



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: January 1 – March 31, 2015

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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: **January 1 – March 31, 2015**

Reporting Form #3: DCOF Quarterly Progress Report

1. Describe any significant highlights/accomplishments that took place during this reporting period. Your response should be at least one (1) page

During this quarter, the program implementation focused mainly on 1) extending community-based services to support families that received children from Orphélinat Noel de Nyundo (ONN), Home of Hope (HoH), as well as other vulnerable families from the community, and 2) developing alternative placements to adults with disabilities from ONN and HoH. The key achievements are as follows:

- Safe reintegration of 8 children and young adults into family-based care.
- Promotion of positive and caring relationships between guardians and children through Playgroup.
- Extended reach of community-based services assisting households that received reintegrated children¹, as well as members of the broader community.
- Trained 30 child care network members in Rubavu.
- No new cases of institutionalization, and four cases averted.
- Expanded network of suitable foster care providers.
- Community-based services strengthened 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.

¹ 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.

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

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

Child and Family preparation

During this quarter, all of the 45 children and adults, including those with disabilities, remaining in ONN and HoH were prepared for placement into family and community-based care. Social workers and psychologists conducted their preparation through visits, phone calls and a series of psychosocial support sessions.

The 45 children and adults prepared placements are described in the table blow.

Type of placement	%
Biological	5
Local Adoption	2
Foster Care	40
Community based living (CBL)	53

The initial child assessment, family tracing, and family assessment findings were all key factors for each placement decision. The results of this process are as follows: 24 adults with disabilities were placed into Community Based Living (CBL), 18 children were matched with foster families, 1 child will be locally adopted, and 2 children are to be reintegrated with their biological families.

Successful Placement into Community-based Care

During this period, 7 children and 1 young adult were placed into families and community-based care. 2 children were reintegrated with their biological families, 1 child was locally adopted², and 5 children were placed into foster families. These placements were registered by local authorities from both the Sector where the institution is located and the Sector where the child was placed.

Now that most children are placed into family-based care, the program is now dealing with more challenging cases; 95% of the 37 children now remaining in ONN and HoH have multiple disabilities.

Promoting positive parental relationships & care-Family Imihigo

Under the IMM program, families continued to sign “*family imihigo*” contracts, a process that gives children an identity and a sense of belonging; critical first steps that then enable them to develop positive attributes and love for their welcoming family. *Family imihigo* helps families to develop self-esteem and confidence, be more engaged, and improve their parenting skills. For instance, one young

² The adoptive parents have started introducing their request to the local authorities at Sector level and the process is on track.

adult recently welcomed into his uncle's family told his case manager: "I was surprised when I heard my uncle saying he will be paying for all my needs as he is doing for the other family members. I thought he welcomed me knowing that you (case manager) will continue to cover my monthly needs".

During the quarter, the 11 families that received children from ONN and HoH signed family contracts, which serves as confirmation that they received children. These contracts affirm their commitment to provide love, care, and any other needed support to their child. All contracts were signed by HHC and NCC professionals, new parents/guardians, and local leaders at the Cell level.

Field visits revealed that parents and foster parents, who were trained on child protection in line with the principles of deinstitutionalization, demonstrated better childcare and parenting skills as a result of the training. Children in these families were developing well with regard to health, improved behavior, social skills, and improved school performance. Increased development is also evident in the children with disabilities, with many showing growth in their functional motor skills, such as sitting alone without support, and the successful toilet training of a majority of the kids. Most importantly, the children are progressively building stronger attachments with their care givers, whether they be biological, adoptive, or foster parents.

Most of the parents that welcomed children into their families have developed positive parenting skills, which were learned through group sessions, family visits, and psychosocial support. Families learned different coping mechanisms to assist them in addressing challenges. Through individual and group sessions with parents and community psychosocial workers, case managers, who are a combination of social workers and psychologists, identified families in need of program support to ensure the strength and sustainability of future placements. HHC and NCC Social Workers and Psychologists helped parents and foster care givers adjust their care and development plans, so as to bring them in line with the changing needs of their own children.

Expansion of community-based services

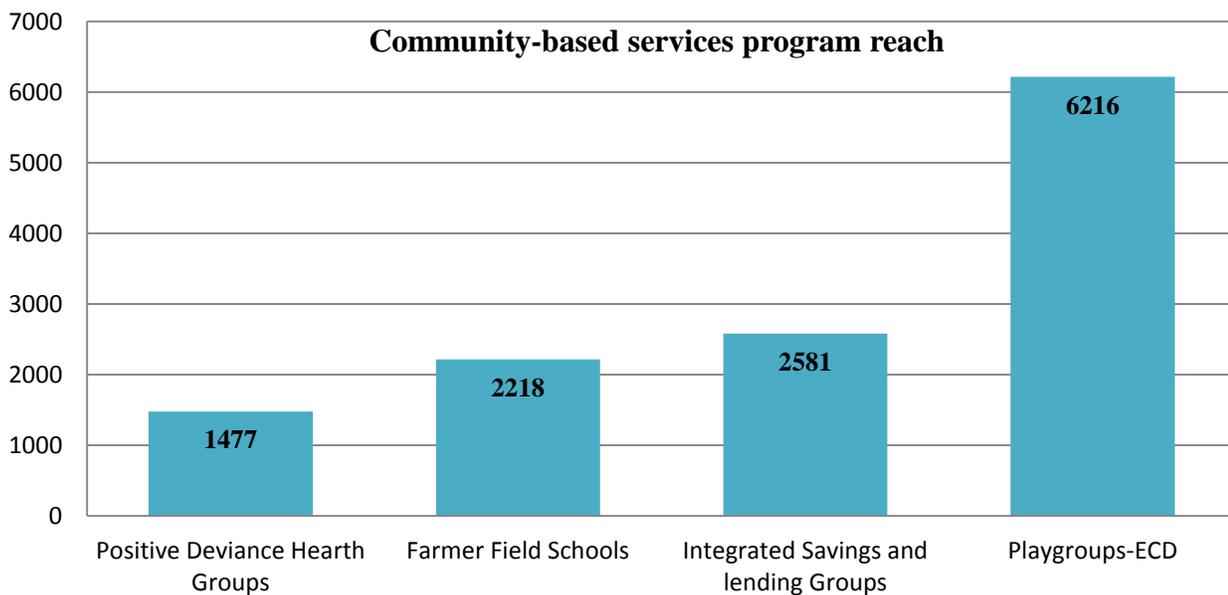
During this quarter, the program continued to support new and existing community-based groups, with the goal of increasing household resiliency. The services from the community-based groups benefit households with reintegrated children to sustain their placement, as well as members of the broader community in preventing child separation from the primary care givers; thereby improving the overall wellbeing of children. The program provided the below community-based services:

- **132 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 diversify household income. This quarter alone, 38 new ISLGs were created, and the program continued monitoring the 94 established groups to ensure their sustained growth and support.
- **119 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 production.

Including the 30 FFS created during this quarter, all FFS members continue to adopt these practices in their own household gardens/plots beyond the actual FFS.

- **113 Playgroups for Children Under Age-5** 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 and guardians how to stimulate their child's development. For reintegrated children, these groups help to support healthy attachment of the child to the receiving parents. Of the total 113 playgroups, 38 were established during this quarter.
- **80 Positive Deviance Hearth (PDH) Groups** promoting and teaching improved nutrition and hygiene practices through local and 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 with one another.

The chart below illustrates the community-based reach, including both the families with reintegrated children and the broader community of families engaged in resilience and prevention of child separation from families.



Linkages between community-based services and professional social workers

During this quarter the program continued to monitor the progress of all 541 children placed into family-based care since the beginning of the program. 56 new Community Psychosocial Workers (CPWs) were trained by the program, which now gives us a total of 189 (CPWs) who can help all the children placed from ONN and HoH sustain their placements and support other families from the broader community.

CPWs are instrumental in the close monitoring of children and families, as they provide updates to case managers, advocate for families dealing with local authorities, and link families to available resources in the community. The collaboration between the social workers and CPWs has contributed to the progress made in the placement process. The success we have made is due to the efficient and effective division of labor between the social workers and CWP, with social workers focusing their efforts on new placements and delicate cases, and CPWs assisting families to fully integrated into the community life.

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

The program continued to organize community meetings to raise awareness on the benefits of family-based care and the negative effects of institutionalization. During this quarter, the program focused on the importance of community level referrals to strengthen the child protection system. The collaboration within and across these childcare networks is helping to prevent family separation, which only leads to further institutionalization.

Childcare Networks Trained and Operational

During the quarter, the program continued to provide the support to Rubavu and Nyarugenge Districts to ensure that the existing 34 Child Care Networks (CCN) remain operational, and perform their designated duties and functions.

In addition to monitoring established CCNs, the program supported the establishment of 29 new CCNs at Cell-levels, creating a total of 39 Cells covered in the Rubavu District. The criteria for forming these networks followed a community mapping strategy, where hot spot Cell known to have high cases of abandonment are identified; most children in ONN came from these hot spots within the Rubayu District.

With the establishment of the CCNs in 39 Cells, the program increased the number of people educated on the importance of family-based care, and reaches a total of 914 new CCN members. See the below table for a more detailed breakdown of CCN members.

District	Number of Sector-level networks	Number of Cell-level networks	Male	Female	Total
Rubavu	12 (100% coverage)	39	613	301	914
Nyarugenge	10 (100% coverage)	0	0	0	0
					914

The program continued to support the networks established at District and Sector levels, composed of 622 members – of which 407 are men, and 215 are women.

Establishing CCNs began with awareness raising and community sensitization meetings with local leaders at each decentralized structure, namely at the District, Sector, and Cell levels. These meetings generated a shared understanding and a collective need to put in place a system that will prevent children from unnecessary separation from their families, which inevitably results in institutionalization. As a result of these meetings, CCN members, at District, Sector, and Cell levels, now understand and appreciate the functional child protection mechanism in the District, and agree to identify all children and families at risk of separation in order to strengthen the sustainability of the child protection system in the District.

Members of CCN have been actively involved in the post-placement parent group sessions for children moved from ONN. The aim of these sessions was to begin the gradual handover of families. The presence of local authorities, a group that includes representatives such as the vice mayors in charge of social affairs from the District and executive secretary at Sector level, gave families an assurance that they would continue to be monitored and supported within their communities, even after the program ends. In addition to the sessions, the process of closing adoption cases is being carried out in close partnership with CCN members at village, Cell, and Sector levels. Most children from ONN were placed in Rubavu.

No new cases of institutionalization and four cases averted.

No new children were admitted into either ONN or HoH during this quarter.

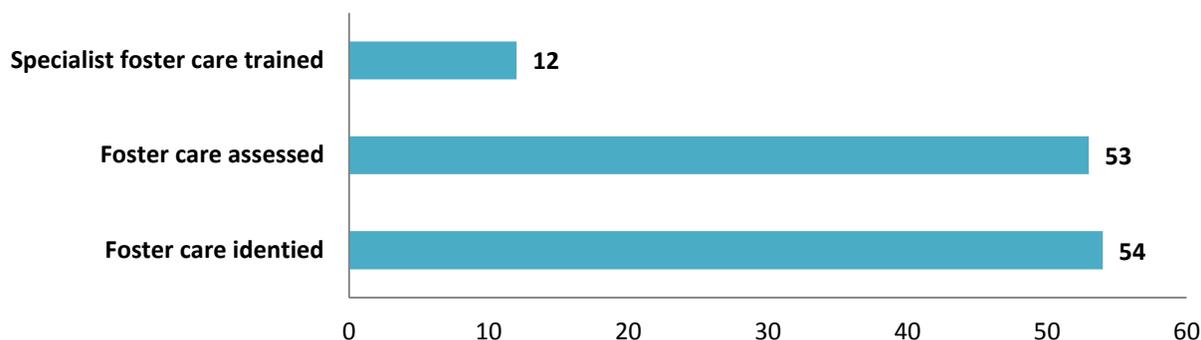
In collaboration with Local authorities, 11 children were prevented from separation with their families, and inevitable institutionalization, in the Rubavu and Nyarugenge Districts. Of the 11, 4 were from Rubavu and 7 from Nyarugenge.

Expansion of suitable foster care providers

During the quarter, 54 foster caregivers were identified; these include 19 from Rubavu District and 35 from Nyarugenge District. Of those identified, 53 were assessed, with 12 eventually trained to become specialist foster caregivers.

The chart on page 8 provides a visualization of the progress made in the identification and training of new specialist foster caregivers.

Foster care identification, assessment and training



The majority (over 94%) of remaining children in ONN and HoH have disabilities, which has led to more efforts being put into the identification, selection and training of more specialist foster caregivers. The program is actively working to identify at least 15 willing and suitable specialist foster care givers in order to complete the placement of all the children still residing in ONN and HoH.

Tremendous progress has been made regarding the rate at which foster caregivers are formalizing adoption of the children in their care. Throughout the program, thus far, eighteen children have been formally adopted.

Objective 3: Increasing the capacity of local childcare professionals

Continued training and mentoring of the emerging social workforce

The program continued to provide technical support and supervision to the 27 National Commission for Children (NCC) professionals working in Rubavu and Nyarugenge Districts. The support included mentoring and support to reintegrate children residing in two other institutions in the Nyarugenge District. Since the start of the program, these NCC social workers and psychologists appointed in the Nyarugenge District have placed 81 children and young adults, all of whom were residing in the Gisimba Memorial Center.

Re-deployment of 6 NCC Professionals from Rubavu to Kicukiro District

During this quarter, NCC requested the redeployment of some psychologists and social workers, who were previously working to place children from ONN. A taskforce was formed by the PCT to plan the reallocation of 6 NCC social workers and psychologists (3 of each), from Rubavu to Kicukiro District. In Kicukiro they were tasked to work in 2 institutions: Cité de la Miséricorde Niboye (13 children) and Cité de la Miséricorde Gahanga (58 children). The reallocated NCC workers successfully handed over their ongoing cases to other case management colleagues, and began their redeployment on 1st March 2015.

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. Your response should be at least half-a-page.

During this quarter the program continued to face two main challenges, which have all been mentioned in reports from previous quarters: (1) the difficulty to find suitable placements for children with disabilities, and (2) the wide scattering of beneficiaries throughout the country.

Two other challenges have arisen that are negatively affecting the sustainability of the placements: (1) lack of support from some local authorities for placement of children in Districts where there are no institutions preparing close and (2) a high dependence on the program by young adults who should already be starting to live independently.

Reintegration of people with disabilities

As mentioned earlier the majority (more than 94%) of the 37 remaining residents in both ONN and HoH, have multiple disabilities. The program continued to design their placement options mainly through specialist foster care for children with disabilities and Community Based Living (CBL) for adults with disabilities.

A. Specialist Foster Care: The program continued the identification, assessment and training of potential specialist foster caregivers. When it came to the matching process, some specialist foster parents presented their concern regarding their capacity to meet the needs of the children with multiple disabilities. Parents here were referring to the high level of supervision in terms of time and resources. With healthier care, improved living conditions and more stimulation, evidence demonstrates quick outcomes including independent skills. Of course living with such children requires sacrifice as the supervision is permanent.

Alternatively, some families have shown a willingness to provide foster care to such children, but they were living in isolated areas with no facility for a child with disabilities to have access to specialized services including regular medical treatment. The program was able to find 5 suitable and willing specialist foster parents through the identification conducted in collaboration with day care centers for children with disabilities.

To overcome this challenge of the shortage of specialist foster carers, the program is engaging with partners to invest more resources in supporting family-based care for children with disabilities. As the foster parents may lose his/her income, monthly child benefits can be anticipated among some of the strategies complementary of the reintegration package.

B. Community-Based Living (CBL): As the CBL model was not planned in the national strategy for childcare reform; it required a gradual introduction to partners for its further implementation. The approval took longer than expected, and this affected the placement set schedule. After several sessions, the CBL model was accepted through an extended Program Coordination Team. The extended PCT was attended by the National Commission for Children, UNICEF, Ubumwe Community Center, the Point Foundation, Hope and Homes for Children, the National Commission for People with Disabilities and Global Communities.

During this quarter people with disabilities from ONN were matched in preparation of their move. In addition, specialist caregivers were recruited, trained, allocated to houses and introduced to the group that will be placed under their supervision.

Lack of support from some local authorities for placement of children in Districts where there are no institutions preparing to close

There are currently children from ONN and HoH placed in 27 of the country's 30 Districts. Some District, Sector and Cell authorities have not bought into the important purpose of childcare reform and deinstitutionalization. Their continued lack of commitment has a direct negative impact on the program's success, both short and long term.

Our experience in the Rubavu and Nyarugenge Districts proves what successes are possible when local authorities understand the implementation phases of the program and are actively engaged in the management of key child services institutions. Examples of engagement from local authorities include taking part in the community sensitization sessions, facilitating the identification of community volunteers to support the formation of community-based groups, and assisting in the post-placement follow up of children.

In other Districts, the level of understanding of the importance of the Rwanda national strategy for childcare reform was limited; a result of which has been the limited involvement of local authorities in the identification of foster parents and post-placement follow up.

The main strategy to raise commitment was to **invite District authorities and other local authorities to participate in the initial phase over meetings for families welcoming children from ONN and HoH.** The aim of including them in the sessions was to improve their level of understanding of the program and increase ownership. The program will continue organizing group sessions with parents in Districts where high numbers of children were placed. For Districts with a limited number of reintegrated children, the group sessions will be held in clusters of Districts.

Local, District level, authorities who attended the group sessions with parents demonstrated a clear commitment to facilitate the linking of parents with existing programs in the community, which we also saw in other social protection approaches. The following groups were among the

stakeholders engaged in the group sessions: Ubudehe³, Ingoboka⁴, Ubwisungane⁵, Cooperatives, Women Councils, Police, Faith Based Organizations, youth representatives, Abunzi⁶, and other partners working in child care and protection and family promotion. In their speech, District authorities verbally confirmed to continue with the follow up and support to eligible families.

The program will continue to discuss with the National Commission for Children and UNICEF to set up a communication strategy to expand the audience. Both the mentioned partners and the whole Program Coordination Team recognize the importance of such strategy.

3. Describe any significant program learning that has taken place in the recent reporting period (refer to Form #3b for guidance).

Program learning #1

Playgroups are helping children from institutions, as well as other local vulnerable children, to develop life and social skills, motor skills, and school-readiness, while also becoming more familiar with their parents or caregivers and integrated into community life. Playgroups promote early child development through its activities, where children engage in “**play with a purpose**” active games and participatory activities that allow them to develop new skills and social confidence.

Most importantly, it creates a friendly environment wherein parents meet and discuss life skills, positive parenting skills, and family based care. Playgroup strengthens reintegration, and has a positive effect on parents and their social networks.

Parents in the playgroup expressed the following as being the most valuable aspects of playgroup:

- Meeting new friends, and developing ongoing relationships with other parents
- Being able to escape the feeling and experience of being housebound
- Having the opportunity to seek advice and understanding from other parents about parenting and improving support to their children
- Being able to develop a sense of belonging to, both, the playgroup and a wider community.

Program learning #2

Savings and Lending Groups (ISLGs) are assisting families which welcomed children from institutions (ONN and HoH) to gain important financial literacy skills, increase their savings, and

³ Government assistance to destitute families following a socio-economic household categorization

⁴ Social fund from community members' contribution to address emergency needs

⁵ Social support between community members to address a specific problem

⁶ Community mediators for family conflicts resolution

access credit with specific attention to investing in small income generating activities to expand and diversify household income.

In addition, these groups also provide a venue to the above mentioned families and the community in general to meet and discuss issues that affect their lives. Group members' identification applies a self selection approach. This approach facilitates the sharing of common needs and allows setting of common goals towards the improvement of their daily lives.

The goals that correspond to a community shared project increase social cohesion and a sense of belonging to the group, which encourages parents who welcomed children from institutions to take a step further in taking care of those. Furthermore, it empowers members to take charge of their own lives and stimulate change in the community. They help one another in time of emergency and distress through mutual support and encouragement by sharing life experience and lending a helping hand to each other when necessary. The child placed from the institution belongs not only to the welcoming family and subsequently benefits the belonging to a wider community and hence the risk of separation is reduced.

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 IMMs targets, achievements for this quarter, the fiscal year and over the life of the program (LOP).

No	Activity	Q2 Achievements	FY Achievements
1	Family & Child Preparation	45	45 ⁷
2	Child Placement into Family-based Care	8	8
3	Nutrition	32	36
4	Food Security (Farmer Field Schools)	36	36
5	Savings & Lending Groups (ISLG)	36	36
6	Early Childhood development	25	152
7	Psychosocial Support (Community)	8	120

LOP Targets	LOP Achievements	LOP Percentage Achieved
586	586 ⁸	100%
586	549	94%
156 ⁹	132 (1,457)*	85%
298	293 (2,218)*	98%
359	335 (2,581)*	93%
156	152 (6,216)*	97%
564	549	97%

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

⁷ This number includes people with disabilities who are not subject to family preparation as they will be placed into CBL.

⁸ 2 children who died in ONN were reduced in the figures on LOP targets as well as LOP achievements.

⁹ The 2 children who died in ONN were eligible to ECD and Nutrition and would be reduced to the figures.

Status of project activities

The program implementation is going well towards the achievements of all the LOP targets. The average program performance to date is estimated at around 95%. This includes the reintegration of all children, as well as the development of community-based services.

The activities around child assessment, family tracing, and child and family preparation were completed, and the child placement into family-based care is at 94% complete. The preparation of adults with disabilities and the training of CBL caregivers are completed. All the placements are to be done in April 2015.

Community-based services are on a good track as well. These include the psychosocial support, ECD/playgroups, the establishment of Positive Deviance Hearth, Farmer Field Schools as well as Integrated Savings and Lending Groups. The program will make every effort to ensure all the targets are reached within 2 months in alignment with phase over activities.

The program reach continued to expand, and has now reached over 11,000 beneficiaries through community-based services. On top of that most beneficiaries received more than one service.

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 (refer to Form #3c for guidance):

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
437	801	1,508	2,159	1,946	2,960	4,906

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
1,226	1,335	2,249	2,637	3,475	3,972	7,447

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
613	301	575	551	1,188	852	2,040

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

	Faith Based	Government	Non-Governmental	Community Based	Other	Total
Total This period	0	29	0	0	0	29
Last Period Cumulative Reported	8	0	0	0	0	0
Cumulative as of October 1 of this USG fiscal year	8	29	0	0	0	37

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 in Rubavu/supported by IMM.



Above: FFS members under supervision of the community volunteers (First from Right) in Nyabihu District.



Above: Community volunteer taking measures of a child. IMM-supported PDH Group

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: **\$ 886,070** (1)
- (c) Actual cumulative. USAID funded project expenditures to-date: **\$ 921,029**(2)
- (d) Subtract (c) from (b): **\$ 34,959**
- (e) Divide (d) by (b) and express as a percent: **4 %**

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.

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

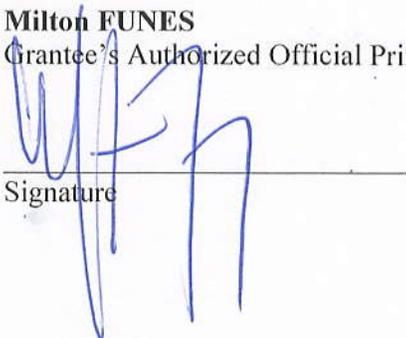
(2) Actual cumulative USAID expenditures should match the amount shown on the accompanying Quarterly Financial Report.

Certification:

I certify that the above information is accurate and correct.

Milton FUNES
Grantee's Authorized Official Printed Name

Signature



Country Director
Title

Date

April 30, 2014

Quarterly Workplan Report Table

Quarter Covered by Report: (January) 1, 2015 to (March) 31, 2015

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 ¹⁰	NO ¹¹	YES/ONGOING ¹²	NO/ONGOING ¹³			
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 the 45 children and families that welcomed the 8 children placed into family-based care underwent preparation session through meetings and one to one support with professionals. Adults with disabilities were prepared to join CBL as well as their trained caregivers	1.3 Family & Child Preparation	
2	Reintegration of children into healthy homes and families							
2.1	Child Placement into Family-based Care			YES/ONGOING		8 children were placed into family –based care. 1 child is	2.1 Child Placement into Family-based Care	

¹⁰ YES: Activity was planned only for this Q and was completed

¹¹ NO: Activity was planned only for this Q and was not completed

¹² YES/ONGOING: Activity was planned for more than this Q, and targets for this Q were completed

¹³ 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 ¹⁰	NO ¹¹	YES/ONGOING ¹²	NO/ONGOING ¹³			
						from ONN and 7 children placed from HoH		
2.2	Registration with Local Authorities			YES/ONGOING		All children placed into family-based care are registered with Local Authorities for their further post-placement support	2.2	Registration with Local Authorities
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 26 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	3.3	Linking families to community-based services
4	Alternative care							
4.1	Foster care			YES/ONGOING		54 identified 53 assessed and 12 trained as specialist foster care.	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 ¹⁰	NO ¹¹	YES/ONGOING ¹²	NO/ONGOING ¹³			
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. 18 foster parents are undergoing the process	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 29 more 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 (<i>Inshuti z'Umuryango</i>) 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. 81 children were placed and 6 staff were reallocated to support the work in Kicukiro	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	2		102

Reunited children who remain with birth families	20	8	38	10	9	10	5	2		102
Children reunited with Kinship care	24	13	27	9	39	51	16	0		179
Children reunited who remain with Kinship care	24	13	27	9	39	51	16	0		179
Children placed in foster care	0	0	12	9	11	20	62	5		119
Fostered children who remain in foster care	0	0	6	9	11	20	62	5		113
Fostered children placed in permanent family care	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0		6
Children under five years of age placed in family care	22	13	39	5	16	6	22	0		123
Children placed in adoptive families	0	0	6	0	0	0	4	1		11
Adopted children who remain with their adoptive families	0	0	6	0	0	0	4	1		11
Children and young adults placed in independent living	0	0	24	3	30	63	25	0		145
Children and young adults who remain in independent living	0	0	24	3	30	63	25	0		145
Children whose family care was preserved (unnecessary placement in institutional care was prevented)	2	13	5	9	14	187	6	7		243
Children prevented from institutionalization	2	13	5	9	13	187	6	4		239
Number of Children who were placed from ONN	44	21	100	31	84	137	83	1		501
Number of Children who remain in ONN	478	457	357	326	242	106	27	26		26
Number of children who were placed from HoH	0	0	0	0	5	7	29	7		48
Children who remain in Home of Hope	59	59	59	59	54	47	18	11		11
Total number of children placed from ONN and HoH	44	21	100	31	89	144	112	549		549
Total number of children who remain in ONN and HoH	537	516	416	385	296	152	45	37		37