



## **CCF MOLDOVA REPORT 2014**

### PROGRAMME 5-YEAR STRATEGIC GOALS:

#### Children in care

- Lead the closure of all institutions for children under 7 years old in Moldova and Transnistria
- Assist MoE to implement their national 'transformation' plan through indirect closures
- Ensure professionals in Moldova are able to manage institution closure and support alternative care

#### Children and families

- Development of a national family support programme targeting counties with the highest incidence of under-5 institutionalisation.
- Ensure professionals at local authority level are able to provide effective family support

#### Advocating for children

- Support development of family protection policies
- Collect data and provide evidence for policy change
- Evidence-based advocacy for children ' rights
- Networking for children

## CHILDREN IN CARE

### **1. Closure of the Municipal Institution for Baby, Chisinau ('CIB')**

#### Recap

This is a residential institution which has capacity for 100 babies and children aged 0-6 years which comes under the jurisdiction of the Municipal Department of Children's Rights and Protection ('MDCRP'). An alternative service was already in operation in part of the building (a Mother and Baby Unit which at full capacity takes 5 mothers and babies). A Day Care Centre was also opened in November 2009 in the building which provides specialist care for children with special needs enabling them to spend time with trained professionals and so allowing their parents to work.

#### **Preventing admissions to the Institution:**

Despite the fact that 53 children have been successfully prevented from being institutionalised, there were 28 new entries into the Institution during the whole year.

Specially trained professionals work in each sector to prevent unnecessary separation of children from families, however, the social and economic situation and phenomena such as substance abuse, domestic violence, unemployment etc. lead to increase in the number of new entries.

During the year several meetings with different stakeholders took place for planning the activities, discussing the challenges and solutions, discussing the situation of each child and their adoption status.

#### Family Reintegration and leaving institution

An essential part of the work is the reintegration of children into their biological/ extended families and placement in other alternative services. A total of 34 children left institution in 2014. An impediment for some children in leaving the Institution is that most adoptive families and foster carers cannot take siblings. It is also difficult to establish the adoption status (eg in the case where one of the relatives of a child is not found but it is necessary to find that relative because all the relatives have to express their wish to take or not take that child into their families).

As at April 1<sup>st</sup> 2014, 35 children remained in the Institution for Babies.

As at July 1<sup>st</sup> 2014, 41 children remained in the Institution for Babies.

However, the numbers began to decrease and as at October 1<sup>st</sup>, 2014, 29 children remained in the Institution for Babies; and by 31<sup>st</sup> December 2014, 29 children were still in the Institution.

#### Assistance to families at risk

As in previous years, prevention remained the key area of work for CCF/HHC. The prevention programme continues to be a proactive process and includes CCF/HHC's

joint work with the specialists from DCRP from 5 sectors and with social workers from the suburbs. The biggest impediment in prevention is the lack of other services for parents' rehabilitation (drug, alcohol abuse, violence) and programmes for developing parenting skills. It is estimated that 16 % of the families in the prevention programme have at least one parent with mental health issues presenting a high risk for the children and CCF/HHC's intervention is not enough for solving the case.

Nevertheless, CCF/HHC's prevention programme stops a large number of children from entering the Institution. They work with other professionals from different areas who learn 'on the job' and in this way the work influences the change in the child care system in favour of family support.

Families at risk of abandoning their children are extremely poor and have reached crisis point. Many prevention cases are from rural communities – mothers make plans to abandon their babies by travelling to the capital so that they can remain anonymous. These cases are difficult and require a lot more time and resources.

During the year, the Team continued to work on prevention, reintegration, service development and quality assurance and advisory services for professionals.

There are 4 services available for prevention cases: the Mother and Baby Unit, the Day Care Service for Children with Special Needs and two nurseries. In the second quarter a new service – Social Assistance Service for Child and Family – which provides social assistance for the child and family was launched. The CCF Moldova increased permanently the capacity of the specialists working in the services.

A new service for disabled children Small Group Home is planned for the 2015 year. In 2014 the MDCRP after 3 years of joint efforts received a land for the new service construction. After that it was started the paperwork towards the construction of the SGH and to begin construction.

A study visit was organised to the Small Group Home in Bender run by Hope for Family and Children. The Project Coordinator from the Chisinau Baby Institution attended together with the deputy chief of the MDCRP who has a background in engineering and the responsibility for building the new SGH in Chisinau once approval is granted. He was very interested, asked a lot of questions and took photos.

#### *Emergency Placement Centre: a new service*

The emergency placement centre was officially launched in November.

#### *Continuing to develop Foster Families*

We continued the process of recruitment, training and evaluation of potential foster families. From 1600 posters, 1000 copies for recruiting foster families were distributed in all public transportation means in Chisinau and the suburbs.

7 foster families were approved in 2014. In November, the Municipal Council approved the extension of the foster care service for 10 more foster families. During

the year 6 in-service trainings and support meetings for all foster families were organised.

Several meetings were organised in Chisinau suburbs with the goal of recruiting potential foster families. Key people from the villages participated at each meeting (Mayor, social assistants, kindergarten and school principals, medical assistants) and promotion materials were distributed.

In 2014 new regulations and standards for Foster care have been approved by the Government of Moldova.

### *Training of Direct Care Staff from the Institution and Child Care Professionals*

Throughout the year professionals from the MDCRP and the DCRP from the sectors of Chisinau continued to be given advice from CCF/HHC.

In November CCF/HHC Moldova was invited to a seminar on the prevention of child separation from the family in one of the sectors of Chisinau Municipality. The prevention procedure and prevention services were discussed.

During the last quarter, the Institution staff started to work on rehabilitation plans for disabled children consulting CCF/HHC for their activities.

CCF/HHC Moldova organised a study visit for 4 specialists from the Institution to an inclusive school from Chisinau to share experience and establish plans for future collaboration (hearing tests for children, training in children's rehabilitation).

### **Lessons and Challenges**

- CCF/HHC have noticed that almost a precondition for successful case management and an increase in ownership by the local professionals over each case is when the Team work together with the locals and carry out intervention and monitoring together.
- The salary of social workers from the Child Rights Protection Departments (CRPD) is small and the staff turnover is very high. Usually the new employees from the sectors are young people who have just graduated and they have no experience. In many cases the work has to be done exclusively by CCF/HHC Moldova staff.
- There are still professionals who see the Institution as a primary form of protection and place children in the institution and then work with the family. This is one of the practices that CCF/HHC is trying to change so that the period in which the child is institutionalised decreases.
- CCF/HHC considers that the adoption process, especially in cases of young children, could be more dynamic.
- As with many other countries, families in Moldova are suffering from the global economic climate. There are a lot of families at risk of abandoning their

children – many of them are in a critical situation and social workers from state authorities don't want to be involved. That is why the number of children and families who need prevention intervention services is high and will, in all probability, increase.

- Many prevention cases are from the rural communities; mothers who plan to abandon their babies travel to the capital city to be anonymous; these are more difficult cases, as they require more logistical and time resources.
- The absence of a moratorium, the complexity of cases and few alternative services for babies and the lack of emergency foster families remained the biggest obstacle in the Team's work leading to new entries into the Institution.
- The limited capacity of specialists to recognise a family at potential risk of crisis and intervene proactively;
- Limited financial support available for foster families to care for babies jeopardise the diversification of foster care;
- The lack of community support services for families with children with special needs is an impediment to the Team's work. As a result, a high risk of institutionalisation exists for children with special needs<sup>1</sup>.

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### **Assistance to the ME in implementing the National Reform of Residential Child Care System: closure of Tarigrad Institution in Drochia County**

Tarigrad Institution is an 'auxiliary school' for children with learning disabilities. It is situated in a rural area in the Northern part of Moldova, in Drochia County not far (6-7 km) from the town. As well as the Institution, Tarigrad village has 2 schools and 2 kindergartens. The Institution comes under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Education and has been included in the Reform Action Plan for 2013-2014. As at March 2012 there were 71 children registered at the Institution with 12 care-leavers (see also below numbers under 'Assessment Begins')

CCF Moldova considered this Institution to be a good target for closure by CCF/HHC for several reasons:

1. It will consolidate, but also capitalise on our experience with institutions for children with learning disabilities;
2. It is situated 30 km from Balti where the 2<sup>nd</sup> Institution for Babies is located and, CCF/HHC have a strong mobile team and will be in a geographical position to target the Balti Institution - *(now in process of closure, see separate paragraphs in this report)*
3. CCF/HHC will be able to promote Inclusive Education practices in the north of the country.

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<sup>1</sup> 16 children with disabilities in the prevention programme in the fourth quarter of 2014.

## **The project's overall objectives are:**

- Children from Tarigrad Institution 'deinstitutionalised';
- Children with special needs from Drochia County prevented from institutionalisation;
- Inclusive Education model replicated at the County level;
- Drochia County child protection system improved;
- Family based alternative services promoted and created.

## Recap from 2013

### **The last child moved out of the Institution in August 2013**

The official closure notice was not issued until November and this ensured that no child would ever again be placed in the Tarigrad Institution.

## 2014

### **All children formerly in the Tarigrad Institution were actively monitored**

Most of the families have become more independent and confident with their children at home. However, some are still facing difficulties: they need support and active monitoring and, from the experience of CCF/HHC, the more time a child has spent in the Institution, the more difficult the behaviour shows in the child's family and at school.

The monitoring process includes visits to families and schools and is carried out together with the community social assistant. During the visits the CCF/HHC team had discussions with the children who were in the institution and their siblings, with their parents, grandparents, other relatives, sometimes neighbours and the children were observed at home and at school. Individual plans with the families were made in order to improve some situations which can depend on many factors, for example:

- The family's ability to accept support and their desire to change their situation;
- Parental skills.
- Support from extended family.
- Support from the community social assistant (some of them take their duties seriously but some are superficial, cold and arrogant with beneficiaries).

At school, CCF/HHC works with the school principal, class teachers, support teachers and children's classmates. In some schools, the team has worked with the whole multidisciplinary intra-school committee.

The school situation shows the importance and support of tutoring classes for children because after these lessons, their school situation improves and children feel more comfortable at school.

## *Parents Reunion*

Together with the Drochia PPAS and CCF/HHC, a reunion of parents who had children in the Institution was held to discuss changes in the children's and families' lives following the closure of the Institution. The parents said that the children have changed a great deal and in a good way since they left the Institution although some of them are still facing difficulties at school. Advice was given to the parents on how to handle the difficulties.

### **Activities for reintegrated children and their classmates**

Activities in schools were conducted throughout the year. The activities involved some of the children who had been in the Tarigrad Institution together with other children in the schools where the activities were held. They learned about friendship, learning important social skills and non-violent communication – how to have an appropriate conversation, respect for oneself and for others, joining in with their peers in different activities and coping with teasing and bullying. All these activities were based on positive reinforcement. After the activities, the children had an elevated self-respect and were more tolerant towards each other, accepting themselves and others as they are. The children and school staff appreciated the activities and asked for more.

### **Service Development**

The Psycho-Pedagogical Assistance Service (PPAS) in Drochia County has 9 employees (Head, 3 speech therapists, 2 psychologists, 2 teachers, 1 driver). At the end of the third quarter, the PPAS evaluated 340 children and re-evaluated 123 children from the county.

The year began with several activities in order to improve the PPAS such as round tables and meetings.

Throughout the year CCF/HHC continued to offer technical assistance to improve the service. They had regular meetings to discuss the most difficult and complex cases and the process of evaluating children with SEN, one of their main problems is the evaluation of children with severe and complex disabilities and also the final exams.

### **Foster Care**

In 2014 two foster families were approved by the Drochia Gate Keeping Commission.

The CCF/HHC team together with those responsible for the foster services organised the matching meetings with the children and potential foster family in a special quiet place.

### **Houses purchased for families**

Following an article on one of the CCF/HHC families by a journalist in a national newspaper a mother with 3 children (2 had been in the Institution) who were living in



poor conditions in a rented house, a local foundation expressed a wish to donate part of the money towards a new house for the family. CCF/HHC helped them to find a property which was bought with funds from the foundation and from the family's grandfather. CCF/HHC also helped with all the documentation and connecting to utilities.

## **Offering psychological and financial support to children**

### *Counselling*

The main objective of counselling sessions is to make families assume responsibility for their actions and to help them become more skilled in solving their problems. This in turn helps them become more confident and less dependent on others and form a positive self-concept and self-efficacy. In the sessions, the team ran through some typical conflicts between parents-children, siblings, peers and constructive coping strategies. The team also worked with families on money and time management.

### **Training**

#### *Monitoring skills for community social assistants*

This training for community social assistants was conducted in March. The main topic of the training was the monitoring of reintegrated children or children who had been placed in alternative services. Beneficiaries were discussed and how to work with them depending on their behaviour and needs.

#### *Training for foster families*

2 foster families (one with children already in placement and one potential) were given 50 hours of training during the second quarter. The participants highly appreciated the facilitators and the way they presented information to them. Those responsible for foster services from Drochia County also participated in the training.

#### *Inclusive Education*

Two trainings were organised as a necessity to improve the support services for children with special educational needs (SEN) and collaboration between the teachers and support teachers. The trainings discussed the strengths of inclusive education, the necessary requirements of children with special educational needs, methods of intervention.

#### *Developing the capacity of PPAS*

The specialists from Rascani, Drochia and Donduseni, and Edinet PPASs were provided with several training sessions depending on their needs. The Counties' Heads of Education and those responsible for inclusive education from the respective county education departments also participated.

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## **Closure of the Balti Institution for Babies, Balti Municipality**

CCF/HHC Moldova's project goal is to implement the reform of the childcare system in Balti Municipality and improve the lives of children currently in care in the institution for babies, as well as for the children from the same age group, by developing family-type alternative services and support services to replace residential care.

### Recap from 2013

On 31st July 2013 the Memorandum between the Ministry of Health and CCF/HHC UK was signed and, in accordance with the Memorandum, a meeting with the Balti IB staff and Balti Child Protection Service (CPS) was organised and the future actions for the Institution were presented. In Balti IB there are several services:

1. Mother and Baby unit for 7 couples.
2. Two day care services for children with special needs for 30 children.
3. Residential care section divided into sections for children age 0-6 years and a pupil's section for children aged 7-10 years (this section was created by Balti IB for what they call "prevention" of transfer of children older than 7 years to a residential institution for older children).

Assessments of all children's files took place as well as meetings with the Child Protection Departments in the counties from where the children are from.

The programme's overall objectives are:

1. All children in the Balti IB are cared for in their families or in alternative services
2. Closure of Balti IB by developing a comprehensive and state-run prevention programme and services, as well as alternative services.
3. To build the capacity of childcare professionals to deliver high quality and effective services to children in care in Balti Municipality and to successfully implement the Child Care Reform.

### 2014

#### **Assessment of all families from the residential unit**

The assessment of all families of children from residential care was finished in 2014. All data with recommendations was presented to the local authority in each county. With the direct involvement of CCF/HHC with all local authorities, individual care plans were devised resulting in the first reintegration cases. Previously the reintegration or placement in other services was carried out without this direct involvement by CCF/HHC. As the main goal in the DI process, CCF/HHC planned to start work with older children from the pupils section (7-9 years) so that it would be possible for children to start a new school year in their community. For the youngest group of children, the Team would focus on establishing their status.

A significant number of children had been in the Institution for more than a year and some of them had been in the Institution for 5-6 years.

## **Organised meetings with the CPD from the counties where the children are from**

In the first quarter 11 round tables were organised with 11 counties from the north of the country where the children are from. The professionals attended were vice-presidents of the counties, local councillors, the chief of the Social Assistance Department, CPD professionals, members of the GKC, specialist responsible for creation of foster families and FTHs. CCF/HHC will sign an agreement of collaboration with all counties detailing responsibilities of the parties in the implementation of the reform. In all counties, alternative family services for babies do not exist, so the local authorities place them in the Balti IB, therefore recommendations were made to the counties to budget and develop alternative services, foster families for babies, as a prevention measure so that children do not end up in the Institution. The Team also presented their future activities in each county in at least 3 fields: the DI process, prevention for children 0-7 years and developing alternative family services for counties where necessary.

CCF Moldova signed the agreements of collaboration with the 9 northern counties (Balti Municipality, Edinet, Drochia, Ocnita, Rezina, Riscani, Soldanesti, Soroca and Telenesti counties). Although it was planned to sign agreements of collaboration with 10 counties, Glodeni County LPA refused to sign it as they do not have financial resources to fulfil the commitment that the agreement involves. The agreements' purpose is to formalise the commitment of the LPAs in preventing child institutionalisation at the local level by collaborating with CCF/HHC. Prior to signing, the agreements must be discussed and approved by the Local Council members. As their meetings do not occur regularly this affected the process of negotiation and signing and it took longer than planned.

## **Organised meetings with different stakeholders (teachers, social assistants, mayors and the mass media) to recruit and develop potential foster families and family type homes from the counties**

Following the family assessments, it was recommended that the most suitable solution for some children would be placement in foster families or in a family type home. Therefore, during the second quarter meetings were held with social assistants and child protection officers from 3 counties where prevention from institutionalisation would benefit from foster families or family type homes. 74 people were trained on the foster family service. 500 posters on the service were placed in local town halls, schools, kindergartens and Social Assistant Departments. In Balti Municipality, these were also placed on public transport and the local TV broadcast CCF/HHC's video on the foster family service.

## **Moving children from the Institution**

*Reducing the number of children who enter the Institution*

On April 1<sup>st</sup>, 2014, 61 children remained in the Balti IB

As at 1<sup>st</sup> July 2014, 55 children remained in the Balti IB

At the end of September 48 children remained in the Institution

## By the end of the year there were 53 children in Balti IB

In spite of CCF/HHC's efforts in prevention work and collaboration with local guardianship authorities, the Team is not always informed about children at risk of being separated from their families, very often discovering that a child has been institutionalised before any prevention work could begin.

All reintegrated children from Balti IB were monitored.

### **Prevention**

#### *Increasing the number of families who receive assistance*

Many families are at risk – in a critical situation – and social workers from the State authorities don't want to become involved at all or any more than is necessary. Unfortunately, as with other institution closures, the Child Protection Officer still considered the Balti IB to be a primary form of protection. The number of children and families needing support to prevent their children from being institutionalised is high because of this lack of support from the State social workers. Developing good prevention services is imperative.

During the 2014, 67 of children and their families received assistance. The problems of the families entering the prevention programme remain the same: poverty, alcohol abuse, domestic violence, unemployment, lack of living space, non-acceptance by the larger family, unplanned pregnancy, single mothers and all these factors increase the risk of separation.

#### *Placing children in foster families and family type homes*

5 children were placed in Foster Care and FTHs.

#### *Improving the quality of services provided by the MBU*

The MBU is situated inside the Balti IB and can take 7 mothers and their babies. It is the only prevention service available. One of the challenges observed during the assessment of the children in the Institution was the separation of mothers from their older children who were automatically transferred into residential care because the staff considers this as an appropriate way to help the mother take care of her children and because there is no room for many children in the MBU.

In order to improve the quality of the MBU, the CCF/HHC psychologist together with Balti IB relevant staff members began providing monthly training sessions for mothers from the MBU and those from the residential service for mothers with children born prematurely.

#### *Lobbying for a social crèche begins*

During the 2014 year the lobby, regulation creation and approval, and renovation process took place.

#### *Training in Foster Care*

Training in Foster Care development was conducted for social workers from Rezina County followed by the launch of the Foster Care recruitment campaign in the county. Social workers were prepared to identify families in their communities willing to become foster carers and to offer initial information. The way in which prevention work will be carried out was also explained to them. This was the first meeting from a series of meetings with northern districts on foster care development and prevention work.

A three days Training of Trainers (ToT) in Foster Care development was conducted for professionals from 11 northern Counties (Balti municipality, Drochia, Donduseni, Glodeni, Edinet, Riscani, Ocnita, Telenesti, Soldanesti, Rezina, Floresti, Falești). Participants learned about recruiting, assessing, training, creating, supporting and monitoring foster families and became acquainted with the training curricula for foster families. Apart from being trained on how to work with foster families, the training was a chance for participants to share experience and for the CCF/HHC team working in the Balti IB to establish better contact and a professional relationship for future collaboration. The next step will be to start/continue the recruitment and offer training for foster families at local level. CCF/HHC team will support them at all stages.

Six full days training was also conducted for potential foster carers from Rezina and Soldanesti Counties.

In the context of foster care development, meetings with the heads of the CPDs of Rezina and Soldanesti County, Balti Municipality were conducted to discuss the procedures, documentation and the new regulation for foster care together with the planning and budgeting of the family type services for the coming year. Three counties from the north who work with CCF/HHC were successfully accredited in the foster care service.

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### **A new closure project begins:**

### **Implementing the Reform of the Childcare System in the Northern Counties of Moldova: closure of the Grinauti Moldova Auxillary School ('Grinauti')**

#### Background

The Grinauti Institution was founded in 1986, after being moved from the monastery for nuns in the village of Carlaseuca, which was opened in 1946.

The Institution is focused on children with Special Educational Needs with over 50% from Ocnita County which again proves the fact that if the county has an institution it will always send children to it.

On July 30<sup>th</sup>, the Ministry of Education signed a moratorium for the closure of Grinauti - one of 5 institutions that CCF/HHC is planning to close/transform. The document was sent to Ocnita LPAs and the Institution.

Grinauti had a capacity for over 110 children but in July 2014 the ME presented CCF/HHC with the lists from the Institution showing 67 children. When the team visited the Institution in September, 3 more children were present without a proper 'placement' document. The baseline number of children is therefore 70.

During September, a meeting with Ocnita LPAs was conducted offering technical assistance for the closure of Grinauti. After a few hours of debates, a working plan was developed and a local team was formed at county level for the transformation of the Institution who will be trained and assisted in their work by the CCF/HHC team.

### **Increasing the capacity of the local implementation team from the child protection system in DI**

One 2-days training for the team who will transform the Grinauti Institution was conducted. The training involved discussion with the participants about the effects of institutionalisation, the inclusive education process, the influence of trauma on children and change management. Participants also discussed the details of the whole closure process and about the assessment of children and their families and had the opportunity to see presentations and express their opinion during discussions. Some of them were still resistant to change.

### **Providing the assessment of children from Grinauti-Moldova auxiliary school by local implementation team, assisted by CCF/HHC UK team**

During the periods November -December, the children in Grinauti were evaluated. in Grinauti without any action plan or family support.

CCF/Moldova organized interactive activities for children from the Institution in order to be able to get to know and understand them better. All children were involved and encouraged to speak about themselves and what they would like to do in the future.

## ADVOCATING FOR CHILDREN

Here are some of the highlights of CCF/HHC's advocacy work in Moldova during 2014 illustrating just a few of the many activities that took place.

### *The Opening Doors Campaign*

At the beginning of the year, the data collection template was updated and shared with the Opening Doors campaign coordinator and the information was preliminarily discussed with campaign partners.

One Opening Doors Partners' Meeting took place in Brussels. The situation in all partner countries was reviewed which helped to highlight the various important issues that had to be sorted out before the election of the new European parliament. New promotional materials were presented and discussed.

The following day members of the EEAS used many of the points raised to challenge representatives from the Moldovan Government, recognising the progress made to date, but highlighting the risk of momentum being lost if the Strategy is not approved and that children with disabilities are being left behind. Unfortunately, the Government representatives in attendance did not represent any of the ministries or authorities involved in social affairs, so the answers they gave were not as comprehensive as they were on some of the other issues. However, they did at least know that the EU is aware of the Strategy on Child and Family Support and it will be officially recorded that it was raised.

The Opening Doors video was broadcast throughout the year free of charge on Gurinel TV.

6 NGOs and the President of the NGO Alliance met in September as members of the OD campaign at which they decided to formulate a letter with OD key messages so that it could be sent to political parties before the election.

CCF/HHC Moldova representative participated in Eurochild's Annual Conference 'Children First: Better Public Spending for Better Outcomes for Children and Families'.

#### *A new cycle of Technical Assistance to the Ministry of Education begins*

CCF/HHC began a new cycle of Technical Assistance to the Ministry of Education and Local Public Authorities to support them in continuing the reform of child care as stipulated in the 2014-2020 strategy. A round table was conducted at the Ministry of Education with LPAs from 3 counties and directors of 5 residential institutions. The vice-minister of education informed the participants about the priorities of the MoE regarding the reform of residential institutions. The discussion was also about the role of the LPAs in the residential reform and in the context of Child Protection Strategy. The CCF/HHC Director spoke on the main aspects and actions in the reform.

CCF/HHC Moldova participated at the Regional Consultation on Action to Stop the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (CSEC) in the CIS Countries and Eastern Europe, which was organized in Sofia, Bulgaria. The Consultation identified priorities and strategies for the ECPAT (End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes) Network in the CIS and Eastern Europe, which informed ECPAT International Strategic Directions for the coming three years. The Regional Consultation also provided a platform for groups to share good practices and build capacity on key emerging CSEC thematic areas relevant for the region.

CCF/HHC Moldova participated at the launching of the eastern partnership territorial cooperation programmes in Tbilisi, Georgia. The event announced the start of the EaPTC Programme (Eastern Partnership Territorial Cooperation Support Programme) and highlighted its priorities, institutional basis and management mechanisms, challenges and advantages. Participants discussed the expected impact of territorial cooperation projects on regional development of the programme territories.

CCF/HHC Moldova team organised a round table on the presentation of the results of the children's reintegration into biological/extended families or placed in the alternative services.

### *UNICEF*

CCF/HHC participated at the coordination meeting organized by UNICEF at which the UNICEF consultant gave a presentation about the involvement of different organisations in DI. Each organisation mentioned their programmes, geographical coverage, future plans and UNICEF stated they would do a general map of activities.

CCF/HHC Moldova also participated in a conference dedicated to the UNICEF Comprehensive Survey on the Situation of Children and Women in Moldova carried out in 2012. The Survey conducted at national level used a representative sample of 12,000 households collecting information on the households; women and men aged 15-49 years, as well as children and youth.

A meeting was also held with UNICEF to discuss future collaboration and this resulted in plans to submit a proposal for additional funding for DI for babies and young children. Negotiations continued and a meeting was set to finalise a proposal before the end of January 2015.

### *National Council for Child Protection*

The National Council for Child Protection who are the highest inter-governmental authority in child protection, called a meeting inviting NGO partners and representatives of relevant ministries and central authorities. They created a coordination group for DI and Inclusive Education and CCF/HHC Moldova was invited as a permanent member along with other NGOs who are members of the OD campaign.

The first meeting of the new group took place at the end of September which included 20 representatives from all Ministries and NGOs. The President of the group is the Deputy Prime Minister of the Republic of Moldova. The objectives and expected results were discussed and among the subjects proposed by CCF/HHC were the key messages of the Opening Doors Campaign: children under 3 years of age, disabled children, service development, etc.

### **Media and Publicity**

During the 2014 year CCF Moldova appeared in a several TV and radio programmes discussing about the different problems dealing children.

### *Andy's Pizza*

Andy's Pizza, CCF/HHC's long time partner, organised an event dedicated to Children's Day in Chisinau. The children and their parents/caregivers enjoyed their time eating pizza, walking through Central Park and going to a concert. All the participants really appreciated the effort of the organisers.



Also a campaign 'A House for Every Child' took place again organised by Andy's Pizza, with Gurinel TV channel and CCF Moldova. The final event was organized at the end of May with an interesting event for about 700 children. During this period the event received exposure in different mass media and was dedicated to raising funds for a single mother with 5 children.

## **Other**

*CCF/HHC participated at the National Conference 'Creating a protection system for abused children at local level'.* The Conference was organized by the Ministry of Work and Social Protection, Oak Foundation, Terre des Homes and Partnership for EveryChild.

*3 representatives from CCF Moldova participated at the symposium 'Children and Trauma: New methods of intervention' organised by the Humanitarian Association Noroc from Tulcea, Romania.* The special guest at the event was Eamon Anderson, lecturer at the University of Montana University, USA. At the event CCF/HHC Moldova representatives presented their work in DI.

*CCF/HHC participated at the national conference in inclusive education 'Good Practices in Implementing Inclusive Education' organized by CCF/HHC's national partner Keystone Moldova.*

### *Study visits on inclusive education practice*

Several study visits in schools with inclusive education practices were conducted. During these study visits the participants had the opportunity to see the collaboration between the school teachers and teachers during the lessons, the support services for children with SEN, the team work involved in supporting children with SEN. The study visits were organised in collaboration with APSCF (NGOs Alliance) and Speranta Centre.