

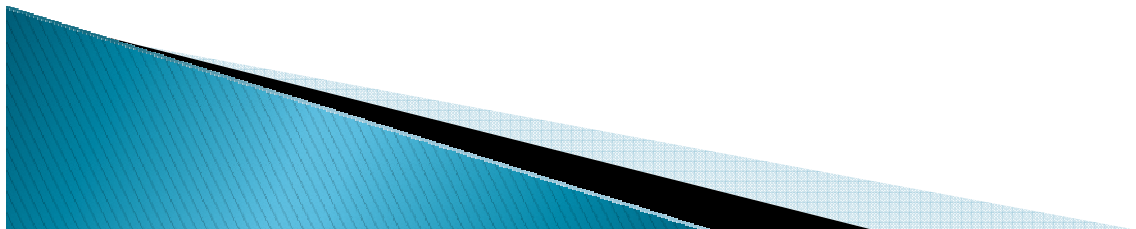
**Integration of social services at the local level –
a strategy for strengthening of the child
protection system and for more efficient
response to cases of violence against children in
the Republic of Moldova**

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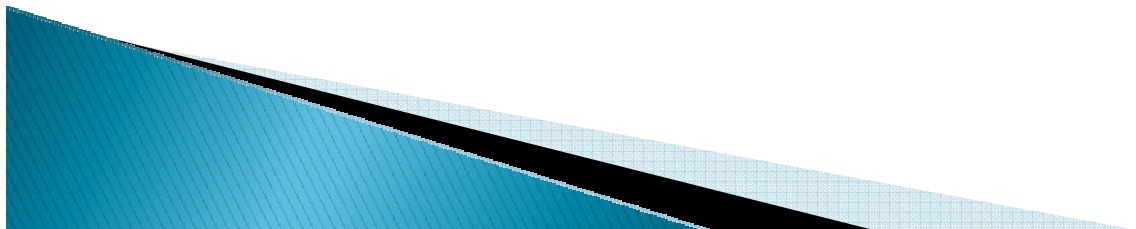
General data (estimates)

- ▶ 745 000 children
- ▶ 15 000 children deprived of parental care
- ▶ 30 000 children with both parents abroad
- ▶ 115 000 children with one parent abroad
- ▶ 15 000 children with disabilities
- ▶ 7 000 children in residential institutions



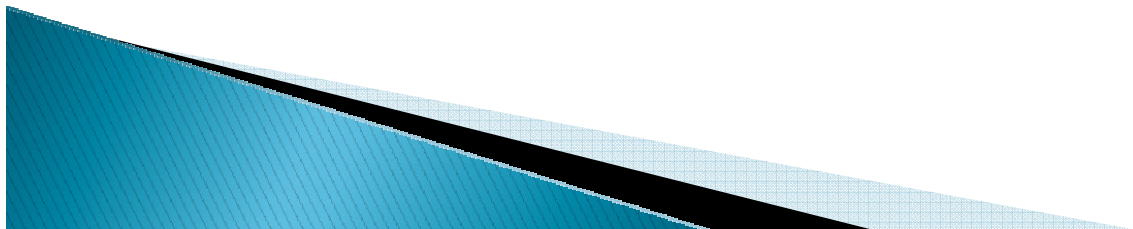
UNICEF supported Studies on violence against children

- ▶ Voices of young people (2001)
- ▶ ECD KAP study (2004)
- ▶ Violence against children (2007)
- ▶ State responsiveness to violence against children (2007)
- ▶ Children's activities survey (2009)
- ▶ ECD KAP study (2010)



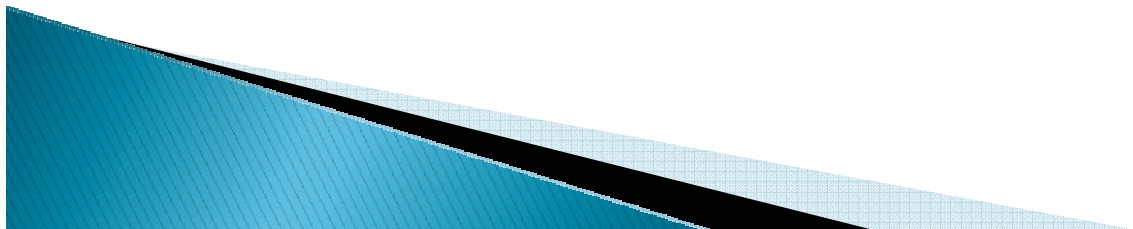
Domestic violence

- ▶ 40% of the parents consider that beating is the most efficient education method
- ▶ 7% of the parents admit slapping their children, while 4%– are hitting them with various objects
- ▶ 25 % of the children say they are beaten by their own parents
- ▶ 20% of the children say they are exposed to verbal violence
- ▶ an alarming 16.4% of parents beat their children under one year and by the age of 6–7 years more than half (57%) experience beating as a form of disciplining
- ▶ 68% of the parents with children up to the age of 6, argue in the presence of their children



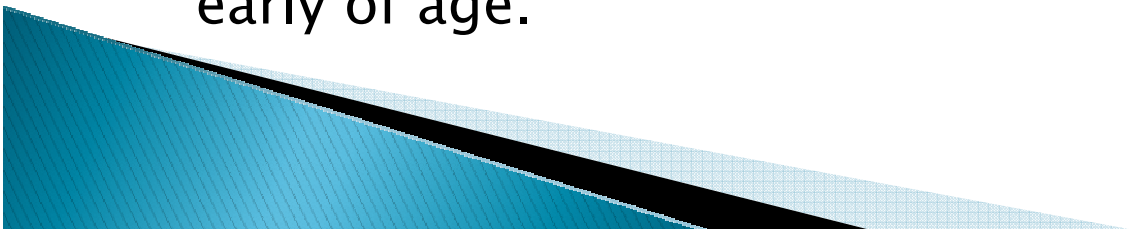
Violence in school

- ▶ one third of the children admit being verbally abused by teachers
- ▶ 13 % of children are complaining being physically abused by school teachers
- ▶ 68% of children say they have seen pupils fighting in school
- ▶ 22% of children did fight with classmates and 16% - with elder mates



Abuse Exploitation

- ▶ 10% of children admitted being sexually abused/molested
- ▶ 10% of children were involved by adults into watching pornographic movies
- ▶ the prevalence of work among children aged 5–17 is 29.7%. The overwhelming majority of working children (94.1%) are unpaid family workers, doing agriculture
- ▶ the prevalence of child labor – children that need to be immediately removed from work – is also quite high estimated at 18.3% of all children and almost 60 % of working children. What causes the overwhelming majority of working children to be classified as child laborers are their working conditions and entry into employment too early of age.



Official statistics

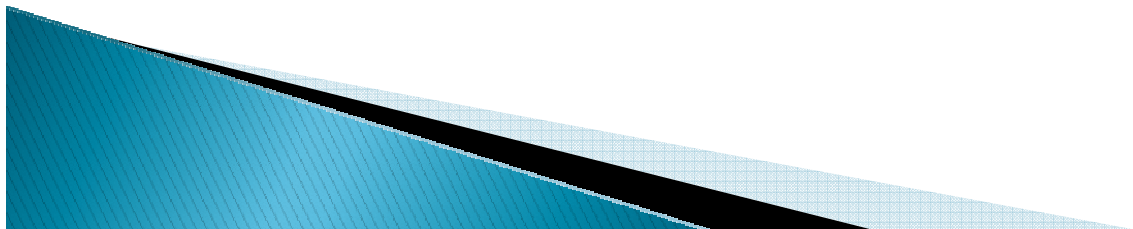
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Rape	54	43	58	53	88
Violent actions with a sexual character	18	20	33	25	33
Coercion to actions with a sexual character	2	1	0	0	2
Sexual relations with a person under the age of 16	13	18	18	22	42
Perverted actions	15	13	18	9	28
Sexual exploitation by foreign citizens: 3 criminal cases with 5 offenders, including 2 foreigners 7 children as victims in these criminal cases					

Data from NGO on assisted cases of abuse (National Center of Child Abuse Prevention)

Type of abuse	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Physical	45	53	54	73	85
Psychological	26	37	50	65	63
Neglect	28	24	32	42	39
Sexual	20	29	65	95	116
Total	119	143	201	275	303

Legal framework (I)

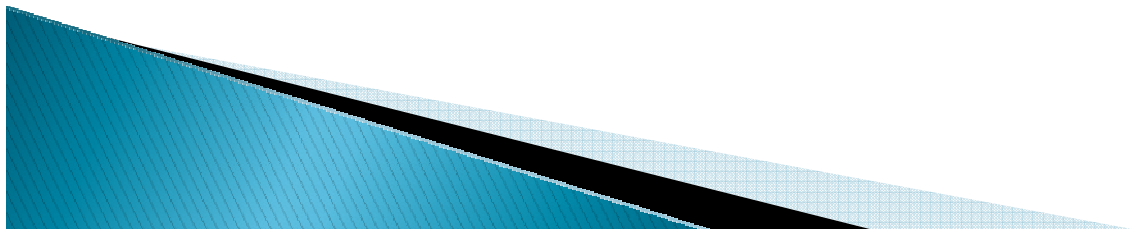
- ▶ **The Law on Social Assistance** – defines the forms, organization, functioning, staff and the financing of the social assistance system.
- ▶ **The Law on Social Services** regulates:
 - types of social services;
 - bodies providing and the procedure of provision of social services;
 - the rights and obligations of the beneficiaries;
 - the inspection monitoring and evaluation of social services;



Legal Framework (II)

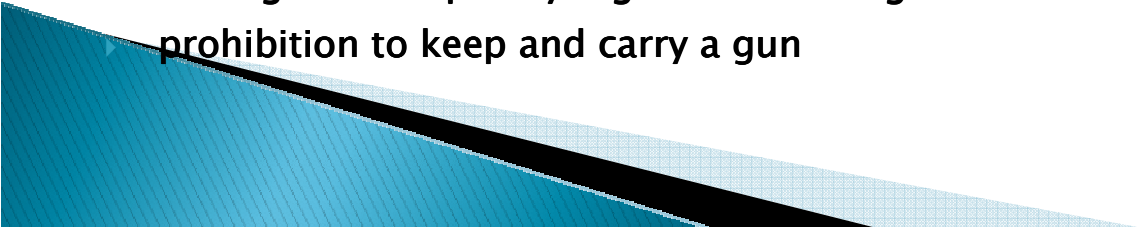
Law on Prevention of and Combating Domestic Violence defines:

- the forms and potential victims of domestic violence;
- authorities and institutions with preventive and responding functions;
- mechanism to address cases of domestic violence.



Application of protective measures in cases of domestic violence / protection order

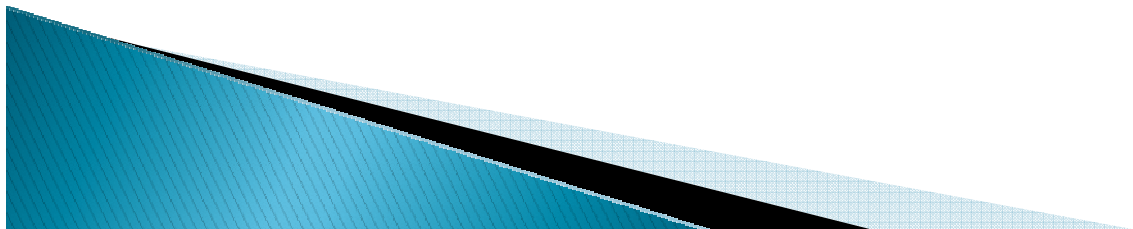
The court issues, in 24 hours from receiving the request for the application of the protective measures, an order by which applies to the aggressor one or several of the following measures:

- ▶ obligation to leave temporarily the common dwelling or to stay far from the dwelling of the victim, without deciding upon the property rights on the goods;
 - ▶ obligation to stay far from the whereabouts of the victim, at a proper distance to ensure the victim's safety;
 - ▶ obligation not to contact the victim, his/her children, other dependants;
 - ▶ prohibition to visit the workplace and the dwelling of the victim;
 - ▶ obligation, before the case is solved, to contribute to taking care of common children
 - ▶ obligation to pay the expenses and damages caused by his/her actions of violence, including medical expenses and those of replacement or restoration of the destroyed or damaged goods;
 - ▶ obligation to participate in specialized medical and counseling programs if such a need is defined by court as a measure to reduce or exclude violence;
 - ▶ limitation in unilateral use of common goods;
 - ▶ setting of a temporary regime for visiting children
 - ▶ prohibition to keep and carry a gun
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The National Program for the Creation of the Integrated System of Social Services (ISSS)

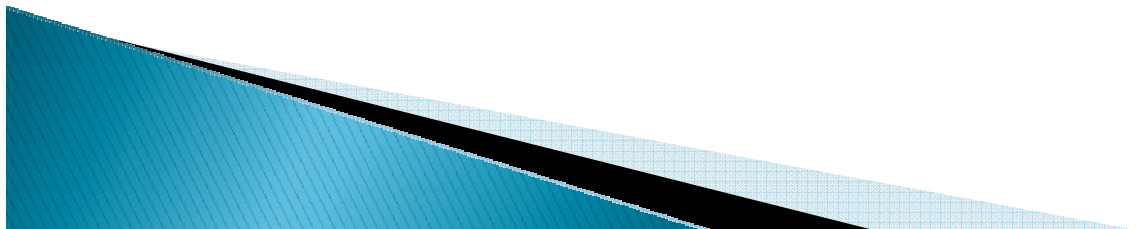
The ISSS objectives:

- a) identification and prioritizing of the individual needs of persons in difficulty;
- b) solving problems at community level, as well as providing specialized social services to beneficiaries according to their needs;
- c) integration of the social services, avoiding duplication, overlapping or gaps in their provision;
- d) coordination of the efficient use and professional capacity building of human resources hired in social assistance system;
- e) management of quality and efficiency in provision of social services in accordance with to unique quality standards and mechanisms.



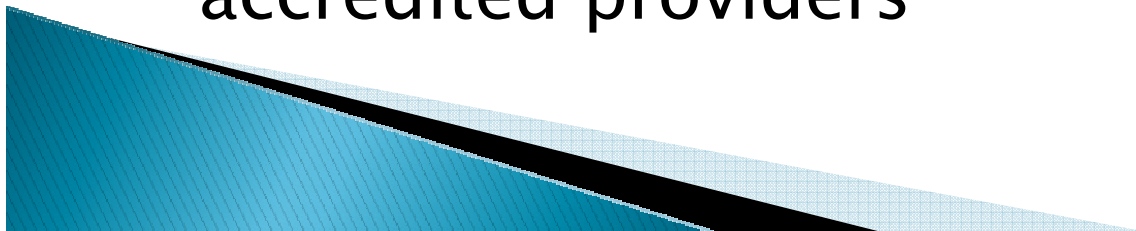
ISSS institutional framework

- ▶ Central level – Ministry of Labor, Social Protection and Family;
- ▶ Raion/municipal level – about 40 territorial-administrative units;
- ▶ Community level – about 900 mayor offices.



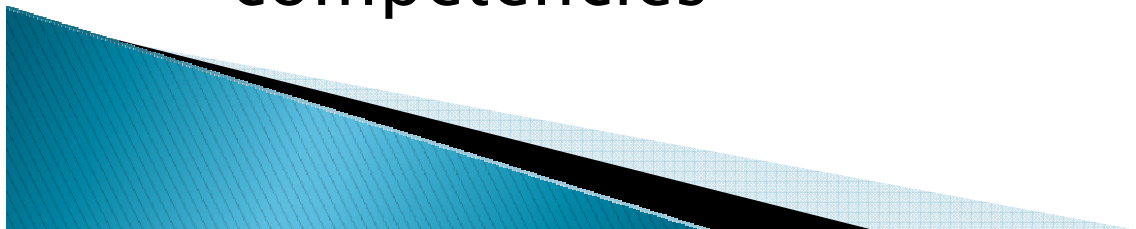
ISSS operational framework

- ▶ mechanism to refer beneficiaries between different levels of social services
- ▶ methodology for evaluation of individual and community needs
- ▶ quality standards for all social services
- ▶ accreditation and inspection system for providers of social services
- ▶ solving complaints to ensure compliance with quality standards
- ▶ procedures to procure social services from accredited providers



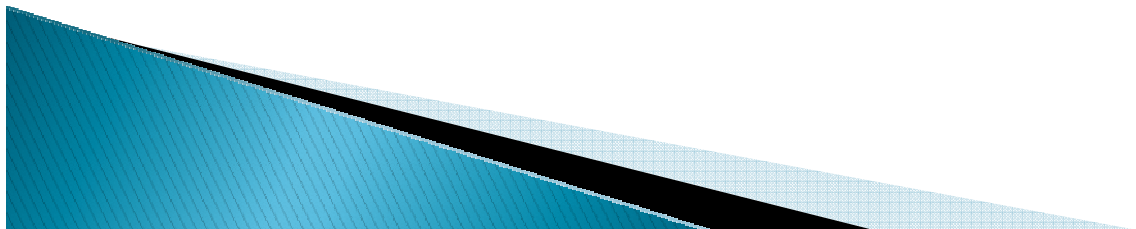
ISSS capacity building of human resources

- ▶ development of professional capacities with differentiation: initial /advanced
- ▶ building upon the potential of the existing services
- ▶ Coordination role of the MLSPF – needs assessment, keeping records of implemented trainings, planning of the in-service training process, curriculum approval
- ▶ elaboration of a mechanism to evaluate competencies

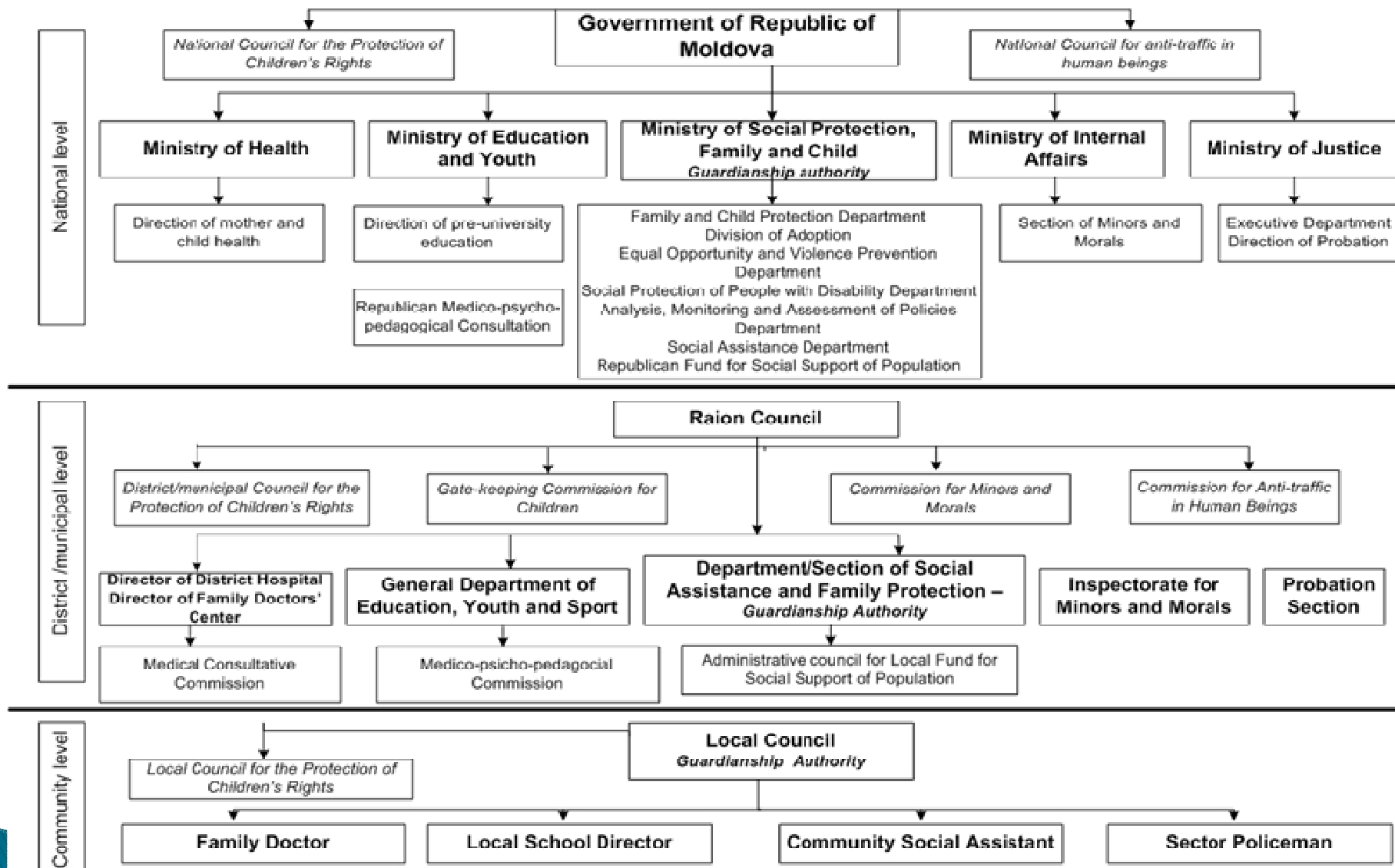


ISSS: integration and targeting


- ▶ **Primary social services** – are provided at community level to all beneficiaries and aim at prevention or limitation of difficult situations, which may cause social marginalization or exclusion.
- ▶ **Specialized social services** –services involving intervention of specialists in order to maintain, rehabilitate and develop individual capacities to overcome a difficult situation for beneficiary or his/her family.
- ▶ **Highly specialized social services** –services provided in a residential institution or specialized institution for temporary placement, involving a number of complex interventions, which may include any combination of specialized services, for the beneficiaries with significant dependency who need continuous supervision (24/24).



Administrative and institutional structure of child protection system

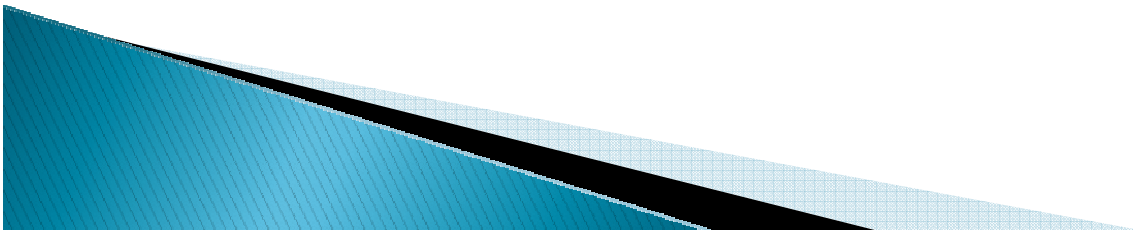


On-going activities: legal framework

- ▶ harmonization of the legislation in the view of ratification of the CoE Convention on Protection of Children Against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse (Lanzarote,2007)
 - ▶ modification of the legal framework in the area of prevention of and fighting violence against the child
 - ▶ promotion of the Regulation on guardianship authorities
 - ▶ promotion of a legal package on evaluation, accreditation and inspection of social service providers
 - ▶ development and approval of the criteria, standard procedures and inter-sectorial instructions for identification, referral, assistance and monitoring of cases of violence and abuse against children
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On-going activities: services

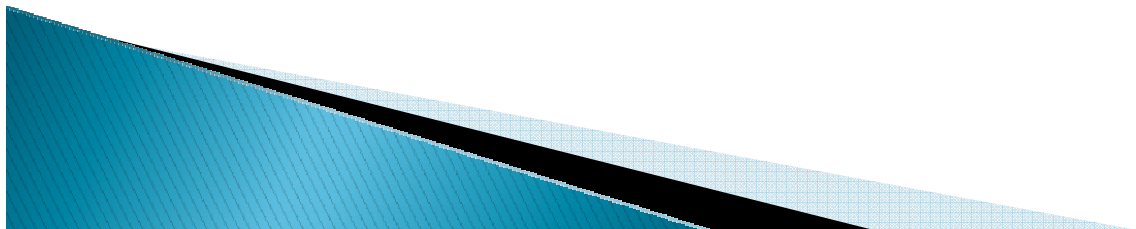
- ▶ Further development of family support services
- ▶ Creation of a free hotline for children



On-going activities

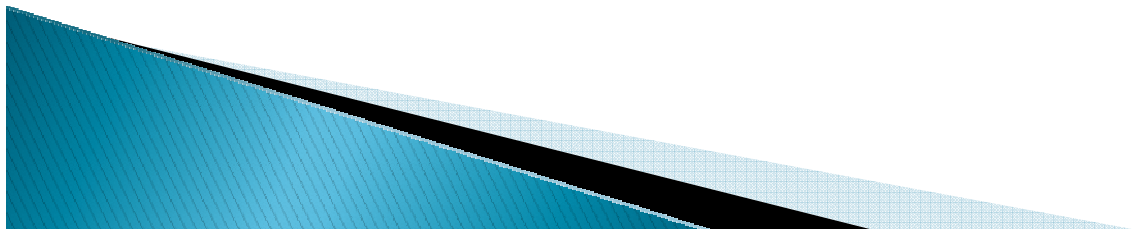
piloting models of integrated system of child protection services
(UNICEF supported “equity project”)

- ▶ Piloting of developed tools for costing of social services to support local authorities in the budget planning procedures.
- ▶ Piloting and enforcement of criteria, standard procedures and inter-sectorial instructions for identification, referral, assistance and monitoring of the cases of violence and abuse against children, at all the administrative levels for specialists in the area of social assistance, education, health, police and public administration.
- ▶ Empowering communities, families and children to monitor implementation of child rights and to report cases of child abuse (focus on child participation, in 10 communities).



ON-going activities: monitoring&evaluation

- ▶ Creation of a mechanism to monitor the implementation of CRC, development of a four-year National Action Plan in this area
- ▶ Creation of a monitoring framework for the child protection policies
- ▶ Development of an Informational System in the area of social assistance, which will include a special module on child protection



Thank you for your attention !

