



**Speech presented by the  
Ms. Tatiana Gribincea,  
Chief of Department of Social Protection  
Ministry of Health and Social Protection  
Republic of Moldova**

**16 August 2006**

**Madam Chairperson**  
**Distinguished experts of the Committee**  
**Excellencies Ladies and Gentlemen**

The Republic of Moldova presents its salutation to the Committee and thanks for the offered invitation to present the second periodic Report (compiled with the third one) regarding the realization of the provisions of the International Conference on elimination of all forms of discrimination against women.

In 1994 the Republic of Moldova has ratified International Conference on elimination of all forms of discrimination against women (CEDAW). The initial report of the Republic of Moldova elaborated in accordance with the article 18 of the Convention regarding elimination of all forms of discrimination against women has been sent in address of the Committee in October 1998. In June 2000 the Government has presented the Initial Report regarding the realization of the Convention in the meeting of the Committee.

The second periodic Report (compiled with the third) periodic regarding the realization of the provisions of the International Conference on elimination of all forms of discrimination against women (further on Report) has been elaborated with the assistance of the Gender units within the central and local public administration. Initially, the gender units have benefited from training in the domain connected to elaboration of the periodical reports organized with the financial support of the project „Program for Leaders formation”, UNDP Moldova.

The final version of the Report was presented and discussed during the session of the Governmental commission for women problems from 26<sup>th</sup> of December 2003. Members of the respective Governmental commission are also NGOs which activate in the domain connected with promotion and observance of the gender equity principle, educational institutions, and social partners. The draft of the presented Report has been approved by the majority of the members and sent to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and European Integration as to be further on presented to the Committee for elimination of all forms of discrimination against women (CEDAW).

The final version of the periodic Report of the Republic of Moldova has been sent in the address of the Committee in 2004.

In the following presentation, I'll refer to the results we have obtained in our country regarding the implementation of the Convention's provisions, resulting from the recommendations offered by the Committee, made on the basis of the initial report evaluation.

1. The Government took into consideration the recommendation of the Committee regarding the elaboration and approval of the Law regarding opportunities guarantee and on the 9<sup>th</sup> of February 2006 the Parliament of the Republic of Moldova has adopted the Law regarding the guarantee of equal opportunities between men and women.

The aim of the mentioned law is to guarantee realization of the equal rights between men and women in political life, economical, social, cultural life, as well as other spheres, guaranteed by the Constitution of the Republic of Moldova, in order to prevent all types of gender discrimination.

In the law are specified the following notions: gender mainstreaming, affirmative actions, gender based discriminations, direct and indirect gender based discrimination equal opportunities, gender equality, sexual harassment, gender.

2. Regarding the evaluation of the capacities of the national mechanism for promotion of the women is to be mentioned the following.

At the moment, according to the provisions of article 15 of the Law regarding guarantee of equal opportunities between men and women, the below mentioned bodies are empowered with the attributions connected to the principle of gender equality:

- a) the Parliament;
- b) the Government;
- c) The Governmental commission for gender equality
- d) the Ministry of Health and Social Protection (specialized body);
- e) ministers and central administrative authorities (gender focal points);
- f) local public administrative authorities (gender focal points).

3. At 15 December 2005 the Law nr.318-XVI regarding the adhesion of Republic of Moldova to Optional Protocol was adopted.

4. Regarding the role of the woman in the public life, is to be mentioned the fact that the existent data on this issues come to demonstrate some progresses in promotion of the women in the society, especially their representation at the decision making level.

At the local level there's attested the following situation: if after local elections in 1999 from the number of 851 Mayors, the women constituted only 10,9% (93 women), secretaries within the Mayoralty -73%, in 2005 the women constituted already 14,8% .

In 2005 is attested an increase with more than 10% from the number of women candidates, as a result – an increase of the number of the women deputies.

As a result of the promoted policy at the state level, as a result of the efforts of the women from the political parties, NGOs has increased gradually the number of the women in the parliament of the Republic of Moldova. So, starting from the number of 4 women deputies in 1994 we have come to a number of 21 deputies elected in the Parliament in 2005.

The situation at the present moment in the Government - 1 women is deputy prime-minister, 1 women Minister (Ministry of Justice) from the total number of 16 persons, 4 women deputy-ministers from 23, 4 women occupied the positions of Directors of central public authorities from the total number of 13.

At the moment 5 women are diplomat from the total number 25 persons.

5. In the light of the recommendation regarding the actions for decrease of the violence against the women, the Government undertook the following:

With the joint efforts of the governmental structures and of the non-governmental one from the Republic of Moldova, the phenomenon of the violence against the women, inclusively of the violence in the family was raised at the level of a social problem, and is not considered a private, cultural or family issue anymore.

In July 2006 the Draft of the Law regarding the prevention and combating of violence in the family was adopted in the first reading in the Parliament.

The main scope of the law is protection and consolidation of the family, observance of the main principles of the legislation regarding the family, as well as guarantee of the equal opportunities between men and women in realization of their human rights to life without violence. The draft of the law stipulates the legal bases and the organizational bases of the prevention and fight activities against the violence in the family, defines the authorities empowered with prevention and fight functions against violence in the family, establishes the information procedure and the way for settlement of the constraint cases.

The issue for prevention and fight the violence against the women within the family was included as an important subject both, in the National Plan „Promotion of the gender equity in the society” for the period 2003-2005, and in the new plan elaborated and approved by the Government in the respective domain for the period 2006-2009.

We recognize that the official statistics to the respective subject as well as the mechanism of situation monitoring in the Republic is imperfect, because there does not exist relevant indices for monitoring. The official statistics is based on the data presented by the Ministry of Internal Affairs and include murders and grave corporal damages, rapes, officially registered. That is why we have to work hard in this sense.

6. Regarding the recommendation connected to different methods and forms for combating the women trafficking:

In order to respect the assumed obligations through the ratification of the international instruments in the domain, there was elaborated a national legislative frame that corresponds to the international requirements:

-The national plan of actions in the domain of human rights<sup>1</sup>, include the objectives and activities that shall contribute to phenomenon combating;

-Law regarding prevention and combating of the trafficking of human beings<sup>2</sup>;

-National plan for prevention and combating of the trafficking of human beings<sup>3</sup>.

The national system instituted in the domain for prevention and combating of the THB provides structures both, on the vertical and horizontal levels.

---

<sup>1</sup> approved through the Decision of the Parliament no. 415-XV dated 24.10.2003, chapter 7, section b)

<sup>2</sup> Law no.241-XVI date 20.10.2005 regarding prevention and combating of the human being in trafficking;

<sup>3</sup> Governmental Decision of the Republic of Moldova no.903 dated 25.08.2005 “Regarding the approval of the amendment operated in the Governmental Decision no. 1219 dated 09.11.2001”, annex no.2

At the national level is presented through the intermediation of the National Committed Combating the Human Being in Trafficking consisting of 3 working sub-groups: group A „The legal frame from the domain and its implementation”, group B „Prevention and information about the phenomenon of HBT and group C “Assistance and social rehabilitation of victims of trafficking of human beings”.

7. The legislation in force in the employment domain of the labor force does not stipulate discriminatory elements against women regarding employment and assures equality between men and women while being employed.

The situation on the labor market, the problems and the settlement ways of these and the perspective for development of the respective domain are permanently in the attention of the Government of the Republic of Moldova, social partners and of all participant on the labor market. In the activity program of the Government of the RM for 2005 -2009 „Modernization of the country –welfare of the population”, National Program „Moldovan village”, The action plan Republic of Moldova – European Union, The strategy for economic growth and poverty reduction and other activities, the labor market is treated as a market in development and promotion of the active measures directed towards creation of new qualified work places, increase of the employment level of the labor force and decrease of the unemployment among the population.

In this context should be mentioned that the Government of Republic of Moldova has obtained some results in gender equality promotion.

At the same time, we have a lot of work in this area.

Especially, we would like to mention the following priorities:

- Elaboration of Gender Mainstreaming Strategy
- Adjusting the national legislation according to the Law regarding assurance of Equal Opportunities for Women and Men
- Adoption of the Law on Prevention and Combating Violence in Family
- Development of gender statistics (vertical and horizontal)
- Development of capacities of National Mechanism
- Introducing gender perspective in PRSP
- Gender education of population.

I would like to specially recognize the support provided by the international organizations: UNDP, UNIFEM, OSCE, SIDA, IOM etc. in advancement of gender equality in Moldova.

Madam Chairperson,

With this I would like to conclude my brief introduction. And I am looking forward to providing more specific information to your questions and substantive discussions.

Thank you for your attention.