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**"COMMUNITY SERVICES TO VULNERABLE GROUPS"**  
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**ANNUAL PROGRAM REPORT**  
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**Component I "Supporting Orphans and Vulnerable Children in Belarus"**

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Development objective:

Democracy, human rights and development

## **I EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

### **PROJECT GOAL AND OBJECTIVES**

The purpose of the Orphans and Vulnerable Children component is to reduce the number of children in Belarus being institutionalized in state-administered orphanages and boarding schools. In pursuit of this goal, the project will aim to foster a cultural environment conducive to family-based care, and move children from institutions into less restrictive environments when prior circumstances necessitate removal from their family home. The project targets 'social orphans,' i.e., children whose parents are living, but are unable to provide proper care, or children of parents who have been denied parental rights. The project's activities focus on working with families and social service professionals to maintain and reintegrate children within their original family units.

The project has three main objectives:

- improving access to and furthering development of an integrated system of community-based prevention and rehabilitation services for families as well as institutionalized and at-risk children;
- improving the quality of training and education available to social service providers and building awareness of community members surrounding the development of favorable family environments for children;
- promoting de-institutionalization of children through the technical assistance to the national child welfare agencies in strengthening the national regulatory and methodological base; disseminating key findings of the project throughout Belarus to build a foundation for replication and sustainability.

### **Year 5 in Review**

This year the project evolved to the new stage of its development characterized by geographic expansion of its successful model of de-institutionalization piloted in the targeted communities in previous project years. Three main areas of interventions were selected for further replication. They were reformation of the child protection system, development of family type placement for orphaned children, and improvement of parenting skills and competencies to prevent child abuse and neglect. These choices were based on lessons learned from past project performance.

The project interventions implemented this year contributed to the overarching goal by addressing the existing geographic gaps, providing for the synergy of efforts and maximizing project impact. The project activities were implemented according to the project's annual implementation plan and approved budget. In addition to the Annual Implementation Plan ChildFund Belarus developed 3-year sustainability action plans for each program component, regularly monitored implementation and made adjustments if necessary. Geographic expansion and implementation of three selected project components were based on extensive training for service providers as well as active advocacy efforts to change the environment for service provision. All of the targets planned for 2009-2010 were achieved; most of the results exceeded the planned ones (number of children and parents obtained access to community-based services, number of trained professionals and organizations assisted to improve their services to children and families).

Strategic partnerships established with the network of re-training institutes helped to disseminate ChildFund's model, gain access to new communities, and significantly increase geographic coverage. Training programs on Child Protection at Mogilev and Grodno oblast re-training institutes were started. By September 2010, 8 of 20 (40%) districts had at least two specialists of socio-pedagogical centers or/and child protection inspectors trained on modern methodologies in Grodno oblast. In Mogilev oblast this indicator reached 48% (13 of 27 districts). Approximately 75% of trained specialists reported practical use of new methods and forms of working with at-risk families. Minsk and Vitebsk re-training institutes started dissemination of ChildFund's model using PRIDE and Parenting methodologies. On average, 72% of training participants reported practical use of obtained knowledge and skills in services for children and families. Participation of the staff of re-training institutes in ChildFund capacity building events created a platform for incorporation of new training programs in their regular curriculum and further dissemination of new knowledge and best practices to Belarus' regions.

## **2**

Significant progress was achieved in mobilization of community resources and sustainability of community-based services. The gradual transfer of funding responsibilities from small grants to local authorities and other domestic stakeholders led to a situation in which 91% of all services were implemented using local community resources and administrative support. The number of vulnerable children who obtained access to services exceeded the planned target by 4 times and reached 1,202. The number of served parents reached 785 or 5 times the planned target. The pilot project communities demonstrated sustainability of the project interventions implemented in previous years and continued to decrease the institutionalization of children. The rate of admissions of abused and abandoned children into institutions countrywide is 24% while the average percentage for the same population in the areas served by our project is 4%.

Active advocacy supported positive change in the environment for service provision. ChildFund Belarus used any venue to advocate for further development of family type care and child protection system. Through active participation in working groups, round tables and conferences of the national system, ChildFund proposed 42 suggestions aimed to improve quality of service provision. This year the Government of Belarus (GoB) worked on development of new national programs for the next five years as well as on revision of the existing legislation. ChildFund kept momentum and submitted 17 suggestions for **child protection system reform** to be included in the National Program “**Children of Belarus**” for 2011-2015. By the end of the reported period Belarus Ministry of Education has already included 7 out of 17 suggestions (41%) of ChildFund Belarus’ to the National Program “Children of Belarus” for 2011-2015.

### In summary, thus far:

- Six Partnership Agreements (against 5 planned) were signed with Oblast Re-training Institutes in Minsk, Vitebsk, Mogilev and Grodno, as well as with the Academy of Post-Diploma Education and Minsk City Re-training institute for sustainable dissemination of ChildFund Belarus’ programs at the oblast and national levels;
- 1,202 children and 785 parents benefited from the services;
- **143 local child protection** specialists from 113 organizations in 65 geographic locations were trained and improved their expertise in service provision to vulnerable children and families.
- ChildFund Belarus’ Task Group developed the final draft of the recommendations on Social Rehabilitation for families at risk of losing their children due to neglect and abuse.
- **42 suggestions** for reforming the child protection system in Belarus were submitted to Belarus’ Ministry of Education. **Seven** of ChildFund Belarus’ suggestions were included in the National Program “Children of Belarus” for 2011-2015 by Belarus’ Ministry of Education.
- Three small grants for Parenting Skills Programs for a total sum of **\$5,400** were supported.

The overall OVC project activity is described in Table 1 below.

**Table 1:**

<b>OBJECTIVE 1.</b>					
<b>Community-based prevention and rehabilitation services</b>					
New Call for Proposals	Workshop and individual consultations on project design/proposal writing	Monitoring and evaluation of the small grant implementation on parenting skills enhancement program (including playgroups for children)	Parenting skills enhancement Program implemented in 21 geographic locations through community resources	PRIDE pre-service and in-service program implementation	Life Skills Program for children
<b>OBJECTIVE 2.</b>					
<b>Capacity building for social service providers</b>					
Building partnership with local re-	Workshops on M&E and PR activities for	Training programs on Child Protection services in Mogilev and Grodno	Three ToT courses on Parenting Skills Enhancement	Two TOT courses on family-type care development for orphans (PRIDE methodology).	

training institutes	grantees*	Re-training institutes*	program *	
<b>OBJECTIVE 3.</b>				
<b>Strengthening the national regulatory and methodological base and disseminating key findings</b>				
Task Group meetings	Development of the Methodological recommendations on Social Rehabilitation of families at risk		Advocacy efforts for national child protection system development*	

\* marks those activities that exceeded the Annual implementation plan for 2009-2010.

## II. PROJECT OUTPUTS/OUTCOMES

### **OBJECTIVE 1: Improving access to and furthering development of an integrated system of community-based prevention and rehabilitation services for families as well as institutionalized and at-risk children.**

The gradual transfer of funding responsibilities for service provision from small grants to local authorities and other domestic stakeholders led to situation in which about 91% of all services were implemented using local community resources and administrative support. In particular, 85% of groups on Parenting Skills Enhancement Program, 78% of integrated playgroups for children, and 100% of Life Skills groups for orphans and PRIDE programs were funded through community resources. These programs were implemented by alumni of ChildFund's training programs (for more information please see achievements under Objective 2). The geographic coverage included 30 locations in Minsk, Vitebsk, Brest, Mogilev, Grodno and Gomel oblasts (For more details please, see Annex 1 OVC Project Map). In-kind contributions such as premises provision and extra payment for the specialists provided these services demonstrates the interest of the local administration which is extremely precious during the economic crisis. It helped to significantly improve access to community services for children and families. The number of vulnerable children who obtained access to services exceeds the planned target by 4 times while the number of served parents was as many as 5 times higher than the planned target.

As a result, by the end of this Year:

- **1,202 children** (against 300 planned) and **785 parents** (against 140 planned) have been meaningfully served;

*For more information, please, see Annex 2 PMEP report and Annex 3 Comments to PMEP report*

#### **Parenting Skills Enhancement Program and play group activities**

Within the Parenting Skills Enhancement Program the participants were offered training sessions about emotional, physical, psychological and sexual violence and its effects on child and adolescent development; reasons for child's misbehavior and methods of non-violent disciplining of children, stress management and self-regulation. The participants were encouraged to foster assertive parenting styles that respect the rights of children and parents. Alumni of the TOT on Parenting facilitated all parents' groups.

- Thirty five (**35**) groups of parents (392 people) have participated in the Parenting Skills Enhancement Program in 21 geographic locations within the reported period.
- **85%** of all groups have been implemented using local community resources. Three project proposals for the total amount of **USD 5,400** were supported to disseminate the Parenting skills Enhancement Program in Smorgon, Chausy, and Kirovsk. The selected projects aimed to ensure sustainability through development of the local trainers' resources and expansion to the rural areas.
- **37.5%** (147 people) of participants were parents from the at risk group or those who raise children with disabilities.
- Nine (9) integrated playgroups were conducted for **78 children** in Vitebsk, Slavgorod, Minsk, Mogilev, Gomel, and Kirovsk while their parents were at parenting classes. **34%** of all children were from an at risk group or have a disability. Individualized developmental programs were prepared by community trainers to develop children's capacity.

- 77% of parents reported that they better understand the reasons for children's misbehavior and cope with it without violence; 74% of trained parents assessed themselves as "responsible and assertive parents"; 83% of parents reported maintaining optimal emotional contact with their children; 66% of parents reported using methods of stress management and self-regulation.

### Family type care development

ChildFund used the PRIDE model for the development and support of family type community care and resource families (adoptive and foster parents). The PRIDE program helps foster and adoptive parents to develop five essential competencies including: protecting and nurturing children; meeting children's developmental needs and addressing developmental delays; supporting relationships between children and their biological families; connecting children to safe, nurturing relationships intended to last a lifetime, and working as a member of a professional team.

This Year the PRIDE program was implemented using local community resources in Zhodino, Chausy, Kobrin, Luninets, Ivanovo, Molodechno, Lida, Bobruisk, Baranovihy, Rogachev, and Novaya Mysh (Baranovichy region). Minsk Retraining Institute shared the cost of the PRIDE in-service course for foster/adoptive parents from Minsk. As a result during this project year:

- **393** prospective foster/adoptive and active foster parents benefited from the PRIDE training program.

Approximately 43% of parents trained this project year started provision of family type care including foster care and adoption for 45 children (17 of them were adopted, 11 were placed into foster care, and 17 were placed into family group homes).

However, additional resources are required to stimulate implementation of the full PRIDE model that includes not only training for prospective and foster parents but also recruiting information campaigns, community education, consultations, mutual assessment process of prospective candidates, and maintaining of on-going professional development of foster and adoptive parents. To achieve this ChildFund will provide small grants to target community needs mentioned above next Year.

### Reformation of the local child protection system

This year child protection specialists from Mogilev and Grodno oblasts were trained on the family-centered approach to child protection program (please, see Annex 1 OVC Project Map). The training was the first step in the reformation of child protection at the community level. New approaches to detection, investigation and assessment have already been tested by 75% of the trainees. But successful child protection reforms require a multidisciplinary approach and should involve professionals of different backgrounds, involvement at the community level, and additional financial support through small grants. It will be discussed with the alumni of the training course next year. *(For more information, please, see information under Objective 2).*

#### *Facility based database*

ChildFund Belarus supported development of a surveillance system generating facility-based information on child abuse and neglect to strengthen cross-sector cooperation of community child protection organizations. Special equipment was purchased in Zhodino, Chausy, and Orsha under small grants.

Zhodino community has been practicing working with the Database while Orsha and Chausy communities faced several difficulties in implementation of these projects due to lack of IT specialists at the community level to maintain the developed network and low IT competence of the involved stakeholders.

*For more information, please, see Annex 1 to the report.*

## **OBJECTIVE 2: Improving the quality of training and education available to social service providers and building awareness of community members surrounding the development of favorable family environments for children.**

The project's capacity building events for social service providers supported dissemination of the Parenting Skills Enhancement Program, PRIDE, and a program on a family-centered approach to child protection services. This year

ChildFund Belarus significantly surpassed the planned number of training activities (20 against 9 planned). As a result, the number of trained specialists as well as the number of organizations strengthened exceeded the planned target by 4 times. This result was achieved due to partnership with the network of Oblast Re-training Institutes in Minsk, Mogilev, Vitebsk, and Grodno, as well as with the Academy of Post-Diploma Education and Minsk City Re-training institute. Thus, by the end of this Year, five of seven Oblast Re-training Institutes existing in the country, were included in ChildFund's partnership network cost-sharing the expenses for the training programs' implementation. To guarantee sustainability and further program dissemination at the community level representatives from the re-training institutes were trained to be Master trainers in the future.

The annual PMP showed that the current value of the indicators exceeded planned targets. Based on the PMP by the end of this Year the following targets were achieved:

- **143 local child protection** specialists (against **60** planned) were trained from 65 geographic locations;
- **113 organizations** (against **30** planned) were assisted to improve their expertise in services to vulnerable children and families;
- **72%** (against **75%** planned) of participants put their new knowledge and skills into practice. The current value of this indicator is a bit less than it was originally planned as it is too early to measure the outcomes of the groups trained since June 2010.

*For more information, please, see Annex 2 and Annex 3 to the report.*

### **TOT on Parenting Skills Enhancement Program**

This year, a training of trainers (TOT) on Parenting Skills Enhancement Program was piloted in partnership with Vitebsk State University and Minsk Oblast Re-training Institute which cost-shared expenses for the training activity. In Vitebsk oblast, 8 of 28 (28.5%) districts trained specialists to implement a Parenting Skills Enhancement program. In Minsk this indicator reached 52% (12 of 23 districts).

In total:

- **48 specialists** from 29 geographic locations from **43 organizations** were trained by the end of this year.
- **96%** of participants successfully passed post-testing training and reported improvement of specific knowledge and skills on the training topic;
- **67% of specialists** trained on Parenting Skills Enhancement program have put their new knowledge and skills into practice (The majority of the specialists trained in June 2010 had no chance to start applying their received knowledge due to the summer vacation. They are expected to start parenting groups in October 2010).

### **Training Program on Family-centered Approach to Child Protection Services**

This year the training program on a family-centered approach to child protection services was successfully implemented in Mogilev and Grodno oblast Re-training Institutes that covered travel and living expenses of the participants and provided free of charge premises for training. In Grodno oblast, 8 of 20 (40%) districts had specialists trained on this methodology while in Mogilev oblast this indicator reached 48% (13 of 27 districts).

As a result:

- A series of training sessions were carried out for **52 child protection specialists** representing 39 institutions from 18 new geographic locations in Grodno and Mogilev oblasts.
- **97%** of them reported improvements of their knowledge and skills in conducting effective investigation, assessment (risk assessment, safety assessment, and family assessment), case planning, separation, placement and reunification.
- **75% of the trained specialists** reported applying new knowledge in their work. The program was delivered by a national trainers' team on child protection that was promoted as a unique resource at the oblast level.

ChildFund Belarus developed and distributed the evaluation forms for the participants of the training course to assess training outcomes and difficulties in application of the obtained knowledge into practice. **Approximately 78%** of the respondents reported using assessment tools such as the Family assessment form, Risk and Safety assessment forms in their investigation process. **Approximately 83%** of the specialists stressed that formalized assessment and forms suggested by ChildFund were

very helpful for making informed decisions about a child's safety, risks and placement. **Approximately 96%** mentioned that application of new methods helped them to build partnership with families. **Approximately 64%** claimed that new methods helped to motivate parents for positive changes. The respondents underlined that multidisciplinary cooperation is crucial for successful incorporation of the program on family-centered approach to local child protection practice. The results of the questionnaire will be used for planning further project activity focused on dissemination of the program on the community levels.

### TOT on PRIDE model

This year a training of trainers program for the specialists on the PRIDE model was piloted in two educational institutions: Academy of Post-Diploma Education and Minsk City Re-training Institute which cost-shared the expenses. As a result, in Minsk city 8 of 9 district socio-pedagogical centers (88%) had at least one specialist trained on PRIDE methodology. In Grodno oblast this indicator reached 15% (3 of 20 districts); in Brest oblast 14% (3 of 21); in Minsk oblast 30% (7 of 23 districts).

In total:

- **29 specialists** from 31 organizations involved in family-type care development from Minsk, Slonim, Lida, Ivie, Kopil, Soligorsk, Molodechno, Smolevichy, Myadel, Uzda, Ivanovo, Pinsk, and Luninets were trained.
- **57% of the participants** reported practical use of obtained knowledge and skill to develop family-type care in local communities.

### **OBJECTIVE 3: Promoting de-institutionalization of children through technical assistance to the national child welfare agencies in strengthening the national regulatory and methodological base and disseminating key findings of the project throughout Belarus to build a foundation for replication and sustainability.**

Active advocacy supported positive change in the environment for service provision. ChildFund Belarus used any venue to advocate for further development of family type care and child protection system. Through active participation in working groups, round tables, and national conferences, ChildFund proposed 42 suggestions aimed to improve the quality of service provision.

This year the Government of Belarus (GoB) worked on development of new national programs for the next five years as well as on revision of the existing legislation. ChildFund kept momentum and submitted 17 suggestions for **child protection system reform** to be included in the National Program "Children of Belarus" for 2011-2015. By the end of the reporting period, Belarus' Ministry of Education has already included 7 out of 17 suggestions (41%) of ChildFund Belarus' to the National Program "Children of Belarus" for 2011-2015. Application of these recommendations will help reforming the national child protection system through strengthening multidisciplinary cooperation, establishing the Social-Pedagogic Center as a leading child protection agency in each region, and its further equipment and transport provision to ensure rapid access to the most remote areas. It also creates a framework for national adoption development as a result of a new regulatory document on adoption elaboration using results of the survey conducted by ChildFund Belarus last year. The program is taking into account ChildFund Belarus' recommendations on development of effective inter-sector partnerships between governmental and non-governmental organizations involved in child protection. It is necessary to highlight that the new Program in comparison with the Program for 2006-2010 considers NGOs as a one of its implementers along with key state stakeholders. This shows increased government awareness about the role of NGOs in reforming national child protection which is a step forward toward civil society development. The final version of the National Program "Children of Belarus" for 2011-2015 is expected to be approved by the end of December 2010.

A series of Task Group working meetings resulted in elaboration of the final draft of **Methodological Recommendations on Social Rehabilitation of Families at Risk** at the request of Belarus' Ministry of Education. The recommendations describe the most effective methods of social rehabilitation of disadvantaged families and children at risk supplemented with practical examples of its application into child protection practice.

### III. LESSONS LEARNED

- Partnership with the network of re-training institutes was very effective and helped to exceed annual targets with minimum project expenses and cost share mechanisms. ChildFund Belarus should maintain and deepen the existing partnerships and expand geographically where possible.
- Practice is required for constant development of the trainers' skills. National trainers' teams on child protection and PRIDE had a chance for regular practice conducting a series of trainings in re-training institutes. It helped not only to develop their proficiency but to promote ChildFund Belarus' Trainers' teams as a resource at the oblast level.
- The economic crisis and shrinking community financial resources did not allow full support and implementation of the PRIDE and Parenting Skills Enhancement Programs. This year ChildFund Belarus allocated financial resources through the small grant scheme in order to supplement community efforts in carrying out the Parenting program. In 2010-2011, a small grant program will be focused on family-type care development and reformation of the child protection system.

### IV. CHALLENGES/ CONSTRAINTS

- Re-training institutes working under the umbrella of the Ministry of Education cannot provide trainings for representatives from other institutions except education. But a multidisciplinary approach is the crucial precondition to achieve sustainable changes in the child protection system. Trained specialists from the education system will be a driving force in dissemination of new knowledge to their community's colleagues from the health, law enforcement, and ECD sectors.
- A high level of staff turn over among child protection specialists at the local level remains to be one of the most important problems for effective functioning of child protection. 45% of the specialists trained on the program on family-centered approach quit their jobs in Chaussy community. To address this gap, to keep up the proficiency of the local specialists and guarantee sustainability, ChildFund Belarus assisted the local Executive Committee in planning of sustainability interventions. At the oblast level sustainability will be achieved through partnership with oblast Re-training Institutes.
- Some child protection specialists trained by ChildFund through the network of Re-training Institutes met challenges with their untrained managers when applying new work methods. This situation was unexpected because in our pilot communities managers were the first persons who desired training on new methodologies. This year, partner re-training institutes were responsible for forming training groups. They did not consider this risk and invited front-line practitioners to the training. This lesson will be considered when planning new cycles of training activity. ChildFund is planning to conduct a series of short-term trainings for the authorities in order to build consensus between field staff and their managers.
- Positive trends in the relationships between Belarus and the EU led to new projects in the country. This opened new and attractive job opportunities for the project's experienced staff. This year the Training coordinator, and Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist left their positions and joined a new UNDP project financed by the EU. The vacancies were immediately widely announced. Applications for the positions were collected and short-listed candidates were interviewed. All the positions under both components for the *Community Services to Vulnerable Groups* project except the M&E Specialist were filled in a timely manner.
- Despite all of ChildFund's efforts, a poor job market in Belarus did not enable us to identify an M&E specialist with proper qualifications. In order to fill the gap and ensure the quality of M&E, a series of coaching sessions on M&E issues were conducted for existing ChildFund Belarus staff. In addition, ChildFund Belarus contracted its ex-M&E specialist for preparation of the annual PMEP report.

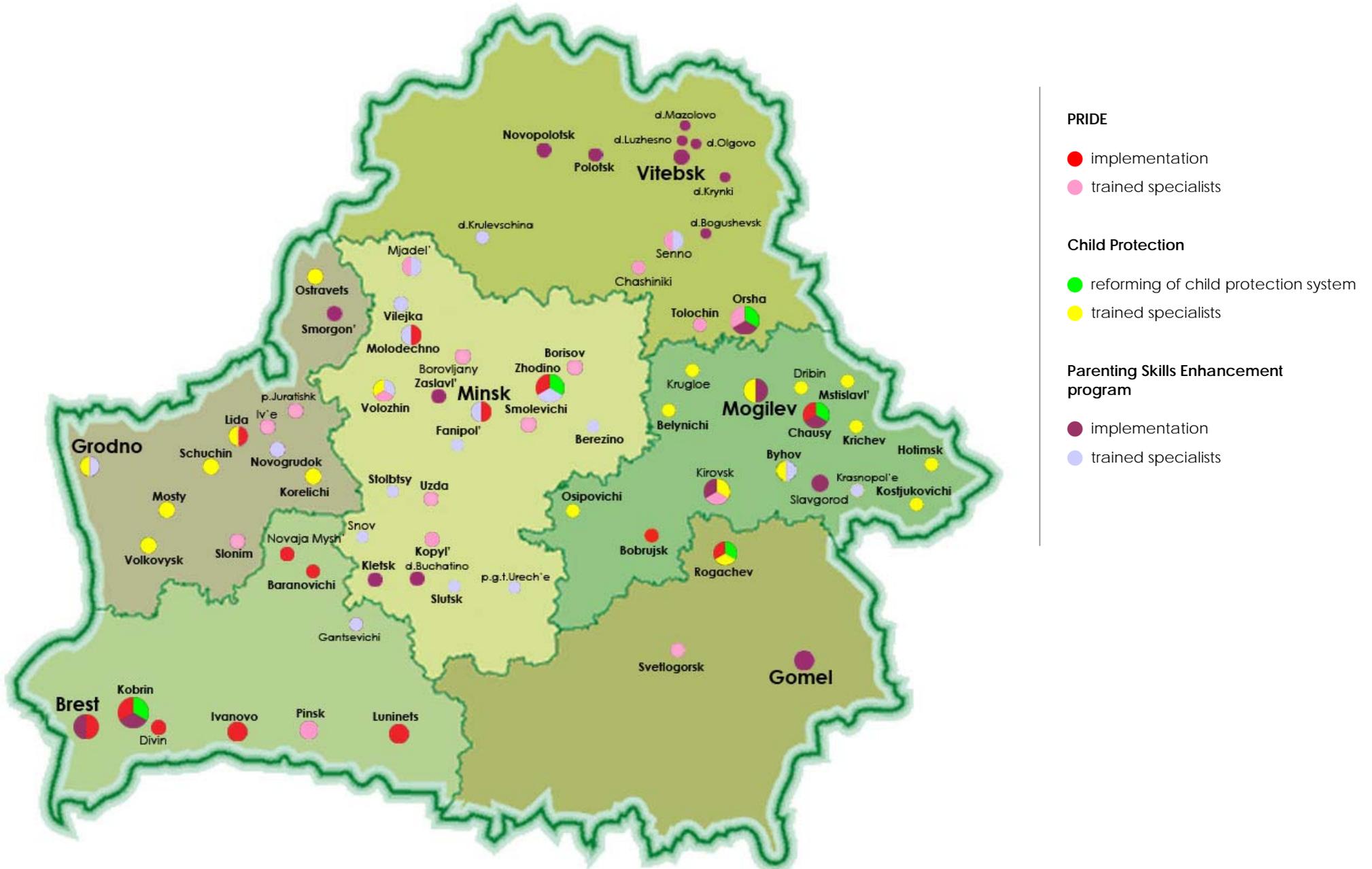
## **V. ANNUAL WORK PLAN**

An annual plan of the project was developed and submitted in August 2010 to ChildFund's AOTR, Jahor Novikau and was approved.

## **VI. BUDGET**

The SF-425 report will be submitted under separate cover by ChildFund's Headquarters.

## Annex 1: Geographic Expansion of OVC Project Component (October 2009–September 2010)



## Annex 2: *Community Services to Vulnerable Groups:* Performance Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

### *DEINSTITUTIONALIZATION COMPONENT BASELINE AND PERFORMANCE TARGETS*

#### *Overall project impact and measures*

#### *Decreased percentage of children placed in institutions*

Indicator	Definition & Unit of measure	Target communities	Baseline	Performance targets Oct 09- September 2010	
			2009	Planned target	Achieved target
<b>OVC 1.</b> Percent of institutionalized children	<b>Definition:</b> Percentage of institutionalized children after being sheltered <b>Unit:</b> Percent	<b>Zhodino</b>	0%	0%	<b>2%</b> (1 out of 47)
		<b>Orsha</b>	16%	15%	<b>3%</b> (2 out of 65)
		<b>Kobrin</b>	14%	5%	<b>11%</b> (6 out of 54)
		<b>Chausy</b>	0%	0%	<b>0%</b> (0 out of 6)
<b>Contextual information demonstrated the nationwide trends:</b>					
Percent of institutionalized children in Belarus					<b>24%</b>
Number of institutionalized children in Belarus					<b>26,048</b>

*Objective 1. Improve access to and furthering development of an integrated system of community-based prevention and rehabilitation services for families as well as institutionalized and at-risk children.*

Indicator	Definition & Unit of measure	Baseline	Performance targets Oct 09- September 2010	
		2009	Planned target	Achieved target
<b>OVC 1.1.</b> Number of children (sex-disaggregated) that have been meaningfully served	<b>Definition:</b> Number of vulnerable children: - using alternative care - returned to biological family - trained in social apartments - using toy library <b>Unit:</b> Number	930	300	<b>1202</b> (689m/513f)
<b>OVC 1.2.</b> Number of parents (sex-disaggregated) that have been meaningfully served	<b>Definition:</b> Number of vulnerable children's parents who: - attended Parenting Course within the Project Component - attended PRIDE Course within the Project Component - attended other childcare-related educational events <b>Unit:</b> Number	970	140	<b>785</b> (91m/694f)

## **Annex 2: *Community Services to Vulnerable Groups:* Performance Monitoring and Evaluation Plan**

*Objective 2. Improve the quality of training and education available to social service providers and raise awareness of community members surrounding the development of favorable family environments for children.*

Indicator	Definition & Unit of measure	Baseline	Performance targets Oct 09- September 2010	
		2009	Planned target	Achieved target
<b>OVC 2.1.</b> Number of individuals (sex-disaggregated) trained to improve their expertise in services to vulnerable children and families	<b>Definition:</b> Number of individuals trained within OVC component to increase their technical capacity/ability to advocate for/provide services to vulnerable children and families <b>Unit:</b> Number	400	60	<b>143</b> <b>(5m/138f)</b>
<b>OVC 2.2.</b> Percent of participants reporting practical use of obtained knowledge and skills in services for family and children.	<b>Definition:</b> Percentage of specialists – training participants reporting practical use of obtained knowledge and skills in services for family and children. <b>Unit:</b> Percentage	72%	75%	<b>72%</b>
<b>OVC 2.3.</b> Number of organizations assisted to improve their expertise in services to vulnerable children and families	<b>Definition:</b> Number of organizations assisted within OVC component to improve their expertise in services to vulnerable children and families <b>Unit:</b> Number	191	30	<b>113</b>

## **Annex 2: *Community Services to Vulnerable Groups:* Performance Monitoring and Evaluation Plan**

*Objective 3. Promoting de-institutionalization of children through the technical assistance to the national child welfare agencies in strengthening the national regulatory and methodological base and disseminating key findings of the project throughout Belarus to build a foundation for replication and sustainability*

Indicator	Definition & Unit of measure	Baseline	Performance targets Oct 09- September 2010	
		2009	Planned target	Achieved target
<b>OVC 3.1.</b> Number of the regulatory and methodological documents/standards/criteria developed.	<b>Definition:</b> Number of the regulatory and methodological documents/standards developed by the Technical Assistance Task Group. <b>Unit:</b> Number	1	1	1
<b>OVC 3.2.</b> Number of organizations assisted as a result of Task Group activities	<b>Definition:</b> Number of organizations using regulatory and methodological documents/standards developed by the Technical Assistance Task Group. <b>Unit:</b> Number	191	200	37*

\*Please see Annex 3 for analysis of these results.



## **Annex 3: Comments to Performance Monitoring and Evaluation Plan (PMEP) of OVC Project (October 2009– September 2010)**

### **Project Overall Impact**

#### ***Indicator 1. Percent of institutionalized children***

The indicator shows the percentage of children who were sent to boarding schools after being sheltered.

*Annual target: Zhodino- 0%, Orsha- 15%, Kobrin- 5%; Chausy- 0%*

*Current value of indicator: Zhodino-2%, Orsha-3%, Kobrin-11%, Chausy-0%*

Zhodino has demonstrated the increase of 2% because one sheltered child has limitations for being placed into family-type care due to neurological disorders. Eventually he was placed into a specialized institution.

The situation in Kobrin is significantly improved though the planned target has not yet been achieved due to a problem in family-type care provision for siblings coming from the families with many children (3 or more). National legislation recommends protecting family integrity and avoiding separation of siblings after removal from their biological family. However the vast majority of foster families including foster families in Kobrin cannot afford accommodation of more than one or two children simultaneously due to the limited size of their apartments. ChildFund Belarus will attract the attention of Belarus’ Ministry of Education to this serious gap and advocate for development of family group home facilities to prevent institutionalization of this category of children and to provide them with family-type placement.

### **Objective 1**

#### ***Indicator 1.1. Number of children (sex-disaggregated) that have been meaningfully served.***

*Planned annual target: 300 children*

*Achieved: 1,202 children*

Activity	Total Individuals	Male	Female
<b>Children using alternative care</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>181</b>
Orsha	114	49	65
Chausy	36	22	14
Kobrin	133	89	44
Zhodino	76	39	37
Other (Baranovich, Lida, Rogachev, Luninets)	42	21	21
<b>Children returned to biological family</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>42</b>
Orsha	29	19	10
Chausy	0	0	0
Kobrin	33	15	18

Zhodino	34	20	14
Other	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Children trained in social apartments</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>134</b>
Orsha	65	43	22
Chausy	22	19	3
Kobrin	73	34	39
Zhodino	130	74	56
Volozhin	31	17	14
<b>Children trained on Life skills program:</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5</b>
Divin Children's house (Kobrin region)	13	8	5
<b>children's play groups within parenting course:</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>45</b>
Orsha	0	0	0
Chausy	0	0	0
Kobrin	0	0	0
Zhodino	0	0	0
Other (Vitebsk, Slavgorod, Minsk, Mogilev, Gomel, Kirovsk):	78	33	45
<b>children with disabilities using toy library and day care services*</b>	<b>293*</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>106</b>
Orsha	40	29	11
Chausy	60	38	22
Kobrin	54	29	25
Zhodino	124	81	43
Volozhin	15	10	5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,202</b>	<b>689</b>	<b>513</b>

Current value of the indicator is 1,202 children (689 boys and 513 girls) which is more than four times as much as the annual target of 300 children. This has become possible due to the high motivation of local specialists trained by ChildFund Belarus who put their new skills into practice right after the training using local community resources. The second reason is sustainability of the previously established services such as training in social apartment for orphans, day care, toy library, and ergo therapeutic facilities for children with disabilities.

\*Children with disabilities from Zhodino, Orsha, Kobrin, Chausy, and Volozhin Habilitation centers keep using day care and toy library facilities and special ergo therapeutic equipment that was purchased within the previous phase of OVC project implementation. This period 293 children with disabilities accessed these services.

***Indicator 1.2. Number of parents (sex-disaggregated) that have been meaningfully served.***

*Planned annual target: 140 parents*

*Achieved: 785 parents*

Activity	Total Individuals	Male	Female
<b>Parents attended Parenting Course</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>366</b>
Orsha	39	6	33
Chausy	20	0	20
Kobrin	28	3	25
Zhodino	0	0	0
Other communities (Vitebsk, Brest, Slavgorod, Mogilev, Minsk, Gomel)	311	17	294
<b>Parents attended PRIDE Course</b>	<b>393</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>328</b>
Orsha	0	0	0
Chausy	105	7	98
Kobrin	122	18	104
Zhodino	22	2	20
Other communities (Baranovichy, Ivanovo, Lida, Luninets, Molodechno)	126	38	88
Minsk re-training Institute	18	0	18
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>785</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>694</b>

Current value of the indicator is 785 parents (91 men and 694 women) against 140 planned annual target. Exceeding our target of served parents by 645 parents was possible due to high motivation of local specialists to put their new skills into practice right after the training provided by ChildFund Belarus and support from the communities.

A high level of staff turnover in Orsha community resulted in suspending the PRIDE program's implementation. New specialists from Orsha Social-Pedagogic Center will join the new group that will be trained on PRIDE by ChildFund Belarus.

## Objective 2

### *Indicator 2.1. Number of individuals (sex-disaggregated) trained to improve their expertise in services to vulnerable children and families*

*Planned annual target: 60 people*

*Achieved: 143 people*

Note: List of trained individuals is available upon request at ChildFund Belarus' office.

The current value of the indicator is 143 individuals, which exceeded the annual target of 60 people. It was achieved through partnership with the network of re-training institutes that provided administrative support (formation of the training groups and invitation of the participants) and shared the costs of training activities (free of charge training facilities, accommodation, travel and per diem for the participants). This approach helped to keep time, effort and financial resources of the project that resulted in the increase of number of trainings organized by ChildFund Belarus for child protection specialists from different geographic locations.

Besides, through partnership with the network of re-training institutes it became possible to reach specialists from 65 geographic locations.

Trainings	Total Individuals	Male	Female
<b>PRIDE TOT (in partnership with Academy of Post-Diploma Education, Minsk)</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>38</b>
<b>Workshop on Proposal Writing</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>TOT on Parenting</b>	<b>48*</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>47</b>
ToT on Parenting cost-shared by SDC funded project	18	1	17
TOT in partnership with Vitebsk University	19	0	19
TOT in partnership with Minsk oblast Re-training Institute	14	0	14
<b>Training program on family-centered approach to child protection:</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>49</b>
Training In partnership with Grodno re-training institute (still in the process)	30	2	28
Training in partnership with Mogilev Re-training Institute	22	1	21
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>138</b>

\*Total number is less than the sum because several of the same people were trained by SDC and by Vitebsk

**Indicator 2.2. Percent of participants reporting practical use of obtained knowledge and skills in services for family and children.**

The final **average** percent of trained individuals who reported practical use of obtained knowledge and skills in services for family and children is **72%** against **75%** of planned annual target .

Trainings	% of participants reporting practical use of obtained knowledge and skills
PRIDE TOT (in partnership with Academy of Post-Diploma Education, Minsk)	57%
Training on Proposal Writing	100%
TOT on Parenting (cost-shared with SDC funded project) - completed in October 2009	67%
TOT on Parenting in Vitebsk University (completed in February 2010)	
TOT on Parenting at Minsk oblast Re-training Institute	
Training program on family-centered approach to child protection in Grodno retraining institute (still in the process)	75%
Training program on family-centered approach to child protection in Mogilev retraining institute completed in February 2010	
<b>Total average</b>	<b>72%</b>

Participants of PRIDE ToT conducted in partnership with the Academy of Post-Diploma Education demonstrated a relatively low outcome (57%) that was below the planned target of 75%. The reason is a

poor recruiting strategy to form training groups that has been used by Academy. Unlike other re-training institutions the Academy of Post-Diploma Education decided to have paid groups. It was expected that expenses for the participants would be covered by Local Departments of Education. But local Departments of Education can cover expenses for staff retraining only once a year while PRIDE is a long term course consisting of several sessions within a year. This strategy resulted in a high level of participant turnover due to the inability to pay for attending the course. ChildFund Belarus will discuss with the Academy of Post Diploma Education the successful strategy that was elaborated by Mogilev, Grodno re-training institutions.

A series of ToTs on Parenting at Minsk oblast Re-training Institute were completed only in June 2010, and the trainees have had limited opportunity to start parenting groups due to summer vacations and the beginning of the school year. It is expected that the other participants will start practicing received knowledge next quarter.

**Indicator 2.3 Number of organizations assisted to improve their expertise in services to vulnerable children and families**

*Planned annual target: 30*

*Achieved: 113*

Current value of the indicator is 113 organizations. Assisting an additional 83 organizations was possible due to partnership with re-training institutions.

No	Names of Organizations	Community	Type of OVC assistance	
			Training	Place of training
1.	SOS-Kinderdorf	Borovliany	PRIDE TOT	Academy of Post-Diploma Education
2.	Social-pedagogic center	Ivanovo	PRIDE TOT	Academy of Post-Diploma Education
3.	Kindergarten	Ivye district	PRIDE TOT	Academy of Post-Diploma Education
4.	Social-pedagogic center	Kopyl	PRIDE TOT	Academy of Post-Diploma Education
5.	Social-pedagogic center	Lida	PRIDE TOT	Academy of Post-Diploma Education
6.	Social-pedagogic center	Luninets	PRIDE TOT	Academy of Post-Diploma Education
7.	Boarding house No3	Minsk	PRIDE TOT	Academy of Post-Diploma Education
8.	Boarding house No6	Minsk	PRIDE TOT	Academy of Post-Diploma Education
9.	SOS-Kinderdorf	Minsk	PRIDE TOT	Academy of Post-Diploma Education
10.	Social-pedagogic center (Zavodskoy district)	Minsk	PRIDE TOT	Academy of Post-Diploma Education
11.	Social-pedagogic center (Frunzenski district)	Minsk	PRIDE TOT	Academy of Post-Diploma Education
12.	Social-pedagogic center (Sovetski district)	Minsk	PRIDE TOT	Academy of Post-Diploma Education
13.	Social-pedagogic center (Leninski district)	Minsk	PRIDE TOT	Academy of Post-Diploma Education

14.	Social-pedagogic center (Moskovski district)	Minsk	PRIDE TOT	Academy of Post-Diploma Education
15.	Social-pedagogic center (Centralny district)	Minsk	PRIDE TOT	Academy of Post-Diploma Education
16.	Social-pedagogic center (Pervomaiski district)	Minsk	PRIDE TOT	Academy of Post-Diploma Education
17.	Minsk Re-training Institute	Minsk	PRIDE TOT	Academy of Post-Diploma Education
18.	Department of Education (Zavodskoy district)	Minsk	PRIDE TOT (in service)	Minsk Re-training Institute
19.	Department of Education (Frunzensky district)	Minsk	PRIDE TOT (in service)	Minsk Re-training Institute
20.	Department of Education (Pervomaysky district)	Minsk	PRIDE TOT (in service)	Minsk Re-training Institute
21.	Department of Education (Moskovsky district)	Minsk	PRIDE TOT (in service)	Minsk Re-training Institute
22.	Family group home, Leninski district	Minsk	PRIDE TOT (in service)	Minsk Re-training Institute
23.	Kinderdorf "Istoki"	Minsk	PRIDE TOT (in service)	Minsk Re-training Institute
24.	Family group home, Moskovski district	Minsk	PRIDE TOT (in service)	Minsk Re-training Institute
25.	Social-pedagogic center	Molodechno	PRIDE TOT	Academy of Post-Diploma Education
26.	Social-pedagogic center	Myadel	PRIDE TOT	Academy of Post-Diploma Education
27.	Social-pedagogic center	Pinsk	PRIDE TOT	Academy of Post-Diploma Education
28.	Social-pedagogic center	Slonim	PRIDE TOT	Academy of Post-Diploma Education
29.	Social-pedagogic center	Smolevichi	PRIDE TOT	Academy of Post-Diploma Education
30.	Social-pedagogic center	Soligorsk	PRIDE TOT	Academy of Post-Diploma Education
31.	Department of Education	Uzda	PRIDE TOT	Academy of Post-Diploma Education
32.	Creativity Centre	Kirovsk	Training on Proposal Writing	ChildFund Belarus
33.	Social-pedagogic center	Smorgon	Training on Proposal Writing	ChildFund Belarus
34.	Habilitation Centre for children with disabilities	Byhov	Training on Proposal Writing	ChildFund Belarus
35.	Habilitation Centre for children with disabilities	Gomel	TOT Parenting	ChildFund Belarus (Cost sharing with SDC)
36.	Secondary school № 1	Slavgorod	TOT Parenting	ChildFund Belarus (Cost sharing with SDC)

37.	Habilitation Centre for children with disabilities	Mogilev	TOT Parenting	ChildFund Belarus (Cost sharing with SDC)
38.	Habilitation Centre for children with disabilities	Krasnopolie	TOT Parenting	ChildFund Belarus (Cost sharing with SDC)
39.	Habilitation Centre for children with disabilities	Novogrudok	TOT Parenting	ChildFund Belarus (Cost sharing with SDC)
40.	Habilitation Centre for children with disabilities	Minsk	TOT Parenting	ChildFund Belarus (Cost sharing with SDC)
41.	Vitebsk Re-training Institute	Vitebsk	TOT Parenting	ChildFund Belarus (Cost sharing with SDC)
42.	Academy of Post-Diploma Education	Minsk	TOT Parenting	ChildFund Belarus (Cost sharing with SDC)
43.	Kindergarten № 60	Brest	TOT Parenting	ChildFund Belarus (Cost sharing with SDC)
44.	Social-pedagogic center	Gantsevichi	TOT Parenting	ChildFund Belarus (Cost sharing with SDC)
45.	Habilitation Centre for children with disabilities	Brest	TOT Parenting	ChildFund Belarus (Cost sharing with SDC)
46.	Children's Pre-School Center	Vitebsk	TOT Parenting	Vitebsk University
47.	Secondary school	Dokshitsy district	TOT Parenting	Vitebsk University
48.	Kindergarten № 70	Vitebsk	TOT Parenting	Vitebsk University
49.	Kindergarten № 73	Vitebsk	TOT Parenting	Vitebsk University
50.	Secondary school № 25	Vitebsk	TOT Parenting	Vitebsk University
51.	Vitebsk University	Vitebsk	TOT Parenting	Vitebsk University
52.	Kindergarten	Mazolovo village (Vitebsk region)	TOT Parenting	Vitebsk University
53.	Secondary school	Liozno district	TOT Parenting	Vitebsk University
54.	Kindergarten № 41	Vitebsk	TOT Parenting	Vitebsk University
55.	Kindergarten	Luzhesno village (Vitebsk region)	TOT Parenting	Vitebsk University
56.	Secondary school № 2	Senno district	TOT Parenting	Vitebsk University
57.	Kindergarten	Olgovo village (Vitebsk region)	TOT Parenting	Vitebsk University
58.	Secondary school № 2	Polotsk	TOT Parenting	Vitebsk University

59.	Secondary school № 8	Novopolotsk	TOT Parenting	Vitebsk University
60.	Social-pedagogic center	Orsha	TOT Parenting	Vitebsk University
61.	Habilitation Centre for for children with disabilities	Vitebsk	TOT Parenting, TOT Parenting	Vitebsk University
62.	Department of Education	Korelichy district	Child training Protection	Grodno Institute Re-training
63.	Social-pedagogic center	Korelichy district	Child training Protection	Grodno Institute Re-training
64.	Department of Education	Ostrovets district	Child training Protection	Grodno Institute Re-training
65.	Secondary school	Ostrovets district	Child training Protection	Grodno Institute Re-training
66.	Social-pedagogic center	Mosty district	Child training Protection	Grodno Institute Re-training
67.	Department of Education	Mosty district	Child training Protection	Grodno Institute Re-training
68.	Secondary school	Grodno district	Child training Protection	Grodno Institute Re-training
69.	Social-pedagogic center	Grodno district	Child training Protection	Grodno Institute Re-training
70.	Secondary school № 14	Grodno	Child training Protection	Grodno Institute Re-training
71.	Secondary school №19	Grodno	Child training Protection	Grodno Institute Re-training
72.	Secondary school №37	Grodno	Child training Protection	Grodno Institute Re-training
73.	Social-pedagogic center	Schuchin district	Child training Protection	Grodno Institute Re-training
74.	Secondary school № 3	Schuchin district	Child training Protection	Grodno Institute Re-training
75.	Secondary school № 13	Grodno	Child training Protection	Grodno Institute Re-training
76.	Secondary school	Lida district	Child training Protection	Grodno Institute Re-training
77.	Social-pedagogic center	Volkovysk	Child training Protection	Grodno Institute Re-training
78.	Grodno Re-training Institute	Grodno	Child training, ToT Parenting Protection	Grodno Institute Re-training
79.	Social-pedagogic center	Grodno	Child training Protection	Grodno Institute Re-training
80.	Secondary school № 27	Grodno	Child training Protection	Grodno Institute Re-training

81.	Secondary school № 2	Grodno	Child training	Protection	Grodno Institute	Re-training
82.	Social-pedagogic center	Mogilev	Child training	Protection	Mogilev Institute	Re-training
83.	Social-pedagogic center	Mstislavl	Child training	Protection	Mogilev Institute	Re-training
84.	Department of Education	Mstislavl	Child training	Protection	Mogilev Institute	Re-training
85.	Social-pedagogic center	Mogilev district	Child training	Protection	Mogilev Institute	Re-training
86.	Department of Education	Mogilev district	Child training	Protection	Mogilev Institute	Re-training
87.	Department of Education	Dribin district	Child training	Protection	Mogilev Institute	Re-training
88.	Social-pedagogic center	Dribin district	Child training	Protection	Mogilev Institute	Re-training
89.	Department of Education	Belynichy district	Child training	Protection	Mogilev Institute	Re-training
90.	Social-pedagogic center	Belynichy district	Child training	Protection	Mogilev Institute	Re-training
91.	Department of Education	Khotimsk district	Child training	Protection	Mogilev Institute	Re-training
92.	Social-pedagogic center	Khotimsk district	Child training	Protection	Mogilev Institute	Re-training
93.	Department of Education	Krichevsk district	Child training	Protection	Mogilev Institute	Re-training
94.	Social-pedagogic center	Krichevsk district	Child training	Protection	Mogilev Institute	Re-training
95.	Department of Education	Krugloe district	Child training	Protection	Mogilev Institute	Re-training
96.	Social-pedagogic center	Krugloe district	Child training	Protection	Mogilev Institute	Re-training
97.	Mogilev Re-training Institute	Mogilev	Child training, ToT on Parenting	Protection	Mogilev Institute	Re-training
98.	Department of Education	Osipovichy district	Child training	Protection	Mogilev Institute	Re-training
99.	Social-pedagogic center	Osipovichy district	Child training	Protection	Mogilev Institute	Re-training
100.	Social-pedagogic center	Kostukovichy district	Child training	Protection	Mogilev Institute	Re-training
101.	Regional Social-pedagogic center	Beresino, Mogilev	TOT Parenting		Minsk oblast Institute	Re-training
102.	Secondary school	Buchatino village, Kopyl region, Minsk	TOT Parenting			

103	Grammar school	Zaslavl, Minsk	TOT Parenting	Minsk oblast Re-training Institute
104	Social-pedagogic center	Kletsk, Minsk	TOT Parenting	Minsk oblast Re-training Institute
105	Institute of Educational Development of Minsk Oblast	Minsk	TOT Parenting	Minsk oblast Re-training Institute
106	Secondary school №1	Myadel, Minsk	TOT Parenting	Minsk oblast Re-training Institute
107	Secondary school	Snov, Minsk	TOT Parenting	Minsk oblast Re-training Institute
108	Secondary school №1	Fanipol, Minsk	TOT Parenting	Minsk oblast Re-training Institute
109	Secondary school №2	Urechye, Lyuban region, Minsk	TOT Parenting	Minsk oblast Re-training Institute
110	Secondary school №3	Vileika, Minsk	TOT Parenting	Minsk oblast Re-training Institute
111	Secondary school №3	Stolbtsy, Minsk	TOT Parenting	Minsk oblast Re-training Institute
112	Secondary school №8	Molodechno, Minsk	TOT Parenting	Minsk oblast Re-training Institute
3.	Secondary school №8	Slutsk, Minsk	TOT Parenting	Minsk oblast Re-training Institute

### **Objective 3**

#### **Indicator 3.1 Number of the regulatory and methodological documents/standards/criteria developed.**

*Planned annual target: 1*

*Achieved annual target: 1*

The Recommendations on Social Rehabilitation of Families at Risk was developed by ChildFund Belarus' Task Group.

#### **Indicator 3.2 Number of organizations assisted as a result of Task Group activities**

*Planned annual target: 200*

*Achieved annual target: 37*

Child protection organizations were assisted this year by the dissemination of Methodological Recommendations on Social Investigation developed by the Task Group last Year and by Grodno oblast workshop on Social Investigation conducted for 20 child protection inspectors from regional Departments of Education of Grodno oblast. The brochure "Methodological Recommendations on Social Rehabilitation of Families at Risk" is currently in the process of printing and due to be published next quarter. Further dissemination of the publication will ensure the achievement of the planned target.

<b>№</b>	<b>Name of the organization</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Type of assistance</b>
1.	Social-pedagogic center Zavodskoy district	Minsk	Publication «Methodological Recommendations on Social Investigation»

*Community services to vulnerable groups  
Cooperative agreement # 121-A-00-05-00703-00*

2.	Social-pedagogic center Partizansky district	Minsk	Publication «Methodological Recommendations on Social Investigation»
3.	Social-pedagogic center Centralny district	Minsk	Publication «Methodological Recommendations on Social Investigation»
4.	Social-pedagogic center Moskovsky district	Minsk	Publication «Methodological Recommendations on Social Investigation»
5.	Social-pedagogic center Leninsky district	Minsk	Publication «Methodological Recommendations on Social Investigation»
6.	Social-pedagogic center Frunzensky district	Minsk	Publication «Methodological Recommendations on Social Investigation»
7.	Social-pedagogic center Oktyabrsky district	Minsk	Publication «Methodological Recommendations on Social Investigation»
8.	Social-pedagogic center Sovetsky district	Minsk	Publication «Methodological Recommendations on Social Investigation»
9.	Minsk Re-training Institute	Minsk	Publication «Methodological Recommendations on Social Investigation»
10.	Social-pedagogic center	Soligorsk	Publication «Methodological Recommendations on Social Investigation»
11.	Social-pedagogic center	Brest	Publication «Methodological Recommendations on Social Investigation»
12.	Social-pedagogic center	Mstislavl	Publication «Methodological Recommendations on Social Investigation»
13.	Social-pedagogic center	Belynichi	Publication «Methodological Recommendations on Social Investigation»
14.	Mogilev Re-training Institute	Mogilev	Publication «Methodological Recommendations on Social Investigation»
15.	Social-pedagogic center	Krichev	Publication «Methodological Recommendations on Social Investigation»
16.	Social-pedagogic center	Krugloe	Publication «Methodological Recommendations on Social Investigation»
17.	Social-pedagogic center	Osipovichy	Publication «Methodological Recommendations on Social Investigation»
18.	Regional Department of Education	Berestovitsa	Seminar
19.	Regional Department of Education	Volkovysk	Seminar
20.	Regional Department of Education	Voronovo	Seminar
21.	Regional Department of Education	Grodno	Seminar
22.	Regional Department of Education	Dyatlovo	Seminar
23.	Regional Department of Education	Zelva	Seminar
24.	Regional Department of Education	Ivye	Seminar
25.	Regional Department of Education	Korelichi	Seminar
26.	Regional Department of Education	Lida	Seminar
27.	Regional Department of Education	Mosty	Seminar

28.	Regional Department of Education	Novogrudok	Seminar
29.	Regional Department of Education	Ostrovets	Seminar
30.	Regional Department of Education	Oshmyany	Seminar
31.	Regional Department of Education	Svisloch	Seminar
32.	Regional Department of Education	Slonim	Seminar
33.	Regional Department of Education	Smorgon	Seminar
34.	Regional Department of Education	Schuchin	Seminar
35.	District Department of Education	Leninski District	Seminar
36.	District Department of Education	Oktyabrski District	Seminar
37.	City Department of Education	Grodno	Seminar



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## ANNEX 4. SMALL GRANTS implemented between October 2009 – September 2010

### I. Creation of network database on child protection:

- Educational Department of Chausy executive committee:
  1. "Cross-sector cooperation on child and family protection through creation of unified informational record system".
- Educational department of Orsha executive committee:
  2. "Creation of network database on child protection in Orsha";

### II. Parenting Skills Enhancement program:

- Education Department of Kirovsk Executive Committee:
  3. "Parenting academy";
- Education Department of Chausy Executive Committee:
  4. "Learning to be a parent";
- Education Department of Smorgon Executive Committee:
  4. "Way to successful parenting".

### I. Creation of network database on child protection:

<i>Grantee Name/address:</i>	<i>Project name:</i>	<i>Project duration:</i>
<b>Educational department of Chausy executive committee</b>	<b><i>Cross-sector cooperation on child and family protection through creation of unified informational and referral system</i></b>	26.03.2008
Address: Leninskaya Str., 17, Chausy, Mogilyov Region		Planned to be closed 20.10.2010
Amount: \$24,851		
<i>Brief description:</i>	The goal of the project is to strengthen cross-sector cooperation of community child protection organizations in Chausy through creation of a computer network with access to electronic data-base on disadvantaged families and children at risk	
<p><b>OUTPUTS:</b></p> <p>By the end of the reported period equipment required for multidisciplinary network operation was purchased and set up, developed software was presented and installed during the training program for the local stakeholders. Chausy Executive Committee passed the Procedure of Database network defining security protocol, roles and tasks of each service involved in social investigation and rehabilitation. Chausy community is practicing working with the database in Social-Pedagogic Center.</p> <p>Although ChildFund Belarus provided all possible technical support and expertise to the project team, the multidisciplinary information network does not function. Due to their low IT competence the local specialists did not succeed in restoring the network after a thunderstorm that took place in June, even though the necessary instructions and support were provided by the IT expert from ChildFund Belarus. The IT expert has emigrated from Belarus and is not able to consult with IT specialists from Chausy. In October, ChildFund will assess the results of the previous Action Plan, local resources available to maintain the network and determine further steps.</p>		

<i>Grantee Name:</i>	<i>Project name:</i>	<i>Project duration:</i>
<b>Educational department of Orsha executive committee</b>	<b><i>Creation of network database on child protection in Orsha</i></b>	26.10.2007
Address: Zamkovaya Str., 11, Orsha, Vitebsk Region		01.12.2010
Amount: \$19,862		
<i>Brief description:</i>	The goal of the project is to strengthen cross-sector cooperation of community child protection organizations in Orsha through creation of a computer network with access to electronic data-base on disadvantaged families and children at risk.	

**OUTPUTS:** The network equipment was purchased and installed. Orsha community remained behind schedule but succeeded in reaching agreement with the local branch of the state Internet provider “Beltelecom” on connecting to Internet child protection services that should be united into the network for effective functioning of the database. A new IT specialist from local Education Department was involved in project implementation this quarter. In September ChildFund Belarus carried out a meeting with the project team including the head of local Education Department to define problems and main reasons for the delays of in project schedule. The new action plan to speed up the process of the database functioning was elaborated at the meeting. It is planned to connect 5 partner organizations to the Internet, to create the computer network, to install software, and to train child protection specialists to use the database by the 1st of December 2010. ChildFund Belarus will close the project if the project team will not keep up with the agreed action plan.

## II. Parenting Skills Enhancement program:

<i>Grantee Name:</i>	<i>Project name:</i>	<i>Project duration:</i>
<b>Education Department of Kirovsk Executive Committee</b> Address: Kirov, Gagarin Str, 23, Mogilyov Region Amount: \$1 800	Parenting academy	27.04.2010 Prolonged till the 30 <sup>th</sup> of November, 2010
<i>Brief description:</i>	The goal of the project is to decrease family stress and enhance family functioning through expansion to Kirovsk educational institutions Parenting Skills Enhancement Program introduced by ChildFund Belarus as result of the cooperation in the previous years.	
<i>Planned target:</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 48 parents will participate in Parenting Skills Enhancement Program</li> <li>- 20 children will be involved in playgroup activity</li> <li>- 12 specialists of educational institutions will be trained as trainers to expand the Parenting Skills Enhancement Program in Kirovsk</li> </ul>	
<i>Established services and reached number of</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>48</b> (6 male/42 female) parents participated in the Parenting Skills Enhancement Program</li> <li>- <b>24</b> (9 boys/15 girls) children were involved in playgroup activity</li> </ul>	

<i>beneficiaries</i>	
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<i>Grantee Name:</i>	<i>Project name:</i>	<i>Project duration:</i>
<b>Education Department of Chausy Executive Committee</b>	Learning to be a parent	01.09.2010 31.12.2010
Address: Leninskaya Str, 17, Chausy, Mogilyov Region		
Amount: \$1 800		
<i>Brief description:</i>	The goal of the project is to decrease family stress and enhance family functioning through expansion to Chausy educational institutions of the Parenting Skills Enhancement Program introduced by ChildFund Belarus as result of the cooperation in the previous years.	
<i>Planned target:</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 50 parents will participate in Parenting Skills Enhancement Program</li> <li>- 20 children will be involved in playgroup activity</li> <li>- 10 specialists of educational institutions will be trained as trainers to expand Parenting Skills Enhancement Program</li> </ul>	
<i>Established services and reached number of beneficiaries</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>20</b> (female) parents participated in Parenting Skills Enhancement Program</li> </ul>	

<i>Grantee Name:</i>	<i>Project name:</i>	<i>Project duration:</i>
<b>Education Department of Smorgon Executive Committee</b>	Way to successful parenting	01.09.2010 31.12.2010
Address: 17/1 Ya. Kolas Str, Smorgon, Grodno Region		
Amount: \$1 800		
<i>Brief description:</i>	The goal of the project is to decrease family stress and enhance family functioning through expansion to Smorgon educational institutions Parenting Skills Enhancement Program introduced by ChildFund Belarus	

	as result of the cooperation in the previous years.
<i>Planned target:</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 2 trainers of Parenting Skills Enhancement Program will be trained as master-trainers</li> <li>- 20 specialists of educational institutions will be trained as trainers to expand Parenting Skills Enhancement Program in Smorgon area</li> <li>- 150 parents will participate in Parenting Skills Enhancement Program</li> </ul>
<i>Established services and reached number of beneficiaries</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>2</b> (female) trainers of Parenting Skills Enhancement Program were trained as master-trainers on Parenting Skills Enhancement Program</li> </ul>

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<sup>i</sup> ChildFund anticipates that the parenting enhancement small grants will be completed by the end of December. Activities are scheduled for late fall.



## On the way to a new life

For a child, home is supposed to be a safe harbor, a place of love, support and care. A stable and healthy family environment is indispensable to a child's normal development. Unfortunately, it was different for 13-year-old Liliana from a village in the Chausy community. When the girl's father was imprisoned, her mother started to drink heavily. Very often the girl did not have anything to eat. The house was always full of her mother's drinking companions. Liliana did not feel safe at home, and she preferred to stay at school as late as possible reading books and doing homework. Her constant unwillingness to come back home after classes was noticed by the teachers who informed the local child protection services. Threats, blaming and shaming employed by the child protection specialists when working with the family weren't effective and Liliana had to be taken to a shelter. Hoping for her daughter's return, Liliana's mother quit drinking and started a new job. However, the result was not stable - after Liliana's return the mother started drinking again.

Liliana would most probably be removed from a family and placed in an institution if not for the "Supporting Orphans and Vulnerable Children in Belarus" project funded by the USAID that was launched in 2006 in the Chausy socio-pedagogical center. Due to the project, child protection specialists from Chausy were introduced to a family-oriented approach to child protection and learned about investigation, risk and safety family assessment, and family engagement methods. They started sharing their new knowledge and skills with the colleagues from neighboring villages. Luckily for Liliana a specialist from her village school passed through this training and started working with Liliana's mother applying the new methods and approach.



Liliana and her cousin Sasha

Natalia K., school social pedagogue: *"This time I tried to treat Liliana's mother with dignity and respect, focusing on her strengths and encouraging her to reinforce her parental skills. The mother understood that I am not her enemy and we both share one goal - the happiness and safety of her daughter Liliana. As a result the mother started the process of changes with great enthusiasm."*

With the help of health care providers Liliana's mother quit drinking, she also managed to find a well paid job. She bought a new house where she lives together with Liliana. Liliana loves spending time with her mom and she is very proud of the steps her mother made to change their lives. Positive changes in family led to changes in Liliana's behavior and records at school.

Within a small grant project supported by ChildFund, specialists from Chausy Socio-Pedagogical Center were able to disseminate their skills and knowledge among local child protection specialists. A family-oriented approach proved effective by the 87% decrease of families at risk (271 families in 2006 against 35 - in 2010) in the Chausy community. The number of removed children has also reduced by 84% (33 removed children in 2006 against 5 children in 2010). As a result, a shelter was closed down.

The experience of Chausy specialists is in demand at the oblast and national levels. Specialists of Chausy Social-Pedagogic Center are invited as trainers to Grodno and Mogilev Oblast Re-training Institutes to disseminate the family-oriented approach to child protection specialists nationwide.