



## **Assistance to Russian Orphans 3 (ARO3)**

**Cooperative Agreement No. 118-A-00-06-00030**

### **FINAL PERFORMANCE REPORT**

**September 01, 2006 – March 31, 2010**

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## I. ACRONYMS

<b>AIDS</b>	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
<b>ASI</b>	Agency of Social Information
<b>ARD</b>	Acute Respiratory Disease
<b>ARO</b>	Assistance to Russian Orphans
<b>ART</b>	Antiretroviral Therapy
<b>CHI</b>	Child Helpline International
<b>DFCI</b>	Department of Family and Children's Issues
<b>FASD</b>	Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorders
<b>GO</b>	Governmental Organization
<b>ICWIC</b>	Independent Child Welfare Information Center
<b>IREX</b>	International Research & Exchanges Board
<b>HIV</b>	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
<b>MOES</b>	Ministry of Education and Science
<b>MOHSD</b>	Ministry of Health and Social Development
<b>MSW</b>	Master's in Social Work
<b>NGO</b>	Nongovernmental Organization
<b>NFPCC</b>	National Foundation for the Prevention Cruelty to Children
<b>OTP</b>	Oblast Target Program
<b>PEPFAR</b>	The United States President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief
<b>PLWHA</b>	People Living With HIV/AIDS
<b>RAS</b>	Russian Academy of Sciences
<b>RF</b>	Russian Federation
<b>RCNF</b>	Russian Children in Need Fund
<b>SWC</b>	Social Welfare Center
<b>SWEP</b>	Social Work Evaluation Program
<b>TB</b>	Tuberculosis
<b>ToT</b>	Training of Trainers
<b>TSU</b>	Tomsk State University
<b>UAA</b>	University of Alaska/Anchorage
<b>UNICEF</b>	United Nations Children's Fund
<b>USAID</b>	United States Agency for International Development

## II. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

On May 5, 2006, the United States Agency for International Development in Russia (USAID/Russia) and the International Research & Exchanges Board (IREX) signed a Cooperative Agreement for the Assistance to Russian Orphans 3 (ARO3) program. ARO3 was the third phase of the ARO program, which started in 1999 with ARO1. The second phase of the program, ARO 2, was implemented by IREX from 2002 through 2006. IREX implemented ARO3 in collaboration with its primary partner organization, the National Foundation for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children (NFPCC). The duration of the program was from September 1, 2006, to March 31, 2010.

The Assistance to Russian Orphans program was designed to stop the unprecedented growth in child abandonment in the Russian Federation by providing each child with access to education, the opportunity to live in a stable family, and the ability to become a productive member of society. Since ARO's inception, the program has made tremendous headway in promoting local child welfare reform in priority regions across the Russian Federation, as well as advancing child welfare policy dialogue on federal and regional levels. This comprehensive, multi-phase project worked on the development of social, psychological, legal, and medical aspects of child welfare in Russia.

ARO3 built upon the successes of the ARO1 and ARO2 programs by standardizing the successfully developed and institutionalized child and family services and child abandonment prevention systems in Tomsk and Khabarovsk and replicating them in other regions of the Russian Federation.

Engaging over 560 governmental, non-governmental, health, and educational institutions and organizations in towns and cities across the country, ARO3 activities improved the lives of thousands of children and families by developing enhanced and innovative health and social services, introducing enabling policies and legislation, and training social and healthcare specialists to provide extensive support to children and families. ARO3 resulted in the following major achievements:

- Provided abandonment prevention and child welfare services to over 50,000 children and families.
- Engaged over 560 change agents (governmental and NGOs) at federal and local levels in the priority regions to create diverse coalitions advocating for sustainable reform of child and family welfare services.
- Introduced over 750 new and innovative services and governmental policies introducing preventative child welfare services in priority regions.
- Developed over 150 legal acts to improve the child welfare system and serve as the legal basis for social abandonment prevention systems.
- Distributed over 80 grants<sup>1</sup> to child welfare NGOs, schools, hospitals, and family centers for a total over \$1,800,000 in direct child welfare grants and for workforce development. ARO supported over 80 direct projects for implementing child abandonment prevention services, 85% of these projects are sustainable and currently continuing their activities with either their own funding or funding from the government or other donors.
- Developed sixteen national standards as well as regional standards for social services for families and children based on ARO experience and NFPCC recommendations, and integrated these standards into the child welfare system. IREX and NFPCC also developed and consolidated a series of innovative regional standards of services on social abandonment prevention.
- Integrated ARO-developed models into federal level legislation and initiatives. The technologies of early detection of at-risk families and case management as well as emergency psychological support for children and juveniles by telephone, implemented in the ARO framework, received

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<sup>1</sup> Over 200 grants were awarded during the ARO2 and ARO3 programs, with over 80 awarded under ARO3.

support from the Presidential Commissioner of Children's Rights and will provide the basis for federal regulations. NFPCC recommendations were used for defining the priorities and development of programs of the Russian Children in Need Fund (RCNF).

- Developed and implemented a complex model of social abandonment prevention in Tomsk Oblast. The model was examined and approved by the Committee on Family, Women and Children Affairs of the Russian State Duma and is institutionalized by two resolutions of the Governor of Tomsk Oblast, the Tomsk Oblast law on guardianship and trusteeship, the Tomsk Oblast law on creating the DFCI and a series of regulations. Because of the successful reform of the child welfare system in the oblast, Tomsk Oblast serves as a platform for best practices and regional standards to be used as a model for other regions.
- Introduced and consolidated ARO approaches, technologies and methodologies in ARO3 target regions, including approaches and technologies for the early detection of at-risk families and case management based on interdepartmental coordination, as well as methodologies of working with families and children targeted at the social adaptation of orphans, support to at-risk children in social and educational spaces, rehabilitation of at-risk families, and provision of foster care systems for orphaned and abandoned children.
- Developed a master's equivalent program in child welfare allowing students to major in Social Work with Families and Children at Tomsk State University (TSU) due to the partnership with the University of Alaska Anchorage (UAA).
- Introduced a model of comprehensive services for families affected by HIV, developed through ARO, into the state system for social services for the population in 9 of the 18 districts in St. Petersburg, and in Leningrad Oblast. This model has been recommended for further expansion.
- Created two professional organizations – the Association for the Modernization of Baby Homes and the Association of Telephone Helplines for Children and Teens.
- Rolled out ARO technologies in other regions of the Russian Federation. The Republic of Buryatia is implementing a three-year republic-level program to develop measures to prevent social abandonment based on ARO models. Perm Krai, the Republic of Tatarstan and Khanty-Mansiysk Autonomous Okrug Yugra introduced ARO-developed services and support systems for families and children. The adopted technologies include technologies of early detection of at-risk families<sup>2</sup> and children, technologies of early support for children aged 0-4, family-based forms of care and support for foster families, and rehabilitation of children with special needs and of at-risk families.
- Witnessed the NFPCC website, [www.siroststvo.ru](http://www.siroststvo.ru), and the IREX/Russia website, [www.irex.ru](http://www.irex.ru), become leading resources for child welfare reformers across the country with over 1,000,000 hits from 2007 to 2009.
- Reinforced NFPCC's role as a prominent standalone child welfare organization in Russia that has gained financial and organizational sustainability, in part by receiving additional sources of funding. NFPCC manages various child welfare programs and projects funded by international and local donors, including regional and federal authorities, private foundations, and international organizations, in more than 60 cities in 25 regions of the Russian Federation. It is widely recognized as a leading expert on child welfare. NFPCC's annual budget increased from \$700,000 in 2005 to \$2,285,000 in 2009 and from 2006-2009, NFPCC implemented more than 30 projects.

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<sup>2</sup> At-risk families are defined as families, who meet one of the following criteria:

- Any type of a violation of a child rights in the family (abuse, violence, parental neglect of basic rights and laws protecting the child's interests);
- As a result of assessing the level of risk in the family relates to warning signs of a child rights violation;
- The family or child have a juvenile division or juvenile service records, or is registered in the school as a lawless juvenile;
- The child has a disability that is less connected with an illness/disease, but is more connected to psychology (mental retardation, combined defects and other conditions);
- The family has abandoned its child in the past or other previous children.

One of ARO3's major goals involved establishing NFPC as an influential, sustainable organization in the field of child welfare in the Russian Federation. NFPC has helped to improve the lives of thousands of children across the Russian Federation since it was founded in 2004 with the purpose of protecting children's rights by increasing the quality of assistance provided to children and families, securing the conditions of normal development for every child and supporting the Russian Government in reducing social abandonment.

As an indication of NFPC's success in implementing ARO3, NFPC activities received recognition and support from representatives of federal and regional authorities through public contracts and stimulated active interest among local and foreign organizations that support social programs for the protection of children's rights. Cooperation with IREX during the ARO program helped NFPC to raise its visibility and status as a child welfare think tank on federal and regional levels, promoting stable institutionalization and rollout of ARO program components. NFPC's impressive results and well-rounded technical capacity firmly establish the organization as a leading child welfare think tank that is independently functioning, viable, and sustainable.

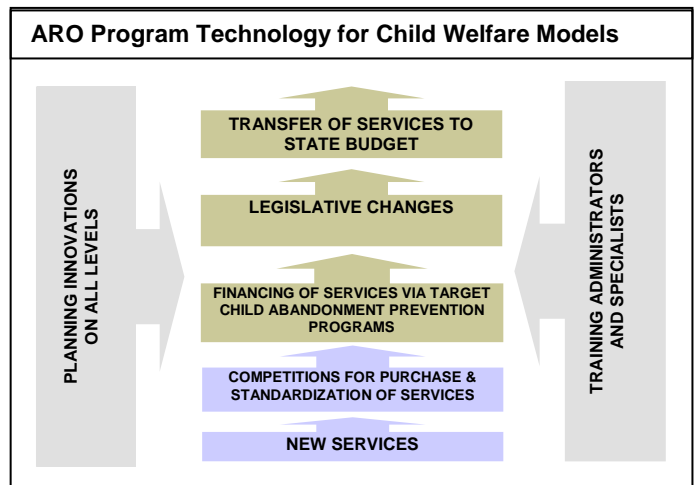
### III. PROGRAM CONCEPT

In response to the dramatic increase in the number of abandoned and institutionalized children in the Russian Federation over the past several years, child welfare organizations have begun to develop innovative child welfare practices and work towards establishing an efficient national child welfare system. On May 5, 2006, Cooperative Agreement No. 118-A-00-06-00030 for the Assistance to Russian Orphans 3 (ARO3) program was signed by the United States Agency for International Development in Russia (USAID/Russia) and the International Research & Exchanges Board (IREX). IREX implemented this program in collaboration with its primary partner organization, the National Foundation for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children (NFPCC), from September 1, 2006, to March 31, 2010.

The ARO3 program built on the successes of the ARO1 and ARO2 programs in the child welfare sector. ARO became the only wide-scale investing program in Russia working on the development of social, psychological, legal, and medical aspects of child welfare.

ARO's first project phase began in 1999 and finished in 2002. The second phase of activity to establish sustainable regional systems and promote their adoption nationally – making child welfare reforms virtually irreversible – began in October 2002 and continued until 2006. ARO3 took an aggressive approach to the institutionalization of new services created under the ARO2 program in the three priority regions of Tomsk, Khabarovsk, and Magadan to replicate them in other regions of the Russian Federation, including Tambov, Tomsk, Novosibirsk, Irkutsk and Chelyabinsk Oblasts, Krasnoyarsk, Altay, Khabarovsk, and Primorsky Krays and St. Petersburg. ARO3 also scaled up the development of a regional child welfare system in Tomsk Oblast.

As a strategic decision made by USAID / IREX / NFPCC, targeted technical assistance and grant funding specifically supported those innovative reforms that were already underway. NFPCC, using the technology shown in the chart<sup>3</sup> to the right, assisted authorities at municipal and regional levels that expressed commitment through policy support and allocation of resources to adopt new child and family welfare systems into their administrative structures. The ARO3 program's outreach and advocacy work targeted not only federal-level donors and policy makers, but regional donors and corporations as well.

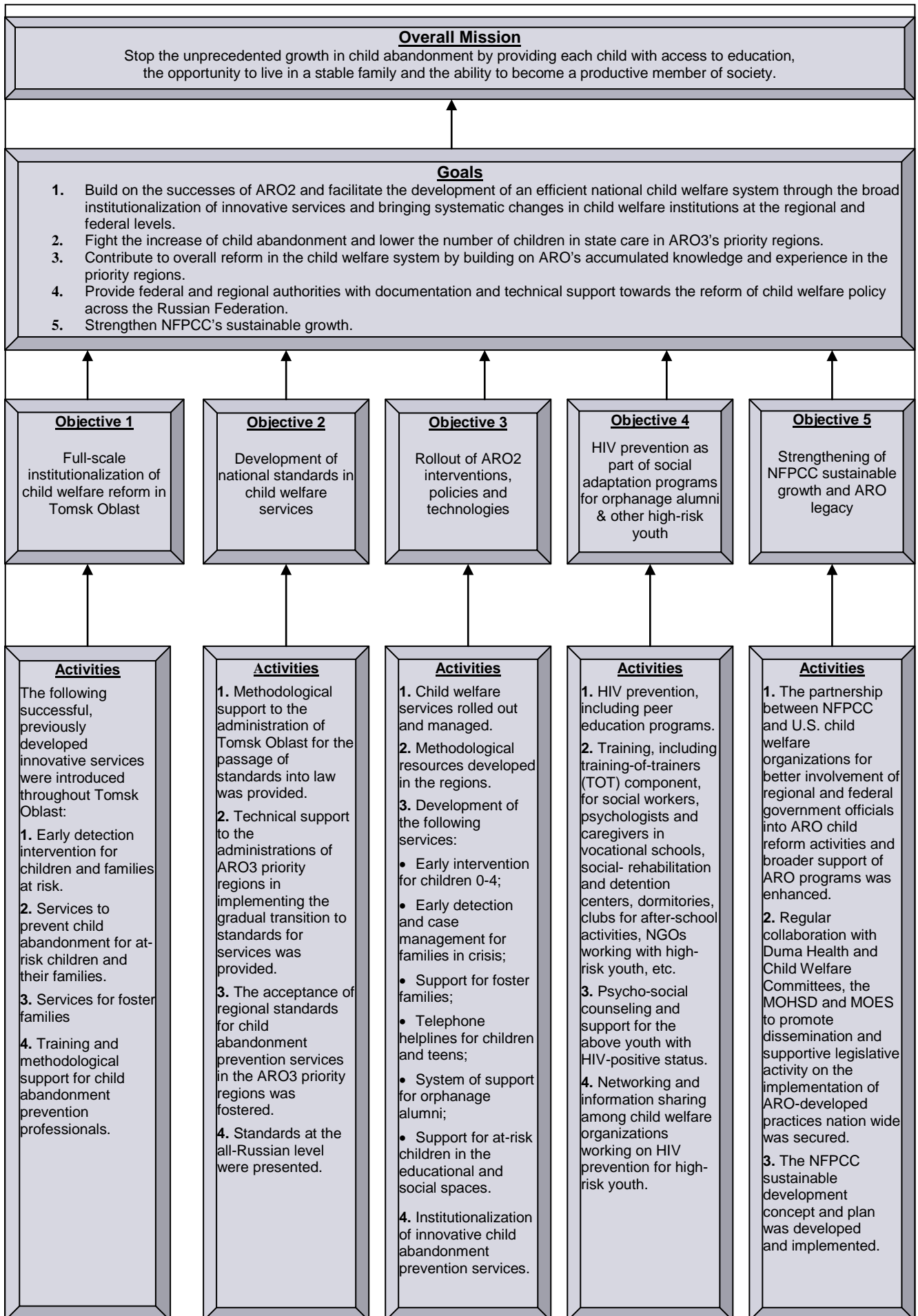


To further promote the sustainability of NFPCC – a major component of ARO2 – the ARO3 program shifted the majority of its technical expertise and institutional capacity to NFPCC with the intent of leaving a legacy organization to continue developing the child welfare sector after the conclusion of the ARO3 program.

The ARO3 program also provided assistance to families and children affected by HIV/AIDS. ARO3 sought to use its experience of developing family and children's services for Russia's most vulnerable populations to improve the quality of life of HIV-positive women and their children through programs that provided comprehensive social and psychological assistance while integrating medical care and promoting adherence to treatment for HIV/AIDS. ARO3 also worked to prevent HIV among orphanage alumni and other high-risk youth. HIV prevention activities reached over 5,000 students in St. Petersburg.

The chart on the following page outlines the mission, goal and objectives of ARO3.

<sup>3</sup> Source: NFPCC presentation





## IV. SUMMARY OF PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

### Objective I: Full-Scale Institutionalization of Child Welfare Reform in Tomsk Oblast

ARO3 program activities in Tomsk Oblast built upon the achievements of the ARO1 and ARO2 programs implemented in Tomsk Oblast starting in 2000. Activities were implemented within the framework of Governor's decree<sup>4</sup> No. 693-r, dated November 25, 2005, on the development of a social abandonment prevention system in Tomsk Oblast.

The application of new technologies for preventing social abandonment helped Tomsk Oblast to:

- Reduce the number of at-risk families by 6%;
- Phase out 2 orphanages (10 orphanages remain);
- Reduce the number of children living in orphanages by 39% (from 733 to 448 children);
- Reduce the number of abandoned children by 46%;
- Increase the number of foster families from 2 to 140, with 388 children now living in these foster families.

The major areas of activity from 2006 to 2009 included the following:

1. Assistance in building new vertical management structures in the child welfare system;
2. Development and introduction of new technologies in the social abandonment prevention system;
3. Development and introduction of innovative<sup>5</sup> services for social abandonment prevention;
4. Dissemination of Tomsk Oblast experience in other regions of the Russian Federation;
5. Building of a system of staff training and retraining.

#### Tomsk Oblast Representatives Joined a State Duma Expert Committee

A special session of the Russian Federation State Duma's Family, Women and Children's Affairs Committee, held in Tomsk on March 30, 2009, highlighted the social welfare achievements in the region. During the session, Tomsk Oblast government officials provided a set of recommendations on improving child protection legislation and the State Duma Family, Women and Children's Affairs Committee invited these government officials to join its group of experts, tasked with developing the legislation. As members of the group of experts, the Head of the Tomsk Department of Family and Children's Issues (DFCI) and two Tomsk regional specialists will assist in the development of federal laws related to child protection issues. The selection of Tomsk for the State Duma Committee meeting brought national attention to the achievements in Tomsk Oblast.

To disseminate models and technologies developed in the framework of the ARO activities in Tomsk Oblast, NFPC and the Tomsk DFCI published a collection of articles and legal documents for the meeting entitled, "Implementation of State Family Policy in the Sphere of Social Abandonment Prevention: The Tomsk Oblast Experience." The publication included a description on how government agencies introduced administrative mechanisms for social abandonment prevention in Tomsk, information on rehabilitation of at-risk families and children, assistance to foster families and social adaptation of orphanage alumni. The publication was supplemented by a CD containing a set of legal documents, a consolidation of the main mechanisms of a regional prevention system, as well as results of research conducted by the Center for Fiscal Policy titled, "Socio-Economic Consequences of Family and Childhood Social Protection Reform in Tomsk Oblast and Budget Expenses for its Implementation." The Chairwoman of the State Duma Committee, Ms. Elena Mizulina, underscored the importance of the publication and recommended its dissemination in other regions throughout Russia.

<sup>4</sup> The Governor's decree on the development of a social abandonment prevention system in Tomsk Oblast approved: the concept for social abandonment prevention (developed jointly with NFPC); major directions of activities and a step-by-step plan for creating the prevention system; composition of the working group for creating the social abandonment prevention system; and regulations for this system. In accordance with the decree, the First Deputy Governor of Tomsk Oblast headed the working group and NFPC President became one of his deputies.

<sup>5</sup> The definition of new and innovative services can be found in the Objective III and the Monitoring and Evaluation sections of this report.

### **Assistance in Building New Vertical Management in the Child Welfare System**

ARO activities focused on joint strategic planning of government officials' child welfare activities in Tomsk Oblast, monitoring of jointly developed plans, and methodological and supervisory support for the government. As a result, ARO built and institutionalized vertical management and the Tomsk DFCE – the authority responsible for child welfare – was created. Management systems in municipalities started to be restructured during ARO3 and will continue to be after ARO3. ARO has a strong partnership with the Tomsk DFCE, developed through collaboration on planning activities and rolling out the region-wide child abandonment prevention system.

In June 2009, the Tomsk DFCE won a Russian Children in Need Fund (RCNF) grant competition to implement its child protection program. NFPCC specialists worked with officials in Tomsk to develop the winning proposal for the project, which will last until 2012 with a funding level of 23 million rubles. The concept of social abandonment prevention developed as part of the ARO program is the basis for this regional program. The program includes ARO-developed methods and models, including technologies for the early detection of at-risk families and case management, family-based forms of care for orphaned children, rehabilitation of families with children with disabilities, and creation of an oblast-wide system for training and retraining child welfare specialists. This is important for the ARO legacy as it demonstrates that ARO-developed models and methods can receive government support and funding, thus ensuring the services' sustainability.

### **Development and Introduction of New Technologies in the Social Abandonment Prevention System**

NFPCC helped develop a system for creating family-based forms of care and supporting foster families in Tomsk Oblast. Tomsk DFCE order No. 114-p, dated December 26, 2008, "On Organizing Activities for Creating Family-Based Forms of Care for Orphans and Abandoned Children" established services to support foster families and approved educational programs – developed by NFPCC specialists – at seven state institutions. As part of the program, specialists working in the services were trained and received support.

Using an ARO-developed model as its base, the Tomsk DFCE decided to use tested standards for all grant competitions for social abandonment prevention services. This allows services for children and families to be more accessible, interdepartmental barriers to be overcome, and the quality of the competitions and services provided to be raised.

NFPCC and the Tomsk DFCE developed standards of five services within the ARO3 framework: early detection, case management, social hostels, rehabilitative play, and support for foster families. Tomsk DFCE order No. 57-pd, dated March 12, 2008, institutionalized the models of the social hostel, rehabilitative play and foster family support services, their legal bases, and the specialists' responsibilities. The standards were tested during a grant competition funded by the Children of Tomsk Oblast program and activities were introduced at 68 institutions.

### **Development and Introduction of Innovative Services**

The following services were created and disseminated in Tomsk Oblast: social hostel, support for foster families, rehabilitative play, social adaptation of orphanage alumni, social rehabilitation of children with special needs, early intervention for children with developmental problems from ages 0 to 4, child and teen telephone helplines, and other services.

The services were funded by grant competitions held jointly by NFPCC, Tomsk Oblast and municipal governments, Tomsk DFCE and JSC Vostokgazprom. NFPCC staff and experts provided technical assistance for the competitions, trained potential competition participants on skills to develop social projects and provided monitoring support to competition winners.

### **Dissemination of Tomsk Oblast Experience in other Regions of the Russian Federation**

Tomsk served as a platform to *develop a set of standards and best practices* to be used as a model for all districts of the oblast as well as for other regions, based on the services it developed and their functions within Tomsk's reformed child welfare system.

With the Tomsk Administration, ARO created a *team of child welfare methodologists* who are serving as a methodological resource in the regional administration; they are currently developing tools to provide methodological trainings through workshops and distance learning programs. After the end of ARO3, this methodology center will continue to provide training and methodological support to child welfare specialists in Tomsk Oblast.

As part of ARO3, the following methodological hubs were created:



*Workshop during Study Tour  
at Zyryansky Orphanage*

- Rehabilitative play (NGO Crystal);
- Social hostel (secondary schools No. 49, Novoilinsk and Mirnensk);
- Rehabilitation of children with special needs (social rehabilitation center for children with special needs Nadejda);
- Early intervention for children from ages 0 to 4 (NGO Hobby Center);
- Support for foster families (Zyryansk orphanage);
- Social adaptation of orphanage alumni (Orphanage No. 4).

Approximately 50 specialists from Siberian and Far East Federal Okrugs received training at these sites over three years. The DFCCI plans to establish five organizations as methodological hubs to train organizations on a permanent basis. The methodological hubs will continue to provide training and support after ARO3 ends, ensuring the sustainability of ARO results and the continued improvement of the child welfare system in Russia.

### **Building a System of Training and Retraining Personnel - Partnership with the Tomsk State University (TSU) and the University of Alaska/Anchorage (UAA)**

NFPCC, TSU, and UAA began their partnership in order to help reform the child welfare system in Tomsk Oblast, where there was a need to develop new educational programs for students and specialists interested in child welfare. In Russia, child welfare educational programs are not well developed and external assistance is often needed to improve and strengthen the programs.

The partnership between NFPCC, TSU, and UAA for assisting TSU in expanding its social work curriculum and building capacity for a child and family welfare curriculum for graduate students started in 2005 as part of ARO2, and continued as part of ARO3 until July 31, 2009. The collaboration began with a study tour to Alaska for Russian child welfare specialists in November 2005 and culminated with Alaska specialists' final consultation with NFPCC and TSU in Moscow and Tomsk in April 2009. The partnership also included training of trainers and child welfare specialists through study tours, seminar and roundtables and creation of a university-based training center for social workers and child welfare professionals at TSU.

The partnership proved successful and yielded important results: a master's equivalent program in child welfare was developed at TSU; students can now major in Social Work with Families and Children at TSU; professors are using adult education principles to teach; students in the School of Social Work at TSU have more opportunities to continue their practical application of social work; other universities in Russia can benefit from the developed curriculum; and the DFCCI is interested in working with TSU on staff development. Child welfare specialists also have the opportunity to receive additional training. TSU, NFPCC and the DFCCI will continue to work together to develop workforce training agreements to build upon the TSU project.

ARO3 organized two study tours to Alaska that provided one- to two-week intensive learning experiences for 22 child and family welfare academics, providers, and government officials from several regions in Russia. UAA developed the study tours to allow participants to observe, participate in, and learn about the U.S. child welfare system as it functions in Alaska.

The UAA/TSU partnership was facilitated by the consultation work provided by Dr. Eileen Lally during her year-long residence at NFPCC in Moscow during 2006-2007 and several other subsequent training and consultation visits she conducted within Russia. Professors from TSU analyzed the existing educational programs for specialists working in the field of family and childhood protection in Tomsk Oblast in order to see what would best serve the needs of TSU.

Based on the initial needs assessment with Tomsk representatives during their study tour in Alaska in 2007, and subsequent consultation among UAA, NFPCC, and other Tomsk representatives, UAA developed the following five university courses for TSU:

1. Introduction to Child Welfare
2. Independent Living Skills for Children in Out-of-Home Care
3. Substance Abuse Disorders
4. Foster Care and Adoption
5. Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorders (FASD)

These courses were translated into Russian, the materials were posted on the UAA Social Work Evaluation Program (SWEP) website (<http://www.uaa.alaska.edu/swep/projects/russian-curriculum.cfm/>), and hard copies of the materials were given to TSU. Translations for two other complete curricula also were made available to TSU and on the SWEP website. The entire Ohio Institute for Human Services Caseworker Core series (7 modules) and the FASD full eight-hour curriculum is also available on the website.



*TSU Student Presents New Social Work Curriculum*

The project gave our students and teachers new educational resources to meet the modern needs of the social welfare system. In the project, we had the opportunity to establish cooperation between Tomsk Oblast students, teachers and social welfare specialists. The participation of our American colleagues taught us the best practices for working with children and families and for establishing professional dialogue.

*Tatyana Voronina  
An ARO partner from TSU*

In April 2009, UAA and NFPCC representatives met with the TSU partners in Tomsk to observe the work done on the child welfare / Master's in Social Work (MSW) course concentrations; deliver several lectures to faculty, students, and specialists; and discuss the development of MSW programs and future joint projects.

TSU professors developed 16 new courses – some based on the UAA materials – and also new courses in policy, child welfare, developmental disabilities, and drug and alcohol issues. TSU professors presented previews of the classes to representatives of UAA, NFPCC and DFCI and professors from other universities in Tomsk. The new courses, which represent 550 classroom hours of teaching, are almost equivalent to a master's degree and will form a child welfare specialty for the program at TSU.

The new training courses include:

- Organization of social work with families and children in Russia and abroad;
- Legislative guarantee of social support for families and children in Russia and Tomsk Oblast;
- Case management;
- Social work with families at risk;
- Technologies of social work with families at risk;

- Basics of supervision in social work;
- Social work in the countryside. Social work with rural families;
- Social work with families with addictions (families, where there are family members with addictions);
- Social work with children from groups at social risk;
- Social work with children with disabilities and their families;
- Technologies for interacting with clients. Counseling in social work. Work with families in crisis situations;
- Providing support in a crisis: telephone helplines;
- Problems of arrangements for orphan children. Foster care;
- Psycho-social adaptation of orphanage alumni;
- Family counseling in social work;
- Project practicing in social work.

The partnership also helped facilitate the translation of child welfare materials into Russian. One of the most significant products from the project is the completed translation and publication of all four volumes of the *Field Guide to Child Welfare* by Judith Rycus and Ronald Hughes. These texts, which are used in the university courses and training programs, will serve as foundations for future child welfare university and workforce educational programs.

In addition, as a result of the partnership the Dean of the TSU School of Social Work announced that TSU published the courses developed under this project and made them available for other universities to utilize (UAA has not retained the copyright). All developed educational and methodological materials developed by TSU/UAA were included in the compilation "Social Work with Families and Children: Compilation of Educational and Methodological Materials" published in November 2009 in Tomsk, which is available at the TSU library as a hard copy or on a CD. Additionally, the courses were posted on the UAA website in order for other Russian universities to have easy access to the materials. The materials were not posted on TSU's website because Russian universities do not post their courses on the Internet. The following universities have already expressed interest in the program: Tambov State University, Altay State University, Buryatia State University, East Siberian State Technical University (Republic of Buryatia) and Novosibirsk State University.

Three years ago, the view towards at-risk families was much different than it is today. On my most recent trip here, I found a real desire to learn about prevention and the need to work with families, not just remove children from a bad situation. I saw that our partners in Tomsk really believe in strengthening families and providing them with support. There is no longer the idea that at-risk families cannot change. They recognize the opportunity and responsibility to prevent social abandonment through specialized social services. The broad-based acceptance of such ideas is a wonderful accomplishment.

During my most recent visit, I learned that Tomsk State University plans to make the curricula we developed together available to all universities in Russia. It is my hope that they will work to replicate their experience in other regions of Russia.

*Dr. Eileen Lally*  
*Program Director – Family and Youth Services Training Academy*  
*University of Alaska Anchorage*

## Objective II: Development of National Standards in Child Welfare Services

In accordance with Russian legislation, national standards determine the rules for implementing activities or providing services. Regional authorities voluntarily adopt national standards and apply them as the bases for developing and establishing mandatory state regional standards for social services. NFPCC took part in the development of national standards to ensure inclusion of the needs of the ARO3 program target groups, as well as of models and technologies developed and tested during ARO3 implementation. NFPCC also assisted Russian regions in developing standards for family and child social services at the regional level, as well as provided methodological, expert and counseling support in developing and consolidating the regulations for regional standards.

### Federal Level

During 2007–2009, NFPCC took part in developing, assessing and providing recommendations on the following drafts of **national standards**:

1. Social service for the population. Social services for families;
2. Social service for the population. Social services for children;
3. Social service for the population. Social services for women;
4. Services for children in organizations providing leisure and rehabilitation;
5. Government Standard R Social service for the population. Types of organizations providing social service to elderly citizens and disabled people;
6. Government Standard R Social service for the population. Special technical equipment of organizations providing social service;
7. Government Standard R Social service for the population. Types of organizations providing social service to families and children;
8. Government Standard R Social service for the population. Requirements to the personnel of organizations providing social service;
9. Government Standard R Social service for the population. Order and conditions of social service provision to elderly citizens and disabled people;
10. Government Standard R Social service for the population. Types of organizations providing social service to homeless persons;
11. Government Standard R Social service for the population. Social services for disabled people;
12. Government Standard R Social service for the population. Social services for elderly citizens;
13. Government Standard R Social service for the population. Documentation of organizations providing social services;
14. Government Standard R Social service for the population. Quality control of social services for children;
15. Government Standard R Social service for the population. Quality control of social services for women;
16. Government Standard R Social service for the population. Quality control of social services for families.

NFPCC is a member of the federal Technical Committee on Standardization 406 “Social Services for the Population” within the Federal Agency on Technical Regulations and Metrology and assists in examining and coordinating draft national standards in the sphere of social services for the population. NFPCC President M. Egorova is a plenipotentiary representative of NFPCC on the Committee and NFPCC Director of Analytical and Informational Programs A. Spivak is an expert on standardization issues. NFPCC participated in the analysis and development of suggestions and recommendations on changes and supplements to the work of Technical Committee on Standardization 406. A significant portion of NFPCC’s suggestions and comments were incorporated into the final version of national standards. As a result of this cooperation, the Technical Committee suggested developing separate national standard on rehabilitation of families and children (based on NFPCC’s recommendations).

## Regional Level

### Tomsk Oblast

In Tomsk, ARO-developed standards were approved by the DFCE and consolidated in oblast regulations. Tomsk regional standards were consolidated and published as part of Social Abandonment Prevention Model of Tomsk Oblast.

One of the ARO program areas became the development and introduction of services in Tomsk Oblast in the sphere of social abandonment prevention and protection of the rights of abandoned children. Within its framework for reform, the Administration of Tomsk Oblast decided to switch from project financing for standards to financing on a permanent basis.

Within the ARO3 framework, five standards of services containing interdepartmental interaction were developed: social hostel, rehabilitative play, support for foster families, early detection, and case management. The standards were tested, approved and introduced in organizations in Tomsk Oblast. The newly developed mechanisms for interdepartmental interaction, as well as standards for prevention services, were implemented in three pilot districts: Kargasovsky, Kozhevnikovsky and Shegarsky.

New prevention services, such as support for children at risk of social abandonment in educational space (social hostel), organization of rehabilitative play for at-risk children and juveniles, and support for foster and guardian families were developed and tested with the help of specialists from social protection, healthcare and education agencies and NGOs. The standards of activities for these services were also developed, and later in 2006-2008 the geographical focus of this positive experience was widened.

The development, piloting and institutionalization of standards for preventive services became these organizations' main area of activity. The Tomsk DFCE approved standards on social hostels, rehabilitative play and support for foster and guardian families. After the revision of the standards, DFCE is planning to develop regulations for their introduction at the oblast level.

This process also dictated the development of competitive financing for local organizations implementing the results-oriented services. Regulations for the competition mechanism for financing services for at-risk families and children were introduced in 2007 in the framework of Oblast Target Program (OTP) "Children of Tomsk Oblast" for 2007-2010. During 2007-2008, 25 regional competitions for providing services for children and families at risk of social abandonment were held.

Fifty-nine governmental and municipal agencies, as well as 12 NGOs, won the oblast level competitions. Prevention services were provided to 2,153 families, including 713 families with children with developmental problems and disabilities and 517 foster families. The services were also provided to 700 children from at-risk families and 200 orphans and abandoned children. After the completion of the projects, the provision of services continued, which is the most important development. With NFPC support, 267 specialists from winning organizations were trained to work with standards; they learned to change their approaches and technologies.

The grant competitions for services yielded the following results:

1. Testing of 14 prevention services;
2. Establishment of eight pilot sites for testing services at different agencies, as an additional tool for solving the issues related to securing quality services and increasing their availability; and
3. Development of mechanisms for innovative financing of services on social abandonment prevention based on competitions with involvement of NGOs and socially active businesses.

The DFCE continues to strengthen regulations for the innovative services. Standards such as home assistants and individual tutors, telephone helplines and early abandonment prevention currently are being developed. The DFCE began testing these standards in 2010. As part of this process, four methodical hubs were created: (1) support for foster families at Zyryansk Orphanage; (2) rehabilitative play at the Molchanovsky District Social Rehabilitation Center for Teens; (3) the social hostel at Novoilinsk Secondary School of Shegarsky District and (4) at Secondary School No. 49 in the city of Tomsk.

## **Altay Kray**

In order to institutionalize the early assistance service for children with special needs, NFPC experts, together with specialists from healthcare agencies of Barnaul City, in 2007-2008 developed the draft standard for service quality of early assistance to families raising children with physical or mental disabilities. This is also called the early intervention service.

The main objective of this standard is to build a single approach in the work of early assistance service providers, and interdepartmental interaction between healthcare, social protection and education agencies for the integration of children with special needs aged 4-7 into the educational system in order to satisfy their educational needs.

This standard will be used for early assistance services provided by governmental and public organizations, and contains a description of all stages of activities, starting with establishing the service and ending with regularly maintaining the required quality of provided services. The standard is intended for perusal by specialists from regional governmental agencies, heads of governmental and public organizations and regional departments on licensing the activities intended for provision of services to the population in accordance with the existing legislation.

The services are oriented at the organization of early comprehensive assistance – a system of measures including detection, examination and correction of physical and/or psychological disorders, individual training of children with physical and psychological disorders aged 0-4, including psychological, medical and educational support to families, educational institutions and medical organizations.

The standard for the early intervention service for early assistance providers in Barnaul City was introduced in the core activities of organizations and agencies. Since the document is interdepartmental in nature, it was necessary for city administration lawyers to approve regulations related to it. The Barnaul Administration plans to widen the activities on this draft standard in accordance with the regional target program, approved by the Governor of Altay Kray in 2009, on establishing a model of early assistance to families raising children with developmental disabilities.

## **Lekotekas: A Successfully Disseminated Standard**

ARO3 actively participated in the promotion and dissemination of Lekotekas by collaborating with the Moscow Department of Education; providing technical assistance and literature; assisting in the publication of materials about Lekotekas in the methodological compilation “New Forms of Preschool Education in Moscow” and in the creation of a Lekoteka website, which is a platform for experience sharing; developing of training and retraining programs for specialists from Lekotekas and early assistance services; and participating in the city-level conference “Lekotekas in the System of Preschool Education in Moscow.”



*A Lekoteka Positive Development Game in a Baby Home*

The Lekoteka is an early intervention technique that makes it possible to identify potential risks of delayed development and to form essential skills among disabled children by providing them comprehensive psychological and pedagogical support. NFPC established Lekotekas in several regions of Russia and in Moscow. By the end of 2009, the Moscow Department of Education was operating 109 Lekotekas (which are attended by more than 1,200 children) based on the ARO model and Lekotekas received licenses from the Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation. The successful rollout of the ARO model has now become a standard in Moscow's early education system and there is support for further development throughout Russia.



### Objective III: Rollout of ARO2 Interventions, Policies and Technologies

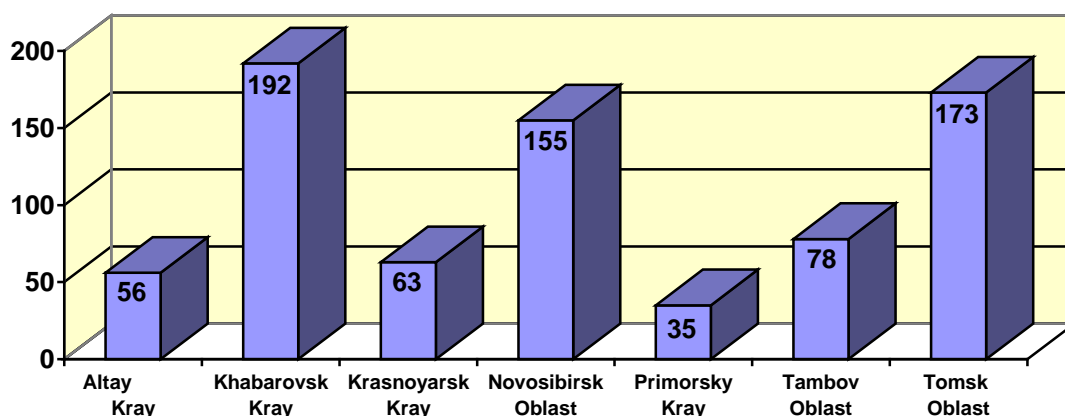
During the reporting period, a number of key activities within ARO3 took place in the target regions, aimed at promoting the policies and technologies of ARO2. Please refer to Attachment 1 for more information and details on ARO3's geographic focus of program activities in each target region. A summary of the activities in the regions is provided below.

The rollout of the ARO-developed system for preventing child abandonment in ARO3 regions took a revolutionary approach to reforming and applying models to the rollout regions, rather than the evolutionary approach taken in ARO2. ARO3 took the models developed in Tomsk and had the rollout regions adopt them to reform their own child welfare systems. This required a revolutionary approach, demanding rapid adoption of new social work practices and the restructuring of regional and municipal administrations in order to reform the systems. To accomplish this, ARO worked with regional partners to conduct regular educational programs, study tours to sites Tomsk and Khabarovsk set up in the first year of ARO3, supervisions, consultations, and project development seminars.

The reforms that ARO promoted in its target regions took place on several levels by:

- **Creating Innovative Services:** Introducing innovative child abandonment prevention services (Please see the definition of the innovative services at the end of this page).
- **Fostering Systematic Reform:** Reforming the system for managing and administering child abandonment prevention services through new management systems, a system of case management and early intervention for at-risk families.
- **Creating an Enabling Environment:** Creating policies to sustain child welfare reform through analysis and changes in legislation, such as the law on guardianship, re-delegation of authority and management responsibilities, and writing local normative acts in order to institutionalize new systems and services.
- **Training the Workforce:** Training the workforce, and preparing child welfare workers to create and implement innovative child abandonment prevention services.

#### The Number of New Abandonment Prevention and Family-Based Services in Target Regions



The total number of new services utilized in ARO3 target regions during the last three years is **752**.

The new and innovative services were provided by NGOs and government institutions in the target areas. "New" means the expansion and introduction of abandonment prevention and family-based services in ARO target regions that have been developed beyond ARO support, but have been influenced by USAID through training, technical assistance, networking, public education and other activities. "Innovative" means services developed under ARO. Illustrative examples of abandonment prevention and family-based services include, but are not limited to, early intervention centers, day care centers for children with special needs, shelters for children from families in crisis, implementing family reunification programs, women's crisis centers, implementing abandonment prevention programs for high-risk groups, foster care, etc.

## Altay Kray

In Altay Kray, the kray administration is now funding ARO-introduced services for preventing social abandonment. Standards for early detection, case management, and early intervention were institutionalized and a telephone help line was created.

The application of new technologies for preventing social abandonment helped Altay Kray to:

- Reduce the number of at-risk families by 25% (from 10,191 to 7,619 families);
- Phase out 6 orphanages (36 orphanages remain);
- Increase the number of children living in foster families by 10% (from 9,452 to 10,473 children).

### Regional Achievements:

- ARO-introduced technologies, services and standards were institutionalized. The legal documents were developed and approved by the Altay Kray Commission on Juvenile Affairs and Protection of Juveniles' Rights, including methodological recommendations on interdepartmental interaction (health care, social protection, education, internal affairs, trusteeship and guardianship bodies, commissions on juvenile affairs, and organizations serving families, etc.) on early detection and emergency assistance for families and children at risk of social abandonment (case management) in Zheleznodorozhny District of Barnaul. The case management system includes four governmental organizations/agencies, four social services centers and eight other organizations.
- The standard of service for early intervention for early assistance providers was introduced in Barnaul. NFPCC started the development of legal protocols to institutionalize early intervention technology in healthcare institutions.
- In Altay Kray, the ARO program achieved long-term results that are ready to be sustainably implemented at the kray level. ARO-introduced services are being financed by kray target programs and their expansion is co-financed from 2009 to 2012 by the RCNF. The Governor approved four kray-level target programs in priority directions of social abandonment (early assistance, prevention of newborn abandonment, early detection, and social work with persons under suspended sentences).
- A single 24-hour kray-wide telephone helpline for children, teens, men and women (8-800-350-0123) was launched. This number is included in the system of interdepartmental interaction for early detection. Efforts are being made to introduce a three-digit number for the helpline.
- 15 training seminars, supervisions of specialists' activities and three traineeships were conducted for 186 specialists and managers who were trained and received skills for practical application and transfer of methodologies and techniques of early assistance, early detection of families, and telephone counseling from 45 organizations in Altay Kray and Barnaul City.

The Administration of Altay Kray and NFPCC signed Cooperation Agreement No. 328, dated December 4, 2007 on the development of prevention mechanisms for social abandonment, neglect, homelessness and violations of the law by juveniles in Altay Kray. In the framework of this Agreement, the following activities were implemented:

- Development and introduction of innovative services in the sphere of social abandonment prevention and rehabilitation of at-risk children and families;
- Development and introduction of new management technologies in order to increase the effectiveness of the child social welfare system (early detection of families, children's telephone helplines, early intervention, etc.);
- Building of a training system for specialists working in the social field.

The cooperation between the parties resulted in the creation of a system of interdepartmental interaction on early detection and emergency assistance to families and children at risk of social abandonment and provision of timely support to them at the city level in Barnaul and district level in Zheleznodorozhny District of Barnaul using the resources of local agencies providing social services to families and children. NFPCC staff and experts implemented the activities through (1) organization of project seminars and training sessions, supervisions and traineeships for specialists on innovative technologies of working with families (early detection of families, children's telephone helplines, early intervention, etc.); (2) interaction with the authorities on building a model of interdepartmental interaction on early detection; and (3) development of legal documents on the institutionalization of standardized services in the region.

As a result of the work in the region, NFPC experts and trainers noted the high level of professionalism of the trainings for specialists from management structures and agencies, governmental and municipal organizations working in the social services sphere in Altay Kray and Barnaul City.

### **Khabarovsk Kray**

ARO-developed services were extremely successful in Khabarovsk Kray and the government has taken an active role in ensuring that services continue after the end of ARO3. According to a cost measurement, the five services analyzed are highly effective and will save the government money in the long term.

The application of new technologies for preventing social abandonment helped Khabarovsk to:

- Reduce the number of at-risk families by 5% (from 3,453 to 3,288 families);
- Phase out 2 orphanages (35 orphanages remain);
- Reduce the number of children living in orphanages by 18% (from 953 to 845 children);
- Increase the number of children living in foster families by over 10 times (from 78 to 803 children) and increase the number of foster families by 92% (from 44 to 527 families);
- Reduce the number of juvenile detentions for homelessness by 23% and reduce criminal activity committed by juveniles and/or with their participation by 8.5%;
- Reduce the number of truant students by 58%.

#### **Regional Achievements:**

- The Government of Khabarovsk Kray adopted resolution No. 160-pr, dated May 13, 2009, on “Approval of the concept for family policy implementation in Khabarovsk Kray for the period until 2015.” The program is being developed to implement the major goal of family policy in Khabarovsk Kray in 2010-2012, where it is planned to create conditions for the realization of every child’s right to be brought up in a family, and the prevention of social abandonment and neglect.
- The Governor of Khabarovsk Kray signed the resolution on “Order of recognizing a child in need of assistance from the state,” which went into effect on January 1, 2010.
- In Khabarovsk the target program “All Kids Belong to Someone” was approved to strengthen and promote child welfare activities. In NFPC’s judgment, Khabarovsk is one of the leaders in organizing work on preventing social abandonment.
- It was decided to expand and institutionalize the social hostel service in schools. In 2008, social hostels were opened in 20 educational institutions in Khabarovsk and in 14 in Khabarovsk Kray. Following the Khabarovsk experience, social hostels were opened in schools in Komsomolsk-na-Amur and a rural municipal Khabarovsk District (Osinovaya Rechka village). Nearly 500 children from socially vulnerable families receive all kinds of support – psychological, educational, medical, and organized leisure activities – at the social hostels.
- A support service for foster families was created at the kray level and in five municipal educational offices in Khabarovsk Kray.
- Seven organizations in Khabarovsk City won grant competitions for “The Best Practices in Social Abandonment Prevention” and received the status of pilot sites.
- Early intervention (abilitation) departments were opened in five municipal healthcare institutions to provide professional assistance for families with children with special needs in order to prevent abandonment and the child’s placement in an orphanage.
- In Khabarovsk City 83 foster families were trained. Services to develop family-based forms of care for children without parental care were opened in three orphanages in Khabarovsk City.



*At-Risk Children Receiving Support  
at a Social Hostel*

NFPCC worked to prevent social abandonment in Khabarovsk Kray as part of the Partnership Agreement between NFPCC and the Government of Khabarovsk Kray to develop prevention mechanisms for abandonment, neglect, homelessness and violations of the law by juveniles in Khabarovsk Kray, dated November 15, 2006. NFPCC's efforts were directed at the development of a system for early detection of at-risk families, provision of educational counseling to families, creation of conditions for further development of these services in the region and their integration into the governmental system for the social protection of the population, as well as into the education and healthcare systems.

In accordance with resolution No. 199-pr of the Government of Khabarovsk Kray, dated December 28, 2006, on "Measures for Social Abandonment Prevention in Khabarovsk Kray in 2007-2009," pilot sites for testing social abandonment prevention mechanisms were created in Komsomolsk-na-Amure, Amursk and Khabarovsk municipal Districts and Khabarovsk City. Activities were implemented in the following areas:

- Trainings on technologies of early detection of at-risk families and case management;
- Development of a system using early intervention technology for children with developmental problems aged 0-4;
- Creation of urban and rural services of support for foster families (the development of family-based forms of care);
- Development of assistance for at-risk families and children; and
- Development of services for the social adaptation of orphans and orphanage alumni.

There are two institutions that served as methodological hubs in Khabarovsk Kray (Orphanage No. 1 and Vocational School No. 6). They stand out for piloting innovative programs on social adaptation for orphanage alumni and subsequently replicating them in other institutions. The distinguishing feature of the Khabarovsk model of social adaptation for orphanage alumni is a two-stage system of support – at orphanages and at vocational schools. The model is characterized by continued support, a single toolkit and diagnostic equipment, a standardized set of accompanying documents, availability of tutors in orphanage and vocational schools, the joint development of thematic plans, and constant interaction.

### **Cost Measurement Analysis of Long-Term Economic Impact of Services**

In 2009, NFPCC and an expert from the Center for Fiscal Policy conducted a cost measurement analysis of the long-term economic impact of five innovative<sup>6</sup> child welfare services for preventing social abandonment developed by the ARO Program within the broader context of developing an innovative regional system for preventing child abandonment. The analysis was based on the birth rate, number of children in the kray and changes in these statistics. The following services were analyzed:

1. Psychological and educational support for children at risk of social abandonment in educational spaces—social hostels at schools;
2. Psychological and educational support for children at risk of social abandonment in social spaces—social clubs for neglected children at libraries;
3. A support center for families affected by alcoholism;
4. Services creating family-based forms of care for orphans; and
5. Early intervention services for children with developmental disorders living in families.

The study report included:

- A calculation of the cost of each of the five services for preventing social abandonment;
- A prediction of the needs of the services dependent on the potential number of users;
- An estimate on financial resources required in the future;
- Predicted social benefits of the services; and
- An estimate of possible budgetary savings for Khabarovsk City as a result of increasing the scope of services and further expanding them into Khabarovsk Kray and other regions.

The analysis found that all five services are highly effective and will save the Khabarovsk government money in the long term. Over the next 10 years, for every ruble the government spends on these

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<sup>6</sup> The definition of new and innovative services can be found in the Objective III and the Monitoring and Evaluation sections of this report.

services, it will save between four and seven rubles. The effectiveness of services for social abandonment prevention provided to the population of Khabarovsk is tracked statistically. In Khabarovsk the work with at-risk families and the introduction of family-based forms of care for children from orphanages are better organized than in Russia in general.

Comparing indicators of social abandonment across Russia (2006)<sup>7</sup> and in Khabarovsk (2008) shows that children in Khabarovsk are less vulnerable to abandonment than in Russia in general. Cost estimates for the services are necessary in order to give the city and kray leaders responsible for child protection policy a base estimate of budgetary costs connected with expanding the services, and if they are institutionalized, provide an estimate of what first needs to be spent as well as the estimated social-economic effects of the services.

In addition, NFPCC shared the findings of this work with the administrations of other ARO priority regions (Novosibirsk and Tambov Oblasts, Altay Kray), other potential regions interested in adopting ARO models, and the Federal Ministry of Health and Social Development, and will continue to make the case for a continued rollout of ARO-developed models, technologies and systems to enhance the dissemination and institutionalization of improved child welfare services at the national level.

*The major results of the analysis of the five services are:*

- Social hostels in schools—caring for 100 children in social hostels per year costs approximately 2.9 million rubles. If 100 children use social hostels for three years, 25 of them (about 8 per year) will not end up in orphanages due to a loss of parental rights. Caring for eight children in an orphanage per year also costs 2.9 million rubles. This means that all expenses will be covered during the first year and the following 11 years will yield savings every year, totaling approximately 81 million rubles.
- Social clubs in libraries complement the work of social hostels (children can visit them on Sundays and children who are not old enough to be in school can visit any day of the week). Funding a social club for a year costs 250,000 rubles, which is 15 percent of the cost of a social hostel.
- Helping families affected by alcoholism—supporting 15 families and 30 children affected by alcoholism during the next three years is comparable to the cost of supporting 30 children in orphanages/baby homes. The government will save 11.4 million rubles.
- Supporting foster families—the social and economic impact of supporting foster families and helping orphanage alumni adapt to society will eventually increase the amount of taxes the government receives. If 20 percent more orphanage alumni find jobs, the government will receive 2.7 million more rubles in taxes per year. Providing support for foster families and helping orphanage alumni adapt socially increases the chances that the alumni will find jobs. The analysis shows that if a child less than 15 years old is placed in a foster family rather than an orphanage, within two years the service is cost effective.
- Early intervention for children living in families—activities of three centers providing early intervention are highly effective and have a lasting effect in comparison with early intervention at baby homes. After a year, 5 million rubles will be saved by using the centers providing early intervention services.

The analytical report with the major results of the cost measurement analysis of the long-term economic impact of five innovative child welfare services for preventing social abandonment was presented by Elena Andreeva, an NFPCC expert, at a meeting in Khabarovsk city organized by the Deputy Mayor for Social Work. The results were presented to the heads of:

- The main Department on Social Issues and Family Policy under the Governor and the Government of Khabarovsk Kray,
- The city and kray Committee on Guardianship and Trusteeship,
- Departments of the Ministries of Social Protection of the Population, Healthcare and Education;
- Administrations of municipal districts and city okrugs;
- Law enforcement agencies.

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<sup>7</sup> Russia-wide data from 2006 is consistent with the trends seen in 2008. Therefore, 2006 data was used to compare the situation in Khabarovsk in 2008.

The results were also presented at the international conference “A Childhood without Cruelty and Abuse: Protection and Assistance” on June 25-26, 2009 in Moscow, which was attended by representatives of the Department of Social Protection and Ministry of Health and Social Development of the Russian Federation.

### **Krasnoyarsk Kray**

In Krasnoyarsk Kray, ARO3 focused on early intervention and improving the lives of children with disabilities. Specialists improved their professional competency through trainings and more services now provide support to children with special needs.

NFPCC in partnership with the interregional public foundation The Siberian Center for Support of Public Initiatives (Novosibirsk) introduced early intervention technologies in the Krasnoyarsk Kray healthcare and education systems in the framework of a partnership program with the Administration Council of Krasnoyarsk Kray and USAID entitled “Assistance for the Comprehensive Socio-Economic Development of Krasnoyarsk Kray.” The major objective was to improve the quality of life of children with special needs living in orphanages and foster families. NFPCC introduced the technologies by implementing two projects: “Reduction of Abandonment and the Level of Disability of Children Living in Orphanages” and “Creation of a System of Psychological and Educational Support for Young Children Living in Foster Families.” NFPCC representatives organized and coordinated project activities and conducted monitoring while the two projects were implemented.

The Government of Krasnoyarsk Kray accepted a concept paper, developed by the kray government and NFPCC, on developing special education for children with disabilities in the region. The main goals of the work noted in the concept paper are to guarantee the early detection and psychological/educational assistance services available to children and families near their places of residence and to train early assistance service staff how to properly provide assistance in early intervention programs.

NFPCC set up early intervention services in baby homes throughout the region. The services facilitate the early diagnosis of causes of disabilities and developmental services based on interdisciplinary team-work, individual case management, and a rehabilitation approach focused simultaneously on the psychological, educational and therapeutic needs of each child. The approach also includes corrective measures to prevent or minimize the effects of serious disabilities and maximize the child’s psychological, emotional and physical development and his or her integration into the community (educational institutions as well as adoptive and family-based care).

#### **Regional Achievements:**

For the “*Reduction of Abandonment and the Level of Disability of Children Living in Orphanages*” project:

- At the psycho-neurological department of Krasnoyarsk orphanage, conditions were created for the introduction of early assistance technology: playing space was reequipped for children, a corresponding resolution was passed, the scope of work and staff schedule was revised, and the number of children in groups was reduced to 6-7;
- Trainings were conducted for personnel and specialists from the early assistance department (speech therapist-pathologist, pediatrician, neurologist, psychologist, senior educator, department head; group’s team: group’s speech pathologist, educator, nurse, junior nurse); conducted six training seminars, introduced a supervision system for the specialists, organized three traineeships in early assistance services in the cities of St. Petersburg, Novgorod and Tomsk.

#### **Positive Changes in Child Development:**

- The physical development of children improved by 21.8% (indicator: weight) and by 40% (indicator: height) in the target group;
- The morbidity level decreased by 51% compared with similar indicators for the same time period in other groups;
- Socialization of foster children improved by 18%: children showed more emotions, started to become more independent, and overall improved their behavior.

For the “*Creation of a System of Psychological and Educational Support for Young Children Living in Foster Families*” project:

- At the center for psychological, medical and social support (Krasnoyarsk City), a support service for young children was opened and in four cities of Krasnoyarsk Kray, at branches of the center for psychological, medical and social support, specialists provide support to young children with special needs;
- 20 specialists from the center of early support were trained; there is a system of methodological support for specialists from all early assistance services in place;
- A system of early detection for young children with special needs in need of assistance is being created in partnership with healthcare institutions; and
- The spectrum of services provided to children and families at the center for psychological, medical and social support was widened to include home visits, group trainings on modern methodologies, an integrative parenting club, and groups for “special children.”

### **Novosibirsk Oblast**

ARO3’s work in three districts in Novosibirsk improved the early detection system. Two telephone helplines were created and 10 services provide support for at-risk children. Government funding for child welfare projects will continue until at least 2011.

The application of new technologies for preventing social abandonment helped Novosibirsk Oblast to:

- Reduce the number of at-risk families by 12% (from 7,037 to 6,090 families);
- Phase out 10 orphanages (29 orphanages remain) and reduce the number of children living in orphanages by 43% (from 3,000 to 1,739 children);
- Increase the number of children living in foster families by 120% (from 691 to 1,522 children) and increase the number of foster families by 150% (from 345 to 861 families);
- Reduce the number of neglected children by 13% (from 14,169 to 12,406 children).

### **Regional Achievements:**

- NFPC assisted in developing and local administrations approved legal documents for the social protection system, regulating the work order of organizations providing early detection of at-risk families and case management for cases of violations of children’s rights at comprehensive centers providing social services for the population in Leninsky District of Novosibirsk City and Iskitimsky District of Novosibirsk Oblast;
- Structures for managing innovative early detection activities in Leninsky District of Novosibirsk City were created:
  - The Coordination Council on family policy and the social protection of children was established. The Council is headed by the head of the district administration, and he guarantees the implementation of strategic decisions;
  - An interdepartmental council in Leninsky District of Novosibirsk, and an organizational department at the comprehensive center providing social services for the population was created; center specialists manage experimental activities on early detection in the district;
- With ARO support, two grant competitions for the introduction and development of new services to prevent social abandonment were conducted in 2007 and 2008, ultimately supporting 19 projects in the following areas:
  - Assistance to families with children at risk of social abandonment;
  - Rehabilitation of children and juveniles from groups at risk of social abandonment;
  - Social adaptation of orphanage alumni;
  - Social adaptation of orphans and abandoned children by creating family-based forms of care and supporting foster families.
- Thirty-five training seminars, nine supervisions and two study tours in the cities of Barnaul and Vladimir were conducted; over 180 specialists and managers from 65 organizations in Novosibirsk Oblast were trained and received skills on the practical application of methods and techniques for rollout;
- Two telephone helplines were created for children and teens at comprehensive centers providing social services for the population in Iskitimsky and Leninsky Districts;

- Four foster family support services were created and developed in Leninsky District of Novosibirsk City; this service is based at Kuybishevsky District in Novosibirsk Oblast;
- Four services for the adaptation of orphanage alumni in Novosibirsk Oblast (post-orphanage support for orphanage alumni) were created;
- 10 services in Novosibirsk Oblast supporting at-risk children in social and educational spaces were created.

In March 2007, NFPCC signed a cooperation agreement with the Administration of Novosibirsk Oblast on the development of prevention mechanisms for social abandonment, neglect, homelessness and violations of the law by juveniles in Novosibirsk Oblast. In the framework of this agreement, the following activities took place:

- Improvement of social abandonment prevention activities;
- Improvement of legislation;
- Creation of a personnel training system;
- Development of innovative services on social abandonment prevention;
- Dissemination of information on models for preventing child abandonment in Novosibirsk Oblast and Siberian Federal Okrug;

In accordance with Order of the Governor of Novosibirsk Oblast No. 247-r dated February 12, 2007, the following pilot sites were set up: Leninsky District in Novosibirsk City – creation of a complex system of social abandonment prevention; Kuybishevsky District in Novosibirsk Oblast – creation and development of innovative services; and Iskitimsky District in Novosibirsk Oblast – creation of a system of early detection of families at risk and case management for cases of violations of children’s rights in Novosibirsk Oblast.



*Children from Low-Income Families Benefiting from the Fairy Tale School*

New<sup>8</sup> services on social abandonment prevention were developed by NFPCC specialists in collaboration with the government in the following areas:

- Early detection and rehabilitation of at-risk families;
- Assistance for families with children with special needs;
- Support for children at risk in social and educational spaces (social hostels and rehabilitative play programs);
- Development of family-based forms of care and support for foster families;
- Post-orphanage support for orphanage alumni;
- Creation of telephone helplines for at-risk children and youth.

NFPCC efforts during the last year were focused on the development of regional mechanisms for preventing social abandonment through the support of initiatives in this sphere; the provision of educational, counseling and grant support for them; the creation of conditions for further development of these services in the region; and their further incorporation in the governmental system of social protection of the population, as well as the educational and healthcare systems.

NFPCC, jointly with the Administration of Novosibirsk Oblast, developed the concept of social abandonment prevention in Novosibirsk for 2008-2010, which was adopted by the Administration.

The target program “Children of Novosibirsk Oblast” provides 3 million rubles of funding annually from 2008-2010 for pilot sites in Leninsky District in Novosibirsk City, Kuybishevsky and Iskitimsky District in Novosibirsk Oblast.

<sup>8</sup> The definition of new and innovative services can be found in the Objective III and the Monitoring and Evaluation sections of this report.



## Primorsky Kray

### Early Intervention in Primorsky Kray

In 2007, MiraMed Institute<sup>9</sup> received a grant from IREX to implement the Keeping Baby Home project in Vladivostok to provide advanced early intervention training for local specialists working in children's medical centers in Vladivostok to identify children at risk of abandonment and work systematically with their families, using a comprehensive approach involving collaboration among different specialists and agencies involved in child welfare.

The project had the following four objectives and achieved the following results:

#### **Objective One: Expand Professional Early Intervention Capacity**

Three trainings and seminars were held for participants from a range of institutions, including baby homes, polyclinics, rehabilitation centers, maternity hospitals, and universities specializing in medicine and psychology. The seminars focused specifically on working with families with children who have developmental disorders, genetic disorders, hearing disabilities, vision problems, speech impairments, and various other disabilities, and with families that are at risk of abandoning their child. In addition, consultations for specific cases were given by phone and Skype to specialists in Vladivostok by a MiraMed consultant. During the project, MiraMed trained 26 specialists in Vladivostok who work at institutions that serve over 4,000 children. The trained specialists will serve as mentors for other specialists.

#### **Objective Two: Develop Early Intervention Leadership Capacity**

Twelve specialists from Polyclinic No. 12 participated in seminars, trainings and a conference to improve their leadership capacity. Two specialists were selected to work with the other polyclinics in the Russian Far East and serve as liaisons and mentors and are now connected with the federal policy-makers, international specialists in the early intervention field, and various Russian experts.

#### **Objective Three: Create a Self-Learning Environment**

In order to create a self-learning environment, MiraMed and its partner Women and Children First, a Russian NGO with a strong track record in developing programs for children and families in partnership with government agencies at the Moscow and federal levels, put together a resource CD with all of the early intervention training materials that had been distributed over the past year at the training seminars in Vladivostok. The CD was distributed to all conference participants to ensure they had access to the materials even without the Internet, as well as sent to all of the specialists who completed the training seminars in Vladivostok. MiraMed published a book for specialists and parents entitled "Genius at Your Fingertips," which describes a variety of entertaining children's games designed to develop fine motor skills in the fingers, facilitating all-round development in children aged 1-4 years. Additionally, all of the early intervention resource materials are now on the website [www.misami.ru](http://www.misami.ru). Another component of the self-learning environment was to expand the early intervention specialists' professional contact lists, and to expose them to professionals from across different early intervention specialties and from other regions. Polyclinic No. 12 in Vladivostok now serves as a primary resource and training center for the entire Russian Far East. The head doctor of the polyclinic has agreed to host future lectures and training seminars.

#### **Objective Four: Establish a Federal Policy for Standardized Early Intervention Services across the Russian Federation**

Although this final objective was not part of the original grant agreement, MiraMed added this important aspect to the grant because sustainability with early intervention programs in Russia will only be achieved through federal support. This objective of the project moved beyond the local training and capacity-building focus of the original proposal, and was linked to the wider goal of building capacity of early intervention services nationally. To work towards this objective, MiraMed held an international conference bringing together early intervention experts and federal policy-makers to discuss how to implement standardized early intervention programs across Russia and continued working to develop domestic and international partnerships among early intervention specialists.

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<sup>9</sup> IREX originally awarded this subgrant to FireFly Children's Network, which later merged with MiraMed Institute. Grant project activities were completed by MiraMed.

## Tambov Oblast

In Tambov Oblast, NFPCC and IREX developed and introduced a system for interdepartmental cooperation for early detection to keep children in their biological families. A telephone helpline was created and children with disabilities living in orphanages now receive more support.

ARO3 activities in Tambov Oblast were implemented in the framework of Partnership Agreement No. 122, dated June 7, 2007, between NFPCC and the Administration of Tambov Oblast to develop prevention mechanisms for preventing social abandonment, neglect, homelessness and violations of the law by juveniles in Tambov Oblast.

In the framework of the agreement the following activities took place:

- Introduction of early intervention technologies in Tambov Oblast specialized orphanage;
- Development of family-based forms of care for orphans and abandoned children;
- Development of telephone helplines for children and teens;
- Creation and development of effective types of assistance for children and families at risk of social abandonment, including children from at-risk families and children with special needs.

The application of new technologies for preventing social abandonment helped Tambov Oblast to:

- Reduce the number of at-risk families by 15% (from 3,324 to 2,810 families);
- Phase out 5 orphanages (9 orphanages remain);
- Reduce number of children in orphanages by 23% (from 1,135 to 878 children).

### Major Results in the Region:

- NFPCC representatives, jointly with representatives from the region, developed and introduced a system of interdepartmental interaction for early detection in Oktyabrsky District; the early detection and case management legal and regulatory framework for the testing of social abandonment prevention technologies (Resolution of the Administration of Tambov City No. 4518, dated June 25, 2008, on creating a coordination council in the Tambov City Administration for preventing social abandonment and cruelty to children; Resolution of the Administration of Tambov City No. 6302, dated August 25, 2008, on the approval of new technologies for the prevention of social abandonment and cruelty to children in Tambov City) was developed; early detection technologies were used to work with 24 families, in 20 cases children remained in their families and received support.
- Three experimental sites for testing new technologies to prevent social abandonment and cruelty to children in Tambov City (in accordance with Resolution No. 6302, dated August 25, 2008) were designated: the For the Future Center for developing family-based forms of care for orphans and abandoned children; Mercy House, a center for social support for families and children under the Tambov Oblast Governmental Agency for Social Service to the Population; and the Tambov Oblast specialized orphanage.
- Activities were carried out to widen the geographical focus of the project on early detection of at-risk families in nine areas of Tambov Oblast; local trainers were trained, who now actively replicate the early detection technology.
- An early psychological and educational support service for children with developmental disorders and their families using Lekoteka play technology in the Tambov Oblast specialized orphanage was created; more than 10 children with special needs now receive permanent specialized support.
- A multi-component infrastructure in Tambov Oblast for the development of family-based forms of care and social abandonment prevention was created; the For the Future Center provides methodological management; the number of monitoring visits to foster families to learn the child's daily routine, check the level of the child's adaptation and his/her relationship with the family increased by 2.5 times.



*Seminar Participants in Tambov*

- Fifteen services providing arrangements and support for children in families work in Tambov Oblast using new social abandonment prevention technologies including schools for potential foster parents 196 potential foster parents received training;
- A telephone helpline for children and teens at the Mercy House Center for social support for families and children was launched.
- Thirty-seven training sessions on developing social abandonment prevention technologies were held for 223 specialists from 50 organizations and agencies from Tambov Oblast and Tambov City.

### **Networking Project: Association for the Modernization of Baby Homes**

Based on its previous work experience in social abandonment prevention and introduction of early assistance technology in healthcare institutions and baby homes, NFPCC created a professional association for baby homes – the Association for the Modernized Baby Homes. NFPCC's experience showed that the modernization of baby homes is necessary because of certain characteristics commonly found in baby homes, such as personnel's approach to physiological care, frequent rotation of personnel in the groups, inadequate communication with adults, frequent and unreasonable transfer of children from group to group, a strict schedule for children, and lack of living space required for the development of a child's individuality, which all contribute to developmental delays in children. The Association for the Modernization of Baby Homes, which is not a corporate entity, unites Russian baby homes, on a voluntary basis, that support initiatives on a humanistic approach to the development and upbringing of children.

The goal of the Association for the Modernization of Baby Homes is to bring together baby homes to improve the care of institutionalized children, by promoting early assistance techniques, which make it possible to identify potential risks of stalled development and to correct or form essential skills among children by providing them comprehensive psychological and pedagogical support.

In May 2007, NFPCC held a meeting with leading experts on early assistance and formed the Association Council. The experts developed the Association's Regulations and Criteria Corresponding to the Levels of Membership in a Professional Union,<sup>10</sup> which were adopted and approved by the Association Council headed by the NFPCC President.

The objectives of the Association's activities are to improve children's environments by introducing a "family model" for living in baby homes, to use a humanistic approach in the development and upbringing of children and in early assistance technologies based on the development of a child's personality by interacting with an emotionally available, permanent close adult and a modern understanding of child psychology. Membership in the Association implies a commitment to introduce new methods and techniques, to plan and implement structural changes. Baby homes that join the Association receive necessary methodological and training support, send their specialists to conferences and seminars, have the right to receive methodological literature as soon as it is available, and take part in traineeships to increase their staff's level of professional training.

There is an organizational structure in place for new members to be accepted into the Association and admission is voluntary. On September 30, 2009 eleven baby homes from seven regions<sup>11</sup> of the Russian Federation were members of the Association (the map at the end of this section shows the locations of member baby homes). New members in the Association were not only baby homes where NFPCC conducted trainings for staff and introduced structural changes in order to improve the children's quality of life; other baby homes that share the Association's mission and goals also joined. Projects in baby homes were implemented in the framework of ARO3 and from other sources of funding.

<sup>10</sup> Membership in the Association has four levels depending on the specific baby home's situation and its correspondence to professional standards, namely: associate membership (preliminary level); first level (basic training); second level (professional support for children with special needs); and third level (structural changes in the baby home).

<sup>11</sup> Includes Moscow and St. Petersburg cities, Tver, Tambov and Tyumen Oblasts, Krasnoyarsk and Khabarovsk Krays.

With an increasing number of baby homes joining the Association, the need arose to improve the skills of additional trainers to conduct seminars, classes and supervisions at baby homes. Seventeen selected trainers consisted of professionals who have experience working with children and adults, have previously attended trainings, and are familiar with the baby home system or working in this system were trained during the first session, Expert Evaluation of Children’s Psychological Conditions and Working with Baby Home Staff: Formation of a Single Professional Position for the Association’s Trainers. The training focused on creating a group of professionals who have the same approach, share common values, and are able to establish positive interaction with baby homes, as well as work with the administration and staff of members to improve children’s quality of life in accordance with the Association’s regulations.

<b>Association for the Modernization of Baby Homes Project</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number of Association members</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Number of partner organizations</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>37</b>
<b>Number of partner regions in the Russian Federation</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>Percent of organizations that joined the Association</b>		<b>4</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>30</b>

Obstacles in implementing the project included the lack of time for motivating baby home staff to introduce innovative psychological and pedagogical technologies in baby homes. Baby homes are organizations that are supposed to provide preventative measures and treatment, but there are outdated directives from federal level, in addition to staff members’ personal barriers. For example, a head physician can block the introduction of innovative methods for psychological and pedagogical work with children.

### **Child and Teen Telephone Helpline Project**

Telephone helplines are an important link in the chain for the early detection of at-risk children. One of ARO and NFPCC’s tasks was to raise societal awareness, including in the government and professional community, about telephone helplines as an effective tool for detecting at-risk children.

#### **Major Project Achievements:**

- Telephone helplines, as service providers, are a link in the chain of the early detection of at-risk children and allow measures to be taken in order to prevent situations from getting worse;
- The number of telephone helplines in Russia increased by over three times and is now over 250 (according to NFPCC monitoring data); 18 child and teen helplines were opened in seven regions of the Russian Federation (Chukotka Autonomous Okrug, Moscow City, Moscow, Tomsk and Novosibirsk Oblasts, Perm Kray and Magadan);
- Cycles of training seminars were conducted for 50 supervisors and 17 managers of telephone helplines from 39 regions; Six international and interregional conferences for telephone helpline providers were held and attended by 50-150 specialists from Russia and abroad;
- NFPCC developed quality standards for child and teen helplines as well as a set of eight standard documents. These documents are the basis of over 30 helplines in Russia and the CIS;
- A nationwide telephone helpline advertising competition was held, which allowed the advertising experience of telephone helpline providers to be gathered and analyzed; 25 service providers received financial support for high quality professional promotional materials;
- In 2009, NFPCC celebrated International Day of Child Telephone Helplines (17 May) in Russia under the slogan “Let’s Make Telephone Helpline Assistance Available to Every Child!”;
- The book *Organization of Emergency Psychological Support for Children and Teens in Russia: A Compilation of Principles, Standards, and Practice* was published (circulation 1,000 copies).

In 2007, as part of ARO3, the Association of Telephone Helplines for Children and Teens under NFPCC leadership was created. Its current membership includes 35 service providers from 24 regions of the RF and NFPCC continues to work to attract new members. NFPCC represents the interests of the Russian telephone helplines at the international level and is part of Child Helpline International (CHI). CHI’s activity is officially recognized by the United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child and unites child telephone helplines from 150 countries.

The Association's goal is to improve the quality of emergency assistance provided to children and teenagers and increase the professional qualifications of telephone helpline specialists.

The Association members are providers of emergency psychological support (telephone helplines) for children, teens and adults in the RF that share the objectives and goals of the Association and actively participate in its activities. The Association has three levels of membership corresponding with different quality levels of the services provided<sup>12</sup>.

Under ARO3, IREX and NFPCC achieved the following results to improve child and teen helplines:

- Development of a single professional communication field for telephone helplines by creating a professional union, the Association of Telephone Helplines for Children and Teens;
- Increase in the quality of emergency psychological support for children and teens by raising helpline specialists' professional level and introducing single principles of telephone counseling through the development and unification of documents and educational events;
- Garner support from the public, governmental organizations and the professional community for telephone helplines as an effective tool of detecting at-risk children and as an important link in Russia's social abandonment prevention system.

The system for counting the number of telephone helplines clients differed substantially from counting the number of services provided to these clients. Due to the specific services provided to clients as needed through telephone helplines, the major quantitative indicator was the number of calls to the hot line. It should be noted that NFPCC cooperates with telephone helplines for children from 62 regions of the RF (out of 83 regions). The number of the Association members and partner organizations increased almost twofold during the implementation of the ARO3 program.

Telephone Helplines for Children Project	2007	2008	2009	Total
Total number of calls to telephone helplines	8,869	54,836	85,000	148,705
Number of calls from children and teens	6,423	15,504	35,000	56,927
Number of calls from adults	2,446	39,332	50,000	91,778
Number of Association members	10	15	35	35
Number of partner telephone helplines	153	210	270	270
Number of partner regions in the RF	42	49	62	62
Regulations and documents necessary for the work of TH	9	1	4	14

Note: expected results planned by the Association members are highlighted in dark grey

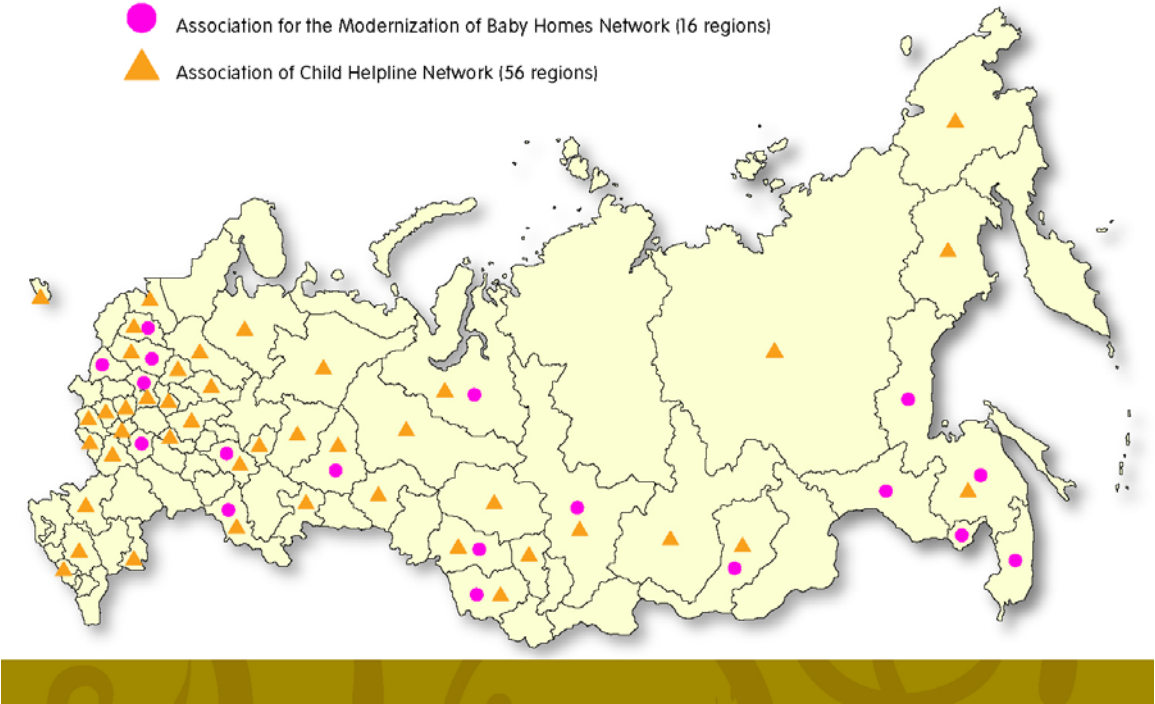
The project "Hearing a Child," funded by the National Charity Fund, worked to develop the Association of Telephone Helplines for Children and Teens created within ARO3, by increasing the efficiency of hotline services rendered by existing crisis centers, conducting trainings, providing specialists with information on Russian and international experience, and organizing three conferences on early intervention and assistance to at-risk families. More than 25 helplines received project support and joined the Association, increasing its membership to 35. Telephone helpline specialists improved their qualifications through trainings, and advertisement campaigns reached around 300,000 people in regions of the Russian Federation.

<sup>12</sup> The level of membership in the association is determined by nine factors: the helpline's leadership, its documents, how well it describes its services, its operating hours, how well is it is able to guarantee anonymity, the skill level of its staff, how much supervision the staff needs, its level of advertising, and its professional activity.

**Map of the Regions with  
Members of the Association of Child and Teen Telephone Helpline  
and the Association for the Modernization of Baby Homes**

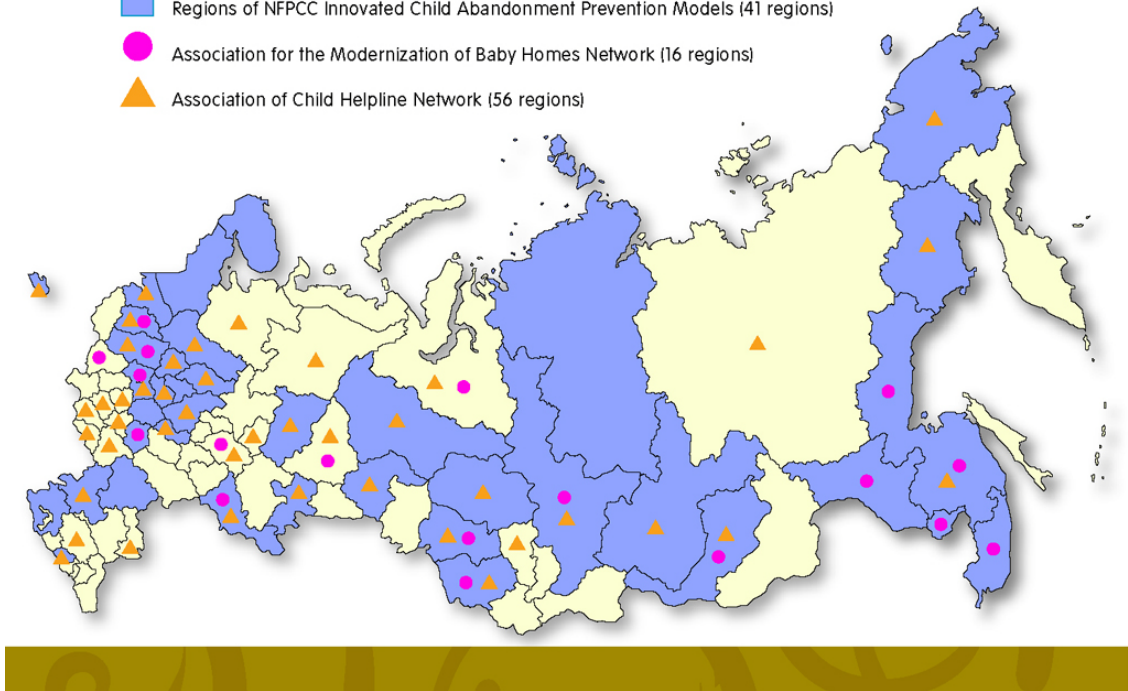
**NFPCC Geographical Focus**

- Association for the Modernization of Baby Homes Network (16 regions)
- ▲ Association of Child Helpline Network (56 regions)



**NFPCC Geographical Focus**

- Regions of NFPCC Innovated Child Abandonment Prevention Models (41 regions)
- Association for the Modernization of Baby Homes Network (16 regions)
- ▲ Association of Child Helpline Network (56 regions)



## **Objective IV: HIV Prevention as Part of Social Adaptation Programs for Orphanage Alumni and Other High-Risk Youth**

### **HIV/AIDS CARE**

The ARO3 program provided care for HIV-positive women and their children and improved their quality of life as well as decreased the risk of child abandonment through projects that provided comprehensive social and psychological assistance integrated with medical care and the promotion of adherence to treatment for HIV/AIDS. The experience of HIV/AIDS projects within ARO2 showed that abandonment factors among the target group (families affected by HIV/AIDS) are similar to those for at-risk families. At the same time, however, this target group possesses some specific abandonment factors. Promoting HIV-positive parents and children's adherence to observation and treatment is vital for strengthening familial relationships and keeping the child in the family. Ten projects were implemented through ARO3 in three regions: Irkutsk Oblast (Irkutsk and Angarsk), Chelyabinsk Oblast (Magnitogorsk), and St. Petersburg.

### **Irkutsk Oblast**

In the City of Irkutsk, in order to strengthen the organization of and improve the quality of assistance provided to HIV-positive women and their children, three projects were implemented and fostered the creation of an interaction model between GOs and NGOs to provide services to clients from the target group:

- Medical, psychological and social support for HIV-positive pregnant women and mothers at Irkutsk City Hospital No. 8;
- Creation of an interaction system between the Municipal Department of Healthcare, the AIDS Center and NGOs for the provision of medical and social support services for families affected by HIV/AIDS implemented by Irkutsk NGO AntiAIDS – Priangar'ye: Prevention and Support;
- Creation of an interaction model between NGOs, the AIDS Center and the Municipal Department of Healthcare in order to improve the quality of medical, psychological and social assistance provided to people affected by HIV/AIDS, implemented by the Irkutsk Oblast Section of the Nationwide Public Organization Russian Red Cross.

After the completion of these projects, Irkutsk City Hospital No. 8, NGO AntiAIDS – Priangar'ye: Prevention and Support, and the Irkutsk Oblast Section of the Nationwide Public Organization Russian Red Cross have been using the system of interaction between NGOs and GOs in work with HIV-positive pregnant women and mothers. The model of interdepartmental interaction for systematic work with children with HIV-positive mothers was introduced at the Municipal Department of Healthcare. Methodological materials developed in the framework of the projects, including brochures "Happy Family – It Is Possible," "The Right to Live" and the manual "Pregnancy and Maternity" have been published and are being reproduced and disseminated by different organizations. They are also used in trainings on providing social assistance to families affected by HIV/AIDS for social workers from the healthcare, social protection and NGO fields, and by recipients of these services. These materials were published with the help of UNICEF grant awards.

In the City of Angarsk, the comprehensive center for social services for the population Vesta developed a city model for organizing medical and social assistance for families with children with HIV-positive mothers and a mechanism for interaction between the agencies providing healthcare and social protection for the population and at-risk groups. This interaction mechanism was approved by a decree of the Mayor of Angarsk on the Municipal Interdepartmental Coordination Council to prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS and TB in Angarsk.

### **Chelyabinsk Oblast**

Magnitogorsk Charity Fund Civil Initiative developed a system of comprehensive medical and social support for HIV-positive pregnant women and mothers in order to decrease the risk of social abandonment among children with HIV-positive mothers. This system of support was approved and institutionalized by a decree of the Magnitogorsk Department of Social Protection of the Population on the organization of psycho-social support for families affected by HIV/AIDS.

As a result of implementing five projects in Irkutsk and Chelyabinsk Oblasts, interaction mechanisms between governmental and non-governmental organizations were created in order to strengthen support for HIV-positive pregnant women and mothers with young children.

As a result of ARO3 program activity in Irkutsk and Chelyabinsk Oblasts:

- 1,563 people were trained in implementing HIV prevention educational programs;
- 20 municipal and regional government agencies and management bodies received technical support and changed their activities as a result of the project;
- 235 children delivered by HIV-positive mothers are being brought up in families that have received some services as part of the project;
- 141 children from the target group remained in families or were returned to families because of the project; and
- 249 women from the target group received social services through the project.

### **St. Petersburg**

The experience of ARO2 in Chelyabinsk and Irkutsk Oblasts, and St. Petersburg revealed problems regarding the availability of support for HIV-positive mothers with young children. A single AIDS Center provided support for a city with a population of 4.6 million people, 39,000 of whom are officially registered as HIV-positive, and the clients do not only need systematic medical aid, but also support from social workers to help solve their everyday problems connected to stigma and risky behaviors. The resources of the AIDS Center are not enough to provide comprehensive services to all families affected by HIV/AIDS.

Therefore, ARO3 supported projects in St. Petersburg to develop comprehensive assistance for families affected by HIV/AIDS. The AIDS Center widened the spectrum of services provided to clients and social workers from social services centers in Kalininsky and Krasnogvardeysky Districts, and gained experience in psycho-social work with new clients, with the participation and supervision of specialists from the AIDS Center. Services were further developed at centers of social assistance for families and children in these two districts. The projects were implemented by NGO Doctors to Children in Kalininsky District and NGO Bethany Social Services in Krasnogvardeysky District. The projects, which targeted HIV-positive women with children as clients at social centers in the two pilot regions, were also supported by the St. Petersburg Committee on Labor and Social Protection of the Population, which by that time had started to develop a concept for the social protection system for people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA).

The main result of these projects was the development of services for HIV-positive women and their children at centers of social assistance for families and children. These centers coordinated assistance provided to clients by different agencies at the city and district levels: the AIDS Center, female counseling centers, maternity clinics, outpatient clinics and hospitals, drug treatment centers, secondary and vocational schools, kindergartens, administrations, and NGOs, etc.

The following changes occurred as a result of the ARO3 projects in St. Petersburg:

- A special department of psycho-social assistance for families affected by HIV was created at the AIDS Center;
- The informed consent system developed during the project is used to refer families from the AIDS Center for further services at district social service providers;
- 170 families in two districts received comprehensive assistance at the Social Welfare Center (SWC) and medical institutions in the districts where they live;
- 100% of mothers and children in the target group received treatment and care from the AIDS Center; 10% of the target group accepted directly administered ART from the AIDS Center;
- A protocol of interdepartmental cooperation in order to provide services to HIV-positive women and their children, including those who were exposed to domestic violence, is used in Kalininsky District of St. Petersburg;
- 100 specialists from social welfare and health care systems were trained;
- New services for HIV-positive women were implemented in SWCs – legal consultations and an emergency helpline.



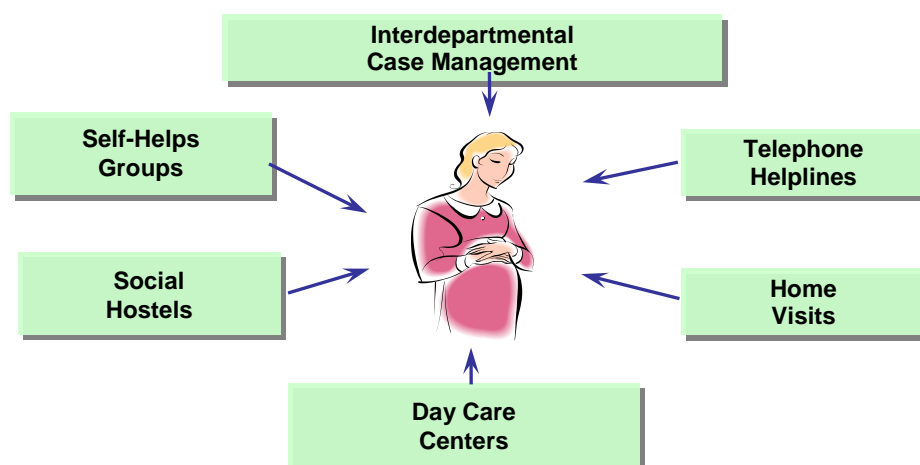
The center for social support for children and families in Kalininsky District created two departments to provide support for at-risk women. Consultation points were created, a telephone helpline was opened and the staff was approved by the District Social Protection Department. The center for social support for children and families in Krasnogvardeysky District created a department to provide support for at-risk women, where comprehensive support is provided to families affected by HIV/AIDS. The brochure “Practice of Social Work with Families Affected by HIV” was recommended by the St. Petersburg Committee on Social Protection to be distributed among social workers working in different regions in St. Petersburg and Leningrad Oblast. A model of comprehensive services for families affected by HIV developed as part of ARO has been introduced in the state system for social services for the population in 9 of the 18 districts in St. Petersburg, and in Leningrad Oblast.

Specialists from social services in two districts of St. Petersburg were additionally trained to work with families affected by HIV in order to promote responsible parenting, maternal affection, recovery of family relationships, the mother’s participation in the upbringing of the child, planning of a joint future, support from loved ones and social activity. As a result of this approach to clients, the clients developed a steady adherence to examination, observation and treatment. Social workers, who are also the case managers, discovered problems and helped the clients become active recipients of medical, educational, social agency and NGO services.

In general, the results of cooperation between the AIDS Center, Centers of Social Support Assistance for Families and Children in St. Petersburg and the ARO program showed the efficiency and effectiveness of involving social services in working with families affected by HIV/AIDS. At the completion of the ARO3 Program, NFPC developed materials describing the models and procedures for providing assistance to families affected by HIV/AIDS developed in the two districts. The city administration is creating a system of medical and social assistance for HIV-positive citizens, taking into account the models developed in the two pilot regions of St. Petersburg, and is ready to introduce this model in all districts of the city.

The results of ARO projects became the conceptual basis for the city government policy on the development of services for families affected by HIV/AIDS and social assistance to families and children, and laid the basis of the plan to fight HIV/AIDS in St. Petersburg. Centers for Social Support for Families and Children were created in all 18 districts of the city and over half of them now have departments working with HIV-positive citizens. Staff at the centers are being trained on services and methods developed through the projects. The ARO results laid the groundwork for joint orders from the Committees on Health, Labor and Social Development on the work of subordinate agencies providing support to families and children affected by HIV/AIDS. Achieving these results was possible because of the active support and assistance from the St. Petersburg Committee on Labor and Social Development, especially the Head of Department, Ms. Marina Zhukova, who oversaw this work.

**Model of Comprehensive Services for Families Affected by HIV/AIDS<sup>13</sup>**



<sup>13</sup> Source: NGO Doctors to Children presentation

## HIV PREVENTION

St. Petersburg NGO Stellit implemented a project to organize systematic HIV prevention work and promote tolerance towards PLWHA at vocational schools and lyceums in St. Petersburg by using effective models of HIV prevention work.

The project addressed the target group by developing a model client-oriented HIV prevention program for vocational school students focused on A and B prevention messages and later incorporated C and D prevention messages<sup>14</sup>. The program included outreach and peer education activities, training of social workers, psychologists and teachers, and was tailored to best use the resources available in each school and target activities suitable for the school's profile. HIV prevention among vocational school students was achieved by creating permanent structures (Health Councils) in vocational schools/colleges and at the City Youth Club. Health Councils are permanent working groups of vocational school staff, students, and parents that plan the program of HIV prevention activities.

St. Petersburg NGO Stellit developed, tested and promoted the efficient model of HIV prevention programming, which has been promoted at state educational institutions in St. Petersburg. A professional network of specialists was formed to conduct HIV prevention work at the City Youth Club and introduce the prevention programming to school curriculums at the city level, as well as introduce volunteer movements in primary and secondary vocational schools.

Within the ARO3 HIV prevention programming in St. Petersburg:

- 97 staff from 10 target vocational schools were trained in conducting HIV prevention programs;
- Working groups known as Health Councils were established in 10 vocational schools and at the City Youth Club. The Health Councils permanently implement HIV prevention programming by introducing it in the school curriculum;
- 30 specialists from the City Department of Education and its affiliates were trained on basic HIV prevention and on planning and monitoring HIV prevention programs;
- 50 students were trained to be HIV peer educators and more than 30 employees from City Youth Club were trained on planning and monitoring HIV prevention programs, and coordinating volunteer activities;
- An Expert Committee on Health Lifestyles at the city level was established;
- Volunteer teams were formed in the four most active vocational schools; these teams became the leaders of the city volunteer movement and attracted 11 more volunteer teams; and
- Over 5,000 students were reached by HIV prevention activities.

The HIV prevention project implemented by the Korchakovsky Center was terminated after six months. An analysis of the materials, program report, and answers to experts' recommendations provided during project implementation showed that this organization's activities did not correspond to the activities approved for implementation in the framework of the agreement. During the six months, the project reached 150 orphanage alumni and other high-risk youth at two vocational schools in St. Petersburg and trained 20 social workers, psychologists, and educators, including the staff of two vocational schools and three local NGOs.

An HIV prevention model for youth was introduced at the City Youth Club, which coordinates prevention programs among students in St. Petersburg. The city youth volunteer movement aimed at HIV prevention among students was formed at the Club. In vocational schools, all planned work on promoting healthy lifestyles utilizes methods developed in the projects. Informational materials that were developed and published in the framework of the project were recommended by the St. Petersburg Committee on Labor and Social Protection of the Population for inclusion



*Participants in HIV Prevention Activities at a Vocational School in St. Petersburg*

<sup>14</sup> A-for abstinence, B-for being faithful, C-for consistent condom use and D-for drugs or destigmatizing AIDS

into informational programs promoting healthy lifestyles directed at upperclassmen at secondary schools and underclassmen at higher educational institutions.

### Special Indicators for HIV/AIDS Projects (PEPFAR)

HIV/AIDS projects differed from other areas of the ARO3 program because of their target population. The project treated HIV-positive status as a key reason for possible social abandonment. The implementation of this task was not to only cover organizations working with HIV-positive people, but organizations providing social and psychological services and not possessing skills for working with this group. Consequently, HIV infection prevention among youth entering reproductive age was chosen as a main prevention area in the project. These projects used PEPFAR indicators in order to show the project's special results in St. Petersburg. PEPFAR funding supported ARO3's HIV/AIDS projects in St. Petersburg, but HIV/AIDS projects and subgrants in other locations were supported by general ARO3 funding.

PEPFAR Indicators	2007	2008	2009	Total
	St. Petersburg	St. Petersburg	St. Petersburg	
1. Number of students involved in the HIV prevention program. Indicate separately the number of orphans out of the total number of students	2,732	2,000	559	<b>5,291</b>
2. Number of people trained in implementing HIV prevention educational programs	356	47	146	<b>549</b>
3. Number of organizations/agencies that received technical support within the project framework	3	15	10	<b>28</b>
4. Number of municipal and/or governmental agencies that changed their activities as a consequence of work in the project	14	10	11	<b>35</b>
5. Number of municipal and regional management bodies that changed their activities as a consequence of work in the project	2	2	8	<b>12</b>
6. Number of children delivered by HIV-infected mothers being brought up in families that received some services in the project framework	411	115	133	<b>659</b>
7. Number of children delivered by HIV-infected mothers living in orphanages/children homes that received some services in the project framework	2	5		<b>7</b>
8. Number of children from the target group who remained in families or were returned to families because of the project		115	133	<b>248</b>
9. Number of women from the target group who received some services in the project framework	72	108	276	<b>456</b>
10. Number of municipal and regional management bodies provided assistance in project implementation	1	1	1	<b>3</b>

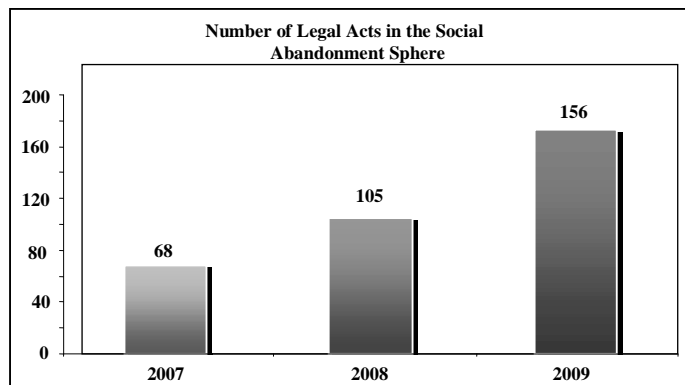
A major achievement by the HIV/AIDS projects was the creation of local models for providing support and assistance to the target group and models oriented at social abandonment prevention. Therefore, it is essential to consider the final indicators as a whole, reflecting the created and functioning models. The final indicators show that the projects resulted in positive changes in all elements. The number of local organizations providing services to HIV-positive mothers increased; in the regions covered by the project, specialists emerged who are ready to provide social and psychological support to this category of clients. Local authorities supported the development of a model for providing services to the target group of the project, and the specialists providing HIV prevention among youth have been trained. And finally, this assistance model was tested in the project regions. The success is confirmed by the number of the target group representatives who received services through the created support model.

## Objective V: Strengthening of NFPC's Sustainable Growth and the ARO Legacy

A key objective of the ARO programs was to strengthen NFPC as an organization and promote ARO's legacy. Throughout the program, the IREX team worked to support NFPC's development into a financially sustainable organization that is able to secure funding and operate independently upon completion of the ARO3 program. In addition, NFPC has expanded its cooperation with federal government bodies to facilitate the process of replicating the models and approaches developed during ARO3. NFPC has used several working formats and possibilities to successfully influence federal level child welfare policy.

### Institutionalization of ARO Developed Services and Technologies

The institutionalization of ARO developed services and technologies ensured that ARO models will help improve children's lives after the end of the ARO3 program. The indicator Number of Legal Acts in the Social Abandonment Sphere was supplementary to the three main indicators of the ARO program. This indicator counts regulations already adopted at the local or regional level and not yet adopted or approved by authorities at different levels. In total 156 regulations were developed.



This indicator reflects the scale of work on institutionalizing separate services and the whole range of program activities directed at introducing modern principles and technologies for preventing social abandonment. Furthermore, local and regional regulations constitute the legal basis for the functioning of regional systems for preventing social abandonment. Consequently, this indicator also reflects the development level of regional prevention systems.

### Cooperating with the Russian Children in Need Fund

The Russian Children in Need Fund (RCNF) was established by the government on March 26, 2008 and is financed from the federal budget and extra-budgetary resources. RCNF is the major funder of regional child welfare programs in Russia, as well as municipal and noncommercial projects. NFPC's cooperation with the RCNF shows that NFPC provides another example of NFPC's success as a leading child welfare organization able to work with and influence prominent Russian organizations.

Since 2008, NFPC has closely cooperated with the RCNF and continues to participate in the development of the RCNF's strategy. In May 2009, the RCNF and NFPC signed an agreement on cooperation and interaction. In order to strengthen its activities, the RCNF accepted NFPC suggestions on the following:

- Monitoring regional programs and projects;
- Increasing the number of regional programs on early abandonment prevention;
- Applying NFPC social project technology when developing national programs and projects.

NFPC provided expert support for the development of the RCNF's charter documentation, and NFPC President Marina Egorova is a member of the RCNF's Experts Council. In 2008-2009, NFPC participated in the preparation of documents for the competition of regional programs and the "Let's Protect Children from Violence" project.

NFPC prepared a suggestion for the RCNF on conducting the awareness campaign on preventing cruelty to children, included in the resolution from the International Conference "A Childhood without Cruelty and Violence: Protection and Assistance," conducted by ARO3/NFPC jointly with the RCNF on June 25-26, 2009. The plan of this campaign is being developed by the RCNF in accordance with an order from the Prime Minister after being discussed at the Council on Implementing Priority

National Projects and Demographic Policy. NFPCC also provided recommendations on introducing a single toll-free number for telephone helplines for children as a backbone element of the campaign.

As part of its partnership with the RCNF, NFPCC helped the RCNF develop a system for holding grant competitions. NFPCC personnel were members of the working group that developed the grant management system, which was based on the system created under ARO. This system includes general regulations of grant competitions, announcements, forms of applications, grant agreements and reports, selection committee scope of work, decision making process, effective and transparency criteria of selection, and monitoring and evaluation. Representatives of the Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Health and Social Development, experts, lawyers and RCNF senior staff also participated in the working group.

RCNF has conducted grant competitions for regional programs with no limit for funding and standing alone projects for cities, municipal districts, governmental and nongovernmental organizations with two million rubles limit for funding per project.

ARO3 regions most actively participated in RCNF grant competitions for regional programs. The table below lists the competitions that ARO3 regions won and the amount of funding for each.

#### ARO3 Regions that Won Russian Children in Need Fund Grants

Project	Region	Period	Amount
<b>Program "A Child's Right to be in a Family"</b>			
"All Kids Belong to Someone"	Novosibirsk Oblast Administration	2009-2012	33,786,500 rubles / ~ \$1,126,216
"A Child's Right to be in a Family"	Tomsk Oblast DFCI	2009-2012	23,723,800 rubles / ~ \$790,793
<b>Program "Help League"</b>			
"A Light in a Window at Home"	Altay Kray Social Welfare Department	2009-2011	8,838,800 rubles / ~ \$294,627
<b>Program "You Won't be Given Away"</b>			
Altay Kray Regional Program Preventing the Abandonment of Newborn Children "I Can't Without You"	Altay Kray Social Welfare Department	2009-2011	9,183,600 rubles / ~ \$306,120
<b>Program "Early Intervention"</b>			
Altay Kray Regional Program on Creating an Interdepartmental Model for Early Support to Families with Disabled Children "We Grow and Develop Together"	Altay Kray Social Welfare Department	2009-2011	7,863,000 rubles / ~ \$262,100
First Steps to Development	Novosibirsk Oblast Administration	2009-2011	6,945,000 rubles / ~ \$231,500
<b>Program "Don't Stumble"</b>			
Regional Interagency Program for Preventing Social Abandonment and Violations of Children's Rights "It's All in Your Hands"	Altay Kray Social Welfare Department	2009-2011	5,030,000 rubles / ~ \$167,667

#### **Promoting Abandonment Prevention Models through a Major Government Grant**

In addition to winning grants from various sources (for more information on NFPCC's grants, please refer to Attachment 5), NFPCC won a major government child welfare grant, thus improving its status and position in the child welfare sector. NFPCC implemented the "To Hear a Child" project funded by a governmental grant of 10 million rubles in accordance with Presidential Decree No. 192-pn, dated April 14, 2008. The project consisted of two parts: telephone helpline development and organizing child welfare conferences. The main objectives of the project were: to increase the professional level of specialists in the child welfare system; to analyze and consolidate the Russian experience on implementing technologies of early detection of at-risk families and case management. The primary partners for the project were: The Administration of the President of the Russian Federation,

Administration of Tomsk Oblast, Tomsk DFCEI, Government of the Republic of Karelia and Ministry of Education of the Republic of Karelia.

The project gave an opportunity to promote the key ARO3 technologies - early detection of at-risk families and case management, as well as the child helpline services at the regional and federal levels. As a result, NFPCC has established cooperation with the Presidential Commissioner for Children's Rights, A. Golovan, aimed at the creation a federal child helpline phone number and institutionalization of a case management model in the federal legislation.

### **Developing the Governmental Child Support Program**

In accordance with Russian Ministry of Health and Social Development order No. 28, dated April 9, 2007, NFPCC President M. Egorova and NFPCC Director of Informational and Analytical Programs A. Spivak were included in the interdepartmental working group for the development of a governmental program to support at-risk children. The meetings of the interdepartmental working group took place in 2007 once every two months. The program was drafted and presented to the Russian government which was a key step towards budgeting federal funds for at-risk children. NFPCC's participation confirms that the government considers it a major player in child welfare issues. ARO3 created a close relationship with staff at the Department of Medical and Social Issues of Family, Maternity and Childhood within the MOHSD, but structural changes in 2008 strained relations with the staff because of a dramatic shortage of people responsible for child welfare issues compared to health issues. NFPCC continues to work on strengthening its partnership with MOHSD.

In addition to the abovementioned events, NFPCC management took part in and presented their positions and experience gained in the ARO program at various federal level and international events, including conferences, State Duma sessions, and public hearings. Please refer to Attachment 3 for a full list of federal events that NFPCC participated in and Attachment 2 for details on ARO3 international presentations.

### **ARO3 Final Conference**

NFPCC, RCNF and IREX organized the final ARO3 conference, "A Childhood without Cruelty and Abuse: Protection and Assistance," to highlight ARO successes and tackle child welfare issues. The conference, which was held in June 2009, attracted over 200 child welfare professionals from around the world and was supported by USAID, UNICEF, IREX, and the Charity Fund Help Center for Homeless Children of the Russian Chamber of Commerce and Industry.



*Plenary Session at the Final Conference*

During the opening of the conference, Marina Gordeeva, the president of the board of the Russian Children in Need Fund, and Marina Egorova, the president of the NFPCC, both stressed the international nature of child abuse and neglect and stated that the goals of the conference were to focus and analyze the issue as well as look to the future and determine the steps that need to be taken to improve child protection in Russia. Marina Gordeeva noted, "This topic is extremely broad and very relevant and acute, and we see this conference as a specific step for future cooperation."

The conference further strengthened NFPCC's expertise and leading role in the Russian child welfare sphere, as well as promoted ARO models and strategies for continued rollout across Russia. The conference participants adopted a draft resolution on future steps that need to be taken to improve child welfare in Russia taking into account international experience, which was shared with the federal government.

"This conference demonstrates important achievements to prevent child abandonment and reduce the number of children in institutions. But it also shows that more work must be done to provide a happy and loving home for every child in Russia."

*Keith Simmons, Acting Mission Director of USAID Russia*

## **Strengthening NFPCC's Sustainable Growth**

NFPCC's sustainability was strengthened due to the following activities:

### ***Diversification of Sources of Funding***

NFPCC consistently conducted fundraising through three approaches:

1. Successful participation in grant competitions conducted by donor organizations, supporting activities in the social sphere. NFPCC received grant awards from the National Charity Fund (Russia), UNICEF, Interregional Public Foundation Siberian Civic Initiatives Support Center, American Councils for International Education, the Royal Dutch Embassy, CHI, Institute for Human Services, Charity Aid Foundation, Evolution and Philanthropy and others.
2. Participation in tenders declared by federal and regional governmental agencies connected with the implementation of tasks related to state child welfare policy. In the framework of governmental orders, NFPCC co-implements a series of target programs in Russian regions and participates in the implementation of federal programs. For example, NFPCC, in the framework of the governmental order from the Russian Ministry of Education and Science, has for three years conducted a nationwide competition for the detection of the best Russian practices in the sphere of family-based forms of care for orphans and abandoned children at municipal and regional levels. NFPCC received donations from the Federal Education Agency, Ministry of Health and Social Development of the Russian Federation, as well as regional and local governments.
3. Implementation of charity programs for protecting children's rights, funded by business entities. While interacting with representatives of business organizations, NFPCC staff developed projects and programs which take into account the objectives and experience of NFPCC and charity policies of businesses, which helped establish long-term programs funded by JSC SUAL-Holding and JSC Vostokgazprom. In these programs effective technologies of work with at-risk children and families were introduced.

In total, NFPCC implemented more than 30 programs and projects from 2006 – 2009. Since NFPCC was founded in December 2004, its financial resources have grown and the organization is successful in attracting additional funding. Since 2005, NFPCC's annual budget increased from \$700,000 to \$2,285,000. The list of major supported projects can be found in Attachment 4.

### ***Development of Internal Policies and Procedures***

NFPCC, with IREX support, developed Internal Rules and Procedures describing the major aspects of its internal corporative structure, administrative and financial management and personnel policy. During program implementation, Internal Rules and Procedures were revised and updated as needed in order to create an effective and transparent management system. Financial management is being constantly enhanced, taking into account the results of independent audits.

An audit of NFPCC's financial activity in 2007 and 2008 was conducted by RTF-Audit Company. The auditors confirmed that the financial statements for the USAID funds spent in 2007 and 2008 are fairly presented and conform to U.S. accounting principles. The company also conducted an audit of NFPCC's financial activity in 2007 and 2008 to assess its compliance with Russian laws. The results of the audit showed that the financial position of NFPCC on December 31, 2008, and the results of its operation for the period from January 01, 2007 to December 31, 2008 are in conformity with the requirements of Russian legislation.

In 2009, the Financial Department of USAID conducted an audit of NFPCC financial activity. Based on preliminary comments, NFPCC revised its financial management policies and procedures accordingly.

NFPCC administration strengthened internal control over the spending of grant award funds in compliance with the auditors' recommendations during ARO and will continue to work toward this aim after ARO3.

### **Strengthening of NFPCC's Organizational Structure**

During program implementation, NFPCC management constantly worked on updating its organizational structure in order to increase the effectiveness of implemented activities. Thus, at the end of 2008, NFPCC adopted a new organizational structure (refer to Attachment 6).

Since 2008, NFPCC has had three sub-divisions: regional and educational programs, informational and analytical activities and administration. NFPCC personnel can be divided into several major functional categories:

1. Executive leadership includes the President and Executive Director of NFPCC. Their major task is strategic management of organizational development, interaction with the NFPCC Board, external affairs, formation of a management system and defining substantial priority activities;
2. Directors of major activity areas – “line managers.” They include the Financial and Administrative Director, Director of Regional and Educational Programs and Director of Informational and Analytical Programs. The activities of this management chain are directed at projects and programs management, i.e. provision of necessary conditions for work and abidance to donor requirements, coordination, monitoring and control over personnel activities;
3. Coordinators and project administrators differ by their level of independence in decision making – the coordinators are more independent. This chain is responsible for direct implementation of the approved work plans and achieving the results of the current projects;
4. Curators and counselors provide support to all three categories if more qualified personnel is needed in some spheres of activities. They provide effective interaction with the professional society;
5. The Accounts Department and Administrative Personnel fulfill vital functions in the organization's office and are responsible for the distribution of recourses necessary to implement projects and programs;
6. A group of external experts and trainers cooperating with NFPCC on a permanent basis are a resource for the implementation of typical tasks within major activities.

### **Professional Development of NFPCC Staff**

IRES helped raise the professional level of NFPCC personnel through various methods: by paying for training programs and courses in accordance with their professional activities (fundraising, management, social work, etc.); by organizing participation in professional seminars and conferences; and by supporting internal seminars conducted by the NFPCC President. In addition, NFPCC worked and will work after ARO3 to raise the professional level of its staff by its own means.

Currently, NFPCC specialists are considered as child welfare experts by the RCNF, Ministry of Education, the Presidential Commissioner for Children's Rights, Technical Committee on Standardization 406, the Federation Council and other state and nongovernmental organizations. They participate in the work of experts' committees and working groups within Russian state agencies responsible for the development and implementation of governmental child welfare policy. They developed suggestions adopted as a base for target federal programs, regulations and methodological recommendations of federal authorities, conduction of thematic hearings in the Public Chamber of the Russian Federation and the Federation Council and many more. Regional, nationwide and international conferences on issues related to child welfare are held regularly. These events are organized in partnerships with the Administration of the President of the Russian Federation, federal agencies and ministries, the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of the Russian Federation and regional administrations.



## V. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

### Major Program Indicators

The monitoring system for the ARO3 program consisted of three main indicators for program achievements:

1. The number of children at risk of abandonment and/or temporarily placed in shelters/orphanages reached by child welfare services initiated by USAID programs. Child welfare services include family preservation and family reunification interventions;
2. The number of NGOs, government institutions and municipal/regional administrations introducing abandonment prevention and family-based policies. Community-based abandonment prevention systems mean interagency linkages and/or structures that undertake coordinated actions to improve the status of orphans. (Interagency cooperation includes close interaction between social, education and health sectors at municipal/regional levels.);
3. The number of new and innovative services provided by NGOs and government institutions in the target areas. "New" means the expansion and introduction of abandonment prevention and family-based services in ARO target regions that have been developed beyond ARO support but have been influenced by USAID through training, technical assistance, networking, public education and other activities. "Innovative" means services developed under ARO. Illustrative examples of abandonment prevention and family-based services include, but are not limited to, early intervention centers, day care centers for children with special needs, shelters for children from families in crisis implementing family reunification programs, women's crisis centers implementing abandonment prevention programs for high-risk groups, foster care, etc.

Each of these indicators reflects the accomplishment of ARO3's five objectives. The first indicator shows progress in the program's main mission – reduction of the number of children who leave or are abandoned by their biological families and become social orphans. The other indicators reflect the level of development of social abandonment prevention systems and support for families and children in situations where the child may be removed from his or her own family. The second indicator shows the number of organizations in every region which started work on social abandonment prevention during the ARO3 program. The third indicator shows the number of special, innovative services in Russia at local and regional organizations directed at reducing the number of social orphans, which were implemented during the program.

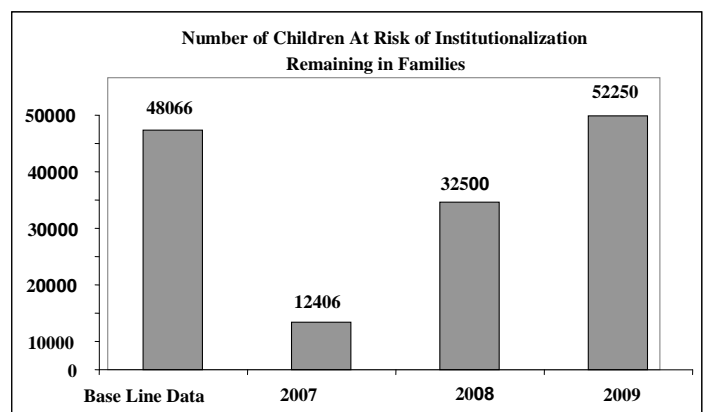
**Number of Children At Risk of Institutionalization Remaining in Families**

BASE LINE DATA*		2007		2008		2009	
YEAR	VALUE	Target**	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
2006	48,066	10,000	12,406	30,000	32,500	50,000	52,250

\* Baseline data for ARO3 reflects cumulative efforts under ARO1 and ARO2.

\*\* The target indicators reflect cumulative numbers since the launch of ARO3.

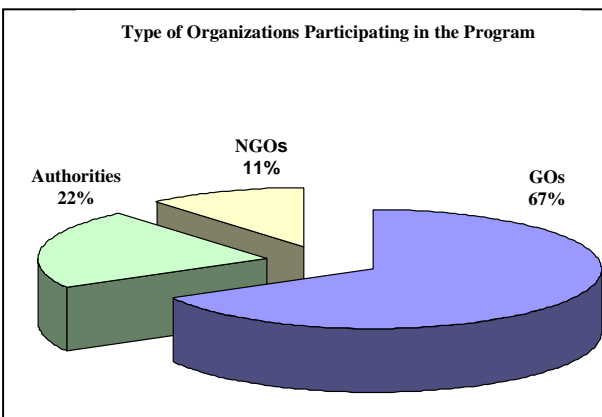
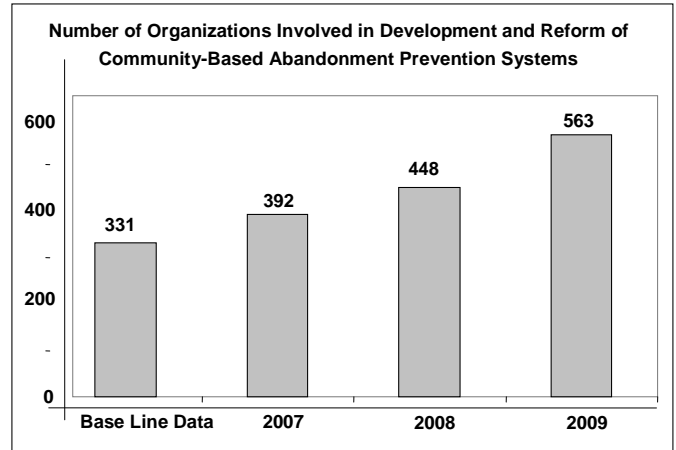
The overall number of clients who NFPCC partner organizations worked with during the ARO3 program implementation was 52,250 people. This number includes both children and their parents. Any services provided within the program were meant, in the long run, to decrease the risk of social abandonment. That is why work with adult family members is also counted when defining this indicator. In practice, this indicator shows the total number of clients that received services directed at social abandonment prevention that were transferred to the ARO3 regions.



### Number of Organizations Involved in Development and Reform of Community-Based Abandonment Prevention Systems

BASE LINE DATA		2007		2008		2009	
YEAR	VALUE	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
2006	331	350	392	400	448	500	563

The number of organizations included in reforming and developing local and regional systems of social abandonment prevention increased every year of the program. In total, 563 organizations worked in ARO3. All possible efforts were made while counting of the number of organizations cooperating with the program in order to exclude the same organization from being counted more than once. The majority of organizations from new regions of the program are new NFPCC partners. The ratio between noncommercial, governmental organizations and authorities, involved in the program remained almost the same during the three years of the program.



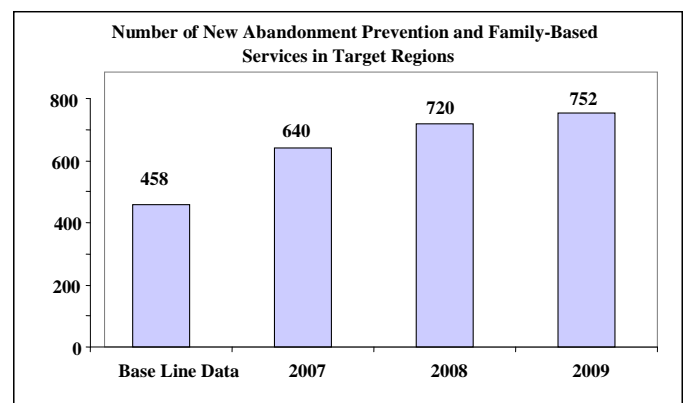
This ratio reflects the fact that today in the regions of the Russian Federation the major weight in the social abandonment prevention system rests on governmental and municipal organizations. Noncommercial organizations also contribute to solving this problem, but the state remains the primary implemented in this sector of social work. Without the interaction with governmental and municipal organizations, reforming the social abandonment prevention system is impossible in contemporary Russia. This indicator did not count the participants in the Association of Telephone Helplines for Children and Teens. ARO3 was able to

attract all major “players” into these systems, which is significant result.

### Number of New Abandonment Prevention and Family-Based Services in Target Regions

BASE LINE DATA		2007		2008		2009	
YEAR	VALUE	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
2006	458	400	640	480	720	550	752

The total number of new services used in the program regions is 752. The definition of the number of new services was not easy, because there is no sufficient and simple definition of what can be considered a new service assimilated and used by an organization. In the existing monitoring system, the organization’s head decided if the new service is used in the organization. In Altay Kray, for example, new services are considered those regulated by decisions of local or regional authorities.



## PEPFAR Indicators for the HIV/AIDS Program Component

The major indicators described above were not enough to monitor the results of the HIV/AIDS projects funded as part of PEPFAR. The HIV/AIDS projects differed from other aspects of the ARO3 program because of their target population. These projects used PEPFAR indicators in order to show the project's results in St. Petersburg. Please refer to Objective IV of this report for more information and details on the indicators and results achieved through the HIV/AIDS projects.

## Supplementary Indicators of Program Implementation

While implementing ARO3, NFPCC, with technical support from IREX, developed several additional indicators to be used for keeping track of the program's major areas.

The indicator Number of Legal Acts in the Social Abandonment Sphere was supplementary to the three main indicators of the ARO program. This indicator counts regulations already adopted at the local or regional level and not yet adopted or approved by authorities at other levels. The indicator reflects the scale of work on institutionalizing separate services and the whole range of program activities directed at introducing modern principles and technologies for preventing social abandonment. In total 156 regulations were developed. Please refer to Objective V of this report for more information and details about this indicator.

Supplementary indicators were also set to monitor the achievements of two special projects. The first project assisted the establishment of the Association for the Modernization of Baby Homes; the other assisted the establishment of the Association of Telephone Helplines for Children and Teens. The projects were implemented to improve the work of professional unions. Please refer to Objective III of this report for more information and details about these indicators.

The program envisaged a large number of specialized trainings, which is why the indicator entitled The Total Number of Training Participants was chosen as a supplementary indicator reflecting the program's achievements. This indicator has separate measurements for three different types of training given to regional specialists.

- Project training – includes simultaneous training in skills for the development and implementation of social projects directed at the development of regional prevention systems and support for real projects implemented by regional participants of the program;
- Seminars for managers – special seminars for managers of the prevention system where they discuss principles and concrete ways of reforming the system, as well as standards of preventive support for families and children; and
- Training sessions – trainings, traineeships, supervisions for specialists providing direct services to families and children in need of different types of assistance.

Number of Training Participants in:	All Regions of the Program
Project Seminars	1,850
Management Seminars	971
Training Seminars, Supervisions and Traineeships	10,182
<b>Total Number of Training Participants</b>	<b>13,003</b>

This indicator counts the number of participants at each training. To a greater extent, this indicator reflects the amount of trainings conducted during the program. All specialists from organizations participating in the program and working in the social abandonment prevention sphere were trained on new technologies and methods of work. It is likely that the majority of such specialists participated in numerous training sessions.

The major, supplementary and specialized indicators of ARO3 reflect program achievements in developing different aspects of regional systems for family support and social abandonment prevention.

## **Data Collection**

Information for determining the current state of each indicator was collected throughout each year; intermediate results were totaled in each September of program implementation. The collected information reflects the level of indicators for all regions.

To collect information on indicators reflecting the number of children and new services, standard questionnaires were sent to the heads of governmental and nongovernmental organizations participating in various program activities. Managers of the program's regional components were responsible for distributing and collecting these questionnaires. Information about the number of organizations and regulations was collected from reports on different training and project seminars, materials from grant competitions, direct contacts with the heads of organizations and databases of NFPCC partners. Regional managers and experts who conducted program events were responsible for collecting information. Collected information was filed and recorded using Microsoft Excel. To collect information from the associations, association members and heads of the member organizations were directly contacted during different events.

The head of NFPCC's analytical and informational programs, the manager responsible for monitoring, filed all of the received information. During each year, the information collected in the monitoring framework was consolidated in monthly internal reports on separate narrative and regional program components, as well as in consolidated monthly internal reports of overall program activities. All of the information collected during monitoring was included in program quarterly and annual reports submitted to USAID.

## **The ARO3 Monitoring and Evaluation System Provided Final Data and Consisted of Four Parts:**

1. A brief, visual description of the program's chronology reflecting all major implemented events classified by achievement of main objectives of the ARO3 program;
2. Presentation and analysis of three major indicators of the program's success. This section integrates indicators of all projects implemented in the program's framework;
3. Presentation and analysis of supplementary program indicators developed and approved during ARO3 implementation;
4. Presentation and analysis of major indicators for HIV/AIDS projects (PEPFAR) implemented in the ARO3 program. These specific indicators reflect the subject of the project.

## **Description and Analysis of the Program's Chronology**

The chronology of the ARO3 program is presented graphically in Attachment 7 "ARO3 Time Line" including a description of the legend used to identify main program events.

The chronology of the ARO3 program rested upon the results reached in previous ARO programs and was oriented at the dissemination of gained experience in building a regional system of social abandonment prevention in Tomsk Oblast and the experience of organizations from other regions that participated in previous stages of the program. Program implementation was guided by the experience of Russian specialists. Nevertheless, experience of foreign specialists remained relevant and their participation in the program was an essential condition for reaching the planned results.

The main program events were implemented in accordance with the work plan. Deviations from the plan were connected with, for example, activities of regional and local administrations which naturally could not be controlled by program staff. Deviations were also related to the slow process of examining and adopting new standards developed by program participants or the conduction of grant competitions, resources for which should have been provided by regional administrations.

Reforming the current system for preventing social abandonment and the system of support for at-risk children is impossible today without constant stimulation from the outside, as was done in the ARO program. Regional and local administrations and local specialists are in need of training, project and counseling support.

## **Grant Monitoring System**

Grant monitoring, an important component of the grant program to ensure the effective evaluation of grants, improve project implementation, and quickly and timely detect changes in project implementation, was conducted by IREX, jointly with NFPCP coordinators and experts. Grant management decisions were made on the basis of objective data received.

The grant monitoring system consisted of the following components:

- During grant competitions, the IREX Grant and Financial Managers conducted preliminary monitoring of all organizations that applied to check their abidance to the Competition Regulations and evaluate the organizations' financial systems. The competition winners were determined by an expert council. The Grant Manager conducted a grant management seminar for all the winning organizations.
- After signing the grant agreement, ARO staff and experts regularly conducted financial and administrative and program monitoring of the projects in order to track project implementation, compare the current situation with the work-plan, and get information necessary for making management decisions, which allowed the organizations to make timely corrections in project activities. Program monitoring helped to determine whether organizational tasks were being done, if the conditions were favorable for project implementation and if the planned results were being accomplished.

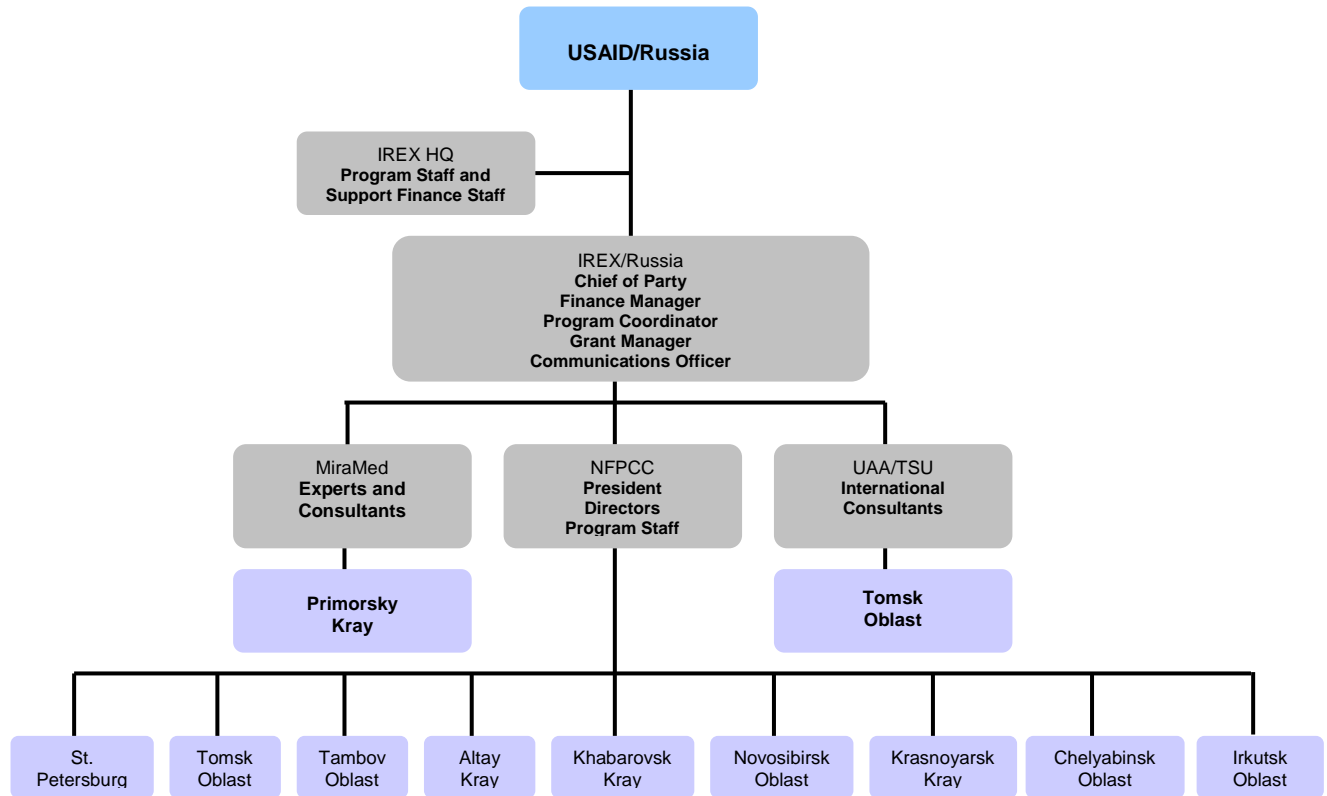
Financial and administrative monitoring was conducted by the IREX Grant and Financial Managers in order to check budget spending, solve issues related to the organization's financial system and inspect abidance to rules and regulations of grant work.

NFPCP program regional coordinators and experts conducted program monitoring. During the monitoring, coordinators and experts evaluated the organization's activities, and focused on problem areas of the project to discuss with NFPCP senior program staff in order to determine further activities and provide timely methodological, training, expert and technical support for the project. The first visit to each organization was conducted in the beginning (during the first three months) of the project. The number and frequency of visits was determined by the results of the evaluation, analysis of intermediate reports and provided materials, which were meant to confirm changes in the project implementation made after the first evaluation. An additional monitoring visit was made if necessary or if problems arose during the first visit and the organization was unable to solve them on its own. In the monitoring framework, NFPCP staff and experts provided methodological assistance and educational support to project implementers, including a review of the materials and consultations. The number of monitoring visits to each subgrantee also was determined by the length of the project and visits were conducted on an average of every three to four months.

## VI. MANAGEMENT/COMMUNICATIONS

### Management

IREX, as the primary grantee, worked to ensure that ARO3 activities were conducted in a complementary and synchronized way to enhance and amplify the overall results of the program. The management structure was designed to facilitate prompt and efficient program implementation as well as to maximize visibility of program results through conferences at the national and regional levels. IREX/Russia cooperated closely with NFPCC, IREX headquarters and local partners. In addition, IREX strengthened NFPCC's management and organizational capacity, which helped ensure the successful coordination of program activities at the regional and federal levels.



Formal coordination mechanisms included:

- Monthly senior management meetings organized by IREX and NFPCC;
- Weekly NFPCC staff meetings with IREX/Russia ARO3 staff participation;
- Monthly/quarterly program and financial reports; and
- Grant expert committees.

IREX staff met monthly with senior management from the NFPCC to focus on financial, management and coordinating issues, with an emphasis on public relations, dissemination and institutionalization.

A Memorandum of Understanding was developed by the primary grantee in collaboration with its main implementing partner to establish and clarify operational procedures and policies. It clarified each organization's roles and responsibilities, established communication mechanisms and procedures, and outlined legal and financial issues, grant-making procedures, reporting and monitoring guidelines and programming policies.

### Designation of IREX and NFPCC Responsibilities

IREX Responsibilities	NFPCC Responsibilities	Shared Responsibilities
Financial Management Grants Administration Overall Program Administration Office Procedures	Regional Development PR and Advocacy Program Strategy ICWIC Publications Training Programs	Outreach Publications Management of Regional Representatives Training Programs Monitoring and Evaluation

## Sub Grants

In the framework of the ARO3 program, eight competitions on five topics in five regions were held, including for projects in Tomsk Oblast funded jointly with JSC Vostokgazprom and the Tomsk DFCI. More information on the competitions is found in the table below.

Competition	Region	Applications Received	Projects Supported		Partnership
			ARO	Partner	
Best practices in preventing social abandonment, 2007	Tomsk City and Oblast, Khabarovsk	21	14		
Creation of management models for providing medical and social assistance to families, directed at preventing social abandonment of children delivered by HIV-positive mothers, 2007	Irkutsk City and Oblast, Chelyabinsk Oblast	5	5		
Provision of social services to children at risk of social abandonment based on a consolidated budget (development of minimal standards), 2007	Tomsk Oblast	36	13	11	JSC Vostokgazprom and the DFCI
Pilot projects for creating and developing new services to prevent social abandonment, 2007	Novosibirsk City and Oblast	12	10		
Social projects based on a consolidated budget in the framework of the Children and Family subprogram within the Children of Tomsk Oblast target program, 2007	Tomsk Oblast	40		17	Tomsk DFCI
Provision of social services to children at risk of social abandonment based on a consolidated budget (development of minimum standards), 2008	Tomsk Oblast	43	12	15	Tomsk DFCI
Social projects in the framework of the Children and Family subprogram within the Children of Tomsk Oblast target program, 2008	Tomsk Oblast	40		16	Tomsk DFCI
Pilot projects for creating and developing new services to prevent social abandonment, 2009	Novosibirsk City and Oblast	19	11		
Implementation of social abandonment prevention services (rehabilitative play, support for guardian and foster families and educational centers), 2009	Tomsk Oblast	27		23	Tomsk DFCI
Social projects in the framework of the Children and Family subprogram within the Children of Tomsk Oblast target program, 2009	Tomsk Oblast	25		14	Tomsk DFCI
<b>Total</b>		<b>268</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>96</b>	

The ARO3 program also supported several projects based on technical tasks, which were requested by the regions.

Competition Topic	Region	Supported
Early Assistance, 2009	Khabarovsk	2
Early Assistance, 2009	Barnaul	2
HIV Prevention and Care Programs, 2007-2009	St. Petersburg	6
New Services, 2007-2009	Tomsk	4
<b>Total</b>		<b>14</b>

For more information on the projects' sustainability please see Attachment 8.

Tomsk and Novosibirsk Oblast governments co-financed grant competitions. **Tomsk Oblast was the first region to co-finance ARO projects using funds from the state budget for the institutionalization of ARO-developed services for at-risk groups of the population.** ARO and the Tomsk Administration conducted grant competitions on a municipal level within the framework of ARO2, with financing split between ARO, local administrations, and local businesses. ARO3 continued co-funding grant tenders with the Tomsk Administration for service providers to stimulate the implementation of innovative<sup>15</sup> services during ARO3. ARO provided assistance to Tomsk Oblast in holding competitive tenders for social services, as well as ongoing monitoring and evaluation of the services. After ARO3, the institutionalization of systematic changes in the child welfare system will continue with funding from the regional budget, ensuring its sustainability and serving as an example for other regions to replicate.

Novosibirsk Oblast provided over \$300,000.

### Tomsk Oblast Contributions to Support ARO-Developed Services

Competition Title	Amount (in rubles/dollars)
Social projects in the framework of the Children and Family subprogram within the Children of Tomsk Oblast target program (provision of early intervention services to children with developmental delays and their parents)	1,816,000 rubles/~\$71,921
Social projects in the framework of the Children and Family subprogram within the Children of Tomsk Oblast target program (provision of social and rehabilitation services to families with children with special needs)	3,311,000 rubles/~\$131,129
Social projects in the framework of the Children and Family subprogram within the Children of Tomsk Oblast target program (provision of support services to foster families, guardians, etc.)	1,800,000 rubles/~\$71,287
Social projects in the framework of the Children and Family subprogram within the Children of Tomsk Oblast target program (Provision of social services to aid in the integration of orphaned and abandoned children who have aged out of the system into the community)	2,044,000 rubles/~\$80,850
Services standardization in the social abandonment prevention (rehabilitative play, support for guardian and foster families and educational centers) and their testing at the pilot regions of Tomsk Oblast	1,276,000 rubles/~\$50,535
Implementation of social abandonment prevention services (rehabilitation leisure, support for guardian and foster families and educational center)	7,953,000 rubles/~\$314,970
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>18,200,000 rubles/~\$720,792</b>

### Communications

Effective communication was crucial for the success of ARO3. IREX and NFPCC worked to inform USAID and other key stake holders of program results and successes and promote ARO3 activities across Russia. IREX took a leading role in facilitating communication between all involved parties. Below is a list of IREX and NFPCC publicity activities during ARO3. As a result of ARO implementation, NFPCC created consistent procedures for external communications and interaction with mass media. Currently, the NFPCC Director of Analytical and Informational Programs is responsible for NFPCC communications.

NFPCC constantly monitored open sources (conferences, roundtables, seminars, hearings, etc.) in order to get up-to-date information on important events in the sphere of child welfare and social abandonment prevention. This monitoring provided information for internal informational mailing lists and helped to select events for participation and presentations. All events that NFPCC staff took part in and all media appearances were recorded to increase NFPCC's visibility and promote its expertise.

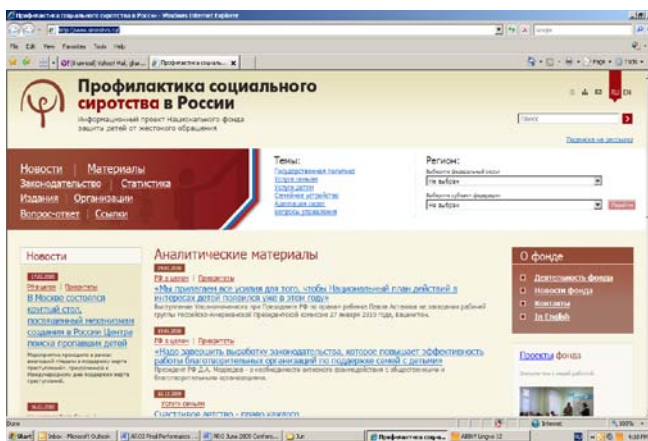
<sup>15</sup> Please see the definition of the new and innovative services in the Monitoring and Evaluation section.



The **Independent Child Welfare Information Center (ICWIC)** was created in the framework of the ARO2 Program and was supported under ARO3. The center includes a library of scientific, methodological, informational and educational literature on issues related to the protection of children's rights, social abandonment prevention and support to families at medical and social risk. The literature is available free of charge upon request from specialists and managers working in the child welfare system and NGO workers. ICWIC activity includes the support and maintenance of the Internet portal [www.sirotstvo.ru](http://www.sirotstvo.ru), which regularly provides up-to-date information on issues related to the protection of children's rights and provision of social services to families at the federal and regional levels. Additionally as part of the ICWIC, NFPCC staff regularly reviews information and provides consultations upon the requests of regional child welfare system and federal structure representatives.

### **NFPCC Website** -informational portal-

In 2008, NFPCC launched a new, extended version of its informational portal on social abandonment prevention in Russia ([www.sirotstvo.ru](http://www.sirotstvo.ru)). The website is updated on a regular basis and serves as an informational center for representatives of governmental organizations, specialists and experts, NGOs and mass media on a wide range of issues related to abandonment prevention and protection of families and children. The new version of the portal is user friendly in terms of its systematization and ways to search by subject and region as well as a question-and-answer option on any material found on the site. NFPCC posts child welfare legislative acts and regulations, news collected in the process of monitoring information sources, analytical comments and articles by leading experts, information about publications (refer to Attachment 4), conference and seminars, as well as links to various Internet resources on the website.



A separate section of the website is dedicated to NFPCC activities, news about the ARO3 Program and the implementation of other programs, information about programs, annual reports and other relevant information.

The website was successfully used as a site for promoting the results of the ARO3 program and fostered the establishment of a significant number of contacts and partner relationships. After ARO3, NFPCC will continue to develop the site as an informational resource for specialists and people working in the child welfare system.

### **Monthly Newsletter**

In December 2006, ARO resumed the tradition of distributing a monthly bulletin on ARO activities, successes, news from NFPCC, and upcoming events. The bulletin was typically distributed during the second week of each month to a list serve of over 200 individuals and organizations. All the ARO newsletters from 2007-2009 are posted on IREX's Russian website, [www.irex.ru](http://www.irex.ru), ensuring their accessibility after the completion of ARO3. Taking into account that ARO was an innovative and successful program, it is important to provide access to information on the program's implementation and results found in the newsletters for all interested parties.

### **News and Success Stories**

Success and news stories highlighting ARO3 results and achievements were regularly sent to USAID throughout the program. During the final year of ARO3, a new format and strategy for news and success stories was developed, which increased their overall quality and timeliness. Stories in the final year included more quotes and details. Topics of success and news stories in the final year included: lekotekas, child helplines, the impact of trainings and conferences, and ARO model rollout. The news and success stories will be posted on NFPCC's website so that project successes can continue to be highlighted after the end of the program. NFPCC will continue to write news and successes about its achievements after ARO3 ends and post them on its website.

## Media Appearances

A few times each month, NFPCC provided comments and gave interviews to the federal mass media on current issues related to child welfare and social abandonment prevention. NFPCC has appeared on the following stations and in the following newspapers: The 1<sup>st</sup> Channel (“Time”), Russian Radio, (“Special Opinion”), TV “Center”, Radio Freedom, newspapers “Novaya Gazeta” and “Gudok” and others. In addition, information about NFPCC events is published on official websites of regional governmental organizations and informational agencies. NFPCC constantly distributed information about its activities through the Agency of Social Information (ASI). Thanks to cooperation with ASI, Rossiyskaya Gazeta newspaper published a long article about child helplines.

NFPCC representatives appeared on TV and radio programs at Finam FM, Govorit Moskva radio station and Stolitsa TV channel. NFPCC also regularly cooperated with the regional printed media. Vecherniy Novosibirsk newspaper published a series of articles based on NFPCC materials.

NFPCC regularly published materials in the following professional journals: Social Work, Issues of Social Service, Protect Me, The Journal for Practitioner Psychologists, Orphanage, Issues of Psychology, Social Service and Issues of Pediatrics. NFPCC’s numerous media appearances confirm that NFPCC is positioned as one of the leading child welfare organizations in Russia, as well as helped to increase NFPCC’s visibility and promote its expertise.

## VII. RECOMMENDATIONS

An analysis of implemented activities and results allows for a series of **recommendations** to be given:

*1) Services for families with children with special needs from groups at risk of social abandonment need to be developed.* The development of these services is an important and integral part of the model of social abandonment prevention. These services differ by content and organizational method from other ARO-developed technologies. The analysis of the situation in ARO regions and other areas of the Russian Federation shows a great need for the development of a support system for these families. The Republic of Tatarstan showed interest in cooperation with NFPCC for the development of rehabilitation system, tested in Tomsk Oblast during the ARO program.

*2) Methodological descriptions of the services and management tools developed for the child welfare system should be compiled.* An important component of activities for replicating and institutionalizing services is a methodological analysis and unified description of practical and management experience. It is necessary to create a compilation of methodological descriptions of services as well as management tools, including regulations, needs assessment, monitoring and analysis.

*3) Discussion spaces for interested parties to discuss child welfare issues should be created.* Activities targeted at the dissemination of ARO results at the federal and regional levels, and extensive interaction with state executive and legislative bodies showed the lack of specially organized formats and places for professional discourse and provision of qualified expert support for the decision makers, which hinders child welfare reform.

# VIII. ATTACHMENTS

## Attachment 1. ARO3 GEOGRAPHICAL FOCUS



Region	ARO3 Activities
<b>Altay Krai</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of early intervention services for children with developmental delays ages 0-3 at health care institutions</li> <li>• Raising the qualifications of telephone helpline professionals and re-orienting services to work with cases of child abuse and neglect</li> <li>• Inclusion of telephone helplines into the system of early intervention for families in crisis</li> <li>• Introduction of techniques of case management and early intervention for families in crisis</li> <li>• Development of the legal framework necessary for child abandonment prevention activities</li> <li>• Establishment of a supervisory support system for the services introduced</li> </ul>
<b>Chelyabinsk Oblast</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development a system of comprehensive medical and social support for HIV-positive pregnant women and mothers in order to decrease the risk of social abandonment among children with HIV-positive mothers</li> </ul>
<b>Irkutsk Oblast</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Medical, psychological and social support for HIV-positive pregnant women and mothers with children</li> <li>• Creation of an interaction system between the Municipal Department of Healthcare, the AIDS Center and NGOs for the provision of medical and social support services for families affected by HIV</li> <li>• Creation of an interaction model between NGOs, the AIDS Center and the Municipal Department of Healthcare in order to improve the quality of medical, psychological and social assistance provided to people affected by HIV</li> </ul>
<b>Khabarovsk Krai</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of a network of services to support children in the social and academic sphere and institutionalization of these services at the local level</li> <li>• Development of early intervention services for children with developmental delays aged 0-3 at the children's hospital</li> <li>• Development of services to support family placements for orphaned and abandoned children</li> <li>• Development of services for the social adaptation of orphanage graduates and assistance finding employment</li> <li>• Introduction of the techniques of case management and early intervention for families in crisis</li> <li>• Development of the legal framework necessary for the de-institutionalization of orphaned and abandoned children (reorganization of orphanages)</li> <li>• Development of a system of re-training for child welfare professionals</li> <li>• Establishment of a supervisory support system for the services introduced</li> </ul>

Region	ARO3 Activities
<b>Krasnoyarsk Kray</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of early intervention services for children with developmental delays ages 0-3 at baby houses</li> <li>• Development of early intervention services for children with developmental delays ages 0-3 who are living in families, based at educational institutions</li> </ul>
<b>Novosibirsk Oblast</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introduction of services to provide psychological and pedagogical assistance to at-risk children at the local level</li> <li>• Development of early intervention services for children with developmental delays ages 0-3</li> <li>• Development of services to provide crisis assistance to children (telephone helplines)</li> <li>• Establishment of services to support family placement for orphaned and abandoned children</li> <li>• Support and development of services for the social adaptation of orphanage graduates</li> <li>• Introduction of the techniques of case management and early intervention for families in crisis</li> <li>• Development of the legal framework necessary for child abandonment prevention activities</li> <li>• Establishment of a supervisory support system for the services introduced</li> </ul>
<b>Primorsky Kray</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Providing advanced early intervention training for local specialists working in children's medical centers in Vladivostok to identify children at risk of abandonment and working systematically with their families, using a comprehensive approach involving collaboration among different specialists and agencies involved in child welfare</li> </ul>
<b>St. Petersburg</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establishment of a system of psychological and social support for children and families affected by HIV</li> <li>• Development of services to provide comprehensive assistance to families and children affected by HIV</li> <li>• Cooperation to organize HIV prevention work in professional education institutions</li> </ul>
<b>Tambov Oblast</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of services<sup>16</sup> to provide crisis assistance to families and children (telephone helplines)</li> <li>• Development of early intervention services for children aged 0-3 with developmental delays</li> <li>• Development of services to support family placements for orphaned and abandoned children</li> <li>• Introduction of the techniques of case management and early intervention for families in crisis</li> <li>• Support for the institutionalization of services providing case management and early intervention for families in crisis</li> <li>• Establishment of a supervisory support system for the services introduced</li> </ul>
<b>Tomsk Oblast</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of services to support family placements for orphaned and abandoned children throughout Tomsk region</li> <li>• Development of a system to monitor the development of children placed in foster care</li> <li>• Development of methodological resources</li> <li>• Introduction of the techniques of case management and early intervention for families in crisis</li> <li>• Development and introduction of standards for child abandonment prevention services</li> <li>• Development of the legal framework necessary for the de-institutionalization of orphaned and abandoned children (reorganization of orphanages)</li> <li>• Establishment of a system of training professionals to work with foster families</li> <li>• Establishment of a supervisory support system for the services introduced</li> </ul>
<b>National level</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participation in the working group to develop national standards for social services</li> <li>• Participation in the working group of the Russian Ministry of Health and Social Development to develop a government program for support of children in difficult life situations</li> <li>• Cooperation with the Subcommission for Children's Well-Being of the Temporary Committee on International Cooperation of the Council of the Federation</li> <li>• Work in the expert group of the RCFN</li> <li>• The following government contracts were secured with the Federal Agency of Education and implemented by the NFPCC: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ to organize and conduct the all-Russian competition of the best innovative models of family care for orphaned and abandoned children</li> <li>○ to conduct analysis of the existing regional child abandonment prevention programs and develop methodological recommendations for guardianship committees on the organization of social "patronage"</li> <li>○ to organize and conduct an all-Russian educational seminar for the directors of government organs of subjects of the Russian Federation which are responsible for implementing guardianship for children</li> <li>○ to organize and conduct the all-Russian conference "On the Implementation of the Development of Family Forms of Care for Orphaned and Abandoned Children"</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

<sup>16</sup> All services are divided into four groups and assigned a number, according to the service's main audience (1- services for families at risk for child abandonment (including families of children with medical risks and/or disabilities), 2- services for children from families at risk for child abandonment, 3- services for children living in orphanages and/or other institutions, 4- services for orphanage graduates.) The fifth group consists of management and training techniques, as well as the introduction of supervisory work (quality control).

## Attachment 2. ARO3 INTERNATIONAL PRESENTATIONS

	Title, Event	Date, Venue	Participant/s	Topic
1.	The Role of Emergency Psychological Telephone Assistance in Solving Abandonment in Russia, International Conference of Telephone Helplines for Children	2006 Velikiy Novgorod	M. Egorova  M. Betretdinova	Telephone helplines as an indicator of children's social risk  Session on features of working with children and juveniles
2.	World AIDS Day, Russian-American Conference	2006 St. Petersburg	M. Egorova	Implementation of a project on introducing an HIV prevention component in programs on the social adaptation and integration of vocational schools students
3.	Children Should Live in Families, Second International Research and Practice Conference	2007 St. Petersburg	G. Podolny	Session on integration programs for at-risk children
4.	Contemporary Families and Social Services: Cooperation and Interaction Bridges, First International Forum of Social Workers from Siberia and the Far East	2007 Khanty-Mansiysk Autonomous Okrug	M. Egorova M. Egorova A. Schepina	<u>Plenary</u> : abandonment prevention as a relevant task for social services: problems, achievements, perspectives <u>Roundtable</u> : interaction between social services working with at-risk children
5.	Let's Build a City for All Where There Is a Place for Each and Every Child, International Conference	2007 Moscow, French Embassy	M. Egorova	Session on the family's role, and society and state's commitment
6.	Emotional Work Experiences and Psychological Assistance to Children, Second International Conference of Telephone Helplines for Children	2007 Moscow	M. Egorova	<u>Plenary</u> : at-risk children: how to say "Yes" to life <u>Session</u> : experience of working with at-risk children
7.	Psychological Problems in Contemporary Families, Third International Scientific Conference	2007 Moscow	M. Egorova	Experience of building models of social and psychological assistance for families
8.	Features of Social Work with Families and At-Risk Children, International Seminar	2007 Moscow	A. Schepina	Criteria for evaluating the effectiveness of specialist's work with families
9.	International Child Helpline, Conference	2007 Romania	A. Danilina	The functioning of child helplines in Russia
10.	Problems in Protecting the Rights of Orphans and Abandoned Children, International Research and Practice Conference	2007 Moscow	A. Schepina	Early detection of violence and child neglect in families
11.	The Experience of Creating and Developing Effective Means of Support for Orphans and Abandoned Children while Arranging Family-Based Forms of Care, International Conference	2008 Moscow	A. Schepina E. Selenina	Post-orphanage support for orphanage alumni
12.	The World of Family, Fourth International Congress	2008 Moscow	M. Egorova	Social abandonment prevention at regional and municipal levels
13.	At-Risk Children—Parental Support, International Conference	2008 Moscow	M. Egorova G. Podolny	Support for families and abandonment prevention
14.	Worthy Work of Parents – A Basis for Healthy Families and Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labor, International Conference	2008 Moscow	M. Egorova	Provision of services for at-risk families
15.	Importance of Inter-Institutional Cooperation in Solving Problems of At-risk Children, International Conference	2008 Vilnius	A. Danilina	NFPCC experience in working with at-risk families and children: successes and problems of interdepartmental interaction

	Title, Event	Date, Venue	Participant/s	Topic
16.	Children Should Live in Families, International Research and Practice Conference	2008 St. Petersburg	M. Egorova A. Schepina	Standardization of activities on protecting children's rights
17.	Russian Rural Family and Social Services: Cooperation and Interaction, Second International Forum of Social Workers from Siberia and the Far East	2008 Novosibirsk	M. Egorova	Social abandonment prevention in rural areas of Siberia and the Far East
18.	Let's Keep Children in Families: Prevention of Social Abandonment and At-Risk Families, International Conference	2008 Moscow	A. Schepina	Support for families at risk of social abandonment
19.	Telephone Helplines – A Service of Understanding in Society, Third International Conference of Telephone Helplines for Children	2008 Astrakhan	M. Egorova	The Russian experience of emergency psychological support for children and juveniles in the sphere of children's social protection
20.	A Family for Every Child: Provision of a Child's Right to Live in a Family, International Research and Practice Conference	2008 Moscow	M. Egorova	Evaluation of the socio-economic and budget effectiveness of reforming the child welfare system in Tomsk Oblast
21.	Psychological Violence in Modern Society: Myths and Reality, International Roundtable	2008 Moscow	M. Egorova M. Betretdinova	Stopping violence against children
22.	Family, Child, Society: Problems and Solutions, Second International Research and Practice Conference	2009 St. Petersburg	M. Egorova	Mechanisms for introducing social abandonment prevention services: experience of Russian regions
23.	Creation of Conditions for the Social Lives of People with Disabilities, Roundtable	2009 Moscow, US Embassy	M. Egorova V. Yargin	Necessity of changing the current system of psychological and educational support in orphanages
24.	A Child in the Modern World: Childhood and Socio-Cultural Prognostics, Sixteenth International Conference	2009 St. Petersburg	M. Egorova	A territorial model of providing assistance to at-risk families with the aim of preventing social abandonment
25.	Organization of Telephone Helplines for Children, International Conference	2009 Yalta, Ukraine	M. Egorova	Telephone helplines in protecting children's rights; a master-class on emergency psychological assistance for children and juveniles in Ukraine
26.	A Childhood without Cruelty and Abuse: Protection and Assistance	2009 Moscow	M. Egorova D. Lisitcyn A. Spivak A. Schepina	Session on the early detection of at-risk families and violations of children's rights to prevent the loss of parental rights; Roundtable on current childhood protection problems; Master-class.
27.	Social Work in the 21 <sup>st</sup> Century: Infrastructure, Innovations, Investment, Third International Forum of Social Workers from Siberia and the Far East	2009 Republic of Altay	L.Skovoronskaya	Protecting children from cruelty is a top-priority for society
28.	Emergency Psychological Assistance in Difficult Situations, Fourth International Conference of Telephone Helplines for Children	2009 Astrakhan	M. Egorova	<u>Plenary</u> : dialogue as a condition for overcoming a crisis; <u>Session</u> : emergency assistance for at-risk children
29.	A Family for Every Child: Providing Children the Right to Live in a Family, International Conference	2009 Saratov	M. Egorova	Session on preventing violence and cruelty to children
30.	Violence and Child Neglect: Prevention, Detection, Intervention, International Symposium	2009 St. Petersburg	M. Egorova	Key problems in protecting children's rights at the current stage

### Attachment 3. NFPCC PARTICIPATION IN FEDERAL EVENTS

No	Name, Event	Date	Participant/s	Subject
1.	Intercom conference with the heads of executive power agencies of the regions of the Russian Federation	15.12.2006	D. Lisitcin A. Spivak	Implementing the Message of the Russian President to the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation in 2006 on family-based forms of care for orphans and abandoned children
2.	State Duma, Governmental Hour	11.09.2007	A. Spivak G. Podolny	Measures taken by the Government of the Russian Federation for preventing social risks to children and providing them security
3.	State Duma, The Public Chamber of the Russian Federation, Public Hearings	27.09.2007	A. Knorre D. Lisitcin	Practical measures of public organizations directed at the protection of the rights of orphans, abandoned children and orphanage alumni (NGO participation in reforming the child welfare system)
4	State Duma, Committee on Family and Children's Issues, Parliament Hearings	17.03.2008	A. Spivak	Increasing the effectiveness of activities on juvenile affairs: perspectives of legislative adjustment
5	The Public Chamber of the Russian Federation, State Duma, Committee on Labor and Social Policy, Committee on Healthcare, Committee on Family and Children's Issues, Parliament Hearings	18.03.2008	M. Egorova G. Podolny	Regional experience on legislative guarantees for demographic policy implementation in the Russian Federation
6	The Public Chamber of the Russian Federation, Public Hearings	18.04.2008	A. Spivak	Analysis of socio-economical condition of families with children in Moscow and NGOs' participation in the implementation of "Family Year in Moscow" Program for 2008
7	State Duma, Committee on Family and Children's Issues, Parliament Hearings	15.05.2008	M. Egorova	Problems with legislation regulating conditions of orphans and abandoned children
8	The Public Chamber of the Russian Federation, Committee of the Federation Council on Social Policy and Healthcare, Parliament Hearings	03.06.2008	M. Egorova G. Podolny	Harmonic development of family – a pledge of society prosperity
9	The Public Chamber of the Russian Federation, Extended Session of the Commission of the Public Chamber of the Russian Federation	27.01.2009	D. Lisitcin	Public control over the activities of law-enforcement agencies and reforming of the judicial system (adoption of emergency measures on prevention of different forms of violence to children)
10	Session of the Interim Commission of the Federation Council on international, technical and humanitarian cooperation	16.06.2009	M. Egorova	The results of Interregional Scientific and Research Conference "Protected Childhood: Early Detection of Violations of Children's Rights and Rehabilitation of Families"
11	State Duma, Committee on Family and Children's Issues, Visiting Session (Tomsk)	30.03.2009	M. Egorova	Regulatory provisions for social abandonment prevention system and family-based forms of care for orphans and abandoned children in Tomsk
12	State Duma, Parliament Hearings	17.09.2009	M. Egorova	Analysis of action F3 No. 48 on "Guardianship and Trusteeship"

#### Attachment 4. ARO3 IEC MATERIALS (PUBLICATIONS)

1	Bobyleva I. Social Adaptation of Orphanage Graduates, 2007
2	Blokhina L., Kalinina S., Morozova N., Samarina L., Sivukhina T., Toropova I. Early Intervention Service. Methodological recommendations for working with children in the early intervention service, 2007
3	The Role of Emergency Psychological Assistance by Telephone in Solving the Problem of Child Abandonment in Russia. First international child helpline conference. Collection of theses, 2007
4	Prikhozhan A., Tolstykh N. Psychology of Orphans (republished), 2007
5	Organization of Emergency Psychological Assistance to Children and Adolescents in Russia: Principles, Standards, Practice. Collection of materials, 2007
6	NFPCC Annual Report in English and Russian, 2007
7	Telephone Helplines: Services for Understanding in Society. Second international child helpline conference. Collection of theses, 2008
8	Rycus J., Hughes R. Field Guide to Child Welfare, Practical manual in four volumes, Volume I, 2008
9	NFPCC Annual Report in English and Russian, 2008
10	Britten S., Puckering C., Dovbnya S. and Morozova T. Early Relationships and Child Development, 2009
11	Rycus J., Hughes R. Field Guide to Child Welfare, Volume II, 2009
12	Rycus J., Hughes R. Field Guide to Child Welfare, Volume III, 2009
13	Rycus J., Hughes R. Field Guide to Child Welfare, Volume IV, 2009
14	NFPCC Annual Report in English and Russian, 2009
15	Social Abandonment Prevention Model of Tomsk Oblast, 2009
16	The Effects of Early Social-Emotional and Relationship Experience on the Development of Young Orphanage Children, 2009
17	Tomsk/University of Alaska Educational Programs for Specialists in Child Welfare, 2009
18	NFPCC publicity brochure, 2009
19	Analytical Report for Regional Government, 2009
20	Alekseeva I., Novoselksy I. Child Abuse: Reasons and Effects (republished), 2010



## Attachment 5. NFPC SUSTAINABILITY: ADDITIONAL FUNDING

Project Name and Description	Timing	Funding Sources and Contract Amount
<b>2007</b>		
<b>Assistance to Russian Orphans (ARO) Program</b> Engage families, organizations, communities and government to stop the unprecedented growth in child abandonment in the RF. With IREX's technical assistance, NFPC in partnership with local and regional governments have introduced new policy initiatives designed to prevent family disruption and prevent child institutionalization. ARO has spurred national level legislation on medical assistance for abandoned children and improved social adaptation services for orphans exiting government care. NFPC has supported the creation of new laws on foster care in several regions in the RF, increased government funding for NGO-driven child welfare initiatives, and trained several thousand child welfare specialists	01/2007-11/2007	IREX/Moscow <b>\$ 1,925,699</b>
	11/2007-09/2008	
<b>Early care system for children with development disorders established at the Krasnoyarsk Territory (infants and children up to the age of 4)</b> A system designed to improve the life standards of young children with special needs through the consultations and support services, improving quality and enhancing availability of services provided at Krasnoyarsk Center for Medical and Psychological Help and four its affiliates. The program is also aimed at reducing the number of orphans and working with children with disabilities coming from two target orphanages (in Krasnoyarsk and Sosnovoborsk)	04/2007-03/2008	The Interregional Public Foundation "Siberian Civic Initiatives Support Center" (SCISC) <b>\$ 330,400</b>
	04/2007-12/2009	
<b>State Contract P329</b> There was a Russian-based tender organized and executed between the RF constituent entities, municipal institutions and public organizations. The aim – introduction of innovative family models to accommodate orphaned and abandoned children	08-11/2007	Federal Agency for Education <b>RuR 1,000,000</b>
<b>State Contract P853</b> Analyzed the currently existing regional programs to prevent child abandonment. Developed guidelines on social patronage for bodies of tutorship and guardianship	11-12/2007	Federal Agency for Education <b>RuR 247,000</b>
<b>Scientific-research work on government policy implementation in the sphere of foster care of orphaned and abandoned children</b> in autonomous okrug in the framework of program "Implementation of Priority National Educational Project"	12/2007	Department of Education and Science of Khanty-Mansiysk Autonomous Okrug – Yugra <b>RuR 1,253,514</b>
<b>Social services to children of social abandonment risk groups in Tomsk Region</b> Based on grant tender. It was a substantial support to the projects on rendering social services to children of social abandonment risk groups in Tomsk Oblast	09-10/2007	OJSC Vostokgazprom <b>RuR 700,000</b>
<b>2007 Deliveries: 9 Projects totaling RuR 3,700,514; USD 2,027,892; EUR 15,000</b>		
<b>2008</b>		
<b>Assistance to Russian Orphans (Refer to lines 1 &amp; 2)</b>	10/2008-02/2009	IREX/Moscow <b>\$ 433,559</b>
<b>Early care system for children with development disorders established at the Krasnoyarsk Territory (infants and children up to the age of 4)</b> A system designed to improve the life standards of young children with special needs through the consultations and support services, improving quality and enhancing availability of services provided at Krasnoyarsk Center for Medical and Psychological Help and four its affiliates. The program is also aimed at reducing the number of orphans and working with children with disabilities coming from two target orphanages (in Krasnoyarsk and Sosnovoborsk)	04/2008-12/2008	The Interregional Public Foundation "Siberian Civic Initiatives Support Center" (SCISC) <b>\$ 82,400</b>
<b>Nationwide competition of innovative models</b> Organization and conduction of Nationwide competition of innovative models on social abandonment prevention	06-11/2008	Federal Agency on Education <b>RuR 900,000</b>
<b>Research: Analysis on the preventive measures to decrease amount of children with disadvantageous conditions</b> Analyzed preventive measures which should decrease amount of children with disadvantageous conditions	07-11/2008	RF Ministry of Health and Social Development <b>RuR 850,000</b>
<b>Research to develop regulatory documents, hosting seminars and events</b> Research made, regulatory documents developed, seminars and events organized	09-12/2008	Family and Children Agency of Buryatia, Republic of Buryatia <b>RuR 1,490,000</b>

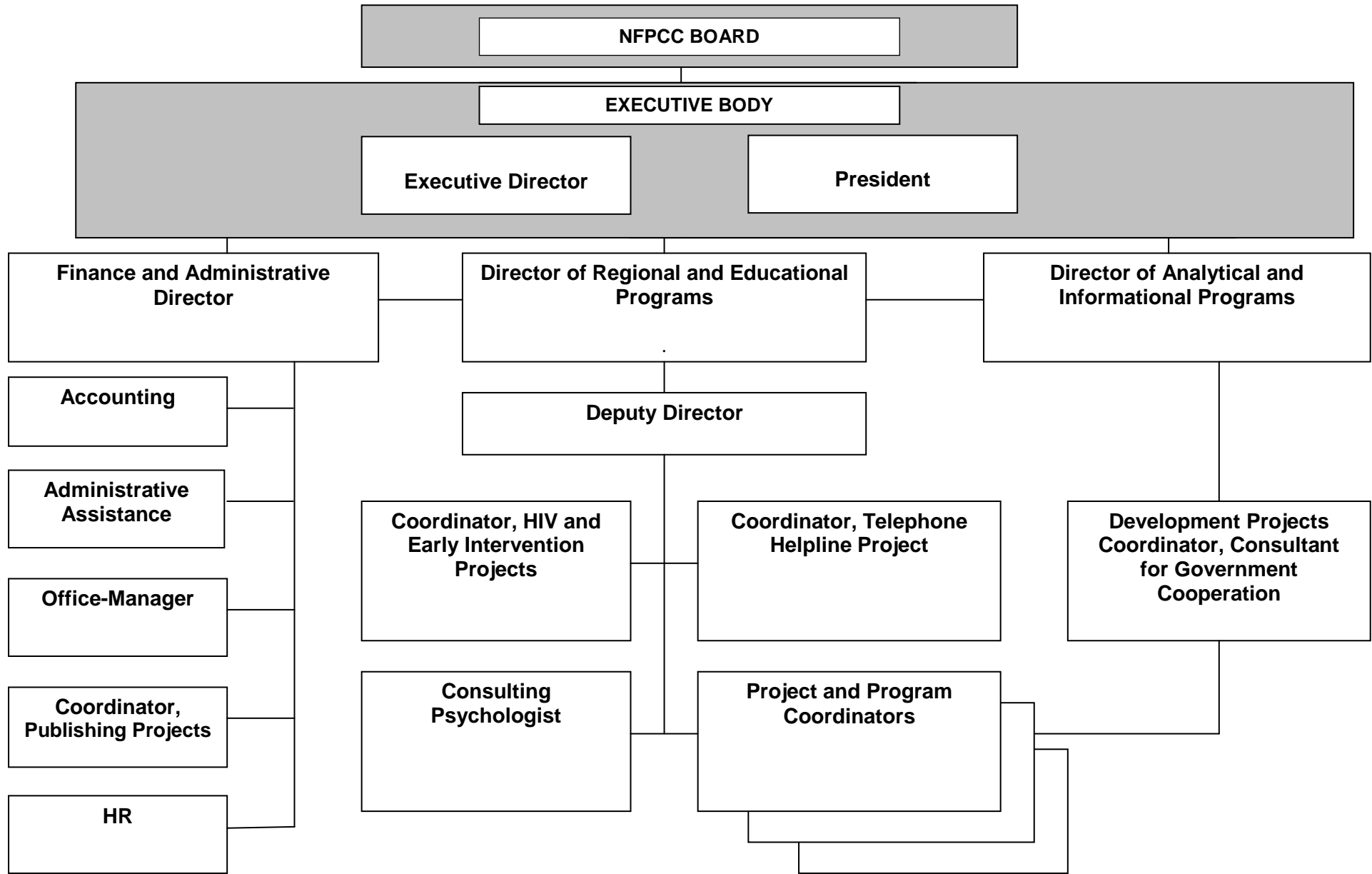
Project Name and Description	Timing	Funding Sources and Contract Amount
<p><b>Developing program to monitor conditions of living of orphaned and abandoned children</b></p> <p>A research on developing a program to monitor conditions of living and development of orphaned children and children without parental care. The research focused on children in institutions of their temporary and permanent residence and families they stay with</p>	11-12/2008	Department of Education and Science of Khanty-Mansiisk Autonomous District - Yugra <b>RuR 1,000,000</b>
<p><b>Monitoring and developing guidelines on developing institutions for orphaned and abandoned children</b></p> <p>A research on developing institutions for orphaned children and children without parental care into family centers, reviewed issues of monitoring, developed guidelines</p>	11-12/2008	Department of Education and Science of Khanty-Mansiisk Autonomous District - Yugra <b>RuR 1,200,000</b>
<p><b>Russian Lekoteka for orphaned children from orphanages. Developing regional model to provide help at the early stages</b></p> <p>The aim of the Lekoteka was to reduce the level of social orphanhood and development disturbances for children with physical, mental, and sensor disabilities. The events were held in three different orphanages in Tver, Kashin, and Vyshny Volochek of Tver Oblast</p> <p><b>2008 Deliveries: 11 Projects totaling RuR 8,267,552; USD 561,595</b></p>	09/2008-07/2009	Evolution and Philanthropy <b>\$ 39,702</b>

**2009**

<b>Assistance to Russian Orphans</b> (Refer to lines 1 & 2)	03/2009-08/2009	IREX/Moscow <b>\$ 906,942</b>
<p><b>Early care system for children with development disorders established at the Krasnoyarsk Territory (infants and children up to the age of 4)</b></p> <p>A system designed to improve the life standards of young children with special needs through the consultations and support services, improving quality and enhancing availability of services provided at Krasnoyarsk Center for Medical and Psychological Help and four its affiliates. The program is also aimed at reducing the number of orphans and working with children with disabilities coming from two target orphanages (in Krasnoyarsk and Sosnovoborsk)</p>	04/2009-09/2010	The Interregional Public Foundation "Siberian Civic Initiatives Support Center" (SCISC) <b>\$ 82,400</b>
<p><b>"Hearing a Child" Project</b></p> <p>Increase efficiency of services rendered by the existing crisis centers over the phone lines, provide specialists of various fields with information on Russian and international experience. Provided additional information on introducing technologies which help to identify disadvantageous family conditions and child abuse</p>	12/2008-11/2009	National Charity Fund <b>RuR 10,000,000</b>
<p><b>Implementing activities set out by the target-oriented program Family and Children in Republic of Buryatia</b></p> <p>Fulfilled the target-oriented program <i>Family and Children in Republic of Buryatia</i>. Introduced methods of responding to a particular case. Conducted trainings on early identification and case response for social workers. Introduced new preventive measures. Developed family placement forms for children</p>	04-12/2009	Family and Children Agency of Buryatia, Republic of Buryatia <b>RuR 2,021,500</b>
<p><b>Nationwide competition on best regional experience on social abandonment prevention</b></p> <p>Organization and conduction of nationwide competition on best regional experience on social abandonment prevention</p>	07/2009	Federal Agency on Education <b>RuR 850,000</b>

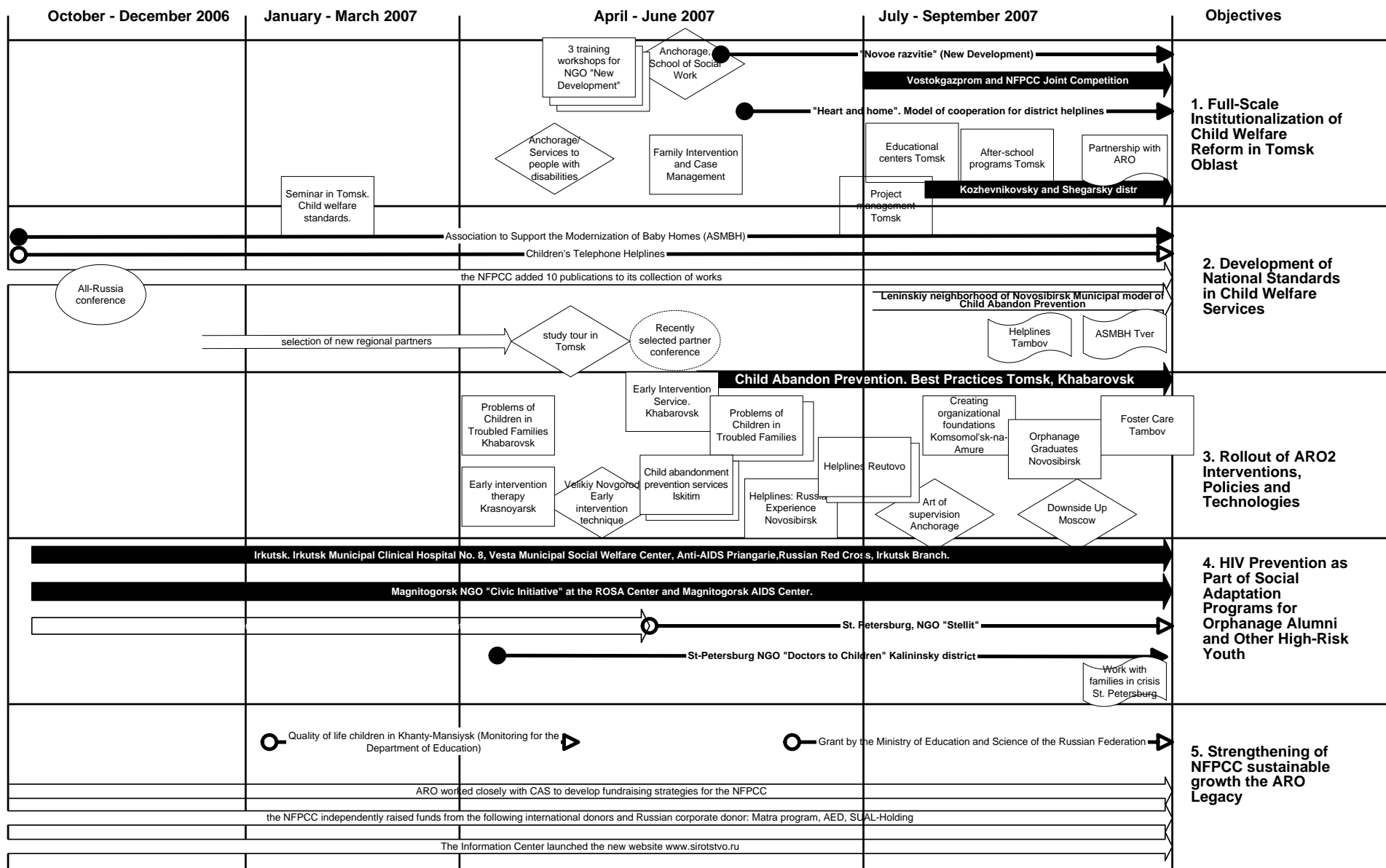
**2009: 6 Projects totaling RuR 15,118,499; USD 989,342.**

**Attachment 6. NFPCC MANAGEMENT CHART**

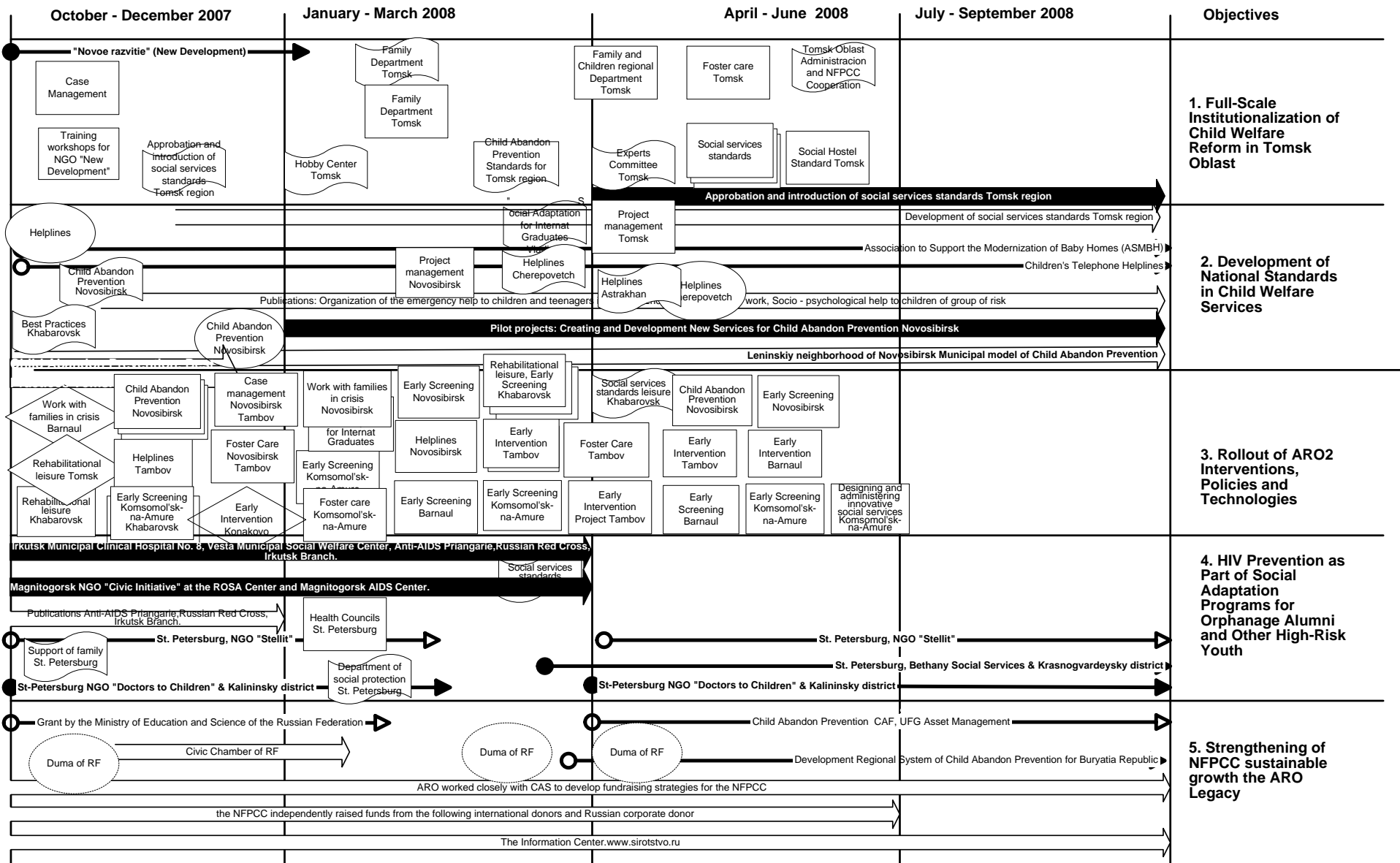


# Attachment 7. ARO3 TIME LINE

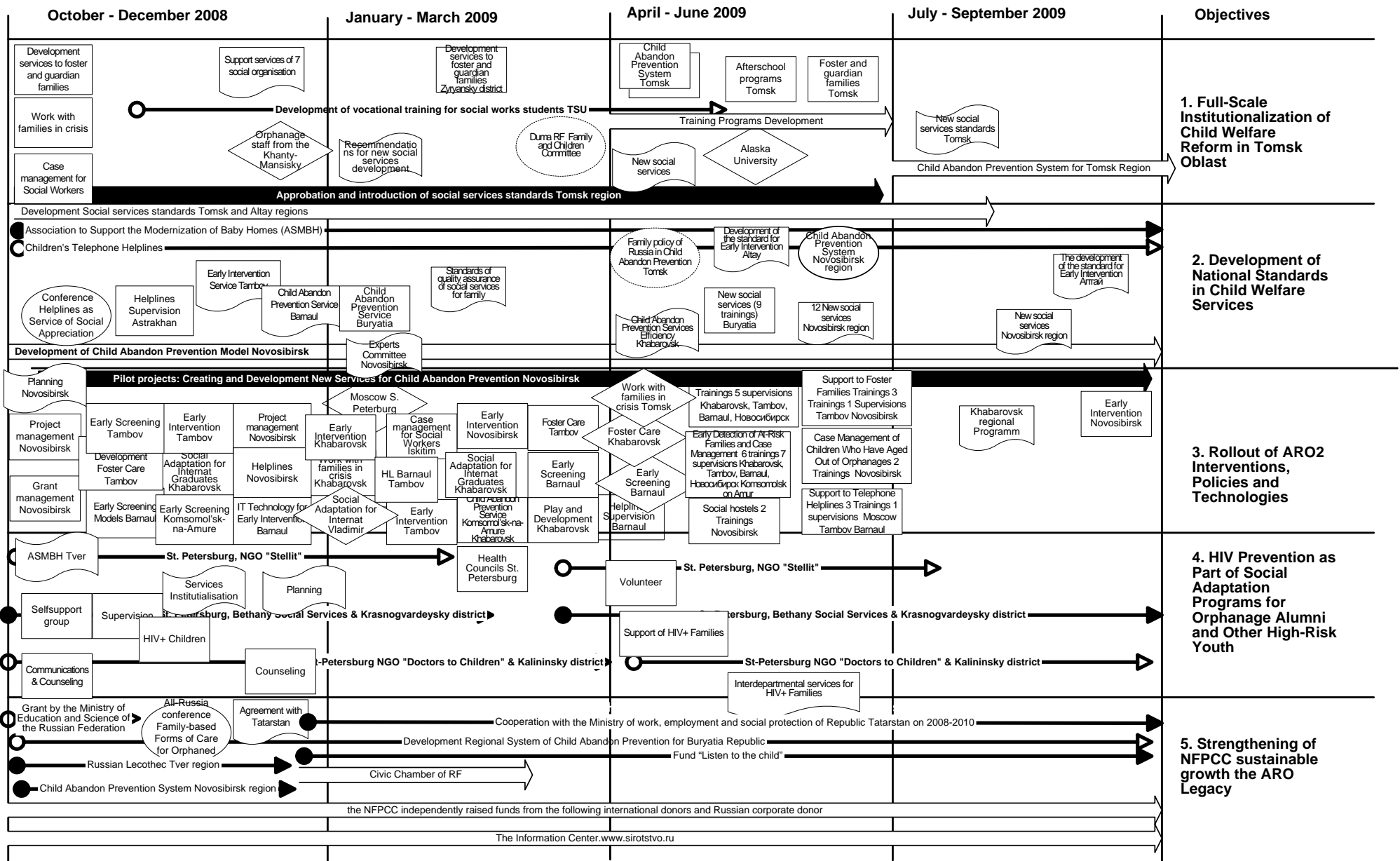
## ASSISTANCE TO RUSSIAN ORPHANS 3 PROGRAM October 1, 2006 - September 30, 2007



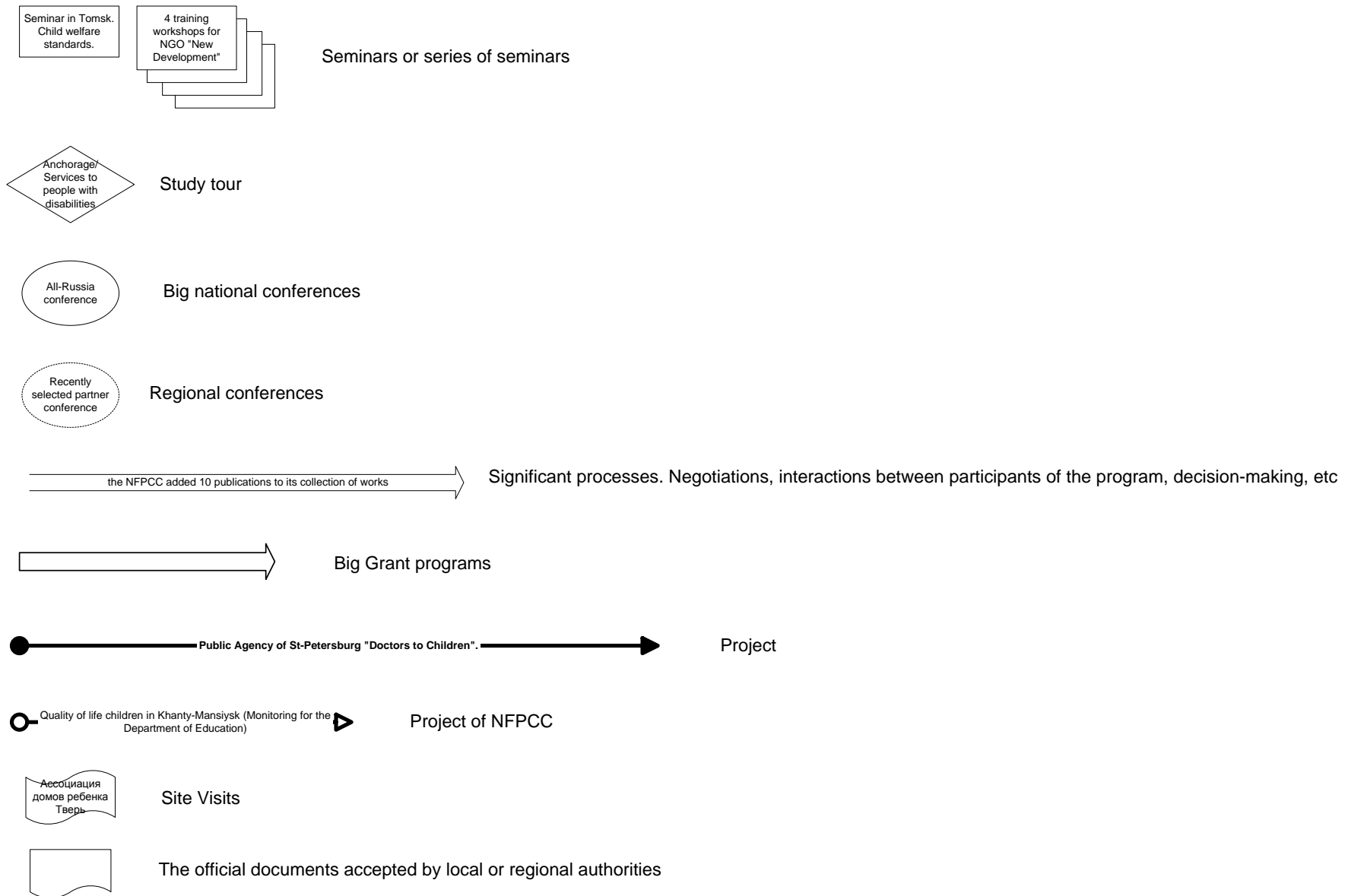
ASSISTANCE TO RUSSIAN ORPHANS 3 PROGRAM October 1, 2007 - September 30, 2008



ASSISTANCE TO RUSSIAN ORPHANS 3 PROGRAM October 1, 2008 - September 30, 2009



## Legend



## Attachment 8. ARO3 SUBGRANTS AND THEIR SUSTAINABILITY

Organization No. of Agreement Project Budget Implementation period	Contact Person Address	Project Name Objective of ARO grant	Sustainability
<b>Tomsk Oblast</b>			
Tomsk Oblast Charity Foundation "Novoe razvitie" (New Development)  1. ARO3-FY07-NC-02 \$35,764 15.05.07 - 01.02.08  2. ARO3-FY07-NC-05 \$ 16,900 01.05.08 - 30.01.09	Sergey Petrovich Borzov 634021, Tomsk, Elizarovyx str. 70a Tel: (3822) 308 – 210, e-mail: galaro@yandex.ru	1. <i>"Increasing the effective and efficient delivery of social services to children in high risk families"</i> The goal of this project is to effectively and efficiently deliver services to children and at risk families in six districts of Tomsk Oblast through implementing three standards of social services and organizing specialists' support and training.  2. <i>"Improving the quality of assistance"</i> The objective of the project is to improve the quality of assistance available to families and children at risk of child abandonment by creating new services for this target group: "domestic helpers" for at-risk families and "individual tutors" for children from at-risk families at child welfare institutions in Asinovskiy and Kargasokskiy Districts of the Tomsk Oblast.	1. Teams approach are successfully working in 3 districts of Tomsk Oblast: Kargasokskiy, Kogevnikovskiy and Shegarskiy. Early detection and case management made the basic for developing programs of training centre organized by DFCl. Case management is implementing in child welfare system all over the region. The specialist group had successfully developed their educational program, based on US approaches and being adapted to Russian situation. This program now is going in 5 regions of Russia. 2. In home support and tutors technologies were included in practice and are successfully going on. These services were included in regular practice of the agencies in pilot projects. These services were included in the development plan of child welfare system and are expanding into all 24 districts of Tomsk Oblast. Other regions interested in adopting this technologies and already adopted in Buryatia.
Public organization of Kozhevnikovskiy District of Tomsk Oblast "Heart and home" ARO3-FY07-NC-03 \$6,980; 15.05.07 - 15.11.07	Olga Nikolaevna Yudina 636161, Tomsk Oblast, s. Kozhevnikovo, Kalinina str. 66 Tel/fax: (382-44) 21913, e-mail: kozh_td@mail.ru	<i>"Model of cooperation for district helplines"</i> The goal of this project is to increase the efficiency of helplines through strengthening the professional competence of specialists.	The project will continue to be implemented, although without document support. The organization works through connections. Services of the project are sustainable and it is necessary for specialists to improve their qualifications.
"Zyryansky Orphanage" Regional State Educational Institution for Orphans and Abandoned Childs ARO3-FY07-PP-T-01 \$ 5,000 15.06.07-15.12.07	Shaïdo Tatyana Nikolaevna 636850, Tomsk Oblast, s. Zyryanskoe, per. Gogolya, 2 Tel/fax: (38243) 217-81, E-mail: zirdd@mail.ru	<i>"New step"</i> The objective of the project is the creation of a training center at the Zyryansky Orphanage no preparing and working with foster families. Social welfare experts and government representatives will partake in the trainings.	Services are sustainable. All services supported in the grant, continue to be provided: supporting of adoptive and foster families, service for family placement, educational centre for working with family placement and support for foster and adoptive parents.
Non-governmental organization "Hand in Hand", Shergarsky District, ARO3-FY07-PP-T-02 \$ 5,000 15.06.07- 29.02.08	Gorbunova Lubov Mikhailovna 636130, Tomsk Oblast, Shegarsky District, s. Mel'nikovo, ul. Moskovskaya, 26-2. Tel: 38247-21133, E-mail: doverie21133@mail.ru	<i>"Meeting"</i> The objective of the project is to create a training center to share innovative services for disabled children and their families.	The project closed due to a lack of financing and because the project leader changed employers.
Municipal Educational Institution "Mirmenskaya Middle School" ARO3-FY07-PP-T-03 \$ 5,000; 15.06.07-15.12.07	Dikaya Tatyana Viktorovna 634539, Tomsk Oblast, Tomskiy District, pos. Mirny, ul. Trudovaya, 4 Tel/fax: (3822) 955-199	<i>"Lighthouse"</i> The project will establish a training center at Mirmenskaya School to disseminate experience in the creation and development of effective types of assistance to children at risk of child abandonment.	The work started under the project is continuing. The organization won a grant from the Tomsk DFCl for the project.
Kozevnikovo public organization of the Tomsk Oblast "Hearth and home" ARO3-FY07-PP-T-04 \$ 5,000. 15.06.07-15.12.07	Yudina Olga Nikolaevna 636161, Tomsk oblast, s. Kozhevnikovo, Kalinina ul., 66. Tel/fax: (8-382-44) 21913, Email: kozh_td@mail.ru	<i>"A training center on providing rehabilitation services to families with disabled children in rural areas"</i> The objective of the project is to create a training center on providing rehabilitation services to families with disabled children in rural areas.	The services will not continue and the project is closed because of a lack of funding.
Tomsk Oblast Children's Public	Igrushkina Tatyana Viktorovna	<i>"Startovaya ploshchadka"</i>	The project will continue in the organization. The



Organization No. of Agreement Project Budget Implementation period	Contact Person Address	Project Name Objective of ARO grant	Sustainability
Organization "Hobby Center" ARO3-FY07-PP-T-05 \$ 4,947 15.06.07-15.12.07	634021 Tomsk, Elizarovykh ul.,70-a Tel: (3822) 244-376, Fax: (3822) 244-411, Email: kids@hobby.tomsk.ru	The objective of the project is to create a training center based at the Tomsk Hobby Center. The training center will train specialists and government representatives in the provision of early assistance services to children with severe disabilities and their families.	main work will be working with families with children with disabilities. Services are developing for exchanging experience between specialists from different cities.
Tomsk Oblast Public Organization "Kristall" ARO3-FY07-PP-T-06 \$ 4,993 15.06.07- 29.02.08	Novikova Marina Valentinovna 634570, Tomsk Oblast, Tomsky District, s. Bogashevo, ul. Sadovaya, 28 Tel: 8-913 849 05 52, Email: medina8@yandex.ru	<i>"Ploshchadka"</i> The objective of the project is to create a training center to spread the experience of organizing rehabilitation activities for children and adolescents in difficult life situations at risk for child abandonment in rural areas.	The organization won a grant from Tomsk Oblast to develop the project for working with at-risk children. Services are sustainable and it is necessary to organize activities for children in the village. The administration pays for rent and material support.
Tomsk City Municipal Educational Institution Secondary school №49 ARO3-FY07-PP-T-07 \$ 5,000; 15.06.07-15.12.07	Prudnikova Tat'yana Anatol'evna 634045, Tomsk, ul. Mokrushina, 10 Tel/fax: (3822) 411753, Email: skool49@mail.ru	<i>"Organization of a training center for teachers and leaders at the School of Joint Activity"</i> The objective of the project is to create a training center to widespread the technology of tutorship in education of at risk children.	The social hostel continues to work with the financial support of the organization's own resources.
State-Owned Higher Vocational Educational Institution "Tomsk State University" ARO3-FY07-NC-04 \$24,595; 01.12.07- 10.02.09	Tatyana D. Voronina, 634050, Tomsk, Lenin Prospect, 36, korpus 4, office 307,TSU, Department of Social Work; Tel: (3822) 52-96-10, E-mail: tanyatomsk@mail.ru	<i>"Development a professional preparation program for students majoring in social work"</i> The objective is to develop a professional preparation program for students majoring in social work.	Work on the project continues. In September, project results were published. Work continues on creating an educational program for "Social Work with Families and Children."
Municipal Secondary School №2 of the Kozhevnikovsky District 1. ARO3-FY07-KB-KR-01 170,000 rubles (~\$6,800) 13.09.07-13.12.07 2. ARO3-FY08-KB-KOZ-05 271,231 rubles (~\$10,636) 01.05.08-31.12.08	Ekaterina S. Tuzikova 636160, Tomsk Oblast, Kozhevnikovsky District, Kozhevnikovo, Karl Marks st,6 Tel: (38244)21-153, Fax: (38244) 23-398, Email: principal@ms.tusur.ru	1. <i>"Assistance to guardian families"</i> : The aim of the project is to prevent child abandonment and keep the guardian or adoptive family together. 2. <i>"Support to guardian and foster families"</i> The project seeks to prevent abandonment of children and preserve guardian and foster families.	The project stopped due to a lack of funding.
Municipal Pesochnodubrovskaya Secondary School ARO3-FY07-KB-KR-02 90,000 rubles (~\$3,600) 13.09.07- 20.01.2008	Olga N. Toguschakova 636164, Tomsk Oblast, Kozhevnikovsky District, village Pesochnodobrovka, Sovetskaya st, 58; Tel/fax: (38244) 42322, Email: dubrovka@tusur.ru	<i>"Education center"</i> The project is to create an environment for preventive work with elementary school students by providing with timely pedagogical help, creating conditions for social adaptation, developing communication skills, and by safely transferring the child to the middle group.	The project has stopped due to a lack of funding. However the services developed under the project do not require additional funding and are continuing.
Municipal unit for children's additional education "Kozhevnikovsky District Athletic School for Children and Youth" ARO3-FY07-KB-KR-03 69,845 rubles (~\$2,794) 13.09.07-13.12.07	Nina I. Zhernakova 636160, Tomsk Oblast, Kozhevnikovsky District, Kozhevnikovo, Sovkhoznaya st, 2A, Tel: (38244) 23 122	<i>"After-school activities "Sportland"</i> The goal of the project is to provide intervention activities for 40 children divided into four groups, 12 of whom (age 11-17) are registered at school as "difficult children" and live in at-risk families and to involve risk children into socially significant activities: playing, working, doing sports.	The project stopped due to a lack of funding.
Municipal Starouvalinskaya Secondary School ARO3-FY07-KB-KR-04 90,000 rubles (~\$3,600) 13.09.07- 20.01.2008	Irina A. Leloyar 636165, Tomsk Oblast, Kozhevnikovsky District, Staraya Uvala, Ulyanovskaya st, 36a, Tel: (38244) 41-154\354, Email: uvala@ms.tusur.ru	<i>"Education center"</i> The goal of the project is to help children from at risk families adapt to primary school through creating environment that help children attend school, receive social and education assistance, reduce the time child spend unsupervised by adults.	The project stopped due to a lack of funding. However the services developed under the project do not require additional funding and are continuing.
Municipal Secondary School №1 of the Kozhevnikovsky District ARO3-FY07-KB-KR-05 228,800 rubles (~\$8,973) 13.09.07-13.12.07	Olga A. Adamenko 636160, Tomsk Oblast, Kozhevnikovsky District, Kozhevnikovo, Gagarina st, 9 Tel: (38244) 22601, Email: KSOH1@sibmail.com	<i>"Education center"</i> The goal of the project is to create education environment which will develop children's personal experience.	The project stopped due to a lack of funding. However the services developed under the project do not require additional funding and are continuing.
Municipal Novoilinskaya Secondary	Svetlana V. Kulagina	1. <i>"Education center "Aluminum cucumbers"</i>	1. The project continues and it won 2 grants, which is

Organization No. of Agreement Project Budget Implementation period	Contact Person Address	Project Name Objective of ARO grant	Sustainability
School 1. ARO3-FY07-KB-Sheg-01 236,240 rubles (~\$9,450) 13.09.07-13.12.07 2. ARO3-FY08-KB-Sheg-01 150,000 rubles (~\$5,882) 01.05.08-31.12.08	636145, Tomsk Oblast, Shegarsky District, village Novoilinka, Novaya st, 2. Tel: (38247) 30-143, Email: novoilin@roomel.tomsknet.ru	The objective of the project is to adapt children from at-risk families to school life by creating an environment that will help them stay in school and develop their personal experience. <i>2. "Social Hostel"</i> To create a "social hostel" after school center to help keep children in school, provide educational and social support, and reduce the amount of time children spend without adult supervision.	its main source of funding. At school, a special room was created where kids are tutored and can talk with a psychologist. 2. Currently, these services are being provided through another project. The organization is continuing steady work in this area.
Municipal Secondary School №2 of the Shegarsky District ARO3-FY07-KB-Sheg-02 234,000 rubles (~\$9,360) 13.09.07-28.12.2007	Elena A. Sidorova 636145, Tomsk Oblast, Shegarsky District, village Melnikovo, Sadovaya st, 28, Tel: (38247) 230 73, Email: school2@roomel.tomsknet.ru	<i>"Education center "Success"</i> The goal of the project is adaptation of children from non-safe families to school by means of creation of favorable environment which will help them to be at school as well as to get educational and social help.	The service is currently being offered through the new project "Social Hostel".
Department of Education, Guardianship, and Trusteeship of the Kargasoksky District, ARO3-FY08-KB-KR-01 300,000 rubles (~\$11,765) 01.05.08-31.12.08	Lyubov' Sergeevna Kuznetova 636700 Tomsk Oblast, Kargasoksky District, Ul. Oktyabrskaya, dom 97, Tel.: (38-253) 2 24 89, E-mail: krg_rono@kargasok.tomsknet.ru	<i>"Support for Guardian and Foster Families"</i> The project seeks to prevent abandonment of children and to support guardian and foster families.	The project has stopped, but the organization is using its own money to work with guardians and foster families.
Kargasokskaya Secondary School #1 ARO3-FY08-KB-KR-02 150,000 rubles (~\$5,882) 01.05.08-31.12.08	Lyubov' Nikolaevna Gofman 636700 Tomsk Oblast, Kargasoksky District, Sadovaya Ul., dom 7 Tel./fax: (38253) 2-10-85, 2-19-81, Email: dirschi1@kargasok.tomsknet.ru	<i>"Social Hostel"</i> The project seeks to create a social hostel to conduct preventative interventions with children at risk.	Certain services are incorporated into the organization's current activities.
House of Children's Creativity ARO3-FY08-KB-KR-03 150,000 rubles (~\$5,882) 01.05.08-31.12.08	Olga Anatol'evna Zaykova 636700, Tomsk Oblast, Kargasoksky District, Goleshchikhina ul., 4, Tel.: (38 253)2-17-09, ddt@kargasok.tomsknet.ru	<i>"Rehabilitation leisure"</i> The project aims to reduce asocial behavior among children at risk through ongoing classes and leisure activities.	The project continues and is funded by the organization. Currently, close contact with the Ministry of Education, the police and the guardianship body.
Tersalgay Secondary School ARO3-FY08-KB-KOZ-01 150,000 rubles (~\$5,882) 01.05.08-31.12.08	Nina Nikolaevna Frank 636164 Tomsk Oblast, Kozhevnikovsky District, Tersalgay, Zelenaya ul., 4 Tel.: (38-244) 42-313	<i>"Social Hostel"</i> To create a social hostel to develop children's personal growth, adapt children from troubled families to school through educational and social support, and cut down on the amount of time children spend without adult supervision	The project stopped due to a lack of funding. However the services developed under the project do not require additional funding and are continuing.
Urtam Secondary School ARO3-FY08-KB-KOZ-02 150,000 rubles (~\$5,882) 01.05.08-31.12.08	Svetlana Aleksandrovna Luk'yanova 636170, Tomsk Oblast, Kozhevnikovsky District, Urtam, Kirova Ul., 48, Tel./fax: (38244)51-137, urtamsosh@ms.tusur.ru	<i>"Social Hostel"</i> The project seeks to organize a "social hostel" after-school program center called the "'Soul Pharmacy' Center" at a school library for at-risk children.	New project "Soul Pharmacy 2" provides support for at-risk children. The project Miracle Box is currently running.
Osinovka Secondary School ARO3-FY08-KB-KOZ-03 149,702 rubles (~\$5,870) 01.05.08-31.12.08	Natalya Nikolaevna Lyalyukhova 636175 Tomsk Oblast, Kozhevnikovsky District, Osinovka, Ul. Mira, 15, Tel. (38244) 32-630, Osinovka@ms.tusur.ru	<i>"Social Hostel"</i> The project seeks to create a social hostel for at-risk children to help them stay in school and to provide educational and social support.	The project ended with the grant. The work with children (classes, holiday trips) was effective. There were no problems implementing the project and it was entirely funded by the grant.
Voronovo Secondary School ARO3-FY08-KB-KOZ-04 149,730 rubles (~\$5,869) 01.05.08-31.12.08	Galina Alekseevna Koshkorova Kozhevnikovsky District, Voronovo, Proletarskaya Ul., 17, Tel./fax: (38-244) 31-208, E-mail: voronovoschool@mail.ru	<i>"Social Hostel"</i> The project will create a "social hostel," a place for after-school activities for at-risk children to keep children in school, provide them with educational, psychological, and social support, and reduce the amount of time they spend without adult supervision.	Currently this service is offered as part of another project.
Kozhevnikovskaya Secondary School #2; ARO3-FY08-KB-KOZ-05 271,231 rubles (~\$10,636) 01.05.08-31.12.08	Ekaterina Sergeevna Tuzikova Tomsk Oblast, Kozhevnikovsky District, Kozhevnikovo, Karl Marx St., 6, Tel.: (38 244) 21-153, E-mail:	<i>"Support to guardian and foster families"</i> The project seeks to prevent abandonment of children and preserve guardian and foster families.	The project stopped due to a lack of funding.

Organization No. of Agreement Project Budget Implementation period	Contact Person Address	Project Name Objective of ARO grant	Sustainability
	principal@ms.tusur.ru		
Babarykino Secondary School ARO3-FY08-KB-Sheg-02 137,604 rubles (~5,396) 01.05.08-31.12.08	Tamara Mikhailovna Parkova 636142, Tomsk Oblast, Shegarsky District, Babarykino, Sadovaya ul., 3 Tel.: (38-247) 31-145, E-mail: babar222@yandex.ru	<i>“Support to guardian and foster families”</i> The project seeks to prevent the abandonment of foster children and preserve foster families.	The project continues and is funded by the organization.
Monastyrka Secondary School ARO3-FY08-KB-Sheg-03 150,000 rubles (~\$5,882) 01.05.08-31.12.08	Natalya Aleksandrovna Sutulova 636156, Tomsk Oblast, Shegarsky District, Monastyrka, Sovetskaya ul., 36 Tel.: (38-247) 298-16, E-mail: monastsh@mail.ru	<i>“Social Hostel”</i> The project will create the “Victoria” social hostel, an after-school center which will help keep kids in school, provide educational and social assistance, and reduce the amount of time children spend without adult supervision.	The project stopped due to a lack of funding. However the services developed under the project do not require additional funding and are continuing.
Trubachevo Secondary School ARO3-FY08-KB-Sheg-04 120,336 rubles (~\$4,719) 01.05.08-31.12.08	Irina Vladimirovna Erokhina 636145, Tomsk Oblast, Shegarsky District, Trubachevo, Tsentral'naya ul., 4 Tel.: (38-247) 38-166	<i>“Rehabilitative Leisure”</i> The project seeks to decrease asocial behavior among at-risk children by organizing activities for them that will assist in resolving their personal problems and develop their abilities to engage in constructive activities.	The project has closed due to a lack of financing.
<b>Khabarovsk</b>			
Municipal Educational Institution “Special (correctional) boarding school № 31” Type VIII ARO3-FY07-PP-KH-01 \$ 5,000 15.06.07-15.12.07	Stepanova Olga Vasil'evna 680001, Khabarovsk, Krasnorechenskaya ul., 21 Tel/fax (4212) 538444, E-mail: hb_shint31@mail.ru	<i>“Training center to transfer the experience of rehabilitation for children with disabilities”</i> The objective of the project is to create conditions for quality informational/methodological assistance for people interested in organizing educational services for children with severe and multiple disabilities.	An abilitation department was opened at the city methodological center. A speech therapist, neurologist, psychologist and physical therapist all work at the department. The services are institutionalized.
Municipal Educational Institution primary school “First Steps” ARO3-FY07-PP-KH-02 \$ 3,180 01.09.07-28.02.08	Degtyareva Vera Ivanovna 680000, Khabarovsk, Koroleva ul., 3 Tel/fax: (4212) 36-07-23	<i>“Resource circle”</i> The objective of the project is to create an educational/practical training center devoted to child abandonment prevention training for specialists and government representatives who work on child abandonment prevention in the priority regions of the Assistance to Russian Orphans Program.	The social hostel held a methodological class to share technologies for preventing social abandonment for region specialists. The services are institutionalized. More tutors and social educators joined the social hostel's staff. The mayor praised the social hostel's services and future development.
“Children's City Polyclinic #3” of the Khabarovsk City Department of Healthcare ARO3-FY07-PP-KH-03 \$ 5,000, 15.06.07-15.12.07	Dolgosheeva Vitaliya Anatol'evna. 680039 Khabarovsk, Mayskaya ul., 39 Tel: (4212) 33-22-78, 48-38-24. Fax: (4212) 33-22-78, Email: dgp3@mail.kht.ru	<i>“Lend a helping hand”</i> The objective of the project is to create a training center on the basis of institution for the transfer of experience of early aid to children and families.	An abilitation center was opened. A speech therapist, neurologist, psychologist and physical therapist all work at the department. Because the services were in demand, they were institutionalized.
NGO “Social-Psychological Family Support Service “Family Revival” ARO3-FY07-PP-KH-04 \$ 4,996; 15.06.07-15.12.07	Zhuravleva Natal'ya Andreevna Khabarovsk, Vologodskaya ul., 24 Tel/fax: (4212) 513427, E-mail: nzhuravlevakhv@mail.ru	<i>“School of social sciences”</i> The objective of the project is to create a training center to assist families in crisis.	Four people at the NGO will continue to monitor families affected by alcoholism.
“Family reading library 7” Khabarovsk ARO3-FY07-PP-KH-05 \$4,965 15.06.07- 01.02.08	Larina Galina Georgievna 680052 Khabarovsk, Ul. Zhukovskogo, 4 Tel/fax: (4212) 30-12-13, 22-97-85, E-mail: bib_gaidara@mail.kht.ru	<i>“Share your smile”</i> Goal of the project is to provide specialists who work in the field of abandonment prevention with practical and methodological assistance through the creation of methodological center with a training sight on the basis of the library.	The library added one tutor and one social educator. The library receives 2,200 rubles every month and the services are institutionalized. The library created a training center focused on city culture and methodological seminars.
Orphanage for school-aged children #8 ARO3-FY07-PP-KH-06 \$5,000 15.06.07-15.12.07	Perelyakina Natal'ya Leonidovna 680014 Khabarovsk, Garazhny per., 16, Tel/fax: (4212) 27-56-64, E-mail: hb_dd8@mail.ru	<i>“Warm Home”</i> The objective of the project is to create a training center to share the orphanage's experience in developing family-based forms of care for abandoned children.	A training center was created and a 3-day study tour for specialists from orphanages in Komsomolsk-na-Amur and Amur was held in March 2009. The services are institutionalized.

Organization No. of Agreement Project Budget Implementation period	Contact Person Address	Project Name Objective of ARO grant	Sustainability
Municipal Educational Institution "Secondary School №3" ARO3-FY07-PP-KH-07 \$5,000 15.09.07-15.03.08	Danileiko Natal'ya Yakovlevna 680045 Khabarovsk, Kalarasha ul., 23A Tel/fax: (4212) 36-05-26, E-mail: danileikon@yandex.ru	<i>"We need this world"</i> The objective of the project is to develop a program to translate the work experience of the teachers in creating and developing conditions for the integration and adaptation of disabled children with early childhood autism in schools.	The program is established. Children with early childhood autism study at Boarding School, which has five classes, received the status of general education and became a separate department. The services are institutionalized at another School.
Municipal educational institution of additional education for children center aesthetic training for children "Otrada" ARO3-FY07-PP-KH-08 \$ 3,418 18.03.08-30.04.08	Beligrud Svetlana Borisovna 680045, Khabarovsk, ul. Unosti, 6B. Tel. (4212) 33-12-63, Fax: (4212) 33-95-42, e-mail: vera-degtyareva@yandex.ru	<i>"Resource circle"</i> The objective is to create an educational/practical training center devoted to child abandonment prevention training for specialists and government representatives who work on child abandonment prevention in the priority regions of the Assistance to Russian Orphans Program.	The social hostel is at Otrada. Combining the work at two institutions yielded positive results. The combined education showed that the practical-educational base is more effective and the new technologies are easy to get accustomed to and provide a large scope of coverage.
Child polyclinic №3 RO3-FY09-RP-KH-01 \$6,530 02.03.09 – 31.05.09	Dolgosheeva Vitaliya Anatolyevna, 680033, Khabarovsk, Mayskaya st.,39 Tel: (4212) 33-22-78, 48-38-24, Fax: (4212) 33-22-78, e-mail: dgp3@mail.kht.ru	<i>"Childhood Rainbow"</i> The project seeks to train new specialists in innovative methods of early intervention and organize this kind of service in the future. The project will also re-equip training facilities at Polyclinic #3.	A training center was established. The clinic regularly holds trainings for specialists from the city and the kray. An abilitation department was opened. A speech therapist, neurologist, psychologist and physical therapist all work at the department.
Administration of Amursk, Health Care Department ARO3-FY09-RP-KH-02 \$8,191; 02.03.09 –15.07.09	Tkacheva Lubov Gennadievna 682640 Amursk, Stroitelei av., 16 Tel. (42142)2 -55 43; Fax: 8 (42142) 2 55 43, e-mail: zdravotd@mail.amursk.ru	<i>"Childhood Rainbow"</i> The project seeks to train new specialists at Elban Hospital in innovative methods and strives to improve the development of early age children without parental care using early intervention methods.	The services will be paid for from the kray budget. Additionally, starting January 1, 2010, it is planned to try to get funding from the Medical Insurance Fund.
<b>Novosibirsk City and Oblast</b>			
"Public Service Complex Center" of the Leninsky District of Novosibirsk ARO3-FY08-PP-N-09 \$7,364.65 10.07.08- 31.08.09	Valentina Vasil'evna Petrash 630048, Novosibirsk, ul. Vertkovskaya, 8/3, Tel/fax: (383) 314-79-92, e-mail: mukcson07@mail.ru	<i>"Authorized family service"</i> The project seeks to create an administrative mechanism to identify troubled families at the earliest stages possible and begin working on cases of children's rights being violated in order to prevent child abandonment.	The project was part of the target program "Kids and the City" (it won 50,000 rubles). The company Agei also provided 30,000 rubles worth of funding for the project. The service continues to work by funding from the city and there are plans to expand funding from the RCNF as part of regional programs.
Municipal Special (Correctional) Orphanage #6 for Orphaned and Abandoned Children with Developmental Delays ARO3-FY08-PP-N-08 \$ 6854.58; 10.07.08- 31.10.09	Natalya Nikolaevna Kuz'menko 630073, Novosibirsk, Vystavochnaya St., 40. Tel: (383) 346-44-19, 346-44-18, Fax: (383) 346-44-19, e-mail: ddom6@online.nsk.su	<i>Support for graduates of Orphanage № 6</i> The project seeks to create a service to provide support to graduates of Orphanage #6 to help them adapt to independent life.	Orphanage closely works with NGO MAKSORA. They are implementing a project Social Adaptation of Orphanage Alumni. MAKSORA provides material support for orphanage alumni. The project works with the company LMO VOI. The project is also funded by the Leninsky District Administration.
Novosibirsk State Industrial/Economic College ARO3-FY08-PP-N-04 \$8,000 01.03.08-31.10.08	Anatoly Petrovich Kostin 630054, Novosibirsk, Titova ul., 14 Tel: (383) 354-82-58, Fax: 354-82-58, E-mail: n_m_t@mail.ru	<i>"The right to education – accessible specialized secondary education for orphaned and abandoned children"</i> The project seeks to provide support to orphaned and abandoned youth who have aged out of the orphanage system and/or abandoned and orphaned youth living in guardian families.	The Mayor of Novosibirsk provided 90,000 rubles of financing. The project results will be presented at the Novosibirsk Governor's meeting on institutionalizing developed services with the goal of determining what activities will be financed.
"Community" Foundation for the development of culture and athletics ARO3-FY08-PP-N-03 \$7,997 01.03.08-31.10.08	Galina Yurevna Frantsuzova 630100, Novosibirsk, Kotovskogo Ul. 2a Tel: (383) 351 61 55, E-mail: fond2007@sibmail.ru	<i>"Survival School. Siberian Character"</i> The project seeks to create recreational activities for at-risk adolescents to help improve their social and communication skills by integrating them into groups of other children who exhibit particularly strong social skills and good behavior. The project will also provide life skills training.	The foundation applied for many grants at the city and oblast level, but only received 50,000 rubles from the target Children of Novosibirsk Oblast. The results will be presented at the Novosibirsk Governor's meeting on institutionalizing developed services with the goal of determining activities to be financed.
State professional agricultural primary school "Professional vocational school №76" ARO3-FY08-PP-N-07	Dmitry Aleksandrovich Solonko 633004, Novosibirsk Oblast, Iskitimsky District, Agroles village, Timiryazeva St., 22, Tel: (383-41) 5-28-70,	<i>"Adaptation of orphanage graduates living in vocational school dormitories to independent life"</i> The project seeks to help youth who have aged out of the orphanage system and are living in vocational school dormitories integrate into	The project is currently stopped.

Organization No. of Agreement Project Budget Implementation period	Contact Person Address	Project Name Objective of ARO grant	Sustainability
\$8,000. 11.08.08-11.04.09 Comprehensive Social Service Center "Vera" of the Iskitimsky District of the Novosibirsk Oblast 1. ARO3-FY08-PP-N-06 \$8,000; 16.06.08- 31.03.09 2. ARO3-FY09-PP-N-12 \$7,316 (with additional funds of \$ 2,684) 01.02.09 - 31.10.09	E-mail: pu76@mail.ru Aksana Vladimirovna Kovaleva 633209, Iskitim, Pushkina St., 57A Tel: (38343)-2-46-47, fax: (38343)-2-46- 51, e-mail: isoc@ngs.ru	their communities and live independently. 1. "Road to the future." Early intervention and casework in the Iskitimsky District. The project seeks to create an administrative model to identify at-risk families at the early stages possible and begin work in those cases when children's rights are being violated in order to prevent child abandonment. 2. Help Me to Do It Myself The project seeks to organize of early intervention service activities to the families and children with congenital development disabilities.	1. Regulatory documents were developed (a decree on creating a service, status, and positions). Introduced a coordinator position. Created a system for improving early detection and supporting specialists. 2. Regulatory documents were developed (a decree on creating a service, status, and positions). Introduced an instructor-psychologist position. Activities under project will be continued.
"Iskitim Central Library System" Linevskaya Children's Library 1. ARO3-FY08-PP-N-02 \$7,997 01.03.08-31.10.08 2. ARO3-FY09-PP-N-13 \$7,495 (with additional funds of \$ 2,500) 01.02.09 - 31.10.09	Svetlana Dmitrievna Gindeberya 633209 Novosibirsk Oblast, Iskitim, Pushkin St., 40 Tel./fax: (8-38343)-2-31-80; e-mail: iskitim_cbs@online.sinor.ru; db60@mail.ru	1. "The Path of Goodness and Knowledge" The project seeks to provide social and educational support to children and adolescents from families at risk of child abandonment. 2. Fairy Tail School The project seeks to provide the social and pedagogical support to at-risk children from the families by the way of organizations of leisure to neglected children in the library in the way of rehabilitation.	A psychologist joined the project. Created a leisure and rehabilitation corner. For the corner, board games, sports equipment and other items were purchased. Created a school corner with purchased school furniture and literature. Activities will be continued with the financial support of the Iskitim District as well as the organization's own resources.
"Iskitim Central Library System," Evsinkaya Village Library ARO3-FY08-PP-N-01 \$7,968 01.03.08-31.10.08	Lidiya Romanovna Os'kina 633209 Novosibirsk Oblast, Iskitim, Pushkin St., 40 tel./fax: (8-38343)-2-31-80, E-mail: iskitim_cbs@online.sinor.ru	"Ecology of a Child's Soul" The project seeks to create a safe space in which children from families in crisis can spend their free time. The project also develops recreational and cultural activities with a component of communication and social-adaptation skills tailored to the target population.	A safe space is equipped and office supplies were purchased. Activities are continued with the financial support of the Iskitim District as well as the organization's own resources.
Municipal Center for Social Aid to Families and Children of Kuybishevsky District ARO3-FY08-PP-N-10 \$ 4,756; 05.12.08- 31.07.09	Yuliya Petrovna Shunkova 632383, Novosibirsk Oblast, City of Kuybyshev, Block 7, House 15. Telephone: (38362) 62- 809, e-mail: cspsdkaink@mail.ru	"Assistance to Families in Crisis" The project seeks to organize social, psychological and pedagogical assistance for families at risk of child abandonment and children ages 5-7 living in these families.	Work is continued with the support of the Kuybishevsky District, specialists are paid from the budget.
Secondary School #6 1. ARO3-FY08-PP-N-05 \$8 000 01.03.08- 31.10.08 2. ARO3-FY09-PP-N-14 \$7,500 (with additional funds of \$ 2,500) 01.02.09 - 31.10.09	Alena Anatol'evna Merinova 632382, Novosibirsk Oblast, Kuybyshev, Zakraevskogo ul. #84 Tel. 8(38362)50-717, e-mail: kaink6@mail.ru	1. "Organization of after-school activities for children at risk" The project will create a safe environment where children at risk of being abandoned can participate in after-school activities designed to improve their social skills and performance and school. 2. Organization of the club's activity based on social hostel The project seeks to provide support in social adaptation, self- determination and self-affirmation of at-risk children by creation of rehabilitation social hostel.	The teachers' work will be paid from tariffs (like for school hours).  To pay for children's food, a letter will be sent to the District Administration requesting additional funding. Additionally, the program results will be presented at the Novosibirsk Governor's meeting on institutionalizing developed services.
Secondary school #66 ARO3-FY09-PP-N-11 \$7,500 (with additional funds of \$2,329.88) 01.02.09 – 31.10.09	Tatyana Sergeevna Kalinina 630019, Novosibirsk, Khilokskaya St., 4 Tel/fax: (383) 356-54-54, E-mail: sch_66_nsk@nios.ru; tatyanakalinina@bk.ru	"Golden Key to the Child's Heart" The project seeks to create the social adaptation conditions for at-risk children in school space.	The project results presented at the Novosibirsk Governor's meeting on institutionalizing developed services with the goal of determining what activities will be financed. It is planned to include rehabilitation activities in the future development of the school.
Children Educational and Health Camp "Young Leninet" ARO3-FY09-PP-N-15 \$5,886 (with additional funds of \$ 4,114) 01.02.09 - 15.09.09	Natalya Ivanovna Kurant 630108, Novosibirsk, Stanislavskogo St., 6a; tel./fax: (383) 341-35-12, E-mail: UnLen_nsk@nios.ru; ksy1- 5@mail.ru	"We are Family" The project seeks to organize the meetings of foster families, professional support and consultations to form mutual relations in the family and to increase parents' competence in education and interaction with adopted children.	The project results were presented at the Novosibirsk Governor's meeting on institutionalizing developed services. Activities is continued with the financial support of the Novosibirsk Oblast.
City NGO of Disabled "Society "DAUN SINDROM"	Tatyana Pavlovna Esipova 630054, Novosibirsk, Stanislavskogo St.,	"Service of Early Intervention". Emergency Psychological Support' The project seeks to decrease the number of abandonment of children	The emergency psychological support service is included in Novosibirsk Oblast program All Children

Organization No. of Agreement Project Budget Implementation period	Contact Person Address	Project Name Objective of ARO grant	Sustainability
ARO3-FY09-PP-N-16 \$7,500 01.02.09 - 20.07.09	12 Tel.: (383) 308-20-71, fax (383) 354-89-33, E-mail: tesipova@mail.ru	with mental disabilities and genetic anomalies and organize psychological and pedagogical support to families with children from birth to 1 year.	Belong to Someone and is financed until 2012. The early intervention services is included in the Novosibirsk Oblast program First Development Steps and is funded until 2011. The emergency psychological support service's regulations were adopted. The early intervention service is permanently included in the home visit program.
Novosibirsk NGO for Support of Civil Initiatives "KOVCHEG" ARO3-FY09-PP-N-18 \$7,500 (with additional funds of \$ 2,500) 01.02.09 - 31.10.09	Elena Alexandrovna Zapryagaeva 630054, Novosibirsk, Stanislavskogo St., 12. tel. (383) 343-74-21, e-mail: dks@ngs.ru	<i>"Foster families club "Kovcheg"</i> The project seeks to decrease the risk of second child abandonment and organize the rehabilitation club for providing of psychological and legal support to the foster families.	Future activities will be funded by the Leninsky District Administration. The project results will be presented at the Novosibirsk Governor's meeting on institutionalizing developed services with the goal of determining what activities will be financed.
Novosibirsk City NGO for help to abandoned children "SibMama" ARO3-FY09-PP-N-19 \$7,500 (with additional funds of \$ 2,500) 01.02.09 - 31.10.09	Alexandra Mihailovna Marova 630099 Novosibirsk, Sovetskaya St., 37 Tel.: (8-383)-212-87-69; fax: (383)-274-43-19, e-mail: sibmama@list.ru	<i>"Prevention of Early Abandonment of Newborn Children Among Pregnant Women At-risk"</i> The project seeks to prevent and decrease the number of early abandonment of newborn children among pregnant women at-risk groups discovered in vocational schools, women's consultations, orphanages, social welfare centers, committee on juvenal affairs on the territory of Leninsky District.	As a result of negotiations with the District Administration, the project will receive government funding to continue activities. The project results will be presented at the Novosibirsk Governor's meeting on institutionalizing developed services with the goal of determining what activities will be financed.
Municipal Orphanage #13 for Orphaned and Abandoned Children ARO3-FY09-PP-N-20 \$3,688; 01.02.09 - 30.06.09	Irina Ivanovna Bukreeva 630045, Novosibirsk, Kurganskaya St., 20, Tel/fax: (383) 356-66-03, 336-66-34, E-mail: dd_13_nsk@nios.ru	<i>"Foster family support service "Put (way)"</i> The project seeks to organize the orphaned and abandoned children to foster family and to further support them.	The project only works with NFPC and results will be presented at the Novosibirsk Governor's meeting on institutionalizing developed services with the goal of determining what activities will be financed.
Professional vocational school #8 ARO3-FY09-PP-N-17 \$5,641 01.02.09 - 30.06.09	Svetlana Egorovna Myakusheva 632387, Kuibyshev, Chehova St., 18, Tel. 8(38362) 51-716, e-mail: pu8kuyb@ngs.ru	<i>"Hand of support"</i> The project seeks to create the club of social adaptation of orphaned and abandoned children to independent li. Problem relevance is caused by change of social and cultural requirements to young people beginning independent life, out of the orphanage.	Working with orphans is included in the school's activity plan.
Home of Child's Creativity ARO3-FY09-PP-N-21 \$7,363 (with additional funds of \$ 2,627) 01.02.09 - 31.10.09	Marina Gennadyevna Kramarenko 632382, Kuibyshev, Partizanskaya St., 25, Tel.: (38362) 64-373, E-mail: ddtk@ngs.ru	<i>"We are Together"</i> The project seeks to decrease the risk of abandonment of children with physical disabilities.	Basic equipment was purchased, and project staff attended special trainings. The continuation of project activities will be funded by the organization.
<b>HIV Prevention and Care Programs</b>			
NGO "AIDS, Statistics, Health" ARO3-FY07-AIDS-01 \$150,000 16.01.07-16.01.08	Aza Gasanovna Rakhmanova 191023 St. Petersburg, Bumazhnaya Street #12, Tel. (812) 274-83-02, E-mail: rakhmanova@peterlink.ru	<i>"Cooperation Between Governmental and Non-Governmental Organizations Aimed at Improving the Quality of Life of Children Born to HIV-Positive Mothers"</i> The goal of this project is to lower the incidence of abandonment among children born to HIV-infected women, through ensuring their adherence to treatment and ART and helping them take on the responsibilities of parenthood.	A department for providing psycho-social support for families affected by HIV was established at the AIDS Center. An informed consent system was developed to refer families from the AIDS Center to additional services. The book "HIV/AIDS and Children" was developed and published; the journal "AIDS Sex Health" was released twice.
NGO Charity Foundation "Korchak Center". ARO3-FY07-AIDS-02 \$ 50,000, reduced \$29,463 01.02.07- 15.11.07	Gania Zamaldinova 195213 St. Petersburg, Tallinskaya Street #21. Tel. (812) 444 90 11, E-mail: korzak@mail.wplus.net	<i>"For you: Today and Tomorrow" – Educational HIV/AIDS Prevention Program for orphanage alumni and socially vulnerable children attending vocational schools.</i> The goal of this project is to introduce HIV/AIDS prevention programs focused on abstinence and being faithful (A, B) messages to social adaptation and rehabilitation programs realized by vocational schools in St. Petersburg.	The project was closed.
Vesta Municipal Social Welfare Center *ARO3-FY07-AIDS-01-01	Larisa Mikhailovna Bazhenova 665836 Angarsk, Irkutsk Oblast', 17th	<i>"Cooperation Model"</i> The goal is to develop a city model of social and medical support for	A decree from the Angarsk Mayor (Irkutsk Oblast) dated July 3, 2008, created a Municipal Interagency

Organization No. of Agreement Project Budget Implementation period	Contact Person Address	Project Name Objective of ARO grant	Sustainability
\$ 49,962 01.04.07-31.03.08 <i>*Project activities were not funded by PEPFAR</i>	District 15, off. 1, Tel/fax: (3951) 650-740, e-mail: vesta@irmail.ru	families with children born to HIV-positive mothers. The model will be implemented among a target group of no less than 30 families in order to minimize the risk of child abandonment.	Coordinating Council to fight the spread of HIV/AIDS and TB in Angarsk.
Anti-AIDS-Priangarie. Prevention and Support Irkutsk Oblast's NGO *ARO3-FY07-AIDS-01-02 \$50,000 01.04.07-31.03.08 <i>*Project activities were not funded by PEPFAR</i>	Youlia Nikolayevna Rakina 664043 Irkutsk, Marshala Koneva st., 90 Tel.: (3952) 30-65-86 , 30-69-75. e-mail: aspiirk@mail.ru	<i>"Partner – 2"</i> The goal of this project is to develop and implement a plan for cooperation among municipal healthcare facilities, the AIDS Center, and NGOs in Irkutsk to provide medical-social support and supervision for families with children born to HIV-positive mothers.	A model of interagency cooperation was introduced for working with children whose mothers have HIV at children's clinics.
Magnitogorsk NGO Charity Foundation "Civic Initiative" *ARO3-FY07-AIDS-01-03 \$50,000 01.04.07-31.03.08 <i>*Project activities were not funded by PEPFAR</i>	Aleksandr Anatolyevich Degtyarev 455000 Magnitogorsk Yeniseiskaya st, 137/1, Tel.: (3519) 29-43-08, e-mail: aidsmag@yandex.ru, fondgi@mail.ru	<i>ROSA-2</i> The goal of the project is to create in Magnitogorsk a model of medical, social, and psychological assistance to children born to HIV-positive women, development of services for families affected by HIV/AIDS, and provision of access to education for children born to HIV-positive mothers.	Order No. 121, dated March 28, 2008, from the Mayor of Magnitogorsk, Chelyabinsk Oblast on organizing psycho-social support for families affected by HIV/AIDS.
Irkutsk Branch, Russian Red Cross *ARO3-FY07-AIDS-01-04 \$50,000 01.04.07-31.03.08 <i>*Project was not a PEPFAR-funded activity</i>	Marina Vitalyevna Akulova 664011, Irkutsk, Sverdlova St, 35 B Tel.: (3952) 331 998, 344 162, Fax: (3952) 200 393, e-mail: irkutsk@inbox.ru; hivirk@mail.ru	<i>"The Right for the Future" Abandonment Prevention for Children Affected by HIV</i> The goal of this project is to develop and implement the technology of socio-medical support and supervision of HIV-positive women and children born to them within NGO activities to prevent child abandonment and keep children in their biological or adoptive families.	The procedure for cooperation between NGOs and state organizations to provide support to HIV-positive women and their children developed in ARO is still being used. The publications "Happy Families are Possible", "Young Family" for HIV-positive women and "Right to Life" for workers in the GOs and NGOs were developed.
Municipal Clinical Hospital #8, Irkutsk Municipal Administration *ARO3-FY07-AIDS-01-05 \$ 49,867 01.04.07-31.03.08 <i>*Project activities were not funded by PEPFAR</i>	Zhanna Vladimirovna Yeseva 664048 Irkutsk, Baumana St., 214a – outpatient clinic Tel. (3952) 44-31-30/55-22-91; e-mail: gkb8@irk.ru	<i>Administrative Model for Medical-Social-Psychological Support for the Target Group at the Municipal Facility</i> The goal of the project is to organize medical-social-psychological support and supervision of HIV-positive pregnant women and mothers to prevent child abandonment at the municipal healthcare facility (antenatal clinic and children's outpatient clinic).	The model for comprehensive medical, psychological and social support for mother and children works. The brochure "Pregnancy and Motherhood" was developed and published.
NGO "AIDS, Statistics, Health" ARO3-FY07-AIDS-01 \$150,000 16.01.07-16.01.08	Aza Gasanovna Rakhmanova 191023 St. Petersburg, Bumazhnaya Street #12 Tel. (812) 274-83-02, E-mail: rakhmanova@peterlink.ru	<i>Cooperation Between Governmental and Non-Governmental Organizations Aimed at Improving the Quality of Life of Children Born to HIV-Positive Mothers</i> The goal of this project is to lower the incidence of abandonment among children born to HIV-infected women, through ensuring their adherence to treatment and ART and helping them take on the responsibilities of parenthood.	A department for providing psycho-social support for families affected by HIV was established at the AIDS Center. An informed consent system was developed to refer families from the AIDS Center to additional services. The book "HIV/AIDS and Children" was developed and published; the journal "AIDS Sex Health" was released twice.
Public Agency of St-Petersburg "Doctors to Children" 1. ARO3-FY09-AIDS-07 \$ 23,115 (with additional funds of \$ 44,285) 01.04.09- 04.12.09 2. ARO3-FY08-AIDS-04 \$50,000 01.04.08-30.03.09	Svetlana Vyacheslavna Suvorova, 197376, St. Petersburg, L'va Tolstogo St., bld 7, office 705 Tel: (812) 380 30 92, Fax: (812) 380 30 92, e-mail: Roman.Yorick@vd-spб.ru	1. <i>"Enhancement of the interdepartmental cooperation in order to provide comprehensive assistance to HIV-infected women with children, including those exposed to domestic violence in the Kalininsky District of St. Petersburg"</i> The objective of the project is to develop a model of multi-source (inter-departmental) comprehensive support to HIV-infected women and their children, including those exposed to domestic violence, in Kalininsky District. The project seeks to develop and test a protocol of interdepartmental cooperation, new helpline and legal support	The project on interagency cooperation will be overseen by the St. Petersburg Coordination Committee on the Prevention of Domestic Violence. The protocol approved by members of the working group and the St. Petersburg Kalininsky District Coordination Committee for Family and Child Issues is already used in daily work with families. The center for social support for children and families in Kalininsky District created two departments for

Organization No. of Agreement Project Budget Implementation period	Contact Person Address	Project Name Objective of ARO grant	Sustainability
3. ARO3-FY07-NC-01 \$150,000 01.04.07-31.03.08		services to this target group. 2. <i>“Provision of comprehensive assistance to children and families affected by HIV in the Kalininsky District of St. Petersburg”</i> This project seeks to employ social work methods in conjunction with PMTCT. The project works with families affected by HIV to keep families together, prevent abandonment of children and ensure adherence to antiretroviral therapy. 3. <i>“Assistance to neglected and abandoned children in St-Petersburg”</i> The goal of the project is to expand activities to help abandoned and neglected children and teenagers at the Nevsky Center for Social and Medical Help and increase the range of services to the target group.	support for at-risk women. Consultation points created, a telephone helpline was opened and the staff has been approved by the District Social Protection Department. A model of comprehensive services for families affected by HIV developed as part of ARO has been introduced in the state system for social services for the population in 9 of the 18 districts in St. Petersburg. Project experience has been collected and was published with the support of the St. Petersburg Committee of Labor and Social Protection of the Population. It will be used by social workers municipal guardianship and trustee bodies.
NGO “Bethany Social Service” 1. ARO3-FY09-AIDS-08 \$ 29,961 (with additional funds of \$ 52,928) 02.03.09- 04.12.09 2. ARO3-FY08-AIDS-05 \$50,000 01.03.08-28.02.09	Yulia Yur’evna Ivashkina 198097, St. Petersburg, Trefoleva St., bld 2, Tel./fax: (812) 449-34-90, e-mail: bethany_service@mail.ru	1. <i>“S krasnoy stroke -2” (generalization and replication of experience of creation of a system of social and psychological support for families and children affected by HIV).</i> The project seeks to further develop services provided to families affected by HIV, piloted in a previous ARO project and aimed at supporting these families’ integration into the community by provision of legal, social-psychological and medical consultation. 2. <i>“S krasnoy stroke” (creation of a system of social and psychological support for families with children affected by HIV)</i> The objective of the project is to provide preschool-aged children living in families affected by HIV with a safe and stable upbringing and to help such families successfully integrate into society; creation of a system of social/psychological support at the “Center of Social Assistance to Families and Children” of the Krasnogvardeysky District.	The center for social support for children and families in Krasnogvardeysky District created a department for providing support to at-risk women, where comprehensive support is provided to families affected by HIV. The brochure “Practice of Social Work with Families Affected by HIV” was recommended by the St. Petersburg Committee on Social Protection to be distributed among social workers working in different regions in St. Petersburg and Leningrad Oblast. Introduction of a system for evaluating the quality of changes in the target group.
Regional Public Organization of Social Projects in Sphere Of Population’s Well-being “Stellit”  1. ARO3-FY09-AIDS-09 \$ 52,514 (with additional funds of \$ 40,956) 02.03.09- 04.12.09 2. ARO3-FY08-AIDS-06 \$80,000 15.04.08-15.02.09 3. ARO3-FY07-AIDS-03 \$234,876 01.02.07- 15.02.08	Olga Igorevna Kolpakova 190020, St. Petersburg, Bumazhnaya St., bld. 9, office 617 Tel/Fax: (812) 445-28-93/94, E-mail: <a href="mailto:info@ngostellit.ru">info@ngostellit.ru</a>  3. Maya Rusakova, Project Director	1. <i>“Promotion of HIV Prevention Activities in Elementary and Secondary Vocational Schools”</i> The project seeks to promote an efficient model of HIV prevention at state institutions in the City of St. Petersburg, and to create conditions for volunteer movement in vocational schools. 2. <i>“Organization of HIV-prevention work in elementary and secondary education schools”</i> The project seeks to organize systematic HIV-prevention work and form tolerance towards HIV-positive persons at vocational schools in St. Petersburg by using effective models of HIV prevention work. 3. <i>Establishing “Health Councils” at vocational schools to prevent HIV/AIDS among students</i> The project is to develop an effective model of HIV/AIDS prevention among orphanage alumni and high-risk youth attending vocational schools in St. Petersburg.	An effective model of HIV prevention for youth is implementing at the Palace of Studying, which will coordinate HIV prevention among students in St. Petersburg. At the Palace of Studying Youth, the city volunteers movement “Do You Know? How You Know...” works to prevent HIV amongst youth. Health Councils were established at ten vocational schools. At another 10 vocational schools, HIV prevention activities and messages are incorporated into the curriculum. Informational material developed and published was recommended by the St. Petersburg Committee on Labor and Social Protection to be used in promoting healthy lifestyles targeted at secondary schools and 1 <sup>st</sup> year students at universities.
<b>Barnaul</b>			
Municipal Healthcare Institution “City Children’s Polyclinic №3”, City Early Intervention Center for Children with Developmental Delays *ARO3-FY08-RP-B-01 \$3,000; 15.10.08 – 15.04.09 *Project activities were not funded by PEPFAR	Raisa Semyonova Leer 656049 Barnaul, Prospekt Socialistichesky 69 Tel: (3852) 36-64-57, Fax: (3852) 26-14-98, e-mail: det3@yandex.ru	<i>The Whole World On-Screen</i> The project seeks to increase effectiveness of early intervention techniques at the City Early Intervention Center and create an environment that will develop social skills from a young age in children with developmental delays. Children will use these skills in their everyday lives.	The project was implemented at a state institution, and a center specialists were successfully able to use new computer technology to increase the effectiveness of correctional work. A new correctional program for children was created. The specialists’ responsibilities were expanded.



<b>Organization No. of Agreement Project Budget Implementation period</b>	<b>Contact Person Address</b>	<b>Project Name Objective of ARO grant</b>	<b>Sustainability</b>
Municipal Healthcare Institution "City Children's Infectious Diseases Hospital № 2" *ARO3-FY08-RP-B-02 \$5,000; 15.10.08 – 15.04.09 *Project activities were not funded by PEPFAR	Dr. Ivan Yosifovich Leer 656019 Barnaul, Ul. Popova 31 Tel: (3852) 43-89-78, Fax: (3852) 26-14-98, e-mail: dib2@mail.ru	<i>Giving Kids a Chance</i> The project seeks to create systems to diagnose and correct developmental delays in orphaned and abandoned children in the hospital, including cognitive, motor and emotional issues.	The hospital currently has two trainers. A room is equipped with tools to help speech development and motor skills; and audio and video equipment for showing children's programs and a computer. There is also the equipment for corrective work.