



# **Annual Programme Report No.2**

## **EEA Grants 2009-2014**

**Programme CZ04 – Children and Youth at Risk**

**Reporting period: 1.1.2014 – 31.12.2014**

**Programme Operator: Ministry of Finance**

**Programme Partner: Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs**

**Donor Programme Partner: N/A**

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## 1. Executive summary

A launch conference of the Programme took place on 24 June 2014 at Kaiserstein palace in Prague. The conference was followed by a seminar for applicants for grants within the open call. The only pre-defined project (PDP) "Codification of legislation supporting families, substitute family care and system of care for vulnerable children" was approved by the Programme Operator on 27 May 2014 after verification process. Both open calls for individual projects and sub-projects within SGS were launched in June and July 2014 and closed in September 2014. Altogether 2 projects from the open call for individual projects and 11 sub-projects within the SGS were approved at the end of 2014.

Several modifications have been made within the programme during 2014. The total budget of the programme has been increased due to a positive change of fixed exchange rate (from original 24,80 CZK/EUR to 26,50 CZK/EUR) which was approved by the Programme Operator on 7 April 2014 for all ten Czech programmes within EEA/Norway Grants. A transfer of 112 324 EUR from PDP to SGS was approved by the FMO on the basis of the change in exchange rate. Nevertheless, owing to a small demand for grants in the open call Donors approved reallocation of 1 559 191 EUR from this programme into programme CZ03 in October 2014.

Just a little progress towards the programme outcomes and outputs has been recorded so far. PDP implementation started in June 2014 and an analysis of current legal regulations was made. One expert round table with Norwegian Project Partner – BufDir – was held in November 2014. Programme Operator expects that all set programme outcomes and outputs will be reached throughout implementation of 1 PDP, 2 projects and 11 sub-projects and some indicators will be even exceeded. Unfortunately, the reallocation from the programme will have a negative impact on the programme outcome "Effective and efficient measures addressing vulnerable groups of children and youth facing particular risks".

Transformation activities pursuing goal of the national strategic documents continued in 2014. A trend in increase of local authorities in charge of children continued as well as increased interest in foster care. Number of children placed in institutions for children under 3 years of age is particularly monitored and decrease of number of children placed in institutions such as homes for people with disabilities is more than welcomed.

Outcomes of the programme will definitely benefit horizontal concerns and all cross-cutting issues were taken into account by external evaluators when evaluating all grants applications within the open call and small grant scheme.

The programme still belongs to the most risky programmes in the Czech Republic within EEA/Norway Grants. But there is a positive trend in results of the risk analysis made in August 2014. Programme absorption capacity turned out as the major risk factor in 2014. Out of 15 anticipated applications in the open call, just 2 applications were submitted because of a very low interest on the part of Czech regions to create transformation plans of institutions. Time risk also threatens the programme realization.

Programme Operator finalized Guidelines for applicants and promoters within Bilateral Fund at Programme Level – measure B and expects to launch a permanent call for proposals in January 2015. At the end of year Programme Operator also launched an open tender for technical assistance which will assist Programme Operator with on-the-spot controls.

## 2. Programme area specific developments

As it was already described in the APR No.1 for the programme, the Government approved the National Strategy to Protect Children's Rights (Government Resolution of January 2012) as well as the Action Plan to Fulfil the Strategy (February 2012) and thus committed itself to create a functional system to protect consistently all rights of children and to meet their needs by 2018.

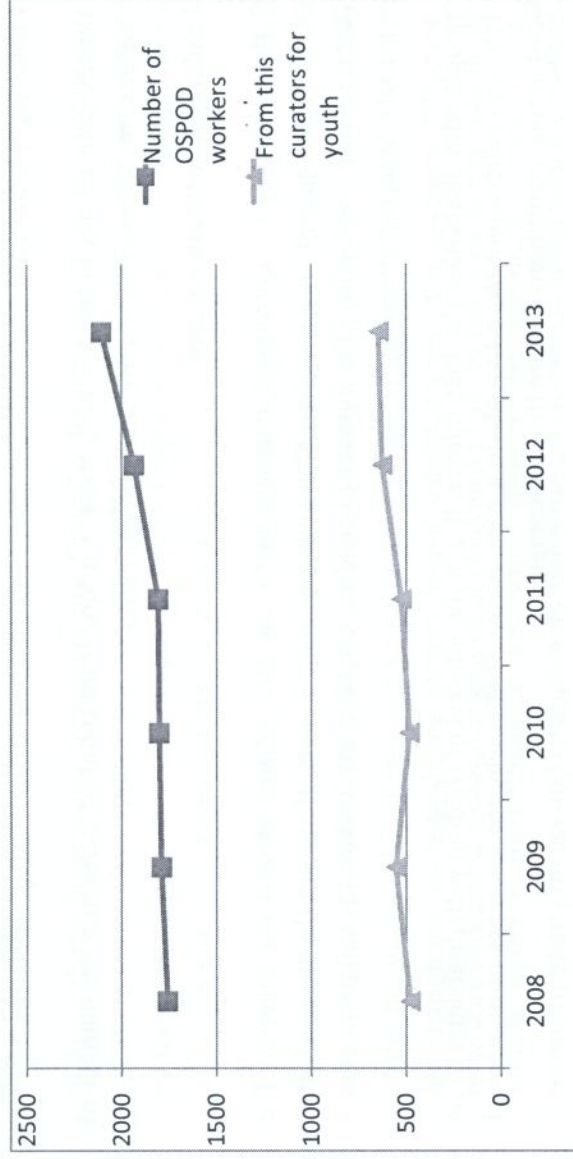
In 2014 transformation activities pursuing goals of the above mentioned strategic documents went on. The goals of the changes the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MoLSA) has been implemented in the area of social and legal protection of children since 2013 are mainly:

- to strengthen and improve social work with families at risk and thus prevent removing children from families
- to strengthen foster care so that it is possible to place as many children growing up outside their own families as possible in foster families
- to limit the institutional placement

### The area of authorities for social and legal protection of children

Major changes have been achieved in the area of personnel capacity in authorities for social and legal protection of children. The measures that the MoLSA took, mainly the strengthening of financing, showed on the total number of workers of authorities for social and legal protection. These authorities will be since 2015 obliged to adhere to quality standards of social and legal protection while providing social and legal protection, inter alia, to the standard for personal securing of the performance of the social and legal protection of children. The total number of OSPOD workers (local authorities in charge of children) should reach minimum of 2400 working contracts until then.

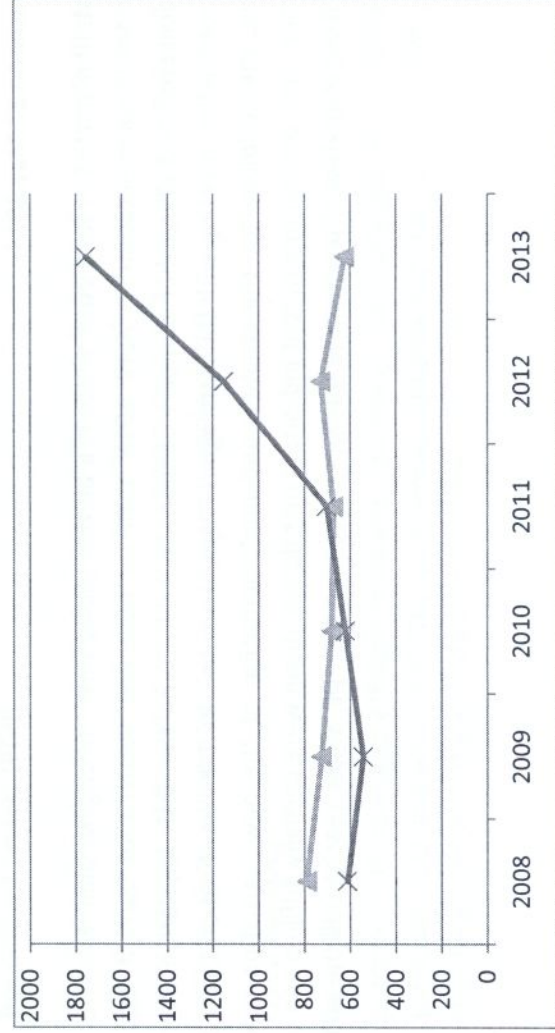
Year	Number of OSPOD workers	From this curators for youth
2008	1757	478
2009	1790	555
2010	1802,9	483,05
2011	1807,75	525,45
2012	1933,5	626,75
2013	2107	645,5



### Foster care development - number of submitted applications for the foster care mediation

It is necessary to provide children that cannot grow up with their families with foster families. The majority of children in the foster care system cannot be placed for adoption and that is why new candidates for foster care are needed. Long term constant numbers of candidates that submitted an application for foster care mediation significantly increased when the amendment to the Act on Social and Legal Protection of Children was being prepared and then accepted. The table shows the number of submitted applications, so we can see an increased interest in foster care and raised awareness of this institution. The candidates go through a long term and demanding process of assessment and preparation. It is not monitored how many of them are actually placed by regional offices into the records for foster care mediation.

Number of submitted applications for mediation						
year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
adoption	790	725	682	673	729	626
foster care	612	543	621	703	1152	1756



The green line in the graph shows the tendency of adoption and the violet line shows the tendency of foster care.

### **Number of children in foster care**

As it was already pointed out in the last APR, there is a long term trend of increasing the number of children in foster care. This was even more accelerated in 2013.

### **Number of children in institutional care**

Since 2009 there has been a permanent decrease in the number of institutionalised children. The professional public has agreed for a long time that children under 3 years of age are the most affected by the institutional care. That is why the number of children placed in institutions for children under 3 years of age is particularly monitored.

Homes for people with disabilities also take minors. It is in the interest of children with disabilities to be integrated into an environment close to a life in a community. That is why the decrease of number of children placed in such institutions is more than welcomed.

In order to fulfil the strategic documents of the Government as well as to assist the regions and municipalities in implementation of the new legislation, the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MoLSA) prepared a complex individual project, which has been implemented as of summer 2012 with the financial assistance of the European Social Fund. The project entitled „Systematic Support of Transformation of Services for Vulnerable Families and Children“ pilots the new procedures and strategies in six out of the fourteen regions in the country.

The transformation process was also encouraged by a call for grant proposals for individual projects from the EEA Funds 2009–2014. In the framework of the call projects of two regions, focused on long term sustainable strategy of deinstitutionalisation of children at risk, mainly those under 3 years of age were approved by the Programme Operator in December 2014.

## **3. Reporting on outputs**

### **Pre-defined project (PDP)**

The PDP called Codification of legislation supporting families, substitute family care and system of care for vulnerable children was evaluated and verified in the first half of 2014. The verification process has been realized in several steps and with no significant problems. The project was finally approved by the Programme Operator on 27 May 2014.

Project implementation started in June 2014 which is a bit delayed against the original plan. However, the deadline for the implementation in April 2016 shall be observed. Analysis of current legal regulations was delivered and altogether 8 expert opinions (out of 30) on the draft legislation were submitted. One coordination meeting with the Norwegian Project Partner – BufDir - was held on 1 and 2 October 2014. One methodology for the creation and implementation of the new legislation was prepared. Altogether three programme output indicators mentioned above were partially fulfilled and it is expected that all other envisaged programme outputs concerning the PDP will be reached till the end of April 2016.

### **Open Call (OC)**

In line with the Programme Agreement one Open Call for individual projects was carried out during the reporting period. Two applications were submitted and evaluated. Both proposals were recommended by the selection committee and approved by the Programme Operator (for more detailed information about the selection process please see chapter 5).

It is expected that by realizing of both projects the target value of programme output indicator "Number of transformation plans of institutions" will be exceeded. Project called "Transformation of care for vulnerable children and youth" in Pardubice Region shall create 8 transformation plans. The aim of the project called "Children and Youth at Risk in the Zlin Region" is to create 3 transformation plans for institutions. As regards the second output indicator under the outcome "Effective and efficient measures addressing vulnerable groups of children and youth facing particular risks implemented", the MoLSA issued a methodological instruction defining the minimum criteria to be met in the transformation process and all applicants within the OC proceeded in line with the methodology.

### **Small Grant Scheme (SGS)**

One Open Call for SGS sub-projects was launched and successfully closed during the reporting period. 37 applications were submitted and 34 of them met the formal requirements. The call was divided into two outputs - output A "Integration of children into the decision-making processes" and output B "Raise of awareness about the rights of the child via local or national activities". Programme Partner approved 11 sub-projects at the end of 2014, out of which 8 sub-projects shall contribute to the programme output A and 3 sub-projects shall contribute to the programme output B. Expected target value of the output indicator A (Number of tools and procedures elaborated on the basis of supported projects for the effective determining of children opinion and its involvement in various types of decision-making processes including number of trainings for employees of relevant institutions in this area) shall be exceeded by 3. Target value of the output indicator B (Number of activities, whether local or nationwide, aimed at raising awareness about children's rights) should be reached as planned till 30 April 2016.

## **4. Reporting on Programme outcome(s)**

### **Pre-defined project (PDP)**

As it is mentioned in the reporting on programme outputs, just a little progress towards the programme outcome has been recorded in the year 2014. Predefined project was approved in line with the expected programme outcome and programme outputs and thus the project should achieve the targets set in the Programme Proposal throughout its implementation.

### **Open Call (OC)**

Both projects approved within the open call at the end of 2014 shall contribute to the programme outcome "Effective and efficient measures addressing vulnerable groups of children and youth facing particular risks implemented". The programme outcome together with relevant programme outputs shall be achieved till the end of the programme.

Nevertheless, programme outcome “Effective and efficient measures addressing vulnerable groups of children and youth facing particular risks implemented” was negatively influenced by the small programme absorption. The original aim to make transformation plans in the whole Czech Republic in all regions was harmed by the fact that just two regions had applied for the grants in the open call. For more detailed information please see chapter 9 and the annex risk analysis.

#### **Small Grant Scheme (SGS)**

All 11 sub-projects approved within the small grant scheme shall contribute to the programme outcome “Quality of child welfare systems and protection measures effectively improved, relaying the views of relevant stakeholders and society at large through high quality and participatory debate”. All sub-projects were approved at the end of 2014, thus a little progress towards the programme outcome has been recorded in 2014. All the relevant programme outputs should be fulfilled after the implementation of sub-projects is successfully finished.

### **4.1. Progress on horizontal concerns**

#### **Progress towards horizontal concerns**

##### **Respect of human rights, multicultural dialogue incl. integration of national minorities**

Respect of human rights, multicultural dialogue incl. integration of national minorities (e.g. Roma inclusion) is supported through the programme CZ04, where the improvement of the situation of Roma children and youth is profoundly incorporated in the programme as a part of one of the major groups – i.e. children and youth at risk.

Despite the lack of statistical data, large proportion of these children belongs to minority ethnic groups, primarily the Roma. It has been estimated that Roma children represent 50-70% of infants in the institutional care. Concurrently, numerous studies suggest that compared with other children, Roma infants are much more likely to stay in the institutional care rather than move to foster families.

Since Roma children already create a major part of the target group, MoLSA has not applied a specific allocations/targets for children of Roma origin within the vulnerable group, as this may, on the contrary, lead to creation of environment with positive discrimination with counter-productive effects creating division within the society rather than inclusion. Outcomes of the programme will definitely benefit the Roma both at institutional as well as individual level, the first by removing barriers which prevent their incorporation in the major society, the latter by increasing life opportunities of the at-risk children and reducing their numbers in all types institutional care for the benefit of other forms services for the children and families.



## 5. Project selection

### Pre-defined project (PDP)

During the first half of 2014 the pre-defined project was evaluated and verified. The final project application was submitted in information system CEDR in March 2014. The project was then evaluated by the external evaluator – an expert in the field. Within this stage, it was evaluated whether the project is in compliance with the project proposal submitted to the FMO and whether it is in compliance with both national and EU legislation. The second step of the verification was appraisal of internal evaluation of the Programme Operator and external technical assistance. In this phase project formal application, budget and technical documentation were appraised especially in the terms of the preparedness and consistency. The Project promoter was recommended to clarify budget calculations, to modify or complete particular information in the application. After modification of the application, the pre-defined project was approved by the Programme Operator at the end of May 2014 with the total grant of 1 046 083 EUR.

In general, the Programme Operator tried to do the verification process of PDP in detail and properly so as to prepare the project very well for the implementation and its monitoring. At the same time PO tried to speed up the verification process in order to have more time for the project implementation itself.

The project is realized in partnership with Norwegian Directorate for Children, Youth and Family Affairs (Bufdir).

### Open Call (OC)

Open call for individual projects was carried out during 2014. Before the announcement of the Call (17th June 2014), the text was discussed with the FMO. Grant applications were submitted continuously through IS CEDR till the deadline for submission – 30 September 2014.

Two applications were submitted and both of them fulfilled formal criteria. Two applications were assessed by the external evaluators in line with the Regulation. The financial amount of required grants in total was 423 547 EUR, whereas available allocation of the Call was 1 982 738 EUR. The interest was lower than expected. In result of remaining financial resources, 1 559 191 EUR was reallocated to the Programme CZ03. The reallocation was approved by the FMO on 28th November 2014.

The selection committee was held on 7th November 2014. Both two proposals were selected for funding. The verification process was started on 14th November 2014 and both two projects were approved on 21st November 2014. The legal acts will be issued at the start of 2015 as soon as the Project Promoters provides the Programme Operator with confirmation of their bank accounts.

Out of two approved projects none have Icelandic, Norwegian, Liechtenstein or Czech partner.

### Small Grant Scheme (SGS)

Open call for SGS sub-projects was launched on 11 July 2014 with the deadline on 22 September 2014. MoLSA as Programme partner received 37 applications, 30 for area A (Involvement of children in decision-making processes) and 7 for area B (Raising awareness of children rights by means of local or national activities). 2 applications included donor partners, 5 applications were not eligible for funding. 34 projects proceeded for quality evaluation. The result of the evaluation by external evaluators was

fulfilment of the allocation of output A with the amount of 11 047 777 CZK/474 791 EUR, the allocation of output B with the amount of 3 816 707 CZK/188 679 EUR.

The evaluation committee meeting took place on November 7, 2014 and recommended supporting 11 proposals, 8 from output A and 3 from output B of the call. The total amount of the grant for these 11 proposals is 20 193 959 CZK. Altogether 8 proposals were selected for funding in output A and 3 proposals were selected for funding in output B. The Committee further recommended two reserve requests, one for output A and one for output B. All 11 sub-projects were approved at the end of year 2014.

The verification process of the project selection was carried out at the end of year 2014. The selection of projects was carried out in line with the Article 6 of the Regulation: Selection of Projects. MoLSA as Programme Partner followed the Guidelines for Calls – Submission and Evaluation of Applications – Grant Award.

Thanks to the programme modification – a transfer of 112 324 EUR from PDP to SGS – it could have been supported more sub-projects. For more details please see chapter 8.

Out of the [11] sub-projects selected [0] have Icelandic partners; [1] Norwegian partners; [0] Liechtenstein partners and [5] Czech partners.

## 6. Progress of bilateral relations

### **Bilateral Fund at Programme Level – Measure A (BFA)**

A match-making seminar was organized by the Programme Partner MoLSA on 3 June 2014 in Prague. Altogether 27 people participated at the seminar, out of which 15 Czech and 2 Norwegian potential project partners – BufDir and Minotenk. The aim of the seminar was to bring together potential project partners from Donor states and the Czech Republic in order to establish cooperation within the projects in the OC as well as within the sub-projects in SGS. MoLSA presented structure and content of the programme – PDP, OC and SGS –and different forms of partnerships in the first part of the seminar. Representatives of Norwegian institutions – BufDir and Minotenk introduced their activities in the field and after that discussion was ongoing. Potential partners had the opportunity to get acquainted with.

### **Bilateral Fund at Programme Level – Measure B (BFB)**

Programme Operator finalized Guidelines for applicants and promoters within BFB at the end of 2014. A permanent call for proposals within BFB in the programme for projects within the OC and sub-projects within the SGS will be launched in January 2015.

### **Bilateral relations at project level**

There are two bilateral partnerships established at the project level. The PDP is realized in partnership with Norwegian Directorate for Children, Youth and Family Affairs (Bufdir) and the Project Promoter perceives the mutual cooperation as a very fruitful. There was an expert roundtable with the project partner which was realized in November 2014 in Prague. Themes in the expert field were discussed with

all relevant stakeholders and after that two on-the-spot visits in institutions caring for children were carried out. One sub-project within the SGS will be realized in partnership with Norwegian institution.

### **6.1. Complementary action**

No complementary action has been realized so far and the Programme Operator does not envisage any upcoming action in the first quarter 2015.

## **7. Monitoring**

On 12 December 2014 the Programme Operator launched an open tender for technical assistance which shall assist the PO with on-the-spot controls. The deadline for submitting bids is on 29 January 2015. The tender comprises on-the-spot controls of projects and small grant schemes in all 10 programmes in charge of the Programme Operator. Within the SGS the Programme Operator will check the whole SGS administration together with a sample of sub-projects. There are two basic types of controls which will be carried out – factual/interim control and financial/final control. Moreover, the factual/interim controls will be ordinary, ad hoc and controls of corrective measures' fulfilment.

Programme partner as the operator of the SGS will also carry out on-the-spot controls of sub-projects within the SGS in line with the Czech law on financial control.

The Monitoring Plan for 2015 of all the expected on-the-spot controls, i.e. controls of PDP, projects within the OC, SGS administration + projects sample and sub-projects within SGS is enclosed to the report.

## **8. Need for adjustments**

The change of fixed exchange rate from 24,80 CZK/EUR to 26,50 CZK/EUR was approved by the Programme Operator and confirmed by the FMO on 7 April 2014. Due to this positive change it came to increase in the allocation of the whole programme in CZK. Nevertheless, in the case of the pre-defined project there was no need from the part of the applicant to increase the allocation in CZK for this project as the original allocation in CZK was effective for the project implementation. The grant for the PDP was approved in the amount of 1 046 083 EUR which was less than the grant stated in PA - 1 158 407 EUR. Therefore, the programme operator asked the FMO for a transfer of the remaining 112 324 EUR from the allocation for PDP to increase the allocation for SGS. The change was approved on 28th November 2014. The increased allocation of SGS enabled the support of a higher number of sub-projects submitted mainly by the NGOs.

Due to the fact that just two applications were submitted within the open call with the overall requested grant amount 11 223 988 CZK (423 547 EUR in fixed ER 26,50 CZK/EUR) out of the total allocation for the open call amounting to 52 542 557 CZK (1 982 738 EUR), the National Focal Point asked for the reallocation of 41 318 569 CZK (1 559 191 EUR) to the programme CZ06, programme area 16. At the end of October 2014 donors finally agreed to reallocate those funds to programme CZ03. As a result of the above mentioned change and this reallocation PA amendment was issued in December

2014 with a new division of budget headings. Programme Outcome related to the OC was decreased. However, funds for bilateral relations and complementary action were increased.

## **9. Risk management**

Programme Operator updated the programme risk analysis at the end of August 2014 under the guidance of the NFP. Programme still belongs to the most risky programmes realized in the Czech Republic within EEA/Norway Grants due to its complexity. However, there is a positive trend in results of the risk analysis made in 2014 in comparison with that made in 2013. Probability of the risk factor Setup of the programme implementation system was lowered thanks to the fact that the Internal Manual of Programme Operator was finished and issued in March 2014.

Programme absorption capacity turned out as the major risk factor in 2014. Out of 15 anticipated applications in the open call, just 2 applications were submitted because of a very low interest on the part of Czech regions to create transformation plans of institutions. Results of the open call were known on 30 September 2014 and on the same day the National Focal Point asked the FMO/Donors for reallocation of the remaining amount within the open call into programme CZ06/programme area 16. Donors finally decided to reallocate those funds to programme CZ03 in October 2014. Budget of the programme was thus reduced and due to prompt reaction of the NFP the funds can be utilized in another programme CZ03.

Time risk still remains as one of the most significant risks threatening the programme realization. Programme Operator together with the Programme Partner strived for speeding up the whole administration process of project selection. Duration of open calls, however, was not shortened to minimum due to the risk of absorption capacity. Verification of PDP also proceeded quite quickly but in detail in order to prepare the PDP well for its implementation and monitoring. Main factors related to time delay are also tender procedures within projects. Programme Operator and Programme Partner will closely monitor all tender procedures and the time schedule in the monitoring reports of projects.

## **10. Information and publicity**

The Launch Conference of the Programme was held on 24th June 2014 at Kaiserstein palace in Prague. The main aim was to launch the Programme and present it to interested entities. The conference was followed by the seminar for applicants for grants within the open call. At the seminar, the applicants became more familiar with the content of the open call, eligibility of applicants and the way of filling and submitting grant applications. A seminar for applicants for grants within the SGS was held on 16 July 2014 at the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs.

In line with the Communication Plan information about open call and small grant scheme was widely publicised in order to reach all potential applicants (PO and PP web sites and specialized press). The Programme Operator – the Ministry of Finance – was continuously updating central websites [www.eegrants.cz](http://www.eegrants.cz) for the EEA Grants 2009 – 2014 to ensure in a transparent manner awareness of the Programme and all subjects involved in the Programme implementation. Information is provided in English and Czech.

Programme Operator plans to realize altogether 3 seminars for project promoters within the 10 Czech programmes in February 2015. All issues relevant to monitoring, publicity and financial matters will be presented and discussed at the seminars.

## **11. Cross - cutting issues**

All cross cutting issues were taken into account by the external evaluators when evaluating all grants applications within the open call and small grant scheme and will be taken into account by the Programme Operator and the Programme Partner in the projects implementation phase.

### **Good governance**

During the implementation of the Programme, it will be required to ensure that no project is in any way inconsistent with the principles of good governance. The assessment of cross cutting issues has been combined with other results of evaluation of grant applications in OC and SGS, such as eligibility of the applicant, relevance of the operation, methodology, risks and economic feasibility.

### **Economic sustainability**

The policy of economic sustainability is an integral part of the grant policy set by the donors. For this reason, the MoLSA is committed (where appropriate) to include the assessment of compliance with the principles of economic sustainability as an important criterion in the decision making process.

### **Social sustainability**

The Programme will contribute to more integrated policy, planning and management. Interests of target groups will be taken into consideration and their comments will be continuously taken into account. In case of the primary target group (children, the young, young adults) the principle of best interest of the child will be reflected in all activities. Involvement of children in decision-making processes is one of the core Programme activities. Social sustainability of the projects was also considered during grant applications evaluation and will be monitored by the Programme Operator and Programme Partner during projects implementation.

## **12. Attachments to the Annual Programme Report**

**Annex 1: Risk assessment of the programme**

**Annex 2: Monitoring plan 2015**


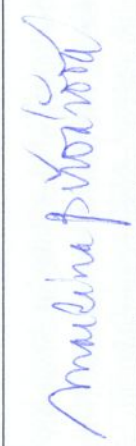
**Annex 3: List of projects for communication purposes or as examples of best practices**



**SIGNATURE:**

**For Programme Operator**

*I certify that I am duly authorised to sign this Annual programme report and that I have thoroughly reviewed the progress of the programme, reporting on outcomes and outputs, risk management provided in this report and the information are correct and accurate.*

		<b>Optional second signature</b>				
<b>Name</b>	Zuzana Kudelová	Martina Bečvářová				
<b>Position</b>	Head of the Department of International Relations	Head of the Monitoring Unit				
<b>Organisation</b>	Ministry of Finance of the Czech Republic	Ministry of Finance of the Czech Republic				
<b>Signature</b>						
<b>Date</b>	Day	Month	Year	Day	Month	Year
	11	02	15	11	12	2015

**For the National Focal Point**

*The National Focal Point certifies that the status of reporting of the programme described above is accurate.*

		<b>Optional second signature</b>				
<b>Name</b>	Martin Pros					
<b>Position</b>	Deputy Minister of Finance					
<b>Organisation</b>	Ministry of Finance of the Czech Republic					
<b>Signature</b>	<i>see above</i>					
<b>Date</b>	Day	Month	Year	Day	Month	Year
	13	02	2015			

## Annex 1: Risk assessment of the programme

Type of objective <sup>1</sup>	Risk	Description of risk in the reporting period	Likelihood <sup>2</sup>	Impact <sup>3</sup>	Importance <sup>4</sup>	Mitigation planned/done
Cohesion (Programme) outcomes:	Programme absorption capacity	Programme absorption capacity turned out as the major problem in 2014. Out of 15 anticipated applications in the open call, just 2 applications were submitted because of a very low interest on the part of Czech regions to create transformation plans of institutions. On the contrary, there was quite a big interest on the part of NGOs for the grants in SGS.	high	high	high	MoLSA tried to ensure the interest of regions by an increased programme publicity and enhanced communication with the regions. There was a three months duration of the open call for the regions. A launch conference together with seminars for applicants were also organized in time.
	Legislation changes	The Programme is directly linked to a proposal of a new legislation and is linked to the legislative proceedings. The key activities of the PDP consist of preparation of a new law and its implementation – the passing of the law is, however, not a condition to the realization of the Programme.	middle	high	middle	Implementation of PDP started in June 2014 and all the preparation activities linked to the proposal of new legislation started. An analysis of the current legal regulations was carried out.  Regular reporting in the quarterly submitted monitoring reports, minutes from meetings, sufficient

<sup>1</sup> The risks should be categorised in one of 3 ways, depending on whether it poses a risk to the cohesion objective, the bilateral objective, or is more of an operational issue.

<sup>2</sup> Likelihood is described as Low, Middle or High according to its scoring gained in the risk analysis. (Low: 1-2, Middle:3-4, High:5)

<sup>3</sup> Impact is described as Low, Middle or High according to its scoring gained in the risk analysis. (Low: 1-2, Middle:3-4, High:5)

<sup>4</sup> Importance is counted as Likelihood multiplied by Impact and described as Low, Middle or High according to its scoring gained in the risk analysis (Low: 1-8, Middle: 9-15, High: 16-25).

Type of objective <sup>1</sup>	Risk	Description of risk in the reporting period	Likelihood <sup>2</sup>	Impact <sup>3</sup>	Importance <sup>4</sup>	Mitigation planned/done
	Time risk - delay in commitment and disbursement of funds	Realization of the PRG is endangered by a considerable delay in its approval phase. All projects within the programme were approved in 2014. PDP started with its implementation and all other projects will start its implementation at the start of 2015. There is a risk of delay in individual project activities mainly caused by tender procedures.	high	middle	high	Accelerated administration of steps leading to the approval and implementation of projects within the PRG. Accelerated selection and verification process.
	Specific programme risk (risk identified in PP relating to PRG outcomes)	Insufficient cooperation of regions and municipalities in creation of the services for PRG target groups.	middle	middle	middle	Programme partner will regularly and intensively communicate with key stakeholders and will create relevant legal environment for the realization of the programme.
Bilateral outcome(s):	Bilateral relations	A match-making seminar for potential project partners was held at the start of June 2014. Two bilateral partnerships will be established within the PRG – one within PDP and one within sub-project in SGS.	middle	middle	middle	Signing of Partnership agreements with clearly defined responsibilities. Coordination meetings and Steering committee meetings. Consistent verification of expenditures in bilateral relations, sufficient planning within the frame of the PRG.
Operational issues:	Management and control structures,	The Manual of the Programme Operator was issued in March	high	low	middle	Regular check and update of PO Manual. Ensuring sufficient



Type of objective <sup>1</sup>	Risk	Description of risk in the reporting period	Likelihood <sup>2</sup>	Impact <sup>3</sup>	Importance <sup>4</sup>	Mitigation planned/done
	programme management	2014. Cooperation within the PO is sufficient, though its capacity is slightly limited also due to personal changes; external consultations are to limited extent.				personnel capacity of the PO, regular meetings, Steering committee with programme partner and other meetings.
	Programme implementation set up	All relevant manuals and guidelines were issued in 2014, such as guidelines for project promoters, guidelines for BFB.	middle	middle	middle	Observance of manuals and guidelines, regular check and update of manuals.
	Reports and irregularities within programme	No irregularities has been reported	middle	middle	middle	Consistent verification of monitoring reports, on-the-spot monitoring, audits.
	Programme audits/controls	One control was carried out by the Audit Authority in August 2014 with no findings.	low	middle	middle	Regular monitoring, on-the-spot visits and audits.
	Information system	The IS CEDR which was created by the PO runs and is being updated and adjusted.	middle	middle	middle	Breakdowns and failures will be minimized by intensive cooperation with the contractor.
	Corruption risk	The PO/NFP system of control is well set. The corruption risk, however, exists due to higher number of participating stakeholders.	middle	low	low	Thorough verification of procedures, evaluation, etc.

## Annex 2: Monitoring plan

Project no.	Name of the project	Planned date of on-site monitoring visit /review	Note
EHP-CZ04-PDP-1-002-2014	Codification of legislation supporting families, substitute family care and system of care for vulnerable children	2.Q 2015	Regular on-site visit, Prague
EHP-CZ04-OV-1-005-2014	Transformation of care for vulnerable children and youth	3.Q 2015	Regular on-site visit, Pardubice
EHP-CZ04-OV-1-004-2014	Children and Youth at Risk in the Zlín region	4.Q 2015	Regular on-site visit, Zlín
x	SGS administration + sub-projects sample	4.Q 2015	Regular on-site visit, Prague + sub-projects sample
SGS/A3/2014	The child in the center of interest	3.Q 2015	Brno
SGS/A27/2014	"I have an ADHD and I know what I can do"	3.Q 2015	Brno
SGS/A9/2014	About children with children	3.Q 2015	Brno
SGS/A22/2014	"Joining children of the South Bohemian Region in Decision-Making Processes of Family Issues"	3.Q 2015	České Budějovice
SGS/A17/2014	"Playing with Stories" – new method for the child's involvement in decision-making processes"	4.Q 2015	Prague
SGS/A4/2014	Family Circles in the Vysočina region	3.Q 2015	Třebíč
SGS/A5/2014	"Safety Network – transit care as a systematic tool for involving children into decision-making processes"	4.Q 2015	Prague
SGS/A11/2014	"The Voice of a Child in a Foster Care and How to Listen to it"	4.Q 2015	Prague
SGS/B3/2014	"The children's Voices – And What Shall We Do About It?"	3.Q 2015	Plzeň
SGS/B6/2014	"Voices of Threatened	4.Q 2015	Prague

SGS/B4/2014	Children" "Edifying Campaigning Aimed at Children's Rights Promotion for Children in Foster Care"	4.Q 2015	Prague
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**Annex 3: List of projects for communication purposes or as examples of best practices**

Project no.	Name of the project	Note
B3	Children's Voices – and what shall we do about it?	<p>The project aims to raise awareness of children's rights among children, youth, parents, professionals and the general public with an emphasis on non-discriminatory approach to the issue of access to rights. The first phase of the project will produce a communication strategy and a related awareness media campaign on Youtube, Facebook, Twitter, etc. The campaign will use eight short animated films to be created in working groups of 20 children (clients of DOMUS), who will express themselves with respect to their right under the guidance of professional instructors. In the second phase there will be an awareness media campaign targeted at the general public in the Czech Republic. The campaign will include two expert workshops at FDF Zlín and the Triada Brno conference. PR activities of the project will include a press conference to launch the project and various media appearances. The project outcomes will be evaluated at a final workshop.</p>
B6	Voices of Threatened Children	<p>The aim of the project is to increase public awareness about the child's rights and about the situation of vulnerable children to enhance the interest of the general public in this issue. The project will create a documentary comics trilogy (300 pages), consisting of three authentic biographical stories of vulnerable children. The comics will be created by recording life stories of real people – vulnerable children or young people, who lived in alternative care institutions or foster care. They will become not only narrators, but also co-creators of the comics and will be able to participate in the final form of the book.</p>
B4	Edifying campaign aimed at Children's Right Promotion for Children in Foster Care	<p>The project implements an information and awareness campaign to promote awareness and information on the rights and obligations of a child in alternative family care (AFC). The project will use virtual and real space. Because the target group is specific, the campaign will be addressed very explicitly, in close collaboration with key social welfare staff from NGOs, which accompany and assist the foster families. The campaign will be implemented in three stages: 1. Leaflet campaign – the</p>

		<p>applicant, the partner and accompanying organizations will deliver approx. 9 000 leaflets to the above mentioned children and adults. 2. On-line campaign – leaflets will refer to websites with a communication platform. 3. Personal campaign – the website will mention a possibility of personal communication – Green Line, an on-line counselling service for individual questions, which will be a tool for solving specific problems or queries of target groups.</p>
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