

Committee of the Parties
to the Council of Europe Convention
on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings



CP(2017)19

Report submitted by the Moldovan authorities
on measures taken to comply with
Committee of the Parties Recommendation
CP(2016)6 on the implementation
of the Council of Europe Convention
on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings

Second evaluation round

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Government of the Republic of Moldova

Report addressed to the Committee of the Parties regarding measures undertaken by the Republic of Moldova based on the recommendations of GRETA Report on the implementation of the Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings, *second evaluation round* (*adopted on 11 March 2016, published on 7 July 2016*)

1. GRETA recommendations requiring immediate action addressed to authorities of the Republic of Moldova:

- ensure that all presumed and identified victims of trafficking receive adequate assistance and support, according to their needs:
 - provide adequate funding to the centres for assistance and protection of victims and potential victims of human trafficking, including by using confiscated proceeds of THB offences, as foreseen in Article 15, paragraph 4, of the Convention

The Law on the 2017 State Budget, No 279 of 16.12.2016 envisages funding to regional centres for assistance and protection of TFB victims located in Cahul and Causeni districts and to psychosocial centres on rehabilitation of victims of domestic violence located in Căușeni, Drochia and Hincesti districts and in Bălți municipality, to be provided by specially targeted allocations from the state budget to the level II local budgets. In view of strengthening the funding mechanism and of ensuring the operation of the centres, Ministry of Finance addressed proposal No. 08-17 / 638 of 12.12.2016 to Ministry of Labour, Social Protection and Family (MLSPF) - the central specialized public authority under the Government, empowered to develop and promote the state policy in the social protection area – to initiate the procedure of amending and supplementing the legal framework in this area.

Measures have been taken in 2016, to strengthen the provision of quality services to trafficking in human beings (THB) victims, especially to children. Thus, on 2 June 2016, the Emergency Placement Centre for children victims and potential victims of violence, neglect, exploitation and trafficking was inaugurated, equipped to offer temporary placement, crisis or long-term placement to a number of 10 children at a time. In the same context, MLSPF issued Order No. 201 of 25.10.2016 based on which amendments were made to the Internal Regulation of the Centre for assistance and protection of victims of trafficking in human beings (CAP), ensuring the acceptance of a new category of beneficiaries, namely the child victims and potential victims of violence, neglect and exploitation, who will be able to benefit from various assistance and rehabilitation services. According to MLSPF data, a number of 123 THB victims, out of them 66 women, 43 males, 11 girls and 3 boys, were assisted within the National Referral System (NRS) in 2016. Same data indicate that repatriation services have been provide to 81 people, out of which: 38 children left without legal escorts in the territory of other states, 26 THB victims (including children) and 17 migrants in difficulty (including children).

Table no. 1 indicates the amounts approved by the 2017 national public budget for the support of psycho-social centres for the rehabilitation of victims of domestic violence.

Expenditures approved in the state budget for funding the CAP centre and the psycho-social centres for the rehabilitation of victims of domestic violence (thousands, MDL)

No.	District	No. of beneficiaries	Approved 2017		
			The State Budget (MMPSF)	Special-purpose allocations from the SB to LB	National public budget (NPB)
<i>I Centres for assistance and protection of THB victims</i>					
1.	Chişinău.	24	3371.6		3371.6
2.	Cahul	20		662.7	662.7
3.	Căuşeni	14		505.6	505.6
Total		58	3371.6	1168.3	4539.9
<i>Psycho-social Centres for the Rehabilitation of Victims of Domestic Violence</i>					
4.	Bălţi	19		803	803
5.	Căuşeni	19		801.6	801.6
6.	Drochia	32		1120.6	1120.6
7.	Hînceşti	18		686.4	686.4
Total		88		3411.6	3411.6
<i>III Protection and assistance measures for THB victims</i>					
8.	MLSPF		426		426

- ensure that all victims of THB are guaranteed effective access to public health care;

Medical assistance, including the psychiatric assistance, shall be provided to the THB victims by medical institutions. Medical services involving expensive extra costs (surgeries) shall be also provided within programs funded by donors. Beneficiaries of social aid, shall also benefit from a medical insurance policy for a specified period (Law no. 1585-XIII of 27 February 1998 on compulsory health insurance: "The Government shall provide insurance for the following categories of non-employed persons with domicile in the Republic of Moldova, included in registers of the authorized institutions of the Republic of Moldova, as specified in paragraph (9), (exception making the persons obliged by law to individually provide for their insurance), among them persons from disadvantaged families benefiting from social aid under Law no.133-XVI of 13 June 2008 on social aid").

All children (0-18 years old), including children victims and potential victims of violence, neglect, exploitation and trafficking benefit from the following types of health care services provided by the sanitary institutions: (i) pre-hospital emergency, (ii) primary care, (iii) specialized outpatient, (iv) hospitalised, high-performance medical services and (vi) home-based health care (Law on Health Protection no. 411 of 28.03.1995; Law no.1585 of 27.02.1998 on Compulsory Health Insurance, Government Decision no. 1387 of 10.12.2007 "On the approval of the Single Program of Compulsory Health Insurance", as amended and supplemented. Methodological Norms of the Application of the Single Program of the mandatory health insurance provision, approved annually by the Ministry of Health and the National Health Insurance Company).

- ensure adequate long-term assistance to victims of THB and facilitate their reintegration into society (paragraph 113);

SERVICES PROVIDED TO VICTIMS and POTENTIAL VICTIMS OF THB	
Community Mental Health Centres	Following the goal to improve the mental health of the population via provision of services aimed at prevention, early identification, treatment, rehabilitation, promotion of a healthy way of life and protection of mental health in the community, as well as via creation of beneficial conditions for rehabilitation and socio-familial integration of people affected by mental health diseases, the Ministry of Health set up a network of Community Mental Health Centres. In 2016, the National Health Insurance Company contracted 37 Centres of this network.
Territorial Multidisciplinary Teams (TMT) contribution to the provision of Social Aid	<p>The aid provided to every beneficiary is carried out in conformity with an individual assistance plan, specially designed to address the immediate needs and the peculiarity of the beneficiary. The responsibility to develop this plan lies with a TMT person residing in the same place with the beneficiary or the social worker of the local Centre, who is also the case manager, and they do it in consultation with the beneficiary.</p> <p>The following are the social services at the disposal of a beneficiary:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Home social care service; 2.Catering services within the social aid canteens; 3.Community social aid service; 4.Services provided within Multifunctional Centres ; 5.Services provided within Day Centres ; 6.Services provided within placement centres; 7.Placement in institutions for people with disabilities. <p>In conformity to the provisions of Law no. 435 of 28.12.2006 on the administrative decentralization the development and management of community social services for socially vulnerable population, as well as monitoring of the quality of these services, constitutes one of the activity areas of the level II local public authorities.</p> <p>Additionally, Law no. 397-XV of 16.10.2003 on local public finances stipulates that the amount allotted to the social services funding at the local level depends strictly on the priorities of the level I and level II local public authorities. Thus, the local public authorities can distribute their resources to the local needs, depending on the availability of financial resources.</p>
First aid (food, personal hygiene items, medicines, clothes, etc.)	First aid is provided either by the Centre of placement or by the multidisciplinary teams (MDT) with the support from different programs, the donors' support included.
Psychological assistance	Professional psychologists work in the Centres, their task being to help the beneficiaries to overcome the crisis situation, especially the feelings of fear, guilt and depression as well as the consequences of the post-traumatic stress occurring in more difficult cases. Different forms of counselling are also provided: individual or group counselling, family counselling, etc.
Assistance in issuing identity papers	<p>Based on Government Decision no. 210 of March 24, 2014 "On granting facilities for the issuance of identity documents" a list of categories of citizens of the Republic of Moldova, entitled to benefit of facilities for issuance of identity documents, was approved. Thus, also the THB victims were included in the list of citizens of the Republic of Moldova, entitled to benefit of facilities for the issuance of the identity documents and of the temporary identity card.</p> <p>Additionally, in accordance with provisions of Law no. 242 of 24.09.2010 on consular fees, persons located outside the country, identified as THB victims, are entitled to benefit of free of charge consular services.</p>

Legal assistance	<p>Victims of trafficking in human beings benefit of legal assistance (legal counselling, representation in courts, etc.) aimed at explanation of the rights to protection, compensation, remission of penalty (if offenses have been committed during the period of exploitation), etc.</p> <p>Under Law no. 198 of 26.07.2007 on State guaranteed legal aid the victims of trafficking in human beings benefit of state-guaranteed legal assistance.</p> <p>In conformity with this Law the adult victims and children receive qualified legal services funded by donors' financial resources.</p>
Information and vocational counselling services	<p>Information and vocational counselling constitutes a set of services provided free of charge to jobseekers meant to provide information about the labour market. It also shares knowledge on job developments, a person's assessment and self-assessment of the job search skill development and the increase of self-confidence in deciding regarding one's own career.</p> <p>In 2016 five THB victims (all women) were registered as unemployed, who subsequently received information and vocational counselling services. Two THB victims attended free professional training courses, and one person obtained an employment following the graduation of the training course.</p>
Mediation services aimed at employment of beneficiaries	<p>Mediation services aimed at the employment of jobseekers are provided free of charge by employment agencies via dissemination of information about vacancies and conditions of employment, via publishing or posting of information and via organisation of job fairs.</p> <p>In 2016 five THB victims (all women) registered as unemployed, who subsequently received information and vocational counselling services.</p>
Guidance and Vocational Training (qualification, re-qualification and up-skilling)	<p>The unemployed wishing to increase their professional mobility and to integrate or reintegrate into the labour market, are entitled to attend qualification, requalification and up-skilling courses organized by the employment agencies. In 2016 the minimum duration of a vocational training course was one month, and the maximum duration - 6 months.</p>
Allowance offered for the occupational integration or reintegration	<p>According to art. 34 of the Law no.102 of 13.03.2003 on employment and social protection of jobseekers, the unemployed in different circumstances, including the THB victims, benefit of an occupational integration or reintegration allowance - a fixed non-taxed monthly amount - constituting 15% of the previous year average salary in the country, as of the date of the payment establishment, which is granted for a maximum period of 9 calendar months. In 2016 six THB victims benefited of the occupational integration or reintegration allowance (in an amount of 691.95 lei per month).</p>
Consultancy and assistance for starting an entrepreneurial activity	<p>The Ministry of Economy, via the Small and Medium Enterprise Development Organization (ODIMM), implements social-economic programs aimed at the initiation of entrepreneurial activities. These services are complemented by additional services funded by donors through local implementing agencies such as the ILO Mission to Moldova.</p> <p>In 2016 the National Economic Empowerment Program for Youth, implemented by ODIMM :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • consulted 300 young people, potential entrepreneurs or persons who have recently registered their own business; • organized training sessions for 216 young people, including 56% women, in Ungheni, Edineț, Sângerei, Ștefan Vodă, Ceadir-Lunga districts and in the Chișinău municipality. <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Within the PARE 1+ 1 Program, ODIMM:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • disseminated information on the possibilities to apply to the PARE 1+ 1 Program for migrants and their first degree relatives. The support granted by the District Councils and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and European Integration made possible the extension of the Program up to 2018; • organized two information sessions for 45 diaspora women in Italian cities Milan,

	<p>Rho and Padua;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • carried out, within the Nexus Centre Chisinau, two informational sessions for 70 migrants; • organized 10 entrepreneurial training sessions, attended by 272 migrants or their first degree relatives. Migrants constituted 42.3% out of the total number of trained persons; • contributed to the initiation and development of 210 businesses, including 54 start-ups. <p>In 2016, the Centre for Business Consultancy and Assistance (CCAA) and the ODIMM Single Window disseminated information to a number of 1035 people about the state programs for SMEs, including the ones implemented by ODIMM. Consultancy services focused on entrepreneurial activity were provided to a number of 1350 people, special attention being paid to the individual needs of applicants.</p> <p>Within from October to November 2016 ODIMM organized the <i>Information Campaign for Young Graduate Students</i> from higher education institutions, focused on Business Support Programs and possibilities to apply to these programmes while pursuing the initiation or development of an entrepreneurial activity. Dissemination of information during this campaign covered a number of about 470 young people.</p>
<p>Services provided by the Joint Information and Services Bureaux (BCIS) managed by local public authorities</p>	<p>Joint Information and Services Bureaux (Government Decision no. 661 on the creation and operation of the Joint Information and Services Bureaux of 30.08.2013).</p> <p>The Bureau brings together several service providers, such as: the Territorial Employment Agency, Land Relations and Cadastre Agency, the Territorial State Labour Inspection, the Territorial Social Insurance House, the Directorate for Social Assistance and Family Protection and the Directorate for Economic Issues. The service providers, united within these bureaux (BCIS), help to change the attitude of beneficiaries towards the way of settlement of difficult situations. They provide guidance to beneficiaries in issues connected with employment, business initiation, vocational development, so that problems are solved in a short time through joint actions suggested by different service providers offering various solutions.</p> <p>In 2016 about 14491 persons benefited of services provided by the BCIS, out of which - 8264 women and 5614 men. About 11075 people out of these beneficiaries were from the rural areas.</p>
<p>Emergency Placement Service</p>	<p>In 2015 the MLSPF, in partnership with the IOM Mission in Moldova and the Czech Development Agency, established a pilot Emergency Placement Service (for 2015-2016) based on the existing platform within the Republican Asylum for Disabled and Retired located in the Chisinau city, subordinated to the ministry.</p> <p>This service pursues the goal to ensure provision of emergency social protection to beneficiaries-migrants and provision of specialized aid, aimed to overcome the situation of difficulty and to ensure social inclusion.</p> <p>The capacity of the placement service is of 10 beds maximum and the operation is ensured by the staff of the Republican Asylum for the disabled and retired.</p> <p>The beneficiaries of the Emergency Placement Service are citizens of the Republic of Moldova aged 18 and above, repatriated as migrants in difficulty, as well as citizens, identified in the territory of the Republic of Moldova in a crisis situation, requiring social / family inclusion. The beneficiary's placement duration is envisaged for three months, with the possibility of extension up to six months, depending on the complexity of the case and the problems requiring a longer-term intervention.</p> <p>The following are the types of services provided by the Emergency Placement Service: accommodation, meals, health care services, hygiene-sanitary aid, legal aid, psychological counselling, assistance in issuance of identification documents, recreation.</p>

- to improve the identification and assistance of child victims of trafficking, in particular by:

- ensuring that the relevant actors take a proactive approach and increase their outreach work to identify child victims of THB;

In order to strengthen the identification procedure of the THB victims, including children, and the pro-active investigative measures, joint inter-institutional risk analysis groups were set up and working sessions were organized, as follows:

- Joint Risk Assessment Group was created, acting on the basis of the provisions of the Joint Order of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Intelligence and Security Service, the General Prosecutor's Office and the Customs Service. In the first semester of 2016, the "*Joint Risk Assessment Report on Combating Cross-Border Crime, Trafficking in Human Beings and Illegal Migration*" was developed by this Group, at the national level, following the objective to make a detailed study of the cross-border risks, including TFU. The Report was handed over to members of the working group for use in their work.
- The Risk Analysis Division of the Border Police Department (DPF) develops ad hoc and periodic analytical products such as risk alerts, risk notes and risk profiles. These products are placed on the DPF's "Doc Border Point" electronic platform to be accessible to subdivisions operating at the tactical level. These analytical products also constitute an informational support for the staff whose task is to directly ensure the security of the state border. Given the content of the obtained risk profile of TFU they actually constitute a guideline, referring to: purpose, scope, reason, mode of operation, risk indicators, recommendations, portrait of potential victims, as well as other compartments, acting as informational support to border guards in identifying potential THB victims when crossing the state border. In 2016 the following risk profiles were compiled by the DPF per compartments listed below:
 - Trafficking in human beings for the purpose of labour or forced labour exploitation;
 - Trafficking in human beings for the purpose of sexual exploitation;
 - Trafficking in human beings for the purpose of exploitation through begging.

One should mention here the positive results of the proactive investigation methods of the THB cases. Approximately 75% of cases (both adults and minors) are identified via the use of these methods.

It is also worth mentioning the Center for Combating Trafficking in Persons' (CCTiP) initiative to create Mobile Teams aimed to diminish and prevent begging in the Chisinau municipality. On February 13, 2017, a working meeting was organized which was attended by representatives of the Permanent Secretariat of the NC CTFU, CCTiP, General Prosecutor's Office, MLSPF, Ministry of Education, the Municipal Children's Rights Protection Directorate, the Police Directorate of the Chisinau Municipality, the CAP and other implementation partners of anti-trafficking policies. At present, the CCTP is finalising the draft Concept of the Mobile Teams composition, competence and operation mode, which will be subsequently proposed for discussion to the professionals of this field.

Additionally, a draft Government Decision "On Amending the Regulation on the Issuance of Identity Documents and Records of Residents of the Republic of Moldova approved by the Government Decision no.125 of 18.02.2013" was developed and submitted to the Government, in view of:

- improving the procedure of identification of persons (meant to extend the categories of persons who have the right to submit a declaration on their own responsibility regarding the identification of persons who lack identification documents, or whose previous identification cannot be proved (have no identification papers, nor I-III degree relatives). The proposal is to identify these persons on basis of a written declaration on oath, submitted by three tertiary persons - citizens of the Republic of Moldova - who know with certainty the identity of the applicant, they, in their turn, possessing identification documents issued by the authorities of the Republic of Moldova)".

- reducing the risk of identification of persons on basis of false statements and increasing the responsibility of persons making this kind of declaration. In this respect, a new item is added in this draft proposing criminal liability for false declarations.

In spite of specificity and sensitivity of this issue, the diplomatic missions and consular offices of the Republic of Moldova located abroad pay high attention to prevention and combating of this phenomenon. Thus, while providing various consular services, the persons considered being vulnerable or the potential victims are informed of the risks and the actions to be undertaken in the event of possible trafficking assumptions.

- providing adequate support and services to child victims of trafficking, including appropriate accommodation;

SERVICES FOR VICTIMS and POTENTIAL VICTIMS OF TRAFFICKING IN CHILDREN	
Assistance during the repatriation process	<p>The Government approved in its session on 22 March 2017 a number of amendments and supplements to the Regulation on the repatriation procedure of children and adults - victims of trafficking in human beings, illegal trafficking of migrants and of unaccompanied children, approved by the Government Decision no. 948 of 07.08.2008. According to the above decision, the Ministry of Labour, Social Protection and Family, in cooperation with other relevant authorities, is the authority responsible for the realisation of the repatriation procedure; for provision of assistance in the airport at the arrival of repatriated persons to the country, or at other border crossing points; for the transportation of the beneficiaries and provision of detailed information about the assistance and protection program to which a person is entitled. The approved amendments also envisage the coverage of expenditures made by the assigned escorts. Additionally, the notion of "illegal trafficking of migrants" was supplemented with the wording "people in difficulty", thus changing the profile of beneficiaries outlined in the repatriation process managed by the MLSPF. For clarification it should be mentioned that the previous legal framework on the repatriation procedure, would provide funding only for THB victims and unaccompanied children. Expenditures are covered with the resources allocated annually by the state budget and managed by MLSPF.</p> <p>One should mention the contribution of Ministry of Foreign Affairs and European Integration (MFAEI) and of the diplomatic missions of the Republic of Moldova located abroad to the repatriation of children and adults –THB victims, illegally trafficked migrants and unaccompanied children. The process of repatriation of victims of THB is carried out by MLSPF in cooperation with MFAEI, while for purposes of issuance of different documents necessary for the repatriation of citizens of the Republic of Moldova, who have become victims of trafficking, MLSPF cooperates with the Ministry of Information Technologies and Communications.</p>
Temporary placement in the Centres for assistance and protection of victims and potential victims of child trafficking (CT) and in maternal sections.	<p>In 2016, the Government approved the nationwide creation of the Early Child Intervention Service, with the task to carry out prevention and minimization of the negative consequences for the young children development and health, etc. On June 2, 2016, the Emergency Placement Centre for children victims and potential victims of violence, neglect, exploitation and trafficking was inaugurated, meant to offer temporary placement, crisis placement or long-term placement to a number of 10 children at a time. In this context, based on MLSPF Order no. 201 of 25.10.2016, an amendment was made to the Regulation of the Centre for assistance and protection of victims and potential victims of THB, according to which a new category of beneficiaries was introduced - child victims and potential victims of violence, neglect and exploitation. These persons would benefit of different assistance services (primary health care, temporary accommodation, meals, legal advice, etc.).</p>
Friendly Health Care Centres for Youth	<p>These centres provide information, counselling and medical complex services to adolescents and young people. A number of training and education activities are carried out within these centres for young people and also for other community members such as teachers, parents, representatives of local public authorities, dedicated to priority health issues and their development, in particular, to sexual-reproductive health, mental health and social well-being. In 2016 the National Health Insurance Company contracted 37 Friendly Health Care Centres for Youth. More than 20 thousand youth information and education activities were organized within these centres, 1/3 out of them having been carried out in rural areas.</p>

Community Mental Health Centres	Following the goal to improve the mental health of population via provision of services aimed at prevention, early detection, treatment, rehabilitation, promotion of the healthy way of life and protection of mental health in the community along with the goal to create beneficial conditions for rehabilitation and socio-familial integration of persons suffering from mental diseases, the Ministry of Health created a network of Community Mental Health Centres. In 2016 the National Health Insurance Company contracted a number of 37 Centres.
Social Assistance provided via the territorial multidisciplinary teams	<p>The aid provided to every beneficiary is carried out in conformity with an individual assistance plan, specially designed to address the immediate needs and the peculiarity of the beneficiary. The responsibility to develop this plan lies with a MDT person residing in the same place with the beneficiary or the social worker of the local Centre, who is also the case manager, and they do it in consultation with the beneficiary.</p> <p>The following are the social services at the disposal of a beneficiary:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Catering services within the social aid canteens; 2. Community social aid service; 3. Services provided within Multifunctional Centres; 4. Services provided within Day Centres; 5. Services provided within placement centres; 6. Family type services 7. Placement in residential institutions for children. <p>In conformity to the provisions of Law no. 435 of 28.12.2006 on the administrative decentralization the development and management of community social services for socially vulnerable population, as well as monitoring of the quality of these services, constitutes one of the activity areas of the level II local public authorities. Additionally, Law no. 397-XV of 16.10.2003 on local public finances stipulates that the amount allotted to the social services funding at the local level depends strictly on the priorities of the level I and level II local public authorities. Thus, the local public authorities can distribute their resources to the local needs, depending on the availability of financial resources.</p>
First aid (food, personal hygiene items, medicines, clothes, etc.)	First aid is provided either by the Centre of placement or by the MDT with the support from different programs, the donors' support included.
Psychological assistance	Professional psychologists work in the Centres, their task being to help the beneficiaries to overcome the crisis situation, especially the feelings of fear, guilt and depression as well as the consequences of the post-traumatic stress occurring in more difficult cases. Different forms of counselling are also provided: individual or group counselling, family counselling, etc.
Assistance in issuing identity papers	<p>Based on Government Decision no. 210 of March 24, 2014 "On granting facilities for the issuance of identity documents" a list of categories of citizens of the Republic of Moldova, entitled to benefit of facilities for issuance of identity documents, was approved. Thus, also the THB victims were included in the list of citizens of the Republic of Moldova, entitled to benefit of facilities for the issuance of the identity documents and of the temporary identity card.</p> <p>Following the amendments to Law no. 273-XIII on the identity documents, as part of the national passport system, the following issues become regulated by Law no. 118 of 2 June 2016 on the amendments and supplements to several legislative acts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the way of applying for issuance of identity documents per categories of applicants, as well as per special situations in which they fall (minors, persons with little or no exercise capacity, children separated from their parents and placed in the social aid care, immobilized persons, severely ill persons, persons under constrained treatment,

	<p>etc.).</p> <p>In order to ensure consistency between notions of Law no. 140 of 14.06.2013 on the special protection of children at risk and of children separated from their parents the notion "<i>children left without parental or under the state care</i>" was replaced by the notion "<i>children separated from their parents who are not under guardianship or curatorship or who are placed under social placement services.</i>"</p>
Legal aid	<p>THB victims are entitled to benefit of legal aid (legal advice, representation in court, etc.) so that issues like the right to protection, compensation, punishment (if certain offenses have been committed during their exploitation) are explained to them.</p> <p>The legal framework in force stipulates that the THB victims are entitled to benefit of the state-guaranteed legal aid(Law no. 198 of 26.07.2007.On the state guaranteed legal aid) but in practice, the qualified legal services provided to adult and children victims are paid for with donors' financial resources.</p>
Integration into the compulsory general education	<p>In view of preventing THB and assisting the TC victims, the Ministry of Education develops and implements, together with other relevant ministries, the local public administration authorities and non-governmental organizations with competences in the field, training and information programs for educators, parents and children and for risk groups.</p>

- ensuring long-term monitoring of the reintegration of child victims of trafficking;

In order to monitor the support and protection cases the MDTs use a number of instruments for this purpose (in particular - team meetings, individual meetings with beneficiaries, home visits, telephone counselling, individual and group meetings / consultations, conversations with close relatives, work with the relatives of beneficiaries, accompanying beneficiaries to their medical examinations, support in filing the application requesting the issuance of the protection order).

According to EMT reports, monitoring of cases is performed over an average period of 6 months (the duration varies from 1 month to 12 months; some EMTs indicate that this is done when necessary) and during a period of 3- 6 months following the intervention (from 1 month to 12 months depending on the difficulty and necessities of the case). Thus, one can see that, during monitoring of the beneficiaries, the MDT coordinators observe the deadlines stipulated by the case management procedure, approved by MLSPF Order no. 71 of 3 October 2008.

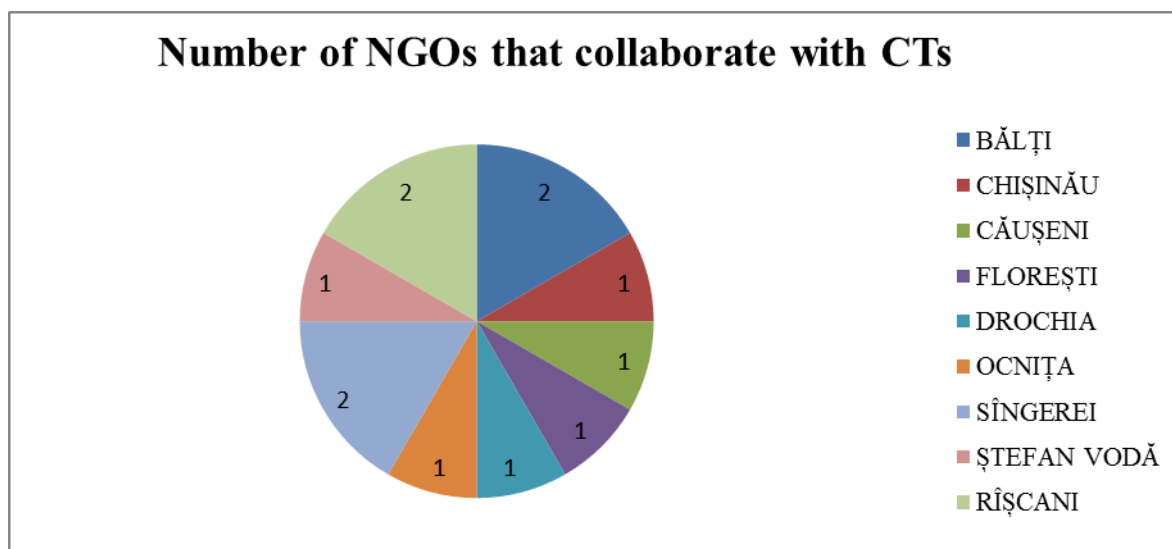
In this context, we can conclude that the monitoring of the case is carried out per separate person, depending on the needs of the beneficiary and according to the individual assistance plan and the level of difficulty of the case itself.

On February 7, 2017 MLSPF, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Internal Affairs, signed a Collaborative Agreement on ensuring the well-being of each child. The agreement sets the basis for the implementation and integration into the national policies of a National Model of Practice, which aims at unifying the efforts of decision-makers and professionals from the education, health, public policy and social assistance sectors of the country, undertaken for prevention of risks and for ensuring child welfare. The model of practices proposed for the implementation in the Republic of Moldova was developed on the basis of the principles of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child and encourages all professionals, who come in contact with the child, to ensure that the decision making is centred on the child and to get involved in the decision making process and, finally, to make sure that his/her vision is requested and listened to.

- assessing the efficiency of the co-operation of stakeholders provided for by law, in particular at the local level (paragraph 125);

Development of partnerships and cooperation between the territorial Commissions for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings (CTs) and civil society constitutes an important aspect to be taken into consideration in assessing the effectiveness of co-operation. One should mention here that in 2016, only

9 CTs collaborated with local and national NGOs (25.71%), which is less compared to 2015, when 12 TCs collaborated with the associations of the civil society in the region. A total number of 18 NGOs working in this field, out of them 12 local and 6 nationwide, got involved, along with the CTs, in implementation of actions aimed at prevention and combating THB.



CTs, in collaboration with various partners interested in prevention and combating THB, organized and carried out a number of education and training events for CT members on topics dealing with the THB prevention and / or with the investigation and prosecution of the THB cases as well as with the identification and assistance of THB victims. In 2016 57.57% of CTs organized capacity building activities for their members. A total number of 57 trainings was organized at the local level during this year.

One can judge of the cooperation effectiveness also based on the meetings organized by CTs with the MDTs and the level I local government authorities (mayors). It is worth mentioning here that the MDT representatives attend the CT meetings on a monthly basis, some of these meetings being organised by the CTs together with the MDT, with the participation of social workers, following the purpose to supervise the protection and assistance of victims and potential victims of THB. A permanent collaboration takes place between MDTs and CTs, especially with respect to the segment dealing with record-keeping and monitoring of families at risk, potential THB victims, record-keeping of children left without supervision for the reason that one or both parents are abroad.

CTs, jointly with local NGOs, carry out meetings with mayors on issues predominantly referring to: raising awareness, identification of the collaboration issues between CTs and MDTs, prevention of illegal migration, identification and assistance of victims and potential victims of trafficking in human beings.

It is also remarkable that in 2016 the CTs became active in their collaboration with the media in view of promotion of their implemented activities and of population information about THB. Certain members of CTs used their personal pages on the social networks for the same purpose of dissemination of information about performed activities.

All these activities also contributed to the improvement of the local actors' capacities of identification and assistance of the trafficking in children victims. Thus, in 2016 a number of 123 THB victims (out of which 46 child victims) and 1075 potential THB victims (344 children) benefited of assistance.

One should mention the increased interest of the Permanent Secretariat of the National Committee for Combating THB in the CTs strengthening, as well as in the creation of collaboration platforms between CTs and local NGOs. Thus, the following activities took place during 2016:

An anti-trafficking workshop was organized on 04.04 - 07.04.2016 in **Târgu-Mureș**, Romania, which was attended by a delegation of the Republic of Moldova, composed of the CT chairpersons from 7 territorial - administrative units (**Edineț**, **Briceni**, **Causeni**, **Cantemir**, **Cimislia**, **Falesti** and **Soldanesti**),

representatives of Permanent Secretariat of the NC CTHB, CAP, CCTiP and the IOM Mission to Moldova. The event was organized at the initiative of Permanent Secretariat of the NC CTHB with the financial support of ICMPD Vienna and in partnership with the Romanian National Anti-Trafficking Agency (ANITP) within the project "Fight against THB and organized crime" - Phase 2 (THB / IFS / 2). Altogether the workshop was attended by 38 Moldovan participants-representatives of the law enforcement bodies (8), the public authorities (17) and the civil society (13). Such a wide representation followed the goal to cover as many topics of the agenda as possible. The event was hosted by the Prefecture of the Mureş County and an exchange of views was carried out with representatives of the County Police Inspectorate, the Organized Crime Combating Brigade, the Territorial Labour Inspectorate, the County School Inspectorate, the General Directorate for Social Assistance and Child Protection, the Organization "Save the Children" and Mureş Public Health Directorate. The workshop program also included 3 visits to shelters for victims of domestic violence and trafficking in human beings, children at risk and mother-to-child couples.

On April 19, 2016, the PS organized a follow-up meeting with the 7 CT chairpersons that had attended the above mentioned study visit with the purpose to examine and analyse the best practices presented by the Romanian counterparts and to plan some short and long term CT activities. Challenges in connection with the use of Romania's best practices were also discussed during this event, such as: improvement of the CT activity, the available financial resources at the local level and the support of existing services as well as ideas of an eventual partnership with Romanian counterparts. Subsequently, on 20.05 - 30.06.2016 period of time, 6 regional CT sessions were organized with the purpose to replicate the experience obtained in Romania, to the benefit of colleagues from other districts. The organization of these workshops was financially supported by the OSCE Mission to Moldova. A total number of 143 participants attended these events, including: 15 CT chairpersons, 9 representatives of local NGOs and CSPT, 5 mayors, 114 CT members and MDT coordinators. Pursuing the goal to achieve the target highlighted by the GRETA experts, 3 capacity building workshops for the CT secretaries were organised (19-20 and 21-22 July, 2016, August 2-3, 2016) on the topic of attracting budgeting for the development of social services for THB victims within the NRS, which were attended by representatives of active NGOs and Local Public Authorities. Also 4 NGOs representing the administrative authorities of the Dniester River left bank and 1 NGO from Odessa participated to these workshops. Following their participation to these workshops 3 trained NGOs developed and submitted 5 project proposals.

Finally, we note that the international expert Liliana Sorrentino conducted the Study "Independent Impact Assessment of the Implementation of the 2009-2016 NRS Strategy". A similar study is also envisaged to be carried out by two independent national experts. The results of both studies will be presented at the end of June, within an international event, organized by the national public institutions and with the support of the IOM Mission to Moldova and the ICMPD.

- to facilitate and guarantee access to compensation for victims of THB, including children, and in particular to:

In 2016, the Law on Rehabilitation of Victims of Crime no. 137 of 29 July 2016 (in force as of 09.03.2017) was adopted. The provisions of the law aim at the creation of the legal framework to ensure minimum conditions for rehabilitation of victims of crime, as well as the protection and observance of rights and legitimate interests of these victims. This Act also stipulates the categories of victims of the offences falling under these provisions, the organization and functioning of the mechanism of the victims of crime protection and rehabilitation, the way and conditions of the state financial compensation of the damage caused by an offence. The THB victims and the victims of trafficking in children are also beneficiaries of this Law (art. 165 of the Penal Code) and respectively (art. 206 Penal Code), they being entitled to the following support services:

- provision to victims of crime information and advice on the rights and services they can benefit from;
- psychological counselling;
- State-guaranteed legal aid;
- State financial compensation of the prejudice caused by the offence (the provisions of this Section enter into force on 01.01.2018).

In the context of the adoption of the new Law, until the Section on the Financial Compensation enters into force, the competent public authorities shall develop a mechanism regulating the allocation of this financial compensation. The Law stipulates even the employment by the Ministry of Justice of one additional staff person responsible for the subsequent implementation of this provision.

- enable victims of trafficking to exercise their right to compensation, by building the capacity of legal practitioners to support victims to claim compensation;

The public competent authorities inform the THB victims about their rights, including their right to bring civil action. If the victim requests to be recognized as a civil party in the criminal proceeding, the criminal prosecution body recognizes it in that capacity and initiates a civil action that may involve claims to the perpetrator to compensate both the material and non-material prejudice. Please note that according to Article 219 of the Criminal Code (civil action within criminal proceedings) a civil action may be initiated within the criminal proceedings at the request of natural or legal persons to whom material, moral prejudice or, as the case may be, prejudice to their professional reputation has been caused by the deed (action or inaction) prohibited by the criminal law or in connection with its realization.

The following is noted with respect to actions undertaken to promote the efficient compensation of the THB victims. In 2016 three cases occurred in which the courts, along with the statement referring to the criminal side of the process, pronounced also a statement referring to the civil side and certain amounts of money were collected from the traffickers. In two cases, where the victims were trafficked for exploitation via begging, the courts ordered the defendants to pay an amount of MDL 30000 each for the benefit of the victims. In another case, where the victim was trafficked for sexual exploitation, the court ordered the defendant to pay an amount of MDL 15000 for the benefit of the victim.

In the context of the adoption of Law no. 137 of 29.07.2016, the competent public authorities, in the process of providing their support services, including financial compensation, shall ensure in partnerships the specialization and training of the personnel, whose task is to directly communicate with the victims of crime.

-include victim compensation into training programmes for law enforcement officials, prosecutors and judges;

Under art. 7 (2) of Law no. 152 of 08.06.2006, the responsibility to carry out planning of the initial and continuous training of prosecutors and judges is assigned to the Board of the National Institute of Justice. Additionally, in 2016 the topic referring to the financial compensation of victims was included in the agenda of four training seminars dedicated to combating trafficking in human beings, which were attended by 55 prosecutors, 55 judges and 16 prosecuting officers.

At the same time, the thematic plan, under compartments referring to the professional training of the CCTIP staff, includes the training of professions for the implementation of Law no. 137.

- make use of assets confiscated from traffickers to provide compensation to victims of trafficking;

In accordance with Art. 19 par. (1) of the Law no. 137 of 29.07.2016, starting with 01.01.2018 the financial compensation shall be paid by the state budget. At the same time, according to the provisions of art. 14 par. (3) of the Law no. 137 of 29.07.2016, which enters into force on 01.01.2018, "*The offender shall pay to the state budget the amount of the due compensation*". Thus, taking into account the provisions of the aforementioned Law, we conclude that the wording of this recommendation makes reference to the competencies of institutions carrying out management of already seized assets and of the resources earmarked in the state budget.

At the same time, within the powers assigned to the Prosecution Office, the prosecutors were requested to conduct financial investigations aimed at the identification of the goods resulted from or used for the commission of offences, with a view to their subsequent special confiscation.

During the period under consideration, in cases of trafficking in human beings and related offences, *seizure* was applied with respect to 2 cars, a dwelling house, amounting to 54813 lei MD.

In sentences pronounced with respect to the same categories of offences, the courts ordered the special *confiscation* of 4 mobile phones, a tablet, 23 monitors, 16 processors, 14 system blocks, 13 webcams, 15 lighting devices, 4 data storage devices and money in the amount of MDL 80400.

- set up a State compensation scheme which is accessible to all victims of THB, regardless of their nationality and residence status (paragraph 140);

In accordance with Law no. 137 of 29.07.2016, the right to financial compensation lies with the victim of a crime committed on the territory of the Republic of Moldova. The victim is considered a citizen of the Republic of Moldova, a foreigner or a stateless person legally residing on the territory of the Republic of Moldova at the time of the offence, who submits the request of financial compensation. In case of victims, who do not fall under these categories of persons, the financial compensation is granted on the basis of the international conventions to which the Republic of Moldova is a party.

- to make full use of the available measures to protect victims and witnesses of THB before, during, and after criminal proceedings, and to allocate the necessary funds for implementing such measures (paragraph 183).

Law 105 of 16.05.2008 on the protection of witnesses and other participants to the criminal proceedings (Law No. 105) provides for the security of the participants to the criminal proceedings whose life, physical integrity, freedom or property are threatened due to the fact that they accepted to provide to the judicial authorities certain data at their disposal, which constitute conclusive evidence regarding the commission of serious, particularly serious or exceptionally serious crimes.

In accordance with Law no. 105, protection measures, including urgent protection measures, as well as assistance measures, shall be applied with the purpose of protecting witnesses and other participants to the criminal proceedings. Thus, Law no. 105 provides the following protection measures:

- a) protection of personal data;
- b) application of special arrangements for hearing procedure;
- c) change of domicile or place of work or study;
- d) change of identity, change of appearance;
- e) installation of an alarm system at home or at the residence place;
- f) change of the phone number;
- g) ensuring the protection of goods.

These measures can be applied alone or cumulatively, along with urgent measures and / or assistance measures.

The criminal investigation body may apply urgent measures with respect to the participant to the criminal proceedings in danger, these imposing application of immediate security measures, such as:

- a) ensuring personal security, home security, residence or property security;
- b) intercepting hi/her communications under the Code of Criminal Procedure;
- c) supervision via audio / video devices under the Code of Criminal Procedure;
- d) temporary placement in a safe place;
- e) protection of the circulation or limitation of the circulation;
- f) provision of special active and passive means of personal protection.

The Emergency measures can be applied alone or cumulatively along with the support measures.

Witnesses and other participants in the criminal proceedings can also benefit of assistance measures such as:

- a) integration into a different social environment;
- b) professional retraining;
- c) ensuring a decent income until finding a job;
- d) assistance in obtaining a new profession;
- e) healthcare services;
- f) legal aid;
- g) psychological and social assistance.

Data provided by the body empowered to protect witnesses and other participants to the criminal proceedings indicate no relevant cases in 2016.

In February 2017 two specially equipped rooms were opened in the CCTiP, for interviewing victims and witnesses, both minors and adults.

2. Measures taken by the Government of the Republic of Moldova aimed at implementing the additional conclusions included in GRETA's second evaluation report.

Until recently, the national policy used to be implemented in line with the provisions of the national plans approved by the Government (6 implemented plans) and of the NRS Strategy for the Protection and Assistance of Victims and Potential Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings (2009-2016) adopted by the Parliament of the Republic of Moldova. The implementation of actions foreseen by the 2014-2016 National Plan and by the SNR Strategy finalised in 2016. However, monitoring and coordination of actions included in the two distinct policy papers revealed a number of gaps, such as: overlapping of efforts and resources, different reporting periods and indicators, various systems of statistical data collection, etc., which indicated that further promotion of this approach would be inefficient.

In view of the need to integrate the state strategic objectives in the fight against the THB phenomenon, to harmonize and strengthen the efforts of competent institutions / organizations, and of the ones interested in this area, it turned necessary to draw up an integral document for the next period, namely the (2017-2022) National Strategy for Prevention and Control of the THB and the Action Plan for 2017-2019.

The aim of the Strategy is the sustainable development of the national system for preventing and combating trafficking in human beings in the light of the 4P paradigm.

The Strategy is meant to ensure the continuity of the state policy on reforming the national and transnational cooperation relations between public, non-governmental and interstate organizations in the implementation of measures to prevent and combat trafficking in human beings aimed at the promotion of the rights of the THB victims in line with the principles of observance of human rights and equal opportunities for women and men. The Strategy will also include measures aimed at the implementation of the additional conclusions included in GRETA's second evaluation report.