



Quarterly Report

Program Name: Ishema Mu Muryango (IMM) Program
Country: Rwanda
Donor: USAID/Displaced Children and Orphans' Fund
Award Number: SPANS-30
Work Plan Period: October 1, 2014 to December 31, 2014
Submitted By: Randy Lyness, Director of Program Operations
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Grantee Name: **CHF INTERNATIONAL/ Doing Business As: Global Communities**

Grant Number: **SPANS-30**

Primary Contact Person for This Report: **Milton FUNES**

Project Name: **Ishema Mu Muryango (‘Pride for the Family’ in Kinyarwanda)**

Project Start Date: **April 1, 2013**

Project End Date: **June 30, 2015**

Reporting Quarter Dates: **October 1 – December 31, 2014**

Reporting Form #3: DCOF Quarterly Progress Report

1. Describe any significant highlights/accomplishments that took place during this reporting period.

This quarter, the program continued to support the safe reintegration of children¹ living in two institutions, namely Orphélinat Noël de Nyundo (ONN) and Home of Hope (HoH), into their families and communities. Major achievements include:

- **Completion of family tracing** for the remaining 77 children in ONN and HoH.
- **Safe reintegration of 112 children and young adults** into family-based care.
- **Promotion of positive and caring relationships between guardians and children.**
- **Extended reach of community-based services** assists both households receiving both reintegrated children² as well as members of the broader community.
- **Childcare Networks** trained and operational in all sectors of the program districts.
- **No new cases of institutionalization** and four cases averted.
- Network of suitable **foster care providers expanded**
- **Community-based services are strengthening the child protection systems**, through the linkages established by Community Psychosocial Workers (CPWs) and social workers.
- **Continued training and mentoring of the emerging social workforce.**

Additional information about these achievements are provided under each of the respective program objectives on the pages which follow.

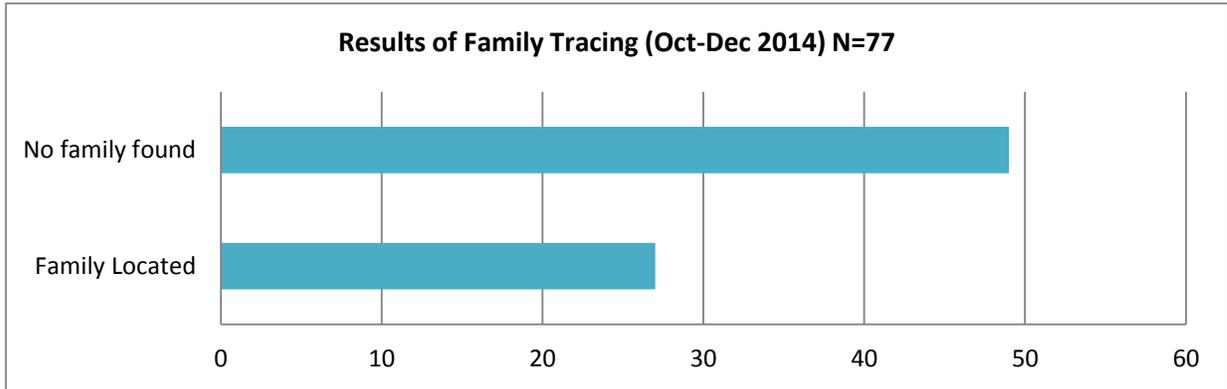
¹ Although ONN and HoH are children’s institutions, they have both children and adult residents.

² This report uses the term ‘children’ to refer to the residents of ONN and HoH, though in some cases they are well above age 18.

Objective 1: Building the capacity of families and communities to provide better care to vulnerable children

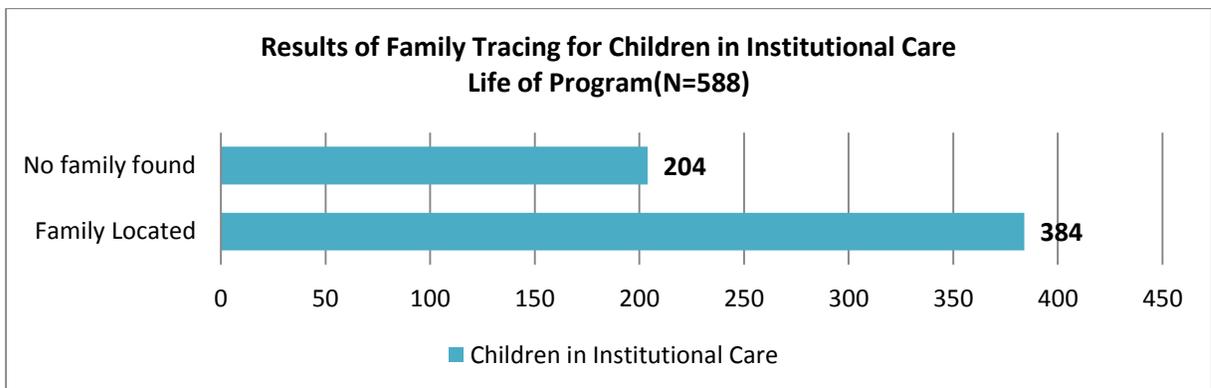
Completion of family tracing

Of the 77 children still residing in ONN and HoH at the beginning of this quarter, the majority, 49 cases (63%) resulted in no family members being found, while 29 cases (37%) resulted in the successful location of the families. (See diagram below.)



With these final determinations on family tracing for the remaining, the program was then able to evaluate the placement options, as no children could be reintegrated into community-based care without first confirming the location of biological or extended family members. In cases where no family could be found, the following placement alternatives were considered: foster care, adoption, independent living and community-based living.

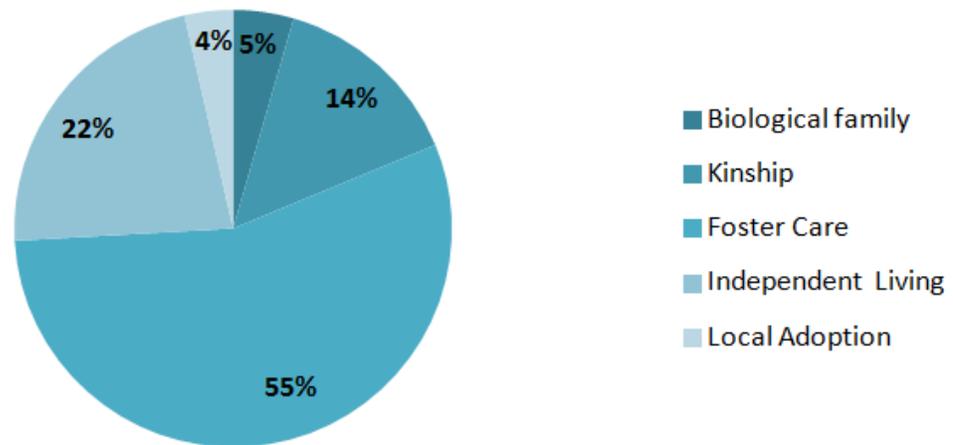
Reviewing the overall results of the family tracing for the life of the program, 34% of all cases resulted in no family members being found, while the majority 66% resulted in the successful location of family members, either biological or extended family. Although not all family tracing resulting in the placement of the child with their biological or extended family, it is noteworthy that this program has enabled most children to return to family-based care.



Successful Placement into Community-based Care

During this period, 112 children and young adults were placed into families and community-based care. Over half of the children were placed in foster care (55%), followed by independent living (22%), then kinship care (14%). The remaining children returned to their biological family (5%) or were adopted locally. All of these placements were registered by Local Authorities in both the Sector where the institution is located as well as the Sector where the child/young adult was placed. The pie chart below provides a summary of the placements made this quarter.

Selection of Placements for Reintegration of Children (Oct-Dec 2014)



In each case, the placement decision was determined jointly with the family, the social worker, and in consultation with the child, taking into consideration the results of the comprehensive child and family assessments.

Promoting positive parental relationships & care

The program continued to build on the Rwandan culture of ‘imihigo’ a concept that roughly translates as a serious commitment that one shares widely with others, both the plan and the progress. (Local government must report the progress of their ‘imihigo’ to the President of Rwanda, and families are actively encouraged to set ‘family imihigo’ and report their progress within their respective villages.)

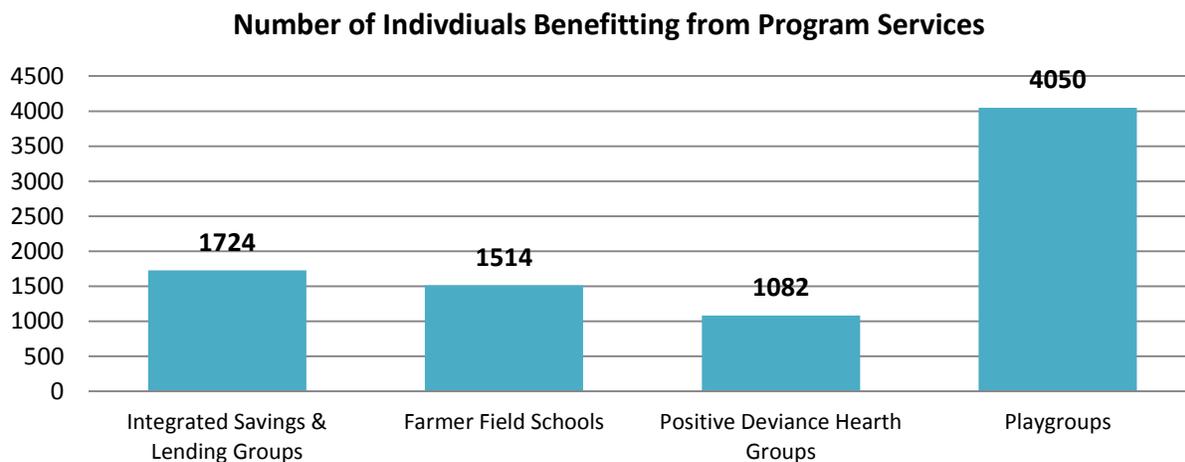
During this quarter, 83 families signed ‘family imihigo’ to demonstrate their commitment to provide better care and love to the children under their care, especially children who reintegrated from ONN and HoH. These ‘imihigo’ were witnessed and supported by the Social Workers, and local leaders at cell level – further raising awareness and highlighting the importance of parents/guardians fulfilling their responsibilities to the children under their care. This practice, unique to Rwanda, has resulted in greater involvement of local leaders in post placement monitoring, and increased awareness and support for children reintegrated from institutions.

Expansion of community-based services

During this quarter, the program continued to support the creation of new and support existing community-based groups with the goal of increasing household resiliency. These services are benefitting both households with reintegrated children as well as members of the broader community, including:

- **94 Integrated Savings and Lending Groups (ISLG)** are assisting members to gain important financial literacy skills, increase their savings, and access credit – with specific attention to investing in new income-generating activities to expand and diversity household income. In addition, these groups also provide
- **89 Farmer Field Schools (FFS)** are assisting members to learn, and practice bio-intensive agricultural techniques with the goal of increasing the quantity and quality of food produced. FFS members are actively adopting these practices in their own household gardens/plots beyond the actual FFS.
- **75 Playgroups for Children Under Age-5** are assisting members to promote early childhood care and development through structured and unstructured play organized in schools, churches and other safe places in the community. This intervention supports the emotional and physical development of young children while teaching parents/guardians how to stimulate their child’s development. (For reintegrated children, these groups help to support healthier attachment of the child to the receiving parents.)
- **66 Positive Deviance Hearth (PDH) Groups** which are promoting and teaching improved nutrition and hygiene practices through local, affordable options. During household visits, members participate in cooking demonstrations where the members prepare new recipes using locally available food from their gardens/fields, pool labor to construct improved kitchen gardens, and monitor their weight. These groups provide an important social network and support through regular meetings and sharing.

The actual reach of these services is provided below – including both household members receiving reintegrated children and members of the wider community.



Objective 2: Creating an effective district-level childcare system able to address the individual needs of children

The program continued to support community awareness meetings to raise awareness on the benefits of family-based care and the negative effect of institutions through the Child Care Networks, and linkages to community-based services/providers. The collaboration within and across these networks is not only helping to prevent family separation, but also to prevent further institutionalization.

Childcare Networks Trained and Operational

During the quarter, Rubavu and Nyarugenge Districts have shown remarkable improvement in establishing strong child protection systems at districts and sector levels. This includes the formation of 10 new childcare networks at Sector-level in Nyarugenge District and ten childcare networks formed at cell-level in Rubavu District – important achievements in a country like Rwanda where decentralization is widely championed. All of these networks were established following the training and mentoring of 622 members - 407 men, and 215 women³ - see the table below.

District	Number of Sector-level networks	Male	Female	Total
Rubavu	12 (100% coverage)	298	138	436
Nyarugenge	10 (100% coverage)	109	77	186
		407	215	622

All members received training on strengthening the child protection system – with specific attention to prevention of family separation and prevention of institutionalization. As a result of the training and mentoring provided by the program, members of the childcare networks in both districts reported greater understanding of their roles, and took specific measures to fulfill their responsibilities, including: developing strategies to promote alternative care; identifying higher-risk zones to target outreach; and identification of potential foster care-givers.

No new cases of institutionalization and four cases averted.

No new children were admitted into either ONN or HoH during this quarter. This outcome suggests that the Child Care Networks are becoming increasingly effective.

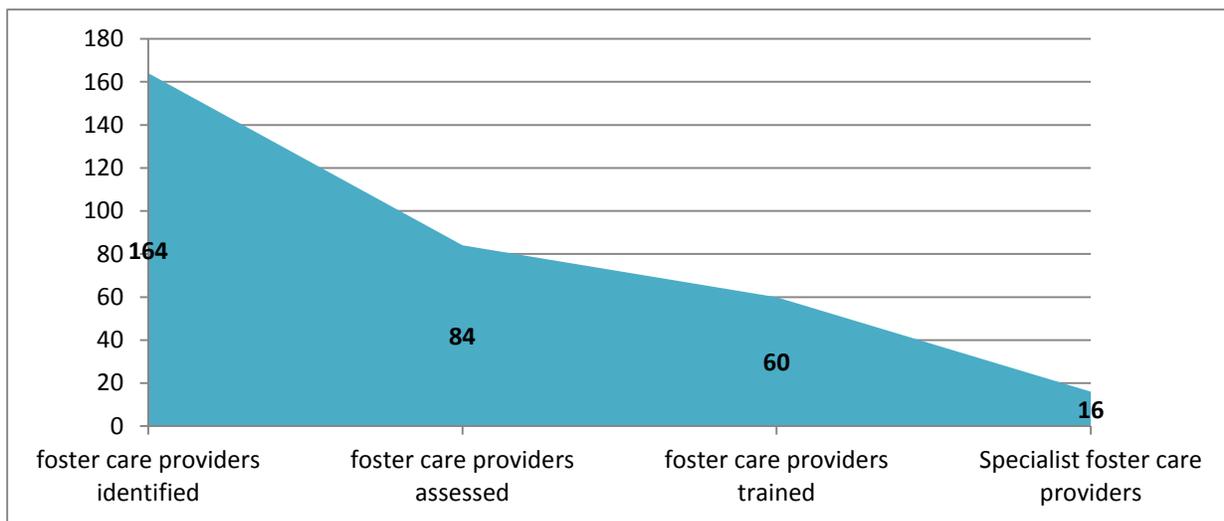
In addition, four children, abandoned in Nyarugenge District, were placed into foster care. Whereas in the past, these children would have been placed into a children’s institution, the networks established by this program were mobilized to identify suitable guardians and to safely place these children into community-based care.

³ The gender disparity within the membership of the Child Care Networks reflects the composition of local government, from which most members originate.

Expansion of suitable foster care providers

During this quarter, 164 potential foster care parents were identified; including 137 from Nyarugenge District and 27 from Rubavu District. Preliminary sessions were conducted with all potential care-givers to introduce the purpose and need for foster care parents. This increase is a result of the Child Care Networks and the improving collaboration with HoH – both entities carried out community sensitization efforts to promote and educate the public on the benefits and need for foster care.

Over 50% of those identified were assessed this quarter, with the remaining assessments to be completed during the next reporting period. Approximately 29% of those identified, (24 individuals), did not meet the criteria due primarily to lack of motivation. However, all of the remaining candidates were invited to complete the training to qualify as foster care providers. A total of 60 people completed the training, and 16 received additional training as ‘specialists’ able to receive children or adults with disabilities. The chart below provides an overall summary of the expansion of the foster care network this quarter.



Linkages between community-based services and professional social workers

Beyond the assessment and training of foster care providers, the program continued to monitor the progress of the 114 children placed in foster care through home visits carried out by volunteer Community Psychosocial Workers (CPWs) and the team. As volunteers residing in the communities where children are reintegrated, the CPWs provide important follow-up support to the households, and are well positioned to monitor the placements. Reports and referrals from the CPWs have proven to be a cost-effective way for deploying professional social workers as they are alerted to the most important or critical cases for follow-up

Objective3: Increasing the capacity of local childcare professionals

Continued training and mentoring of the emerging social workforce

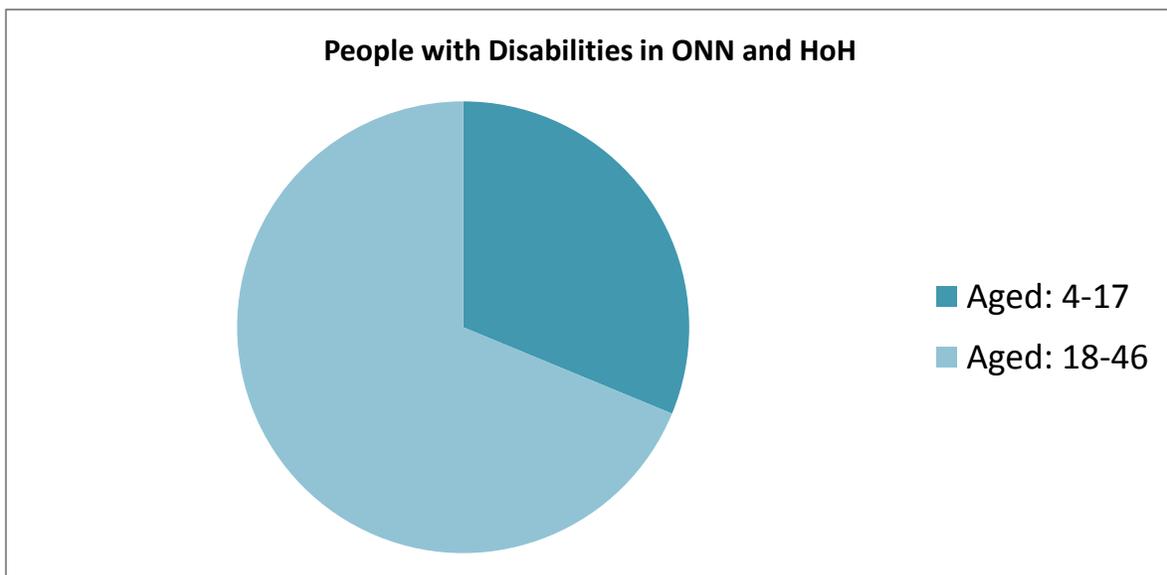
The program continued to provide technical supervision to the 27 professionals under the National Commission for Children (NCC) working in Rubavu and Nyarugenge districts. This included mentoring and support to reintegrate children residing in two other institutions in Nyarugenge District. As a result, the NCC appointed staff were able to place 37 children and young adults who were residing in Gisimba Memorial Center and 44 children and young adults residing in Fashumwana into community-based care. The staff also oversaw the formal closure of Fashumwana - an unregistered children’s institution.

2. Describe any unforeseen obstacles or challenges that are having a negative impact on the implementation of the grant activity. For any mentioned, please describe your possible strategy for resolution.

There are three main challenges affecting the successful reintegration of children – including: the need to find suitable care and placements for people with disabilities; the limited duration of program support and services; and the hesitation of ONN and HoH to transform their institutions. Although known at the outset of the program, the wide scattering of beneficiaries throughout the country continues to present major challenges to targeting limited resources in a cost-effective manner.

Reintegration of people with disabilities

There are 30 children and adults with disabilities still residing in ONN and HoH – including ten children, and 22 adults between the ages of 18-46 – see pie chart below for the age distribution.



Although IMM has already trained a small cohort of foster care providers to care for people with disabilities, many of these remaining cases are highly specialized and require full-time monitoring and care. The nature of their special needs and the age ranges present unique challenges to finding sustainable alternative care services. In addition, the Rwanda National Strategy for Child Care Reform makes no reference to children or adults with disabilities – as such there are few providers and protocols to facilitate the placement of these individuals. Finally, there are few specialist centers and few foster care providers willing to provide care to people with disabilities.

IMM remains committed to finding suitable community-based placements for all of these residents. The team is actively exploring a range and combination of options, including:

Option A: **working with the existing specialist centers** to provide care services during working hours – where possible expanding services into the surrounding communities. This would enable those with disabilities to receive appropriate care and support outside of their placement home during the daytime hours, thus reducing the workload for potential foster care providers. However, this option would require funds for regular transportation, and support to the centers to sustain these daytime care services.

Option B: **grouping individuals into ‘homes’ under the supervision of a trained caregiver** – this Community Based Living (CBL) model would bring together 4-5 individuals in the same house. Hope and Homes for Children is currently working with Ubumwe Community Center and the Point Foundation to refine and cost the model as a sustainable placement alternative. Although some resources have been committed for housing, sustainability is not assured without additional resources for the resident staffing, feeding, and care needs.

Limited timeframe for program implementation

Due to the time required to assess children, trace families, and complete the successful placement, most households receiving community-based services, including ISLG, FFS, PDH, and playgroups, have had limited time to fully realize the gains from these services. For instance, ISLGs can only begin to lend to members once they have accumulated a minimum level of savings/assets. Similarly, FFS techniques are typically mastered after three growing seasons.

While many families report progress as a result of the community-based services and support, more time is needed to assure they grasp the full knowledge and skills to increase resiliency. The time allocated to the IMM program is very limited.

Distribution of Households Receiving Placements Presents Challenges and Opportunities for Community-based Services

Children from ONN and HoH have been placed in 27 of the country’s 30 districts. Most of these districts, 22 of the 27 have fewer than 20 households, yet the program’s model for delivering community-based services calls for a larger number of households per district to achieve appropriate economies of scale. Comparing the number of children targeted in each district with the new services established under IMM, there is a disproportionate scale-up of services in most districts - see table below.

District	No of Children	FFS	ISLG	Nutrition	ECD	Number of People Served
Nyagatare	1			x		77
Nyamagabe	1				x	
Rulindo	1	x	x	x	x	100
Gatsibo	2	x	x	x	x	120
Gisagara	2	x	x	x	x	149
Ruhango	2					
Gicumbi	3					
Kirehe	3					
Nyamasheke	3	x	x	x	x	142
Nyanza	3	x	x	x	x	173
Bugesera	4					
Ngoma	4	x	x	x	x	130
Kamonyi	5				x	60
Nyaruguru	5		x	x	x	120
Kayanza	6		x	x		140
Muhanga	6	x	x	x	x	122
Huye	8	x	x	x	x	230
Rwamagana	10	x	x	x	x	264
Karongi	14		x	x		80
Kicukiro	18		x	x		20
Rutsiro	19				x	404
Musanze	21			x	x	97
Ngororero	25				x	891
Nyarugenge	25	x	x	x	x	184
Gasabo	28					
Nyabihu	45				x	1,597
Rubavu	277	x	x	x	x	3,270
Grand Total	541					8,370

Amid this challenge, the program has innovated by linking households with reintegrated children with members of their wider community. As a result, the program reach has extended well-beyond the initial target group of 588 children residing in ONN and HoH.

Based on the analysis provided in the table below, over 450 new ‘service points’ have been established, with over 8,000 people benefitting from these services.

	Total Groups Established & Supported	Total # of Clients Served [Reintegrated children]	
Integrated Savings & Lending Groups (financial education, inclusion, social funds)	94	1,724	[170]
Farmer Field Schools (bio-intensive agricultural techniques)	89	1,514	[184]
Positive Deviance Hearth Groups (improved household nutrition & hygiene)	66	1,082	[100]
Playgroups (stimulating development & learning)	75	4,050	[127]
Psychosocial Support (basic counseling, home visits, advocacy)	133*	926	[541]
	Total	457	

**Individuals trained to provide services.*

Although the typical approach for cost-effective sustainable programming is to work through groups, the wide dispersal of beneficiary households in de-institutionalization (DI) programs may call for different types of approaches. These may include (1) the need to embed DI initiatives into long term community-development programs in order to achieve appropriate economies of scale, and (2) design short-term programs to facilitate assessment, tracing, and placement, followed by more traditional cost-effective household economic resiliency initiatives. Further research is needed in these areas.

Transformation of Institutions

The aim of this activity is to ensure that both ONN and HoH transform from residential care providers into another entity. This change will not only help to overcome the traditional approach of institutionalizing children, it will enable the centers to more appropriately fulfill their mission of caring for and assisting children to reach their full potential.

Based on DI experience from other countries, these institutions could transform into child friendly community-based service providers, such as schools or community centers. However, as privately funded institutions, the owners of ONN and HoH are reluctant to adopt a different type of business model. The team continues to liaise with both centers in preparation for the placement of the remaining 45 children, and the eventual closure of their facilities.

3. Describe any significant program learning that has taken place in the recent reporting period.

Program learning #1

Community based services are strengthening the child protection system. IMM-trained Community Psychosocial Workers (CPWs) are playing a crucial role in following up children reintegrated into families by providing basic counseling services at cell, village and family levels. Through regular interactions with local leaders and other service providers CPWs are playing a very important role in both prevention and post-placement support. On the prevention side, CPWs are alerted to potential conflicts early and are often able to mediate disputes, and advocate for additional support when necessary. Through their role in post-placement, particularly identifying households in-need of additional support/outreach, case managers based at institutional level are able to target their assistance to key cases thus freeing up more time to continue focusing on other activities including family tracing, assessment and preparation.

Social workers and psychologists recognized the accuracy of information provided by CPWs, their timely reporting of delicate cases and their capacity to provide preliminary support. Their ability to identify and intervene to address the whole frame of child protection ranging from children at risk of separation with their parents/guardians, child neglect, abuse and exploitation has also been recognized by both social workers and local authorities.

Program learning #2

A Farmer Field School (FFS) is a capacity building approach founded on adult education principles. It is often described as a ‘school without walls’, where farmers learn new techniques through observation and experimentation in a demonstration plot, or in their own fields in selected cases. This approach enables farmers to pool their labor as they learn and test bio-intensive agricultural techniques.

“FFS is not about technology but about people development. It brings farmers together for them to assess their problems and seek ways of addressing them.”

After training community volunteers on Farmer Field School (FFS) formation and bio-intensive agricultural techniques, the groups began to test these new techniques. As they achieved major improvements in both the quantity and quality of their production, it was noticed that most of members extended their collaboration beyond the demonstration plot and started helping each other to adopt these improved techniques in their own plots at home.

Beyond scaling-up improved agriculture techniques as a strategy to improve food security, membership in FFS appears to provide important social capital as well. As members of FFS learn each other and participate and support each other acquire new skills, new relationships have developed and members report feeling pride in their membership, and their shared effort. Through these new relationships, members report being exposed to new information and ideas

that influence their decisions and actions at home – influencing healthier behaviors and choices. These types of outcomes help to avoid isolation of households, and may go a long way in helping to sustain through positive peer interactions and influences.

Finally, as some groups gain income from the sale excess produce from the FFS, they not only see a rapid return on their investment, but they gain important business management skills in terms of pricing, storage, marketing, and money management.

4. Comment on the status of the activity as compared with the agreed-to work plan. Explain whether you are behind, consistent with, or ahead of the work plan. Describe any proposed changes to the work plan that are needed in order to achieve the project outcomes. Your response should be at least half-a-page.

The following schedule shows IMM targets, achievements for this quarter, the fiscal year and over the life of the program (LOP).

No	Activity	Q1 Achievements	FY Achievements
1	Family tracing	-	-
2	Assess Family Capacity	77	77
3	Family & Child Preparation	112	112
4	Child Placement into Family-based Care	112	112
5	Nutrition	4	4
6	Food Security (Farmer Field Schools)	36	36
7	Savings & Lending Groups (ISLG)	36	36
8	Early Childhood development	10	10
9	Psychosocial Support (Community)	112	112

LOP Targets	LOP Achievements	LOP Percentage Achieved
588	588	100%
588	548	93%
588	541	92%
588	542	92%
158	100 (1,082)*	63%
298	182 (1,514)*	61%
359	174 (1,724)*	49%
158	127 (4,050)*	80%
564	541	95%

*Figures presented in parentheses include both children targeted by the program and members of the wider community who are also benefiting from the services.

Status of project activities

Overall the program is on track to achieve the reintegration of all children (and adults) residing in ONN and HoH. Child assessments, family tracing and assessments, and family preparation and placements are well on track to be completed before the close of the program with over 90% achievement of the LOP targets. Similarly, psychosocial support services are well on track to meet the program target. In addition, early childhood development, through playgroups for children under five, have reach 80% of the LOP target, and will be scaled-up during the next quarter to achieve the program target.

Other community-based services, including nutrition, FFS, and ISLG are below the expected achievement due to the delays in the placement of children. These services cannot begin until the host families and communities have been identified. Delays are further exacerbated by the wide spread of beneficiaries throughout the country, with many districts having just one household accepting a placement.

With six months remaining in the implementation of the program, the team will continue to scale-up services to serve those households recently receiving children from ONN, and HoH. This requires training new volunteers, and assisting them to mobilize members of the community to establish new ISLG, new FFS, and new PDH groups. Every effort will be made to ensure that eligible households access the needed services and support. (Note: in setting the targets, the team had estimated a higher number of eligible households for FFS and ISLG. However, based on the results of the family assessments, a smaller percentage of beneficiaries actually require these services.)

Overall, the program reach has been extensive, with over 8,000 beneficiaries – many of whom received multiple community-based services - over the life of program.

5. USAID Branding and Marking: Did any of your activities during this quarter result in printed materials, training events, web page development or other instances where the application of USAID logo/brand mark may be required? If so, please list and include examples of each.

Throughout the implementation of IMM, the team has taken every opportunity to communicate to target communities and participants the critical role that USAID and the American People have played in supporting and implementing this important program. USAID recognition features prominently in every aspect of the program, from dialogue with national level stakeholders, district local authorities, volunteers, and beneficiaries.

Program materials, activities, and equipment are co-branded with USAID's, Global Communities' and Hope and Homes for Children's names and logos.

6. Environmental Compliance (Applies only if you received an approved Negative Determination with Conditions status):

Not applicable.

7. Please complete the Quarterly Technical Report Workplan Table (Appendix 1). Please note that this table has to be derived from the Annual Workplan or Program Framework. For activities planned for the previous quarter, indicate (yes/no) whether or not the activities were completed. Place any comments in the last column. Indicate what activities are planned for the coming quarter by marking an “X” in the Workplan Table.

See Appendix 1

8. Please provide data for the following common indicators:

Indicator #1: Number of people (ages 18+) served:

Total This Period		Last Period Cumulative Reported		Cumulative as of October 1 of this USG fiscal year		Cumulative as of October 1 of this USG fiscal year (combined M+F)
(a) Male	(b) Female	(c) Male	(d) Female	e=(a+c) Male	f=(b+d) Female	g=e+f
1209	1776			1,209	1,776	2,985

Indicator #1a: Number of children (ages 0-17) served:

Total This Period		Last Period Cumulative Reported		Cumulative as of October 1 of this USG fiscal year		Cumulative as of October 1 of this USG fiscal year (combined M+F)
(a) Male	(b) Female	(c) Male	(d) Female	e=(a+c) Male	f=(b+d) Female	g=e+f
1,875	2,285			1,817	2,216	4,160

Indicator #2: Number of people trained:

Total This Period		Last Period Cumulative Reported		Cumulative as of October 1 of this USG fiscal year		Cumulative as of October 1 of this USG fiscal year (combined M+F)
(a) Male	(b) Female	(c) Male	(d) Female	e=(a+c) Male	f=(b+d) Female	g=e+f
419	263	0	0	419	263	682

Indicator #3: Number of organizations strengthened to improve capacity:

	Faith Based	Government	Non-Governmental	Community Based	Other	Total
Total This period	8	0	0	0	0	8
Last Period Cumulative Reported	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cumulative as of October 1 of this USG fiscal year	8	0	0	0	0	8

9. If available, please include photographs taken of project activities during this reporting period. Please limit your submission to five (5) photographs.



Above: Children participating in a playgroup established/supported by IMM.



Above: Community Psychosocial Worker with young adults placed in independent living.



Above: Cabbages produced in one of the IMM-supported Farmer Field Schools.

10. Please compare the expected estimated budgeted cumulative USAID project expenditures to-date with the actual cumulative expenditures as follows:

- (a) Total Obligated Budget (USAID funded portion): **\$ 998,371**
- (b) Expected estimated budgeted cumulative project expenditures through the end of this quarter as per the grant budget: **\$ 748,778**⁴
- (c) Actual cumulative. USAID funded project expenditures to-date: **\$ 796,004**⁵
- (d) Subtract (c) from (b): **\$ 47,226**
- (e) Divide (d) by (b) and express as a percent: **6 %**

If (e) is more than 15% please briefly explain the reasons for the variance (Describe why the cumulative expenses as per the plan vary widely from the actual cumulative expenditures): The main reasons for this under spending is due to delays in finalizing the placements of children which meant we could not start with activities beyond placement such as reintegration packages and community services tool kits. As explained earlier in this report the program expects achieved its reintegration targets for the fiscal year and consequently this will be reflected in next quarter financial statement.

Certification:

I certify that the above information is accurate and correct.

Milton FUNES
Grantee's Authorized Official Printed Name

Country Director
Title

Signature

Date

⁴ Total project budget divided by number of months in the project, multiplied by the number of months elapsed as of this report date.

⁵ Actual cumulative USAID expenditures should match the amount shown on the accompanying Quarterly Financial Report.

Quarterly Workplan Report Table

Quarter Covered by Report: (October) 1, 2014 to (December) 31, 2014

No.	ALL ACTIVITIES PLANNED FOR THIS REPORTING QUARTER	ACTIVITY STATUS				COMMENTS/ DETAILS <i>(Briefly, provide key information on the progress of the activity this quarter)</i>	No.	ALL ACTIVITIES PLANNED FOR NEXT QUARTER
		YES ⁶	NO ⁷	YES/ ONGOING ⁸	NO/ ONGOING ⁹			
1	Preparation of children and families for reintegration							
1.1	Complete initial child assessment	YES				All the 59 children in HoH and 529 children/young adults of ONN were assessed and service plans conducted.		
1.2	Family tracing and assessment	YES		YES				
1.3	Family & Child Preparation			YES/ONGOING		All children and families underwent preparation session through meetings and one to one support with professionals.	1.3 Family & Child Preparation	
2	Reintegration of children into healthy homes and families							
2.1	Child Placement into Family-based Care			YES/ONGOING		112 children were placed into family foster care. 83 are from ONN and 29 children placed from HoH	2.1 Child Placement into Family-based Care	
2.2	Registration with Local Authorities			YES/ONGOING		All children placed into family-based care are registered with Local Authorities for their	2.2 Registration with Local Authorities	

⁶ YES: Activity was planned only for this Q and was completed

⁷ NO: Activity was planned only for this Q and was not completed

⁸ YES/ONGOING: Activity was planned for more than this Q, and targets for this Q were completed

⁹ NO/ONGOING: Activity was planned for more than this Q, and targets for this Q were not completed

No.	ALL ACTIVITIES PLANNED FOR THIS REPORTING QUARTER	ACTIVITY STATUS				COMMENTS/ DETAILS <i>(Briefly, provide key information on the progress of the activity this quarter)</i>	No.	ALL ACTIVITIES PLANNED FOR NEXT QUARTER
		YES ⁶	NO ⁷	YES/ ONGOING ⁸	NO/ ONGOING ⁹			
						further post-placement support		
2.3	Tailored reintegration package: Access to education, health and shelter (Month 0-12)			YES/ONGOING		Activity work around influencing former institution donors to reallocate their funds to continue supporting children education and Health after reintegration was successful.	2.3	Tailored reintegration package: Access to education, health and shelter (Month 0-12)
3	Building Resilience of Families							
3.1	Mapping of services: playgroups, Farmer Field Schools, Internal Savings and Lending Groups, Nutrition groups and Psychosocial services			YES/ONGOING		Needs assessment for community services for each family with a reintegrated child was conducted alongside family assessment	3.1	Mapping of services: playgroups, Farmer Field Schools, Internal Savings and Lending Groups, Nutrition groups and Psychosocial services
3.2	Orient Community psychosocial workers			YES/ONGOING		CPWs were identified to timely support and refer families and children. This was done for each child but training was provided to CPWs in 23 districts	3.2	Orient community psychosocial workers
3.3	Linking families to community-based services			YES/ONGOING		Families that welcomed children were gradually linked to community-based services especially in Rubavu where most children are being placed	3.3	Linking families to community-based services
4	Alternative care							
4.1	Foster care			YES/ONGOING		164 identified, 84 assessed and 60 trained.	4.1	Foster care

No.	ALL ACTIVITIES PLANNED FOR THIS REPORTING QUARTER	ACTIVITY STATUS				COMMENTS/ DETAILS <i>(Briefly, provide key information on the progress of the activity this quarter)</i>	No.	ALL ACTIVITIES PLANNED FOR NEXT QUARTER
		YES ⁶	NO ⁷	YES/ ONGOING ⁸	NO/ ONGOING ⁹			
4.2	Adoption			YES/ONGOING		Foster care candidates were also sensitized to undergo adoption requirement to have a permanent placement for children who are likely not to be reintegrated with their birth or kinship care	4.2	Adoption
4.3	Childcare networks			YES/ONGOING		Childcare networks meetings were conducted in Rubavu and Nyarugenge from district up to sector levels. In Rubavu child care networks were formed in 10 cells.	4.3	Childcare networks
4.4	Contribute to the development of the national curriculum and training materials			YES/ONGOING		National guidelines on foster care are not yet approved and the approach around community volunteers is still under development.	4.4	Contribute to the development of the national curriculum and training materials
5	Capacity Building							
5.1	Assist NCC to deliver pre-service and in service training to Social workers and Psychologists			YES/ONGOING		In service training was conducted for NCC Social workers and Psychologists.	5.1	Assist NCC to deliver In service training to Social workers and Psychologists

Data of children moved from ONN and HoH to the communities by Quarter (up to December 31, 2014)

Placements	Q3 FY13	Q4 FY13	Q1 FY14	Q2 FY14	Q3 FY14	Q4 FY14	Q1 FY15	Q2 FY15	Q3 FY15	Cumulative end of program
Children reunited with birth families	20	8	38	10	9	10	5			100
Reunited children who remain with birth families	20	8	38	10	9	10	5			100
Children reunited with Kinship care	24	13	27	9	39	51	16			179
Children reunited who remain with Kinship care	24	13	27	9	39	51	16			179
Children placed in foster care	0	0	12	9	11	20	62			114
Fostered children who remain in foster care	0	0	6	9	11	20	62			108
Fostered children placed in permanent family care	0	0	6	0	0	0	0			6
Children under five years of age placed in family care	22	13	39	5	16	6	22			123
Children placed in adoptive families	0	0	6	0	0	0	4			10
Adopted children who remain with their adoptive families	0	0	6	0	0	0	4			10
Children and young adults placed in independent living	0	0	24	3	30	63	25			145
Children and young adults who remain in independent living	0	0	24	3	30	63	25			145
Children whose family care was preserved (unnecessary placement in institutional care was prevented)	2	13	5	9	14	187	6			236
Children prevented from institutionalization	2	13	5	9	13	187	6			236
Number of Children who were placed from ONN	44	21	100	31	84	137	83			500
Number of Children who remain in ONN	478	457	357	326	242	106	27			27
Number of children who were placed from HoH	0	0	0	0	5	7	29			41
Children who remain in Home of Hope	59	59	59	59	54	47	18			18
Total number of children placed from ONN and HoH	44	21	100	31	89	144	112			541
Total number of children who remain in ONN and HoH	537	516	416	385	296	152	45			45ⁱ

ⁱ Two (2) children passed away in ONN before their placement.