



Report of

The Network Meeting of National Statistical Offices

LEAVING NO CHILD BEHIND

Thematic Focus: SDGs and Data on Children in Alternative Care



Warwick Hotel, Geneva, 6-7 October 2016

**Hosted by the UNICEF Regional Office for Central and Eastern Europe
and Commonwealth of Independent States (CEE/CIS)**

Background

The Transformative Monitoring for Enhanced Equity (TransMonEE) Database captures a vast range of data relevant to social and economic issues relevant to the situation and wellbeing of children, young people and women in countries of Eastern Europe and Central Asia. The database is updated every year, thanks to the collaboration of National Statistical Offices (NSOs).

NSOs that are part of the TransMonEE regularly come together in network meetings with the aim of strengthening collaboration and enhancing the quality and usefulness of national data on key indicators of child wellbeing.

The primary purpose of the 2016 meeting was to enhance the quality of national data on key indicators of children's well-being - in the spirit of the inclusive 2030 SDG agenda - with particular reference to the situation of children in alternative care. Specifically, objectives were to:

- Provide updates on SDG indicators, discuss implications for the child rights monitoring agenda in Europe and Central Asia and the importance of disaggregation and counting all children
- Allow for sharing of the main findings of the review of data systems on children in alternative care based on the 2014 TransMonEE country analytical reports,
- Review the key trends in the data on children in alternative care in the region, and identify main difficulties in defining key aspects of alternative care and main weakness in current data systems,
- Share country-level promising practices and lessons learned in efforts to ensure data quality, and to establish inter-ministerial cooperation and use of data in alternative care, using the SDGs as an opportunity to strengthen data systems on child rights monitoring
- Agree on plans for future directions and the continuous improvement of data on children in alternative care to better inform inclusive policies of governments in the region, and to contribute to implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

The following Ministries responsible for children in alternative care and National Statistical Offices of the following countries and territories were represented at the meeting: Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech, Georgia, Greece, Hungary, Kazakhstan, Kosovo (UNSCR 1244), Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Montenegro, Romania, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Serbia, Tajikistan, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan. Representatives of Interstate Statistical Committee of Commonwealth of Independent States, Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC), Centre for Excellence for Looked After Children in Scotland (CELCIS), the Better Care Network, Inter Agency Expert Group for the SDG Indicators, and Taskforce on the SDG Roadmap also attended the meeting

All documents and materials can be found on the TransMonEE website:
www.transmonee.org.

Day 1: Data on Children in Alternative Care

Introductions

Welcoming and introductory remarks came first from **Ms. Marie-Pierre Poirier**, Regional Director at UNICEF Regional Office for CEE/CIS. In her opening speech, Ms Poirier emphasized the importance of focusing on the challenges and opportunities for monitoring as we enter the new era of monitoring for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). “What is not counted, does not count” she said, reminding everyone of the need to ensure that the children who are invisible, such as those in alternative care, are included in national statistics. **Mr. Benyam Dawit Mezmur**, the CRC Committee Chairperson, spoke about Guidelines for the Alternative Care of Children. He explained that the conclusions of the Committee are made on the basis of solid data. Drawing on various examples and personal experience, he explained that it is precisely through data that the Committee is able to provide nuanced and focused recommendations that identify the most “urgent actions” for States to address towards the full realization of children’s rights. **Ms. Lori Bell**, Monitoring and Evaluation Advisor at the UNICEF Regional Office for CEE/CIS, emphasized how the SDGs present an opportunity to improve data collection, and how the Guidelines on Children in Alternative Care provide a benchmark against which to assess progress. She thanked participating countries, presented the objectives and agenda, and led a lighthearted online ‘kahoot’ survey to get participants engaged whilst drawing attention to some serious issues for later discussion, such as the absence within the SDGs of an indicator of children alternative care.

The stage was set by **Mr. Jean Claude Legrand**, Child Protection Advisor at the UNICEF Regional Office for CEE/CIS who provided an overview of child care reform in the region. He explained the historical context and legacy of the TransMonEE database, and how it has, over the years, supported the work of UNICEF and other partners. He gave an update on child care system reform and noted the challenge now of adapting TransMonEE to ensure that it responds to current needs - in particular the need to refocus strategies and associated data gathering on support for the most vulnerable families and preventing family separation. Some issues to be tackled are particular to the region, such as defining and measuring guardianship and *patronat* care, or are pertinent but that have special importance in the region, such as the monitoring of informal (kinship) care and the occasional practice of classifying children in boarding schools as being in alternative (residential) care. At the end of the day Mr. Legrand stressed that “We are not talking about statistics, we are talking about children” and he wished all participants good luck in their mission.

TransMonEE and the Guidelines

A presentation visualizing statistics from the region on children in alternative care was then made by **Mr. Siraj Mahmudlu**, Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist at the UNICEF Regional Office for CEE/CIS, who provided an update on the trends drawn from TransMonEE data. Analysis of trends suggests the numbers of children in residential care are reducing, but there is little evidence to indicate that children are provided with better services when at risk of family separation - this in spite of shrinking child populations. Mr. Mahmudlu referred back to the issue of disability, the topic of last year’s TransMonEE network meeting, reminding participants of the importance of disaggregating data and drawing attention to the fact that trends clearly show that children with disabilities are increasingly over-represented in

residential care. He highlighted the caveats of cross-country comparisons, advising to benefit as much as possible from within-country trend analysis over time.

The Guidelines for the Alternative Care of Children were launched in 2009. **Mr. Nigel Cantwell**, Senior Consultant for Child Protection, explained the background and purpose the Guidelines, drawing specific attention to the underlying “necessity” and “suitability” principles. He explained how the CRC Committee systematically refers to the Guidelines when reviewing reports from state parties, so although not a legally binding text, it is of extraordinary significance. He flagged that the Guidelines talk about the need to promote informal arrangements, when appropriate, as one of the means of avoiding entry into the formal care system - but highlighted data gaps in the area of informal care. Mr. Cantwell cautioned, however, against spending too much effort on harmonizing terminology for the purposes of cross-country comparisons, since within-country trends are more important, and he warned against overburdening NSOs with requests for more data collecting, emphasizing the importance improving the quality and making better use of data that already exists.

Global Perspectives

As this meeting took place immediately after the International Alternative Care Conference (Geneva Oct 3-5) **Ms. Chrissie Gale** from CELCIS, who had attended, provided a brief summary of the discussions that had taken place there in relation to data. She explained that there was a general call for more rigor in data collection and analysis, as well as better translation of findings and creativity in its dissemination. There was concern that children in alternative care are not being counted in relation to SDGs and especially SDG 16.2, and that such children are also left out of surveys such as MICS and Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) due to their focus on household populations only. An open letter about this has been sent to the UN and its Member States - "All Children Count, But Not All Are Counted". Finally, Ms. Gale echoed the call for more data on the informal care sector.

Ms. Florence Martin from the Better Care Network had organized a side-meeting on data at the Alternative Care Conference. One important initiative discussed was the “Tracking Progress” project, a web-based, inter-agency, open source tool for national level monitoring of the Guidelines on Alternative Care. The new tool will help child protection agencies and NSOs extract existing data. At the same time, the tool will help assess within-country variation in outcomes to target resources to the most vulnerable. Florence explained how this region is ahead of others in the registration of formal care, but highlighted that there is still work to do to ensure all forms of alternative care are included. Florence referred to her article “[Who cares for children](#)” that explores how to exploit household survey data already available through DHS and MICS to learn more about informal care.

Country Analytical Reports

The Country Analytical Reports (CARs) are a unique source of in-depth information on key topics and provide insights into the strengths and weaknesses of specific parts of a country’s administrative data systems. **Mr. Siraj Mahmudlu** explained the background and methodology of the reports submitted in 2014 by the NSOs on the topic of children in alternative care. **Ms. Helen Moestue** had summarized the 21 reports focusing on legal and working definitions and data systems and their alignment with the Guidelines. She noted great variation in reported legislation on family-based care, as well as little or no data on children

in *patronat* care or informal kinship care. Ms. Moestue noted that the Guidelines do not provide a definition of guardianship care and that definitions of this form of care varied a lot from country to country. There is an absence of a uniform classification system of children in alternative care, meaning that many children in the formal care system are being missed or miscounted. Ms. Mostue referred to the CARs from 2008, that were on the same topic, and emphasized how much progress has been made in less than a decade, both in terms of practical reforms and expert thinking, and stressed the need to ensure that the TransMonEE database be adjusted to ensure it captures data in line with these recent developments.

Country Experiences

A panel session was held to share countries' experiences with improving the scope and sources of data on children in alternative care. **Ms. Ainur Dosanova**, from Kazakhstan, described the formal child care system in her country, emphasizing the prominent role of residential care. She explained how the removal of certain types of boarding schools from statistics on children in alternative care had dramatically altered long-term trends in statistics, and expressed a wish for expert advice on this issue. Nigel referred to the Guidelines, according to which boarding schools along with other settings where children are not in parental care might be considered as alternative care "as the case may be". However if included, to avoid confusing children with parents in boarding school and children whose legal guardians are other than their parents, data on children in boarding schools should be further disaggregated in the statistics.

From Azerbaijan, **Ms. Arzu Orujova** described the assessment that UNICEF and the Ministry of Education had undertaken of children living in residential care, and how this assessment formed the basis for a national plan and improvements in statistics on children living in residential care. Ms. Orujova emphasized the important task of improving the legislative basis for child care reform.

From Croatia, **Ms. Diana Topcic Rosenberg** described some of the typical data challenges they face. "People spend a lot of time collecting data, provide huge annual reports, but we don't know how a child moves through the system, how long s/he stays, or the number of changes of placement". Data from different sources are not necessarily comparable, there are "invisible" children, mainly those living in health facilities. More recently, there is the issue of unaccompanied children in migration as well.

A second panel concerned improving data collection systems and intersectoriality. **Mirjana Ognjanović**, from Serbia described the approach by the National Institute for Social Protection to triangulate data sources and optimize the quality of data on children in alternative care. In Serbia, they had a good starting point: comprehensive legal definitions that can easily be operationalized.

From the Russian Federation, **Ms. Elena Shubochkina** described how much data is now available online, including data on adoptions. However, there are still challenges of uniting data, the issue of duplication, absence of shared definitions, and difficulties of aggregating the data. And whilst age-disaggregated data is usually available for the young, it is not for teens. Sometimes they can separate children who have parents, sometimes not.

From Moldova, **Mr. Corneliu Tarus** honed in on the issue of migration. They are using an online database to monitor children at risk, using a 'case management' approach. Right now

they are collecting the data manually but they hope to be collecting it digitally soon. Such modern information systems allows for efficient and real-time data collection on children whose parents migrate, as well as the children who are on the move themselves.

Interactive Exchange

Thematic summary of discussion groups of key challenges and promising practices:

- Need to improve data information systems:
 - **Fragmented sources** of data is a problem. Electronic data could help unite data sources. TransMonEE can be used as a model. We need standardized and comparable indicators.
 - Even in countries that have a single, unified information system, more resources are needed to upgrade them.
 - Need for an **online tool** for data collection on children in alternative care. Need to upgrade data systems that are already in place, to bring them in line with new legislation and policies.
- Absence of certain types of data:
 - Lack of data on **informal care** generally, also informal care due to migration, and the lack of data on these children. They are invisible and vulnerable. There is a need for parents to declare their absence to state officials. There is a need for legislation and mechanisms to make this happen. Need for compulsory registration, as well as better monitoring, better population registry and awareness raising.
 - Lack of data on **quality of foster care**, but promising practice from Bulgaria where they have developed mentoring mechanisms for quality assessment.
 - Lack of data on children who are **adopted and then returned to institutions**: a problem raised by the Russian Federation, Kazakhstan and Belarus table.
 - Lack of data on **unaccompanied minors**, reported by Greece, Hungary and Serbia. This is a problem, particularly for Greece. We need better data on the children as well as the services available to them.
 - Little data on children with **disabilities** in alternative care. What can be done to introduce the disability dimension into on-going initiatives to improve information systems?

Final Remarks

Jean Claude Legrand summed up the key outcomes of the day and emphasized the importance of within-country coherence in methodologies in order to assess trends over time. NSOs have an obligation to report on *all* children in alternative care, not just the children in state-operated care. He noted the possibility of TransMonEE drawing on data from new sources, such as household survey data from MICS and DHS for informal kinship care. Jean Claude then reminded the audience that “deaf and blind children are not the same” and explained the critical importance of having a sound understanding of the many forms of disability because the responses cannot be the same for each. Finally, whilst our focus is shifting to prevention and support to vulnerable families, it does not mean UNICEF is abandoning its role in monitoring children in care, including formal care. He also suggested that NSOs and leading ministries work closely on the TransMonEE CARs.

Day 2: The Sustainable Developments Goals as an opportunity to strengthen national data systems on child rights monitoring

Background

The second day started a video of Ban Ki Moon, the United Nation's Secretary General, speaking about the importance of data for the SDGs. **Ms. Lori Bell made a presentation** on behalf of Mr. Attila Hancioglu, Chief of Data and Analytics at UNICEF Headquarters (HQ), New York, who was unable to attend. To monitor progress towards the SDGs, one of the key challenges is to identify the children left behind. National level monitoring is the most important because that is the level at which policy decisions are made. UNICEF is the sole custodian agency for 10 SDG indicators. Ms. Bell spoke about ongoing methodological work on SDGs, indicators and partnerships in the region.

Mr. Benjamin Rothen from the UNECE CES Steering Group on Statistics for SDGs explained that the roadmap is still in draft but a public version should be ready early next year. The roadmap establishes NSOs as the central coordination body. He then described the role of the Swiss Federal Statistical Office in the implementation of the 2030 agenda in Switzerland. Questions arose on the issue of regional indicators, which he explained are harder to define because they rely on input at the political level on what are the priorities, but he foresees a task force next spring to address just this.

Country Experiences

Ms. Lori Bell introduced the next panel discussion by highlighting the tension between establishing common standardized indicators whilst at the same time not adding more. She also pointed out that, for UNICEF and many in the field of Child Rights, there is no better indicator of child well-being than a child living in a nurturing family environment (c.f. "All Children Count, But Not All Are Counted").

From Montenegro, **Ms. Majda Savicevic** presented the IRIS instrument (Indicator Reporting Information System) for monitoring, which allows all administrative data systems to be linked within a unified system. She noted that the National Strategy for Sustainable Development aims to establish 17 new administrative sources of statistics SDG monitoring.

From Kyrgyzstan, **Ms. Kanykey Orozbaeva**, Member of the IAEG for SDG Indicators reported on the recent regional SDG meeting in Bishkek. She also showed the website of the Statistical Commission for the UN, noting that many organizations are not aware of its existence (<http://unstats.un.org>). Translation will be important as many NSO staff do not speak English and cannot be guided by the information on this website. Another challenge is disaggregation, by geographical unit and case characteristic, which can mean that the 241 indicators now selected to monitor the SDGs may multiply to become nearer 5000.

From Turkmenistan, **Ms. Gurbangozel Charyyeva** described their latest experience of conducting a MICS survey using tablets. This was a pilot test. UNICEF plans to promote tablets for data gathering in all round 6 MICS surveys - which will start in 2017. She noted fewer errors and greater efficiency compared to the traditional pen-and-paper approach. Whilst there are still some software glitches to work out, the outcome of this test was overwhelmingly positive.

The team from **Romania** described the innovative initiative, AURORA, a comprehensive data management system to support children and families at risk and to generate data, including SDG indicators. It is an online case management tool at the community level for professional outreach workers to use. It presents a “diagnosis of vulnerability” and generates a list of basic services to be shared with the family identified. This map of services is also useful for policy makers to identify the gaps. The public version of AURORA will be ready at the end of the year.

Disability Survey Tool

Linking back to last year’s TransMonEE meeting on disability, **Claudia Cappa** from UNICEF NYHQ presented (via Skype) on the new Washington Group/UNICEF survey module on child disability. Children are in a constant process of development so it is difficult to determine the milestones. Also the data are filtered through parents, which is another challenge. There is a need to reflect disability as a continuum and take a functional, non-medical, approach. The survey tool uses 12 domains including learning, attention, behavior and relationships that have long been neglected yet are dimensions of disability to measure. The survey tool builds on work done by others (more than 800 surveys from 175 countries were reviewed) and it has been field tested in many countries, including Serbia. It will be officially released and will be posted online (data.unicef.org) soon. **Tijana Čomić** from Serbia described the piloting process in Serbia (child development and capacities module). Around 3000 children were interviewed, half using the new questionnaire, the other half using an old questionnaire for comparison. They found that the new set of questions are more sensitive to different levels of difficulty, producing more precise and reliable data.

Issues raised during the discussion:

- How to ensure protection of personal data (In Romania, there is specific legislation on this).
- What about the value of qualitative data, as collected by a front-line practitioner – can AURORA’s diagnosis of vulnerability truly replace that?
- How do we capture vulnerable children not living in a household?
- Countries do not have all the indicators required to monitor the SDGs and need support from UNICEF and other international agencies. In this regard, regional level coordination is important because many international agencies have different capacities at country level, but at regional there is a statistical team (e.g. UNICEF)
- Both AURORA and disability tool can be applied in different settings. We need to explore how they can be applied to children living in institutions.

Wrap up and next steps

Lori Bell summarized and concluded the meeting. The first day had focused on data on children in alternative care, and had addressed common definitions, the potential of exploiting existing administrative and survey data, securing reliable information on informal care of informal care, and migration. The second day had concerned SDG monitoring and the importance of regional, sub-regional and national road maps, and how to coordinate the different elements. Ms. Bell noted how the issue of well understood concepts and working definitions continues to be a challenge to having reliable data, and that we all have a role to play in harmonizing the definitions we use. It is positive to note the modernization of data systems that is allowing for faster exchange, that are more integrated and holistic, and allow for real-time monitoring for

children at risk. She stressed the importance of both administrative and survey data, and applying tools that are versatile. While recognizing the countries will want to limit the number of new indicators monitored, there will be the need to add some that are particularly relevant in our countries to monitoring progress for children. TransMonEE will need to adapt, reflecting SDG indicators for children and others that are important and which have been discussed over this two day meeting.

The discussions revealed a lot of challenges without necessarily presenting immediate solutions, and it is expected that countries follow up independently and with support from UNICEF and others to develop country specific responses. Tools that may be of help include:

- Disability survey tool, can be applied both in household surveys and potentially in administrative registries: Released October 17 2016, see <https://data.unicef.org> for more information.
- “Tracking Progress” tool for children in alternative care: will be released end 2016.
- CES Road Map for SDG monitoring: will be released early 2017, see <http://www.unece.org> for more details.

At the regional level, two specific actions will follow in due course:

- A regional analysis of existing MICS data from 10 countries (about 100,000 households) to explore data on children in informal care and their vulnerabilities.
- A proposal for a revised TransMonEE’s website that incorporates data from different sources (survey and administrative data).

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An assessment of the end-of-meeting evaluation sheets revealed that the vast majority of responses were overwhelmingly positive regarding Day 1, Day 2, the meeting venue, TransMonEE-the database, and UNICEF’s support to National Statistical Systems at Country level (Score range 4-6 out of 6, average 5.5). Participants were happy with the presentations on core definitions and concepts, however they expressed a need for further guidance on how to follow up. There was a call for more regional support for SDG monitoring, and one person suggested setting up a special inter-agency group within statistical departments for this purpose. UNICEF’s technical support was highly appreciated and participants called for more – both methodologically (technical advice, training, facilitation country exchanges etc.) and strategically (through inter-sectoral cooperation, capacity building of NSOs, and specifically support to put child-related issues on the SDG agenda at country level).

List of Participants

No.	COUNTRY	PARTICIPANT NAME	AFFILIATION
1	Albania	Mirela Muca	Authorized General Director, National Statistical Office
2		Emira Galanxhi	Director of Social Statistics, Albanian Institute of Statistics, INSTAT
3		Elda Hallkaj	Monitoring and Evaluation Officer, UNICEF
4	Armenia	Geghanush Gyunashyan	Head of Department for Family, Women's and Children's Issues, MoLSA representative
5		Karine Kuyumjyan	Head of Census and Demography Division, National Statistical Service
6		Hayk Khemchyan	Child Protection Specialist, UNICEF
7		Lusine Yeremyan	Monitoring & Evaluation and Child Rights Monitoring Specialist, UNICEF
8	Azerbaijan	Arzu Orujova	Chief Advisor of Social Statistic Department of the State Statistical Committee
9		Sitara Babayeva	Leading Advisor of Population Statistic Department of the State Statistical Committee
10		Tamerlan Rajabov	Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist, UNICEF
11		Fatima Jafarova	Programme Assistant, UNICEF
12	Belarus	Elena Kukharevich	Deputy Chairperson, National Statistical Committee
13		Inna Konoshonok	Head of the Living Standards Statistics and Household Survey Department, National Statistical Committee
14		Uladzimir Valetka	Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist, UNICEF
15	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Gorana Knezevic	Head of the Social Statistics Department, Agency for Statistics
16		Sandra Kukic	Child Care Reform Programme Manager /UNICEF Consultant
17		Danijela Alijagic	Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist, UNICEF
18		Antonia Luedeke	Child Protection Specialist, UNICEF
19	Bulgaria	Svilen Kateliev	National Statistical Institute (TransMonEE focal point)
20		Polya Kanyova	Agency for Social Assistance
21		Dessislava Encheva	Child Protection Specialist, UNICEF
22		Elena Atanassova	Child Rights Monitoring Specialist, UNICEF
23		Milena Harizanova	Child Protection and Social Services Officer, UNICEF

24	Croatia	Diana Topcic Rosenberg	Assistant Minister, Ministry of Social Policy and Youth
25		Gordana Horvat	Early Childhood Development Officer, UNICEF
26		Marijana Šalinović	M&E Focal Point, Social Policy Officer, UNICEF
27	Georgia	Giorgi Kalakashvili	Head of Social Statistics Division, National Statistics Office
28		Pierre Ferry	Child Protection Specialist, UNICEF
29		Ketevan Melikadze	Social Welfare Officer, UNICEF
30		Nino Dzotsenidze	Programme Assistant, UNICEF
31	Greece	Konstantinos Voulgaris	Head of the Migration and Vital Statistics Section, ELSTAT
32		Periklis Tziaras	President, National Centre for Social Solidarity (EKKA)
33		Kyriaki Triperina	Member of the Service for the Management of Accommodation Requests for Asylum Seekers and UAMs seconded to EKKA by UNICEF
34		Ioannis Papachristodoulou	Monitoring Specialist, National Response Coordination, UNICEF
35	Hungary	Judit Lakatos	Chief Statistical Adviser, Living Conditions, Labour Market and Education Statistics Department, CSO
36	Kazakhstan	Gulmira Karaulova	Head of department of Social and Demographic Statistics, Statistics Committee of the Ministry of National Economy
37		Ainur Dosanova	Chief expert, Statistics Committee of the Ministry of National Economy
38		Zhanar Sagimbayeva	Monitoring & Evaluation Officer, UNICEF
39	Kosovo (UNSCR 1244)	Arijeta Sojeva	Expert in Vital Statistics
40		Fitore Rexhaj	Expert in Monitoring and Inspecting of Social Service Providers
41		Arjeta Gjikolli	Monitoring & Evaluation Officer, UNICEF
42		Feride Dashi	Child Protection Officer, UNICEF
43	Kyrgyzstan	Dinara Soorombaeva	Chief Specialist of Social Statistics Unit of Socio-Demographic Statistics Department, National Statistical Committee
44		Gulzina Boobekova	Chief Specialist of Family and Child Protection Department, Ministry of Labor and Social Protection
45		Munir Mammadzade	Chief Child Protection, UNICEF
46		Muktar Minbaev	Monitoring and Evaluation Officer, UNICEF

47	Latvia	Anita Švarckopfa	Head of Culture, Education, Science and Health Statistics Section Central Statistical Bureau
48	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Dijana Krstevska	Social statistics department, State Statistical Office
49		Marija Mokrova	Monitoring and Evaluation Officer, UNICEF
50	Republic of Moldova	Liubovi Stoianov	Head of Social Services and Living Conditions Statistics Division, National Bureau of Statistics
51		Corneliu Tarus	Deputy Head of Family and Child Rights Protection Policies Department Ministry of Labor, Social Protection and Family
52		Barbara Jamar	Chief Child Protection, UNICEF
53		Elena Laur	Monitoring and Evaluation Officer, UNICEF
54	Montenegro	Majda Savicevic	Advisor for International Cooperation and European integration, National Statistics Office
55		Bojana Miletic	Head of Department for Development and Professional Support, Institute for Social and Child Protection.
56	Montenegro	Nela Krnic Brkovic	Child Protection Officer, UNICEF
57		Marija Novkovic	Social Policy Officer, Monitoring & Evaluation Focal point, UNICEF
58	Romania	Cristina Avram	Expert, Department of Households and Social Protection Statistics, Directorate of Social Statistics, National Institute of Statistics
59		Ciprian Buhusi	Head of Department, Control Body, National Authority of the Child and Adoption – Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Protection and Elderly
60		Voica Pop	Child Protection Specialist, UNICEF
61		Viorica Ștefănescu	Child Rights Systems Monitoring Specialist, UNICEF
62	Russian Federation	Elena Shubochkina	Deputy Head of Division of the Department for Population and Healthcare Statistics of the Federal State Statistics Service
63	Serbia	Dragana Djoković-Papić	National Statistical Office
64		Mirjana Ognjanović	Republic Institute for Social Protection
65		Aleksandra Jovic	Child Rights Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist, UNICEF
66	Tajikistan	Zuhro Kholikova	Chief of Demographic and Employment and Social Statistic Departments, Statistical Agency
67		Salohiddin Shamsiddinov	Child Protection Officer, UNICEF

68	Turkey	Silvia Mestroni	Child Rights Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist, UNICEF
69	Turkmenistan	Gurbangozel Charyyeva	Head of the Population and Demography Department, National Statistical Committee
70		Shohrat Orazov	Monitoring & Evaluation Specialist, UNICEF
71	Ukraine	Liubov Stelmakh	TransMonEE Consultant, UNICEF
72		Mariia Matsepa	Monitoring & Evaluation Specialist, UNICEF
73	Uzbekistan	Davron Rakhmatullaev	Deputy Head of Division for Preparing Information of Social Sphere of the State Committee on Statistics
74		Avaz Mamadjanov	Head of Sector of Social Support and Rehabilitation of Children of the Ministry of Public Education
75		Anna Maria van Goor	Monitoring & Evaluation Specialist, UNICEF
76		Zokir Nazarov	Monitoring & Evaluation Officer, UNICEF
77		Furkat Lutfulloev	Child Protection Specialist, UNICEF
78	CISSTAT	Olga Remenets	Head of Population and Labour Statistics Division, Department of Social-Demographic Statistics, Interstate Statistical Committee of the CIS
79	Fundamental Rights Agency	Sabine Springer	Programme Manager - Statistics and Surveys, Freedoms and Justice Department
80	Guest Speakers	Marie-Pierre Poirier	Regional Director, UNICEF Regional Office for CEE/CIS
81		Benyam Dawit Mezmur	Chairperson, Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC)
82		Nigel Cantwell	Senior Consultant, Child Protection
83		Chrissie Gale	International Services Lead, CELCIS (Centre for Excellence for Looked After Children in Scotland), University of Strathclyde
84		Florence Martin	Director, Better Care Network
85		Kanykey Orozbaeva	Member of the Inter Agency Expert Group for the SDG Indicators. Head of Department of Sustainable Development and Environmental Statistics, National Statistical Office, Kyrgyzstan
86		Helen Moestue	UNICEF Consultant / Save the Children US
87		Benjamin Rothen	Vice-Chair, Taskforce on the SDG Roadmap, Conference of European Statisticians. Deputy Head of the Unit of International Affairs, Swiss Federal Statistical Office
88	UNICEF HQ, New-York	Joanne Dunn	Senior Adviser, Child Protection Section

89	UNICEF CEE/CIS RO, Geneva	Lori Bell	Regional Advisor, Monitoring and Evaluation
90		Jean-Claude Legrand	Senior Regional Child Protection Advisor
91		Siraj Mahmudlu	Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist/Regional MICS Coordinator
92		Diana Vakarelska	Research & Evaluation Specialist
93		Guzal Kamalova	Child Protection Specialist
94		Flavio Bianconi	TransMonEE Database Management Consultant
95	Admin Support	Karine Sukiasyan	Programme Associate
96		Natalya Maximova	Support Assistant