



2021 EARLY PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS

Gender Perspective





LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

CEC	Central Electoral Commission
CCET	Center for Continuous Electoral Training
DEC	District Electoral Council
PEB	Precinct Electoral Bureau

Early Parliamentary Elections were held in Moldova on 11 July 2021 with the participation of **1 477 574** voters or **53.09%** of the total number of citizens with voting rights. **23 electoral contestants** were running for Member of Parliament's positions, including **20 political parties, two electoral blocs** and **one independent candidate**.

For the first time in the history of the country Legislature, **40 female** and **61 male MPs** took their seats in Parliament, this being the case when more women than ever before were elected.

This infographic set represents the Gender Analysis for the 2021 Early Parliamentary Elections, describing the data concerning the following chapters: **Electoral Management, Training of Electoral Officials, Election Observation, Electoral Competitors, Voter Participation, Out-of-Country Voting and Voter Participation (Comparative Analysis)**.

The infographic set also comprises the data on the voters' **age** and **geographical** location criteria. It highlights the most active Moldovan and out-of-country localities in terms of voter turnout.

Since 2014, UNDP Moldova has supported the Central Electoral Commission and the Centre for Continuous Electoral Training in developing and presenting the election review from a gender equality perspective. Following each national ballot, the infographic set concerning the number and share of women and men engaged in the electoral process was made public.

1. ELECTORAL MANAGEMENT

More women than men were engaged in organising and holding the 2021 Early Parliamentary Elections. Hence, men accounted for **34.7%** of the District Electoral Council (DEC) and for circa **18%** of the Precinct Electoral Bureau (PEB) members.

In comparison with the 2019 Parliamentary Elections, the number of women holding the position of DEC Chairperson increased. Thus, in **2019** women held **41%** of such positions, while in **2021 – 54.05%**. The number of women acting as DEC Secretary and DEC member also increased in 2021 relative to 2019.

As for the PEB composition, women constituted the overwhelming majority, while the number of men for three (Chairperson, Deputy Chairperson, and Secretary) out of four positions decreased in comparison with 2019.

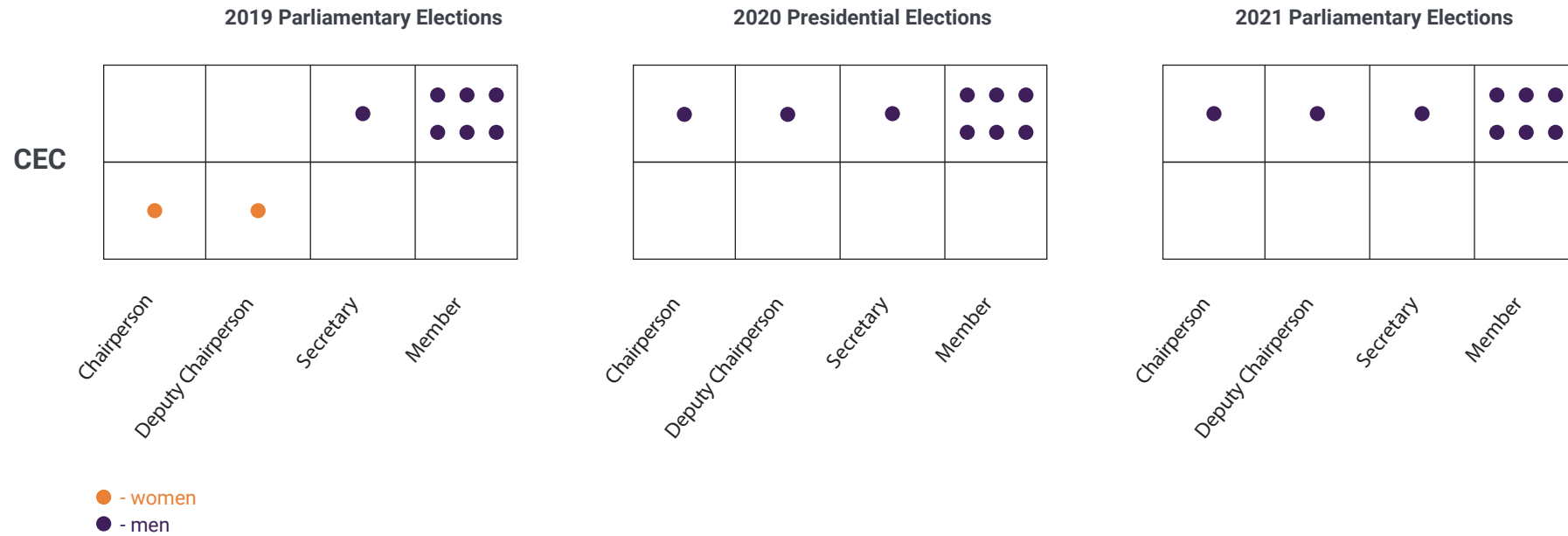
1.1 Composition of the Central Electoral Commission



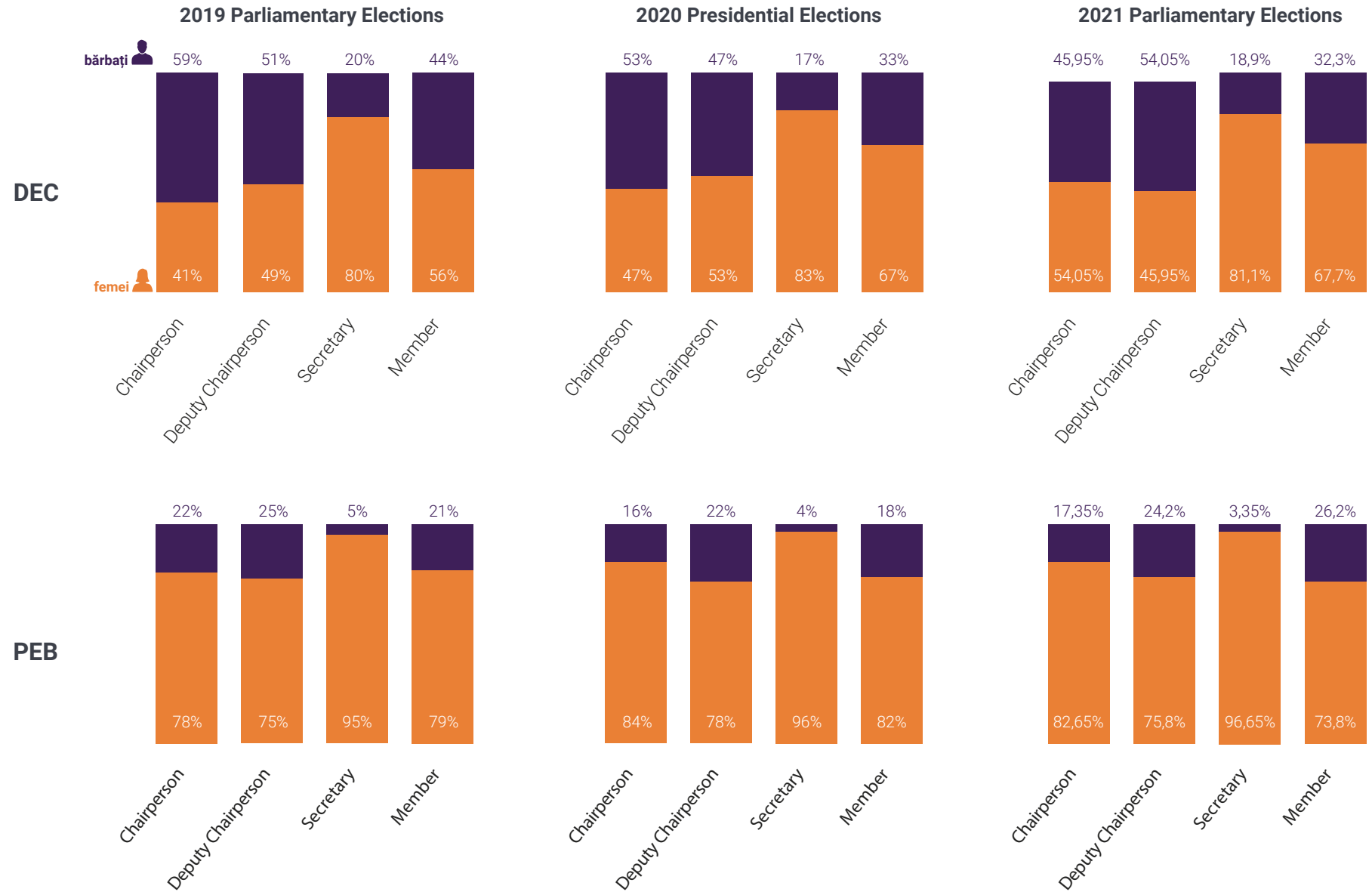
1.2 Composition of the electoral management bodies



1.3 Composition of the electoral management bodies (by function)



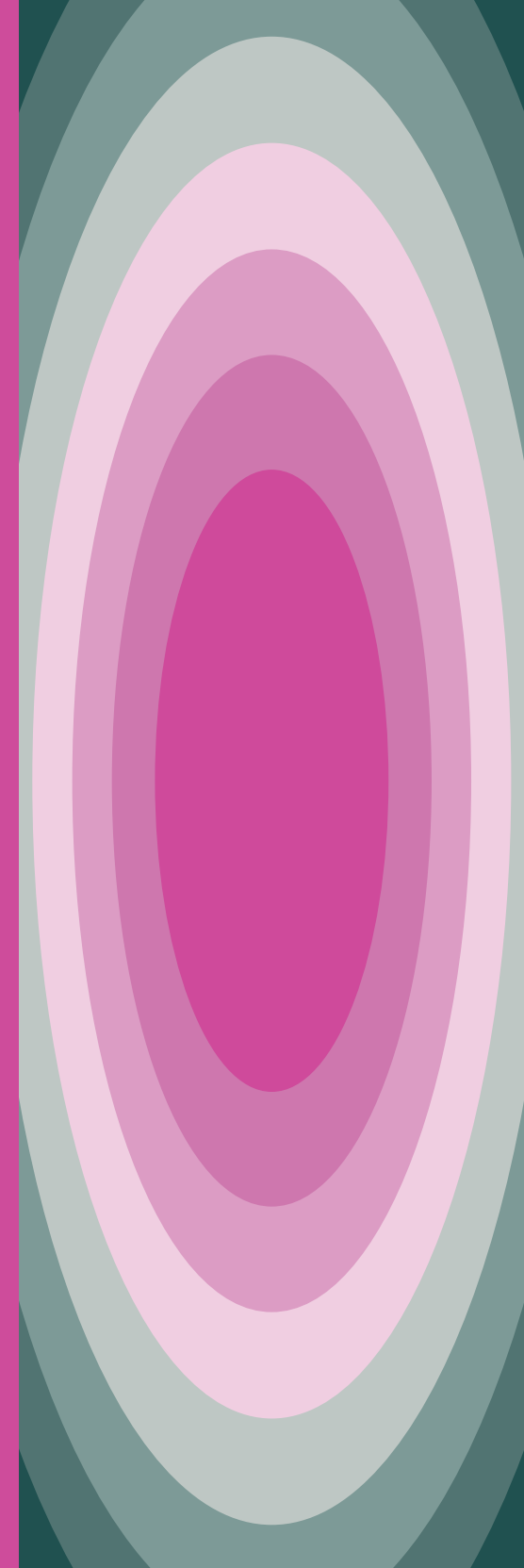
1.3 Composition of the electoral management bodies (by function). Continued



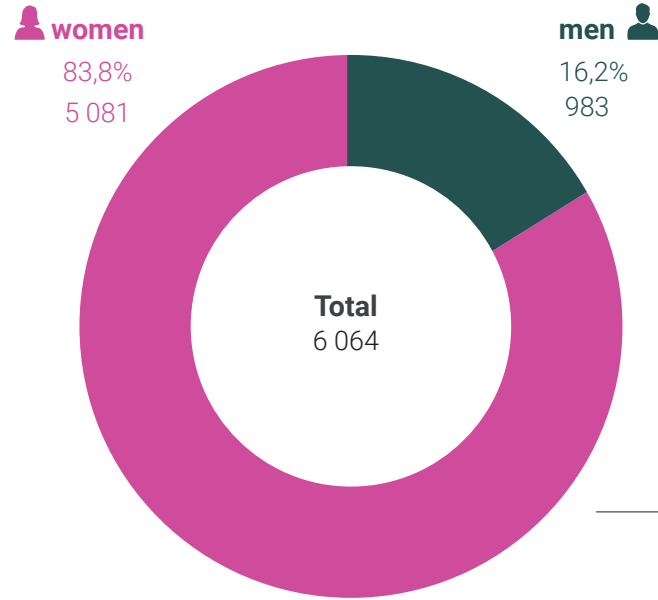
2. TRAINING OF ELECTORAL OFFICIALS

Over **6 000** people, of whom **84%** were women, had been trained by the Centre for Continuous Electoral Training to fill in the electoral officials' positions during the Early Parliamentary Elections held in July 2021. Likewise, other **1 766** people, of whom over **76%** were women, had been trained to fill in the operator positions within the Precinct Electoral Bureaus.

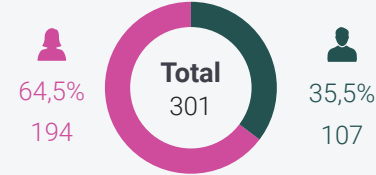
In comparison with the 2019 Parliamentary Elections, the number of men trained as DEC electoral officials dropped from **45.43%** in 2019 to **35.5%** in **2021**.



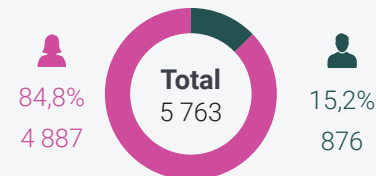
2.1 Trained electoral officials (total)



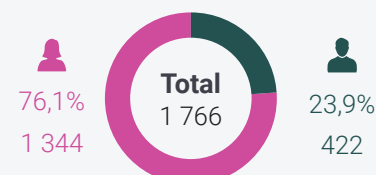
2.2 DEC electoral officials trained



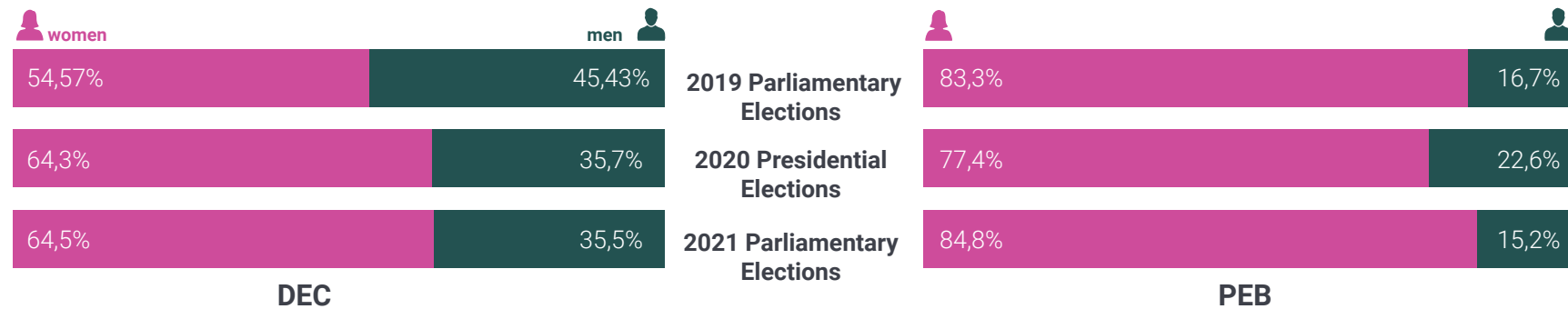
2.3 PEB electoral officials trained



2.4 PEB operators trained



2.5 Comparative analysis of trained electoral officials

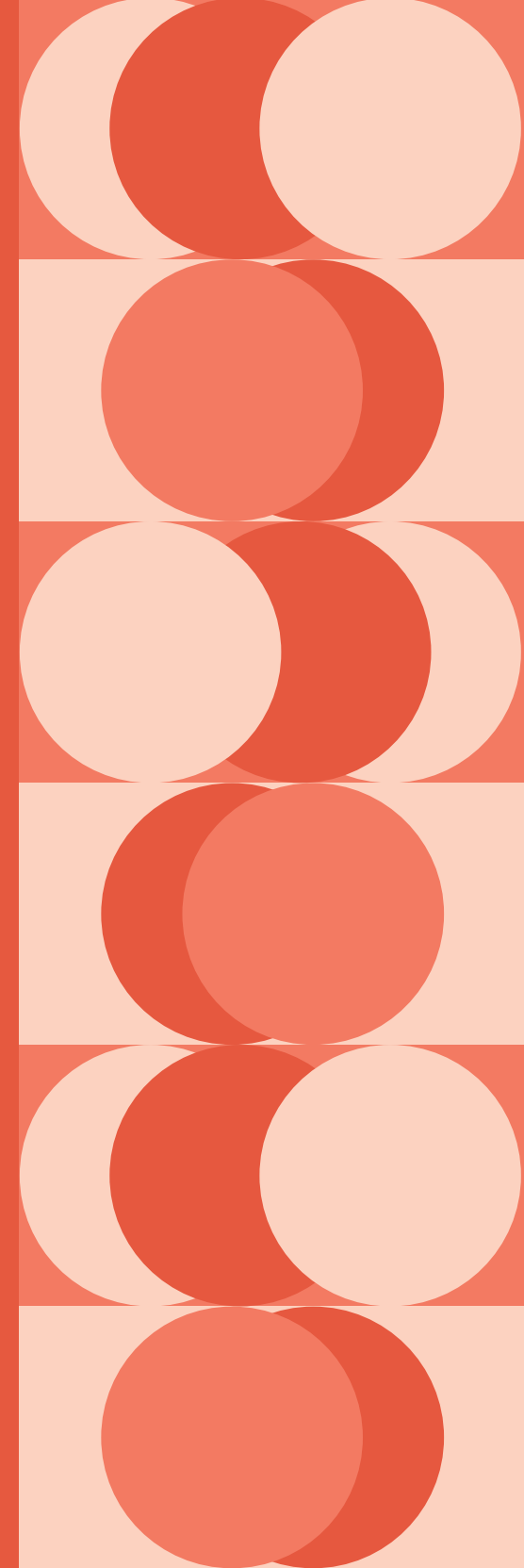


3. ELECTION OBSERVATION

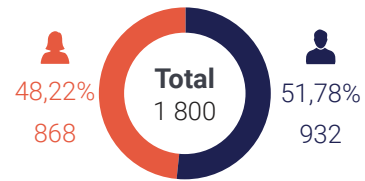
The Early Parliamentary Elections held in summer 2021 were monitored by **2 443** national and international observers, of whom **44,41%** were women. In comparison with the previous Parliamentary ballot conducted in 2019, the overall number of observers shrank from **4 165 in 2019** to **2 443 in 2021**. An outstanding cause of this depressive effect was COVID-19 pandemic.

The number of national observers amounted to **1 800**, of whom slightly over **48%** were women, or by **1 589** less relative to the previous Parliamentary Elections.

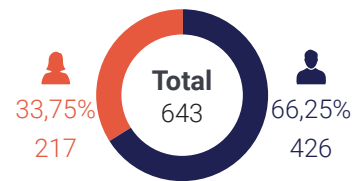
The number of international observers monitoring the 2021 elections equalled to **776** of whom over **33%** were women, as compared to **643** in **2019**.



3.1 National observers accredited by the CEC



3.2 International observers accredited by the CEC



3.3 Share of women among accredited international observers



4. ELECTORAL COMPETITORS

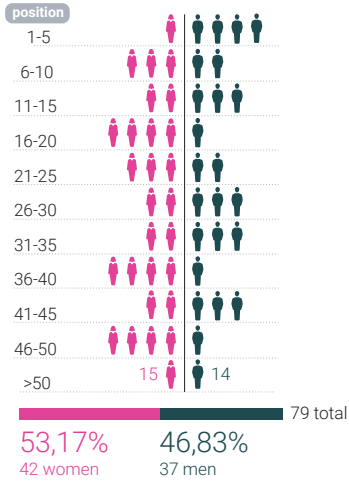
As many as **23 electoral contestants**, of whom **20 political parties**, **two electoral blocs** and **one independent candidate** were registered for the **2021** Early Parliamentary Elections.

Four political parties standing for elections included **women on the top of their list of candidates**.

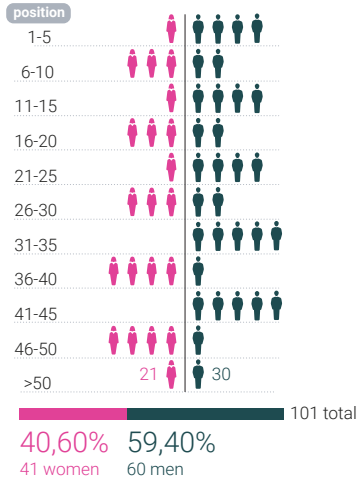
Likewise, women held almost **28%** of the top five positions in the candidate lists of electoral contestants.

4.1 Nomination of women and men in the lists of candidates

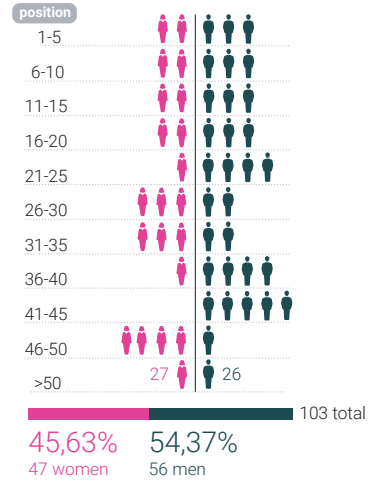
Partidul Politic Partidul Acasă
Construim Europa „PACE”



Partidului Politic „Partidul
Acțiunii Comune – Congresul Civic”



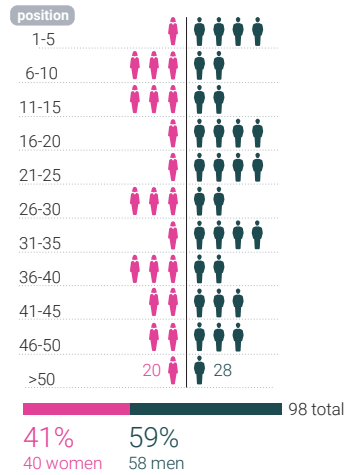
Blocul electoral „RENATO USATÎI”



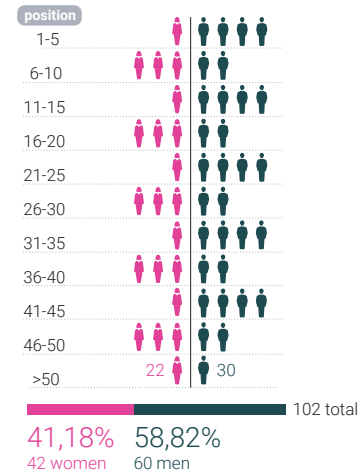
Partidul Politic „Șor”



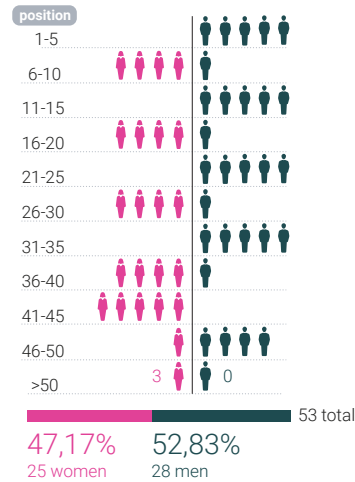
Partidul Politic
„Partidul Acțiune și Solidaritate”



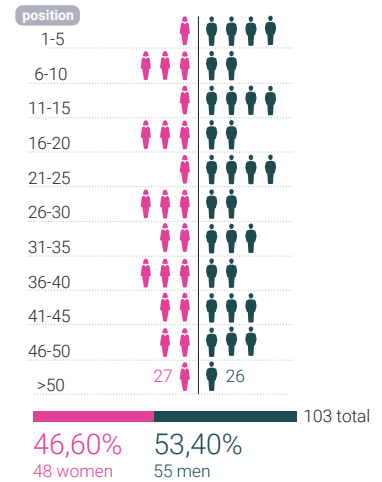
Blocul electoral
al Comuniștilor și Socialiștilor



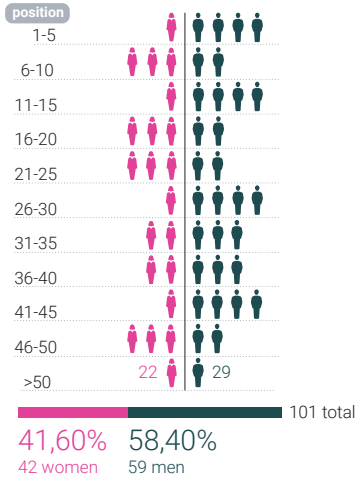
Mișcarea Profesiștilor
„Speranța - Надежда”



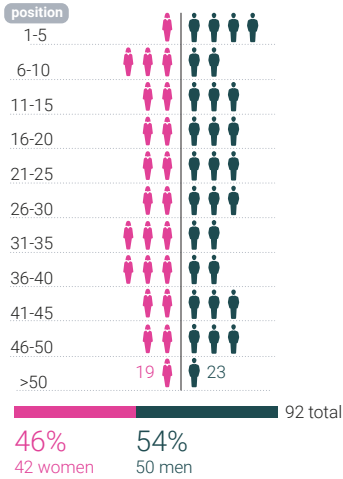
Partidul Democrat din Moldova



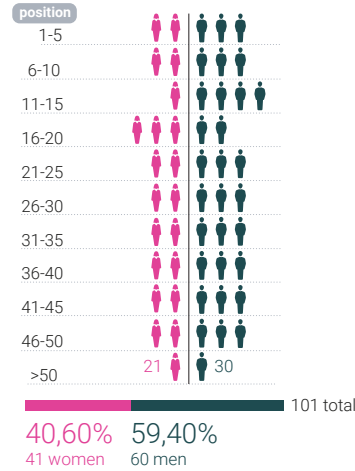
Partidul Politic „Platforma Demnitate și Adevăr”



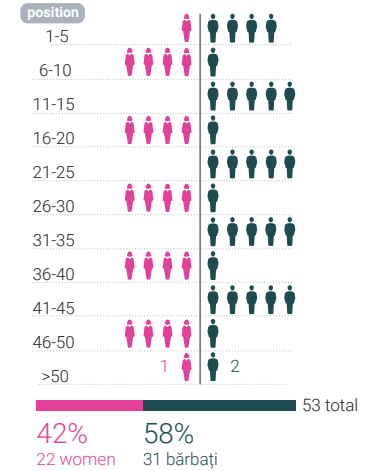
Partidul Politic „Partidul Unității Naționale”



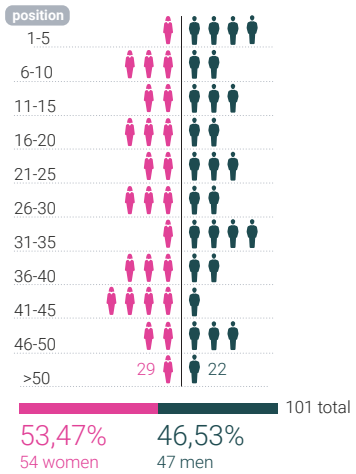
Partidul Politic „Democrația Acasă”



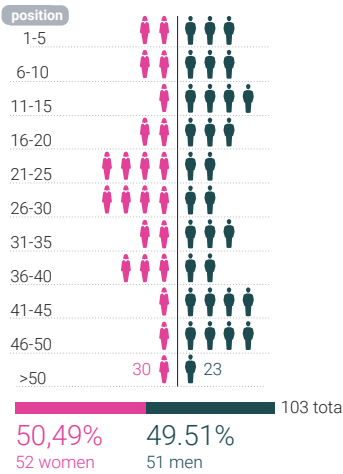
Partidul Politic „NOI”



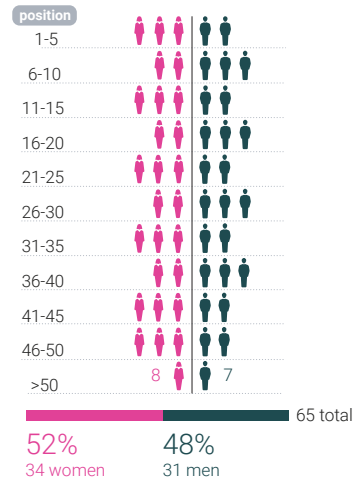
Partidul Politic „Partidul Dezvoltării și Consolidării Moldovei”



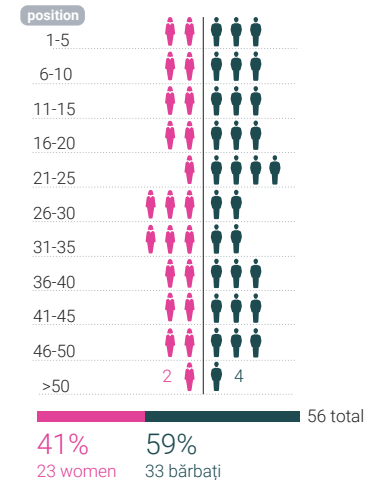
Partidul Politic ALIANȚA PENTRU UNIREA ROMÂNILOR

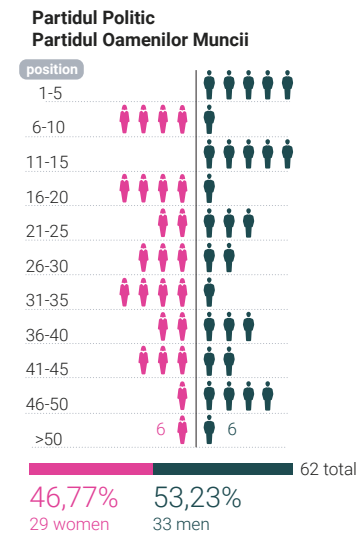
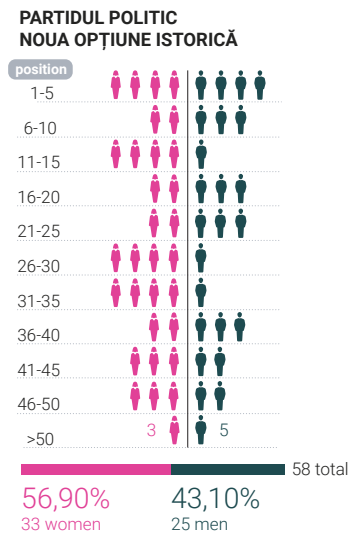
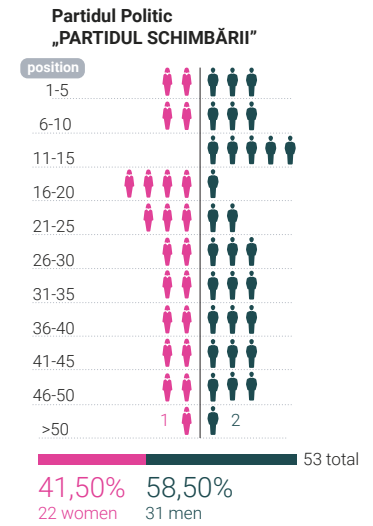
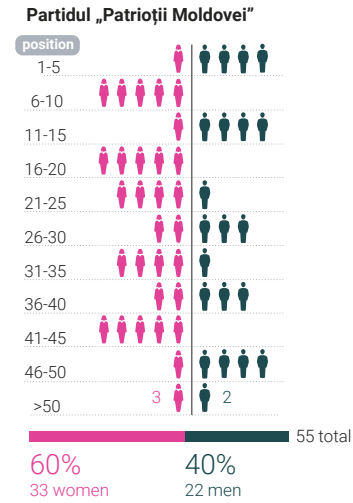
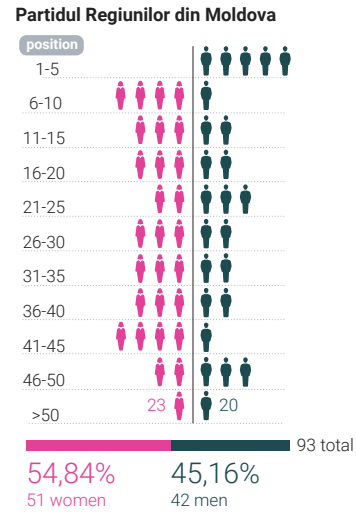
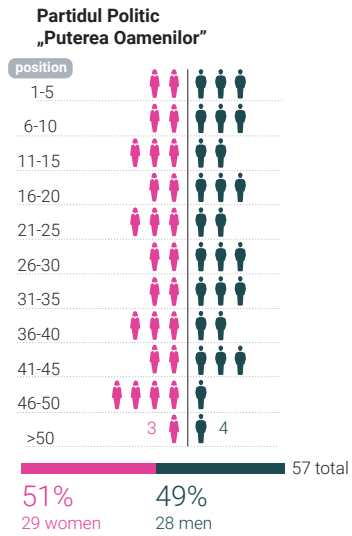


Partidul Politic Partidul Verde Ecologist



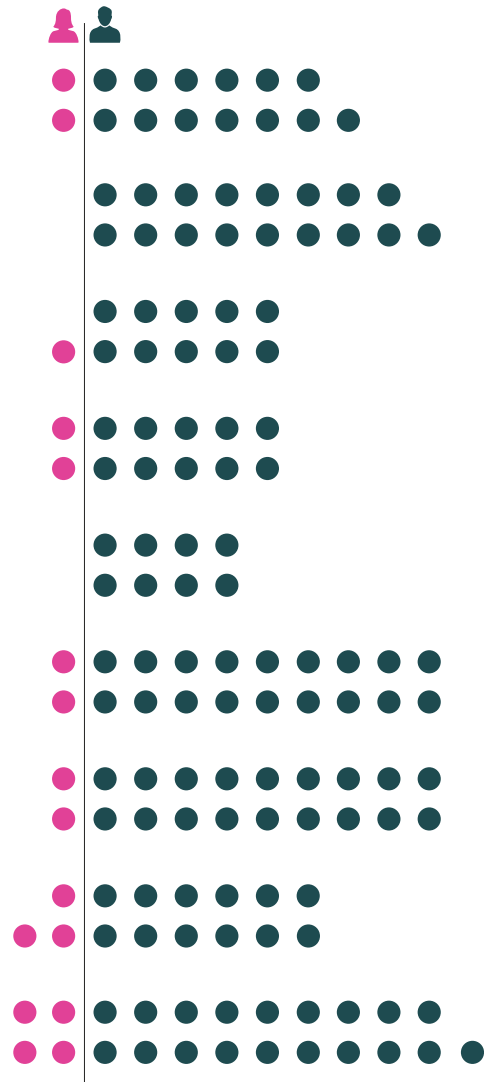
Partidul Politic „Partidul Legii și Dreptății”





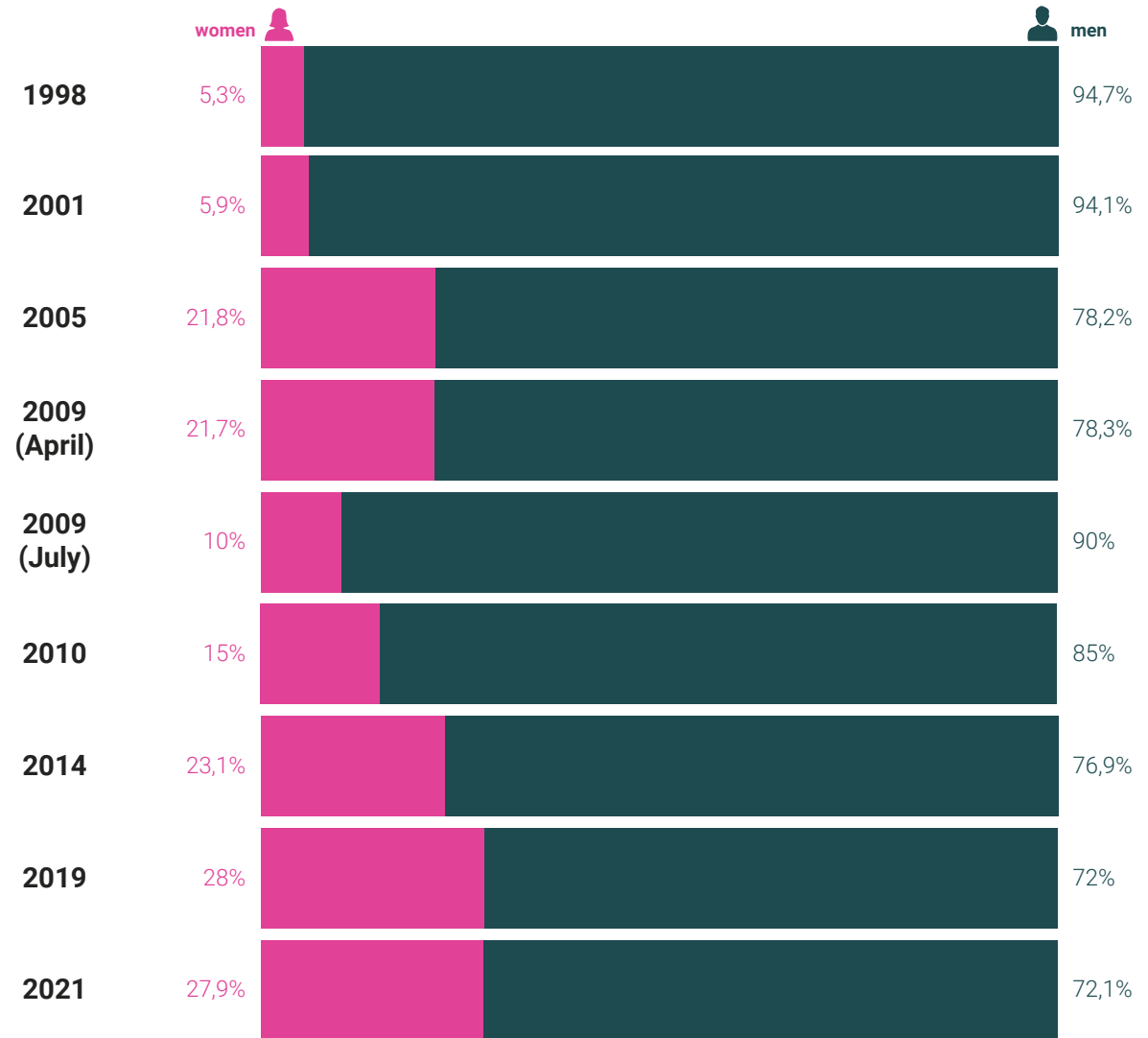
4.2 Nomination of women and men in the lists of candidates (comparative analysis)

first position (No.)



Parliamentary Elections

top five positions (%)



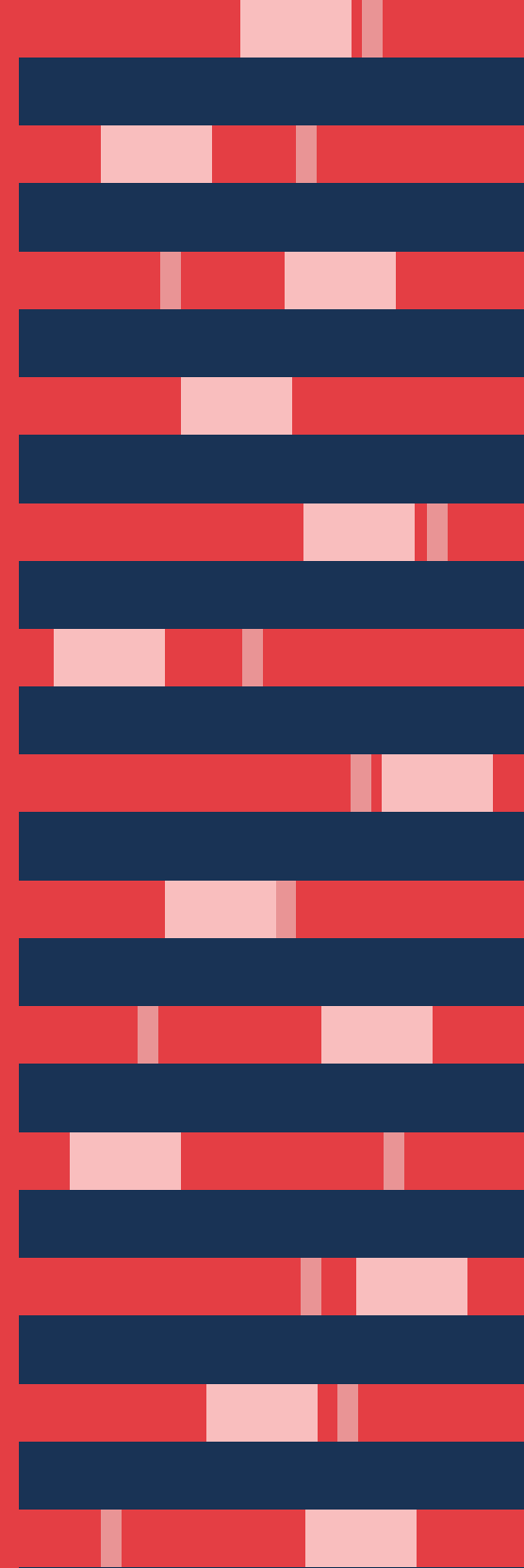
5. VOTER PARTICIPATION

As many as **1 477 574 voters (53.09%** of those included in the Voters' Lists) cast their vote during the 2021 Early Parliamentary Elections. Amongst the people present at polls **53.48%** were women.

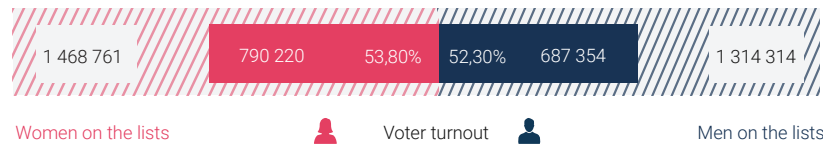
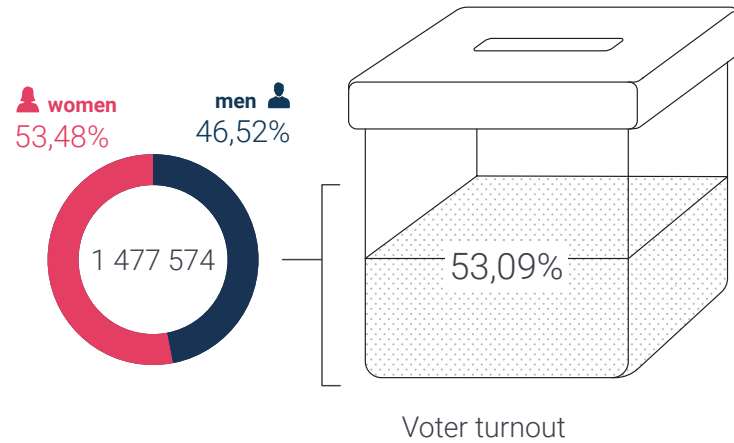
The **56 – 70-year-olds** were amongst **the most active and numerous** voters, as their turnout exceeded **70%** of their age group, making up almost **30%** of the total number of people who participated in elections.

The **18-year-olds** amounted to **15 770**, representing almost **half** of the 18-year-old people included in the Voters' Lists. As for the **18 – 25-year-olds**, more than **41%** of those included in the Voters' Lists cast their vote, accounting for **8.04%** of the total number of people present at polls.

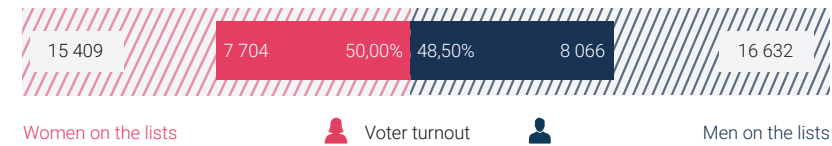
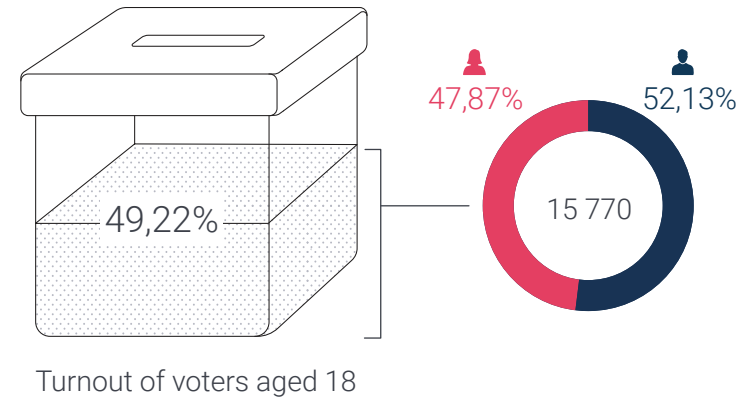
The turnout rate in **the rural area** reached **43.7%**, of whom **53.3%** were women. **In the urban area**, the turnout rate amounted to **63.5%**, of whom **53.3%** were women.



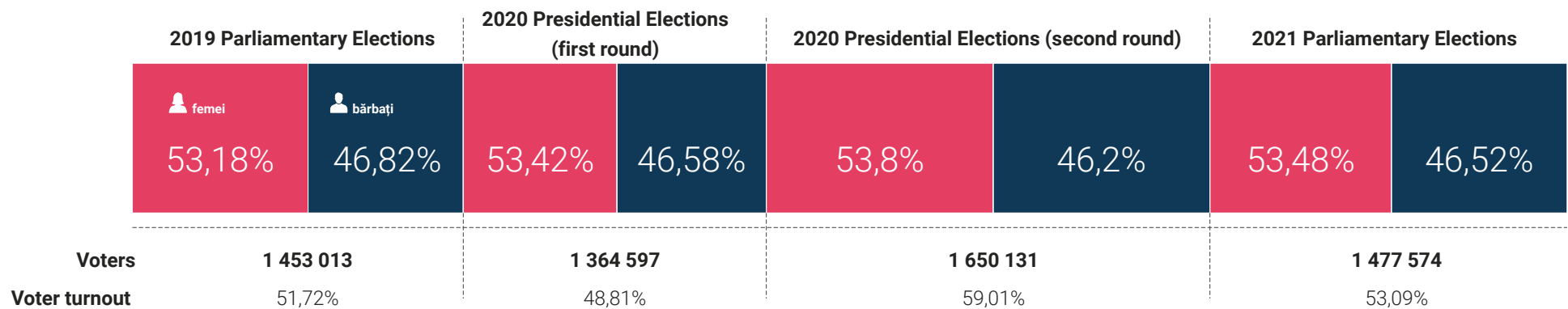
5.1 Gender profile of voters present at polls



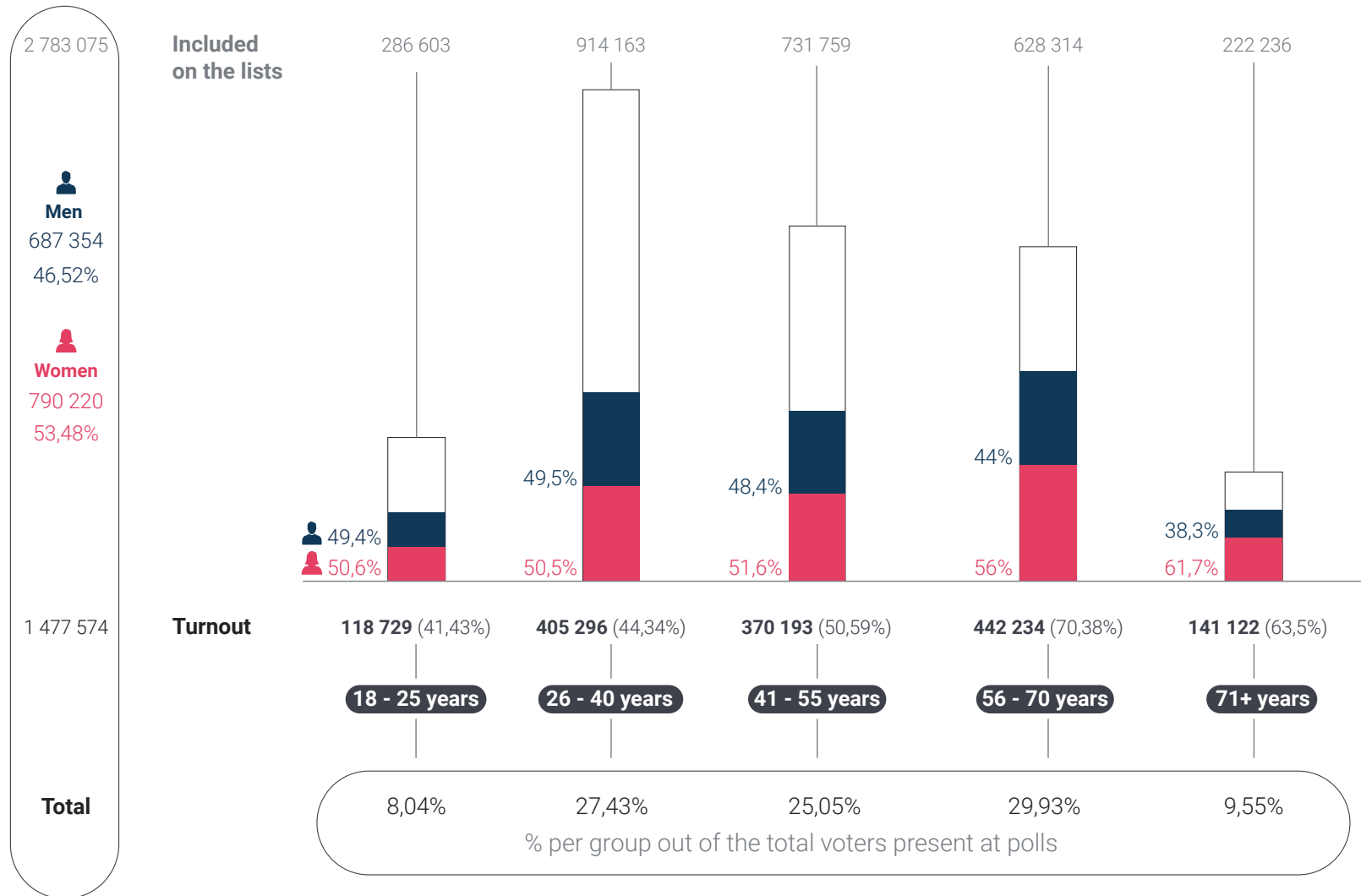
5.2 Gender profile of voters aged 18 present at polls



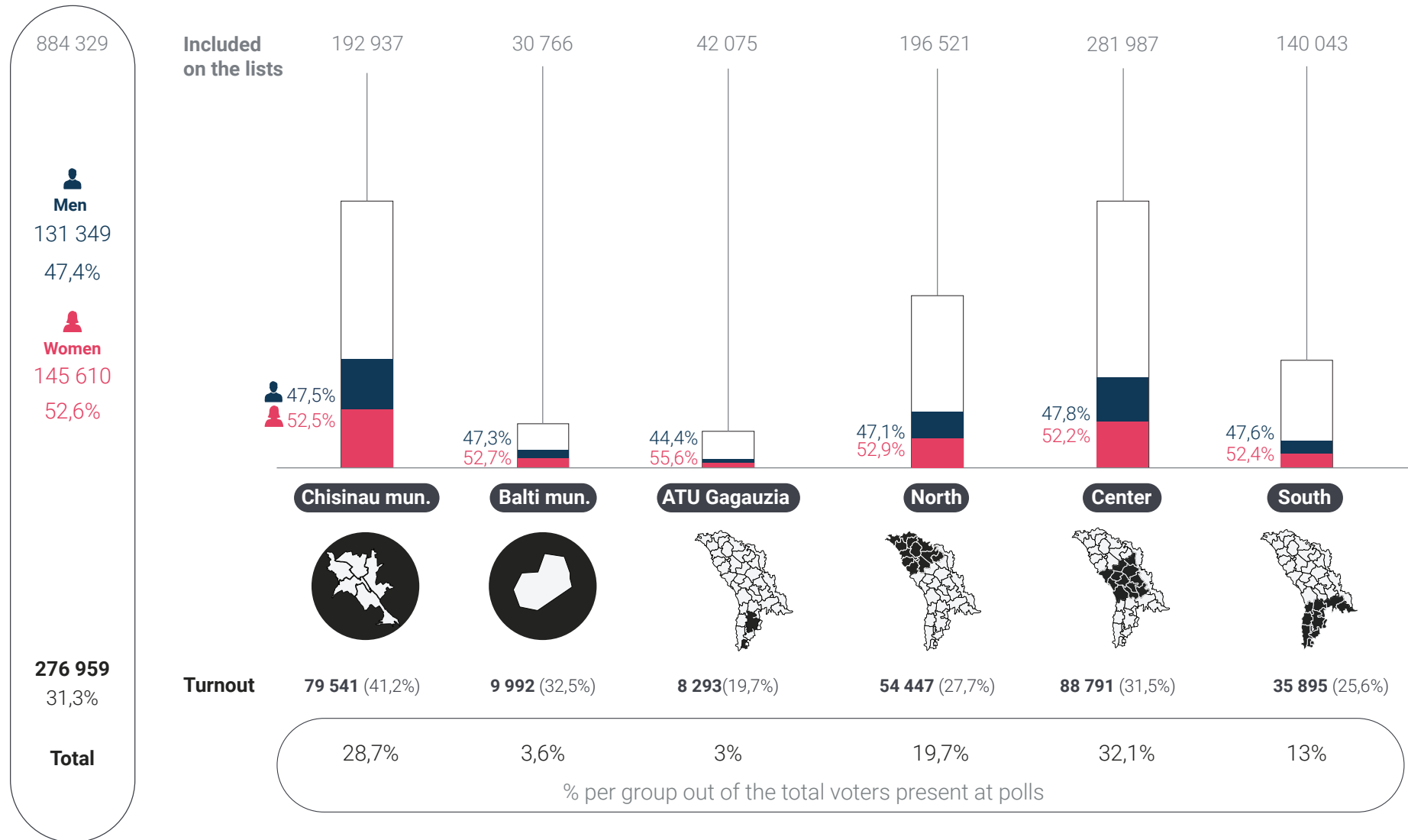
5.3 Gender profile of voters present at polls (comparative analysis)



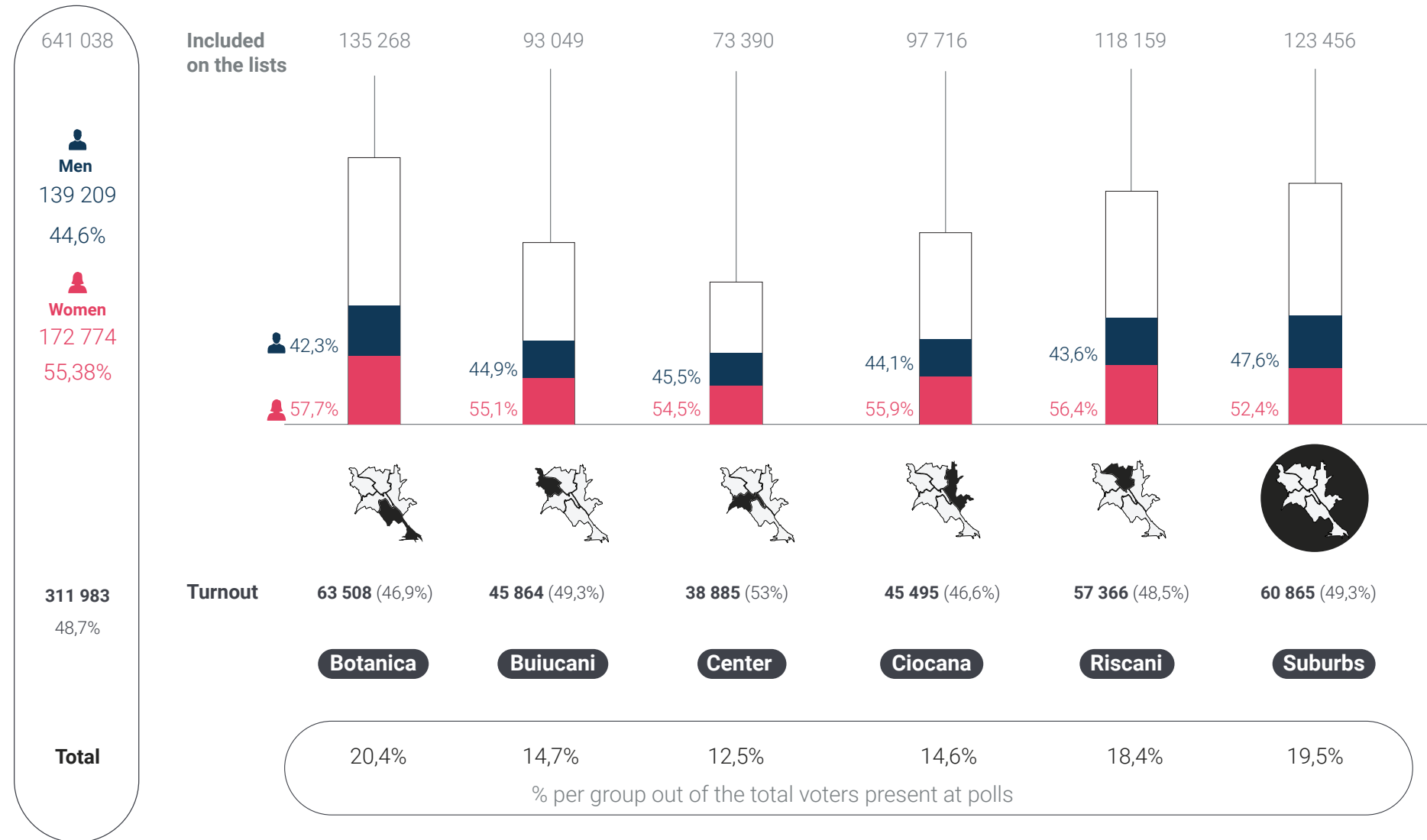
5.4 Gender profile of voters present at polls (by gender and age)



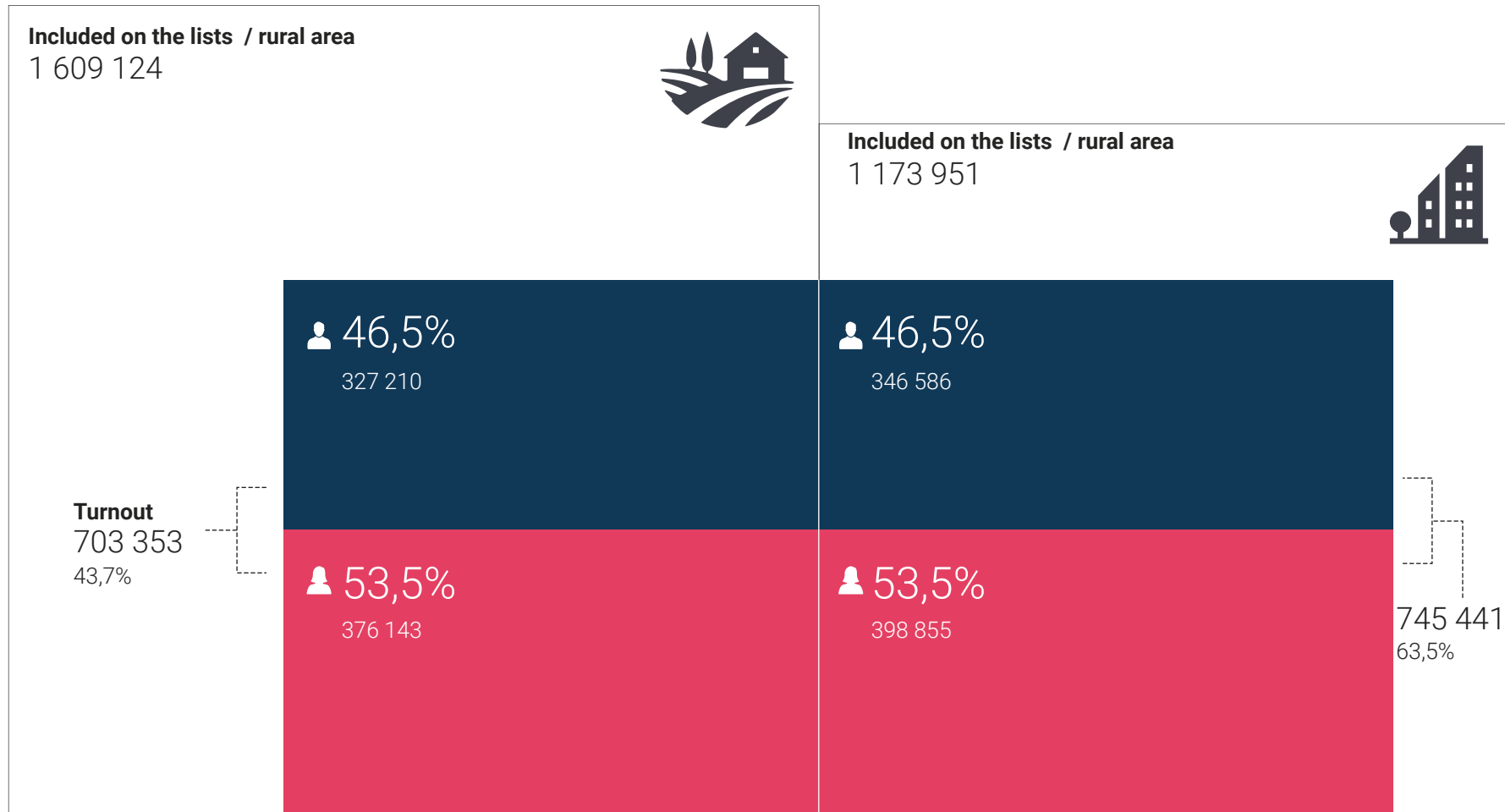
5.5 Voter turnout of young people (18-35 years)



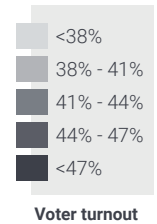
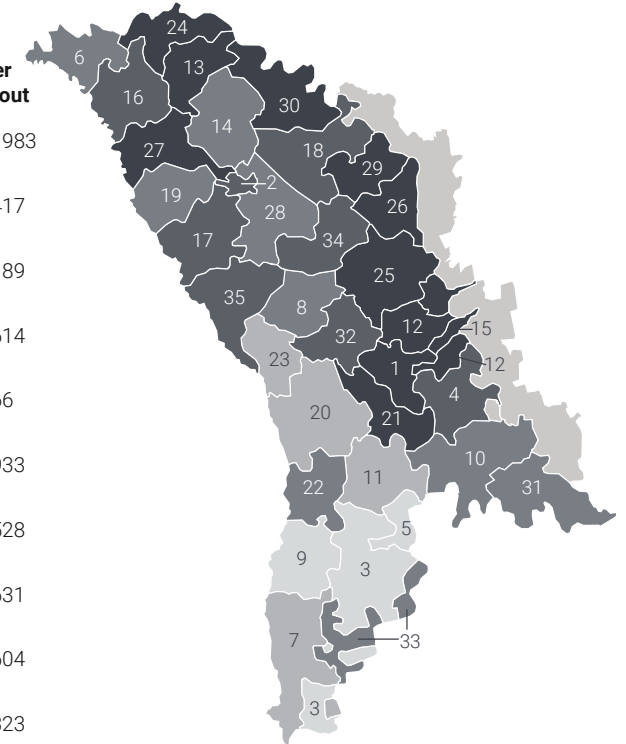
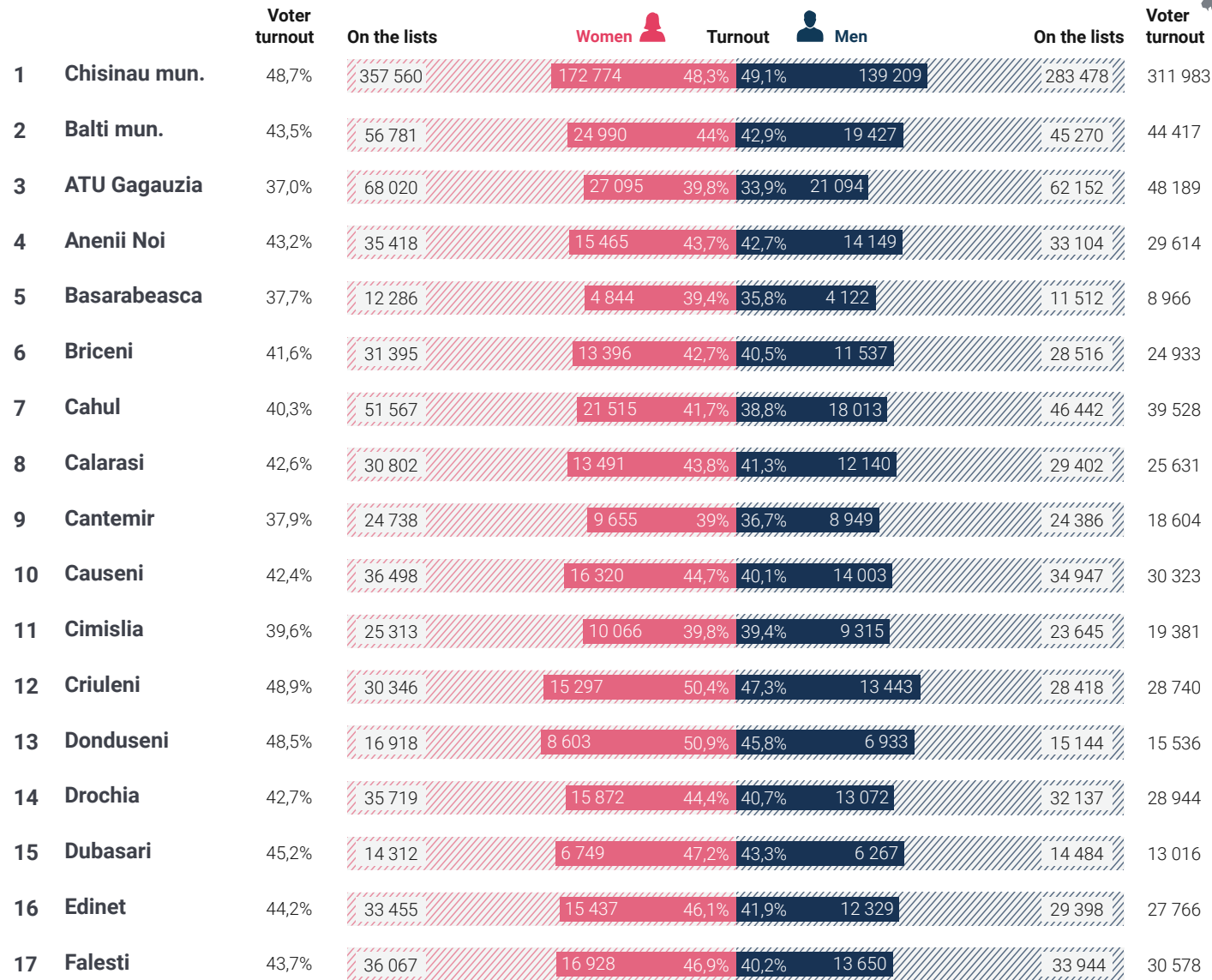
5.6 Voter participation in the Chisinau municipality



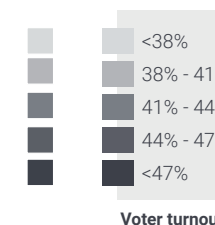
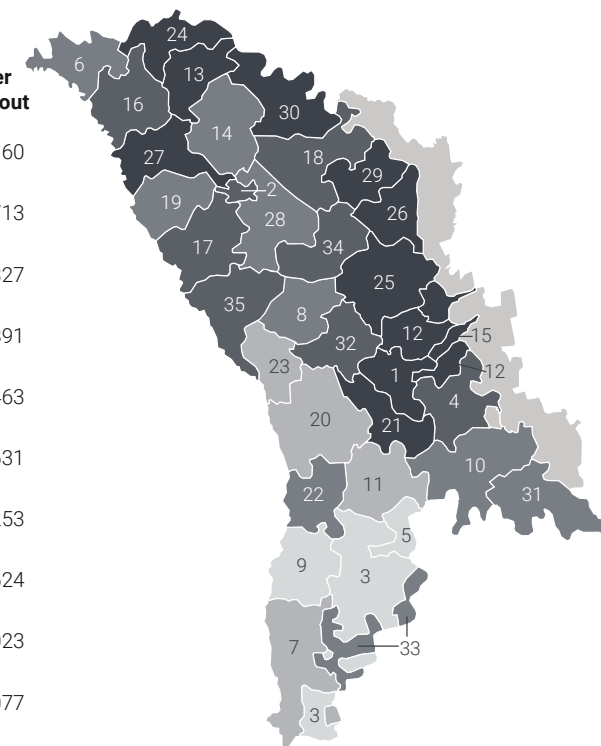
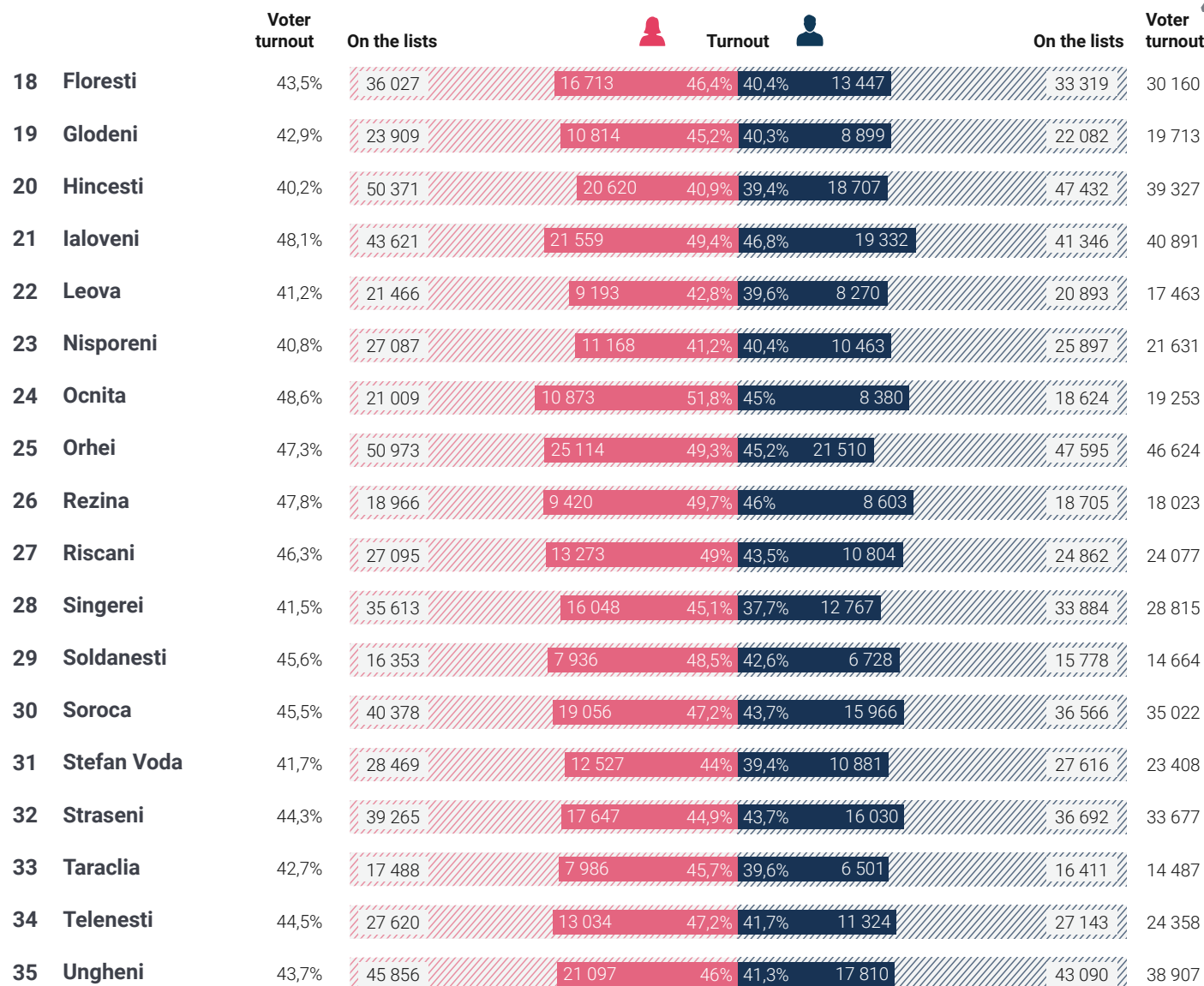
5.7 Voter participation (urban area / rural area)



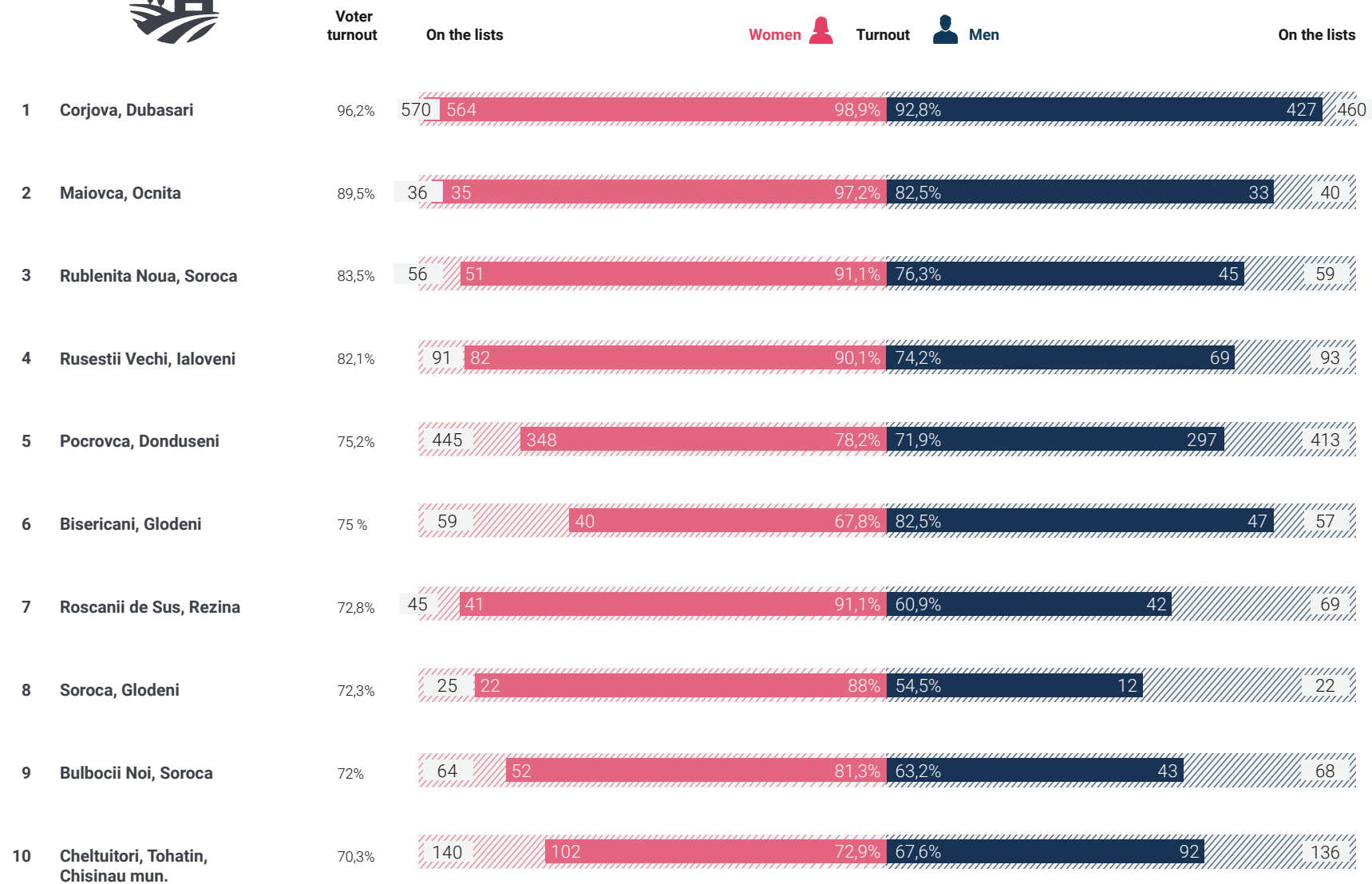
5.8 Voter turnout rates



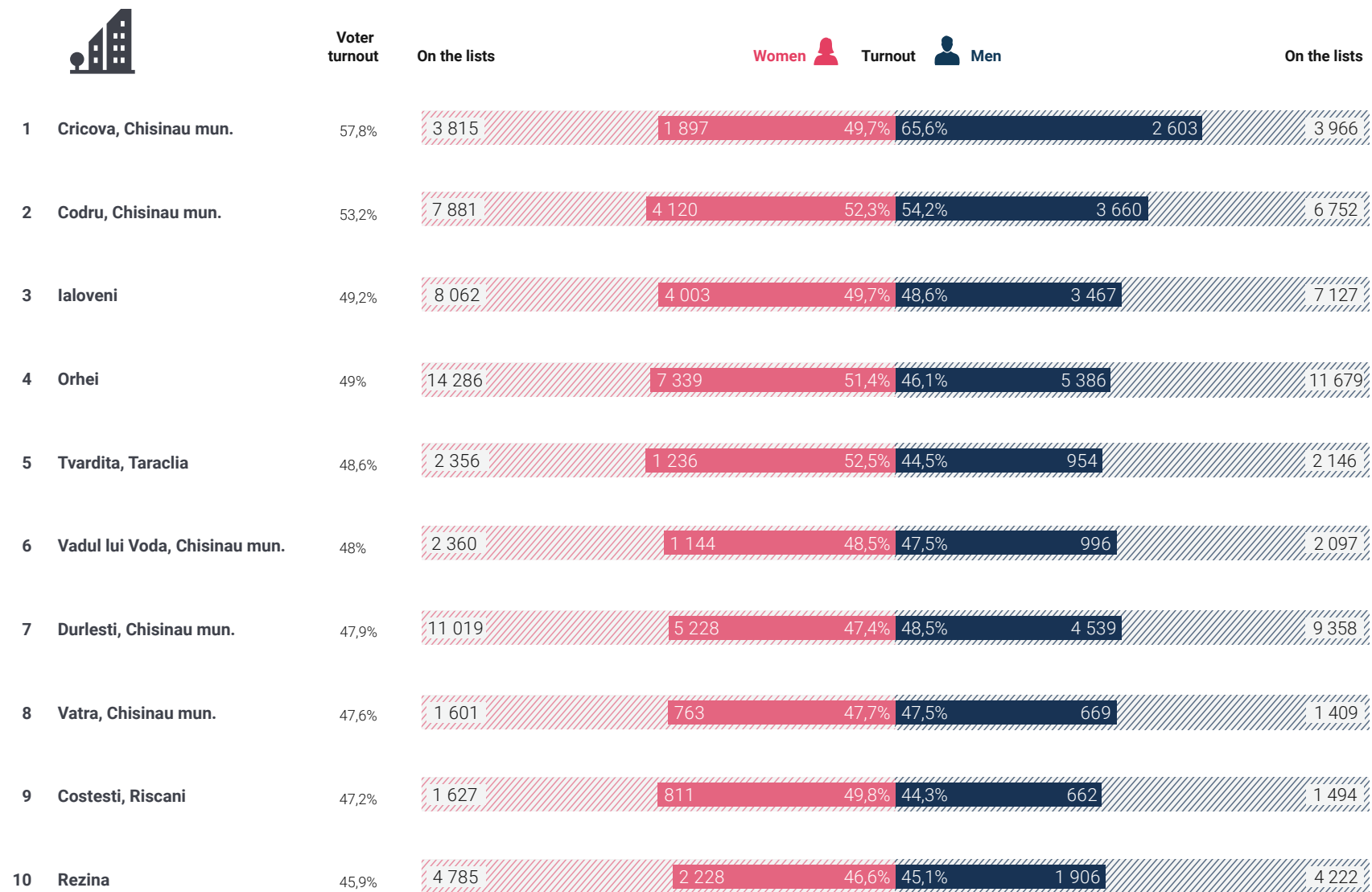
5.8 Voter turnout rates (continued)



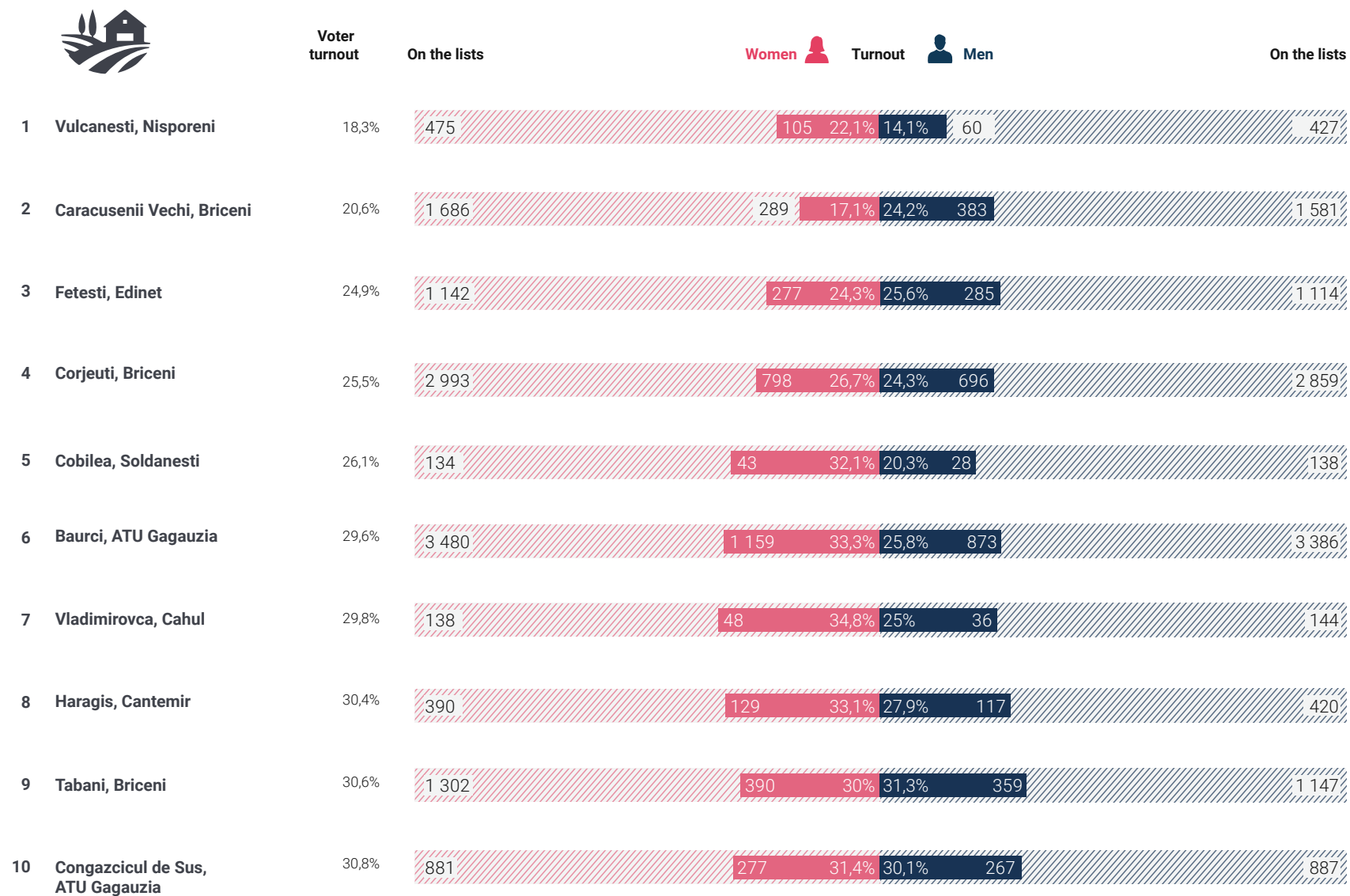
5.9 Top 10 localities with the highest voter participation (rural area)



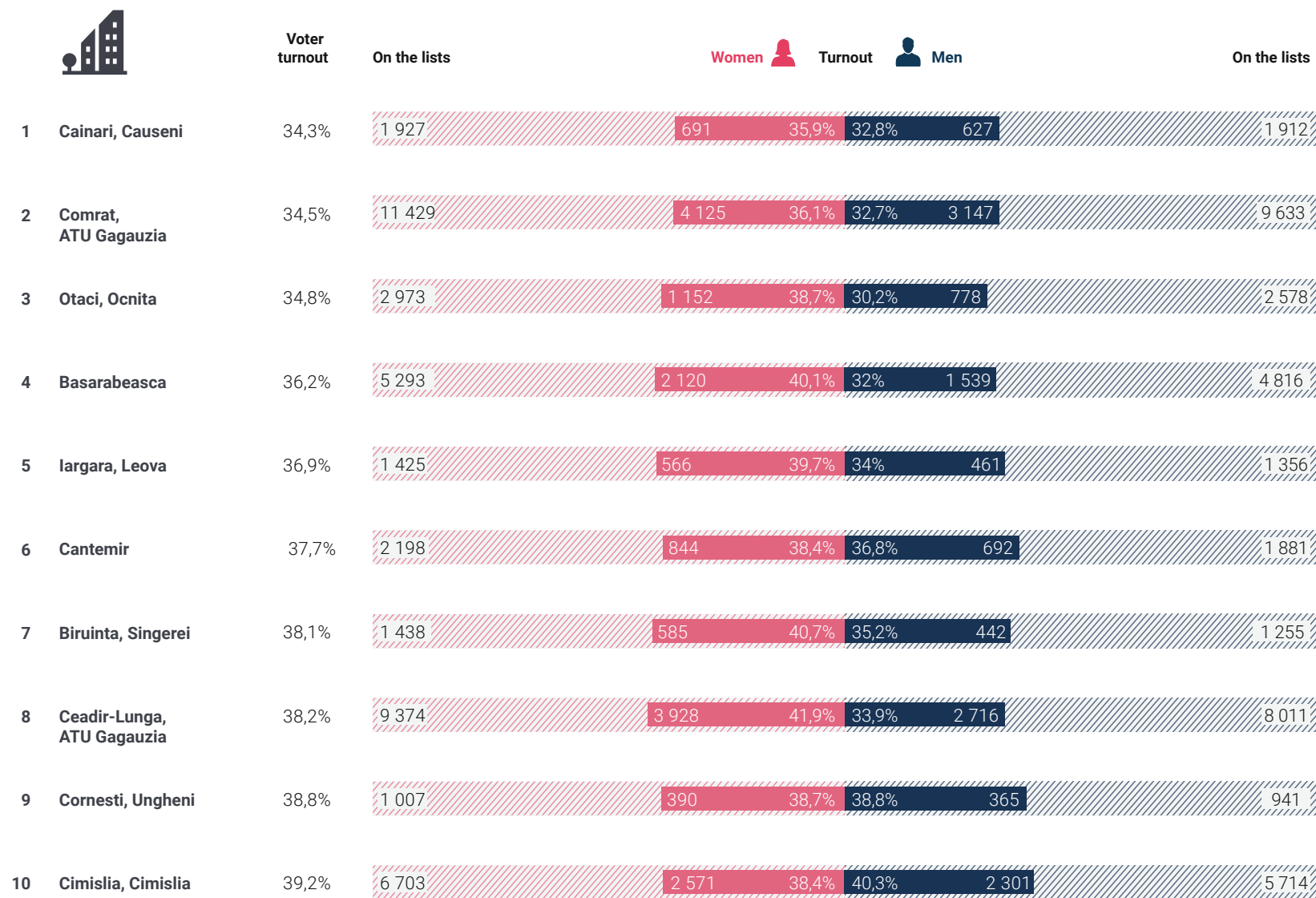
5.10 Top 10 localități cu cea mai înaltă prezență la votare (mediul urban)



5.11 Top 10 localities with the lowest voter participation (rural area)



5.12 Top 10 localities with the lowest voter participation (urban area)

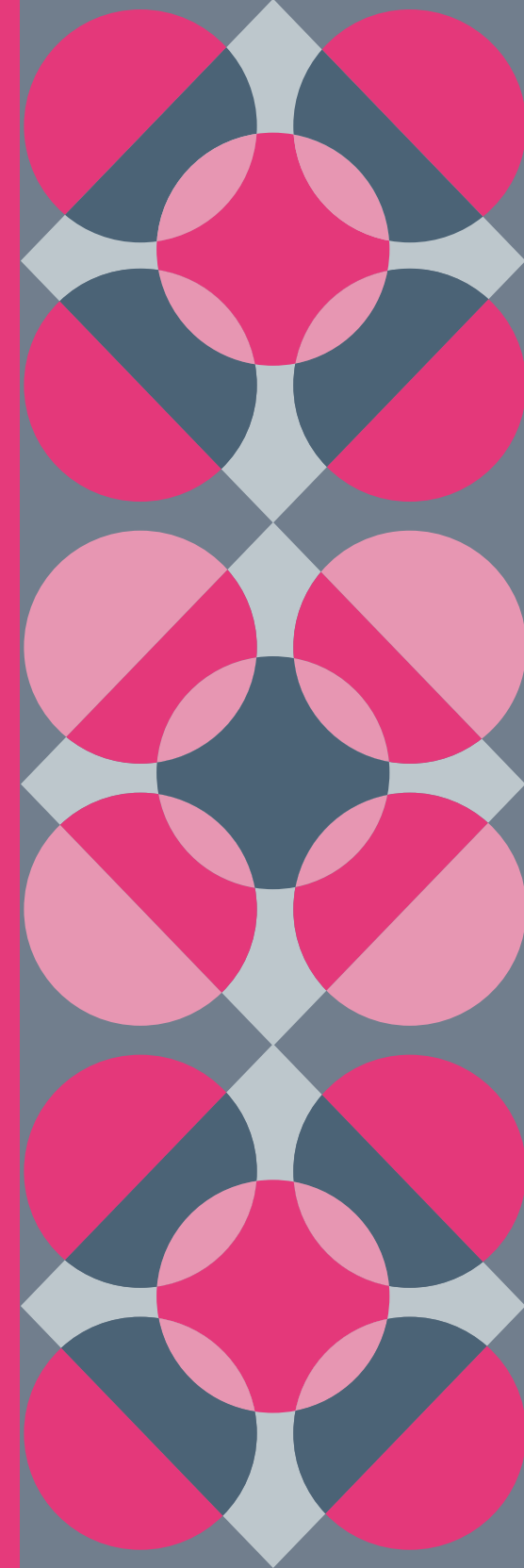


6. OUT-OF-COUNTRY VOTING

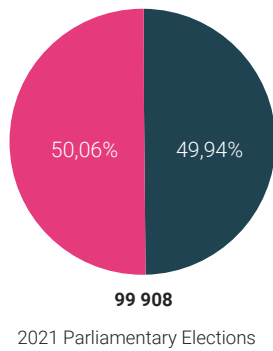
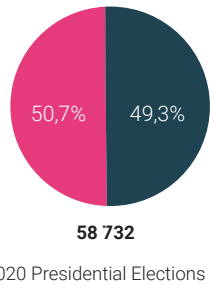
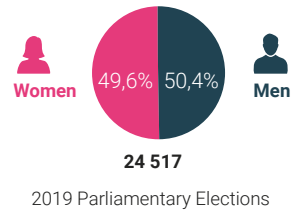
The number of Diaspora participants in the 2021 Early Parliamentary Elections reached **212 145**, of whom **51.7%** were men. Comparing with the 2019 Parliamentary Ballot, **135 544** more people participated in the 2021 elections.

The **26-40-year-olds** were amongst the Diaspora most active voters present at polls in 2021, reaching **49.7%** of the total number of out-of-country voters.

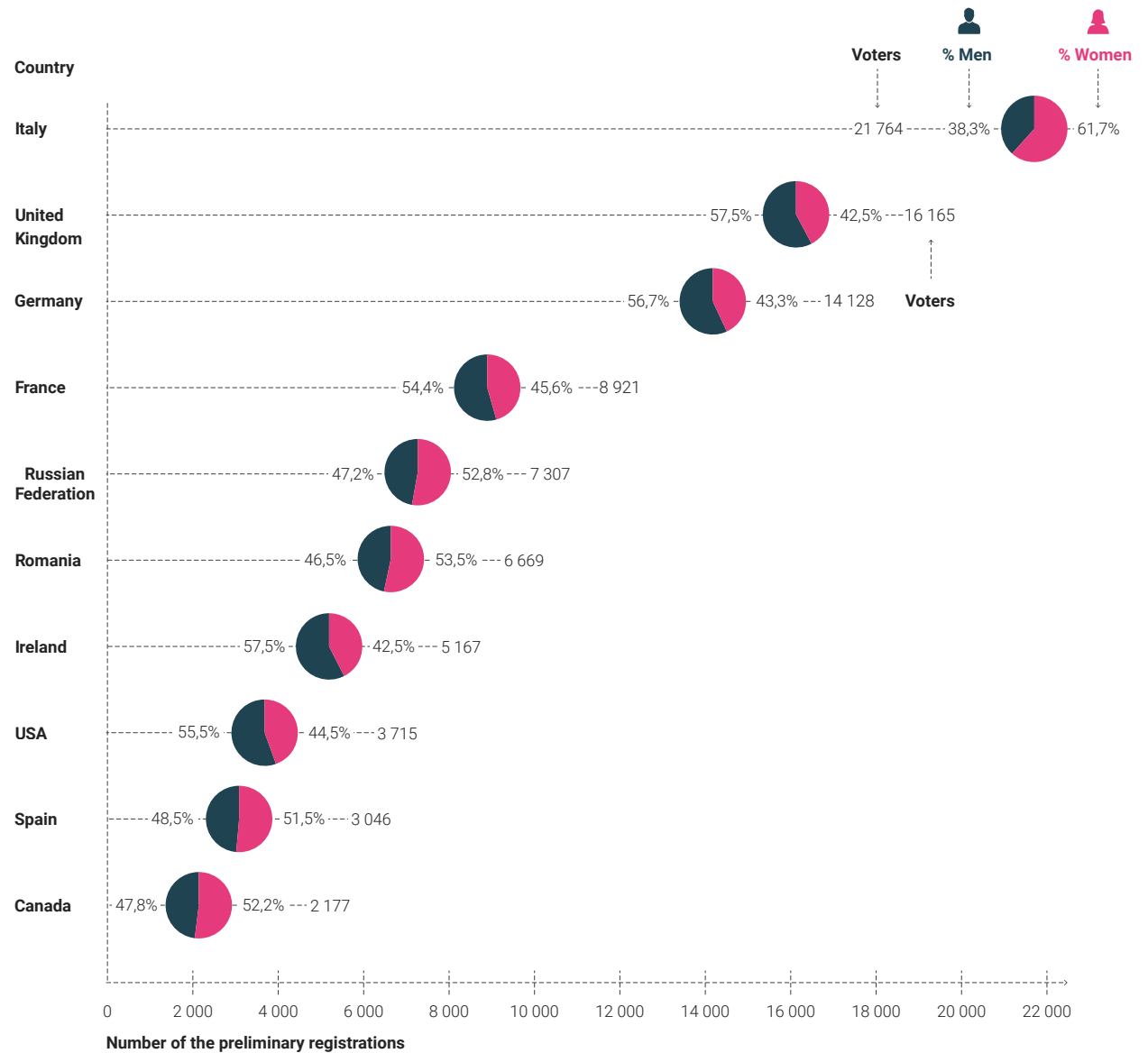
Italy, Germany, Great Britain, France and Romania were the **top 5 countries** with the highest voter turnout.



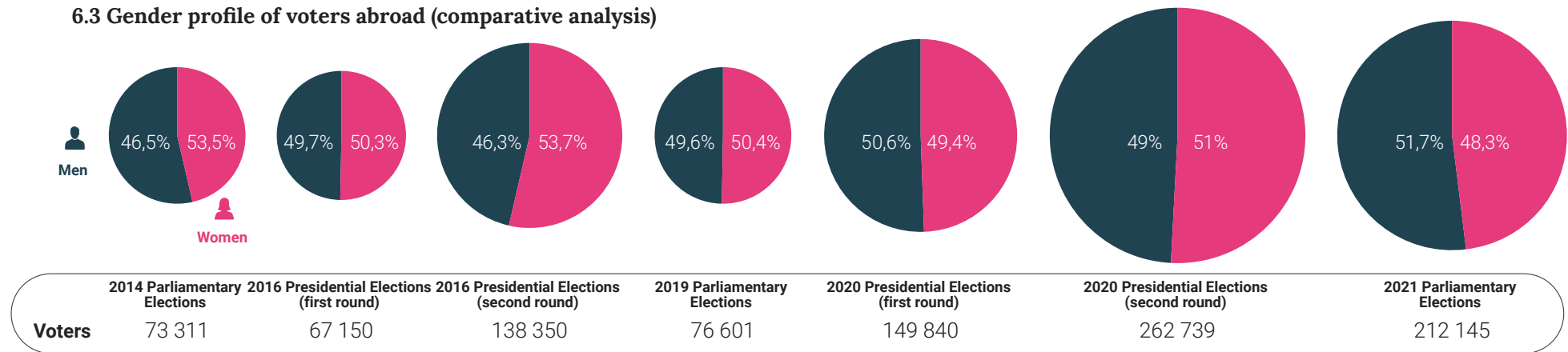
6.1 Preliminary registration of voters (comparative analysis)



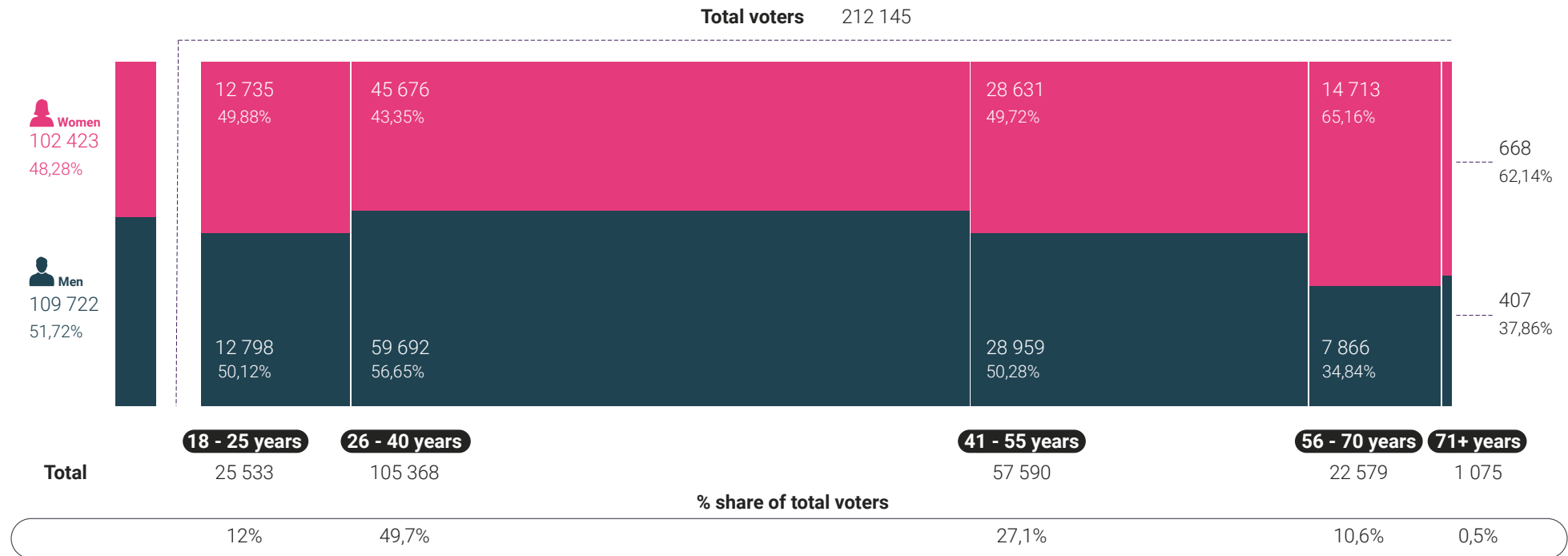
6.2 Top 10 most active countries



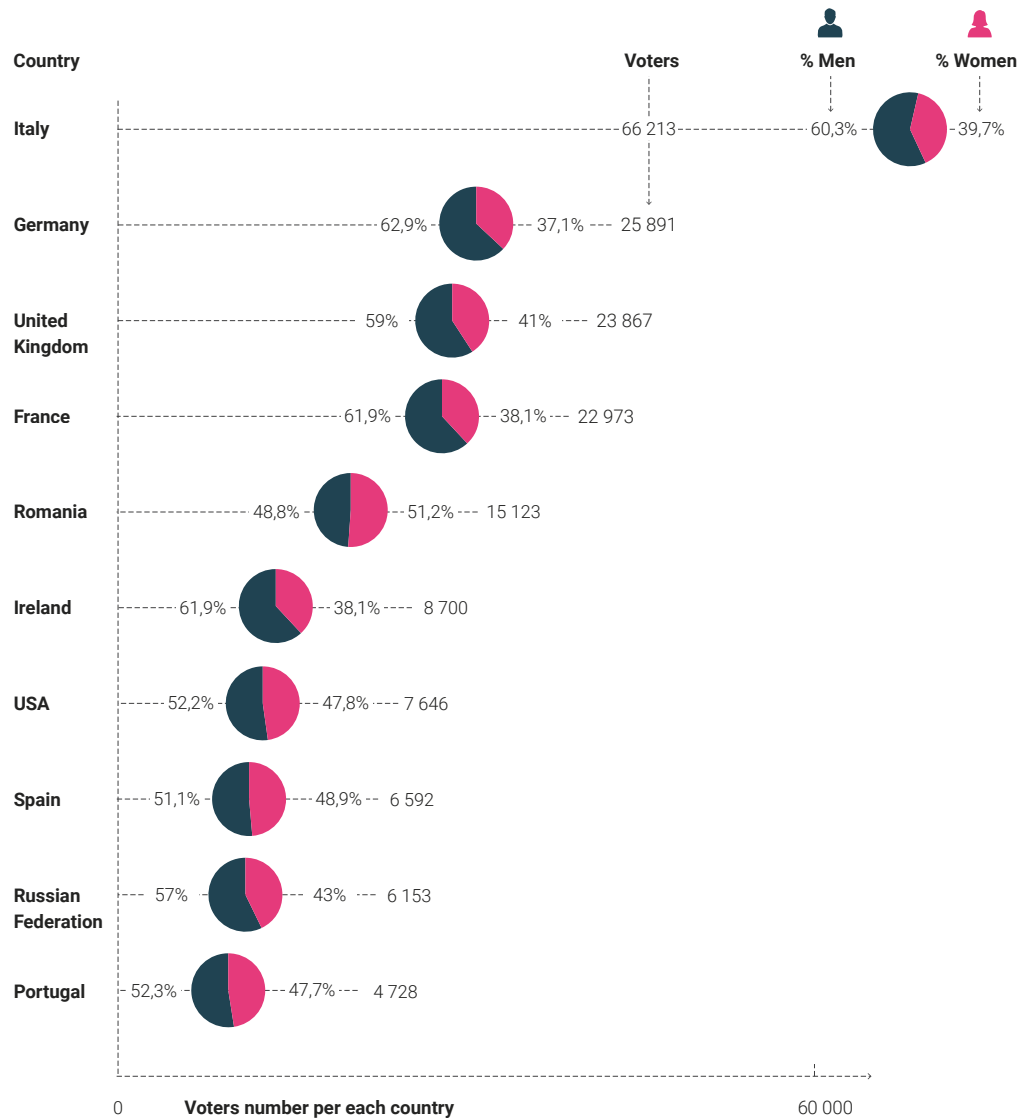
6.3 Gender profile of voters abroad (comparative analysis)



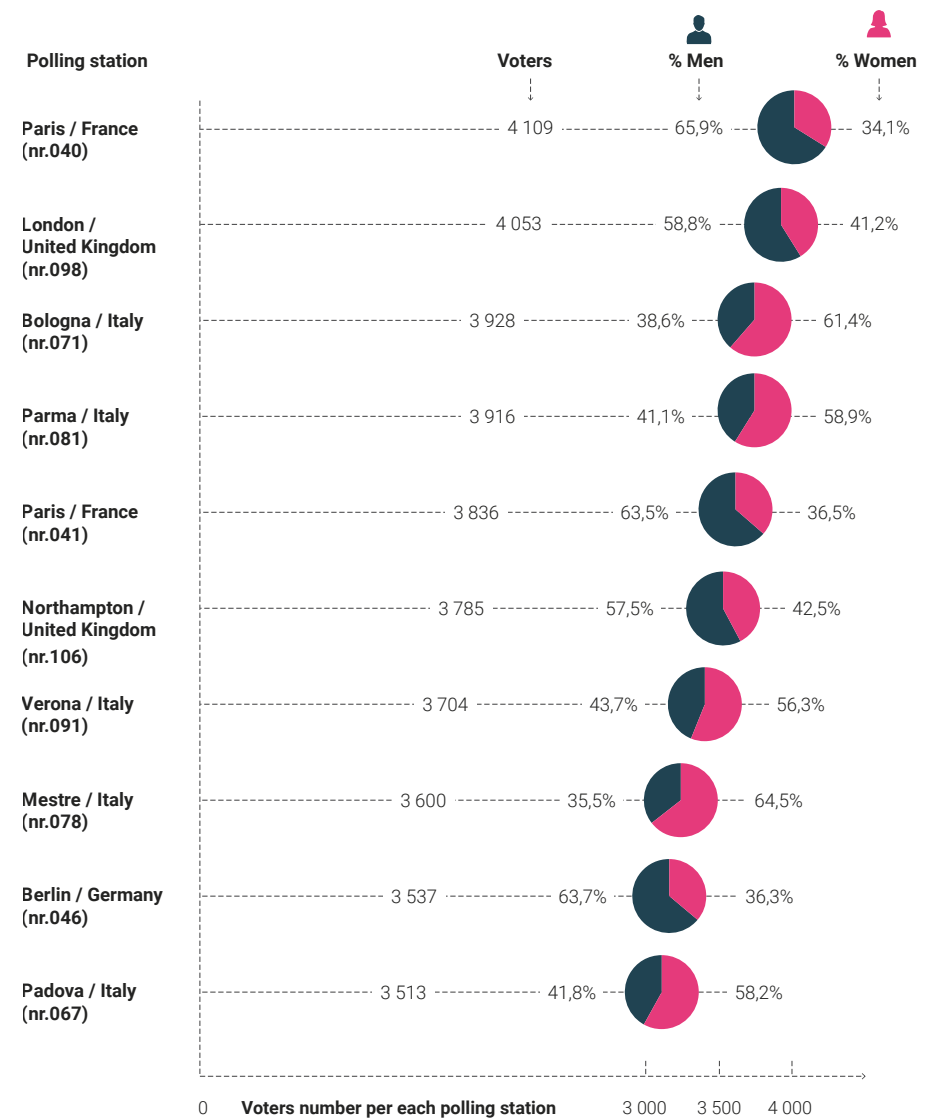
6.4 Profile of voters abroad (by gender and age)



6.5 Top 10 countries with the highest voter participation



6.6 Top 10 polling stations abroad with the highest voter participation



7. VOTER PARTICIPATION (Comparative Analysis)

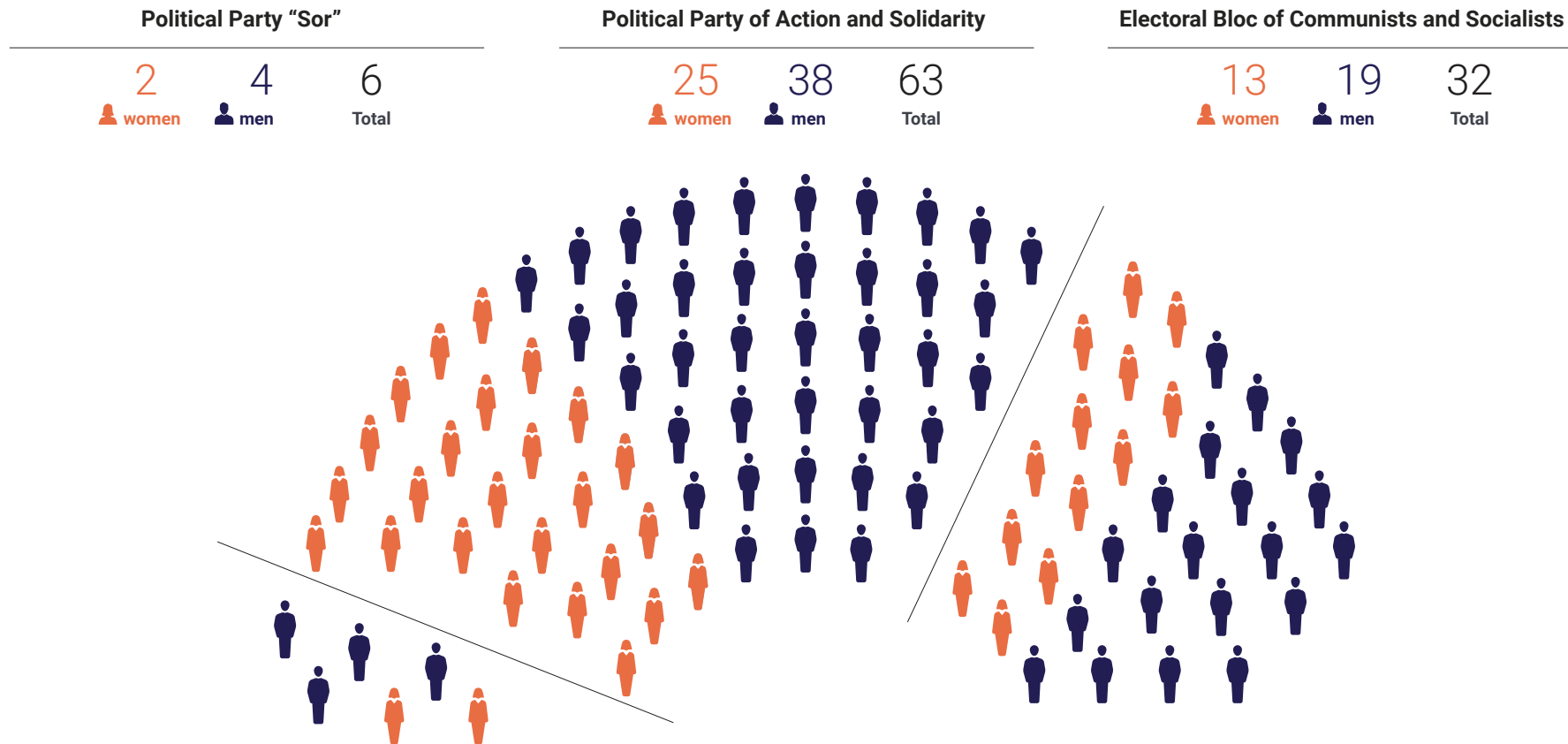
According to the results of the Early Parliamentary Elections held in July 2021, three electoral contestants have overrun the electoral threshold, including the “Party of Action and Solidarity” (63 seats, of which 25 **belong to women**), the Electoral Bloc of Communists and Socialists (32 seats, of which **13 are held by women**), and the “Sor” Political Party (6 seats, of which **2 are held by women**).

Hence, the elected Parliament of Moldova includes **40 women and 61 men**, being the greatest and the most important achievement in the history of the country Legislature from the gender equality standpoint. For the sake of comparison, women constituted **3.7%** in the first Moldovan Parliament (1990-1994) relative to **39.6%** in the one elected during the elections held in July 2021.

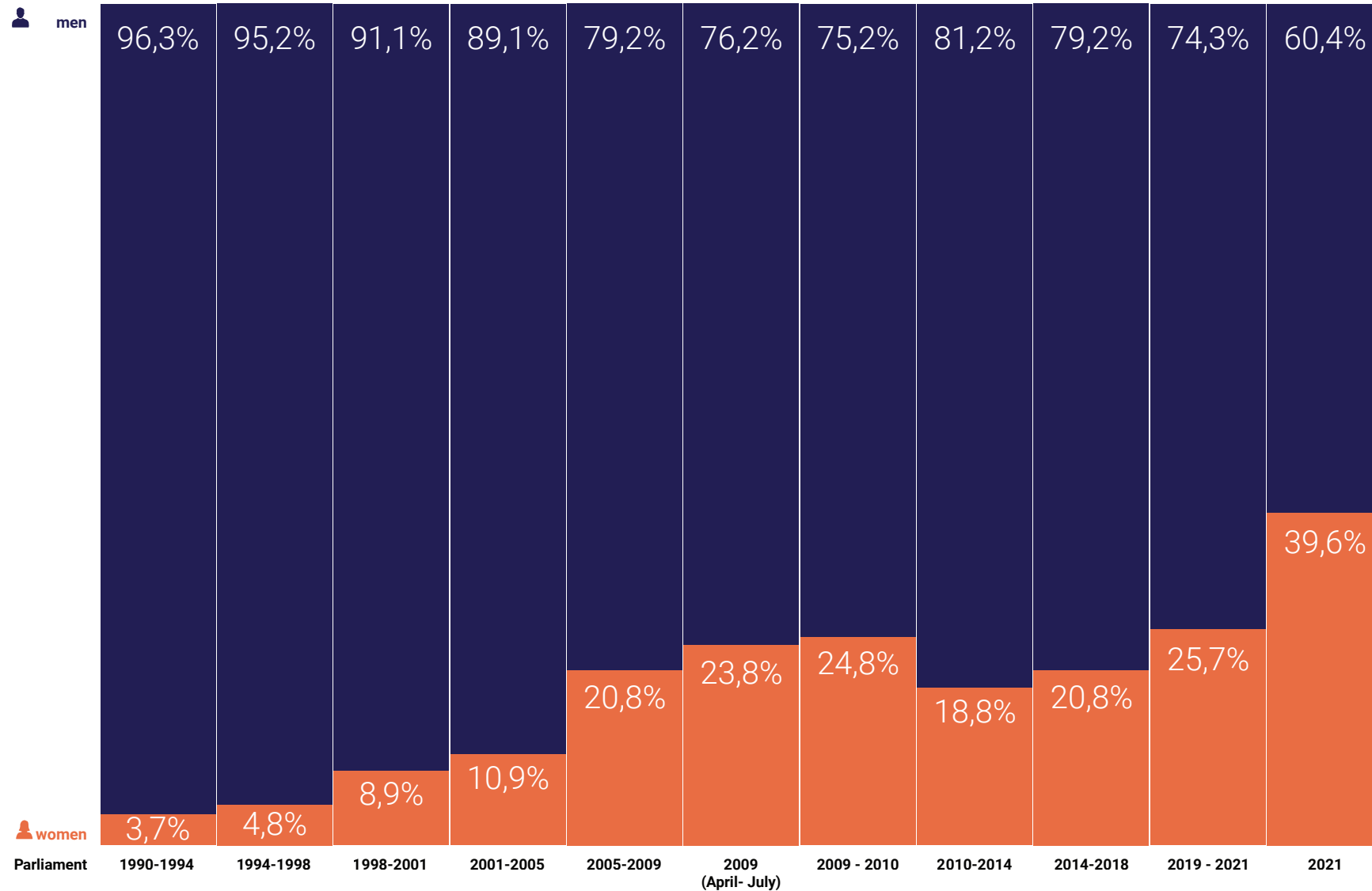
7.1 Gender profile of the elected Parliament of the Republic of Moldova



7.2 Gender profile of the elected Parliament of the Republic of Moldova (according to political affiliation)



7.3 Share of women elected as Members of the Parliament (Comparative Analysis)



Previous editions of the infographics on the gender profile of elections

Presidential Elections 2016
Gender Perspective

Chisinau, 2017

Logos: CICDE, WEM, Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, UN Women, UNDP

Grid of icons: Electoral Management, Training of Electoral Officials, Election Observation, Candidates / Contestants, Voter Participation, Out-of-Country Voting

2019 Parliamentary Elections
Gender perspective

Logos: CICDE, USAID, Ministry of the Republic, Oficiul Electoral Central, UKaid, UNDP

Grid of icons: Election management, Training of electoral officers, Election observation, Electoral competitors, Participation in elections, Out-of-country voting, Gender profile of the Parliament of the Republic of Moldova

Local General Elections 2019
GENDER PERSPECTIVE

Logos: CICDE, USAID, Ministry of the Republic, Oficiul Electoral Central, UKaid, UNDP

Visuals: Line graph, pie chart, bar chart, ballot box

2020 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS
Gender Perspective

Logos: USAID, UNDP

Visuals: Abstract colorful geometric shapes



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