a cooperation agreement with the National Council for State Guaranteed Legal Aid, territorial Inspectorate of police of Rîșcani and Ciocana district, the General Department of Social Assistance. The general objective of these agreements is cooperation of parties signatories in the field of preventing and combating domestic violence, to ensure the right of the victims to obtain specialised, efficient and immediate protection. Thus, the Women’s Law Center organises trainings for the representatives of responsible entities (policemen, social workers and defence attorneys which provide state guaranteed legal aid) and shall also provide informative materials (training curricula, brochures, guides etc.). The policemen and social workers, on their turn, inform victims of domestic violence about the activity of the Women’s Law Center and refer the cases of domestic violence to the Center.

**2.19. In your opinion, is the state recognizing, encouraging and supporting all women’s NGOs working in the field of VAW in your country?**

**If yes**, please give some examples for recognition, encouragement and support:

On July, 2014 several organizations such as, La Strada and Women’s Law Center in partnership with MLSPF organised a workshop for elaboration of the draft National Action Plan on Prevention and Combating Domestic Violence for 2015-2018. Due to the joint efforts the workshop was attended by 36 representatives from governmental institutions, and members of the “Life without violence” coalition. During this working group meeting the draft of the NAP on prevention and combating domestic violence has been elaborated. The final document compiled was presented and validated during the Inter-ministerial Coordination Council in September 2014.

**For example,WLC conducted in partnership with public authorities and institutions specialized training sessions with different categories of key specialists on good practices for responding to domestic violence.**

* **Training of police on effective response to cases of DV (d**uring 2012-2015, more than 1000 front line police officers including criminal police from Moldova were trained on effective police responses).
* **Training of multidisciplinary teams on effective response to DV (i**n 2014, 90 multi agency professionals from all 5 sectors of Chisinau were trained respond promptly and efficiently to DV cases).

Training of prosecutors and judges. The project is implemented in cooperation with the National Institute for Justice. As part of the agreement, WLC, during 2015 will develop a specialized curriculum for initial and professional training of judges and prosecutors that will be part of the formal INJ curriculum and more than 250 judges and prosecutors will be trained.

Another example is the training course “Harmonized relationships in a family” elaborated by the International Center “La Strada” for the youth in the high school that was endorsed by the Ministry of Education and recommended as an optional course for the 10-12 grades. (High school). A team of 25 teachers have been trained how to implement the training course.

**If no**, please give some examples for missing recognition, encouragement and support:

**2.20. In your opinion, is there effective cooperation of the government with all women’s NGOs in your country?**

**If yes,** please give some examples for effective cooperation:

X Yes, please, see above.

**If no,** please give some examples for missing cooperation:

**3. Journey to women’s support services**

Please describe the main pathways to (specialist women’s) support services in your country, based on the four following small case stories. Please describe **concretely** the services a woman experiencing violence will most likely approach, where she might be referred to, and what is most likely to happen to her on her journey to seeking support.

Since the outcomes depend on what service she may contact, what professional she sees, and what her own wishes are, *please describe what a typical or most common pathway would be.*

* 1. Mary and her children run away from home because of the violence of Mary’s husband. Where do they go? What happens?
* Mary can call emergency 902 or local police officer and they can help her to find a safe place;
* She can call the national Trust line for women to received psychological support in crises situation and mediation services to be placed in a specialised Center for victims of violence according to Mary’s and her children needs.
* She can go by herself to the Centres for victims of violence where she will get a temporary placement. Information about the centres could be obtained from the hotline, police, social assistance or other sources. In the centre she will be informed about her rights and accordingly about her future actions. The day care centers/shelters provide psychological, primary judicial/legal assistance and social assistance. If Mary suffered from physical violence and she had injuries she will be receive medical assistance from forensic doctor in order to obtain medical report and necessary care. The centre will inform mandatorily the tutelary authority when the subject of domestic violence is not only Mary but her daughter also or when a child was witness of violence actions. Mary will receive legal advice on her rights and will be informed of the right to obtain a protection order. She will be helped to submit the request for a protection order by the lawyers of the center. At the same time, depending on the services of the service provider she might get even free of charge representation in the courts of law on the civil and criminal matters.
* If she decides to complain about the domestic violence act, she will submit the complaint to the police against the aggressor. She should be informed about the possibility to obtain the protective order against aggressor and its consequences.

\*The draft law in DV introduces the possibility for the police to immediately issue emergency restraining orders in case of a reasonable suspicion that domestic violence acts have or will be committed. This is an effective measure to enhance the protection of victims and is in line with recommendations made by the CEDAW Committee. The duration of such orders may extend to up to 10 days, which is overall in line with international standards; this provides the victim with enough time to solicit the issuance of a protection order by court, in which case the duration of the emergency restraining order will be extended until the court protection measures commence

What happens if Mary is an undocumented migrant woman?

According to the Law 45 the subjects of family violence are aggressor and victim who are Moldovan citizens, foreign citizens and stateless persons living on its territory.

So, the provisions of the Law are applied even Mary is a migrant. Thus, she will have the same rights, according to the law, as citizens of Moldova have.

If, Mary is illegal migrant the Moldovan authorities can expel from her from the country.

If Mary asks asylum without having any identity papers on her, the authorities will document her first.

 If Mary is a legal migrant but without any documents, she may require the country of origin embassy for assistance.

* 1. Elise cannot stand the sexual violence of her husband anymore and decides that she will try to get help. What happens?

Republic of Moldova does not have any specialized services for victims of sexual violence. However, should be mentioned that if the rapist is a husband he is a subject of Law 45, so Elise will have the right to benefit from all legal protective measures and rights. It is mandatory for Elisa to go as fast as it possible to pass the medical exam for documenting the act of rape.

Elisa might decide to go to police, in such case, as rape is considered and offence under Moldovan Criminal Law, a criminal investigation will be open. Also, Elisa could be referred to a counselling center providing assistance to victims of domestic violence to receive psychological, legal and social assistance there, including shelter if need be.

Unfortunately legal proceeding in her case will be very long and she will be faced with discrimination from the Moldovan legal system at all stated: starting with police, prosecution and judiciary. It is highly unlikely that her husband will be convicted, to the contrary she might be forced to withdraw her complaint and make up with her husband.

 4.1. One evening Vesna is so afraid of her husband’s violence that she calls the police. What happens?

In cases of acts of domestic violence committed especially during the night, the police will isolate the aggressor maximum for 3 hours according to the law at the police station. Normally, this term is not sufficient for a victim to get to a safe place (shelter) if she does not have any other places where she could go. Thus, very often the aggressor will return to home more furious and the risk of committing violent actions, even more violent is very high. In such cases victims have to stay in the same house with aggressor or to go to friends/relatives because it is difficult to find a shelter immediately.

There no shelter or centres for victims in every rayon, she needs to submit some documents, including medical evidences. On the other hand, to force aggressor to leave the house it is necessary to issue a protective order which requires some time. Although the law mandates the issuance of protection order within 24 hours, there are very few cases when these are issued so quickly. Moreover, the judges ask for additional evidence, such as medical records on the incurred trauma, or police/social assistance reports.

On the other hand, when acts of violence are committed in the house, the police can not enter in the house and verify without the consent of the owner. The Criminal Code and Criminal Procedure Code provides for the inviolability of property.

The entering and verifying the house could be done with the authorization of the investigating judge, according to the Article 301 Criminal Procedure Code, but it takes time. Entering premises can be done without authorization in case of need to save lives, according to the law, but the police in such case will have to immediately inform the prosecutor and judge about such acts. Due to this situation, there are virtually no cases when the police enters by force into premises on cases of DV.

After socializing with friends on campus, Lena is sexually assaulted by a male friend who walked her back to her dorm room. Lena is scared, feels unsafe, and considers reporting the incident, so she decides to seek help. What are her options?

Lena can immediately call 902 and report the case. If she goes to the hospital first, she will be advices to call 902 in hospital after being examined by forensic doctor. The case will not be reported to the police, unless she agrees to make a complaint. She may require psychological assistance hotline for women and finally, can apply for legal aid centres that provide services for women. As explained above, unfortunately also in her case she will face tremendous discrimination on behalf of the legal system and finally will drop charges. In the mean time she might also face stalking by her fried, however she will not be protected, as the law does not incriminate such conduct presently.

**4. Women’s Shelters**

Women’s shelters are specific services for women survivors of violence providing safe accommodation and comprehensive gender-specific and empowering support to women and their children. Please do not include women’s shelters for victims of trafficking here.

**4.1 Number of women’s shelters in the country**

**Number of shelters in the 2014 WAVE Report**:

Five shelters (one of the shelter is also an advocacy NGO and another also has a maternal centre)[[27]](#footnote-27)

There are four maternal centres.

Please, note the Center of Protection and Assistance for Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings and Potential Victims is not part of this list. However, this Center assists also women victims of DV, as they come under the category of potential victims of trafficking.

**Information from the 2014 CoE Monitoring Report 2014:**

Number of shelters (all) according to 2014 CoE Monitoring Report (P.67): 1

Number of such shelters dedicated only for women victims of violence according to 2014 CoE Monitoring Report (P.67): 1

**Current number of women’s shelters 2015 (as of 30 June 2015)** (according to WAVE CoCo/expert**):** 5

Comments:

There are four shelters in Moldova with about 106 shelter places available. Only one of them is a women’s shelter serving women and children survivors of domestic violence exclusively (NGO Casa Marioarei); the other four shelters are public institutions and offer various services, including services for women victims of violence.[[28]](#footnote-28) There are four maternal centres.

**4.2 Number of specific women’s shelters**

Are there additionally women’s specific women’s shelters (please do not include them in the above number but count them here):

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Number | Comments  |
| Shelters for **black, minority ethnic women,** **migrant, asylum seeking or** victims of violence | 0 | Target group: |
| Shelters for **girls and young women** **victims of forced marriage** | 0 |  |
| Women’s shelters for **victims of trafficking** | 1.Shelter: Center of Protection and Assistance for Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings and Potential Victims (CAP)2. Shelter: ‘Center of Family Crisis SOTIS’ | According to CoE Monitoring Report |

Comments:

NGO “Center of Protection and Assistance for Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings and Potential Victims” - the target groups of the center are women (18 years or above) with their children as well as women without children, who are also either victims of IPV, DV, potential trafficking victims and trafficking victims (main group), single mothers and migrants in difficult situations, women with mental health issues, and women affected by homelessness. The center also assists men (18 years and above), who are victims of trafficking or victims of violence. Children, both accompanied and unaccompanied, who are victims are also assisted by the center. While during the first six months of 2014, only 8.5% of the clients were also victims of intimate partner violence, these type of beneficiaries are usually higher in number.

Center of Family Crisis SOTIS’- the target groups of the center are women (18 years or above) with their children or women without children, who are victims of IPV or DV, victims of trafficking in human beings, single mothers, women with HIV/AIDS, elderly women in a crisis situation, young women in a crisis situation and migrant women in a crisis situation.

**4.3. Total numbers of all women’s shelters (including specific shelters from question 4.2):**

In total, there are five shelters and four maternal centers.

**4.4. Year when the last women’s shelter was opened**

2010 Shelter and transitional house place for women in Hincesti. At the moment this shelter is not a member of the National Coalition and we don't know if it is operational.

**4.5. Women’s shelter closed in the last three years?**

Do you know of any women’s shelters who were closed in the last three years?

NO

If yes, how many?

What were the reasons?

Comments:

**4.6. Number of beds**[[29]](#footnote-29) **in women’s shelters/refuges in the country**

**Number of women’s shelter beds in 2014 WAVE Report (ALL women’s shelters)[[30]](#footnote-30):**

**Number of women’s shelter beds in 2014 CoE Monitoring Report (P.67):** 181

**Current number of beds in women’s shelters 2015 (30 June 2015):** 181

Number of women’s shelters included in the count:

* ☐All

 ☐Not all; number:

Comments:

 There are eight shelters (four are maternal centres, five are shelters) in Moldova with about 106 shelter places available. Only one of them is a women’s shelter serving women and children survivors of domestic violence exclusively; the other seven shelters are public institutions and offer various services, including services to victims of violence. The one women’s shelter has approximately 25 shelter places available. The name of the shelter is Casa Marioarei, which was first opened in 2004. The shelter is run by a women’s NGO and assists specifically women survivors of domestic violence, and accepts children of the survivors. Women can be accommodated for up to six months, with each individual case considered, if there is a need to prolong the stay. The seven public institutional shelters are predominantly funded by the state (80%), foreign donations (10%), and private donations (10%). The single women’s shelter run by the Association “Casa Marioarei” is funded through foreign and private donations, and through a fundraising campaign.

From the overview of service providers, it can be seen that the services that provide accommodation have an estimated capacity to provide shelter for 181 survivors of violence in Moldova, an estimated 175 places are still missing[[31]](#footnote-31). It should also be noted that as not all entities providing accommodation are specialized for survivors of domestic violence, the shelter capacities are therefore allocated to a variety of beneficiaries.

**4.7. National data on number of women and children using shelters**

**Number of women’s shelters included in the count:**

* ☐All

☐Not all; number:

 **Number of women accommodated in 2014:**

**Shelters:** 232 women (86 accomodated in Centre of Protection and Assistance for Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings and Potential Victims)

**Maternal Centres: 134**

**Number of children accommodated 2014:**

**Shelters: 168 (50** accomodated in Centre of Protection and Assistance for Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings and Potential Victims)

**Maternal Centres: 158**

**Number of nights/days women stayed in women’s shelters 2014:**

**Minimum 1 month – maximum 18 months**

**Number of women who were not able to find a place in a women’s shelters 2014:**

**-**

Comments: All shelters and maternal centres confirmed that they met all requests coming from beneficiaries, basically no women were left without accommodation. To note, that the centres become overcrowded during cold months, as women cannot find refugee in other places that lacking heating.

**Name of the person responsible for data collection on women’s shelters in the country:**

Responsible person: Veronica Vition, National Coalition Development Coordinator

Name of Institution: Secretariat of the National Coalition, "Life without Domestic Violence", provided by the Women's Law Center

Address: Str. Sfatul Tarii 27, of.4, Chisinau 2009

Phone: 373 022 23 73 06

E-Mail: veronika.vition@yahoo.com

Comments: One of the objectives of the National Coalition established in 2014 consists in collecting data at national level on the number of services and beneficiaries. This activity will be conducted on regular basis as of 2016.

**4.8. Organizations providing women’s shelters services**

 Of all women’s shelters, how many are run by:

1 Women’s NGOs with a gender-specific/feminist[[32]](#footnote-32) approach; number: Casa Marioarei Shelter, Women's NGO

☐Other women’s NGOs (give examples here:); number:

? Faith-based organizations; number:

7 State; number:

☐Other NGOs (give examples here:); number:

Comments:

**4.8 a) Accredited national standards for women’s shelters?**

☐Yes

* ☐No

The Law approving the Regulation on the procedure of accreditation of service providers was adopted in 2014 and the National Council for the accreditation of public service providers was created.

The organizations working in the prevention and combating domestic violence are in the process of developing standards for shelters, intervention centres and other service providers. It is foreseen that during 2016 members of the National Coalition led by Internationa Centre “ La Strada” and Women's Law Center will work on standards for services on DV in Moldova.

**If yes: Who develops and accredits them?**

The national system of accreditation of providers of social services consists of:

a) National Council for the Accreditation of social service providers;

b) evaluation expert groups.

National Council is subordinated To Ministry of Labour, Social Protection and Family. As indicated above, women's NGOs and members of the National Coalition are in the process of developing standards, which will be submitted for consideration to the MLSPF and the National Council for Accreditation.

**How many shelters apply these standards?**

**All maternal centers apply these standards.**

**4.9. Women’s shelters in provinces/regions**

Women’s shelter exist in:

☐All regions

☐Most regions

X Just major cities

☒Capital city only

Comments:

All shelters and maternal centers are placed in major cities, without a proper geographical coverage (Chisinau, Balti, Drochia, Ungheni, Hincesti, Causeni and Cahul).

**4.10. Women’s shelters providing 24/7 access**

**Information in 2014 CoE Monitoring Report** **regarding 24/7 access (P. 67):** Yes

**Current number of women’s shelters providing 24/7 access (30 June 2015)**:

**If no exact number available, please indicate your expert opinion:**

* ☒All women’s shelters provide 24/7 access

☐Most

☐Some

☐None

☐Unknown

Comments:

Access is possible 24/7 in the majority of the shelters, with at least one person being on call or remaining overnight at the center.

**4.11. Immediate and direct access to women’s shelters in emergency situations**

**Number of women’s shelters providing immediate and direct access in emergency situations** (direct means that women can turn directly to the shelter organisation without having to go through a bureaucratic procedure and for instance “apply” for a place through social services):

**If no exact number available, please indicate your expert opinion:**

* ☐All women’s shelters provide 24/7 access

☐Most

☐Some

☐None

☐Unknown

Please describe possible obstacles to immediate access to women’s shelters:

The centers accommodate between 12 to 44 women annually, depending on the center. There were also anywhere between eight to 70 children accommodated with their mothers in one year’s time, depending on the center. While the majority of the centers provided significantly low numbers of women and children turned away and stated the data came from records kept by the centers, one center provided a range (i.e. 4-5 women) and claimed the estimate came from the records. While it appears that anywhere between zero to 15 women and zero to 21 children in general have been turned away in a year’s time (of which zero to five women were survivors of DV/IPV and zero to five children were survivors of DV/IPV accompanying their mothers).

Another obstacle to immediate access to women’s shelters could be lack of residence visa of woman victim of domestic violence in that place where is shelter, especially if that shelter is maternal centre.

**4.12. Length of stay at women’s shelters**

**Information available**

* ☐Yes (*please provide figures in below section*)

☐No

**If no exact information available, please provide your expert opinion on how long women and children can stay in women’s shelters:**

How long can women (usually) stay in women’s shelters?

According to WAVE Country Report 2013, “women can be accommodated for up to six months, with each individual case considered, if there is a need to prolong the stay.” P.149

What is the usual length of stay for women in shelters?

Comments:

The allowed length of stay is between three months and a year, depending on the center. Three months is significantly too short a time for women to be able to move onto a new life free from violence. While the majority of the centers stated that they are able to extend the stay period for the women and their children, two have said this was either not a possibility or has not happened yet. There are various reasons why extensions of stay may be granted, but generally, it is considered in cases where the woman is unable to find alternate housing, continues to suffer significant trauma from the violence she experienced or is not yet independent enough in order to leave the facility. As transitional housing is for the most part non-existent in Moldova, all entities appear to collaborate with various institutions, authorities and organizations (including religious organizations) to try to find housing for the women following their stay in the shelter. However, it has been emphasized throughout the questionnaires that finding substitute housing for women survivors of DV/IPV is next to impossible in Moldova. In one case, a woman was granted permission to stay one year and 6 months.

**4.13. Women’s shelters providing services free of charge** (no charge or women receiving welfare/housing benefits to cover costs)

**Information available**

* ☐Yes *(please provide figures in below section)*

☐No

**If no exact information available please provide your expert opinion on how many women’s shelters provide services free of charge:**

* ☐All

☐Most

☐Some

☐None

**Circumstances under which women have to pay:**

Comments:

According to the CoE 2014 Monitoring report, the shelters are free of charge.

**4.14. Women’s shelters have security precautions** (secret location, alarm systems, video monitoring etc.)

**Information available**

* ☐Yes *(please provide figures in below section)*

☐No

**If no exact information available please provide your expert opinion on how many women’s shelters have security precautions:**

* ☐All

☐Most

☐Some

☐None

Comments:

Security generally appears to be an underdeveloped area. While, the addresses for all of the entities are kept secret, some of them lack technical security precautions. They mostly lack a secured garden and grated windows. Additionally, they all lack at least one of the following: alarm system or direct line to police. Mostly of them noted that the main obstacle in the way of implementing the safety and security precautions is lack of financial resources and one maternal centre stated that there is little interest by the police to assist the entities in retaining a secure environment.[[33]](#footnote-33)

**4.15. Women’s shelters also providing non-residential support** (telephone counseling, advocacy, counselling to women who do not live in the shelter, out-reach, aftercare...)

**Information available**

* ☐Yes *(please provide figures in below section)*

☐No

**If no exact information available please provide your expert opinion on how many women’s shelters provide non-residential support:**

☐All

* ☐Most

☐Some

☐None

Comments:

The minimum of services and activities provided in house include admission, accommodation, telephone counselling, face-to-face counselling, support for children survivors, training for staff (internal), social reintegration, medical assistance, follow-up/evaluation, data collection/research, networking, food provision and support in accessing financial aid.

Additionally NGOs provide crisis intervention, psychotherapy, legal advice and legal aid (civil law – protection order, compensation), external trainings (police, others), social reintegration, access to the labour market, medical assistance, follow-up/evaluation, awareness-raising, lobbying (including contribution to CEDAW Shadow Reports), and networking[[34]](#footnote-34).

**Accessibility for specific groups**

**4.16. Age limits for children**

**Information available**

* ☐Yes (*please provide figures in below section*)

☐No

**If no exact information available please provide your expert opinion on how many women’s shelters have age limits:**

Age limit for boys:

☐All shelters

`☐Most

* ☐Some

☐None

☐Not known

Most common age limit for boys:

☐12 years

☐14 years

☐16 years

☐Other

Age limit for girls:

☐All shelters

☐Most

* ☐Some

☐None

Most common age limit for girls:

☐12 years

☐14 years

☐16 years

☐Other

Comments:

Some shelters refer victims with children under 1 year to maternal centres where they have more suitable conditions for their age. For example, in the case of Casa Marioarei, children bellow 1 year of aged cannot be accommodated.

**4.17. Access to women’s shelters for specific groups**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Yes/No | If not exactly known for all women’s shelters, please provide your expert opinion on how many women’s shelters guarantee access to the mentioned groups  | Comments |
| All | most[[35]](#footnote-35) | some[[36]](#footnote-36) | none |  |
| Access for women with children |  | X |  |  |  |  |
| Access for women without children |  | X |  |  |  |  |
| Access for older women (above 70) |  | X |  |  |  |  |
| Access for women from with disabilities |  | X |  |  |  |  |
| Access for lesbian and/or transgender women[[37]](#footnote-37)  |  |  |  |  |  | No information available |
| Access for women from other provinces of the country |  | X |  |  |  |  |
| Access for asylum seeking women |  |  |  | X |  |  |
| Access for migrant women |  |  |  | X |  |  |
| Access for minority ethnic women |  | X |  |  |  |  |
| Access for UNDOCUMENTED migrant women |  |  |  | X |  |  |
| For EU countries:Access for women from other EU countries |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Any other grounds for not admitting women to shelters: |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Comments:

**Funding for women’s shelters**

**4.18. State funding for women’s shelters**

**Amount of state funding provided to women’s shelters in 2014 (in EUR):**

Comments:

**5. Domestic violence shelters and other shelters**

‘Domestic violence shelters’ refer shelters for victims of domestic violence, but that may also accommodate men. (for example: family shelters…)

**5.1 Domestic violence shelters existing in the country**

**How many domestic violence shelters exist in the country?**

Comments: 5

**5.2. Organizations running DV shelters**

4 State; number:

 1 NGOs (indicate which); number:

 Faith-based organisations; number:

Comments:

**5.3. DV shelters providing 24/7 access**

Number of DV shelters providing 24/7 access:

If no exact number available, please indicate your estimation:

* ☐All

☐Most

☐Some

☐None

☐Unknown

Comments:

**5.4. Immediate and direct access to DV shelters in situation of emergency**

* ☐All

☐Most

☐Some

☐None

**If no immediate emergency access, please provide your expert opinion on the average waiting time for admission to shelter:**

* ☐1-3 days

☐3 days to 1 week

☐1-2 weeks

☐3 or more weeks

Comments:

**5.5. DV shelters having security precautions** (secret location, alarm systems, video monitoring etc.)

Number of DV shelters with security precautions:

If no exact number available, please provide an estimation:

X All

☐Most

☐Some

☐None

Comments:

**5.6. National data on number of women and children using DV shelters in 2014**

**Number of women accommodated:** 232 (86 accomodated by Centre of Protection and Assistance for Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings and Potential Victims)

**Number of children accommodated: 168 (**50accomodated by Centre of Protection and Assistance for Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings and Potential Victims)

**Number of nights women stayed in DV shelters: between 1 month and 18 months**

**5.7. Opinion on DV shelters**

Please describe the negative aspects of DV shelters in your country, if there are. If not, then please explain the positive aspects of DV shelters.

**5.8. Other shelters**

If there are no women’s shelters and no specific DV shelters, or if there are no vacancies, where can women and children who have to flee from home go?

**Describe shelter services available to them:**

**Describe if and why they are not adequate:**

**Second stage/transitional housing for women survivors of violence and their children**

**5.9. Is it possible for women and their children to find affordable housing, after their departure from the shelter?**

**If yes**, please describe the situation:

No

**If no**, what are problems and obstacles?

It should be mentioned that the new draft of law amending Law 45 expressly provides that local public administrations should contribute to the social inclusion of victims by offering employment opportunities and ensuring access to social housing, as this would strengthen women’s economic independence in particular and could also help reduce the dependence of women on perpetrators. This is all the more important since such dependence is often one of the reasons for women victims’ unwillingness to report cases of domestic violence or press charges.

 However, the proposed provision is unlikely to yield proper results if the relevant legislation on social housing, which sets out the criteria to be assessed when allocating social housing, is not amended as well. It is thus recommended to amend the respective legislation on social housing, to include the situation where an applicant requesting social housing may be a victim of domestic violence and provide that his/her case should consequently be considered as a matter of priority. It must be noted though that access to social housing should not be a substitute to the provision of shelters, which should provide immediate/emergency accommodation and other support services to victims. Moreover, given the particular situation of victims of domestic violence, it would be advisable to state in the relevant legislation that in cases where the spouse of an applicant is the alleged perpetrator of domestic violence, his/her income should not be taken into account when considering the income and assets of the applicant to apply for social housing.

**5.10. Are there any special housing programs available for women survivors of violence?**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Type** | **Availability**: **Yes/No****Agency:****Target group:**  | **Number of women survivors served 2014** | **Problems/Comments** |
| **Second stage/transitional housing (after shelter)** | No |  |  |
| **Public housing programs** | No |  |  |
| **Other:**  |  |  |  |

**6. National Women’s Helpline**

A national women’s helpline is a helpline operating nationally and serving only or primarily women victims of violence, with the main service being telephone counselling.

**6.1 Existence of a national women’s helpline**

**Information from the 2014 CoE Monitoring Report (P.70):** No

**Information from the WAVE Report 2014:** Yes

* **Current information (30 June 2015) on existence of a national women’s helpline:** Yes/No

**If yes:**

Name (Original name and English translation): Telefonul de Încredere pentru femei (original)/ The Trust Line for women (eng) run by Womens' NGO, Internationa Centre “La Strada”

Number of the helpline: 0 8008 8008

Exists since: November 2009

Comments:

Although the CoE Monitoring Report for 2014 states that there is no national women’s helpline in Moldova, the website of the NGO La Strada seems to indicate that their Hot Line and Trust Line are available. <http://www.lastrada.md/en/contacts/>

The National Women’s Helpline was lauched in November 2009, managed continuously by human rights based NGO: International Center for Women’s Rights Protection and Promotion „La Strada”

* 1. **Organisation running the national women’s helpline**

☐State, please name the department

* ☐Women’s NGO, name: NGO: International Center for Women’s Rights Protection and Promotion „La Strada”

☐Other NGO, name:

Comments:

The Trust Line for Women (TL) 0 8008 8008, is a national-wide telephone service providing the following services:

 **1. Psychological counselling for persons suffering from domestic violence**

**2. Information and guidance**

**3. Legal support and representation**

**4. Mediation services**.

**6.3. Operating 24/7**

**Information from the WAVE Report 2014:** Yes

**Current information on 24/7 helpline access (30 June 2015):**

* ☐Women’s helpline operates 24/7

☐Does not operate 24/7 (please see following questions):

Operating hours per day:

Operating days per week:

Operating on holidays: Yes/No

If operating hours differ from day to day, please provide the total number of operating hours per week:

Reason(s) for not operating 24/7:

**6.4. Free of charge**

**Information from the WAVE Report 2014:** Yes

**Current information (30 June 2015):**

* ☐Operates free of charge[[38]](#footnote-38)

☐Does not operate free of charge – costs:

Reason(s) for not operating free of charge:

**6.5. Multi-lingual support**

**Information from the WAVE Report 2014:** Assistance in Russian and Romanian.

**Current situation (30 June 2015):**

* ☐Provides multi-lingual support

☐Does not provide multi-lingual support

Reason(s) for not providing multi-lingual support:

**6.6. Statistics of the women’s helpline**

Total number of calls the women’s helpline received in 2014: 2634 calls

From the total number, number of female callers 2014: 2247 calls

**Name of the person responsible for data collection on women’s helpline in the country:**

Responsible person: Daniela Misail-Nichitin

Name of Institution: The International Center for Women’s Rights Protection and Promotion “La Strada”

Address: P.B 259, Chisinau, Republic of Moldova

Phone: +373 022 23 49 06

E-Mail: dmisail@lastrada.md

Comments:

**6.7. Funding of the national women’s helpline**

State funding provided in 2014 (in EUR): NO

Other funding received in 2014, funding source (in EUR): 34260 EURO

Comments:

The Trust line for women is funded exlusively by external donors, through projects implemented by International Center for Women’s Rights Protection and Promotion „La Strada”.

The total costs for Trust line for women in 2014 were 34260 EURO.

1. **Other national helplines for victims**

A national helpline is a helpline operating nationally and serving victims of violence or victims of crime by telephone. These helplines can be women-specific or also help men as well as women.

* 1. **Existence of other national helplines for all victims of crime**

Do other national helplines exist which may also serve women or girls victims of violence?

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Type** | **Yes/No****Since** | **24/7****Yes/No** | **Free of charge****Yes/No** | **Name** | **Emergency number** | **Organisation running****Choose:****- State****- NGO** | **Total number of calls 2014** | **Funding 2014 (in EUR)** |
| **DV helpline** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Victims helpline (general)** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Children helpline** | Yes, since June 2014 | 24/7 | Yes  | Child Helpline 116 111  | 116 111  | It is a state service, implmented by International Center for Women’s Rights Protection and Promotion „La Strada” | 1493 calls counseled  | 27340 Euro |
| **Other:** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Comments:

The Child Helpline 116 111 is managed by the Ministry of Labour Social Protection and Family funded from the state budget and is run by the International Center for Women’s Rights Protection and Promotion „La Strada” based on the contract signed between two parties on May 2014.

1. **Women’s centers providing support to women victims of violence, including rape crisis centers, crises centers, counselling centers, intervention centers, and other specific services**

The term ‘women’s center’ includes all women’s services providing non-residential specialist support (information, advice, advocacy counselling, practical support, court accompaniment, pro-active support, outreach services, others). They serve only or predominately women, conceptualise violence against women as gender-based violence and apply a gender-specific and empowering support based on the human rights of victims.

**Current information (30 September 2015):**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Type | * 1. **Number**
 | * 1. **Run by**

Choose:- Women’s NGO- Other NGO- State- Other | **8.3. Geographical coverage**Choose one: - All provinces/districts- Most [[39]](#footnote-39)- Just major cities- Capital city only  | **8.4 Number of women served 2014** | **8.5. Funding**Choose the main source:- State- ForeignDonors |
| Women’s centers (non-residential for all women survivors of violence) | 16 | Women’s NGO/ State | All provinces | 232 | State/foreign/donors |
| Rape crises centers/helplinesThe number indicate only the Trust line for women | 1  | Women's NGOs |  | 2634 (2014)1289 (January-September 2015 | private donations |
| Sexual assault centers  |  |  | All provinces |  |  |
| Centers for girls experiencing sexual abuse | 1  | NGO |  |  |  |
| Intervention centers with pro-active approach | 1 | Women’s NGO | All provinces | 180 | Private donations |
| Regional crises centers for victims of DV serving predominately women with a gender-specific approach |  |  |  |  |  |
| Women’s centers/services for black/migrant/minority ethnic women | - | - | - | - | - |
| Centers for women victims of trafficking | 7 | Public Institutions  | All provinces  |  | Public funds and donors financial support  |
| Other kinds of women’s services, i.e. services of IDVAS, ISVASName: |  |  |  |  |  |
| TOTAL number:  | 16 |  |  | about 3000 |  |

Comments:

**8.6. Type of services provided by all women’s centers**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **All** | **Most** | **Some** | **None** | **Comments** |
| Information and advice |  |  |  |  |  |
| Counselling | *
 |  |  |  |  |
| Advocacy (access to rights) | X |  |  |  |  |
| Practical support (i.e. help to obtain a residence permit, social benefit) | X |  |  |  |  |
| Empowering support | X |  |  |  |  |
| Specialist support for children |  |  | X |  |  |
| Multi-lingual support |  | X |  |  |  |
| Specialist support for black/minority ethnic/migrant/asylum seeking women |  |  | X |  |  |
| Risk assessment and safety planning |  | X |  |  |  |
| Legal advice |  |  | X |  |  |
| Legal representation |  |  | X |  |  |
| Court accompaniment |  |  | X |  |  |
| Outreach |  |  | X |  |  |
| Floating / mobile support  |  |  | X |  |  |
| Support concerning social rights: |  |  |  |  |  |
|  Income |  |  | X |  |  |
|  Work |  | X |  |  |  |
|  Housing |  |  | X |  |  |
|  Child care  |  | X |  |  |  |
|  Health care |  |  | X |  |  |
|  Independent residence permit |  |  |  |  |  |
| Multi-agency support for survivor |  | X |  |  |  |
| Cooperation with services working with perpetrators  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Supporting the participation of survivors in policy development and evaluation |  |  | X |  |  |
| Support of survivors organizing themselves |  |  | X |  |  |
| Systemic/family support |  |  | X |  |  |
| Other:  |  |  |  |  |  |

Comments:

**Name of the person responsible for data collection on women’s centers in the country:**

Responsible person: Veronica Vition, National Coalition Development Coordinator

Name of Institution: Women's Law Center providing Secretariat for the National Coalition

Address: Sfatul Tarii 27, of 4, Chisinau 2009

Phone: 373 022 23 73 06

E-Mail: veronika.vition@yahoo.com

Comments:

1. **Other services**

Which other services are responsible for supporting women victims of violence and their children?

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Type/name | **9.1. Number** | **9.2. Kind of service**Choose one:**-** Specialist on DV- General services | **9.3. Run by**Choose one:- State - Women’s NGO- Other NGO- Other  | **9.4. Geographical coverage** choose one: - All provinces/Districts - Most [[40]](#footnote-40)- Major cities only- Capital city | **9.5. Number of women survivors served 2014**- Number- No data found | **9.6. Funding**Choose the main source:- State - Donors- ForeignDonors |
| Children and youth welfare office | 1 | Centre for Youth “Dacia”  | Other NGO | District - Soroca  | No data available | Donors |
| Other:  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total number: |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Comments:

1. **Prevention – awareness raising – campaigning[[41]](#footnote-41)**

This part of the research aims at making the work of women’s NGOs in the area of prevention more visible, and to provide good practice examples which will be published in the WAVE Report 2015.

**10.1. Women’s support services engagement in the area of prevention work** (information and awareness raising activities, campaigns, work in the community, work in schools, others)

Are women’s services also engaged in prevention work?

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | All | Most | Some | None | Comments:  |
| National women’s network[[42]](#footnote-42) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Women’s shelters |  |  |  |  |  |
| Women’s centers[[43]](#footnote-43)  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Women’s helplines |  |  |  |  |  |

**Comments:**

In 2015 the Women’s Law Center organized “training sessions for policemen, judges and prosecutors in the field of implementing the provisions of the Law on preventing and combating of domestic violence, in partnership with the National Institute of Justice, the Police Academy ”Ștefan cel Mare” and Police Inspectorates of Rîșcani and Ciocana district.”[[44]](#footnote-44) In 2013-2015, WLC has trained more than 1000 police officers thorough Moldova and more than 95 multidisciplinary teams specialist, as well as more than 130 judges, prosecutors and lawyers by the end of 2015.

Moreover, the “Life without domestic violence!” National Coalition provides “services for the prevention and combating of domestic violence, including public institutions, which have planned to organize activities which aim to support and develop services at the community level, including programs for rehabilitation, assistance and protection, for the abused women and children, and programs for perpetrators, to provide support for education initiatives and awareness raising campaigns for the population in the field of domestic violence and participation in the process of improvement of the legislative provisions, policies and standards in the field of preventing and combating domestic violence.”[[45]](#footnote-45)

International Center „La Strada” efforts to promote harmonious relationship among youth have been supported by 78 outreach activities in schools for 2154 youths carried within schools in the country by peer to peer educators specially trained during few days training and evaluation sessions.

In 2014 the movie “Colors” were presented and discussed in 8 regions (Ungheni, Stefan Voda, Rezina, Causeni, Drochia and Chisinau ) for more than 3250 people. The movie presentations were organised in partnership with local organizations, members of National Coalition “Life without violence” but also following the initiation of UN organizations in Moldova.

In 2014 the work on the curricula on promotion harmonised relationship in a couple continued. Following the request of the Ministry of Education the curricula was piloted in order to review and finalize the educational materials that would be finally handled for approval by the Council for National School Curricula to be eventually included in the list of optional courses for high school institutions. The piloting process (pedagogical experiment) covered 423 pupils taking part in pre-course and 388 students taking part in post-course evaluation process in 11 selected high schools from 5 regions (Chisinau, Anenii Noi, Balti, Orhei and Stefan Voda) of Moldova. In April a workshop for 11 teachers who agreed to take part in the curriculum "Harmonious Relationships" piloting, has been organized by LS in partnership with the Ministry of Education. In June a round table was organised were the piloting phase was validated by the Ministry of Education and academia representatives. The final curricula was submitted to the Ministry of Education National Council for Curriculum in September, so that LS representative was invited to present and defence the curricula documents set. The materials have been endorsed by the Ministry of Education and presented as an optional discipline to be implemented starting with 2014-2015 school year. At the same time Ministry of Education requested LS the support in training the teachers on the curricula implementation and elaborate the Teachers guideline and student book for the 2015 year.

Since 2009 International Center „la Strada” implemented national awarness campaigns to promote zero tollerance towards DV.

The video spots are availabe on [www.lastrada.md](http://www.lastrada.md), could be accessed

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mn\_mwXRIGoo

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DBA4lElvLL0>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=A7p0aWobctA>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cRZ0j_w6m-Q>

**10.2. Good practice examples PREVENTION**

**Please give three (or more) good practice examples from 2014-2015 and describe the activity according to the structure below** (Please give a new number to each activity)

**Prevention – Good practice example 1**

Organisation carrying out the activity: International Center „La Strada”

Timeframe of activity: 2014

Goals and target groups: To promote non violent relationship and “Zero tolerance” among youth

Description of activity: International Center „La Strada” efforts to promote harmonious relationship among youth have been supported by 78 outreach activities in schools for 2154 youths carried within schools in the country by peer to peer educators specially trained during few days training and evaluation sessions.

In 2014 the movie “Colours” were presented and discussed in 8 regions (Ungheni, Stefan Voda, Rezina, Causeni, Drochia and Chisinau ) for more than 3250 people. The movie presentations were organised in partnership with local organizations, members of National Coalition “Life without violence” but also following the initiation of UN organizations in Moldova.

In 2014 the work on the curricula on promotion harmonised relationship in a couple continued. Following the request of the Ministry of Education the curricula was piloted in order to review and finalize the educational materials that would be finally handled for approval by the Council for National School Curricula to be eventually included in the list of optional courses for high school institutions. The piloting process (pedagogical experiment) covered 423 pupils taking part in pre-course and 388 students taking part in post-course evaluation process in 11 selected high schools from 5 regions (Chisinau, Anenii Noi, Balti, Orhei and Stefan Voda) of Moldova. In April a workshop for 11 teachers who agreed to take part in the curriculum "Harmonious Relationships" piloting, has been organized by LS in partnership with the Ministry of Education. In June a round table was organised were the piloting phase was validated by the Ministry of Education and academia representatives. The final curricula was submitted to the Ministry of Education National Council for Curriculum in September, so that LS representative was invited to present and defence the curricula documents set. The materials have been endorsed by the Ministry of Education and presented as an optional discipline to be implemented starting with 2014-2015 school year. At the same time Ministry of Education requested LS the support in training the teachers on the curricula implementation and elaborate the Teachers guideline and student book for the 2015 year.

Main results: Rezults are already incorporated in the example.

**Please send us posters or other relevant material**

**Number and type of material attached:**

**Please send us photos (only photos of good quality) of the activity to be published in the WAVE Report 2015; please provide the following information to the photo: organisation, title, date, name of photographer/copyright of photo**

**Number of photos attached:**

**Prevention – Good practice example 2**

Organisation carrying out the activity: NGO Promo-LEX

Timeframe of activity: 2014

Goals and target groups: information campaigns and public awareness on domestic violence.

During 2014 Promo-LEX had launched three information campaigns and public awareness on domestic violence.

1. In the context of International Family Day (May 15, 2014), Promo-LEX in partnership with the General Inspectorate of Police MIA launched the national campaign "Protection order will protect you from domestic violence", held throughout the country. During the campaign were held five movie evenings watching about the prevention and combating domestic violence. The videos had made by students of the Academy of Music, Theatre and Fine Arts.

 The videos are available here

 <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=riScaQwNw9c&list=PLneX3qyvBZ-wkelMLIVf3aGZGHrJecLZO>

 During the campaign were distributed in each Inspectorate / division / sector / police station 36,000 leaflets and posters with detailed information about the rights of victims, protective measures, responsible persons, the procedure for obtaining the protective order and so on.

<http://promolex.md/index.php?module=campaigns&item=1760>

2. During October - November 25, 2014, Promo-LEX in partnership with the Office of the Ombudsman launched a campaign against domestic violence: "Family without violence, violence-free society," with media partner - "Teleradio-Moldova". The campaign started on October 15, World Day of rural women, and was completed on November 25, when is International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women.

During this period employees of national institutions for protection and promotion of human rights and "Promo-LEX" had meetings with groups of citizens from different parts of the country, whom they informed about the legal mechanisms of protection of victims of domestic violence family. Journalists and well known people, including psychologists, have addressed issues related to the impact of domestic violence on victims, children, families and society in general, gender-based stereotypes that favour domestic violence and the attitude of the society to this phenomenon. During the campaign they had public lectures in the universities about domestic violence. In total, they were carried out over 25 activities on raising awareness and education among the population on the topic of domestic violence. http://promolex.md/index.php?module=campaigns&item=1583

3. The third campaign was held during November - December 10, 2014, in the context of the global campaign 16 days of fighting against gender-based violence was presented the photo gallery "Indifirence supports violence" by Promo-LEX in partnership with General Police Inspectorate and Soros Foundation Moldova.

http://promolex.md/index.php?module=campaigns&item=1629. Photo Gallery you can see here https://www.facebook.com/media/set/?set=a.960292450651663.1073741873.150815778266005&type=1.

Promo-LEX started in 2015, two information campaigns and public awareness on domestic violence.

1. The first campaign was held during March 18 - March 25 2015. Promo-LEX published a series of videos with representatives from government, civil society and international organizations discussing about the main gaps and recommendations for improving the legal framework and mechanism for implementation of Law 45 and about the need to harmonize national legal framework in the field, by adopting the amendments proposed by the working group. http://promolex.md/index.php?module=campaigns&item=1722. News and information distributed online was accessed by 10889 users.

**2.** The second campaign was held from 15 May 2015-25 June 2015. Over 3,000 people from 14 villages were informed about domestic violence and participated in events organized campaign " Safe Family"

**Main results**: Information and raising awareness among people about domestic violence

**Please send us posters or other relevant material**

**Number and type of material attached:**

**Please send us photos (only photos of good quality) of the activity to be published in the WAVE Report 2015; please provide the following information to the photo: organisation, title, date, name of photographer/copyright of photo**

**Number of photos attached:**

**10.3. Amount of state funding women’s services received for prevention work in 2014**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Funding receivedfor prevention work in 2014 (in EUR) | Comments:  |
| National women’s network[[46]](#footnote-46) | 0 | In 2014 the MMLSPF was allocated funds to organize the 16 Days Campaign to prevent Gender based violence |
|  |  |  |
| Women’s shelters | 0 |  |
| Women’s centers  | 0 |  |
| Women’s helplines |  |  |

**10.4. Women’s NGOs in the area of prevention work**

Are there women’s NGOs doing exclusively prevention work, and receiving state funding for it? Yes/No

No

**If yes**, please give the name and contact:

Amount of state funding received in 2014 (in EUR):

Comments:

The majority of NGOs are involved in prevention work, however all funds come from private donations, no state funding is made available for NGOs for such activities.

1. **Training**

This part of the research aims at making the work of women’s NGOs in the area of training visible, and to provide good practice examples to be published in the WAVE Report 2015.

**11.1 Women’s support services engagement in the area of training of professionals**

Are women’s services also engaged in training of professionals?

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Women’s services involved in training of professionals  | All | Most | Some | None | **11.2. If yes, please name target groups**Police, Judges, prosecutors, Lawyers, Health professionals, Social workers Psychologists, Pedagogues, Therapists, Teachers, Media professions, Civil servants, Immigration/asylum staff, Army staff, Others: please add | **11.3. Funding**Do women’s NGOs receive state funding for training?- Yes, always- Yes, sometimes- Rarely- Never |
| National women’s network[[47]](#footnote-47) |  |  |  |  | Police, Judges, prosecutors, Lawyers, Health professionals, Social workers Psychologists | NO |
| Women’s shelters |  |  |  |  | Health professionals, Social workers Psychologists |  |
| Women’s centers[[48]](#footnote-48)  |  |  |  |  | Police, Judges, prosecutors, Lawyers, Health professionals, Social workers Psychologists |  |
| Women’s helplines |  |  |  |  | Psychologists, Health professionals |  |

**Comments:**

Since 2012, the Women’s Law Center conducts trainings for the representatives of responsible entities (policemen, social workers and defence attorneys which provide state guaranteed legal aid) and provides informative materials (training curricula, brochures, guides etc.). Since 2012, more than 1000 polie officers have been trained and more than 95 representaives of multidiscipinary teams. In 2015-2016 more than 250 judges, prosecutors and lawyers will be trained on effective repsonse to cases of DV. WLC has developed a curriculum for police in partnership with the GPI of the MIA and Police Academy and is in the process of developing a curriculum for judges and prosecutors in partnership with the NIJ.. The National Council for State Guaranteed Legal Aid, through its territorial offices, shall appoint as a priority specialised defence attorneys to provide state guaranteed legal aid to the victims of crimes, especially to those cooperating with the Women’s Law Center, to render qualified legal aid to women victims of domestic violence or to women victims of other forms of violence against women.”[[49]](#footnote-49)

**11.4. Good practice examples TRAINING**

**Please give three (or more) good practice examples from 2014-2015 and describe the activity according to the structure below and focus on ongoing training activities integrated into education rather than single trainings** (Please give a new number to each activity)

**Training – Good practice example 1**

Organisation carrying out the training: Women’s Law Centre

Goals and target groups: To improve the skills and knowledge of police officers on the dynamics and root causes of domestic violence; and are able to more effectively identify and respond to cases.

Training framework ((a) in vocational/basic training, b) advanced training/continuing education, c) in-house training in the institution):

Timeframe: 2014-2015

Description of activity:

During 2014, 22 two-day trainings organized, more than 550 front line police officers including criminal police from Moldova were trained on effective police responses. The training focused on the best practices in investigating domestic violence against women, which requires particular sensibility and knowledge.

As part of the trainings, police officers are provided with an overview of relevant laws and norms. They are trained on standard procedures to follow: separating the aggressor from the victim(s), conducting interviews, observing and securing the scene, checking for injuries, gathering evidence, providing information specific to domestic violence, and referring victims to relevant, services, legal, and medical social assistance services. Police officers also learn about efforts in other countries such as US and Austria to combat domestic violence.

Results: According to the evaluation of training workshops, participants showed an increase in the knowledge of the subject of at least 20, 37% and at least 67, 25% of the participants demonstrated adequate knowledge regarding the effective police response to cases of DV at the end of the training.

**Please send us the training program, if possible translated into English**

**If possible please send us photos (only photos of good quality) of the training to be published in the WAVE Report 2015; please provide the following information to the photo: organisation where the training takes place, title, date, name of photographer/copyright of photo:**

**Number of photos attached: 3**

**Training – Good practice example 2**

Organisation carrying out the training: Women’s Law Centre

Goals and target groups: To help develop within members of multidisciplinary teams and other relevant local actors knowledge and skills required to respond in an effective and appropriate manner to domestic violence cases

Training framework ((a) in vocational/basic training, b) advanced training/continuing education, c) in-house training in the institution):

Timeframe: 2014-2015

Description of activity: Training of multidisciplinary teams on effective response to DV

In 2014, 90 multi agency professionals from all 5 sectors of Chisinau were trained respond promptly and efficiently to DV cases. The trainings were implemented through the National Referral System operated by the Ministry of Labor Social Protection and Family (MLSPF).

 Participants were presented an overview of domestic violence phenomenon, the national legislation, protection orders and good practices relating to all aspects of a response to domestic violence cases. Discussions mainly focused on multidisciplinary approach to intervention in cases of domestic violence. Participants were trained on the specific roles and responsibilities provided in the Guidelines developed and printed under the project, on building strong partnerships among the members of the multidisciplinary teams so as to ensure a coordinated response with due regard to issues of privacy and confidentiality. Despite the challenges in protection orders implementation, participants were encouraged to prioritize PO as a key element of the response to domestic violence.

Results: According to the evaluation of training workshops, participants showed an increase in the knowledge of the subject of at least 42% and at least 58, 86% of the participants demonstrated adequate knowledge regarding the effective response to cases of DV at the end of the training.

Members of multidisciplinary teams have improved knowledge and skills on specific professional responsibilities to ensuring a coordinated response to domestic violence cases and a prompt reaction to secure protection of victims and their children and ensure criminalization of abusers.

Professionals from all maternal centers from Moldova trained on protecting the rights of victims of DV.

During the reporting period (19 of February, and on 2 of April) 47 professionals from maternal centers were trained in efficient cooperation and response to domestic violence cases. The training were designed to help develop within relevant local actor’s knowledge and skills required to respond in an effective and appropriate manner to domestic violence cases. Participants were presented an overview of domestic violence phenomenon, the national legislation, protection orders and good practices relating to all aspects of a response to domestic violence cases. Discussions mainly focused on multidisciplinary approach to intervention in cases of domestic violence. Participants were trained on the specific roles and responsibilities, on building strong partnerships to ensure a coordinated response on the importance of respecting the privacy and confidentiality of beneficiaries. Despite the challenges in protection orders implementation, participants were encouraged to prioritize PO as a key element of the response to domestic violence.

Results: According to the evaluation of training workshops, participants showed an increase in the knowledge of the subject of at least 25% and at least 60, 84% of participants demonstrated adequate knowledge regarding the effective response to cases of DV at the end of the training.

**Please send us the training program, if possible translated into English**

**If possible please send us photos (only photos of good quality) of the training to be published in the WAVE Report 2015; please provide the following information to the photo: organisation where the training takes place, title, date, name of photographer/copyright of photo:**

**Number of photos attached: 3**

**Training – Good practice example 3**

Organisation carrying out the training: Women’s Law Centre

Goals and target groups: Promoting institutionalized mandatory training sessions, initial and specialized, which are periodically repeated, to reflect internationally recognized good practices for judges and prosecutors

Target Group: Judges and prosecutors

Training framework ((a) in vocational/basic training, b) advanced training/continuing education, c) in-house training in the institution):

Timeframe:

Description of activity:

During 2014 WLC started implementation of a project aimed at strengthening capacities of judges and prosecutors on effective response to cases of DV in partnership with the National Institute for Justice

WLC leadership conducted a number of meetings with the leadership of the INJ to establish a partnership aimed at strengthening capacities of the INJ in delivering specialized training to judges and prosecutors on DV in Moldova. As part of the agreement, WLC provided a number of workshops on best practices on adult training techniques during 2014 and will continue during 2015, developing a specialized curriculum for initial and professional training of judges and prosecutors that will be part of the formal INJ curriculum.

In November 2014 a team of international experts led by the Advocate for Human Rights, a US judge and a prosecutor specialized in DV cases, conducted a 3-days training workshop for 25 Moldovan judges and prosecutors focusing on effective response of prosecutors and judges. The target group judges and prosecutors, selected by NIJ from their roster of experts were equipped with necessary knowledge and skills to train in turn at least 250 judges and prosecutors throughout 2015 and 2016.

Module I of DV TOT, conducted by AHR in 2014, aimed at developing a better understanding of the dynamics of domestic violence, the root causes of the violence and the concept of gender equality, at breaking stereotypes and reinforcing the role of the judges and prosecutors in handling DV cases, the training incorporate a combination of lecture and interactive exercises including role plays and hypothetical.

This module will be followed up by Module II of DV TOT in May and June to equipping the group of selected trainers with methods and skills necessary to deliver an efficient training based on adult training technique.

During 2015-2016 a team of national trainers will be selected, a curriculum will be developed and 250 judges and prosecutors will be trained.

Main results: Capacities of national trainers enhanced based on US and international best practices of response to cases of DV, partnership with INJ reached to develop a specialized curriculum and train a number of judges and prosecutors within the next 2 years.

**Please send us the training program, if possible translated into English**

**If possible please send us photos (only photos of good quality) of the training to be published in the WAVE Report 2015; please provide the following information to the photo: organisation where the training takes place, title, date, name of photographer/copyright of photo:**

**Number of photos attached: 3**

1. **Legal protection for women and children – protective measures**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | 12.1 ExistenceYes/NoSource POEM report 2014 | 12.2 Length Source POEM report 2014 | 12.3 Number of orders issued 2014 | 12.4 Number of orders issued to protect female victims 2014 | **Source of WAVE Delegate for statistics on number of PO** | 12.5. Indicator Number protective orders per 10,000 inhabitants(will be calculated by WAVE) |
| Police emergency barring order | Not applicable | Not applicable |  |  |  |  |
| Civil court protection order | Not applicable | Not applicable |  |  |  |  |
| Criminal court protection order  | Not applicable | Not applicable | 920 protection orders[[50]](#footnote-50) | 654[[51]](#footnote-51) |  |  |
| Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |

**Comments**:

Information from the WAVE Sustainability and Autonomy of Women Orgs.:

“In 2007, a civil law on protective orders was adopted by the Parliament of Moldova and came into force in 2008. The law is titled ‘Law on Preventing and Combating Family

Violence (Law 45)’. The Criminal Code was amended and Article 2011 made domestic violence a crime. With the upgrades in legislation, Moldova became one of the first countries in the region to address domestic violence in civil and criminal law. As of end of 2013, emergency protection orders were in the process of being elaborated to enable police expulsion of perpetrators from the home. This is seen as an important step, as the current situation (police intervention) often results in the woman victim being taken away from her home to the dwelling of a relative, while the perpetrator remains home pending application and granting of a protection order. The government, with NGO support, developed a draft law that should address the issue of protection of victims in non-cohabitating current or former partnerships, but advocacy and lobbying are required to convince the Parliament to adopt the law.” (pp.114-115). Information from the 2014 UNECE Beijing Plus 20 Report:

“The Ministry of Labor, Social Protection and Family drafted a law on amending and supplementing the legislative framework in line with the provisions of the Council of Europe

Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence and improving the mechanism for enforcement of the Law 45-XVI dated March 1, 2007 on

Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence. Thus, in preparing the draft law on amending and supplementing the legislative framework in line with the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence, the authors took into account the findings and recommendations of the Compatibility Report. The draft law was submitted for public consultation to ministries, relevant international organizations and NGOs.”(p.30)

**Legal protection of women and children – Good practice example 4**

Organisation carrying out activities Women’s Law Centre

Ojbective: **Ensuring access to justice to women victims of DV and potential victims and their children by provision of legal advice and representation and holistic assistance for women victims of domestic violence or potential victims and their children; training of specialists of local multidisciplinary groups and ensuring access to information on legal remedies**

1.1. **Provision of legal advice and representation for women victims of domestic violence or potential victims and their children based on a holistic approach**

WLC launched its legal service in September 2012, as a result at least 100 women/per year victims of domestic violence or potential victims had access to free of charge quality legal advice and representation. The majority of cases were cases of domestic violence and two cases of rape. The legal services consisted in counselling and representation in the courts to obtain a protection order or to represent beneficiaries’ rights in civil cases dealing with divorce, separation of property and custody of children. Several cases involved international jurisdiction and it deals with a case of domestic violence against a Moldovan woman by a Turkish national. In the process of legal assistance WLC has made numerous letters and official requests to represent victims’ rights, including to the MIA and General Prosecutors’ Office. In order to reach out to more women, WLC has developed and a web-site primarily for women victims of domestic violence on their rights, remedies under the law and available services, including on-line legal advice. The web-site is also used as a resource for other interested users, such as community at large, service providers, central and local authorities, multidisciplinary teams, researchers, etc.

1.2. **Training of local multidisciplinary teams, service providers and paralegals**

During the implementation period, 10 workshops for multidisciplinary teams were conducted, through the National Referral System operated by the Ministry of Labor Social Protection and Family (MLSPF). Five training were implemented in regions ***Riscani***, ***Ungheni*** , ***Briceni***, ***Leova*** and ***Soroca*** and the five sectors of Chisinau: ***Botanica, Buicani, Centru, Ciocana and Riscanova.*** The target group for the workshops was the multidisciplinary team members, comprising: social workers, police officers, doctors and NGOs active in the field.

As a result a total number of 284 specialists have been trained showing an increase of 15% of knowledge on effective response to DV cases and 55% of specialists showed and adequate level of knowledge on DV.

1.3. **Enhancing access to information on legal remedies under the DV legislation**

Women's Law Center, has launched its <http://cdf.md/> website -the first legal information page in the Republic of Moldova dedicated to persons coming across the phenomenon of domestic violence. The website is an innovative resource for individuals and organizations seeking solutions to situations involving domestic violence. The website serves for legal empowerment of persons affected by domestic violence, by providing information and assistance in obtaining access to justice, thus facilitating the protection of their rights in cases of domestic violence. Additionally, the website provides resources to professionals working in this area such as policemen, prosecutors, judges, social workers, family doctors, psychologists, and other.  During 2013-2014 WLC developed information brochures listing rights of women under the law and procedure to obtain protection orders. Guidelines for professionals on handling domestic violence, representing a compilation of normative acts cases were developed and distributed. More than 15.00**0** copies of the brochures and **5000** copies of compilation were printed and successfully disseminate throughout Moldova during training events for multidisciplinary teams, service providers and police officers, in Chisinau and at the local level.

<http://cdf.md/files/resources/3/RO_Bloc_Interior-Violenta_250x125mm_26-02-13.pdf>

<http://cdf.md/files/pages/64/Compilatie_BO_2.pdf>

1. **Work with perpetrators** (Istanbul Convention, Article 16)[[52]](#footnote-52) [OPTIONAL]

This is an optional section, in order to understand the existence of perpetrator programmes in your country.

**13.1. Number of programs for perpetrators in your country according to the WWP-EN Programme Database[[53]](#footnote-53):**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Number | Name of Perpetrator ProgramEuropean Database WWP  | City | 13.2. Existence of cooperation of women’s support services with this program?Yes/No, comments:  | 13.3. The PP meets the standards of the Istanbul Convention [[54]](#footnote-54) |
| **1.** | Assistance and Counselling Centre for Family Perpetrators | Drochia | Yes.The Centre is member of National Coalition and participates in all prevention activities of Coalition.  | Yes |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

Comments:

There is an Assistance and Counselling Centre for Family Perpetrators in Drochia.[[55]](#footnote-55) On average per month, the center provides services to 17 persons. The clients are men (100%). The target groups of the center are men (18 years or above), who are perpetrators of violence. The center provides telephone counselling, face-to-face counselling, crisis intervention (within the community), legal advice and legal aid (criminal law, civil law – protection orders, compensation), trainings (internal and external), outreach (ex. in rural areas), social reintegration (i.e. access to education), access to the labor market, access to financial aid (for families), medical assistance, follow-up/evaluation with the families, data collection/research, awareness-raising, lobbying (for victims of violence), and networking (with services for victims of violence).

1. Eurostat 2014; when data for 2014 was not available, information from previous year was provided [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. In order to understand the level of service provision, it is important to know about the administrative structure of the country which is relevant for women’s support services. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Non EU countries : UNDP Index – <http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/table-4-gender-inequality-index> [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. See Istanbul Convention Article 9 ‘NGOS and Civil Society’ [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. Report on new developments in the Republic of Moldova - WAVE CoCo meeting 10 -11 June 2015, Report prepared by Women’s Law Center, Secretary of the National Coaltion [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. Women’s Law Center “Stop Violence Newsletter” (n.1, 2015), p.2 and p.8

<http://www.cnajgs.md/uploads/asset/file/ro/656/Stopviolence_Newsletter__ENG___1_.pdf>

[accessed: 4.8.2015] [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. Women’s Law Center “Stop Violence Newsletter” (n.1, 2015), p.4

<http://www.cnajgs.md/uploads/asset/file/ro/656/Stopviolence_Newsletter__ENG___1_.pdf>

[accessed: 4.8.2015] [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. Capacity gap analysis study of service providers working with women victims of domestic violence in Republic of Moldova

http://cdf.md/rom/resources/capacity-gap-analysis-study-of-service-providers-working-with-women-victims-of-dom-32517 [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. Istanbul Convention, Article 7 ‘Comprehensive and coordinated policies’ [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. <http://lex.justice.md/index.php?action=view&view=doc&lang=1&id=333441>, the Decision of Government Nr. 933 from 31.12.2009 on approval of 2010-2015National Program on Gender Equality [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. Forms as listed in the CoE Monitoring Report 2014 (P.58) – Forms of violence specifically addressed in national action plan [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. <http://lex.justice.md/index.php?action=view&view=doc&lang=1&id=333441>, the Decision of Government Nr. 933 from 31.12.2009 on approval of 2010-2015National Program on Gender Equality [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
13. <http://lex.justice.md/index.php?action=view&view=doc&lang=1&id=333441>, the Decision of Government Nr. 933 from 31.12.2009 on approval of 2010-2015National Program on Gender Equality [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
14. The draft law on amending and completing some legislative acts

http://particip.gov.md/proiectview.php?l=ro&idd=2067 [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
15. <http://lex.justice.md/index.php?action=view&view=doc&lang=1&id=333441>, the Decision of Government Nr. 933 from 31.12.2009 on approval of 2010-2015National Program on Gender Equality [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
16. <http://lex.justice.md/index.php?action=view&view=doc&lang=1&id=333441>, the Decision of Government Nr. 933 from 31.12.2009 on approval of 2010-2015National Program on Gender Equality [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
17. Istanbul Convention, Article 8 ‘Financial Resources’; this section relates to data from Council of Europe Monitoring Report 2014, Question 4: Are specific funds at governmental levels allocated for activities to combat VAW? At national level, and/or regional, and/or local level; If so, how much per year? Data not available because of decentralized budget; are there funds for NGO activities? National, and/or regional, and/or local level; If so, how much per year? Data not available because of decentralized budget [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
18. Istanbul Convention, Article 9 ‘NGOs and civil society’ [↑](#footnote-ref-18)
19. <http://lex.justice.md/md/327246/> Law to Prevent and Combat Family Violence, Law No.45 of 1 March 2007, No. 178, Official Monitor No. 55-56, 18 March 2008. (Hereafter Law 45.) [↑](#footnote-ref-19)
20. [↑](#footnote-ref-20)
21. Haller, Birgitt. (2013). Needs Assessment [Special Service Agreement No. 2013-MOL68-BH). [↑](#footnote-ref-21)
22. See Zaporojan-Pirgari, Angelina. (2011). Report on the Response to Domestic Violence in Moldova: The regulation states that the primary objective of the centres should be to “provide free of charge assistance to victims of domestic violence as well as their children, ranging from accommodation, psychological, medical, legal assistance, as well as reintegration assistance.” Furthermore, the standards listed in the regulation cover the following: protection and respect for human rights of beneficiaries, standards for admission procedures, types and quality of services to be offered, among other standards. [↑](#footnote-ref-22)
23. Advocates for Human Rights, Bulgarian Gender Research Foundation and Women’s Law Center. (2012). Implementation of the Republic of Moldova’s Domestic Violence Legislation: A Human Rights Report. [Women’s Human Rights Report Series: The Republic of Moldova]. Pg. 40. [↑](#footnote-ref-23)
24. Zaporojan-Pirgari, Angelina. (2011). Report on the Response to Domestic Violence in Moldova. [↑](#footnote-ref-24)
25. Advocates for Human Rights, Bulgarian Gender Research Foundation and Women’s Law Center. (2012). Implementation of the Republic of Moldova’s Domestic Violence Legislation: A Human Rights Report. [Women’s Human Rights Report Series: The Republic of Moldova]. Pg. 40. [↑](#footnote-ref-25)
26. Istanbul Convention, Article 9 ‘NGOs and civil society’ [↑](#footnote-ref-26)
27. http://cdf.md/files/resources/74/Capacity%20Assessment\_Eng.pdf [↑](#footnote-ref-27)
28. http://www.wave-network.org/sites/default/files/WAVE%20Country%20Report%202013%20Final%20Version.pdf [↑](#footnote-ref-28)
29. One shelter ‘place’ = one shelter bed (all beds, for women and children) [↑](#footnote-ref-29)
30. http://www.wave-network.org/sites/default/files/WAVE%20Country%20Report%202013%20Final%20Version.pdf [↑](#footnote-ref-30)
31. Based on the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence Explanatory Report Article 23 (Shelters) stipulating 1 shelter place per 10,000 inhabitants. With Moldova’s estimated 3,559,497 inhabitants, there is a need for at least 356 shelter places in the country. [↑](#footnote-ref-31)
32. Definition of feminist: working for the de jure and de facto equality of women with men [↑](#footnote-ref-32)
33. http://cdf.md/rom/resources/capacity-gap-analysis-study-of-service-providers-working-with-women-victims-of-dom-32517 [↑](#footnote-ref-33)
34. http://cdf.md/rom/resources/capacity-gap-analysis-study-of-service-providers-working-with-women-victims-of-dom-32517 [↑](#footnote-ref-34)
35. Most = more than half of them [↑](#footnote-ref-35)
36. Some= up to half of them [↑](#footnote-ref-36)
37. Are the shelters accessible for all individuals who identify as women? [↑](#footnote-ref-37)
38. ‘Free of charge’ should apply to calls from both landlines and mobile phones. [↑](#footnote-ref-38)
39. Most = more than half [↑](#footnote-ref-39)
40. Most = more than half [↑](#footnote-ref-40)
41. Istanbul Convention, Chapter III ‘Prevention’ [↑](#footnote-ref-41)
42. National women’s network as described in Section 1. [↑](#footnote-ref-42)
43. As defined in Section 8 (P.24) [↑](#footnote-ref-43)
44. Women’s Law Center “Stop Violence Newsletter” (n.1, 2015), p.13

<http://www.cnajgs.md/uploads/asset/file/ro/656/Stopviolence_Newsletter__ENG___1_.pdf>

[accessed: 4.8.2015] [↑](#footnote-ref-44)
45. Women’s Law Center “Stop Violence Newsletter” (n.1, 2015), p.4

<http://www.cnajgs.md/uploads/asset/file/ro/656/Stopviolence_Newsletter__ENG___1_.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-45)
46. National women’s network as described in Section 1, 10, 11 [↑](#footnote-ref-46)
47. National women’s network as described in Section 1, 10, and 11 [↑](#footnote-ref-47)
48. As defined in Section 8 (P.24) [↑](#footnote-ref-48)
49. Women’s Law Center “Stop Violence Newsletter” (n.1, 2015), p.6

<http://www.cnajgs.md/uploads/asset/file/ro/656/Stopviolence_Newsletter__ENG___1_.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-49)
50. http://www.igp.gov.md/sites/default/files/document/attachments/raport\_privind\_violenta\_in\_familie\_12\_luni\_2014.pdf [↑](#footnote-ref-50)
51. http://www.igp.gov.md/sites/default/files/document/attachments/raport\_privind\_violenta\_in\_familie\_12\_luni\_2014.pdf [↑](#footnote-ref-51)
52. Istanbul Convention, Article 16 ‘Preventive intervention and treatment programmes’; on standards for perpetrator programs: “Parties shall ensure that the safety of, support for and the human rights of victims are of primary concern and that, where appropriate, these programmes are set up and implemented in close co-ordination with specialist support services for victims.” [↑](#footnote-ref-52)
53. European Network for the Work with Perpetrators of domestic violence (WWP-EN), Programme Database, accessible from: <http://www.work-with-perpetrators.eu/index.php?id=81> [↑](#footnote-ref-53)
54. Refer to footnote 24. [↑](#footnote-ref-54)
55. Moldova Capacity Assessment, p. 16 [↑](#footnote-ref-55)