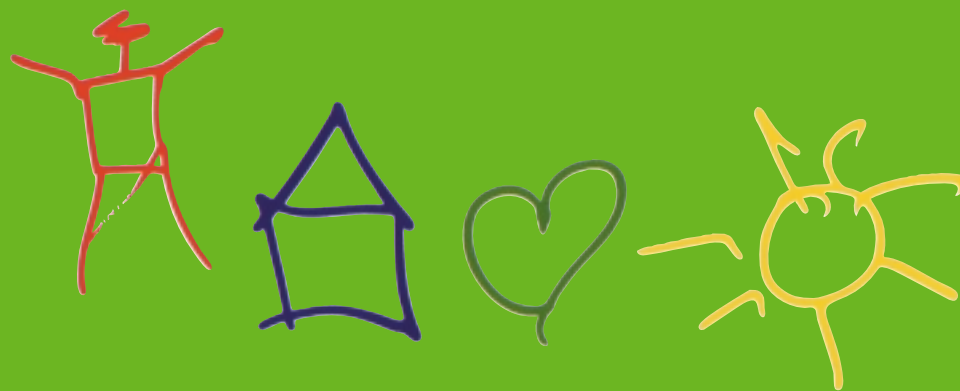


# Street Children / Children in the Streets

A joint programme of the King Baudouin Foundation and the Soros Foundations in partnership with The World Bank

1998-2000

## Achievements and Lessons Learned



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## FOREWORD

For more than two years, the Street Children/Children in the Streets programme was implemented in 10 countries of Central and Eastern Europe, involving over 200 persons and organisations in total. These included many local organisations working with children and young people at risk, national coordinators for the programme, trainers, members of NGO resource centres, persons with an advisory role, consultants, and the partners which launched the programme: the King Baudouin Foundation, the Open Society foundations from the 10 countries, the Foundation for Poland, the Children of Slovakia Foundation and the World Bank.

During these years, intensive work, communication and learning took place among all participants in the programme. Many of these moments belong to the ones who experienced them first hand and are not of interest to others. However, even though it is very difficult to summarise and to communicate elements of such a multi-faceted experience, a feeling prevailed that some of the learning might be of interest for others as well.

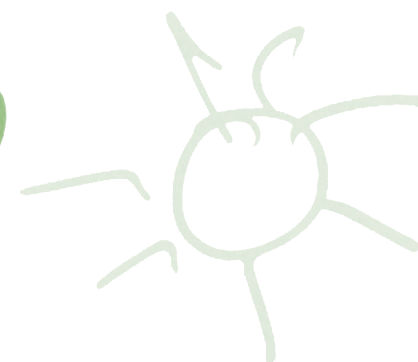
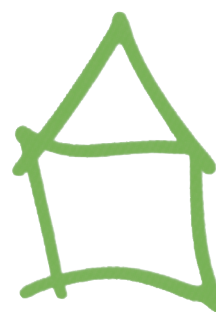
Drafted by Elena VOLPI, consultant to the World Bank Institute, the present report is based on national interim and annual reports as well as on the proceedings of the last regional meeting (Bratislava, 27-29 October 2000), where country coordinators and other key persons were asked to evaluate two years of activities. It attempts to systematise the most prevalent achievements and lessons learned at the level of national and regional programme coordination.

As an annex to the report, the reader will find a short list of contact persons, together with a full list of the 120 local organisations that received support through the programme. Local organisations can be contacted through the contact persons mentioned on the list.

We are enormously grateful to all those involved in the programme. Thanks to their dedication, hard work, quality and open minds, the programme has made a difference for a great many children and young people, representing an extremely rich and valuable experience for all.

We wish that this experience, and the wide-ranging cooperation it made possible, will continue to have positive effects in the future, contributing to a better support for children and young people in difficulty in Central and Eastern Europe.

King Baudouin Foundation  
August 2001



## THANKS

### THANK YOU

A large number of persons made a vital contribution to the implementation and development of the programme and, ultimately, to its success.

At the local projects level, many outstanding individuals took the programme as an occasion to offer more opportunities and support to children and young people in need, to stand by them day after day, through thick and thin. Without them, the programme simply would not have made sense. At the end of the programme, they are the ones who are still there, trying hard to go on with their activities. What else can we do but express our feelings of admiration and gratitude towards them? Furthermore, many of the local projects' staff and volunteers have shown eagerness to share their experiences and to learn from others, taking an active part in programme activities other than the mere funding of their individual projects. This attitude has been a very important key to "upgrading" the whole programme, allowing it to achieve a higher level of quality. Unfortunately, it is impossible to mention each of these persons individually here.

### SPECIAL THANKS

Country coordinators had a very tough task, serving as the programme's primary officers in their respective countries and bearing the responsibilities for its day-to-day coordination, in some cases with the support of resource centres. Without counting the hours, they devoted their time to devising ways of supporting the work of local teams, bringing together people and projects, facilitating exchanges and cooperation between initiatives at local, national and regional levels, and advocating for children and young people and for those working with them. They were the very heart and soul of this programme, for which they deserve our special thanks. Their names appear in italics in the list below.

The Partner Foundations made a strong contribution to the in-country programme financing and management. The Partner Foundations' programme officers stood by coordinators, being available to them for support whenever needed.

Advisory Board members made themselves available to the programme for free, as an extra duty in their already very full professional lives. They advised on programme priorities and orientations, acted as selection committees, and contributed in some cases to programme monitoring.

The World Bank's interest and cooperation was very encouraging. Besides bringing a number of local projects into the light as models of good practice, it pro-actively supported capacity-building activities in most of the 10 countries and within the programme as a whole.

Last but not least, the consultants to the programme at regional level played an important role in supporting and advising the King Baudouin Foundation in the regional coordination of the programme.

### BULGARIA

*Maria PETKOVA*, Open Society Foundation Sofia; *Tanya KOVACEVA*, Member of the Advisory Board.

### CZECH REPUBLIC

*Manika JAINOVA*, *Katerina MLCKOVA*, *Katerina SCHMIDOVA*, Open Society Fund Praha  
*Brediska ROUSOVA*, Ratolest Brno.

### ESTONIA

*Anu KIVILO*, *Annikka KING* and *Erki KORP*, Open Estonia Foundation/Tallinn Child Support Centre, *Anu LEPPIMAN*, Member of the Advisory Board, *Reige ERS*, Assistant Social Worker, Tallinn Child Support Centre.

### HUNGARY

*Judith LAFFERTHON*, *Kriszti ERDOS*, Soros Foundation Hungary; *Monika ISTENES*, *Marianna SZEBENYI*, Soros Foundation/Vackor Foundation, Budapest.

### LATVIA

*Nils MUZNIEKS*, *Solvita KALNINA*, *Ingrida SKUJA*, Soros Foundation Latvia; *Estere ZEMITE*, NGO Network Board Chair.

### LITHUANIA

*Violeta TOLEIKIENE*, Open Society Fund Lithuania, *Ausra KURIENE*, *Zydre ARLAUSKAITE*, Children Support Center, Vilnius; *Silva SAVICKAITE JURATE*, Member of the Advisory Board.

### MACEDONIA

*Slavica INDZEVSKA*, *Vera DIMITRIEVSKA*, *Martin DEMIROVSKI*, Open Society Institute Macedonia; *Suzanna SAVESKA*, Open Society Institute Macedonia/Institute for Social Work and Social Policy of the Skopje University, Skopje, *Diana GEORGIEVSKA*, President of the NGO Feliks, Bitola.

## POLAND

Katarzyna MORAWSKA, Tomasz KOŁODZIJCZYK, Ewa KOŁANKIEWICZ, Kinga ZAWADSKA, Foundation for Poland, Anna GIERALTOWSKA, Director of one of the clubs of Powislanska Fundacja Społeczna, Warsaw.

## ROMANIA

Simona BOTEA and Mihaela TRUCA, Open Society Foundation; Iulia VRAJITORU, Federation of NGOs Active in Child Protection, Doinita CRANGASU, Resource Centre, Bucharest.

## SLOVAKIA

Alena PANIKOVA, Marek MIKLE, Viera KLEMENTOVA, Open Society Foundation Bratislava; Filip VAGAC, Martin RENCO, Palo MAKYS, Michal SIMKO, Children of Slovakia Foundation, Bratislava.

## THE WORLD BANK INSTITUTE

Myriam WAISER, Elizabeth ASHBOURNE

## Consultants to the programme at regional level

Nic FENTON and Davel PATEL, from ChildHope UK. ChildHope UK helped the programme establishment by making a feasibility study and undertook an important role in the preparation and facilitation of country coordinators meetings. ChildHope UK also provided handbooks and materials on working with street children and actively contributed to the setting up and financing of training sessions with foreign experts (street mapping, etc.).

Elena VOLPI, from the World Bank Institute, contributed to the programme with regards to its capacity-building dimension (screening training proposals, drawing up useful material from the country reports, putting together the lessons learned report).

Maria PETKOVA, country coordinator from Bulgaria, worked for 6 months at the World Bank headquarters in order to raise the awareness of the street children issue among World Bank staff and devise ways of incorporating it within World Bank policies.

Dubravka VELAT, and Radmila RADIC DUDIC, from Civic Initiatives in Belgrade, undertook to facilitate the last regional meeting of the programme.





## INTRODUCTION

### A programme and a partnership

Based on a feasibility study carried out by ChildHope UK, the programme “Street children/Children in the Streets” was set up in 1998 in the framework of a partnership between the King Baudouin Foundation, the Open Society foundations, the Foundation for Poland and the Children of Slovakia Foundation. A few months later, the World Bank joined the partnership.

The programme was implemented during 1999 and 2000 in the following countries: Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Macedonia, Poland, the Slovak Republic and Romania. Its total budget, to which the different partners contributed, amounted to around 2,000,000 €.

### Beneficiaries of the programme

The programme beneficiaries were initially defined as children under the age of 18 years, who live, and sometimes sleep, on the streets (street children) and those who spend much of their everyday lives in the street (children in the streets). They are children whose daily lives are in flagrant contradiction with their rights as laid down by the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child.

### Programme objectives

The programme had three objectives:

- To raise the capacity of existing non-governmental organisations (NGOs) working with street children/children in the street;
- To promote coordination at national level in order to devise more effective and sustainable programmes for these children;
- To raise government and public awareness of the problems and encourage everyone to assume their responsibilities.

### Approach

The problems encountered by children in need are complex and their causes interconnected. In order to appropriately address this reality, the programme featured a complex structure, with activities at local, national and regional level aiming to attack the issue from different angles.

In each country a National Advisory Board was set up for the programme, and a Country Coordinator was identified. Subsequently, a national strategic plan was drawn up for the programme and a number of local NGO projects were financially supported. Additionally, a Resource Centre on street children issues was established.

Besides these complementary elements, training sessions were organised for the staff members of financially supported NGOs, other NGOs and GOs, networking was encouraged among individuals and organisations, and awareness-raising campaigns targeted at the general public took place.

Outputs, positive aspects and challenges with respect to these different components of the programme are presented in the next section.





***List of abbreviations used in the report***

*CC = Country Coordinator*

*RC = Resource Center*

*NAB = National Advisory Board*

*OS = Open Society Foundation(s) or Soros Foundation(s)*

*KBF = King Baudouin Foundation*

*NGOs = Local non governmental organisations*

*GOs = governmental organisations*



## PROGRAMME'S ACHIEVEMENTS

### MATRIX 1 - Outputs by country and program components

The matrix shows that national programs produced a high number of visible results, especially if it is considered that some country coordinators were working part time or less. In fact, a main constraint of national programs was lack of time to perform the numerous required tasks. The differences in the number of children reached across countries are partly due to the nature of the projects: low threshold centers and outreach services (prevailing in Poland, Hungary and Czech Republic) have a high number of one-time contacts with clients, while residential services (more typical of the other countries) provide comprehensive support to a limited number of children. In some cases, data provided by country reports on projects' coverage are not complete.

	NGOs/funded projects	Resource center	Training	Networking	Awareness campaign
<b>BULGARIA</b>	<p>8 projects, 8 NGOs in 7 cities</p> <p>Typology: childcare center, socialization and shelter for homeless children, outreach work, informal education, sexual and reproductive health</p> <p>Tot. n. of children reached: 450-500</p>	<p>Established in December 1998 Located in Open Society Foundation</p> <p>Provides:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Venue for meetings and visits</li> <li>• Collection of relevant literature in Bulgarian and English</li> <li>• Brochure on national and international NGOs in the sector</li> <li>• Manuals and training kits</li> <li>• Information on funding sources</li> </ul>	<p>3 training sessions in 1999, 3 in 2000.</p> <p>Subjects: child rights; work with difficult children; drama methods in education and street work; "street children and the larger picture" ; street work and street mapping; training of trainers; family planning, sexual health, STD, AIDS.</p> <p>National working meeting Tot. of days: 19 Tot. n. of participants: 60</p>	<p>Increased exchange of visits and experiences among NGOs</p>	<p>Mass Media:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• News on some of the projects have been on national newspapers and TV, and the others have been covered by local press and TV</li> <li>• The CC had 4 interviews on national TV channels</li> </ul> <p>Other event:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National campaign "Give a hand to a Child"</li> </ul>
<b>CZECH REPUBLIC</b>	<p>8 projects, 8 NGOs in 8 cities</p> <p>Typology: low threshold centers for children and youth, community centers, individualized attention to children at risk</p> <p>Tot. n. of children reached: 150-300</p>	<p>Started October 1999, located in Brno-Ratolest (NGO)</p> <p>Provides:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Venue for meetings and visits</li> <li>• 1 day a week open-house</li> <li>• Database on 100 NGOs (based on questionnaire survey)</li> <li>• Address directory of NGOs and state authorities working in the field, to be published</li> <li>• Connection to Internet sites on funding opportunities (Econet)</li> <li>• Collection of relevant literature, in English and Czech</li> </ul>	<p>Tot. n. of training days = 22 Tot. n. of participants =114, divided in beginners and advanced</p> <p>Subjects:</p> <p>Definition of street work; target group; methodologies of work in the street; project supervision.</p>	<p>Contacts taken on specific occasions (training, supervisions, roundtables). No systematic cooperation</p>	<p>Mass media:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Information on street children in Open Society Fund Prague bulletin and Ethum (magazine on streetwork)</li> <li>• Conferences and lectures:</li> <li>• Topic of street children discussed in Czech Association for Streetwork, Faculty of Philosophy, Social Law Institute;</li> <li>• Roundtables and lectures organized by RC</li> <li>• Conference on Street Children/Children in the Street in Blansko (November 2000)</li> </ul>

## ESTONIA

### NGOs/funded projects

9 projects, 9 NGOs

Typology: day care centers, shelters, outreach psychological counseling, training and awareness raising, cultural activities with youth  
N. of children reached: about 500

### Resource center

Established 1999 in Tallin, located in Children Support Center, in collaboration with Open Society Child Abuse Program.  
Provides:

- Venue for meetings and visits
- Database on NGOs
- 2000 publications (including training material)
- Database on relevant institutions working with street children
- Training sessions on child abuse were organized.

### Training

Tot. n. of days 19  
Tot. approx. of participants: 200, including NGOs, government Child Protection workers, school teachers.  
Subject: child psychology; child abuse; organizational development; networking; communication; proposal writing; fundraising. Training includes site visits, and conferences open to NGO members, in particular:

- Vilnius Street Children Conference (1999)
- Conference on Child and Violence (2000)

### Networking

About 30 NGOs are actively part of network

### Awareness campaign

Mass media:  
Good relation established.  
Several TV programs and 50 newspaper articles on program and street children issues; the CC appeared many times in TV news.  
Media publicity allowed to raise funds for NGOs.  
Other events:

- Fundraising and Christmas pop concert with involvement of local business and media
- Lobbying initiative under plan
- Seminar "Street Children Experience of the Baltic States", in cooperation with CC from Lithuania and Latvia

## HUNGARY

13 projects, 13 NGOs in 9 cities

Typology: low threshold centers for children and youth; counseling  
Tot. n. of children reached: approx. 7000

Started March 2000, located in Vackor Foundation.

Provides:

- Venue for meetings and visits
- Collection of Hungarian laws and regulation on child protection
- Publication on RC activities
- Database on 87 NGOs (applicants and supported)
- Collection of documents drafted by supported NGOs
- Collection of relevant literature in Hungarian (and lending service)
- Press monitoring service;
- Questionnaire on street children in Hungary prepared
- Technical advice on social work available

Tot. n. of training days =13  
Tot. n. of participants = 82 staff+16 experts = 98  
Subjects: terminology on street children; issues in NGOs' work; case studies; cooperative planning; conflict resolution; communication and cooperation; action plan and strategies for the future.  
Once a month: "Professional Days" (one-to- one technical assistance to NGO experts).  
Lectures/discussion series on ways of working with marginalized youth (October and November 2000) = about 150 participants

- NGOs meet monthly
- Some NGOs organized joint event
- Cooperation between Child Crisis Foundation and other NGOs
- Cooperation between King Baudouin Foundation -Soros program and Hungarian Cultural Institute

Mass Media:

- Radio news on RC opening and Program
- Newspaper articles on NGO projects

Conferences, lectures:

- Roundtables organized by RC

## LATVIA

### NGOs/funded projects

8 projects, 8 NGOs (in 4 cities)

Typology: night shelters, crisis centers, assistance to families, day care centers, recreation and education for children at risk, research and dissemination.

### Resource center

Located in NGO Center  
Provides:  
Relevant literature, mostly in English; Computer and Internet access for NGOs Childhope manual on management of organizations working with street children has been translated in Latvian.

### Training

Several sessions in 1 year  
Tot. n. of days: not recorded  
Average n. of participants: 20 (NGOs, social workers, government officers, police)  
Subjects: early child development; communication and problem solving; violence against children; teenage addiction; Minnesota 12 step program; teamwork; child right protection and national legislation; street-based approach to social work; management skills for NGOs; fundraising; strategic planning.

Seminar "Street Children: Experience of the Baltic States", in cooperation with CCs from Lithuania and Estonia

### Networking

NGOs are actively networking and exchanging visits, also without the intervention of country coordinators; "NGO Net" established. The Network organized a conference on street children, without Program support. 13 NGOs in the Net established the Association for Street Children. Program web page launched, with information on funded NGO projects ([www.ielasberni.lv](http://www.ielasberni.lv))

### Awareness campaign

- Agreement with advertising agency to keep free posters on 35 stands in Riga, calling attention to street children issues
- Public information campaign launched in cooperation with a PR organization
- Association for Street Children established, with the mandate to circulate information and lobby on street children issues.

## LITHUANIA

5 projects, 5 NGOs, in 3 cities.

Typology: shelters, day care centers, individualized attention to children at risk.

Tot. n. of children reached: 20+24+35+60+18 = 159

Started November 1998, located in Children Support Center (NGO)  
Provides:

- Venue for meetings and visits
- Collection of relevant literature, mostly in English; Information on street children events
- Database on relevant institutions
- Seminars and conferences

3 training sessions

N. of participants: 75 (NGOs, pediatricians, police, nurses)  
Subjects: burnout; family reintegration; assistance in child abuse cases; assisting children in crisis

25 NGOs and some GOs are systematically collaborating, including in joint projects

Mass media:  
Newspaper articles and radio interviews on Program and street children situation

Other events:

- Seminar "Street Children: Experience of the Baltic States", in cooperation with CC from Latvia and Estonia

## MACEDONIA

### NGOs/funded projects

4 projects, 4 NGOs in 2 cities

Typology: shelter, education of street children mothers, comprehensive services to children and mothers in Romany settlements

Tot. n. of children reached: 40

### Resource center

Established June 1999. Located in the Institute of Social Work and Social Policy - Faculty of Philosophy.

Provides:

- Library of 37 books on issues related to street children
- Copies of relevant laws
- Training manuals on working and street children

### Training

Tot. n. of training days =9

Tot. n of participants: 57 from 4 NGOs, the Center of Social Work-Skopje, the Government Center for Social Work -Bitola, the Children Center - Shutka, Skopje, the Institute of Social Work and Social Policy, (Faculty of Philosophy), and the Ministry of Interior.

Subjects:

- "World experience in working with Street Children", covering the following topics: "Systemic framework for case assessment", "Children rights and their needs", "Rebellions without reason", "Enhancing the optimistic spirit"
- Street work and street mapping
- Lesson learned in the two year-program
- Evaluation: positive

### Networking

Collaboration established among the 4 program NGOs, and with non-funded NGOs such as the National Coalition for Protection of Children Rights. Cooperation established with schools, local government, Ministry of Internal Affairs, police, and Center for Social Work.

### Awareness campaign

Mass Media:

- News, documentaries and talk shows on program and projects on national and local press and TV
- Other events:
- Exhibition of children's drawing;
  - Public Awareness Campaign (4-10 December 2000)
  - The campaign's products are a video clip, brochures, posters, greeting cards and flyers, conferences, and special events

## POLAND

20 projects, 20 NGOs

Typology: outreach services to child prostitutes; shelters, day centers, community houses; counseling to families; informal education; education and housing for children of homeless families; health education and services (drug addiction); street animation and recreation.

Tot. n. of children reached: not recorded

N. of families reached: 26

Established in May 2000, in cooperation with Social Help Foundation SOS.

Provides:

- information on organizations dealing with street children in Poland and abroad
- articles from press
- information phone line.

The Foundation for Poland is going to take charge of the RC activities.

3 training workshops

Tot. n. of days = 6

Tot. n. of participants: not recorded

Subjects: Proposal writing; methodologies of social work; dealing with substance abuse

5 site visits (tot = 10 days)

32 NGOs (Program applicants, funded and not) participated in Program training activities and exchange visits

- 45 min. TV live program on street children
- Interview with Country Coordinator in weekly magazine
- Article on street children in ELLE magazine
- Radio program
- Conference in Parliament
- Children's day happening
- Photography exhibition
- Children drawing context and exhibition

## ROMANIA

### NGOs/funded projects

4 projects, 4 NGOs

Typology: school reintegration, day center, residential center, outreach services for teenagers in the street.

Tot. n. of children reached: approx. 300  
N. of families reached: 22

### Resource center

Established in 1998, partnership with Government Department of Child Protection, Bucharest City Hall, and Save the Children.

Provides:

- Software access to database of services available for street children in Bucharest and outside
- Guide of Social Services for Street Children and Youth in Bucharest
- Juridical Guide on Child Protection
- Addresses and contact persons of NGOs working with street children
- Database on street children
- Juridical information
- Literature on methodological issues
- 4 issues of newsletter for street workers

### Training

Tot. n. of training days = 18 (12 days of training sessions + 6 days of workshops)

Tot. n. of participants: not recorded

Subjects: fund raising and proposal writing; Involve the citizen and organize a campaign; participatory approaches; communication and institutional development;

Evaluation: positive.

### Networking

A strong federation existed before the Program.  
6 NGOs developed an emergency program for street children in Bucharest North Station.

### Awareness campaign

Mass media:

- NGOs contacted mass media directly (results?)
- Lobbying
- Lobbying to affect national strategy on child policy

## SLOVAKIA

7 projects, 7 NGOs, in 7 cities

Typology: crisis centers, services to children in Romany settlements, outreach health services.

Tot. n. of children reached: Approx. 500

Started August 1999, located in Children of Slovakia Foundation

Provides:

- Venue for meetings and visits
- 300 addresses of NGOs
- Database on services available for street children (48 institutions)
- Research on street children (5000 titles)
- 100 addresses of donors
- Contacts with 13 foreign partners
- Contacts with lawyers
- Street children life-stories
- Cooperation with Library of Police Academy established
- Legislative library started
- Materials for seminar on drug abuse prepared
- 70 pages of translated material on street children
- Internet connection

Tot. n. of training days = 11  
Tot. n. of participants = 41  
Subjects: theoretical basis for social work; Psychosocial practical training; Methodologies for crisis and conflict resolution.  
Individual technical advice given to 14 NGOs.

Evaluation: 85% of participants satisfied with rate "1"

NGOs started networking on occasion of trainings.  
NGOs' email addresses circulated  
Exchange visits among NGOs working on same issue

Mass media:

- Belgian journalist visits resulted in articles and radio programs on Romany street children
- 3 newspaper articles on RC opening and NGO projects
- Information on project on local radio and TV

Conferences and lectures:

- Session on street children during the Conference on Children at Risk organized by Children of Slovakia Foundation
- Publication of conference proceedings is expected
- Lobbying initiative started

## MATRIX 2 - Positive aspects and concerns in program's development

Many positive aspects and concerns are common to the ten countries; others are country specific - such as for instance the successful cooperation with universities - but still represent a lesson learned for the program as a whole.

Positive aspects	Country coordinator (CC) Advisory Board (AB)	NGOs/funded projects	Resource center (RC)	Training	Networking	Awareness campaigns
	<p>Country Coordinators' professional background and previous network was an asset for the Program. For instance, in 3 countries, the CCs had a background in psychology.</p> <p>Monitoring of NGO projects by CC and AB members (in some cases) resulted in quality increase, good communication with projects staff and the delivering of training adapted to the needs. It also contributed to make the programme coherent.</p> <p>CCs have undertaken actions that were not requested (fundraising for the NGOs, organising a sub-regional conference)</p> <p>In many countries, ABs provided a valuable input in technical advice, lobbying, networking, awareness rising, and sometimes in project monitoring.</p> <p>The involvement of government representative in the Board was key to expand the impact and provide a good image of the program.</p> <p>World Bank members are part of ABs in several cases.</p>	<p>In some countries, the program gave financial support to NGO staff's salaries (a budget line usually not covered by donors)</p> <p>NGOs were able to accomplish their planned tasks, and they regularly reported their activities to CCs.</p> <p>Some NGOs are working with families and communities.</p> <p>Many projects have an education component</p> <p>There are projects in most of the big cities.</p> <p>NGOs established direct contacts with Ministries. University students and professors volunteered/received training in NGO projects.</p>	<p>Essential venues for NGO networking, and knowledge dissemination.</p> <p>Some literature was translated and adapted from English.</p> <p>RCs developed their own products, reflecting local context</p> <p>Many of them are in partnership with research institutions, NGOs, and governments</p> <p>Collected and developed resources will remain available, and some centers will continue to work after program termination.</p> <p>Some RCs operate via network of local organizations.</p> <p>New RCs may be established in the future.</p>	<p>Training provided an opportunity for networking, exchange of experience, and for communicating emotions.</p> <p>Non-supported NGOs, universities, public service providers and public authorities were involved in training sessions.</p> <p>Local experts provided most training sessions.</p> <p>Experience on street work from other parts of the world was made available through foreign trainers</p> <p>Training of trainers took place.</p> <p>Regional exchange of experience among CCs took place.</p> <p>Training, site visits, and networking have been linked.</p>	<p>The number of NGOs actively networking is much higher than those supported by the project.</p> <p>Some NGOs started to cooperate in common projects, or issues.</p> <p>Site-visits put local projects in contact with each other.</p> <p>NGOs take direct initiative in exchanging visits.</p> <p>The CCs involved non supported NGOs and other national institutions in program activities.</p> <p>The program established systematic relations with local and national authorities, and sometimes with other stakeholders such as universities, Police Juvenile Inspectors and local police.</p> <p>NGOs established direct contacts with National and local authorities. Cooperation with Soros</p>	<p>Some National Advisory Boards were active in lobbying for street children.</p> <p>Training to mixed participants (not only NGOs) raised public awareness.</p> <p>Some programs obtained good coverage by the media (national and local TV, radio and press).</p>



## Concerns and Challenges

### Country coordinator (CC) Advisory Board (AB)

Country coordinator had too many responsibilities and some worked half time or less. In some cases, part of the budget could not be spent for lack of time.

Workload was particularly heavy in large countries, with widespread projects.

Turn-over: 4 country coordinators decided to quit the programme

Country coordinator had at least two 'bosses' (the 2 partner foundations) to report to.

Identity issue: although (part of) the CC's salary was paid by the partner foundations, it was requested that CCs do not belong to the National Soros foundation

The division of roles between CCs and Open Society project officers was not clear.

Project selection criteria were decided centrally.

The involvement of AB members was not equally high in all countries.

AB members participated on an individual base, not as a team.

The participation of World Bank representatives in the AB was not so high as expected.

### NGOs/funded projects

Lack of adequate legislation for street children.

Limited, or discontinuous state support to NGOs.

Limited local financial support to projects, and dependence on donors funding.

Donors generally support projects, not NGOs. This can have a negative impact on NGO organizational development

Staff suffers from burnout and limited public recognition, and need high support from the program.

Limited experience in project management.

Lack of long-term strategy on child reintegration in society.

Focus is still on children as problems, not as resources.

The concept of outreach social work is still new.

NGOs need regular training.

Program monitoring guidelines are not fully adequate to assess projects impact.

### Resource center (RC)

Most available literature is in English, and not adapted to local context.

Better office equipment (computers, scanners, etc.) and more office space would be a plus.

Not all RC were able to provide information on foreign sources of funding.

### Training

Very few training evaluations are available.

Skills and training needs are different among NGOs and between project managers and fieldworkers.

There is no local expertise on certain issues.

More onsite training is needed.

Study visits in other countries in the region should be included.

Only a part of NGOs staff has been trained.

### Networking

Competition on limited funding can hamper NGOs cooperation.

More active exchanges among CCs and RCs at the regional level would be beneficial.

Many NGOs do not have email, and communication takes time.

### Awareness campaigns

This was the least developed component of the program. Its objectives were too ambitious and vague.

"Street children" terminology is not always appropriate to the local context, and raises more suspicion than awareness.

A more systematic approach to media is needed.

In some cases, the social environment does not encourage community involvement.

Awareness has increased among experts, but authorities have "bigger" issues to think about.

Lobbying is difficult in an unstable political environment



## MATRIX 3 - Program's results

The lack of baseline data and systematic program monitoring makes it difficult to quantify changes, and to determine which of them are effects of the Program. The matrix attempts to summarize the qualitative information provided by country coordinators as illustration of program's achievements. Results are classified according to whether they are felt at the level of individuals, organizations, or society.

### Individual level (children, other stakeholders)

Quality of NGOs work with children has improved due to training, networking, and 2 year funding. NGOs are going beyond mere assistance, to pay increased attention to children's psychological and health needs, education, community and family work.

Some NGOs projects have expanded activities. In Hungary, the number of children reached by NGOs has increased. In all the other country reports, data are insufficient to indicate changes in the number of children reached.

There is qualitative evidence of positive changes in the life of children as an effect of projects, such as: reunion with biological or foster families, participation in formal and informal education, better school performance, decreased delinquency and use of drugs, more self-confidence, and more positive attitudes of families.

Country Coordinators' professional and human experience has increased.

Some public sector social workers learned about new methods of social work.

Educators, police, and psychologists learned more about street children.

More students do practical work in street children NGOs.

### Organizational level (NGOs)

More NGOs are working with street children since 1998.

Some NGOs introduced additional types of services

NGOs became more professional, and gained public respect and recognition

NGOs know each other better, and are aware of the advantages of cooperation

NGOs' cooperation leads to better case management.

Networking will continue beyond the program

Less turn over in NGOs staff in 1999 (Hungary)

In some countries, the program introduced standards for street children programs.

### Society level

Changes in legislation and national policies affecting street children (Bulgaria, Romania, Lithuania).

National and local authorities are informed about the program and its outputs.

Public awareness of the street children phenomenon has increased.

NGOs obtained access to:  
funding by central and local government use of public building in-kind and cash contribution by private sector and communities

Mechanisms of institutional cooperation have been established (Universities, schools, NGOs, police, health services)

Some governments established special bodies to deal with the street children issue

Debates have been started between public sector social workers and NGOs, concerning their respective roles.

## LESSONS LEARNED

### VALIDITY OF TARGET GROUP DEFINITION

The program experience showed that the term “street children” is not always appropriate in the context of the ten countries. Persons working with children – and children themselves – generally regard this as a negative label. Public authorities and NGOs think and work on the base of other categories, such as “institutionalized children” “run away children”, “school drop outs”, “juvenile offenders”, “prostitutes”, “homeless children” etc. In many countries, grants were given to projects that addressed various groups of children “at risk”, but not necessarily in the street. National programs used however the term “street children” in advocacy and lobbying campaigns. According to country coordinators, this created confusion and was even counterproductive at times.

### “CENTRALIZED” VERSUS “DECENTRALIZED” PROGRAM APPROACH

The Program has been characterized by a tension between two requirements: to ensure coherence at the regional level, and to be relevant to the specific needs at the national level. In particular:

- The program had its general goals, but it also aimed at helping dedicated people in the field to meet their projects' goals.
- There was a regional decision-making process that needed to be continuously adapted to local realities (central coherency versus local efficiency)

Crucial program features designed at the regional level have proved successful: in particular, the central role assigned to country coordinators, the two year grants to NGOs, and the combination of financial support, training and networking. On the other hand, national programs met some difficulties to adapt to target group definition and project selection criteria established at the center. Also, budget allocation did not take into account the specific needs of large countries, with geographically spread projects. Sharing the relevant information (not all information), documenting lessons learned by the local projects, and circulating this knowledge from local to national and regional level, proved extremely difficult.

### IMPACT, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

- The program has moved significant steps toward the achievement of its objectives. In particular, cooperation among actors, NGOs' capacity, support by central and local authorities, and public awareness increased. Although we cannot determine to what extent the above is due to the program, these are very encouraging signs.
- Concerning the general aim (increasing the opportunities of street children to be integrated in society), data provided by country reports are not sufficient to provide a picture. In the future, attention may be given to develop uniform guidelines for project proposals and monitoring reports, so to have access to baseline data, number of children reached at different points in time, and some indicators on how the projects affected children. Some country coordinators (Poland, Bulgaria) have already made efforts to develop monitoring guidelines.
- Conceptual and ethical problems behind figures should be however kept in mind:
  - the number of children in projects is highly variable
  - an increase in the number of children served is not necessarily an indicator of project success
  - it is difficult to identify quantitative indicators of children's successful integration in society
  - some informations are by their nature confidential (such as incidence of drug abuse or HIV/AIDS)
- Qualitative monitoring (interviews to children, life-stories, etc.) may be sometimes more appropriate, but it requires specialized knowledge and time.
- Finally, the impact of projects on the life of children can be fully assessed only after many years.

## SUSTAINABILITY

Grants, training NGO staff and managers, trainer of trainers, have been an investment in human resources that could be lost without continuous support in the future. The national programs laid some important foundations for sustainability:

- Country Coordinators have acquired professional and human skills, and a network of national, regional, and international contacts, that could be used in future activities related to street children.
- Mechanisms of institutional cooperation have been established between NGOs, Universities, police, local and national authorities, schools and hospitals.
- In Hungary, the government introduced a grant system for street children projects. In Bulgaria, there are now legal provisions on street children.
- NGOs gained increased access to local government funding and in-kind contribution. Successful projects are the best argument to raise funds.
- Some NGOs are now able to train others.
- Increased public awareness is potential for future funding
- Some Resources Centers will keep operating after program termination, and new ones may be established.

State support to street children projects is however still limited and discontinuous, and NGOs are largely dependant on donors' funding. The question is whether many projects will be able to survive – and grow – after Program termination.

## EXTERNAL FACTORS

The program was affected by country specific, exogenous factors. For instance, the financial situation of Polish NGO is particularly unstable, as traditional donors are phasing out and funds connected to future entry in the EU are not available yet.

In Czech Republic and Hungary there is already a second generation of street workers, while elsewhere NGOs need to acquire the basic skills.

The range of NGO projects reflect the highly differentiated features of the “street children/children in the street” phenomenon: from youth street gangs in Czech Republic and Hungary, to young homeless children in Romania. Some governments are increasingly committed to child protection, while others are struggling with many other urgent priorities. These factors have to be taken into consideration in assessing program impact.



## CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Several program's elements have revealed particularly successful, and it seems advisable to replicate them in future initiatives. These comprise: the combination of grants, training, and networking; the central role of country coordinators as facilitators and focal points; the participation of committed public authorities in National Advisory Boards; the affiliation of Resource Centers to existing local institutions; the participation of different stakeholders in training sessions; the use of field visits in training, monitoring, and networking.

Other aspects would need to be strengthened, or reformulated. The following seem recommendable:

- Define target groups according to the specific situation and priorities of each country, through consultation with local stakeholders (NGOs, research institutions, social workers, etc.)
- Include in the budget a specific line for monitoring and evaluation activities, of two types:
  - Monitoring of NGO projects by country coordinators. Budget should cover training to country coordinators and NGOs, collection of baseline data, preparation of monitoring guidelines, field visits, surveys, and focus groups.
  - Monitoring of national programs by regional coordinators. Resources should be allocated to regular field visits, aimed at identifying country-specific needs, achievements, and constraints, and adjust program activities and expectations accordingly
- In order to ensure Program's sustainability, give particular support to NGOs' initiatives that are in coordination with governments, universities, and other institutions.



## 120 SUPPORTED PROJECTS

### BULGARIA

#### 9 PROJECTS

- ◆ Society for Preventative Work, Russe (1999)
- ◆ Caritas, Burgas (1999-2000) (supplier of meals and medication for street children, summer camps, training from teachers and paediatrics...)
- ◆ Hope Association, Burgas (1999-2000) (day centre for Roma children, school excursions, day trips, equipment)
- ◆ Chance and Protection Association, Haskovo (1999-2000) (day centre for street children: meals, education, medical care, excursions, sport,...)
- ◆ Rada Kirkovich Board, Plovdiv (1999-2000) (day centre: meals, education, psychological support, social work, sport)
- ◆ Free and Democratic Bulgaria Foundation, Sofia (1999-2000) (day centre with various training and sport activity programmes)
- ◆ Gavroche Association, Varna (1999-2000) (day centre: training, medical care, shared activities with other local schoolchildren)
- ◆ Development of the child and the family Foundation, Sofia (2000) (realisation of a year 2001 calendar on the rights of street children, the calendar comprising of different drawings by the street children. It will be distributed to politicians and also put on sale to benefit street children projects)
- ◆ Samaritans Foundation, Stara Zagora (2000) (day centre where street children can be notably provided with items required for school: educational, sports or musical equipment, clothes, shoes,...)

### CZECH REPUBLIC

#### 10 PROJECTS

- ◆ Regional Charity Blansko, Golden Station, Blansko (1999-2000) (centre open for children aged 13 to 15, youth club premises, tea-room and small cinema room)
- ◆ NGO - Ulita Street, Blansko (1999-2000) (detention centre for children aged 12 to 18, young alcoholics and drug addicts, abandoned children, beggars)
- ◆ Caduceus - Community work with threatened youth, Olomouc (1999-2000) (community centre working with children at risk aged from 14)
- ◆ Klub Hurá Kamarád, Children in the street - home children in need, Pardubice (1999-2000) (opening of a leisure centre for children aged 6 to 12, expansion from a workshop to a day centre, safe house for children and youths in need)
- ◆ Via Comoda, Rychnov (1999-2000) (street and activity work for children at risk aged between 10 and 18 confronted with drug and alcohol related problems,...)
- ◆ Cheiron T, The run of Community centre for Children and youth, Tabor (1999-2000) (set-up of a meeting centre for groups at risk from the age of 12 to 18 to keep them off the street).
- ◆ Social Assistants Centre, Job 2000, Plzen (1999-2000) (refuge centre with a resocialisation programme and help centre for children who have escaped from an institution)
- ◆ Rozkos bez Rizika, Not to be same like mother, Prague (1999-2000) (work with children of prostitutes aged 3 to 14 and with street children aged 14 to 18)
- ◆ Resource Centre Street Children, Ratolest (2000) (sessions offered by organisations who deal with street children: information exchange, sharing of experiences)
- ◆ Social-law institute, Coherent training of streetwork, Most (2000) (street work training)

### ESTONIA

#### 14 PROJECTS

- ◆ Kuressaare Youth Centre (1999)
- ◆ Centre for Information for the Children and Youth in Ida-Virumaa (1999)
- ◆ Centre for Social Rehabilitation - Department "Christian Home", Tartu (1999)
- ◆ Tallinn City Mission (1999)
- ◆ Youth Creative Union Varia Art (1999)
- ◆ Kohila Day-Center (1999-2000) (day centre where street children are helped to do their homework and learn to cook)
- ◆ NGO Ontika Training Centre, Kohtla (2000) (publication of a brochure, distribution of information, learning how to improve understanding and assistance to street children)
- ◆ Paide City Government (1999-2000) (activities for street children, with psychological support)
- ◆ Shalom Help Centre, Parnü (1999-2000) (establishment of a social workers network who deal with street children)
- ◆ Rakvere Pedagogical School (1999-2000) (group training and work to provide street children with the better social and psychological skills and to help improve their behaviour)
- ◆ Night home for Street Children and Youngsters, Tallinn (2000) (attempting to solve family conflicts and encourage parents in the education of their children, to help street children with their homework and organise activities)
- ◆ Tallinn Children Support Centre (2000) (help and collaborate with groups of street children at risk to reintegrate them into society)
- ◆ Saaremaa Children and Youth Centre (2000) (organise activities for children to reduce the risks of criminality)
- ◆ Tartu NGO OWL (2000) (group therapy with street children, drug addicted children and youths, young criminals, as well as parents with difficult children)



## HUNGARY

### 18 PROJECTS

- ◆ Child Crisis Foundation, Budapest (1999)
- ◆ Szalmaszal Foundation, Budapest (1999)
- ◆ Ovegylet Foundation, Budapest (1999)
- ◆ "Gap" Social and Cultural Foundation, Budapest (1999)
- ◆ Association for Street Social Assistants, Tatabanya (1999)
- ◆ Foundation for the Support of the Poor, Eger (1999)
- ◆ Link Youth Self Help Service, Budapest (1999-2000) (street social work, job offers for young people, clubs, summer camps, prevention campaigns at school)
- ◆ MOMO Foundation, Budapest (1999-2000) (temporary safe house for children and family therapy)
- ◆ Sun Club Foundation, Budapest (1999-2000) (day centre with supervised studies, sports club, children and young people's club, gypsy days)
- ◆ Don Bosco Vocational and Elementary School, Kazincbarcika (1999-2000) (self-training for young people, conferences)
- ◆ Sunshine for Life Foundation, Miskolc (1999-2000) (street social work, organisation of school activities)
- ◆ Periphery Association, Nyíregyháza (1999-2000) (street social work, clubs in contact with gypsy children at school)
- ◆ For the Settlement Meszes Social Foundation, Pécs (1999-2000) (table tennis competitions for youngsters during the weekend, alongside discussions)
- ◆ Plank Youth Help Association, Salgótarján (1999-2000) (table tennis competitions for youngsters during the weekend and help finding employment)
- ◆ Roundabout Club Workshop Association, Budapest (2000) (street social work, clubs)
- ◆ Straw Foundation, Budapest (2000) (street social work, prevention campaigns at schools, clubs, alongside discussions)

- ◆ SZETA Eger Foundation, Eger (2000) (boarding house that offers, amongst other things, meals, clothes, psychological support and assistance in regrouping family links)
- ◆ Kamasz-tanya, Szolnok (2000) (school supervision, hygiene training, crime prevention matters, alcoholism and drug addiction)

## LATVIA

### 10 PROJECTS

- ◆ Latvian Youth Movement for Life free from Alcohol, Riga (1999)
- ◆ Caritas Latvia and Orphan Care Centre 'Together With Us', Riga (1999-2000) (implementation of a rehabilitation programme for young people taken away from areas having a bad influence on their behaviour)
- ◆ Centre Against Abuse: Support for Children and Families, Riga (1999-2000) (set-up of an effective multidiscipline team offering group assistance for street children)
- ◆ Children and Family Rights Support Centre (1999-2000) (organisation of educational excursions)
- ◆ Latvian Orthodox Church St Nicholas Riga Christian Children Refuge, Riga (1999-2000) (day centre offering different training for street children)
- ◆ Social Education Support Centre, Riga (1999-2000) (development and improvement of training for social workers within the police force, social pedagogues, teachers, state and boarding school institutional staff)
- ◆ Talsi Crisis Centre for Women and Children, Talsi (1999-2000) (basic services and psychological support for children and their families, prevention work)
- ◆ Vilani Charity Society 'Support', Vilani (1999-2000) (crisis centre with educational and psychological support)
- ◆ NGO Centre, Riga (2000) (supplier of services to organise street children networks)
- ◆ Support, Riga (2000) (network organisation grouping together various learning methods and presenting these during seminars)

## LITHUANIA

### 12 PROJECTS

- ◆ Foundation "Centre for Spiritual Support for Youth", Klaipeda (1999)
- ◆ Church of All the Saints, Vilnius (1999)
- ◆ Lithuanian Child's Right Protection Organisation "Save the Children", Vilnius (1999)
- ◆ Institution of Marie Christian Support Daughters, Kaunas (1999)
- ◆ Children of Saint Jean, Vilnius (1999-2000) (voluntary help for street children aged under 14 who have left their family)
- ◆ The Day Center of Palemonas, Kaunas (2000) (socioeducational prevention programme, physical and mental support, assistance in crisis situations, study supervision...)
- ◆ Sanciai Children's Day Center, Kaunas (2000) (child and adolescent rehabilitation for those isolated in families at risk through social and material support)
- ◆ Preventative development of 'Street' children and teenagers through Life, Klaipeda (2000) (prevention work, social support, psychological and medical help for adolescents isolated in groups at risk)
- ◆ Children's activity program of Telsiai Street, Telsiai (2000) (psychological centre for children with emotional and behaviour problems, as well as children at risk)
- ◆ Days activity center for children using toxins and narcotics, Vilnius (2000) (educational help, psychological and social support for drug addicted children)
- ◆ Little Mirror - the Club for street children of Rasu district, Vilnius (2000) (provides street children with social skills, as well as helping them to overcome psychological and social difficulties)
- ◆ Social skills training course for children, Vilnius (2000) (teaching adolescents isolated from groups at risk and young criminals social values, organisation of day activities for children under the age of 14)



## MACEDONIA

### 5 PROJECTS

- ◆ 'Felix' Group, Bitola (1999-2000) (reintegration of street children into society and making sure that they enjoy the same opportunities as other children)
- ◆ Roma Women's Association 'ESMA', Skopje (1999-2000) (work with 40 children aged 8 to 16, observation of their growth and progress)
- ◆ Team of journalists working on children's and women's rights and preservation of environment (1999-2000) (offering support and protection to street children in Skopje and devising the creation of a reception centre)
- ◆ Union of Women's Organisations of Macedonia (1999-2000) (training for 20 gypsy mothers aged between 20 and 50, of which nearly 70 % are illiterate and who have children not regularly attending school)
- ◆ Institute of Social Work and Social Policy, Skopje (2000) (premises available for meetings and information exchanges to simplify work networking and the defence of street children)

## POLAND

### 23 PROJECTS

- ◆ Youth Care League "Saltrom", Cracow (1999)
- ◆ Family Development Association, Zielona Gora (1999)
- ◆ Polish Psychology Association, Warsaw (1999)
- ◆ Friends of Family Association in Wejherowo, Wejherowo (1999)
- ◆ Psycho-prevention Association, Bielsko-Biala (1999-2000) (two day centres for young and older children, crisis boarder house, as well as a Bank of Friendly Families (specially formed host families) and searches for biological and adoptive parents)

- ◆ Therapeutic Day Centre for Children and the Youth 'House of Prince', Czestochowa (1999-2000) (day centre that organises activities for children of all situations, as well as summer camps)
- ◆ Education and Social Animation Group Society, Warsaw (1999-2000) (play therapy projects by teachers who work with street children and their families in their own environment and a centre specialised in reintegrating street children back into society)
- ◆ Social Foundation of Powisle, Warsaw (1999-2000) (set-up in 1999 of a house where children can find refuge in situations of family crisis)
- ◆ Teacher's Association 'Healthy School', Starachowice (1999-2000) (running of five community day centres and organisation of a series of preventative activities)
- ◆ Nomadic University of Imagination of Streets and Gardens, Poznan (1999-2000) (artists association who organise artistic activities in the street for children, as well as the organisation of summer camps)
- ◆ Mutual Help Foundation 'Barka', Poznan (1999-2000) (homeless foundation with special day centre and projects for assisting children)
- ◆ 'Ant-hill' Society of Social Prevention, Gdansk (1999-2000) (day centre, drug and alcohol clinic, prevention programmes dealing with drug addicted young people)
- ◆ Social Help Foundation, Brzeszcze (2000) (day centre providing psychological, therapeutic and social support, organising rehabilitation camps for handicapped people, collecting money for specialist equipment)
- ◆ Help for Child and Family Centre, Bytom (2000) (day centre where children benefit from psychological support, educational assistance and social support)
- ◆ Society of Social-Therapeutic Centre Friends 'Common House', Garwolin (2000) (centre for 35 children in difficulty, offering safe housing, psychological and therapeutic support and the opportunity of going to school)

- ◆ Catholic Foundation for Children 'House of Guardian Angel', Katowice (2000) (therapeutic and psychological support of children and adolescents and projects on behalf of street workers)
- ◆ 'Growing Up' John Paul II The Youth Help Foundation, Kanczuga (2000) (community day centre for abandoned children, orphans and support centres)
- ◆ Alternative Education Studio, Łódź (2000) (community day centre for children's social rehabilitation: meetings, therapeutic excursions, training for children and family support organisations)
- ◆ Psycho-Prevention Association, Pulawy (2000) (community day centre for drug addicts and welcome house for children confronted with family problems)
- ◆ Parish Roma Elementary School, Suwalki (2000) (the only school in Poland to exclusively work with gypsy children: basic teaching to learn reading and writing)
- ◆ Polish Foundation 'Arka', Tarnów (2000) (community day centre offering therapeutic sessions for adolescents and a crisis house for short term breaks)
- ◆ Association of Children's Activity Development 'Chance', Zgierz (2000) (dealing with children after school to help develop their skills and centre of interests)
- ◆ Charitable Association in support of Children and the youth 'Give' (care centre for children and destitute people, welcome house, work training for young people)

## ROMANIA

### 5 PROJECTS

- ◆ Association for Supporting Social Integration ASIS, Bucharest (1999-2000) (residential centre for young people offering accommodation, meals, clothes, basic training, educational integration...and one year's monitoring for those who leave the centre)

- ◆ Association Open House, Bucharest (1999-2000) (day centre for street children: struggle against dropping out of school, finding employment, family reintegration, family advice, medical assistance, meals...)
- ◆ Foundation for the Family and Child Protection, Bucharest (1999-2000) (day centre for street children: struggle against dropping out of school, crime prevention, legal assistance, family advice, meals...)
- ◆ Philip's House Foundation, Bucharest (1999-2000) (day centre for street children and alternative schooling for gypsy children: struggle against dropping out of school, finding employment, family reintegration, family advice, medical assistance, meals)
- ◆ Centre for information and coordination for homeless children, Bucharest (2000) (training, meetings between the NGO and local authorities, news bulletins, database on street children, library...)

## S L O V A K I A

### 13 PROJECTS

- ◆ Civic Association Prima, Bratislava (1999)
- ◆ Charity of Archdiocese Kosice, Kosice (1999)
- ◆ OZ Nádej detom - CA Hope for children - Children on the Streets 2 Banská Bystrica (1999-2000) (basic lessons on hygiene and regular assistance)
- ◆ DOMKA Bardejov, Bardejov (1999-2000) (activities for groups of gypsy children lasting one day)
- ◆ CA ODYSEUS - Protect yourself, Bratislava (1999-2000) (prevention work on AIDS, hepatitis and other illnesses suffered by young addicts and prostitutes)
- ◆ School Wide Open Foundation - Start together Levice, Spisska Nova Ves, Stary Tekov, Ziar Nad Hronom (1999-2000) (realisation of a useful model helping children aged 5 or 6 to reintegrate in their school, also development of day centres and family therapy)
- ◆ SLONAD Slovak child hope - Children Crisis Centre in Nitra - SUN, Nitra (1999-2000) (centre for victims of family violence, badly treated and abused children)
- ◆ Queen of Peace Community - Bridges 2000, Radosina (1999-2000) (support and research into solutions for young people aged over 18 not knowing where to turn on leaving state institutions)
- ◆ DOMKA Roznava - The Development of activities of Crisis Centre for Street Children in Roznava (1999-2000) (reintegration of street children into the school system, development of street work, family therapy)
- ◆ Detsky fond - Children Found - Inquiry and documentation Centre 'Street Child', Bratislava (2000) (collection and distribution of information directly or indirectly dealing with problems of street children)
- ◆ Man in Crisis - Educational and Consultative Centre for Street Children programme, Bratislava (2000) (training, purchasing of educational material, establishment of a library devoted to the subject of street children, advice)
- ◆ Slovak Council for Unicef - Children Assurance Line, Crisis Centre - Ambulance system, Bratislava (2000) (psychotherapy working with families to attempt to solve the social crisis and depression that exists with street children)
- ◆ CA Children in Crises Help - Children Crisis Centre, Zilina (2000) (work with badly treated and abused children who have escaped from their hostile environment)

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The King Baudouin Foundation is an independent body working in the public interest. As a gift on the 25th anniversary of his coronation in 1976, King Baudouin chose to set up a Foundation which would serve the population. Article 3 of its Constitution describes its assignment as follows: “.. to take any initiatives leading to an improvement in the living conditions of the population, taking into account economic, social, scientific and cultural factors.” In other words, the King Baudouin Foundation seeks to deal with social problems and challenges by stimulating solidarity and generosity, and by acting as a catalyst for sustainable change.

In order to promote generosity, the Foundation offers private individuals, organisations and businesses the opportunity to set up funds to support innovative projects and actions. Through the ‘Transnational Giving Europe’ formula and the King Baudouin Foundation U.S., the King Baudouin Foundation promotes cross-border giving. As well as gifts from numerous patrons (through account 000-0000004-04), which are a constant encouragement, the grant from the Belgian National Lottery is also essential for the Foundation to make an impact.

Three themes are central to its projects and campaigns - promoting prosperity and welfare, contributing towards the dynamics of living together in society, and stimulating personal growth and development. In practical terms, this means that the Foundation develops initiatives in the areas of poverty and social exclusion, labour and employment, sustainable development in socio-economic sectors, justice and local government, the development of the civil society, media, training, culture and sport.

The King Baudouin Foundation serves as a forum by bringing experts and citizens together around a table. It also stimulates longer-term thinking and increases public awareness of issues which are close to its heart.

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