



Moldova

Country Fact Sheet 2024

Funded by:



Federal Office
for Migration
and Refugees



Publisher

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This project is funded by the German Federal Office for Migration and Refugees (BAMF).



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For further information on voluntary return and reintegration, please visit the information portal www.ReturningfromGermany.de, or contact your local return and reintegration office.

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1 Health Care

General information on health care

The health system of the Republic of Moldova is organized according to the principles of universal access to basic health services and equity and solidarity in health care financing; it is funded from both the state and individuals through Mandatory Health Insurance. The health system includes a mix of public and private medical facilities, as well as public agencies and authorities involved in the provision, financing, regulation, and administration of health services. Public medical facilities at primary and secondary levels provide services to the community and belong to local public authorities. In every district, there are also providers of prehospital emergency care (ambulance services) belonging to the Ministry of Health (MoH). Medical facilities at the tertiary level provide specialized and highly specialized medical care for the whole population; almost all these tertiary facilities are in Chisinau and belong to the Ministry of Health. Public medical facilities are autonomous self-financing non-profit making organizations that are directly contracted by the National Health Insurance Company (NHIC; Compania Națională de Asigurări în Medicină) for the provision of medical services under MoH. Some health services are provided by the private sector, and private health care providers can be contracted by the NHIC. A significant number of parallel health care services are also provided through public medical institutions belonging to other branches of government, which are financed from the state budget through the respective ministries but can also contract with the NHIC.

Availability of medical facilities and doctors

The Republic of Moldova inherited an extensive Semashko-style health system with numerous facilities and health care personnel. Infrastructure has been significantly reduced but there is still an oversupply of beds and hospitals in the capital Chisinau. The continued existence of many facilities in parallel health systems under government structures other than the Ministry of Health has also been a challenge to the rationalization of hospital stock. High-technology equipment is available in the capital but the everyday low-technology medical equipment in use is now quite old, particularly in the district hospitals. More capital investment has taken place in primary care, particularly at the health center level. Information technology is developing, but it is fragmented and uncoordinated. Until recently, strategic planning of human resources has not been a priority. However, professional mobility has meant that many doctors and nurses have left medicine, and often the country, in search of better pay and conditions. This has led to deficits in certain areas, and planning for human resources is, therefore, now one of the most pressing issues in the health system. There are now shortages of health care Health systems in transition Republic of Moldova personnel. The lack of human resources in rural areas impacts on access to services for remote rural populations; however, the problem of shortages is not just related to the absolute number of doctors but also their profile.

Admission to medical facilities

1 Health Care

The Republic of Moldova has had significant success in reorienting the health system towards primary care, and the primary care system functions exclusively on a family medicine basis. In rural areas, primary health care is provided by family doctor offices and health centres while in urban areas, services are provided through big family health centres (formerly the polyclinics). All doctors working at the primary care level practice family medicine and the specialized medical practitioners, who previously worked in the polyclinics are now attached to hospitals, operating as the Diagnostic Consultative Center. The way in which services are purchased through the MoH system means that family doctors act as a referral point to specialist and inpatient services for insured patients. Inpatient/hospital care is provided at the municipal and district (secondary health care), and republican (tertiary health care) levels. Highly specialized tertiary health care services are concentrated in Chisinau. The patient can choose the family doctor freely.

Availability of costs and medication

Prehospital emergency care, primary care visits, medicines for in treatment and inpatient care for tuberculosis, HIV, including COVID-19, are available to the whole Republic of Moldova, regardless of insurance status. For insured people the benefits package is relatively broad, covering prescribed outpatient medicines (the list is annually approved by MOH), outpatient and inpatient care (including inpatient medicines), emergency dental care and a limited range of dental services for pregnant women and

children below 18 years. Insured people co-pay on outpatient prescription medicines (percentage co-payments of 30%, 50% and 70% in 2024, although certain categories of medicines or people are exempt from payments) and pay the full price for dental treatment and materials. Outpatient specialist care and inpatient care are free with family doctor referral. Uninsured people pay the full cost of elective inpatient care out of pocket. However, the pervasiveness of informal payments, particularly in hospitals, still hinders access to health services and leads to financial hardship.

Vulnerable groups

People with an assigned disability status, children or people at pension age can get free of charge medical insurance. After purchasing the health insurance or patient's disability status was confirmed, it takes up to 2 weeks before the medical insurance is activated. Otherwise, the cost for health insurance for 2024 year is 12 636 MDL. If the medical insurance policy is bought from January 1 till March 31 of each year, the price is estimated to a lower price of about 2,100 Moldovan lei, the price being acquired in the period to be considered the period of grace.

Many categories such as stranded migrants, victims of human trafficking, victims of domestic violence are not included in the MoH program. In this regard, further development of the legal framework that would ensure the free provision of socio-medical services and legal protection is necessary in the first place.

1 Health Care

To a large extent this refers to the advancement of the legal status of the National Referral Mechanism and provision of the temporary free coverage by the National Health Insurance addressing their stringent health needs.

Upon the return in Moldova, the returnees, regardless of their ethnicity, religion, gender, age, social status can benefit of psychological, medical, social, legal assistance and career counselling services. If the returnee needs urgent assistance in accommodation, legal assistance, medical assistance, psychological assistance, social assistance, he/she can ask for help from the General Directorate for Health and Social Assistance Address: Chisinau, str. București, 53, tel: +373(022)22-80-84 <https://statics.teams.cdn.office.net/evergreen-assets/safelinks/1/atp-safe-links.html>. Subsequently the returnee will be referred to the Emergency Foster Care Service for repatriated/returned migrants in distress and persons in crisis within Republican Asylum for Disabled Persons and Pensioners.

If the returnee needs psychological assistance, he/she should contact the Community Mental Health Centers opened in the framework of the Family Doctor Centers within his/her district polyclinic, according to his/her residence. <https://sanatate-mintala.md>

The network of more than 40 youth-friendly health service clinics proves effectiveness in providing health care and counselling support to adolescents and young people, though the most at-risk and vulnerable adolescents should be better reached. Steady improvement

in adolescent sexual and reproductive health are evidenced by a decrease in sexually transmitted infections and broader use of birth control methods.

In case of a medical condition the returnee should approach as well his family doctor according to the place of residency, who will refer the beneficiary to the specialist physician. The returnee should approach his social assistant from the locality where he/she domicile for social assistance and guidance for social reintegration.

If the returnee is a victim of human trafficking abroad or in Moldova or is in a risky situation at home, or is a victim of violence in the family, he/she should contact the bellow centres to benefit of placement and food, medical, social, psychological, and legal services:

- Centre of Assistance and Protection of Victims and Potential Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings (CAP) managed by the National Agency Social Assistance, under the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection. shelter_team@cap.md
- CAP.MD - Centrul de Asistență și Protecție a Victimelor și Potențialelor Victime ale Traficului de Ființe Umane (CAP)
- Public Association International Centre for Protection and Protection Women Rights „La Strada”. Tel: 0800777777 (from Moldova), +373 22 233309 (from abroad)
- NGO Interaction (for Transnistrian residents) – 0800888888 (from Transnistria region), +373 22 53386030 (from abroad).

1 Health Care

Registration procedure: The Moldovan returnees have the option to benefit of the public medical assistance provided within Moldovan public health services. For this to happen, the individual needs to be employed, or included in the vulnerable list and insured by the Government of Republic of Moldova, or self-payers.

Required documents: To register within Moldovan public health services the returnee needs to present to the National Health Insurance Agency the copy of his ID and check his status and activate the obligatory (national) health insurance.



Photo: IOM 2008

2 Labour Market

General information on labour market

Outward migration has made a dent in the labour force participation and employment rates, as emigration and remittances feed Moldovans' reluctance to participate in the labour force. Currently, it is estimated that 25% of Moldovans work abroad. According to the latest official numbers, Moldova has a labor force participation rate of approx. 41% among women, and 28% among men (2018). Most of the workforce is employed within agriculture and industry, and the largest share of high skilled positions are centered to Chisinau. Low employment rates have led to labour market inactivity and discouragement that further kept people outside the labour force. High rates of inactivity, underemployment, and pervasive precarity further compound the already gloomy labour market for many Moldovans. In 2024, the unemployment rate was 6.6 per cent and unemployment among young adults aged 15–24, a even more pressing on nearly 8 per cent the same year. Moldovans, however, are more likely to be inactive than unemployed. Moldova's per capita income (nominal) was \$ 3300 in 2019 as per the World Bank, while its per capita income on purchasing power parity (PPP) basis was US \$ 7703 (2019).

Finding employment

In Moldova it exists various employment agencies all over the countries larger cities to facilitate the recruitment of suitable candidates into various sectors. Most positions require that you speak Russian or Romanian, or sometimes both. Job seekers can register themselves within these employments. If the returnee decides to get employed on the local labour market, he/she has several

services for career counselling. As well the returnee can call the Employment Information Centre: 08000 1000; +373 22 838 412; email: centrulapel@anofm.md for guidance and orientation, as well as:

1. The Career Guidance Centre situated in Chişinău, Cahul, Soroca in the premises of the Employment Agency. Tel: 08000 1000. It offers the following services: Facilitating access to employment information Guidance for jobseekers providing information on the legislative framework in the field of employment, referral to other institutions, if the question is not within the competence of the National Employment Agency.
2. Territorial Employment Agencies, within the area of the returnee domicile, offer necessary materials for self-information, individual counselling or for participation in-group counselling in the framework of Labour Club. Tel: 08000 1000
3. The Centre for Advice and Assistance in Business that offers opportunities for advanced professional training in initiating, developing and extending a business Tel: + 373 (22) 29 57 41, address: Chisinau, Bd. Stefan cel Mare No. 134.
4. The Association „MOTIVAȚIE” from Moldova is a non-governmental organization that offers services, particularly on employment for persons with physical disabilities, Tel.: (+373-22)-66-13-93, E-mail: office@motivation-md.org, www.motivatie.md, address:

2 Labour Market

str. Nicolae Milescu Spătaru, nr.11/A, of 2, or. Chisinau, MD-2044

To find more information on existing employment opportunities in the Republic of Moldova, we would recommend the returnee:

- To get informed on the most recent vacant job place in the public sector in the Republic of Moldova on the site of the National Employment Agency. <http://www.anofm.md/>
- To contact Call Centre – Labour Marker on the phone number 080001000 (free call from the Republic of Moldova)
- To visit Territorial Employment Agencies within the area of returnee domicile
- To visit the Labour Market Information Centre, mun. Chişinău, str. Mitropolit Varlaam 90
- To access portal www.angajat.md and <http://www.e-angajare.md>

All other relevant sites of the organizations that offer information on job vacancies in the country are:

- Portal www.civic.md; www.rabota.md, www.delucru.md; www.piata-muncii.md covers a large spectrum of employment announcement, scholarships, internships and procurement of services.
- Portal www.piatamuncii.md includes a database of vacant job places in accordance with different categories.

Unemployment assistance

What types of support are there? Is there any government unemployment

assistance? Which authorities/organizations provide assistance? What services are offered by what type of assistance, e.g., financial/practical/informational assistance? What are the responsibilities of individuals who become unemployed?

The National Employment Agency (NEA), operated by the government, provides assistance when looking for work opportunities. Job seekers register themselves with NEA. In some cases, you can be eligible to receive unemployment benefits (ajutorul social). NEA or employment exchanges should be contacted for more information in this regard. The assistance generally provided by employment exchanges is informational through counselling, which serves to assist candidates with necessary information pertaining to availability of jobs and enhancement of skills as per market demand.

Further education and training

There are plenty of VET programs for grown-ups which have not completed formal secondary education programs. These programs are delivered by state and private institutions in Moldova. The available accredited institutions and the list programs could be found on the Ministry of Education, Culture and Research web site: https://mecc.gov.md/sites/default/files/lista_institutiilor_acreditate_mecc_9.pdf.

2 Labour Market

Access for returnees

Eligibility requirement: In order to be registered as unemployed, the returnee needs to contact the territorial subdivision within the radius of his/her domicile, residence or, as the case may be, place of residence and fill in the Application for registration as unemployed and the Declaration on your own responsibility regarding the registration conditions with unemployment status

The returnee can be registered as unemployed if he/she is looking for a job and cumulatively meet the following conditions:

- is between the ages of 16 and the age set for obtaining the right to an old-age pension or another pension category,
- is fit to perform a job;
- doesn't have a job;
- is actively looking for a job both individually and through the territorial subdivision and is available to start work.

Registration procedure: Shall contact the territorial subdivision of NEA within the radius of his/her domicile, residence or place of residence.

Required documents: The identity card or the residence permit with the valid term and documents confirming the education and qualification.



Photo: IOM 2007

3 Housing

General information on housing

The prices of property in major cities are slightly lower at par with most of the global cities. Rent rates are relatively higher in cities than in villages. An average one-bedroom apartment in the capital Chisinau would cost approximately EUR 300-400. The cost of a two or three-bedroom apartment would vary between EUR 350-600 depending upon the location of the house and the facilities. The prices would get considerably lower as one would move towards the other cities, towns and villages. In the context of the Ukrainian crisis, the prices for housing possibilities have been considerably modified, due to increased request for rent of apartments and private houses. Another cause of increased prices may be represented by the high level of inflation, as well as increased prices to utilities, food, renovation materials, fuel, etc.

Finding accommodation

Most houses are provided for rent through real estate agencies. Usually a one-month rent is taken as refundable advance by the house owner as a security deposit. Showing ID is generally mandatory. Various websites provide options for buying or renting flats in Moldova: proimobil.md, 999.md, cvs.md, accesimobil.md,

Social grants for housing

The Government is running some schemes for housing but most of them are limited to the disadvantaged part of the population. These schemes are generally implemented by state governments.

Access for returnees

Eligibility and requirements: : If the returnee is a victim of human trafficking abroad or in Moldova or is in a risky situation at home, or is a victim of violence in the family, he/she should contact the Centre (Shelter) of Assistance and Protection of Victims and Potential Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings (CAP) managed by ANAS, under the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection. Shelter_team@cap.md The center provides temporary placement in an appropriate and safe environment to victims of human trafficking and other categories of person at risk. The accommodation provides the basic needs to the beneficiaries. The center provides accommodation to beneficiaries during the crisis period, which can last up to 30 days. In case of need, in order to ensure their protection, the duration of accommodation can be extended up to 6 months. When life and health are threatened by a real danger, the period of accommodation may be extended for a period considered necessary for their protection. For pregnant woman - victims of human trafficking, accommodation is provided for a period up to 12 months.

Registration procedure: The returnee/person must be an employee of an organisation/institution; the individual/organisation applies by filling out a form at the Social Security Housing Finance Cooperation. Under the NPF, the contribution rate is 15% of the employee's basic salary (i.e. salary without other fixed allowances), because employers match the contributions paid by employees at a ratio of 2:1. Each month the employee's contribution of 5% is deducted from the wage and the remaining 10% is paid by the employer on behalf of the employee. <https://www.sshfc.gm/national-provident-fund>.

4 Social Welfare

Social welfare system

It's been a positive reduction in the proportion of people living on less than the minimum average in recent years, but large disparities in terms of access to public services, gaps in welfare provision, and access to social services still exist. The Governments offer social security schemes and programs; however, these are mostly targeted towards under-privileged groups such as disabled individuals. As a result, many Moldovans still face significant barriers to access basic human rights such as social protection, health care, education and productive employment.

Social welfare system

Social assistance programmes are mainly cash- and in-kind transfers that are non-contributory and generally financed through general taxation or external aid. In Moldova, social assistance is characterized by a wide range of allowances and compensatory payments given to the vulnerable segments of the population. Eligibility for social assistance is usually determined by a categorical vulnerability, and payments are intended to compensate for the decrease in the quality of life that individuals experience when experiencing a shock. The wide spectrum of allowances can be consulted here - <http://cnas.md/>.

Social welfare system

Ajutorul social is the main social assistance programme in Moldova. The programme was designed to guarantee a minimum living income for vulnerable families, and it assigns benefits based on a proxy means-test. Depending on the assessments of the household's overall

wealth, a household can receive either the ajutorul social cash benefit, the aid for the cold period, or both. Within both subprogrammes, assistance is assigned to the main applicant within a household, but the household in which the applicant resides is the intended beneficiary of assistance.

Access for returnees

Eligibility and requirements: Ajutorul social is the main social assistance programme in Moldova. The programme was designed to guarantee a minimum living income for vulnerable families, and it assigns benefits based on a proxy means-test. Depending on the assessments of the household's overall wealth, a household can receive either the ajutorul social cash benefit, the aid for the cold period, or both. Within both subprogrammes, assistance is assigned to the main applicant within a household, but the household in which the applicant resides is the intended beneficiary of assistance.

Registration procedure: The National House of Social Insurance should be contacted for more details on the types of benefits available, on the eligibility requirement for different population groups.

Webpage: <http://cnas.md/>.
Address: Gheorghe Tudor, 3, MD-2028, Chişinău, Republica Moldova
tel.: (373 22) 257 825; fax: (373 22) 735 181
e-mail: secretariat@cnas.gov.md

Required documents: Employment/ contract document, Birth certificate, National ID card and Passport.

4 Social Welfare

Pension system

The employee pension scheme is mandatory and is connected to the employment situation. The pension age for women is 58 and for men 63. The pension system has gone through several transformations since 1998, when pension reform was launched. Several factors continue to compromise the pension system in the country. The level of income replacement is generally inadequate for common categories of pensioners and the most recent data from the NBS show that the pension of pensioners from rural areas (those who were employed in agriculture) does not cover the minimum subsistence level. Despite efforts to increase allowances (for example, from 2010-2011, pensions were indexed by 12.1%), the average old-age pension rate is 1,087.6 lei (€54). The elderly are also more prone to health problems and higher healthcare expenses, which further reinforce their vulnerability. In Moldova, people with disabilities are covered by social insurance which besides disability allowance include disability pensions. The amount of the minimum disability pension is :

- in case of severe disability - 1965.47 lei MDL
- in case of an accentuated disability - 1834.43 lei MDL
- in case of medium disability - 1310.21 lei MDL

Moreover, taking into account that Moldova has signed several social security agreements with 14 destination countries of Moldovan migrants, including Germany. If formally employed when abroad, upon return the returnee may transfer his/her social benefits to Moldova. For more information please access National

House of Social Insurance webpage - <http://cnas.md/libview.php?l=ro&id-c=360&id=5460&t=/Mass-media/Noutati/CNAS-aplica-in-prezent-14-acorduri-in-domeniul-securitatii-sociale>

Vulnerable groups

Vulnerable groups (e.g. disabled, members of the Roma community, victims of trafficking and people living below poverty line) are entitled, based on their type of vulnerability to benefits under government schemes, even though the support schemes not rarely are insufficient. This includes job support, education and subsidized health care for example. In Moldova, people with disabilities are covered by social insurance (disability allowance and disability pensions) and by social assistance when the family income falls below a minimum guaranteed income. Such social protection mechanisms may not help persons with disabilities avoid falling into poverty, however, many persons with disabilities thus seek employment despite their health status.

Further information on government schemes may be available on National House of Social Insurance webpage <http://cnas.md/>.



Photo: Unsplash 2021/ Luba Ertel

5 Education

General information on education

The education system in Moldova consists of preschool, primary, secondary and higher education. Preschool education is for children up to the age of seven years and in the public facilities is free of charge. Primary education is between grades one through four and typically involves children between the ages of 8-12. Secondary education consists of two tracks: general and vocational. General secondary education from grades 5-9 is called the gymnasium, and grades 10-12 is called liceul (lyceum). Higher education consists of two stages, short-term college education and university education. These institutions were traditionally awarding Diplomas but, in the year 2000, were also using the titles of Bachelor and Master to conform to international standards.

Most larger cities and towns have both governmental schools and private schools. However, the cost and quality of education may vary. Free education is possible. The academic year in most parts of Moldova starts in September. Interested students should therefore apply well in advance. Primary public schools (grade 1 to 8) are available in most villages, the education is mandatory and free of charge. For high school education (Grade 9 to 12) children might have to go to nearby village/ town. Most of the major cities have universities. Distance education is also available. Information of all universities, colleges, boards and vocational training institutions can be found on the Ministry of Education, Culture and Research web site - <https://mecc.gov.md/ro/content/>

invatamantul-general and <https://educatieonline.md/>.

For enrolment of returnee child in kindergarten, the returnee should contact the kindergarten from the locality of residence and present the following documents: application, child's birth certificate and ID of one of the parties, where the domicile is indicated. For school enrolment of returnee children, the same documents as on kindergarten enrolment are required. Enrolment in first grade is mandatory for all children who reached the age of 7 years in accordance with the school's district – a territory registered within the radius of pre-primary, primary or lower secondary educational institution.

Lyceum enrolment is carried out based on gymnasium's graduation certificate. Access the site <https://educatieonline.md/> for details on necessary procedure and documents.

Important: Children returned to the Republic of Moldova from abroad are entitled to attend the school until their official enrolment.

The web portal <http://www.admiterea.md/> offers more information on conditions of enrolment and other information on educational institutions in the form of lyceum, vocations schools (centres of excellences) and universities in the Republic of Moldova.

Mandatory education lasts for 9 years, namely beginning with first form until ninth form (which includes primary school and middle school).

5 Education

Concerning higher education, Republic of Moldova has been participating in Bologna Process since 2005. Therefore, students matriculated in Moldova can study several semesters abroad, with transfer of obtained credits to the foreign universities.

See more details on educational system in Moldova [here](#).

Recognition of education diplomas

If the returnee studied in one of the countries signatory of the Lisbon Convention (for example, EU states), then the educational qualifications are recognized automatically, if there are not considerable differences between the academic programs in the country where you studied and those from the Republic of Moldova.

If there are considerable differences (for example, on the lengths of studies or the content of programs), compensatory measures are proposed, such as: adaptation traineeships/period of studies, aptitude tests/exams on differences or repetition of academic year.

To equivalent qualifications, it is necessary to submit application with the necessary documents to the Centre of Informational and Communicational Technologies in Education.

Website - <http://ctice.gov.md/>

Adress: Chisinau, str. A.Russo, 1, of.1201

Telefon: +373 22 434 083

Fax: +373 22 434 083

Email: ctice.edu@ctice.gov.md



Photo: IOM 2007

6 children

General situation of children and infants

As of 1 January 2023, there were 600,000 children in the Republic of Moldova. 23,5 per cent of the population usually resident in the country was aged under 18. The situation of children differs significantly depending on their area of residence. The poverty rate for children in rural areas was 34.7 per cent in 2018, compared to 9.7 per cent among children in urban areas, and accordingly currently 10.1 per cent of children suffer from extreme poverty (with rural children affected most).

Poverty rates in Moldova, although decreasing, remain high, particularly affecting children and households with children, especially in rural areas. In addition to monetary inequalities, the most vulnerable groups of children, including children with disabilities, Roma children and those without parental care, are additionally exposed to social inequalities in the fields of education, health, access to quality services and participation. The unequal access to basic services and opportunities feeds a vicious cycle of disadvantage and exclusion. Budget allocations for social-assistance are mostly not child- or poverty-focused. Cash-based social benefits are low and fragmented and largely ineffective in preventing, reducing and eliminating economic and social vulnerabilities and are lacking direct link to specific children focused outcomes, while their equity is not ensured. Current offer of social services at the local level significantly fails to meet the needs and to respond effectively to the vulnerabilities among children, while also faced with challenges

of the low availability of local specialists and high turnover of staff. There are inequalities in access in education, as highlighted by rural-urban parity index.

According to UNICEF, children in the Republic of Moldova, and especially Roma children and children with disabilities, are disproportionately poor and Households with children are more vulnerable to poverty, particularly those with three or more children. Larger households have always been much more likely to live in poverty, especially those in rural areas and among Roma. Poverty affects the health and education of children living in poor households and leads to institutionalization and domestic violence. Poor children are more likely to be malnourished or die at home from preventable causes. Enrolment rates of poor children in preschool education in the Republic of Moldova are worrisome, partly due to the lack of early education and development facilities in many villages, where most poor live. For secondary education in particular, absenteeism is a serious issue among poor children. Overall, performance in schools by poor children is well below average. Furthermore, enrolment rates of poor children at all levels are lower than average, influenced by the substantial formal and informal payments expected from their caregivers. The same goes for medical attention, where informal payments are also common and may lead caregivers to refrain from seeking medical assistance. Poverty is also a factor that makes children more likely to be separated from their biological parents and the most important reason for child institutionalization, especially for

6 children

children with disabilities. It is also associated with higher prevalence of the use of violence in their upbringing. Children left behind by migrant parents due to poverty are deprived of parental care and emotional development and are more likely to adopt risky behavior.

(Non-) governmental actors dealing with children's well-being and rights

In Moldova we have the Alliance of Active NGOs in the field of Child and Family Social Protection (APSCF). This is an NGO network on a mission to create a coherent and functional development framework of the decision makers and of the implementation mechanisms and practices, while securing the respect and real protection of children and families. Link <https://aliantacf.md/en/home-page-en/>



Photo: Unsplash 2016/ Ben White

7 Contacts

International Organization for Migration

UN agency for Migration
Ciuflea street 36/1, Chisinau, MD-2001, Republic of Moldova
Sfatul Țării street, 29, Chișinău, MD-2001, Republica Moldova

+ 373 22 23 29 40; + 373 22 23 29 41;
+ 373 22 26 06 71; + 373 22 26 06 72
iomchisinau@iom.int

Republican Center for Medical Diagnostics
13, Constantin Virnav MD-2025, Chisinau, Moldova
+373 22 888-347
crdm@ms.md

National Employment Agency
1, Vasile Alecsandri street, MD-2009, Chisinau, Moldova
+373 22721003
anofm@anofm.md

Centre of Informational and Communicational Technologies in Education.
1, A.Russo, street, Chisinau, of.1201
+373 22 434 083
ctice.edu@ctice.gov.md

UN WOMEN

202 Stefan cel Mare bd., 3rd floor
Chisinau, Republic of Moldova
+373 22 839 898
info.md@unwomen.org

Office of The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
Sfatul Țării Street, 29 (Business center Le roi)
+373 22 271 853
mdach@unhcr.org

National House of Social Insurance
3, Gheorghe Tudor street, MD-2028, Chisinau, Moldova
+ 373 22 257 825
secretariat@cnas.gov.md

Public Services Agencies
42, Puskin street, Chisinau, Moldova
+373 22 25-70-70
asp@asp.gov.md

UNICEF

Str. 31 August 1989, 131 Chisinau, Moldova
+373 22 220 034 / +373 22 220 045
chisinau@unicef.org

National Health Insurance Agency
46, Vlaicu Pîrcălab street, MD-2012, Chisinau, Moldova
0 800 99999
secretariat@cnam.gov.md

Medpark International Hospital
24, Andrei Doga, Chisinau, Moldova
+37322 400 040
info@medpark.md

German Diagnostic Center
4/2 Negruzzi boulevard, MD-2001, Moldova
+ 373 22 84 09 00
info@cdg.md

8 At a glance

Measures to be taken before return

- **Documents:** Request documents from the German authorities that might be needed later on.
- **Relatives:** Coordinating the return with family members.
- **Work experience:** Request certificates of education/ vocational skills undergone during the stay (if any)
- **Medical reports:** Medical fitness certificate or medical prescriptions (if any).
- **Connecting flights:** If one needs to get to a small town, low-cost airlines may not have connections.
- **Bus travel:** Flying to a larger city and taking a bus could be ideal. Bus tickets are available off counters at most bus stations, as well as online.

Measures to be taken upon arrival

- **ID Card:** Applying for a valid ID at the Public Service Agency here - <http://www.asp.gov.md/>
- **Return:** No registration is required for Moldovan nationals with any authority.
- **Social Welfare:** Pension insurance / employee pension schemes are generally provided by employers. If one has already registered, no re-registration is required. Find more information if you can transfer your social benefits from the countries you worked to Moldova on <http://cnas.md/>
- **Health Insurance:** : Check your health insurance status with CNAM here <http://vsa.cnam.gov.md/app/verify/>. Being covered by public health insurance is mandatory for all Moldovan citizens. If you are not covered you should buy one from CNAM by approaching their central or regional offices <http://www.cnam.md/index.php?page=21>.
- **Labour market:** Enrolling on the employment websites/ local employment exchange for availing the employment opportunities. Check the website of NEA for the existing employment / mediation programmes - <https://www.anofm.md/>

9 Virtual Counselling

Migrant assistance in Moldova

The Virtual Counselling project is implemented by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) in Germany. Migrants living in Germany who are considering a return are offered return and reintegration counselling by IOM staff in Moldova. Local IOM staff can be contacted in Romanian, and English through online messengers.

This service aims to empower migrants to return in dignity by informing them about various return and reintegration options and assistance programmes.



Migrant assistance in Moldova

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