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Report on Evaluation of PIAD project

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Acknowledgements

We would like to thank the many people including all the project staff and the many agencies and individuals who gave up their valuable time to help us to not only with carrying out this evaluation but in making us feel so welcome and for demonstrating the wonderful Georgian hospitality.

Introduction

The Prevention of Infant Abandonment and Deinstitutionalisation Project (PIAD) is a partnership between World Vision International in Georgia, with UNICEF Georgia, EveryChild, the Ministry of Labor, Health & Social Affairs and Ministry of Education. This evaluation covers the whole of the first year and the start of the second year of phase 1. The purposes and activities of the project are three fold. The first emphasis is to prevent infant abandonment by providing support to single mothers to cope with the social and financial pressures that force them to abandon their infants. A second emphasis is to demonstrate and initiate an alternative system of care for abandoned infants by creating an opportunity for infants already in the State institution system to be brought up in a family environment. The third emphasis is to facilitate the development of community-based child welfare and protection policies.

The PIAD project is a very important initiative for children in Georgia. As the first project to attempt to directly provide alternatives for babies entering the Infant Home it is breaking completely new ground. Other countries such as Romania, Hungary and so on have faced the problem of the excessive use of institutionalisation of children aged under four and set up programmes of alternative services but the particular nature of problems of families and the infrastructure, level of social safety nets and economy in each of these countries differs. For example in Romania and Bulgaria the majority of entrants (estimates from research indicate as many as 70%) are from the minority Roma population whilst this is not the central issue in Georgia. At the same time the individual circumstances of families and the level and nature of services available vary between countries. Thus whilst projects elsewhere have attempted similar things in other countries the particular problems and issues facing the PIAD project are unique.

Key aspects of a programme for deinstitutionalisation

The project aims above imply that the key task of the project is to establish gatekeeping. The four key elements of gatekeeping are described in the following quote from Bilson and Harwin (2003):-

- An agency responsible for co-ordinating the assessment of the child's situation.
The process of assessment is complex and requires an organisational structure to employ staff to carry out assessments; to provide or purchase services, to keep records and to review plans for children.
- A range of services in the community to provide help and support to children and their families.
The existence of a range of services in the community to help support vulnerable children and their families is a precondition for gatekeeping. At the same time there must also be a set of alternatives to institutional forms of

substitute care including foster care and adoption. Gatekeeping is dependent on the possibility of choosing between alternatives.

- *Decision-making based on assessment and review of children's needs and family circumstances. The decision-making process needs to cover a range of different decision points during the whole period that the child receives services. This 'service career' includes decisions regarding the initial referral through to the point at which the child no longer requires services. A particular issue in the ECA region is 'abandonment' of children where there is frequently little consideration given to alternatives. Where a parent requests that a child be admitted it is important that there is an assessment and other options are considered. Where a child's parents are unknown this should include serious efforts to trace them. Services also need to be under regular review and, where a child is in state care, efforts made to return the child to family and community.*
- *Information systems to monitor and review decisions and their outcomes and provide feedback on operation of the system. In addition to the use of information centrally, it is important that it is used at a local level to gather key information and to form part of a strategy to empower managers and practitioners. The information must be meaningful to the users, simple to collect and easily provide feedback on the services for which they are responsible. Monitoring of this sort can be achieved without huge investment in computers.*

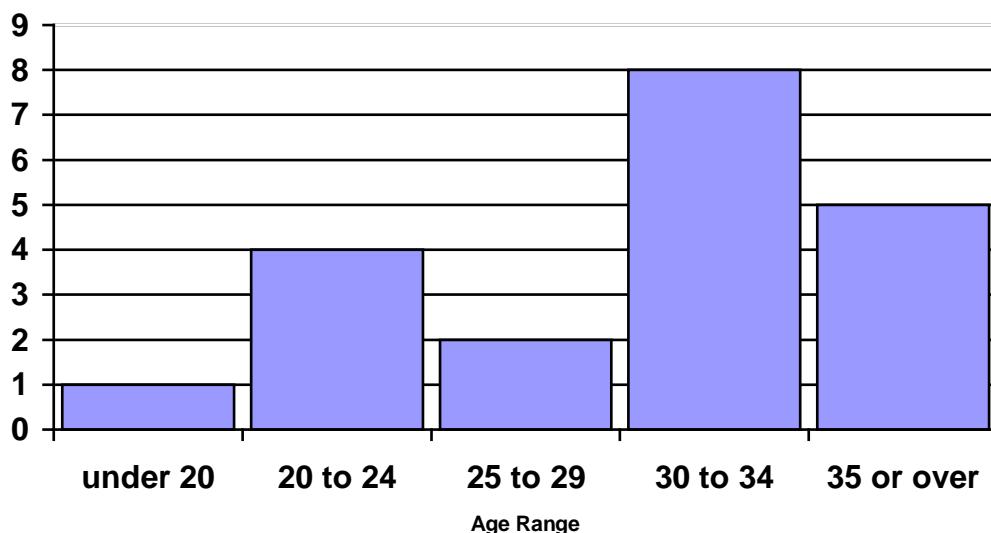
Evaluation Programme

The evaluation had the following elements:

- Review of documentation
The documents in Appendix 3 were made available to the evaluators:
- Focus Groups and Interviews with project staff
Staff and managers of the project were seen as follows:
Meeting and orientation with project managers;
Individual interviews with managers Nancy Archer, Maia Tsereteli, Marina Menteshashvili, Giorgi Devizde;
3 focus groups with project social workers
- Questionnaire survey of social workers cases
A questionnaire was filled in on each case involving rehabilitation and the shelter
- Interviews with project partners
Ms Ingrid Kolb-Hindarmanto UNICEF, Ms Manana Turmanidze, Director EveryChild, Mr Vasil Cheishvili, Ms Nata Metreveli, Ms Manoni Khachidze Ministry of Labor, Health and social policy, Mr Merab Sanikidze and Ms Tamar Chanturia Ministry of Education
- Interviews with project beneficiaries
3 mothers in the shelter, 1 ex-shelter and 1 mother whose child was rehabilitated from the Infant House. 2 foster couples
- Interviews with other stakeholders and relevant agencies
Interviews were carried out with Mr Elguja Gotssiridze Director of Maternity House; Mr Gia Bujashvili Chief Doctor, Women's Consultation Centre no. 12; 3 Maternity House lawyers; Ms Tamar Gotsadze, World Bank
- Visits of observation
Visits were made to the project shelter; the Infant House; 2 maternity houses;

woman's consultation clinic, 2 foster homes, the homes of 1 ex-shelter mother and 1 rehabilitation family

Figure 1 Age of clients of PIAD project



Evaluation results

The report will first look at the results of the survey of people using the project and then at the strengths of the project as found by the evaluating team. Then it will use the four elements of gatekeeping as a structure for considering points for further consideration or improvement.

Results of survey

The survey was filled in by social workers and a questionnaire was completed on each rehabilitation case and those using the shelter. In all this covered 15 women who had used the shelter and 5 women who had been involved in rehabilitation of a child from the infant home. The average age of the women was just under 30 (see figure 1) and 13 of the 20 women were aged between 30 and 40.

Only 7 of the women were originally from Tbilisi though another 4 had lived there for 3 or more years. The reasons for wishing to abandon the child included 3 children who were disabled; 8 because of economic reasons including some who were homeless; 4 who were hiding their child or their pregnancy from their families and 2 because of pressure from the family or the child's father.

Eight of the women had other children before the baby who was referred. The number and situation of these children was as follows:

- 1 older child, different father, in infant home
- 1 child 9 years old at a boarding school
- 2 other children, all from same father
- 2 previous children from ex-husband`
- 2, 1 child lives with parents of ex-husband, other with mother's parents
- 3 from different father, living with grandmother
- 3 from her ex-husband, children with husband
- 3 other children from another man

3, all from her husband

Strengths

In its first year the project has made very significant progress and made considerable achievements. In particular we found a number of key strengths in the following areas:

- Training
The project provided training for ten social workers for project implementation and re-training of two Infant House staff. Initial training was provided by both overseas and Georgian social workers and on-going training is provided by EveryChild Technical advisor and the project manager. Despite the comparatively limited initial training period, social workers appear to have gained the necessary knowledge and value base to enable them to practise effectively. They are enthusiastic about developing their understanding and competence and have an open attitude to accepting different ideas and approaches.
- Teamwork
There was a strong sense of team spirit within the project with an exceptional level of cooperation and support. Social Workers always work in pairs, which has undoubtedly been useful by providing mutual support and in helping them to develop confidence and competence during the initial stages of the project.
- Management
The project has established a sound framework for the management of its services. Social workers are regularly supervised, both formally and informally, and their cases are monitored and reviewed. The team have regular meetings and a system of on-going training is in place. An effective system administration has been established which includes case allocation, and case recording and social workers are diligent in recording their interventions. Additionally the overall project management is comprehensive with the manager being knowledgeable and involved in all aspects of the project.
- Range of services
The project has established a range of services many of which are new or in their infancy in the Georgian context. This includes foster care including the recruitment ,training and support of a pool of foster parents and the placement of 11 children; the development of the shelter, the establishment of social work support for families, the provision of financial assistance to prevent institutionalisation and enterprise development in which mothers are trained and supported in establishing businesses to support their families. This latter element of the programme was of considerable interest to the review team who had not seen it directly linked to deinstitutionalisation programmes in their experience elsewhere.
- Relationships
The project and its staff had established good working relationships in a number of areas. This includes with the projects partners where regular meetings helped to keep partners apprised of developments. The project also had good relationships with key professionals, particularly those in the maternity houses and clinics as well as those in government departments. The project staff also had good relationships with its clients who were very positive about the staff who worked with them, Clients spoke highly of the social workers, in terms of both the

material assistance provided and the non-judgemental way in which this was offered.

Gatekeeping

The report will now assess the project's progress in establishing gatekeeping. In this assessment it should be born in mind that the project is still in its early stages and a fully working gatekeeping system takes time to develop. The report will now consider each of the 4 key areas for gatekeeping:

- *Information Systems to monitor and review decision making*

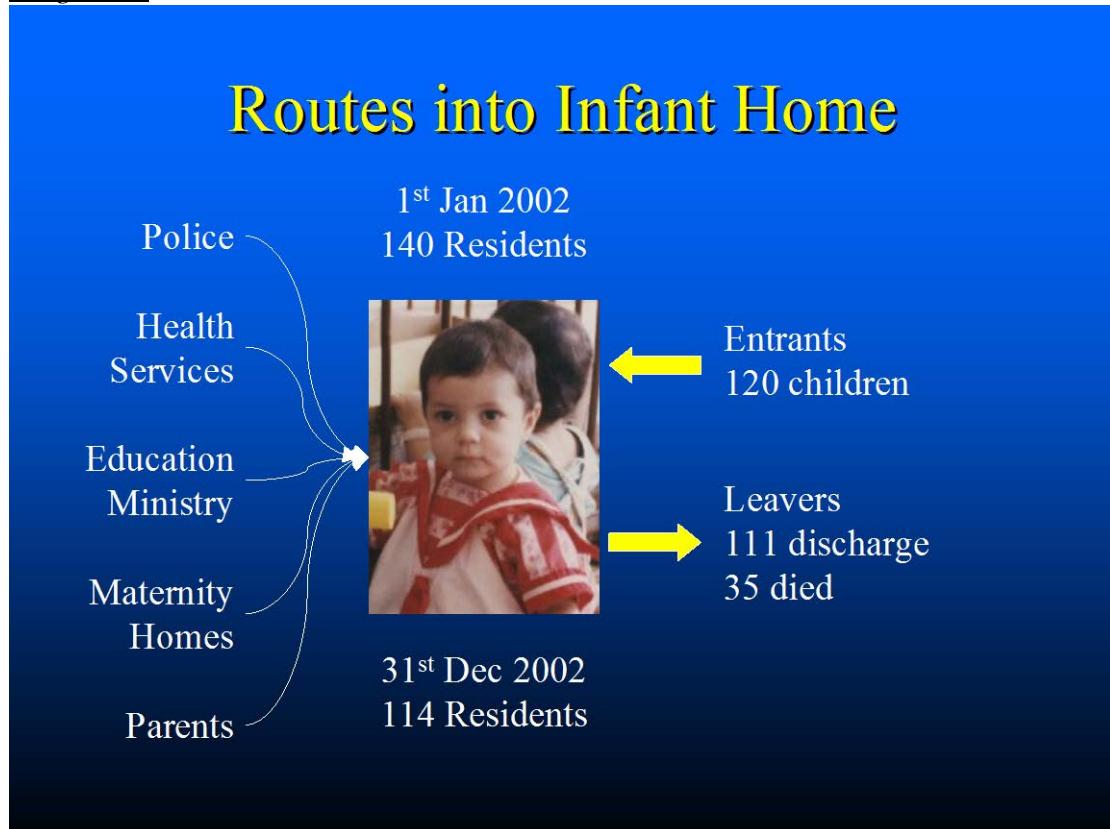
In order to properly plan a gatekeeping system it is crucial to have a detailed understanding of who entered care, the routes into care and the reasons parents 'abandoned' their child prior to the project. Without this it is impossible to plan the range of services required as replacements for institutional care or the most appropriate referral systems. In addition systems need to track those receiving a service in order to evaluate effectiveness.

Strengths – the project had gathered a range of information on the services it has provided. This included case studies, statistics on the use of different services and written records in case files. This is a remarkable achievement given the short time scale in which the project has been operating.

Areas for consideration – the project had no detailed baseline information on the situation of the parents of children entering the infant home prior to the project starting and no ongoing monitoring system. National statistics for previous years showed that at the start of the 2002 there were 140 residents and this had fallen to 114 residents by the end of the year (see diagram 1). During 2002 120 children had entered and 146 had left including 35 children who died, thus almost one in four of those leaving the home did so because of mortality, a very worryingly high proportion even considering the frail nature of some of the children entering the home. There are a number of different routes into the institution and it is important for the project to have a thorough understanding of the nature of problems, proportions etc. of children entering by each of these routes.

No information was available on the number of children in the Infant Home at the end of 2003 although on visiting the home we were informed that there were 106 children currently resident (and that 22 children had died during the previous year) If this is the case then there has been little impact on the number of residents in the early stage of the project and this indicates the need for better referral systems as will be discussed in a later section.

Diagram 1



Recommendations

1. *the project should undertake a detailed study of all children who entered the infant home during 2003. This will provide baseline information for further development of the project.*
2. *the project, in conjunction with the Ministry of Health should set up a monitoring system to collect details of all children in the home on 1st January 2004 and all those entering and leaving the infant home from the start of 2004. Similar information should be gathered on children using the PIAD project so that the overall impact of the project can be assessed*

- *A Range of Services*

As mentioned above the project has developed a number of new services and each of these will be considered in turn charting what has been achieved and issues for further consideration.

Foster care

Strengths –

The project has recruited and trained a number of foster carers and placed a total of 11 children. 2 of the project social workers specialise in this work and offer the families support and guidance in addition to monitoring the well-being of the children. There was evidence of good quality training in terms of non-judgemental approach to parents, attitude to rehabilitation and child focused care.

Areas for consideration –

Much emphasis seems to be given to ‘word of mouth’ in terms of recruitment of carers, and whilst this is an effective method, perhaps, given the newness of this

concept, a larger variety of methods might need to be developed if this service is to be extended.

The criteria, which prioritises children available for foster care is a little vague and needs to be formally clarified. The referral system of children for fostering also needs to be made more specific

The distinction between ‘true’ foster carers and those who provide foster care with a view to adoption is rather blurred. Our understanding is that many families agree to foster with the understanding that they will be able to adopt the children. The training and support needs of the two groups differ and if the needs of the child are to remain central, then the project might find it useful to differentiate between permanent (adopters) and short-term carers. Issues surrounding rehabilitation and contact would require a significantly different approach by the 2 groups.

Recommendations

3. *Development of referral criteria and systems for children needing foster care.*
4. *Recruitment of different types of foster carers, permanent, short term, children with disabilities, with tailored approaches to training and support for each category of carers.*

Shelter

The shelter is a major element of the work of the project. The current average length of stay of mothers and babies is around 4 months. During this time they are given counselling, training and assessment for involvement in the enterprise development element of the work and for infant care. This is an expensive resource and at the end of the period staying there mothers have to return to independent living simultaneously setting up any enterprise they are involved in and taking on full responsibility for child care without the considerable support they receive whilst resident. The mothers were full of praise and gratitude for the help they received whilst in the shelter, seeing this as a period of respite. However at least one ex-shelter mother was experiencing considerable re-adjustment problems in terms of employment and hence financial independence. Social workers are aware that mothers became quite dependent on the shelter and that transition was very difficult.

Strengths – the shelter provides a safe environment within which mothers develop a bond with their children and are given considerable support to develop confidence/skills for employment.

Areas for consideration – the shelter has become the mainstay of services for the project. However the work there is very intensive making it both expensive and at the same time creating a risk of dependency. To deal with these issues the project should consider making stays at the shelter shorter and making it more a crisis resource. One way to achieve this would be to help mothers find accommodation and provide assessment and training on a day care basis. Mothers could be offered payment for attendance in order to pay rent and household bills. In addition there needs to be an effective system to provide ongoing support to mothers and children who have left the shelter. There is currently some difficulty in providing regular support to mothers who return to families living long distances from Tbilisi.

Recommendations

5. *the project should review the use of the shelter to reduce the length of stay and to avoid creating dependency.*

Social work support for families in the community

The information about the numbers of mothers to whom preventative social work has been provided is a little vague, and generally the service appears to focus on counselling. Furthermore there did not seem to be any system of monitoring the effectiveness of such services – at least one mother was later admitted to the shelter, and the child of another was admitted to the Infant Home and no information was available about the outcomes of the others.

Strengths – Some support has been offered to mothers at the Maternity homes who are considering abandoning their children

Areas for consideration - Systems for recording and monitoring the impact of prevention services need to be developed. Whilst counselling has an important role in prevention, other services might be crucial in making an impact on the numbers of mothers who are able to maintain and care for their babies.

Recommendations

6. *the project needs to develop services in the community as an alternative to abandonment for those mothers who do not wish or need to use the shelter. These services should be developed on the basis of gathering information on children entering the infant home discussed above.*

Enterprise development

The work on enterprise development is an innovative element of the project. In view of the lack of any effective system of welfare benefit payments in Georgia parents need to find some form of employment if they are to be able to support their children. Job counsellors have worked with both prevention cases and reintegration cases providing grants and training to help mothers to find employment or to set up businesses. Grants given to start up small businesses are often of a substantial amount in comparison to levels of pay of those in work and in order for the project to be sustainable consideration is being given to providing start up finances through soft loans. The interviews with mothers revealed some evidence of ongoing problems not mentioned in project reports. For example one mother who had received a grant for goods to sell on a market wasn't selling them as she said she did not have money to pay for her place at the market.

Strengths – the enterprise development provides an essential element of support for mothers helping them to find jobs or set up small businesses on leaving the shelter or in preparation for children returning to families from the infant home. Without an income of this kind it might not be possible for families to support their children.

Areas for consideration – mothers need to be able to obtain child care as well as generate an income. For a significant proportion of mothers support from their family is not available and consideration should be given to finding ways to enable mothers to find affordable child care. If the comments from interviewed mothers are accurate ongoing monitoring of the use of grants may be necessary.

Recommendations

7. *the project should carry out a thorough follow-up review of outcomes of the initial group of women receiving grants. This could assess the long term effectiveness of this aspect of the PIAD project as well as providing a basis for assessing the likely success of a move to loans instead of grants.*

Public Education & Mass media Campaign

The project has a very broad remit to promote changes in public opinion. A range of materials has been developed and a tender has been announced for a documentary. Due to time constraints the evaluation team had limited access to the materials and work undertaken so our ability to comment on this area is limited.

Strengths – The project seems to have had some success in generating media interest in their activities which has led to the publication of several articles in different newspapers. They have developed some innovative approaches including a journalist competition and are negotiating a documentary film. Leaflets providing information about pregnancy and the shelter have also been created and distributed to relevant sites.

Areas for consideration – the project seems to be trying to tackle a very wide range of issues. One target is the general public and raising awareness about the negative impact of institutionalisation and its causes, another is mothers at risk. This broad scale is in contrast to the limited staff resources available for this aspect of the work. From our limited review of this area it would seem useful to review the aims and targets for this work.

Recommendations

8. *The objectives for this element of the project should be reviewed and more specific targets set.*

Other services

The project needs to continue to develop the range of services it provides. In order to do this it needs better information on the needs of children and families. This requires the project to carry out assessments of children entering the home and of all residents in the home in order to see whether other types of services should be developed to meet the needs of children.

Recommendations

9. *A planning process needs to be established to ensure that a full range of services is available to meet the needs of children who would otherwise enter or become resident of the infant home*

- ***Decision Making Based on Assessment of Needs and Reviews***

A basis for all gatekeeping is ensuring children and families receive services that meet their needs. This requires that an assessment is made before the services are provided. To achieve this it is necessary to have referral systems that identify those in need of services; social workers to carry out the assessments and a system of reviews for all those receiving services.

The 2 Maternity homes visited by the evaluation team were positive about the impact of the project and claim it had helped to decrease the numbers of those abandoning their children. The director of one, St Anna & Ioakim said only one mother had abandoned their child throughout the whole of 2003 as opposed to 2 in 2002, 5 in 2001, 4 in 2000, 3 in 1999 and 4 in 1998.

Strengths – The team carry out detailed assessments when a mother is referred and they have set up referral systems and had very positive relationships in 4 Maternity Homes and Consultation clinics. In addition a system of regular reviews has been established for all those receiving ongoing services from the PIAD

project. A draft proposal has been produced for a formal referral system to cover all children at risk of entry to the Infant Home though this will require legislative reform and is therefore unlikely to be implemented in the short term.

Areas for consideration – the referral systems at the Consultation Centres have provided very few referrals and consume a considerable proportion of social work resource. Whilst the maternity homes do provide some referrals it was found that some women in the maternity homes covered by the PIAD workers who are considering abandoning their child are not referred to the social workers as medical staff make an initial assessment about the viability of a referral. This assessment appeared to focus on the mother's attitude to abandonment and their knowledge about availability of places at the shelter. Given the small numbers reported by 1 of the 4 maternity homes there is clearly a need for better information on the most effective use of social work resources to find referrals. Whilst the consultation centres may help raise the profile of the project amongst expectant mothers the value in terms of getting referrals of having a presence in the consultation clinics needs to be reassessed. Currently only a minority of mothers who request placement of their children at the Infant Home are referred to the project and the targeting of services needs to be improved.

The criteria for placement of children in foster care, the shelter and for rehabilitation needs to be further developed. This should be based on assessments of all children entering and those resident in the Infant Home in order to ensure that criteria relate to the actual circumstances and needs of children and their families.

Interviews with some of the current users of the project suggested that not all of them would have abandoned their child. Whilst the project was providing invaluable services to support these women who were in real need this indicates the need for better referral systems if the project is to divert children from placement in the infant home.

Recommendations

10. *An agreement should be sought to allow the project to assess all children referred to the infant home immediately on referral to the infant home and for a programme to involve project staff in regular reviews of all current residents (as required by the UN convention on the rights of the child).*
11. *The referral systems in Maternity Homes and Pre-natal clinics need to be reviewed for their effectiveness in finding referrals.*
12. *New referral systems need to be set up based on better information about the routes into the infant home and the needs of children being referred.*

- **Social Work Agency**

The project needs to provide a model for the development of a social work agency to manage and oversee the carrying out of assessments and to purchase or provide services.

Strengths – the project has developed a team carrying out the work of an agency that would be required to gatekeep entry to the infant home. It has trained staff, developed a managerial system providing high levels of supervision and support, and developed administrative systems. Given that social work is a new profession, the project has been extremely effective in developing both the range of services and the positive image of social work given to other professionals.

Areas for consideration – the current system is staff intensive (e.g. social workers have relatively low case loads and work in pairs) and consideration could be given as the project develops to ensuring that this element of the service is cost effective. Systems for case recording might also be streamlined to ease social work administrative burdens – case files were thorough but repetitive and this might be alleviated by use of forms recording key information.

Recommendations

- 13. The project should consider whether more cost effective use of current resources can be made including reviewing the recording and work practices.*

Strategic Direction

The evaluation also considered the strategic direction of the project. The project has a clear focus on deinstitutionalisation and this idea is used to coordinate all policies and programmes. A key problem for children is that if the PIAD project is successful in reducing the number of children placed in the Infant Home then the budget to the home will be cut as this is based on the number of residents. The effect could thus be to reduce the overall expenditure on children and to jeopardise the sustainability of the project.

If effective targeting of the PIAD project is achieved, as discussed in the section above, the numbers of children entering the Infant Home will fall quickly. For example a reduction by 50% of children resident in a home for infants in Bulgaria was achieved in the first year of a project similar to PIAD. Such a change needs to be anticipated and plans put in place to ensure that resources for children are not lost.

The major problem for strategic planning is the lack of adequate information on the referrals to the Infant House. This has meant that it is impossible to know what services are required, the nature of problems faced by mothers and families, and the effect of the project on referrals to the Infant House. The project objectives included the reduction by 50% of entries to the home from maternity homes and a programme to deinstitutionalise children in the home. Without significantly better information and referral systems the PIAD project may not have the impact it deserves to have on the deinstitutionalisation of infants and the improvement of the lives of children and their families that work so far indicates is possible.

Recommendations

- 14. The ministry of Health should maintain the Infant House budget at its current level on condition that, as the number of children resident falls, any savings are used to provide community based services for children and to increase the quality of care for the small number of children still requiring institutional care.*
- 15. Improved referral systems and information systems should be a priority area for strategic planning.*

Conclusion

The PIAD project has achieved a considerable amount in its first year of operation. New services have been established, staff trained, administrative and management systems created and children and families have already been helped in a variety of innovative ways. In order to build on this sound start the key needs are to establish better information and referral systems to ensure that services are effectively targeted and to be able to plan for any new services to meet the needs of children at risk of abandonment and their families.

A number of specific recommendations have been made that should allow the project to continue its important and innovative work and to protect the rights of infants in Georgia allowing them to grow up in a family environment where they will achieve their full potential.

Andy Bilson

Frances Young

Appendix 1 Terms of Reference of Evaluation

The remit of the evaluation is as follows:

- To evaluate the impact of the project as a whole and its individual components toward the project's goal and objectives.
- To analyse and evaluate the project design in terms of current best practices.
- To evaluate skills and competences of project staff in providing services to families and infants and case management in prevention, reintegration, foster care, and adoption.
- To evaluate the system of case documenting, monitoring and implementation carried out by project staff;
- To evaluate sustainability of the services and potential for replication of services provided by the project;
- To develop and suggest recommendations for effective service provision in future;
- Recommend policy changes that would facilitate replication of services countrywide
- To facilitate feed-back discussion meeting with relevant stakeholders in order to present key findings and thoughts for enhancing social services provision with regard to the project; To prepare presentation in Power-point format.
- To develop evaluation report with comprehensive analyses and recommendations;
- Advise the Project Steering Committee and the Georgian authorities on the planning, management and administration systems necessary to extend the existing services, and integrate and establish the services as an integral government service at the community level.
- To develop recommendations on de-institutionalisation policy considering resources at local and central level
- To suggest strategies for strengthening gate-keeping system country-wide with particular emphasis on the institutional reform through mainstreaming community-based child welfare and protection measures.
- Provide suggestions for international interventions and support to the Government

Appendix 2 Project Details

Project Timeframe for Phase I is October 2002 – September 2004.

Phase 1/Year 1

1. To reduce by 50% the number of infants abandoned by single mothers at Tbilisi Maternity Houses referred by the central Tbilisi Referral Clinic.
2. To deinstitutionalize 10 infants currently in the Tbilisi Infants' Home.
3. To provide 100% of unwed expectant mothers in Tbilisi Maternity Houses with information on prevention of unwanted pregnancies and HIV/AIDS.

Phase 1/Year 2

1. To reduce by 75% the total number of infants abandoned by single mothers at Tbilisi Maternity Houses referred by the Tbilisi Referral Clinic.
2. To deinstitutionalize an additional 15 infants currently in the Tbilisi Infants' Home.
3. To provide 100% of unwed expectant mothers in Tbilisi Maternity Houses with information on prevention of unwanted pregnancies and HIV/AIDS.
4. To draft an alternative policy to institutionalised care for infants together with the Ministry of Labour, Health and Social Affairs of Georgia (MoHLSA).

Phase II of the project will continue to deinstitutionalize infants from the Tbilisi Infants' Home and will initiate a similar set of prevention and deinstitutionalization services in another region of Georgia.

Appendix 3 Documentation made available for evaluation

Terms of Reference: Evaluator For The Prevention Of Infant Abandonment & Deinstitutionalisation (PIAD) Project At Tbilisi Infants' House

Evaluation Report: Georgia Family Support and Foster Care Project

Moving Toward Community Based Child Welfare: A Strategic Plan for Deinstitutionalisation in Georgia: Draft 2

Standards of Care: Of Infant Abandonment & Deinstitutionalisation Services

Economic Empowerment of Vulnerable Groups through World Vision MED and CEDC Programs: Draft

Back to Office Report: Sidi Georgia Mission February 10 – 22, 2003

Prevention Of Infant Abandonment & Deinstitutionalisation of Children from the Tbilisi Infants' House

Job Description: Social Worker: Prevention Of Infant Abandonment & Deinstitutionalisation (PIAD)

PIAD Steering Committee: Fostering and Adoption – Referral Criteria

Recommended referral procedure to respond to infants lacking parental care

Prevention Of Infant Abandonment & Deinstitutionalisation (PIAD) Project: Annual Report: October 1, 2002 – September 30, 2003

Prevention Of Infant Abandonment & Deinstitutionalisation (PIAD) Project: Quarterly reports for October – December 2002; January – March 2003

Report for the period April- December 2003

Results of the Statistic Observation on Children's Movements in the Infant Houses

Employment Services Centre: Accomplishments through the period of 18.03.03 – 15.01.04

Prevention Of Infant Abandonment & Deinstitutionalisation (PIAD) {Project statistics}

Copies of relevant legislation was also provided.