



Convention on the Rights of the Child

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Consideration of reports of States parties

List of issues in relation to the combined fourth and fifth periodic reports of the Republic of Moldova

Addendum

Replies of the Republic of Moldova to the list of issues*

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Part I

Question 1

1. In order to implement the provisions of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, it is necessary to mention the Law no. 140 of 14.06.2013 on the special protection of children at risk and children separated from their parents, which establishes the procedures for identification, assessment, assistance, referral, monitoring and evidence of children at risk and of children separated from their parents, as well as the authorities and structures responsible for the application of these procedures. We also highlight the Child Protection Strategy for 2014-2020, approved by the Government Decision no. 434 of 10.06.2014, whose purpose is to redress the problems facing by both the family and the child. On 04.07.2016 the Actions Plan for 2016-2020 on the implementation of the concerned Strategy was approved.

2. The Law no. 315 of 23.12.2016 on social benefits for children, which establish social benefits for children in order to provide a minimal financial support from the state for the child birth, child care, growing twins, as well as social support benefits for adopted children, children temporary left without parental care and children left without parental care, including further studies.

3. By the Government Decision no. 889 of 11.11.2013 there was approved the Framework Regulation on the organization and functioning of the *Social Support Service for Families with Children* and by the Government Decision no. 780 of 25.09.2014 there were approved minimum quality standards concerning the mentioned social service. The family support is focused on families with children in order to prevent and/or overcome risk situations to ensure child growth and education in the family environment. The purpose of the Service is to support the development of family abilities in growing and educating the child by strengthening the protective factors within the family and connecting it to the relevant community resources. The family support service is provided in two forms: *primary family support and secondary family support*. Within the secondary family support, families with children benefit of financial help, where are taken into account the family needs, the number of children in the family, living conditions, seasonal factors, the problem severity, etc., as well as the family income got from wages, social payments and other sources of income declared under the family responsibility. The family benefiting of social assistance has the right to access the financial help. Beneficiaries of secondary family support are families with children at risk and/or families whose children are in the process of reintegration. The financial help is 3000 MDL (single payment or in installments), being established by the territorial structures of social assistance based on the positive approval of Commissions for the protection of the child in difficulty.

4. At the end of 2016, there was adopted a number of amendments and completions to Law no. 133 of 13.06.2008 on the social aid (which aims to ensure a minimum guaranteed monthly income for the disadvantaged families by providing a social assistance established in accordance with the assessment of the monthly average global income of each family and its need for social assistance) which refers to a number of new elements introduced to facilitate the use by families with children at risk of the financial sources got as social assistance, primarily for food, clothing, hygiene, health care, education and compulsory schooling of children. According to the data of the National Anticorruption Center following the preliminary assessment of the implementation of the National Anticorruption Strategy (NAS) for 2011-2016, performed by the independent experts from the civil society, among fields with a high performance progress, there is a more strict monitoring of process within the educational system (video surveillance of baccalaureate exams), which is an important prerequisite for eliminating the corruption factors from the educational system, as a prerequisite for enhancing the quality of studies.

5. Also, a mechanism with a positive impact on the circumvention of the phenomenon of corruption through rights of the child is the realization by the National Anticorruption Center of anticorruption expertise for the legislative acts projects and the normative acts

projects of the Government, as well as of other legislative initiatives presented in the Parliament, in compliance with the principles, criteria and the procedure for their accomplishment.

6. The Actions Plan of the National Integrity and Anti-Corruption Strategy for years of 2017-2020 (NIAS) included the action no. 25 of Pillar II: “The approval and implementation of the sector anti-corruption plan in the field of education”. Thus, in the field of education, an Anti-Corruption Sector Plan will be elaborated and adopted by the Government. Quarterly reports on the plan implementation will be heard within the Monitoring Group III and published on the Government and Ministry of Education web pages, and in schools and universities will be implemented curriculum on integrity and anti-corruption in order to educate the younger generations in the spirit of integrity and intolerance to corruption.

7. In 2016, the educational institutions were continuously monitored by the special subdivisions of the NAC. Several citizens’ petitions were also received and examined, in which such violations were reflected, as: the use contrary to the purpose and the appropriation of public funds by the administration of the educational institutions, the extortion of the money that is not attributable to the teaching staff, etc.

8. The anti-corruption measures in education have been intensified during the baccalaureate period. As a result, there were discovered and documented deeds of influence trafficking committed by observers of the Center for Baccalaureate within one Lyceum from Chisinau. The NAC, together with the Anti-Corruption Prosecutor’s Office, has found the arrangement of fictitious auctions of purchasing food products for schools and kindergartens. Within the criminal file, 16 persons were detained, including 9 civil servants within the Education Youth and Sports Directorates of Chisinau City Hall and other institutions involved in the auctioning and purchasing food products and 7 representatives of the economic agents that have participated and delivered food products to the public institutions.

9. As a result of the undercover special investigation measures carried out by the NAC, 30 criminal cases were initiated on behalf of the decision-makers of the municipality sector departments and the economic agents involved. In the process of investigating the case, other illegalities have also been found. Thus, following the purpose of obtaining a higher profit after the execution of the concluded contracts, the economic agents supplied products of a lower quality than the contracted one.

Question 2

10. In 2015, the National Council for the Protection of the Rights of the Child, which is a governmental coordination body, was refounded. Among its core objectives, the Council coordinates the work of developing the governmental strategies and programs on child and family protection and strengthens the social partnership in the field of child and family protection.

11. The Law no. 140 of 14.06.2013 on the special protection of children at risk and children separated from their parents provides the obligation to cooperate in the field of child protection of the local and territorial guardianship authorities from different administrative-territorial units as well as employees of the central and local public authorities, structures, institutions and services within or subordinated to them, which work in the field of social assistance, education, health care, law enforcement agencies. On grounds of this provision, the Government approved by the Decision no. 270 of 08.04.2014 the intersector cooperation mechanism in the concerned field, which ensure the multidisciplinary approach in the process of evaluation and assistance of children at risk, which will have a significant positive effect particularly on children victims of abuse, violence and neglect.

12. The Ombudsperson for the protection of child rights grants child protection and assistance at his request, without the consent of parents or legal representatives. The child is informed about results of examination of his application in a form appropriate to his

intellectual and mental maturity. The Ombudsperson for the protection of child rights cooperates with any person, non-commercial organization, institution or public authority in the field, and may decide on applications for violations of children's rights and freedoms. In his work, the Ombudsperson for the protection of child rights is assisted by a specialized subdivision of the Ombudsperson Office. The Ombudsperson for the protection of child rights within limits of competencies provided by the Law no. 52 from 03.04.2014 has developed a mechanism to control the implementation of the UN Convention through the national legislation at the central and local level. Thus, the developed methodology will establish the monitoring procedure and the level of respect of children's fundamental rights and freedoms as set out in the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Law no. 338-XIII of 15.12.1994 on the Rights of the Child. At the same time, the monitoring will represent a continuous process of information observation and recording (through three aspects: the existence of legal mechanisms for the implementation of the Convention norm, the existence of necessary institutions, statistical indicators) regarding the level of respecting rights of the child by individuals, legal entities regardless of the type of property and state institutions.

Question 3

13. The institution of the community mediator in the Republic of Moldova was established in 2003, with the financial and methodological support of donors. Since then, the number of community mediators has varied according to the source of funding. During 2012 and 2014, a lot of community mediators have been activated, especially those that have been financially supported by donors and the state budget.

14. For the year 2013, expenditures amounting to 462,600 MDL from the state budget were foreseen for the establishment of 15 positions of community mediators in 14 localities, but this indicator was not reached on the grounds that the legal framework regulating the activity of community mediators was approved by the Government only in July 2013. For the year 2014, 1619.8 thousand MDL were foreseen for the employment of 33 more community mediators, although the number of community mediators employed did not exceed 32 units.

15. According to the Bureau of Interethnicity Relations, the main reason for reducing the number of mediators would be the reduced financial resources of the local public authorities, and the solving of this problem can be the examination of possibility financing of community mediator from the state budget.

16. By the Government Decision no. 734 of 09.06.2016, was approved the Actions Plan for Supporting the Roma Population in the Republic of Moldova for the years 2016-2020. At the same time, through the Government Decision no. 1464, of 30.12.2016, the Strategy for strengthening the interethnicity relations of the Republic of Moldova for the years 2017-2027 was approved. Currently, the Bureau of Interethnicity Relations, in collaboration with the relevant ministries, elaborates the Actions Plan on the implementation of the mentioned Strategy, which will include the integration of the Roma people into society. Also, the Project of National Actions Plan on Human Rights (NAHR) proposes concrete actions aimed to improve the situation of the Roma population, as well as the role of the community mediator.

Question 4

17. In order to develop a participatory framework for children which will optimize their opportunities for participation and involvement in decision-making processes, was approved, the Regulation of organization and functioning of the National Consultative Council of the Children of the Ministry of Labor, Social Protection and Family.

18. Within a pilot project of the local public authorities of 2nd level from 10 districts, are functioning Consultative Councils of Children, which act as a partner of the guardianship authorities in development, monitoring and evaluation of policies, programs, local projects regarding children and youth.

19. In the context of the implementation of the UN Guidelines on the alternative childcare, there is a wide-ranging review of the Framework Regulations and minimum quality standards for organization and functioning of assistance and children protection services in order to align them with the Guidelines. Thus, one of the principles underlying the creation and implementation of a service is the beneficiary's participation in the process of service planning and delivery.

20. The Law no. 99 of 28.05.2010 on the legal regime of adoption provides that the territorial guardianship authority requires the consent of the child taking into account the age and degree of maturity, as well as his opinions, desires and feelings in the adoption process. In the process of matching the adopter, the child who has reached the age of 10 years, at the request of the territorial authority from his domicile, expresses his/her consent in the written form. In order to approve the adoption, the consent of the child who has reached the age of 10 years is mandatory in court.

21. Children, teenagers, young people within the health care system, basically, have the same legal status as any other person. Of course, there are peculiarities, especially those related to the legal capacity of exercise of the concerned persons. Or, the legal capacity of exercise is the ability of the person to acquire on his own and to exercise civil rights, to assume personal civil obligations and to execute them. The lack of full exercise capacity usually requires the healthcare provider to seek the consent of another person (parents, tutors) to provide healthcare, as well as to inform these people of any important health care issues.

22. A condition for any medical intervention is the patient's consent. The patient's consent may be verbal or written. For some high-risk medical interventions, it is mandatory to complete a special medical documentation form, with the patient's signature (the legal representative or close relative if necessary) and the attending physician. This form and the completion procedure are called informed agreement. The informed agreement contain at least the information on the purpose, the expected effect, the methods of medical intervention, the potential risk related to it, the possible medical, social, psychological, economic consequences, etc., as well as the alternatives of treatment and medical care.

23. The international treaties, to which the Republic of Moldova is part, recognize the right to medical assistance and health protection of any human beings. The juvenile has the right to receive medical treatment, being required the approval of a legal representative for this fact. Even if the approval of the legal representative is required, will be required the juvenile approval also in appropriate extent to its capacity of understanding. In the case of particular situations (the medical emergency assistance, the unavailability of the legal representative, differences between the various legal representatives (parents), between juvenile and its legal representatives, etc.) the medical assistance can be granted and without the consent of the legal representative, taking into account: — the superior interest of the child; — the evolutionary capacities of the child (the ability of the child to understand his health situation).

24. According to the article 6 paragraph (6) of the Law on the reproductive health for children up to 16 years of age, the voluntary consent for obtaining the reproductive health care services is expressed as juvenile as well as by its legal representative. If it is impossible to obtain the consent of the legal representative of the juvenile and when the medical services are indicated to preserve his life and health, his voluntary consent is sufficient. In this situation, the decision is taken in a consultative way by the service providers, in the best interests of the juvenile.

25. Taking into consideration the provisions of the Article 23 of the Law on health protection, the patient expresses his consent to any medical treatment from the age of 16 years, including in the case of abortion. If the patient is under 16, the consent of his legal representative (parents, tutor) is required. However, in case of imminent death or serious health threat, any medical treatment is carried out without the consent of the legal representative.

26. In case of differences between the legal representative and the child regarding the interruption of the pregnancy, the child's best interest and evolving capacities will be taken into account.

Question 5

27. According to the Law No. 100-XV of 26.04.2001 on acts of civil status, the ground for the registration of birth serves the medical certificate ascertaining the birth, issued by the medical sanitary institution, the private sanitary unit or by an official private physician who has assisted the birth. In accordance with the provisions of Regulations on the completion and issue of the medical certificate ascertaining the birth, the medical certificate ascertaining the birth is indicated for confirming the birth of a child by a concrete woman in a medical sanitary institution or of a birth assisted by a medical worker outside the medical sanitary institution. The form of the medical certificate ascertaining the birth consists of the medical certificate itself and the notification of issuing the medical certificate. The notifications of issuing the medical certificates are transmitted every 5 days to the chief of the office of civil status, who undertakes to transmit the information in question to the central database of the State Register of Population. As a result of automation the notices ascertaining the birth within the territorial subdivisions of the Service of Civil Status, the process of monitoring the registration/non-registration of birth documents is initiated. The time limit of declaring the birth established by the legislator is 3 months. Thus, in order to optimize the process of birth registration within the legal term, a series of measures have been instituted by the Order of the Service of Civil Status (No. 6 from 09.02.2009) aiming to exclude the most of cases of non-registration of births to the bodies of civil status. All cases of breaching the term of 3 months of submitting the declaration of birth, in accordance with the provisions of the Order of the Service of Civil Status, as well as the methodical letters sent to the offices of civil status, serve as grounds for reporting to police, this procedure whose purpose is not only the application of the sanctions administrative, but also first of all disciplining the people responsible for submitting the registration declaration of the child birth. Missing the information on ascertaining the birth registration by the medical sanitary institution certified by presenting the concerned notice by the concerned medical sanitary institution, the Service of Civil Status is unable to identify and monitor the cases of birth non registration.

28. According to the data provided by the Ministry of Health in 2016 were recorded 15 cases of births at home. Children born at home have been registered in the Register of Record of birth control, after which it a medical certificate ascertaining the birth has been issued on the basis of the biological mother identity card or temporary identity card.

Question 6

29. In order to make more efficient, the administrative framework for protection against violence neglect and exploitation of the beneficiaries within the institutions of placement subordinated to the Ministry of Labor, Social Protection and Family, the Order of the Minister of Labor, Social Protection and Family no. 150 of 11.09.2015 on the examination of the cases of violence, neglect and exploitation of the beneficiaries within the institutions of placement subordinated to the Ministry was approved. According to the order, the employees of the institutions undertake to notify the administration of any suspected cases of violence, neglect and exploitation of the beneficiaries, and the administration to ensure that all necessary measures will be taken to protect the beneficiaries.

30. At the same time, the administration shall undertake to designate, by order, a person responsible for recording the complaints and keeping the register for registration and examination of the complaints.

31. Also, the beneficiaries are informed about the right and the procedure for submitting the complaints. In the suspected cases of violence, neglect, exploitation of children in institutions of placement for children subordinated to the ministry, the staff will act in accordance with the provisions of the instructions on the cooperation intersector mechanism for the identification, assessment, referral, assistance and monitoring of child victims and potential victims of domestic violence, neglect, exploitation and traffic, approved by the Government Decision No. 270 of 8.04.2014.

32. In the Republic of Moldova, in no case can be an abortion without the consent of the patient, even if the legal representatives insist. Based on the provisions of paragraph (1) of the Article 32 of the Law on health protection, women have the right to personally decision on the issue of maternity. The legislation don't establish any case, where the woman (even if she is a child) may be forced to interrupt her pregnancy. The physician is required to inform the woman about any medical indications for interrupting the pregnancy, but the final decision is taken by the patient. At the same time, the paragraph (4) art.9 of the Law on Patient Rights and Responsibilities establish that the woman's right to life prevails if pregnancy presents a major and immediate risk factor for the mother's life.

33. In order to respect the rights and interests of the child, the health worker can involve the guardianship authority.

34. In accordance with the art. 4 of the Law on the reproductive health, any adult woman and any adult male have the freedom to decide on the number of their own children and the time of their birth, as well as on reproductive health problems, without constraint and without influence from outside. Everyone has the right to the right sex education, the use and denial of contraception, the diagnosis and treatment of sexually transmitted infections and HIV/AIDS, the regulation of fertility and the interruption of pregnancy in safe conditions, qualified perinatal care, early diagnosis and treatment of genito-breast cancer, infertility treatment and human-assisted reproduction, menopausal/andropausal assistance.

Question 7

35. By adopting and implementing the provisions of the Law no. 140 of 14 June 2013 on the special protection of children at risk and children separated from their parents, a number of gaps have been removed and, at the same time, promoted a set of new provisions meant to contribute to the efficiency of the child protection system in Moldova, namely we emphasize the following:

(1) The algorithm of the identification, assessment, assistance, referral, monitoring and evidence of children at risk and children separated from their parents, as well as the authorities and structures responsible for the application of the procedures, has been established;

(2) There are exhaustively enumerated the risk situations for children to whose identification the guardianship authority take the necessary actions for protection;

(3) There are clearly determined the situations and conditions under which children are established the status of the child temporary left without parental care and child left without parental care, being specified the time limits, specialists and authorities responsible for issuing the provisions on the assessment of children situation, assigning the status and the placement of the children separated from their parents.

36. In June 2014 the Child Helpline was set up and is managed by the Ministry of Labor, Social Protection and Family and implemented by the International Center "La Strada". The service is available through the unique national number 116 111, free of charge, under 24/24 working hours, being confidential and anonymous.

37. As it was mentioned in the Report, the activity of the Commissions for the Protection of Children in Difficulty, as well as the community social assistants and territorial/local guardianship authorities from year to year is more and more effective. Thus, we emphasize that the total number of cases reported and examined is increasing, therefore not only the number of children separated from their parents increases, but also the number of preventing cases. Therefore, we notice that the quality of the protection system functioning increases, but at the same time we recognize that we still have a lot of work to develop and make more effective the range of services of early and secondary prevention of risk for children, as well as the situations in which the decisions of children separation from their families are imposed by the inefficiency of prevention activities.

38. Regarding cases of increasing the number of parents deprived of parental rights, we note that this is primarily due to the efficiency of the legal framework in the field of child rights protection, which significantly reduces the number of cases where children separated from their parents because of violence, neglect, exploitation, etc., “are placed” and “forgotten” in the placement services without taking any measures to reintegrate children into the biological family or to establish the legal status of the child. On the other hand, however, the lack of comprehensive prevention services and the resources needed to develop them can contribute to the deprivation of parental rights because of the inability of the system to provide the parents with the necessary support and assistance to overcome the problems (especially caused by the excessive alcohol consumption, although the anti-alcohol treatment in the Republic of Moldova is accessible).

39. Regarding the deinstitutionalization of children with disabilities and those aged 0-3 years, we mention that this is one of the Government’s priorities. In this context, it is necessary to mention the project, which is being implemented by the Ministry of Labor, Social Protection and Family together with the “CCF Moldova - Child, Community, Family” Public Association aiming the development of a comprehensive model of preventing the separation of children from their families and the deinstitutionalization of children aged 0-3 years.

Question 8

40. Through the Network of Youth Friendly Health Centers (YFHCs), present in each district and municipality in the republic (40 centers), certain measures are being taken to reduce teenage pregnancy, substance abuse, including tobacco/drugs and the prevention of suicide among teenagers, through the active involvement of YFHC staff (doctors, psychologists, social workers, lawyers). They are involved in information and education activities, both the teenagers and their parents, teachers, health workers within the Primary Health Care sector, within and outside centers (schools, rest camps, through the volunteers within the schools, Y- Peer, media).

41. The sexual and reproductive health of teenagers and young people is one of the fields that has been registered a remarkable evolution over the last few years. Huge efforts have been made to improve the sexual and reproductive health of teenagers and young people by informing and educating them to change at-risk behaviors and increasing the access to services that respond to their specific needs. There still remains a challenge to increase the access to youth-friendly health services for the young people from the rural areas.

42. Currently, the medical system responds with difficulty to the needs of juveniles who abuse of substances, including tobacco, alcohol, and drugs. The peculiarities of juveniles drug use are related to the age, consumption history, type of consumed substance or the family origin.

43. During the year of 2016 there were registered 55 teenagers (year 2015-47), drug users. The most of teenagers consume drugs in groups — 98%. The reasons for consumption are: curiosity — 1.7%, imitation — 0.6%, environment influence 88.4%, friends’ influence — 1.8%. During this period a person with chronic alcoholism and two people with alcohol-related harm were registered. All of these people were medically examined and tested with the written consent, voluntarily, as well as with the consent of the legal representative, benefiting of necessary medical assistance, according to the legislation in force.

44. Within the Republican Narcology Dispensary, the Psychosocial Rehabilitation Center for Drug Users is providing psychosocial services geared to the prophylaxis of drug addiction and addiction to psychoactive substances such as: confidential psychological counseling adapted to the age; cognitive-behavioral group psychotherapy, focused on changing the adaptive behavior of teenagers; psychosocial training focused on the development of communication skills; individual psychotherapy of suggestive type focused on the development of skills to overcome stress situations; art therapy focused on self-

knowledge of teenagers, thematic meetings with teenagers on the topic of prophylaxis of alcoholism and psychoactive addiction.

45. In order to prevent the unwanted pregnancies at the teenagers with narcological pathology, the narcologists work actively together with obstetricians-gynecologists, in order to promote the protected sex, including the provision with contraceptives.

46. According to statistical data, there is no official teenager with tobacco. From 01.05.2016, taking into account the provisions of the Order of the Ministry of Health no. 139 of 04.03.2016 “On establishment of the Counseling and Treatment Service for Quitting Smoking”, the Service activates within the Republican Narcology Dispensary. The “Green Line” service, designed for counseling and smoking cessation, was organized and activates in this institution. The narcologists assess the status of smoker at each medical visit, the need for counseling and treatment of tobacco addiction, provide clinical consultations, paraclinical examinations, inform media representatives about the risks associated with smoking, biopsychosocial aspects, promote healthy lifestyles. At the same time, they carry out activities related to the promotion of a healthy lifestyle, reducing the motivation to initiate the consumption of alcohol, drugs and other psychotropic substances among children, teenagers and young people.

Question 9

47. In addition to those mentioned in the report on the implementation of the Convention, we emphasize that on 23.12.2016 there were adopted the Law no. 315 on social benefits for children, which establish the social benefits for children in order to provide minimal financial support from the state for childbirth, childcare, for the growth of twin children, as well as social support benefits for adopted children, children temporarily left without parental care and children left without parental care, including their further studies.

48. The Ministry of Labor, Social Protection and Family in partnership with CCF Moldova — Child, Community, Family” Public Association and UNICEF Moldova have initiated a study on the elucidation of the financial conditions within the professional parental assistance service based on the needs of the target groups: newborns and children with disabilities, necessary to expand and diversify the placements in foster families. As a result, it could be: — Increased social allowances in the case of placement in foster families of children aged 0-3 years or children with disabilities; — Increased wages for professional foster carers who have children aged 0-3 years or children with disabilities.

49. At the moment the amount of social allowances to children left without parental care placed in guardianship/curatorship, foster care and children’s homes of family-type is below the minimum subsistence level, in this context the Ministry of Labor, Social Protection and Family have submitted for the Budgetary Framework on Medium Term, following proposals:

- Increasing the amount of the single child allowance at placement for children in foster care and establishing this allowance for children in children’s homes of family-type and guardianship/curatorship services;
- Increasing to the minimum subsistence level of the monthly allowances for children temporarily left without parental care, without parental care and young people who continue their studies after graduating from high school (lyceum);
- Establishing increasing coefficients for single child allowance at placement for children aged up to 1 year (100%), children aged 1-3 years (50%) and children with disabilities (30%) for foster care/children’s homes of family-type/guardianship/curatorship and establishing the coefficients for increasing the monthly allowances for children with disabilities (30%) from these services;
- Establishing additional wage allowances for caregivers in foster care/children’s homes of family-type services according to the number and special needs of children.

Question 10

50. During the year of 2016, the implementation process of the Instruction and Actions Plan on preventing and combating school abandonment and absenteeism in general education (approved by the Order No. 559 of 12.06.2015 of the Ministry of Education) was monitored. The activity of the joint commissions, consisting of employees of the Specialty Local Bodies of Education, educational institutions and police commissariats, continued on the enrollment in the general education of children at risk groups and prevention of school abandonment.

51. The data regarding the compulsory schooling of children aged up to 16 years in the year of study 2015-2016 (situation on 31.05.2016) reveals a slight increase concerning the number of children out of school with 25 children or with 0.008% more, comparing with the year of study 2014-2015.

52. Regarding the school abandonment, at the end of the year of study 2015-2016 (situation on 31.05.2016), it was certified the increase of school abandonment with 17 children, representing 220 children or 0.075% comparing with 203 children or 0.068% registered at the end of the school year 2014-2015 (situation on 31.05.2015).

53. From 31,142 of graduates of the gymnasium, 30330 of graduates got certificates of secondary education (gymnasium), and 812 of graduates got certificates of hearing the gymnasium course. From the total number of secondary school graduates (gymnasium), 11725 of pupils continued their studies in the 10th grade of secondary education (lyceum), 7527 were enrolled in Colleges and Centers of Excellence, 6629 — in vocational schools, and 669 were enrolled in short courses. 866 of graduates are employed, 457 of graduates of the gymnasium (up to 16 years of age) left without a determined way.

54. During the year of 2016, the Ministry of Education monitored the application of the Regulations on the transport of pupils, and the respective information reports were presented at the meetings with the heads of the Specialty Local Bodies of Education. The data on the transport of pupils during the years of study 2015-2016, 2016-2017, represents the following: (1) From the beginning of the year of study 2016-2017 (situation on 01.10.2016), 18088 of pupils or 6% of the total number of pupils are transported to and from the school (during the year of study 2015-2016, 14782 of pupils were transported); (2) Pupils are transported with 310 school buses and 118 hired transport units, concerning the situation on 29.07.2016, 120 120 transport units were still needed; (3) In order to improve the state of the roads to the district institutions, the Ministry of Transports and Road Infrastructure has undertaken measures for the execution of the current repair and maintenance works in an amount of 13.2 mln. lei.

Table No. 1

The evolution of the pupils number from primary and secondary general education institutions by classes and residence areas

	<i>Thousands of people</i>				
	<i>2012-2013</i>	<i>2013-2014</i>	<i>2014-2015</i>	<i>2015-2016</i>	<i>2016-2017</i>
Total (classes)	366.0	352.1	339.9	333.4	332.7
I-IV	138.3	138.4	138.5	137.8	139.3
V-IX	171.9	166.8	162.3	160.6	159.8
X-XII	54.2	46.6	39.1	35.0	33.6
Urban	157.8	155.7	154.2	155.9	159.5
I-IV	57.1	58.7	60.6	62.3	64.4
V-IX	64.9	64.6	64.5	66.4	68.4
X-XII	35.3	32.2	29.1	27.2	26.7
Rural	208.2	196.4	185.7	177.5	173.2
I-IV	81.2	79.7	77.9	75.6	74.9

	<i>Thousands of people</i>				
V-IX	107.0	102.2	97.8	94.1	91.4
X-XII	19.0	14.4	10.0	7.8	6.9

Question 11

55. During last years, the Republic of Moldova has made significant efforts to adjust national laws to the international and European laws in order to ensure the respect, promotion and guarantee of the rights of children who are citizens of the Republic of Moldova and foreign children residing in Moldova.

56. The Law no. 200 on 16.07.2010 on the regime of foreigners in the Republic of Moldova, provides a complete, uniform and continuous regulatory framework, the application of a uniform procedure of documenting the foreigners and adopting the legal framework in accordance with the Community legislation (art. 72 par. (3) lett. r) of the Constitution).

57. The aforementioned law expressly provides the procedures applicable to children, namely: the non-permitting of the exit (art. 12) and the transmission under the supervision of the juvenile; granting and extending the temporary residence right for family reunification with foreigners entitled to reside in the Republic of Moldova (art.38); granting and ceasing the right of permanent residence (art. 45); taking public custody of children and their families (art. 641); the legal regime applicable to children residing in Moldova without their legal representatives (art. 85); the access of foreign children to education (art. 86); the prohibition of expulsion (art. 60).

58. The Government Decision no.492 on 07.07.2011 on approving the Regulation concerning the procedures for the return, expulsion and readmission of foreigners on the territory of the Republic of Moldova, also stipulates the identification of some appropriate solutions for returning the foreign children/unaccompanied children, the responsible authorities in order to clarify the situation and if necessary, the return or the protection of the unaccompanied children, etc.

59. According to the aforementioned Regulation, the decision of returning the child is taken only if there can be organized a safe reunification of the child with his family or in which, after consulting the authority responsible for the protection of the child, an appropriate institution agrees and can provide protection and appropriate care immediately after the arrival of the child in the country of destination. Otherwise, if there is an indication that the return is not in the best interest of the child, the competent authorities take the decision of the child no return. Another legal framework which establish the legal status of asylum seekers, of the beneficiaries of international protection, temporary protection and political asylum, as well as the procedure for granting, the termination and cancellation of protection is the Law No 270 of 18.12.2008 on the asylum in the Republic of Moldova.

60. Thus, through this law, the juvenile asylum seeker or beneficiary of international protection, temporary protection or of political asylum, accompanied or unaccompanied, is protected and benefit by the appropriate assistance in order to be able to enjoy all the rights recognized by the UN Convention on the rights of the child and other international instruments on human rights to which the Republic of Moldova is a part.

61. In all actions and decisions concerning children, the interests of children will prevail. The unaccompanied children are subjected to the protection measures for children at risk and children left without parents, in accordance with the legislation in force of the Republic of Moldova. The asylum and integration directorate of the Migration and Asylum Bureau takes all necessary measures for the immediate registration of unaccompanied children and their referral to the nearest guardianship authority in order to ensure all necessary protection measures.

62. The right of children to education, grants children, asylum-seekers, the access to compulsory education under the same conditions as children citizens of the Republic of Moldova (art. 29). The asylum-seekers benefit, in accordance with the legislation in force,

of urgent medical assistance at the pre-hospital stage in cases of life-threatening acute conditions (art. 30). The asylum seekers have the right to a medical examination for the early detection of HIV and AIDS. Testing for HIV markers is done in accordance with applicable law. The juvenile asylum seekers have access to social assistance under the same conditions as the children who are citizens of the Republic of Moldova.

Question 12

63. According to the latest data in the penitentiary system, there are 68 male children prisoners, out of which 34 with the status of convicted and 34 the status of prevented. Also, in the penitentiary for women, there have been created conditions for holding a female child.

64. Taking into account the needs identified individually for each of the prisoners, the engagement in activities has been planned in order to meet the established needs. Within the penitentiaries, several types of educational programs and activities are organized and carried out to suit the needs of prisoners to contribute to the re-socialization and reintegration into the society. The efficiency of the juvenile's re-education and social reintegration also depends on the direct involvement in the general and vocational training process, so the school and vocational training activities are prioritized in the detention institutions. In order to ensure free access to education, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Justice commonly have signed the order on the organization of gymnasium and lyceum education for juvenile prisoners in penitentiaries. In September 2016, the Methodology project on the Individual Juvenile Plan was developed, which provides for the process of assisting juveniles on three levels: educational, psychological and social.

65. Juvenile prisoners benefit from everything necessary to conduct the general education process: well-arranged lighting class, books, school supplies, heat, teaching materials. They are provided from the penitentiary with the necessary requisites. In penitentiaries, a great importance is given to the vocational-technical training, in order to develop the practical skills and skills for acquiring profession. In one of the penitentiaries, the third training course on "Mechyearsca Auto" is carried out, according to the order of the Ministry of Education no.1012 on 25.09.2014 and the Ministry of Justice no.412 on 01.10.2014 on organizing groups for the vocational training of prisoners within the vocational secondary education institutions. The practical training sessions are held in the special workshop outside the penitentiary.

66. Between 12.12.2016 — 13.03.2017, the fifth Vocational-Technical training course was held on the "Hairdresser" course, being assisted with the support of Public Association "Insula Speranțelor", with 7 prisoners who have successfully passed the qualification exams.

67. The diplomas, certificates or other documents attesting to the acquisition of a profession, the professional qualification or requalification, while executing the punishment, are recognized under the law by the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Economy, and in order to exclude any criteria of discrimination, in their context are not any remarks regarding their graduation in detention.

68. The Social Education is an important area in meeting the educational needs and diminishing the risks of juvenile offenders, as well as their reintegration into society. Thus, in the Penitentiary no. 10 — Goian Penitentiary, the following social therapy programs have been implemented: "Skillful Hands", in which being involved 16 prisoners, "Viewing Social Educational Films", for all prisoners in the penitentiary "Magic Wood" — 7 prisoners; "Artistic creation" — 18 prisoners; "Arts" — 4 prisoners.

69. The physical education and sport contribute to the positive redirection of energy, the development of intelligence and team spirit. In penitentiaries there are created conditions for sports activities as table tennis, volleyball, football, chess, draughts, as well as there is a gym. In the above-mentioned activities, the juvenile offenders are trained according to a schedule drawn up by the penitentiary staff. Similarly, the juvenile offenders are involved in artistic creation and arts activities, carried out on certain occasions.

70. In order to respect the freedom of conscience and the unhindered myearsfestation of the religious confession, there are organized activities meant to develop the spiritual education of the prisoners. In this respect, the penitentiary allows the access of different religious cults to carry out specific activities.

71. Prisoners have access to a book fund from the prison libraries. In the library of the Penitentiary No. 10 — Goian, there are installed computers with digital literature to which the convicts have access, which gives the possibility to read some media articles or literature that is only available in digital format.

72. The psychological counseling for juveniles activities are: psychological counseling, psychotherapy, semi-structured activities, and as well as the group programs. Thus, during the first quarter of the year of 2017, with the juveniles within the Penitentiary no. 10-Goian, there were conducted 300 individual consultations, including 18 psychological conciliations and 272 individual conversations, all of which were recorded in the psychologist's register of psychological counseling. The most frequent psychological problems of prisoners are the adaptation to the penitentiary environment, establishment and development of interpersonal relationships, self-esteem, insufficient self-control of aggressive-explosive reactions, stress, depression and anxiety. These problems are usually myearsfested at the psycho-emotional and somatic level among the first time convicted persons, the recidivists easily accustomed to the most of cases. 31 program sessions were organized during the reference period, namely: the rehabilitation program for drug users — 5 people; the program to reduce violence in the prisoners' environment — 10 people; the health education program — 8 people and re-socialization program for the convicts with theft or robbery offences — 4 people. In order to diversify the psycho-social programs, together with "Terre des Hommes Moldova" Organization, between November 2016 and March 2017, there was piloted the Program for Reducing the Criminal Behavior "How can I live otherwise". Particular attention, in the context of psychosocial assistance to the juveniles deprived of their liberty, is given to activities, meetings with parents/relatives, as it is vital to restore, strengthen family relationships as well as motivating, supporting the juvenile in his way to social reintegration, by informing parents about the schooling, attitudinal, behavioral progress (or, on the contrary, regressions).

73. Regarding the solitary imprisonment as a disciplinary measure, we communicate that according to the art. 258 par. (1) of the Execution Code on the detention regime in the juvenile penitentiary, it corresponds to the regime established for the semi-closed penitentiary, with certain exceptions. Thus, the art. 246 par. (1), lett. E) Idem, provides as a disciplinary sanction the disciplinary isolation of the convicted juvenile — for a term not more than 3 days. However, the application of the sanction in question is ordered only as an exceptional measure, if he repeatedly committed, intentionally, deeds which constitute deviations provided in the art. 245 par. (1) and which is likely to significantly affect the order or safety of the penitentiary, of their own life or health or of other people. As a result, in any case, it is attempted to explain and create a peaceful climate for solving any conflicting situations and only the last remedy is the application of the sanction of disciplinary isolation. In accordance with the provisions of the paragraph (7) art. 307 of the Execution Code of the Republic of Moldova, the prevented juveniles are not subject to the disciplinary sanction "disciplinary isolation".

74. Regarding the existence of abusive practices or cases of maltreatment of juveniles, we note that there have been no cases in which juveniles are subjected to a discriminatory, pre-conceived and abusive attitude from the collaborators, nor there are any potential criminal cases that would investigate the actions of the staff in the light of the facts provided by the Criminal Code, described as torture, inhuman or degrading treatment.

75. The juvenile prisoners benefit of free of charge medical care and medication in the amount established by the Single Program of Compulsory Health Insurance, in accordance with the legislation in force. Free medical care is provided in the medical unit of the penitentiary institution, and if it is required a special medical assistance, requiring a more complex treatment, the prisoners are transferred to Penitentiary no. 16 — Pruncul to perform the necessary investigations and follow the prescribed treatment.

76. The prisoners are fed hot food 3 times a day according to the hours established by the day timetable. The food is prepared according to the general minimum standard of daily intake of the prisoners. Taking into account the specific age of juvenile convicts, they are provided with an additional food ration. They also have the right to buy food from the stalls at the places of detention, using the money on their own account.

Question 13

77. During the year of 2016, 16 criminal cases were instituted according to the art. 2081 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Moldova on “Infant Pornography” (compared to 2015 — 17 criminal cases, 2014 — 18 criminal cases). We would like to point out that the Ministry of Internal Affairs, through the subdivisions with competence in the field, investigates the offenses of infant pornography, online abuse and sexual exploitation of children, pimping and other similar activities, and in this respect, we communicate that on 05.04.2017 by the Government Decision no. 212 there was approved the Actions Plan on the Promotion of Internet Safety for Children and Teenagers for the years 2017-2020. At the same time, the Ministry of Internal Affairs has compiled and submitted to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and European Integration the second Report on the Implementation of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child regarding the children sale, prostitution and pornography, which was accepted by the UN General Secretariat.

Question 14

78. The incorporation into the military service within the term and the short term is organized according to provisions of the Law no. 1245-XV of 18.07.2002 on the preparation of citizens for the defense of the country and the Government Decision no. 864 of 17.08.2005 on the approval of the Regulations concerning the incorporation of citizens in the military service in term or in the short term, the militaries in term. Thus, according to the provisions of the art. 28 of the Law no. 1245-XV of 18.07.2002 on the preparation of citizens for the defense of the country, in the military service in term there are incorporated men, citizens of the Republic of Moldova, who have reached the age of 18 — up to 27 years. The citizens are informed about the rights they benefit, when they are presented to the administrative-military authorities to clarify the military situation. The Republic of Moldova has signed and ratified treaties on human rights and child protection. Among these, we can specify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child concerning the involvement of children in armed conflicts, signed by the Republic of Moldova on 08.02.2002. The Republic of Moldova acceded to this Protocol by the Law no. 15-XV of 06.02.2004. Also, in this context, according to the provisions of the art. 37, par. (3), lett. f) of the Criminal Code, commission within the armed conflict with or non-international nature, against one or more persons protected by the international humanitarian law on the recruitment and incorporation of children who have not reached the age of 18 in the national armed forces, as well as their determination, by any means, to participate actively in military operations, is punished by imprisonment from 10 to 20 years.

Part II

Question 15. (a)

79. Law no. 315 of 23.12.2016 on social benefits for children.

80. Government Decision no.7 of 20.01.2016 on approving the Framework Regulation concerning the organization and function of the Commission for the Protection of the Child in Difficulty.

81. Government Decision no. 835 of 04.07.2016 on approving the Actions Plan for the years 2016-2020 concerning the implementation of the Strategy for the Protection of Children for the years 2014-2020.

82. Order No. 78 of 20.04.2016 of the Minister of Labor, Social Protection and Family “On the approval of the dispositions samples and the records for the guardianship authorities in the field of protection of children at risk and of children separated from their parents”.

83. Order No. 96 of 18 May 2016 of the Minister of Labor, Social Protection and Family “On the approval of Case Management. Support Guide for Practical Implementation”.

84. Order No. 103 of 30.05.2016 of the Minister of Labor, Social Protection and Family “On the approval of the Methodological Guide for the Implementation of the Social Support Service for Families with Children”.

85. Order no.159 of 07.09.2016 of the Minister of Labor, Social Protection and Family “On the approval of the Framework Regulations on the organization and functioning of the Subdivision for Child and Family Protection within the local specialized body in the field of social assistance and family protection”.

86. Order No. 201 of 25.10.2016 of the Minister of Labor, Social Protection and Family “On amending the Regulations of the Center for assistance and protection of the victims and potential victims of trafficking in human beings”.

87. Order No. 213 of 10.11.2016 of the Minister of Labor, Social Protection and Family, “On the approval of the Transformation Plan of the boarding house for children with mental disabilities (boys) Orhei”.

88. Order No. 220 of 28 November 2016 of the Minister of Labor, Social Protection and Family “On the approval of the Framework Regulation on the organization and functioning of the Boarding House for Children with Mental Disabilities”.

(b), (c), (d) — No data

Part III

Data, statistics and other information, if there are

Question 16

Information on the expenses execution on social services targeted towards children and families with children for the period 2014-2016

<i>Field</i>	<i>Executed 2014</i>	<i>Executed 2015</i>	<i>Executed 2016</i>
	<i>Sum (thousand lei)</i>	<i>Sum (thousand lei)</i>	<i>Sum (thousand lei)</i>
Social Protection — local budget			
1 Children’s homes of family type	8 327.9	8 092.8	9 123.8
2 Day care centers for children	22 909.5	24 884.0	22 544.5
3 Social care centers for children’s placement	15 759.1	19 151.1	27 749.9
4 Professional parenting services	17 594.5	24 477.1	27 760.8
5 Psychosocial Centers for the Rehabilitation of Victims of Domestic Violence	2 790.0	3 272.7	3 622.5
6 Family Support Service for Families with Children	1 362.4	2 823.3	2 250.2
7 Respiro social service	1 230.0	1 673.3	1 715.7
Total local budget	69 973.4	84 374.3	94 767.4

<i>Field</i>	<i>Executed 2014</i>	<i>Executed 2015</i>	<i>Executed 2016</i>
	<i>Sum (thousand lei)</i>	<i>Sum (thousand lei)</i>	<i>Sum (thousand lei)</i>
Social Protection — local budget			
1 Boarding houses for children with severe mental disabilities	35 397.4	38 260.6	37 213.1
2 Day care centers for children	2 304.8	2 655.1	2 845.1
3 Social care centers for children's placement	1 834.4	2 022.0	2 183.9
Total local budget	39 536.6	42 937.7	42 242.1
Total "Social Protection" national public budget	109 510.0	127 312.0	137 009.5
Share in the Gross Domestic Product %	0.09	0.10	0.10
Share in the National Public Budget %	0.25	0.27	0.28

Information on the expenses execution on social services targeted towards children and families with children for the period 2014-2016 from the local budget account divided on districts

<i>Districts</i>	<i>Total expenses (thousand lei)</i>		
	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>
1 Anenii Noi	1 756.9	565.7	705.4
2 Basarabasca	233.4	350.8	473.0
3 Briceni	997.6	962.3	735.5
4 Cahul	4 930.3	6 321.4	7 469.5
5 Cantemir	1 014.9	1 185.4	1 249.7
6 Calarasi	1 738.6	1 757.2	2 596.6
7 Causeni	2 346.0	2 842.2	3 002.6
8 Cimislia	1 639.8	1 860.9	2 056.4
9 Criuleni	1 664.8	1 870.8	1 902.1
10 Donduseni	763.3	917.7	1 141.6
11 Drochia	2 040.5	4 917.7	4 992.2
12 Dubasari	732.3	707.6	604.6
13 Edinet	1 701.7	1 634.8	1 472.3
14 Falesti	1 608.2	1 547.2	6 593.4
15 Floresti	1 459.4	2 572.6	2 306.1
16 Glodeni	0.0	0.0	0.0
17 Hincesti	4 467.5	5 408.6	6 177.0
18 Ialoveni	1 493.5	2 445.0	2 544.8
19 Leova	1 107.8	1 192.2	1 370.0
20 Nisporeni	1 094.3	1 638.5	1 344.0
21 Ocnita	232.2	354.6	378.1
22 Orhei	1 978.8	2 933.3	3 343.4
23 Rezina	904.4	1 288.2	1 018.6
24 Riscani	0.0	0.0	216.7
25 Singerei	2 957.4	2 691.4	3 124.2
26 Soroca	1 880.3	1 886.2	1 827.7
27 Straseni	1 921.0	2 070.1	1 851.3
28 Soldanesti	1 122.2	1 803.3	1 764.7

<i>Districts</i>	<i>Total expenses (thousand lei)</i>		
	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>
29 Stefan Voda	3 595.7	4 506.2	4 943.6
30 Taraclia	700.7	1005.4	873.8
31 Telenesti	1 476.9	1 730.0	2 486.1
32 Ungheni	4 885.2	5 670.6	5 554.4
33 Municipality of Balti	3 434.5	4 229.1	4 141.1
34 Municipality of Chisinău	9 779.5	10 703.0	11 433.0
35 TAU Gagauzia	2 313.8	2 804.3	3 073.90
Total per country	69 973.4	84 374.3	94 767.4

Question 17

(a) No data

(b)

Juvenile children being in the Accommodation center (quarter I 2017)

<i>Juvenile children asylum seekers</i>	<i>Origin</i>	<i>No. (persons)</i>	<i>Age (years)</i>	<i>Sex</i>
	Afghanistan	1	2	male
		1	3	male
		1	14	male
		1	15	male
	Ukraine	1	7	female
		1	10	male
Humanitarian protection seekers	Foreign citizen born in RM	1	Up to 1 year	female

Juvenile children being in the Center of temporary placement of foreigners (quarter I 2017)

<i>Origin</i>	<i>Sex</i>	<i>Age (years)</i>	<i>No.</i>
Georgia	Male	7	1
		5	
	Female	16	2

(c)

**Registration of marriages on children's name (no. of documents) —
2014 — 230; 2015 — 191; 2016 — 201**

**(d) Statistics data on the immunization of children in the Republic of
Moldova in 2016**

<i>Nr. d/o</i>	<i>Vaccinations</i>	<i>Incorporation with vaccinations, %</i>
I	Primary vaccination of children aged 1 year	
1	Tuberculosis (BCG)	97.2
2	Poliomyelitis (VPO)	91.5
3	Hepatitis B virus (HepB)	91.5
4	Diphtheria, tetanus, and convulsive cough (DTP)	90.3
5	Hib infection	90.1
6	Rotavirus infection	79.3
7	Pneumococcal infection	86.2
8	Measles, mumps, rubella (MMR)	88.8
II	Re-Vaccination of children at the age of 3 years	
9	Poliomyelitis (VPO)	93.4
10	Diphtheria, tetanus, and convulsive cough (DTP)	92.3
III	Re-Vaccination of children at the age of 7 years	
11	Poliomyelitis (VPO)	97.1
12	Diphtheria and tetanus	96.7
13	MMR	95.4
IV	Re-Vaccination of children at the age of 15 years	
14	Poliomyelitis (VPO)	97.7
15	Diphtheria and tetanus	97.2
16	MMR	95.5

89. In the Republic of Moldova the immunization of children is carried out according to the National Immunization Program for the years 2016-2020, approved by the Government Decision no.1113 from 6 October, 2016 and the Order of the Ministry of Health no. 920 on 25.11.2016 "On the implementation of the National Immunization Program for the years 2016-2020".

(e)

90. Promoting a healthy lifestyle is mandatory provided by the curriculum regarding the class master hours, in the grades I-XII. Through the compulsory subject "Physical Education" there have been taught, in the medium of 30 hours a year, the Module "Healthy Lifestyle", in the grades I-IX, the module "The reproductive system and reproduction in humans" in the 8th and 11th grades, "the Civic Education" through the module "Life and Health — Personal and Social Values", which has a different number of hours from the grades V to XII — between 4 and 6 hours. As teaching materials, there are used textbooks and various works in the field, developed by NGOs, UNICEF, Preventive Medicine Centers, etc. Developing skills to promote a continuous healthy lifestyle, the general secondary education continues to implement the optional "Education for Health" subject in Gymnasiums and "Education for Family Life" in high school education. As a rule, the subjects are taught by biologists, school psychologists, etc.

91. Within the chair of the class masters, together with the teachers teaching biology, there have been joint actions on HIV/AIDS prophylaxis, other diseases. Talks, educational hours, attended by the medical assistant in the institution: — HIV/AIDS — the disease of the XXI century; — sexuality and adolescence; — health assessment procedures, etc.

92. With the financial support of the Global Fund, there were developed and edited the Curriculum “Decisions for a Healthy Lifestyle”, the Teacher’s Guide and the Student Workbook. In the context of the involvement of parents in the educational process for preschoolers, there was developed the Educator-Parents Communication workbook “Help It Grow a Big Person”. The workbook was developed and edited by UNICEF and distributed in all pre-school institutions. “Peer Education”, an initiative for young people which aim to develop their knowledge, skills, conceptions, skills, responsibilities and care for their own health, has begun to grow since 2001, when UNICEF-Moldova supported the project on preventing HIV/AIDS and STI, based on the concept of peer education. As peer educators, students of upper classes in pre-university education were trained. “Peer Education” activities are conducted in small groups through individual contact or in other diverse contexts: schools, universities, clubs, workplaces, streets, at home or any other place where young people get together. Already in the republic there are about 1508 of “peer educators” with knowledge in the field of promoting healthy lifestyle and preventing HIV AIDS (ways of infection, ways to prevent), skills of information transmission and planning activities with their peers, with a tolerant attitude towards the affected people. Beneficiaries of “peer educators” activities have been about 143,725 of young people.

(f)

93. In the first quarter of 2017, in the Center of Temporary Placement for foreigners, there were registered three children from Georgia. During the same period, in the Accommodation Center for Asylum Seekers, there were registered six Asylum Seekers (4 from Afghanistan and 2 from Ukraine) and one foreign child born in the Republic of Moldova seeking humanitarian protection.

(g)

94. Ministry of Internal Affairs — 5 children were exploited for work in 2014 (in the Republic of Moldova — 1, the Russian Federation — 3, the United Arab Emirates — 1), 2015 — 18 children (in the Republic of Moldova — 17, the Russian Federation — 1) and in 2016 — 4 children, these being exploited in the country.

(h) No data

Question 18

Number of children left without parental care

Indicators name	2014		2015		2016	
	Registered	Total at the end of the year	Registered	Total at the end of the year	Registered	Total at the end of the year
Total number of children	3 326	14 477	4 172	15 275	4 448	16 334
Both parents single parents dead	379	2009	380	1984	360	1913
Parents/sole parent deprived of parental rights	570	2438	689	2 493	472	2 431
Parents/sole parent not deprived of parental rights, including the cases:						
lack of living conditions	666	2 285	563	2 185	636	2 169
	274	1 008	253	971	224	867

<i>Indicators name</i>	<i>Registered</i>	<i>Total at the end of the year</i>	<i>Registered</i>	<i>Total at the end of the year</i>	<i>Registered</i>	<i>Total at the end of the year</i>
	2014		2015		2016	
non-fulfillment of parental obligations (abuse, neglect, violence)	382	1 155	306	1 103	391	1 174
bedridden parents/parents-of first degree disability	10	122	4	111	21	128
Abandoned, total — including:	34	318	35	280	23	270
abandoned in maternity, total:	32	290	25	260	16	239
of which abandoned on the grounds of child disability	0	12	3	12	0	8
abandoned at birth outside the medical institution	2	28	10	20	7	31
Both parents/ the sole parent left abroad	1 491	5 926	2 324	6 949	2 694	8 175
Parents lacking of exercise capacity	11	142	10	106	9	99
Parents declared missing	14	179	20	152	7	147
Parents declared dead	7	20	8	16	8	16
Parents in detention	49	323	53	319	54	270
Ceasing the adoption	1	2	0	1	0	0
Other reasons (temporarily without parental care)	104	835	90	790	185	844

<i>Indicators name</i>	<i>Registered</i>	<i>Total at the end of the year</i>	<i>Registered</i>	<i>Total at the end of the year</i>	<i>Registered</i>	<i>Total at the end of the year</i>
	2014		2015		2016	
Total number of children	3 326	14 477	4 172	15 275	4 448	16 334
From rural area	1 106	5 090	1 198	5 442	1 058	5 445
From urban area	2 220	9 387	2 974	9 833	3 390	10 889
girls	1 662	7 122	2 124	7 619	2 191	7 972
boys	1 664	7 355	2 048	7 656	2 257	8 362
age, years:						
0-2	270	849	341	903	352	1 069
3-6	658	2 636	883	2 856	860	3 039
7-10	924	3 886	1 168	4 332	1 370	4 917
11-15	958	5 336	1 220	5 640	1 356	5 653
16-17	516	1 770	560	1 544	510	1 656

Children, whose parents went to work abroad

<i>Situation for the year of 2014</i>				<i>Situation for the year of 2014</i>				<i>Situation for the year of 2014</i>			
<i>Sex</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Sex</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Sex</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Age</i>	<i>Age</i>			<i>Age</i>	<i>Age</i>			<i>Age</i>	<i>Age</i>		
0-3 years	1 351	1 455	2 806	0-3 years	1 242	1 388	2 630	0-3 years	1 460	1 468	2 928
3-7 years	4 760	4 906	9 666	3-7 years	4345	4432	8777	3-7 years	4294	4268	8 562
7-16 years	13 011	12 921	25 932	7-16 years	11 124	10 825	21 949	7-16 years	10 503	9 652	20 155

<i>Situation for the year of 2014</i>				<i>Situation for the year of 2014</i>				<i>Situation for the year of 2014</i>			
<i>Sex</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Sex</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Sex</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Total</i>
16-18 years	2 847	2 756	5 603	16-18 years	2 900	26 656	5 565	16-18 years	2 323	2 146	4 469
Total	21 969	22 038	44 007	Total	19 611	19 310	38 921	Total	18 450	17 664	36 114

Question 19 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f) — No data

(g)

Children with disabilities left without parental care

<i>Indicators name</i>	<i>Total at the</i>		<i>Total at the</i>		<i>Total at the end</i>	
	<i>Registered</i>	<i>end of the year</i>	<i>Registered</i>	<i>end of the year</i>	<i>Registered</i>	<i>of the year</i>
	<i>2014</i>		<i>2015</i>		<i>2016</i>	
Total number of children	64	698	77	619	69	538
From rural area	20	179	31	180	19	153
From urban area	44	519	46	439	50	385
girls	34	345	32	311	38	258
boys	30	353	45	308	31	280
age, years:						
0-2	6	15	3	16	8	22
3-6	18	93	16	91	9	84
7-10	24	247	24	234	21	198
11-15	15	281	24	232	26	203
16-17	1	62	10	46	5	31

Children with disabilities left without parental care placed in forms of protection of family type

<i>Indicators name</i>	<i>Registered</i>		<i>Total at the</i>		<i>Registered</i>		<i>Total at the</i>	
	<i>Registered</i>	<i>Total at the</i>	<i>Registered</i>	<i>Total at the</i>	<i>Registered</i>	<i>Total at the</i>	<i>Total at the end</i>	
	<i>2014</i>		<i>2015</i>		<i>2016</i>		<i>of the year</i>	
Guardianship/curatorship	19	79	5	49	9	65		
Professional parental assistance ntală profesionistă	17	38	14	31	11	48		
Children's home of family type	0	13	4	19	57	18		
Total number of children	36	130	23	99	77	131		

Question 20 — No data

Question 21 — No data