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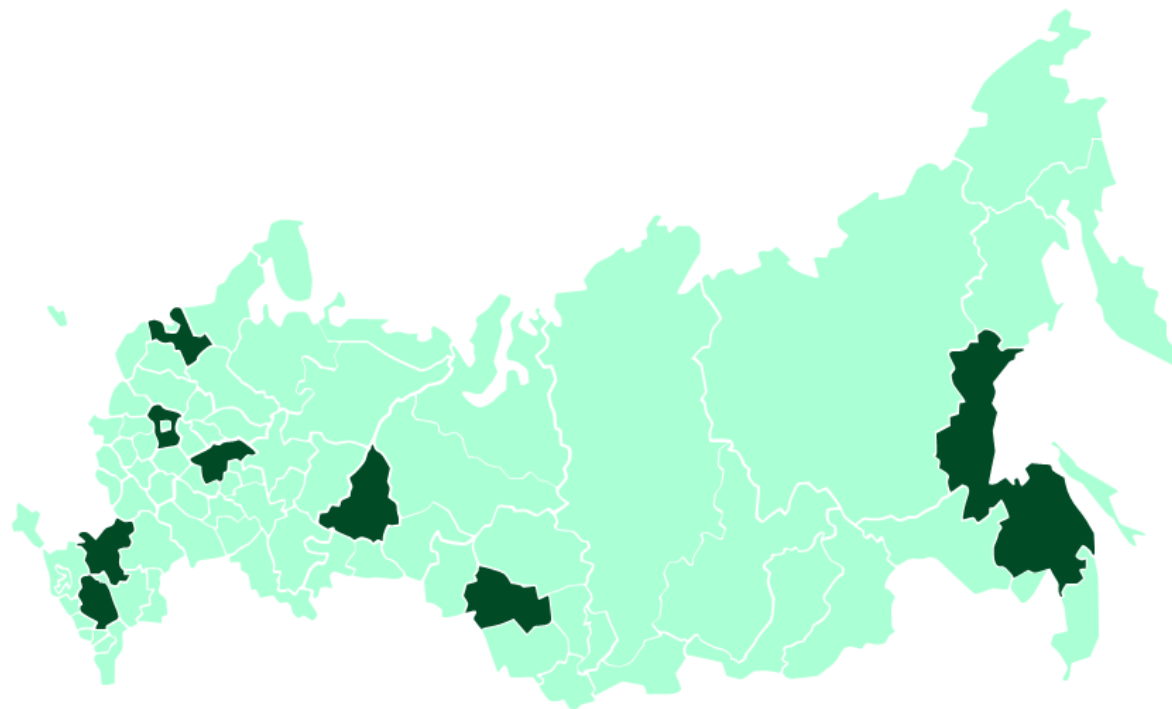
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Non-Governmental Social Service Providers: Barriers to Development

Research 2019: NGO providers of social services for the elderly

- ❑ Target group: representatives of non-profit and for-profit organizations, individual entrepreneurs who provide social services for the elderly
- ❑ 8 regions: Khabarovsk, Stavropol, Nizhniy Novgorod, Sverdlovsk, Leningrad, Rostov, Moscow, Novosibirsk regions
- ❑ 43 expert interviews
- ❑ Extra 10 interviews with leaders
- ❑ Phone and face-to-face interviews



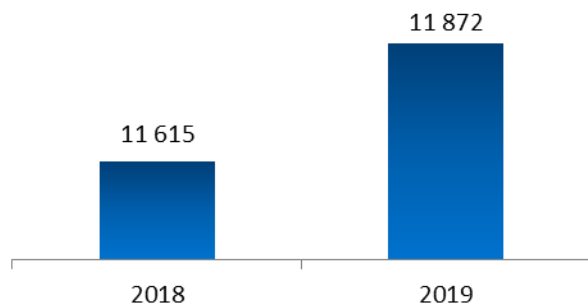
Non-Governmental Social Service Providers: advantages

Literature review shows several advantages of NGO providers compared to state providers of social services:

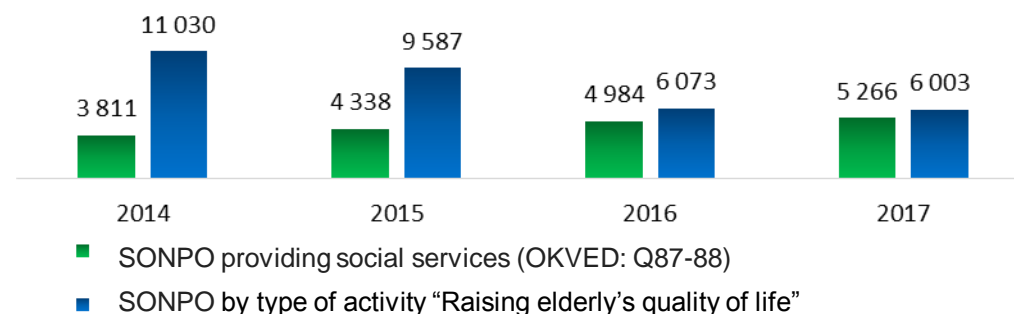
- More innovative
- More flexible
- Ability to fundraise provide some independence from budget funding
- Address individual needs

The dynamics of the number of non-governmental providers of social services

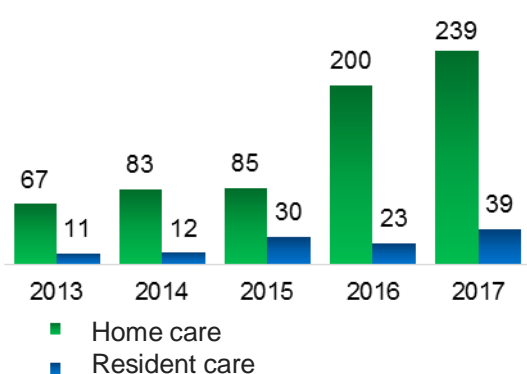
Number of NGOs providing social services (OKVED: Q87-88), January 1, 2018-2019, units



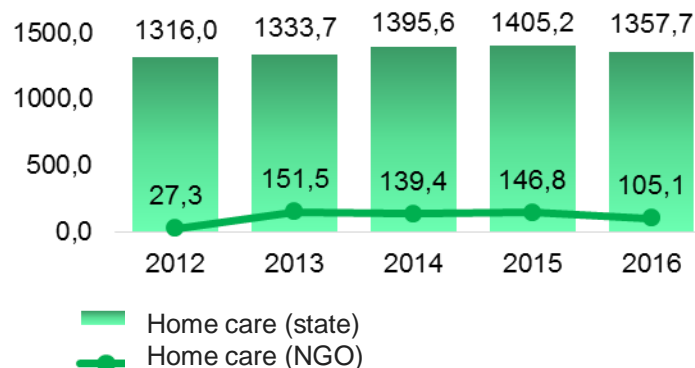
The number of SONPO, 2014-2017, units



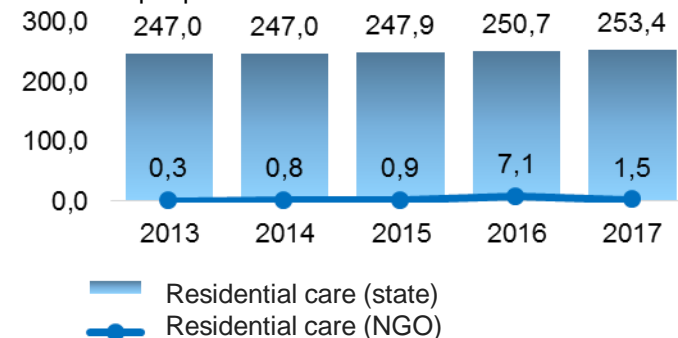
The number of NGOs providing home and residential social services, as of January 1, 2013-2017, units



The number of recipients 2012-2016, thousand people

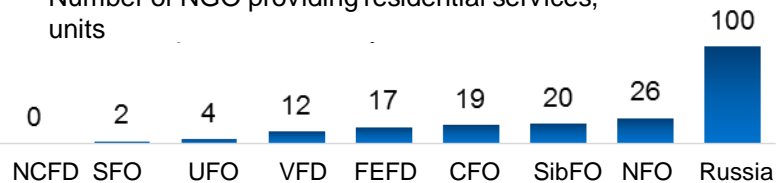


The number of recipients as of January 1, 2013-2017, thousand people

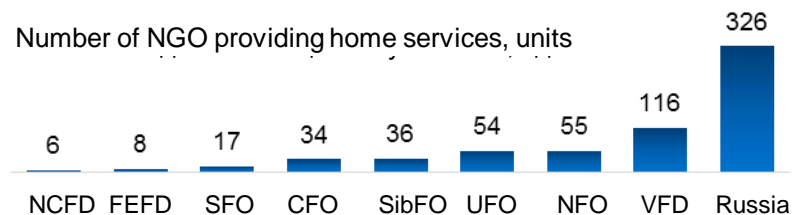


Characteristics of non-state suppliers in 2017

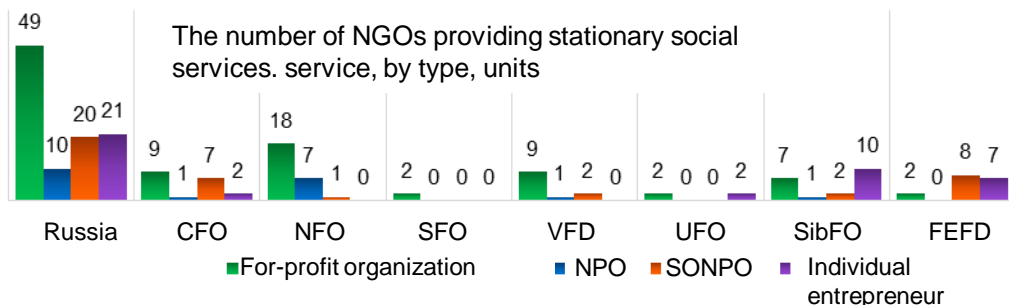
Number of NGO providing residential services, units



Number of NGO providing home services, units



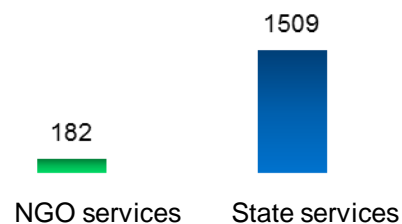
The number of NGOs providing stationary social services, by type, units



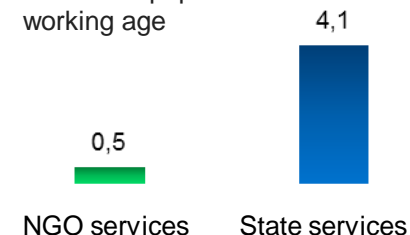
The number of recipients of stationary social services, thousand people



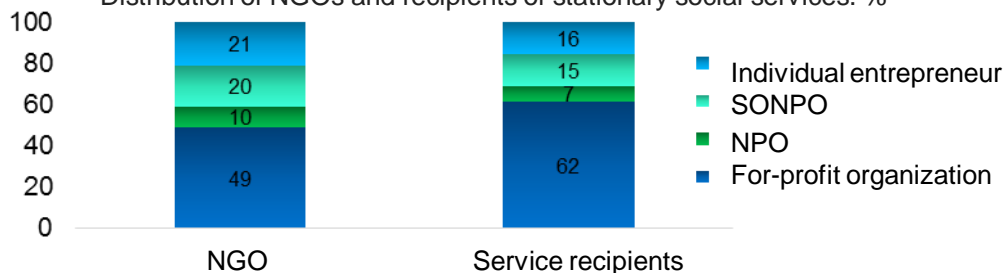
The number of recipients, thousand people



Share of recipients % of the number of population above working age



Distribution of NGOs and recipients of stationary social services. %



Barriers to the development

- Low paying capacity of the population
- Lack of funds for development: for premises, repairs, compliance
- Lack of tax benefits for businesses and large NPOs
- Disinterest of local authorities, lack of methodological and legal support
- Low rates
- Cost compensation mechanism
- Cases of non-payment of compensations to suppliers
- The practice of limits of funding for each supplier at the beginning of the year, limiting the number of serviced
- Excessive bureaucratic reporting requirements
- High standards and requirements for inpatient care facilities

What support do non-government providers need?

interest, openness to dialogue; NGO participation in regular industry development meetings	networking between organizations, support and promotion of trade unions and associations
development of outsourcing services for NGOs (including accounting and legal services)	free training in the professions of a nurse, caregiver, carers at the base and at the expense of the resources of employment centers
the possibility of applying for self-employment for carers in all regions, and not only within the framework of pilots	access to training in new working methods as part of the development of a long-term care system
consulting and methodological support (clarification of legal acts, method. rivers. on determination of need, development of a unified methodology for assessing the quality of services, legal support for reporting)	gratuitous or preferential rent, updating outdated requirements for premises, allocation of land plots, connection of communications during construction as part of PPP, provision of financial. support for bringing buildings to normative status
introduction of a system of social certificates in order to transfer the right to dispose of funds to service recipients and determine the service provider	provision of tax benefits for small businesses and large SB NCOs, provision of soft loans for development

Thank you!