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# ECD

## SCORECARD

3<sup>rd</sup> EDITION



# RWANDA

# ECD SCORECARD

EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT



2024



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3<sup>rd</sup> EDITION

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# ECD SCORECARD

## 3<sup>rd</sup> EDITION

## Abbreviations and Acronyms

<b>ANC</b>	: Ante-Natal Care
<b>CBEHPP</b>	: Community Based Environmental Health Promotion Program
<b>CERAI</b>	: Centre d'Enseignement Rural et Artisanal Intégré
<b>CERAR</b>	: Centre d'Enseignement Rural et Artisanal du Rwanda
<b>CHWs</b>	: Community Health Workers
<b>COVID</b>	: Corona Virus Disease
<b>CSOs</b>	: Civil Society Organisations
<b>CSFVA</b>	: Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis
<b>DHS</b>	: Demographic and Health Survey
<b>DPs</b>	: Development Partners
<b>ECD</b>	: Early Childhood Development
<b>FBOs</b>	: Faith Based Organisations
<b>FBF</b>	: Fortified Blended Foods
<b>FGDs</b>	: Focus Group Discussions
<b>HBES</b>	: Home Based ECD
<b>HHs</b>	: Households
<b>HMIS</b>	: Integrated Health Management Information System
<b>IECD</b>	: Integrated Early Childhood Development
<b>ISSN</b>	: International Standard Serial Number
<b>IZU</b>	: Inshuti z'Umuryango
<b>KIIs</b>	: Key Informant Interviews
<b>MDD-W</b>	: Minimum Dietary Diversity-Women
<b>MINEDUC</b>	: Ministry of Education
<b>MoH</b>	: Ministry of Health
<b>LODA</b>	: Local administrative entities Development Agency
<b>NCD</b>	: National Child Development Agency
<b>NECDP</b>	: National Early Childhood Development Program
<b>NISR</b>	: National Institute of Statistics in Rwanda
<b>NSDS</b>	: National Sustainable Development Strategy
<b>NST1</b>	: National Strategy for Transformation 1
<b>PhD</b>	: Doctor of Philosophy
<b>RBC</b>	: Rwanda Biomedical Centre
<b>RDHS</b>	: Rwanda Demographic and Health Survey
<b>RGB</b>	: Rwanda Governance Board
<b>RGs</b>	: Rwanda Governance Scorecard
<b>SDGs</b>	: Sustainable Development Goals
<b>SPRP</b>	: Stunting Prevention and Reduction Project
<b>SU</b>	: Sampling Unit
<b>TVET</b>	: Technical and Vocational Education and Training
<b>VTC</b>	: Vocational and Training Centre
<b>WASH</b>	: Water Sanitation and Hygiene
<b>WB</b>	: World Bank

## PREFACE

It is my pleasure to share with you the third edition of the Rwanda Early Childhood Development (ECD) Scorecard developed by the Rwanda Governance Board (RGB) in collaboration with the National Children Development Agency (NCDA). The main objective of the scorecard is to assess the quality of service delivery in ECD facilities.

The scorecard is composed of six pillars, 16 indicators, and 98 variables developed based on the areas of interventions of the ECD program. The six pillars are Nutrition; Health; Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH); Parenting Education; School Readiness as well as Child Protection and Inclusiveness.

In the current edition, Health continues to lead other pillars with a score of 83.9% whereas Child Protection and Inclusiveness remains the lowest performing pillar with 41.5%.

I believe that this ECD scorecard will provide valuable information to policy-makers, ECD stakeholders and beneficiaries. I appreciate the contribution of our partners and other stakeholders in the production of this report. Finally, I extend my gratitude to the RGB team that produced this edition of the ECD scorecard.

**Dr. Doris Uwicyeza Picard**

Chief Executive Officer, RGB

## Foreword

The Government of Rwanda has set an ambitious agenda for addressing poverty and human development gaps. Through the National Strategy for Transformation (NST1), the Government has committed to invest in integrated Early Childhood Development (ECD) services to combat stunting and chronic malnutrition among children under age 5. According to the Demographic and Health Survey (2020), the stunting rate is 33.1%. This affects the physical, mental, and emotional development of children as well as the human development of the country. Therefore, investing in ECD program is critical for the future productivity of individuals and the socio-economic development of Rwanda.

ECD program offers a comprehensive approach to policies and guidelines that address the growing needs of a child from the time a child is conceived to 6 years of age. A child's growth requires the active participation of parents, community and caregivers to ensure the child's physical, social, emotional, spiritual, moral and intellectual development.

This report serves as a guide for planning and implementation of ECD services in different ECD settings as well as a basis to track progress and inform continuous improvement of the ECD program.

We would like to extend our vote of thanks to our partners and stakeholders who contributed to the implementation of the ECD program. We also thank the Rwanda Governance Board team that produced this report.

**INGABIRE Assumpta**  
Director General, NCDA



Scores	RANK (In colours)
0-39.9	RED
40-59.9	AMBER
60-79.9	YELLOW
80-100	GREEN

## 1

## INTRODUCTION

In the early stages of life, children pass through successive stages of development each of which offers the foundation for the next developmental steps (UNESCO, 2014). Early Childhood Development (ECD) refers to a comprehensive approach to policies and programs that address growth needs for children from conception to 6 years of age. This requires the active participation of parents, community and caregivers for the physical, social, emotional, spiritual, moral and intellectual development of a child.

The Government of Rwanda (GoR) has invested in the integrated ECD services to combat acute and chronic malnutrition in children aged 6 years and below. This is to ensure holistic development of children in an environment that guarantees school completion, good physical and mental health to make a positive contribution to the wellbeing of the society.

In 2017, the GoR established the National Early Childhood Development Program (NECDP)<sup>1</sup> which later became the National Childhood Development Agency (NCDA) by combining the responsibilities of the former National Commission for Children (NCC) and NECDP. The mandate of the newly established institution is to coordinate and increase access to quality and integrated ECD interventions to prevent and eliminate malnutrition in children aged 6 and below, and further attain the desired child development outcomes for social, emotional, cognitive, and physical growth.

The ECD program aligns with the National Strategy for Transformation (NST1) and Vision 2050 as well as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) aimed at moving the country's citizens to a higher level of quality of life.

To track the quality and effectiveness of the program, NCDA partnered with RGB and RBC to develop a scorecard as a tool to inform policymakers and positively influence the quality, effectiveness, efficiency, and accountability in service delivery of these programs.

This ECD Scorecard is the 3rd edition and covers ECD interventions implemented from 2021 to 2023 in the three ECD settings namely; Home-based, Community-based, and Centre-based in all districts with particular attention to districts under the Stunting Prevention and Reduction Project (SPRP)<sup>2</sup> selected due to their high rates of acute malnutrition and stunting.

The ECD scorecard is built on six (6) pillars aligned with ECD interventions namely: Nutrition; Health; Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH); Parenting Education; School Readiness as well as Child Protection and Inclusiveness.

This report serves as a basis to assess progress in the implementation of ECD services in different ECD settings to inform continuous improvement of the ECD program.

### 1.1. Objective and scope of the scorecard

The main objective of this study is to evaluate and document evidence-based results on ECD interventions in terms of effectiveness, efficiency, and quality of ECD services as well as the ECD program's sustainability to inform policy-makers.

The data was collected from parents, ECD caregivers, and civil society organisations offering ECD related services as well as physical observations. The study assesses ECD services to children aged two and below as well as children aged three to six years in ECD settings.



1. Article 5 and 6 of the Presidential Order N° 083/01 of 28/08/2020 establishing the National Child Development Agency.

2. The 13 districts with SPRP are Bugesera, Gakenke, Huye, Karongi, Kayanza, Ngororero, Nyabihu, Nyamagabe, Nyaruguru, Rubavu, Ruhango, Rutsiro, and Rusizi

## 2

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The ECD scorecard is a publication of RGB in collaboration with NCDA meant to assess the quality of ECD services and the level of satisfaction of beneficiaries. The pillars and indicators of the ECD scorecard are built based on national strategic priorities including those in the Health Sector; Social Protection; the National Child Development; the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene; and other related local and international frameworks. The data for ECD scorecard is drawn from citizen perception survey, assessments as well as administrative data from relevant institutions. The scorecard is a biennial publication that assesses interventions implemented at Home-based, Community-based, and Centre-based in all districts.

It is a cross-sectional study that uses both quantitative and qualitative approaches to gauge the level of beneficiaries' satisfaction and to track the status of implementation of ECD interventions.

The ECD scorecard is built based on collected data and analysed using scoring methods in which pillar values are compiled based on performance of relevant indicators and variables. Throughout the data gathering and scoring processes, RGB ensures that data quality is maintained.

### 2.1. Development of pillars, indicators and variables

The development of pillars, indicators and variables was done by RGB in collaboration with NCDA and RBC. Consultations were also done with other relevant national institutions to seek their inputs in the development process with the aim of ensuring a comprehensive and holistic view of all the players in the scorecard compilation. Pillars and indicators were developed based on the following three guidelines:

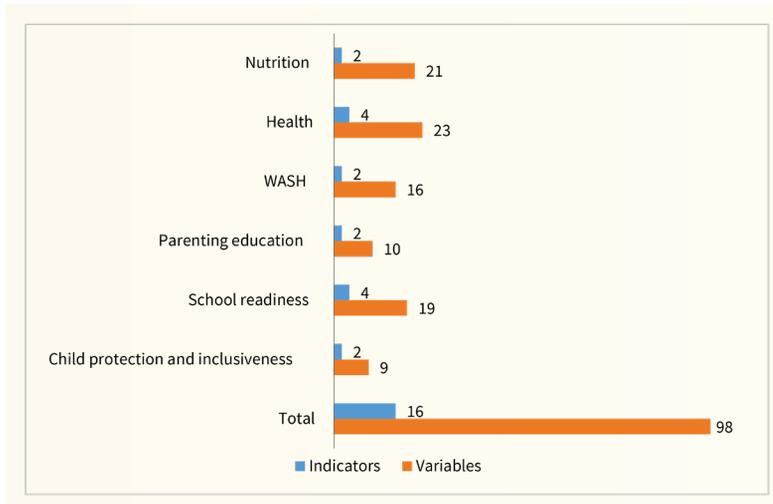
- ▶ National frameworks such as Vision 2050, National Strategy for Transformation, National ECD policy and relevant sector strategies;
- ▶ International frameworks ;
- ▶ International ECD indices .

**The six pillars that make up the ECD scorecard are explained below:**

- **Nutrition** focuses on the status of both maternal and child health nutrition, as well as acute malnutrition and stunting.
- **Health** deals with the status of maternal and child mortality, satisfaction with service delivery in disease prevention and control, family planning, as well as ante-natal and post-natal care related services.
- **Water, Hygiene and Sanitation (WASH)** focuses on the satisfaction of ECD beneficiaries with access to safe and drinking water, and WASH services.
- **Parenting education** focuses on the knowledge and practice of parents in parenting and early stimulation, as well as parents' participation in health care of a child.
- **School readiness** deals with child preparedness for school, enrolment and attendance status of children aged between 3 to 6 years. It also assesses the level of service delivery of ECD integrated services including infrastructure and equipment at ECD settings as well as the effectiveness of ECD leadership and management committees.
- **Child protection and inclusiveness** focuses on the parents' awareness of child rights, satisfaction, and participation in child protection and inclusiveness.

The six ECD scorecard pillars are composed of 16 indicators and 98 variables as indicated in figure 1.

Figure 1: Number of indicators and variables per pillar



As highlighted above, the ECD scorecard 3rd edition is composed of six pillars, 16 indicators, and 98 variables. An adjustment was made to accommodate new variables for better assessment.

Under the Nutrition pillar, two new variables were introduced namely “Knowledge on the preparation of a balanced diet” under the Maternal and child nutrition indicator as well as “Percentage of children under 5 years who graduated from yellow to green using weight for age” under the Malnutrition and Stunting reduction indicator. In the same pillar, under the Maternal and child nutrition indicator the variable of “Children under 5 years of age with malnutrition who received milk” was removed for lack of adequate data.

For the Health pillar, the “Level of parents’ satisfaction with basic health care services by CHWs” variable was introduced under the Diseases prevention and control indicator. In the same pillar, the “CHWs interventions in ante-natal and post-natal care” variable was introduced as a variable instead of a composite.

Under the WASH pillar, two new variables “Percentage of Households satisfied with body hygiene of caregivers” and “Percentage of Households satisfied with body hygiene of community health workers” both under Hygiene and Sanitation indicator were introduced.

For the School readiness pillar, the new variable introduced is “Percentage of ECD facilities with operational management committees” under the indicator of ECD leadership and governance.

For the Parenting education pillar, under the Parenting and early stimulation indicator, the variable of “Perception of parents in their participation in IECD parent sessions” was introduced instead of being a composite.

## 2.2. Sources of data

### 2.2.1. Primary data

Primary data was collected from respondents selected from parents and caregivers in home-based, Community-based and Centre-based ECD as well as civil society organisations involved in ECD interventions in all 30 districts.

### Sampling design

The target population for the survey is all Rwandan citizens with children in ECD program. The sample size was determined using the following formula:

$$n = \frac{Z^2 pqN}{e^2(N-1) + Z^2 pq}$$

Where a total number of ECD facilities in these 30 districts and number of ECD beneficiaries at the other hand, p is the estimated proportion of an attribute that is present in the population. For our case we use p=50%. This calculation is based on the Normal distribution.

Z is the value that specifies the level of desired confidence in the confidence interval. Typical level of confidence for this survey is 99%, in which case z is set to 2.575 and margin of error is e=50%.

The sample size was composed of 4911 parents of children benefiting from ECD program and 785 caregivers selected from the three categories of ECD. The overall

response rate was 99.6%. The sample distribution in the districts of intervention is shown in the table below:

**Table 2: Sample distribution of parents per district**

N°	DISTRICTS	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1	Bugesera	188	3.8
2	Burera	176	3.6
3	Gakenke	162	3.3
4	Gasabo	154	3.1
5	Gatsibo	185	3.8
6	Gicumbi	131	2.7
7	Gisagara	242	4.9
8	Huye	232	4.7
9	Kamonyi	142	2.9
10	Karongi	165	3.4
11	Kayonza	137	2.8
12	Kicukiro	136	2.8
13	Kirehe	155	3.2
14	Muhanga	152	3.1
15	Musanze	134	2.7
16	Ngoma	122	2.5
17	Ngororero	172	3.5
18	Nyabihu	184	3.7
19	Nyagatare	212	4.3
20	Nyamagabe	160	3.3
21	Nyamasheke	169	3.4
22	Nyanza	137	2.8
23	Nyarugenge	115	2.3
24	Nyaruguru	173	3.5
25	Rubavu	215	4.4
26	Ruhango	153	3.1
27	Rulindo	136	2.8
28	Rusizi	164	3.3
29	Rutsiro	151	3.1
30	Rwamagana	157	3.2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4911</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 3: Sample distribution of caregivers per ECD Category**

ECD TYPE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Home-based ECD	596	75.9%
Community-based ECD	70	8.9%
Centre-based ECD	119	15.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>785</b>	<b>100%</b>

For qualitative data, interviews were conducted with key informants/experts from different civil society and faith-based organisations with interventions in ECD across all levels of ECD.

### 2.2.2. Secondary data

Secondary data was obtained from diverse sources that include Rwanda Demographic and Health Survey (RDHS) 2020, Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA) 2021 and National Childhood Development Policy.

## 2.3. Demographic data of the respondents (Parents)

The table below presents the education level and occupation of the parents who participated in the survey:

**Table 4: The level of education and job classification**

CATEGORY	ITEM	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
<b>Education level</b>	No education	697	14.2%
	Primary	3189	64.9%
	Artisanal, CERAI, CERAR, VTC, Familial, Foyer	161	3.3%
	D4, D5, D6, D7, A2, S6, TVET	763	15.5%
	IPRC	7	0.1%
	A1, Bachelors, Masters, PhD	94	1.9%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4911</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Job Category</b>	No job	436	8.9%
	Student	11	0.2%
	Farmer	3743	76.2%
	Handcraft	151	3.1%
	Entrepreneur	257	5.2%
	Public servant	126	2.6%
	Private sector employee	185	3.8%
	Retired	2	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>4911</b>	<b>100%</b>	

Source: Primary data, ECD 3<sup>rd</sup> edition.

As shown in the table above, the majority of respondents had primary education (64.9%), and no formal education (14.2%). In terms of occupation, the majority of respondents are farmers (76.2%).

**Table 5: Income of respondents**

CATEGORY	ITEM	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Income	< 30,000	2789	56.8%
	30,000-100,000	586	11.9%
	100,001-200,000	106	2.2%
	Above 200,000	41	0.8%
	Don't know	1389	28.3%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4911</b>	<b>100%</b>

The majority of respondents (56.8%) fall in the category less than 30,000 Rwf monthly income.

**Table 6: Gender, marital status and age distribution of respondents**

CATEGORY	ITEM	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Gender	Men	845	17.2%
	Women	4066	82.8%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4911</b>	<b>100%</b>
Marital Status	Single	495	10.1%
	Married	3259	66.4%
	Widowed	188	3.8%
	Not legally married	912	18.6%
	Divorced	57	1.2%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4911</b>	<b>100%</b>
Age group	[18-30]	1425	29.0%
	[31-40]	2108	42.9%
	[41-50]	986	20.1%
	[51-60]	250	5.1%
	61 and above	142	2.9%
	Total	4911	100.0%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4713</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: Primary data, ECD 3<sup>rd</sup> edition.

Regarding gender, the majority (82.8%) of respondents are women whereas only 17.2% are men. A big percentage of respondents (66.4%) are legally married while 18.6% are not legally married. The majority of respondents (71.9%) are aged between 18 and 40 years old.

## 2.4. Scoring method

The data is grouped into six pillars and a descriptive analysis is used to standardise the data from diverse sources into comparable units. For each indicator, variables are weighted equally and their average forms an indicator score. Similarly, indicators under each pillar are weighted equally and their average generates the overall score of the pillar. The scoring scale ranges from 0 to 100, where 0 is the worst and 100 the best score.

The details of the scoring methods are presented as follows:

**a) Scoring using existing percentages:**

In most cases, primary data compiled from surveys (Parents, caregivers, and Civil Society Organisations) are captured automatically as percentages and they are scored as they are with the exception of existence of NST1 or Sector Strategic plans targets.

**b) Scoring against national standards:**

Based on secondary or administrative data, percentages are calculated against national targets/standards (NST1, Sector strategic plans). Depending on the nature of indicators/variables, scoring against national targets is either based on annual targets from NST1 or Sector Strategic Plans whereas in their absence, scoring is based on institutional annual targets.

**c) Performance scoring:**

Hard or administrative data related to performance are either expressed as percentages or nominal figures, and their scoring is also based on the targets of NST1, Sector Strategic plans or institutional where applicable.

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## HIGHLIGHTS OF THE RWANDA ECD SCORECARD THIRD EDITION

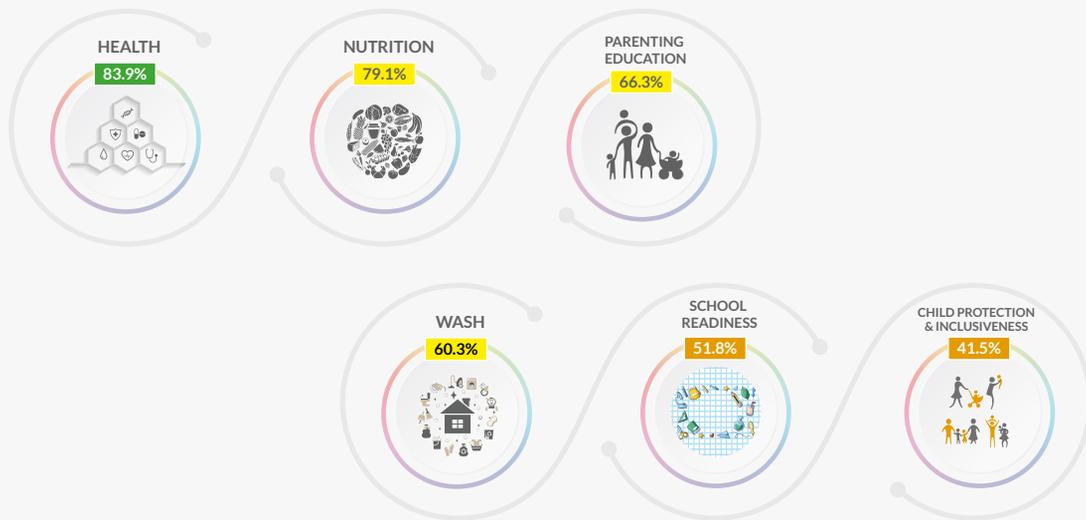
### 3.1. Ranking system

The ranking of pillars, indicators and variables is derived from their respective scores. The color-coded ranking system is categorised as follows: A score of at least 80% is ranked green, a score of 60% - 79.9% is ranked yellow, a score of 40%-59.9% is ranked amber and finally, a score of 0%-39.9% is ranked red.

Table 7: Ranking System

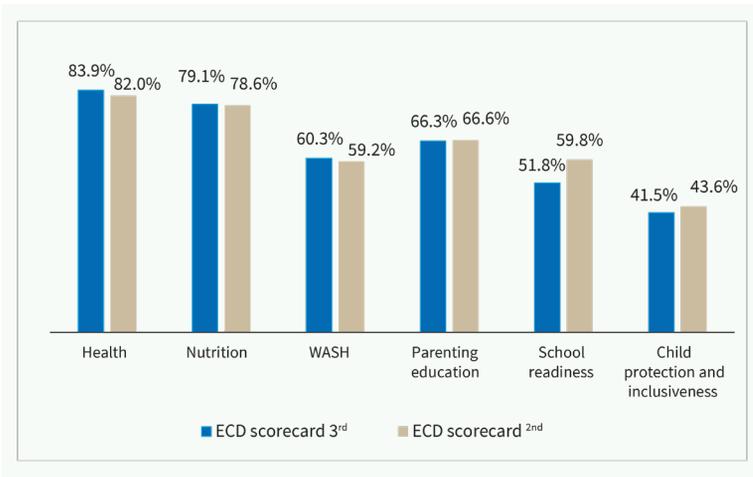
Scores	RANK (In colours)
0-39.9	<span style="display:inline-block; width:15px; height:10px; background-color:red;"></span> RED
40-59.9	<span style="display:inline-block; width:15px; height:10px; background-color:orange;"></span> AMBER
60-79.9	<span style="display:inline-block; width:15px; height:10px; background-color:yellow;"></span> YELLOW
80-100	<span style="display:inline-block; width:15px; height:10px; background-color:green;"></span> GREEN

Figure 2: Overall score of the ECD pillar



As indicated in the figure above, the highest performing pillar is health with a score of 83.9%, followed by nutrition with a score of 79.1% while child protection and inclusiveness is the lowest performing pillar with a score of 41.5%.

Figure 3: A comparison of pillar performance of the ECD scorecard 3<sup>rd</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition



The Health pillar continues to be the best performer, showing a modest increase of 1.9%. Conversely, School Readiness has experienced a decline of 8%.

### 3.2. Summary of performance of pillars, indicators and variables

Figure 4. Performance of Pillars, Indicators and Variables



### 3.3 The performance of variables

The performance of variables is highlighted in the following tables.

**Table 8: Variables performing between 80 – 100% (ranked green)**

Nº	VARIABLES	SCORE	RATING
1	Malaria prevalence for pregnant women	100.0%	
2	Malaria prevalence for children under age 5	100.0%	
3	Percentage of women who delivered at health facilities	99.8%	
4	Prevalence of acute malnutrition among children under five years	99.0%	
5	Percentage of newly registered pregnant women screened who were malnourished (MUAC < 21cm)	98.5%	
6	Percentage of women aged 15-45 using modern contraceptive utilization rate	97.3%	
7	Level of parents' satisfaction with importance on ECD facilities services	97.3%	
8	Percentage of children under age 5 referred from community to health center for nutrition-related management	97.1%	
9	Percentage of parents satisfied with immunization of children < 15 months	97.0%	
10	Level of parents' satisfaction with children registration	96.7%	
11	Percentage of children under age 5 who received vitamin A every six months	96.0%	
12	Percentage of Households satisfied with body hygiene of community health workers	95.6%	
13	Immunization rate of children < 15 months	95.5%	
14	Level of parents practicing positive parenting	95.5%	
15	Percentage of infants <6 months who are fed exclusively with breast milk	95.1%	
16	Proportion of child deaths recorded at health facilities due to SAM and associated complications	94.9%	
17	Birth Registration of Children	94.0%	
18	Status of health insurance of Households with children in ECD Program	93.5%	
19	CHWs interventions in ante-natal and post-natal care	93.0%	
20	Percentage of Households satisfied with body hygiene of caregivers	92.6%	
21	Percentage of pregnant women with 4 ANC standard visits	92.5%	
22	Percentage of children under 5 years screened for malnutrition at the health facility.	92.0%	
23	Level of parents' satisfaction with ANC visits	91.9%	
24	Level of parents' satisfaction with basic health care services by CHWs	91.7%	
25	Role of Parents in child education and protection	91.2%	
26	Percentage of pregnant women who attend a health facility for ANC	90.0%	
27	Level of parents' satisfaction with caregivers' services	89.9%	
28	Percentage of children under 5 years who graduated from yellow to green using weight for age	89.8%	
29	Level of awareness on preventive and curative health care	89.5%	
30	Percentage of children screened using child length mat	87.4%	
31	Level of parents' satisfaction on adherence to family planning	86.6%	
32	Percentage of early initiation to breastfeeding within 1 hour after birth	85.3%	

N°			RATING
33	Percentage of children 6 to 24 months benefiting breastfeeding and appropriate complementary feeding.	84.5%	
34	Prevalence of stunting among children under 2 and 5 years	84.0%	
35	Level of parents' participation in child protection	83.5%	
36	Percentage of Households providing an extra daily meal to pregnant or lactating women	83.2%	
37	Level of parents' satisfaction with CHWs services in preparation of a balanced diet	83.1%	
38	Level of parents' satisfaction with sensitization by CHWs	82.5%	
39	Level of parents' awareness on child rights	82.2%	
40	Percentage of children under 5 years of age given deworming medication in last 6 months	81.5%	
41	Level of awareness on WASH services	80.2%	
42	Neonatal mortality rate	80.0%	

Source: Primary data, ECD 3<sup>rd</sup> edition.

Table 9: Variables performing between 60-79.9% (ranked yellow)

Nº	VARIABLES	SCORE	RATING
1	Level of satisfaction with CHWs services in WASH	78.8%	
2	Percentage of trained Caregivers	78.2%	
3	Level of parents' satisfaction with ECD facilities management	78.0%	
4	Under age 5 mortality rate	77.8%	
5	Percentage of HH satisfied with hygiene at ECD facilities	77.1%	
6	Children under 5 years of age with malnutrition who received milk	77.0%	
7	Percentage of children under 5 years who graduated from yellow to green using MUAC	77.0%	
8	Percentage of newly registered pregnant women tested for anemia	76.0%	
9	Reporting on ECD functioning to the local authorities	75.7%	
10	Knowledge on the preparation of a balanced diet	75.2%	
11	Level of Caregivers satisfaction with attendance of children	75.0%	
12	Level of existence of children below age 6 left in the care of other children	74.8%	
13	Multiple micronutrient supplements-ONGERA program	74.6%	
14	Percentage of households in ECD program with access to clean water	72.5%	
15	Percentage of ECD facilities with safe drinking water	71.0%	
16	Parents' perception on Children adoption of hygiene practices	70.7%	
17	Percentage of post-partum utilization of modern contraceptive methods after delivery	68.9%	
18	Level of Caregivers satisfaction with ECD facilities management	68.8%	
19	Fortified Blended Food (FBF) - Shisha kibondo program	66.6%	
20	Percentage of Households with children under age 5 who slept in insecticide treated net (ITN)	66.2%	
21	Partners appreciation of ECD services performance	66.0%	
22	Parent participation in ECD management	64.4%	
23	Parent contribution to ECD facilities infrastructures and equipment	63.0%	
24	Percentage of ECD facilities with parents' committees	62.4%	
25	Level of parents' satisfaction with IZU interventions on child protection mechanisms	61.9%	
26	Percentage of Households satisfied with body hygiene of parents/guardians	60.9%	
27	Level of appreciation of ECD partners in parent participation	60.0%	

Source: Primary data, ECD 3<sup>rd</sup> edition.

**Table 10: Variables performing between 40-59.9% (ranked amber)**

Nº	VARIABLES	SCORE	RATING
1	Percentage of new ANC registrations within 1st trimester of pregnancy	59.0%	
2	Parent contribution to ECD child feeding	58.2%	
3	Percentage of ECD facilities with cleaned latrines, handwashing facility with soap and water	56.3%	
4	Percentage of Households who possess livestock	55.9%	
5	Contribution to ECD Hygiene practices	52.1%	
6	Level of satisfaction with access to clean water	50.5%	
7	Partners appreciation of the level of compliance with minimum ECD standards	50.0%	
8	Percentage of Households satisfied with home environment hygiene	49.3%	
9	Percentage of Households satisfied with body hygiene of children below 6 years	46.6%	
10	Level of Caregivers satisfaction with IZU interventions on child protection mechanisms	44.7%	
11	Percentage of households in ECD program with safe drinking water	44.3%	
12	Perception of parents in their participation in IECD parent sessions	41.7%	

Source: Primary data, ECD 3<sup>rd</sup> edition.

**Table 11: Variables performing between 0-39.9% (ranked red)**

Nº	VARIABLES	SCORE	RATING
1	Level of compliance with minimum standards with basic infrastructure at ECD facilities	37.3%	
2	Percentage of parents practicing positive disciplining	36.8%	
3	Percentage of ECD facilities with access to clean water	35.0%	
4	Percentage of children aged 0-59 months receiving Oral Rehydration Salt (ORS) against diarrhea	34.1%	
5	Percentage of women in reproductive age receiving Minimum Dietary Diversity (MDD-W)	32.0%	
6	Existence of REB Curriculum at ECD Facilities	30.6%	
7	Percentage of ECD facilities with operational management committees	30.2%	
8	Use of REB Curriculum	29.8%	
9	Existence of MoU between local authorities and ECD representatives	27.6%	
10	Percentage of children age 6-23 months were fed a minimum acceptable diet	22.0%	
11	ECD setting by age (Baby, Middle, Top)	22.0%	
12	Percentage of Households with children in ECD program with improved latrines per minimum standards	17.6%	
13	Supervision of ECD settings by local authorities	15.3%	
14	Existence of a resting room, equipped with mattresses in centre-based ECD	11.5%	
15	Percentage of ECD facilities accessible to children with disabilities and special needs	10.8%	
16	Existence of consent form	4.3%	
17	Percentage of ECD facilities with teaching materials appropriate to children with special needs.	1.5%	

Source: Primary data, ECD 3<sup>rd</sup> edition.

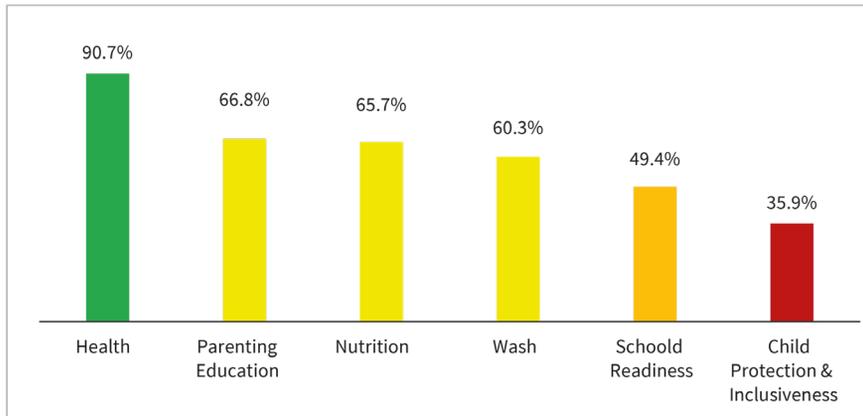
As indicated in the tables above, 42 variables scored above 80.0% with two of them, both under the pillar of Health scoring 100.0%. These variables are Malaria prevalence for pregnant women and Malaria prevalence for children under age 5. Twenty-seven (27) variables are in yellow, twelve (12) in amber, and seventeen (17) in red. Out of 17 variables in red, eight (52.9%) are under the pillar of School readiness.

4

## LEVEL OF SATISFACTION OF ECD BENEFICIARIES AND CAREGIVERS WITH ECD SERVICES

The analysis was based on the perception and experiences of ECD beneficiaries and caregivers on the performance of the six pillars and the quality of service delivery in each ECD setting.

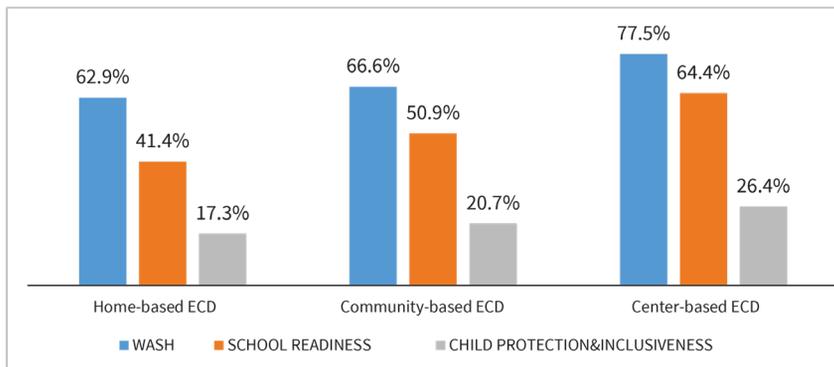
Figure 5: Satisfaction of ECD beneficiaries and caregivers with service delivery per pillar



Source: Primary data, ECD 3<sup>rd</sup> edition.

Health continues to be the highest performing pillar on the perception and experience of ECD beneficiaries with the score of 90.7% though it decreased by 1.5% from the previous edition. Similarly, Child Protection and Inclusiveness remains the lowest performing pillar with a score of 35.9% compared to 37.4% in the previous edition.

Figure 6: Satisfaction of ECD beneficiaries and caregivers per ECD category



Source: Primary data, ECD 3<sup>rd</sup> edition.

In the three ECD settings, the services provided fall under three pillars namely WASH, School Readiness, and Child Protection and Inclusiveness. Therefore, the analysis highlights the level of satisfaction of beneficiaries and caregivers on each category. As indicated in the figure above, Center-based ECD is the best performing in the three pillars. On the other hand, Home-based ECD is the least performing ECD setting across all pillars.

In terms of performance of pillars, WASH is the highest performing pillar while Child protection and inclusiveness is the least performing.



ECD SCORECARD 3<sup>rd</sup> EDITION  
PILLARS





# NUTRITION

PILLAR

1



## 4.1

## NUTRITION

During the early stages of a child, poor nutrition leads to profound shortcomings including delayed cognitive developmental and behavioral problems, deficiency in social skills, reduced attention, learning deficiencies and poor performance in education. Improving nutrition in young children should thus be a priority, and be seen as an integral part of social and economic development.

In this ECD scorecard, the Nutrition pillar is composed of two indicators and 21 variables. The two indicators are Maternal and Child Nutrition as well as Malnutrition and Stunting Reduction. In this edition, two new variables were introduced namely “Knowledge on the preparation of a balanced diet” under the Maternal and child nutrition indicator as well as “Percentage of children under 5 years who graduated from yellow to green using weight for age” under the Malnutrition and Stunting reduction indicator. In the same pillar, under the Maternal and child nutrition indicator the variable of “Children under 5 years of age with malnutrition who received milk” was removed for lack of adequate data.



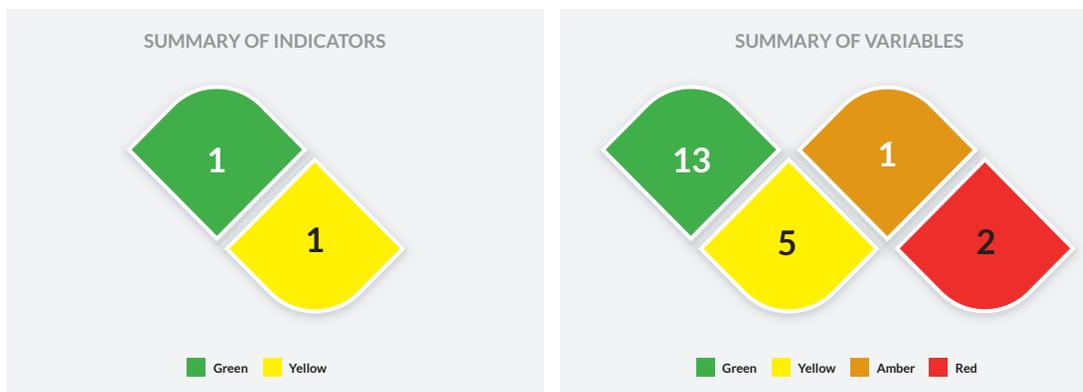
Table 12: Performance of indicators and variables for the pillar of Nutrition

S/N	INDICATOR	DATA	SOURCE OF DATA	TARGET	SCORES	RATING
<b>1</b>	<b>Maternal and child nutrition</b>				<b>75.7%</b>	
1.1.	Knowledge on the preparation of a balanced diet	75.2%	Survey , 2023		75.2%	
1.2.	Percentage of early initiation to breastfeeding within 1 hour after birth	85.3%	DHS 2019-2020		85.3%	
1.3.	Percentage of infants <6 months who are fed exclusively with breast milk	95.1%	Survey		95.1%	
1.4.	Percentage of children 6 to 24 months benefiting breast-feeding and appropriate complementary feeding.				84.5%	
1.4.1.	Percentage of children benefiting breastfeeding up to 24 months.	92.1%	Survey		92.1%	
1.4.2.	Percentage of children 6 months starting benefiting from appropriate complementary feeding.	76.9%	Survey		76.9%	
1.5.	Percentage of Households providing an extra daily meal to pregnant or lactating women	83.2%	ECD 2nd edition		83.2%	
1.6.	Percentage of women in reproductive age receiving Minimum Dietary Diversity (MDD-W)	32.0%	NISR/CSFVA, 2021		32.0%	
1.7.	Fortified Blended Food (FBF) - Shisha kibondo program				66.6%	
1.7.1.	Percentage of women and Children who received FBF-Shisha kibondo				86.8%	
1.7.1.1.	Percentage of women who received FBF-Shisha kibondo	75.7%	NCDA, 2024 (HMIS)	90.0%	84.1%	
1.7.1.2.	Percentage of children who received FBF-Shisha kibondo	80.5%	NCDA 2024 (HMIS),	90.0%	89.4%	
1.7.2.	Level of satisfaction with FBF- Shisha kibondo	46.4%	Survey		46.4%	
1.8.	Children under 5 years of age with malnutrition who received milk	77.0%	NCDA, 2024 (HMIS)		77.0%	
1.9.	Percentage of Households who possess livestock	55.9%	Survey		55.9%	
1.10.	Multiple micronutrient supplements-ONGERA program				74.6%	
1.10.1.	Percentage of children 6-24 months with multiple micronutrient supplements-ONGERA	84.0%	NCDA 2024 (HMIS)		84.0%	
1.10.2.	Level of satisfaction with micronutrient supplements ONGERA	65.2%	Survey		65.2%	
1.11.	Percentage of children under age 5 who received vitamin A every six months	96.0%	MoH, (Report of MCH week November,2023)		96.0%	
1.12.	Level of parents' satisfaction with CHWs services in preparation of a balanced diet	83.1%	Survey		83.1%	

S/N	INDICATOR	DATA	SOURCE OF DATA	TARGET	SCORES	RATING
<b>2</b>	<b>Malnutrition and Stunting reduction</b>				<b>82.6%</b>	
2.1.	Prevalence of stunting among children under 2 and 5 years				84.0%	
2.1.1.	Prevalence of stunting among children under five years	33.1%	DHS, 2019-2020	19.0%	57.4%	
2.1.2.	Prevalence of stunting among children under two years	24.3%	MoH, (Report of MCH week November,2023)	19.0%	78.2%	
2.1.3.	Percentage of low birth weight	6.9%	DHS, 2019-2020		93.1%	
2.1.4.	Percentage of children under age 5 who are overweight	0.6%	DHS, 2019-2020		99.4%	
2.1.5.	Prevalence of underweight among children under five years	8.0%	DHS, 2019-2020	0.0%	92.0%	
2.2.	Prevalence of acute malnutrition among children under five years	1.0%	DHS, 2019-2020	0.0%	99.0%	
2.3.	Percentage of children aged 6-23 months were fed a minimum acceptable diet	22.0%	DHS, 2019-2020		22.0%	
2.4.	Percentage of children under 5 years who graduated from yellow to green using MUAC	77.0%	NCDA, 2024 (HMIS),		77.0%	
2.5.	Percentage of children under 5 years who graduated from yellow to green using weight for age	89.8%	MoH, (HMIS 2023-2024)		89.8%	
2.6.	Proportion of child deaths recorded at health facilities due to SAM and associated complications	5.1%	MoH, (HMIS 2023-2024)	0.0%	94.9%	
2.7.	Percentage of children under 5 years screened for malnutrition at the health facility.	92.0%	NCDA, 2024 (HMIS)		92.0%	
2.8.	Percentage of children under age 5 referred from community to health centre for nutrition-related management	2.9%	MoH, (HMIS 2023-2024)		97.1%	
2.9.	Percentage of children screened using child length mat	87.4%	NCDA, 2024 (HMIS)		87.4%	
<b>Pillar overall score</b>					<b>79.1%</b>	

### 4.1.1 Summary of indicators and variables

Figure 7: Summary of Indicators and variables for the pillar of Nutrition



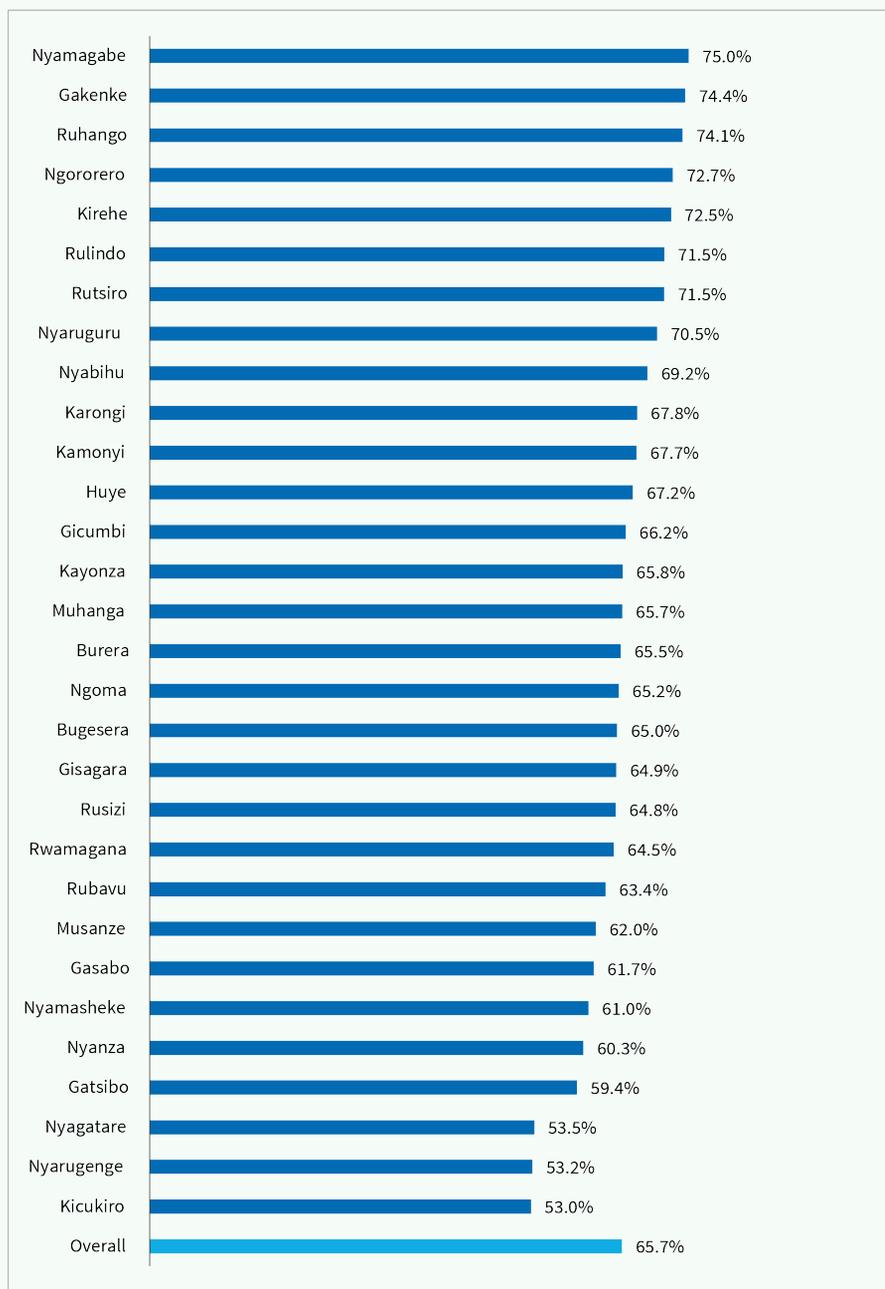


The overall performance of the pillar of Nutrition is 79.1% up from 78.6% resulting from improvement in performance of its two indicators: Malnutrition and stunting reduction (82.6%) and Maternal and Child Nutrition (75.7%). Out of the 21 variables measured under this pillar, 13 are in green, 5 in yellow, 1 in amber and 2 in red. The two least performing variables of the pillar of Nutrition are: Percentage of women in reproductive age receiving Minimum Dietary Diversity (MDD-W) (32.0%), and Percentage of children feeding on minimum acceptable diet (22.0%).



## 4.1.2 Parents' satisfaction with service delivery in the Nutrition pillar

Figure 8. Overall parents' satisfaction with the Nutrition pillar per district

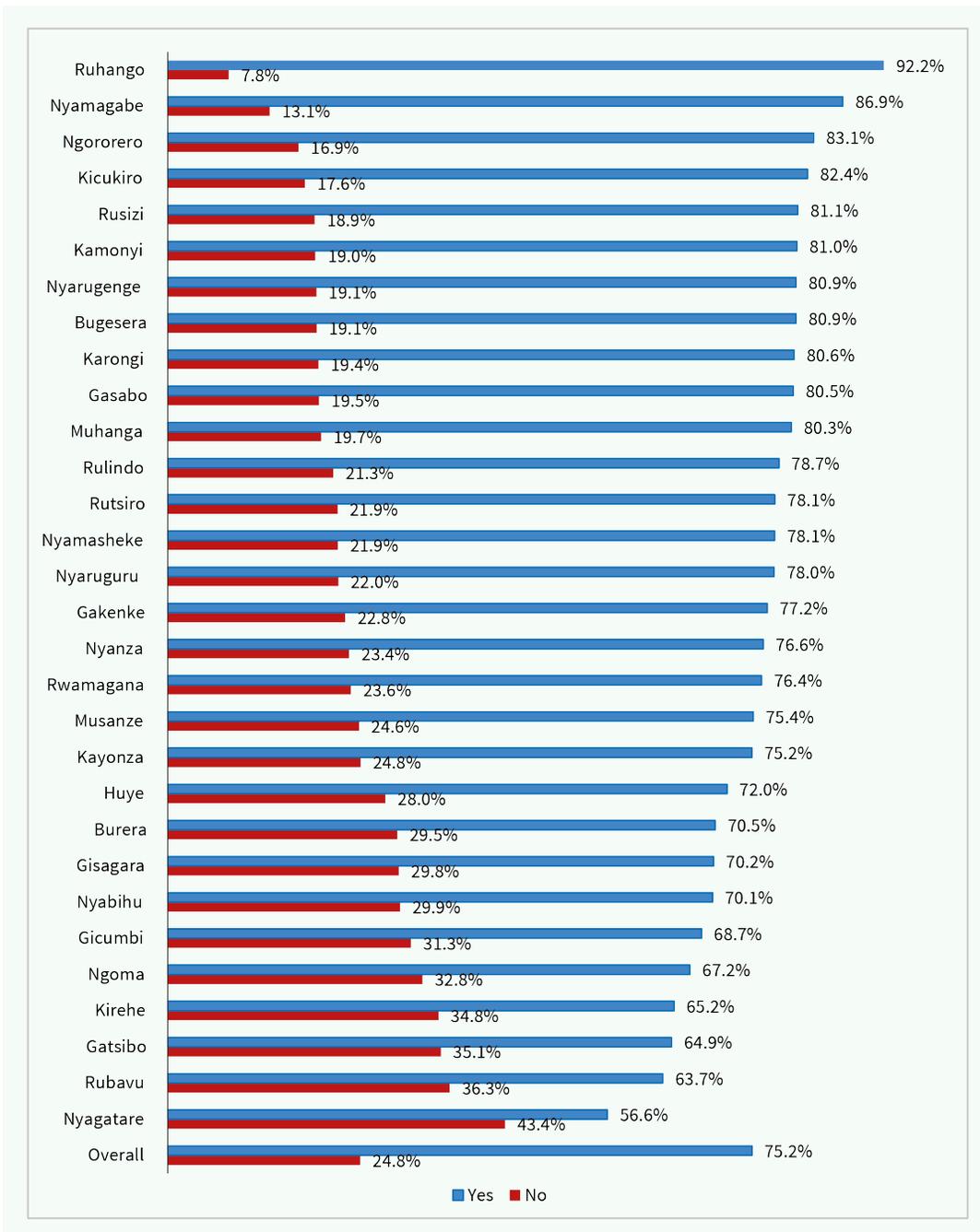


Source: Primary data, ECD 3<sup>rd</sup> edition.

The overall satisfaction of parents with nutrition services in all districts stands at 65.7% down from 76.2% in the previous edition. The highest level of satisfaction is in Nyamagabe District (75.0%) while the lowest is in Kicukiro (53.0%).

The following section presents the performance of some of the variables under the Nutrition pillar.

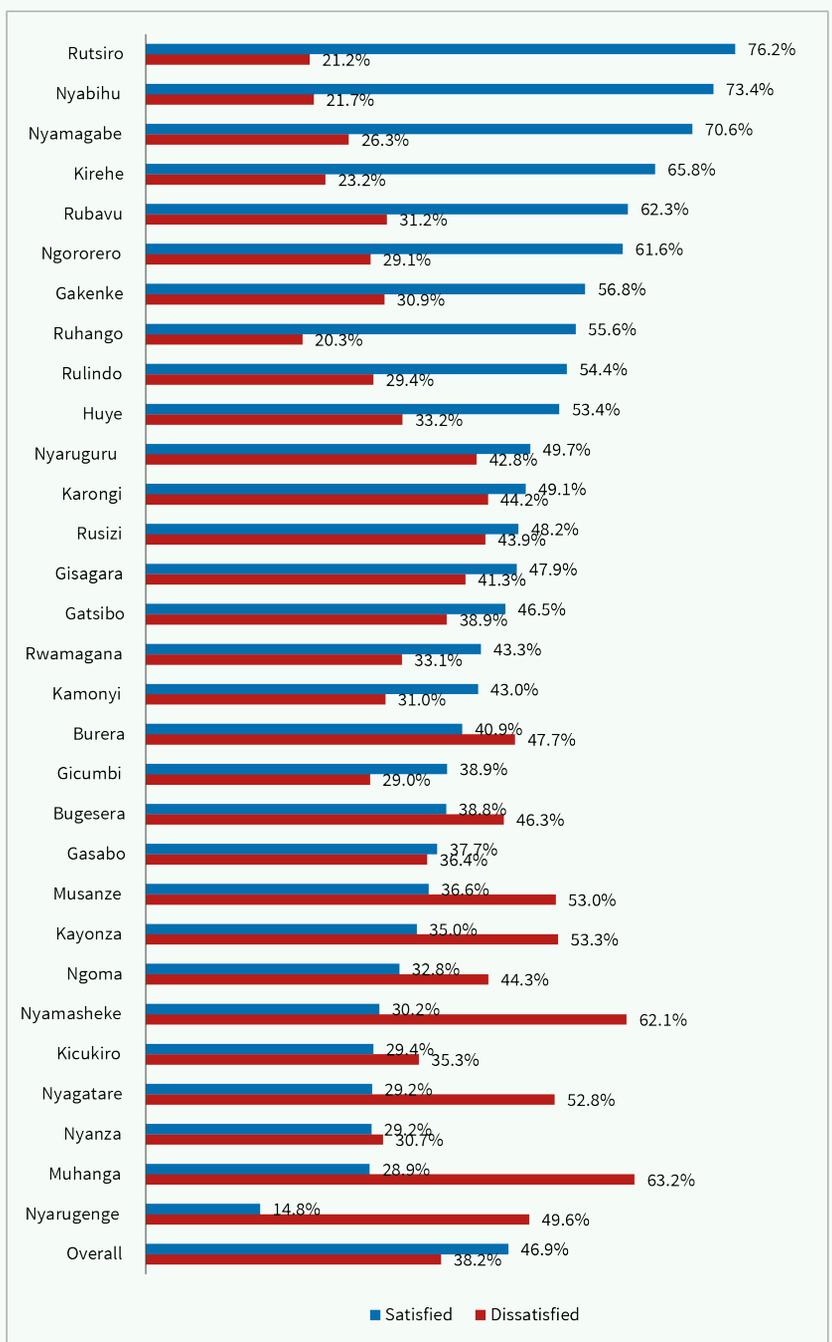
Figure 9: Knowledge on the preparation of a balanced diet



Source: Primary data, ECD 3<sup>rd</sup> edition.

The overall score for Knowledge on the preparation of a balanced diet is 75.2%. Ruhango District has the highest score (92.2%) whereas Nyagatare has the lowest score with 56.6%. These findings show that there is a need to improve the knowledge of parents on the preparation of a balanced diet since it has an effect on the well-being of their children.

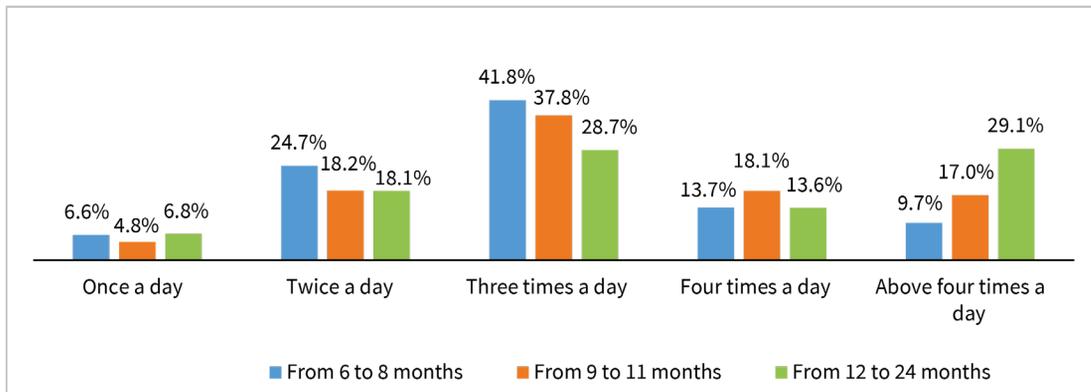
Figure 10: Perception of ECD beneficiaries on Milk support program



Source: Primary data, ECD 3<sup>rd</sup> edition.

The overall satisfaction for the milk support program is 46.9% from 56.7% in the previous edition. Rutsiro District has the highest score (76.2%) while Nyarugenge District has the lowest score of 14.8%. Information from key informant interviews attributed this performance to poor management in distribution of milk by concerned authorities.

Figure 11: Children benefiting from complementary feeding according to their daily meal schedule



Source: Primary data, ECD 3<sup>rd</sup> edition.

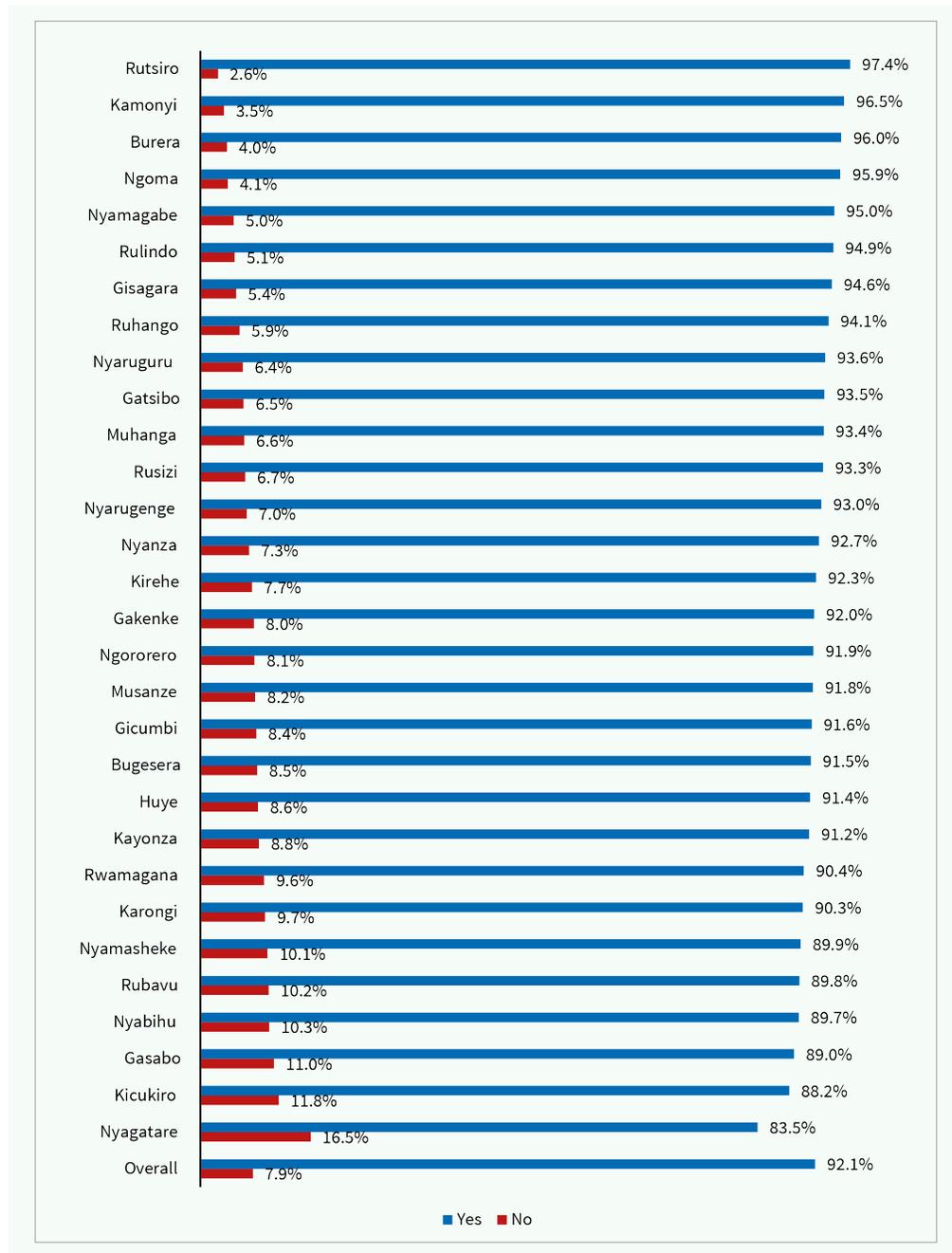
The World Health Organisation (WHO) recommends that infants should start receiving complementary foods at 6 months of age in addition to breast milk. Initially, they should receive complementary foods 2-3 times a day between 6-8 months and increase to 3-4 times daily between 9-11 months and 12-24 months. Additional nutritious snacks should also be offered 1-2 times per day for ages 12-24 months, as desired.

As figure 11 shows, 66.5% of children aged between 6-8 months are fed between 2-3 times daily. On the other hand, 55.9% of children aged between 9-11 months are fed between 3-4 times daily, and 71.4% of children aged between 12-24 months are fed at least 3 times a day.



3. Retrieving from: [https://www.who.int/health-topics/complementary-feeding#tab=tab\\_2](https://www.who.int/health-topics/complementary-feeding#tab=tab_2) Accessed on 27th August, 2021.

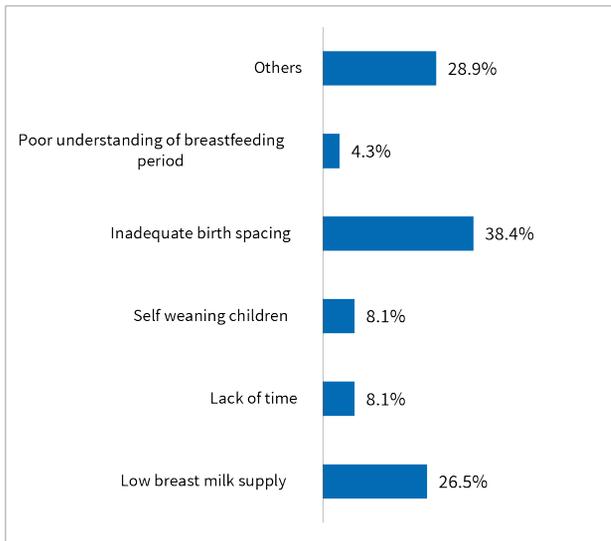
Figure 12: Breastfeeding children up to 24 months



Source: Primary data, ECD 3<sup>rd</sup> edition.

The overall score for breastfeeding children up to 24 months is 92.1% up from 88.2% in the previous edition. Rutsiro District has the highest score (97.4%) whereas Nyagatare District has the lowest score (83.5%).

Figure 13: Causes of not breastfeeding children up to 24 months

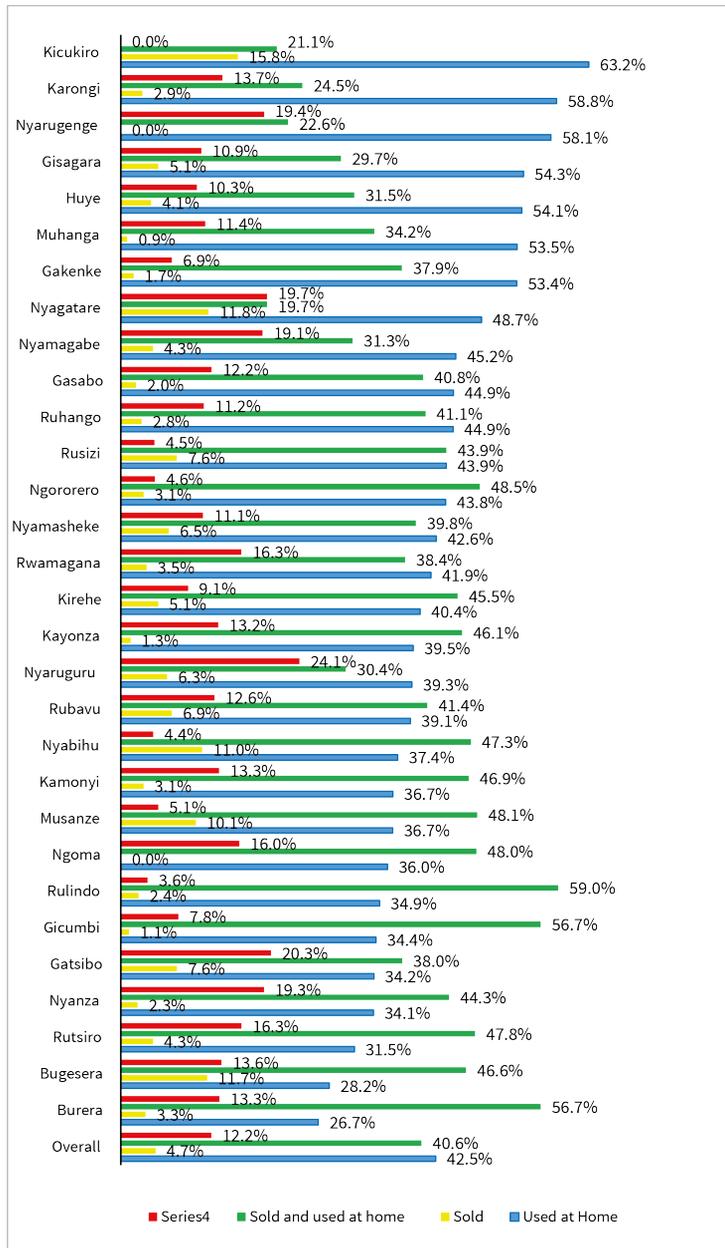


Source: Primary data, ECD 3<sup>rd</sup> edition.

Around 7.9% of parents breastfeed their children for less than 24 months. The two main reasons continue to be inadequate birth spacing (38.4%) and low breast milk supply (26.5%). These findings show that more effort is still needed in sensitizing parents on the importance of adhering to family planning.



Figure 14: Use of livestock production



Source: Primary data, ECD 3<sup>rd</sup> edition.

Percentage of ECD beneficiaries who possess livestock stands at 55.9% and the majority of them (42.5%) use their produce for home consumption while 4.7%, predominantly from Kicukiro, Nyagatare, Bugesera, Nyabihu, and Musanze Districts, sell it. It is also important to note that Bugesera and Nyabihu Districts among 5 districts that sell all livestock production have a high number of children with malnutrition and stunting challenges. This calls for more sensitization of citizens on using livestock production at home in order to curb malnutrition and stunting rates in these districts.

The following section highlights districts performance on all indicators composing the pillar of Nutrition.

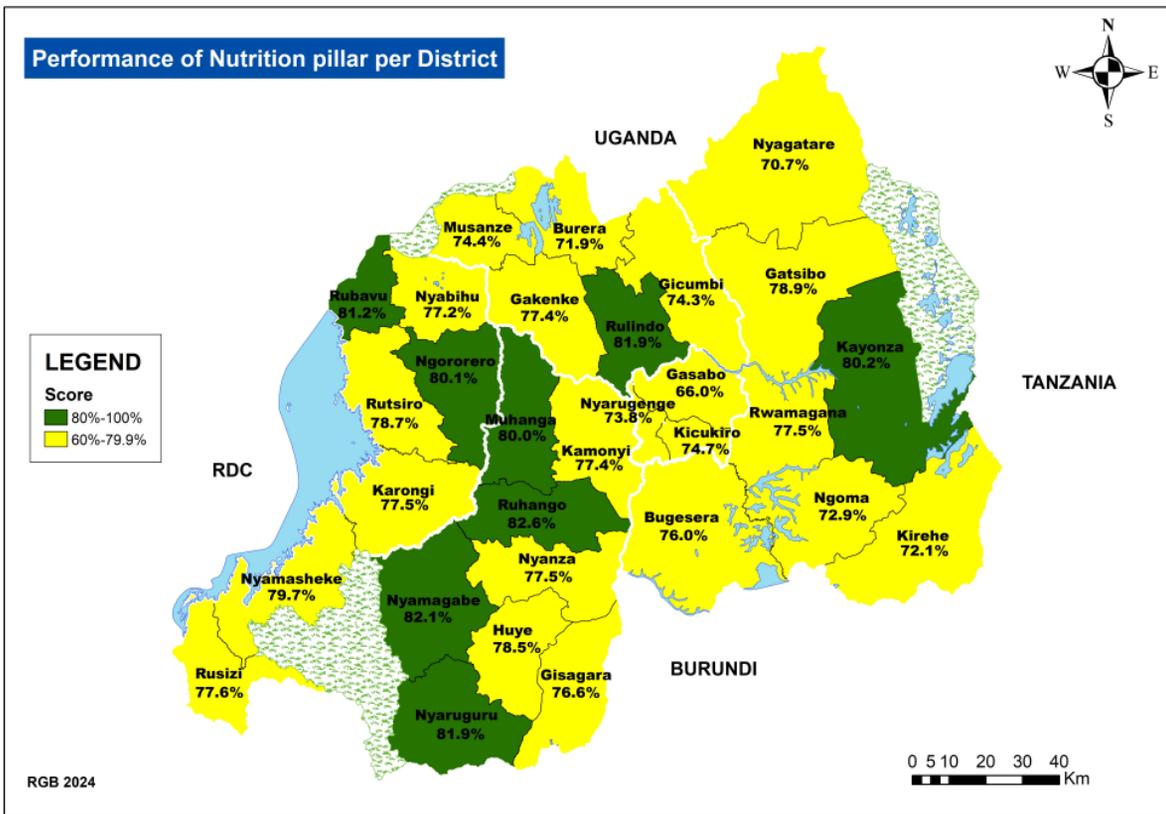
Table 13: District ECD Scorecard for Nutrition pillar

N°	District	Maternal And Child Nutrition	Malnutrition & Stunting Reduction	Overall Score Per District	Rating
1	Ruhango	84.7%	80.6%	82.6%	
2	Nyamagabe	77.9%	86.2%	82.1%	
3	Nyaruguru	79.1%	84.6%	81.9%	
4	Rulindo	77.8%	86.0%	81.9%	
5	Rubavu	74.4%	88.0%	81.2%	
6	Kayonza	78.3%	82.1%	80.2%	
7	Ngororero	78.8%	81.4%	80.1%	
8	Muhanga	77.2%	82.8%	80.0%	
9	Nyamasheke	76.3%	83.0%	79.7%	
10	Gatsibo	71.7%	86.2%	78.9%	
11	Rutsiro	76.7%	80.7%	78.7%	
12	Huye	74.7%	82.3%	78.5%	
13	Rusizi	74.9%	80.4%	77.6%	
14	Karongi	76.3%	78.6%	77.5%	
15	Nyanza	73.8%	81.1%	77.5%	
16	Rwamagana	73.9%	81.1%	77.5%	
17	Gakenke	80.6%	74.2%	77.4%	
18	Kamonyi	74.8%	80.0%	77.4%	
19	Nyabihu	73.2%	81.1%	77.2%	
20	Gisagara	74.7%	78.6%	76.6%	
21	Bugesera	76.0%	76.1%	76.0%	
22	Kicukiro	69.3%	80.1%	74.7%	
23	Musanze	76.3%	72.5%	74.4%	
24	Gicumbi	74.3%	74.2%	74.3%	
25	Nyarugenge	73.9%	73.8%	73.8%	
26	Ngoma	77.6%	68.2%	72.9%	
27	Kirehe	75.5%	68.7%	72.1%	
28	Burera	76.3%	67.5%	71.9%	
29	Nyagatare	66.6%	74.8%	70.7%	
30	Gasabo	71.1%	60.9%	66.0%	

Source: Primary data, ECD 3<sup>rd</sup> edition.

As shown in the table above, Ruhango District has the highest overall score of 82.6% under Nutrition pillar while Gasabo has the lowest score of 66.0%.

Figure 15: Performance of Nutrition Pillar per District



### 4.1.3

#### RECOMMENDATIONS SPECIFIC TO THE PILLAR

- ▶ Sensitize women in reproductive age on the importance of Dietary Diversity;
- ▶ Enhance the management of the milk support program to ensure that all eligible children benefit;
- ▶ Sensitize parents on preparing a balanced diet meal for their children;
- ▶ Enhance the role of parents in contributing to children feeding in ECD program.



# HEALTH

PILLAR

2



## 4.2

## HEALTH

According to WHO, health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity. Protecting and improving the health of children is of fundamental importance especially for children under 6 years of age (WHO, 2018).<sup>4</sup>

In this ECD scorecard, the Health pillar comprises of four indicators and 23 variables. The four indicators under this pillar are Maternal and Child Mortality; Disease Prevention and Control; Family Planning as well as Ante-natal and Post-natal care. In this edition, the “Level of parents satisfaction with basic health care services by CHWs” variable was introduced under the Diseases prevention and control indicator. In the same pillar, the “CHWs interventions in ante-natal and post-natal care” variable was introduced as a variable instead of a composite.



4. Retrieved from: <https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/mental-health-strengthening-our-response>, accessed on 27th August 2021.

Table 14: Performance of Indicators and Variables for the pillar of Health

S/N	INDICATOR	DATA	SOURCE OF DATA	TARGET	SCORES	RATING
<b>1</b>	<b>Maternal and child mortality</b>				<b>78.9%</b>	
1.1	Neonatal mortality rate	19	DHS, 2019-2020	15.2	80.0%	
1.2	Under age 5 mortality rate	45.0	DHS, 2019-2020	35.0	77.8%	
<b>2</b>	<b>Diseases prevention and control</b>				<b>84.9%</b>	
2.1	Percentage of children aged 0-59 months receiving Oral Rehydration Salt (ORS) against diarrhea	34.1%	DHS, 2019-2020	>10	34.1%	
2.2	Malaria prevalence for pregnant and lactating women	1.3%	DHS, 2019-2020	3.0%	100.0%	
2.3	Malaria prevalence for children under age 5	0.9%	DHS, 2019-2020	4.4%	100.0%	
2.4	Percentage of Households with children under 5 years who slept in insecticide treated net (ITN)	55.6%	DHS, 2019-2020	84.0%	66.2%	
2.5	Immunization rate of children < 15 months	95.5%	DHS, 2019-2020	100.0%	95.5%	
2.6	Percentage of parents satisfied with immunization of children < 15 months	97.0%	Survey		97.0%	
2.7	Percentage of children under 5 years of age given deworming medication in last 6 months	81.5%	DHS 2019-2020		81.5%	
2.8	Status of health insurance of Households with children in ECD Program	93.5%	Survey		93.5%	
2.9	Level of awareness on preventive and curative health care	89.5%	Survey		89.5%	
2.10	Level of parents' satisfaction with basic health care services by CHWs	91.7%	Survey		91.7%	
<b>3</b>	<b>Family planning</b>				<b>84.3%</b>	
3.1	Percentage of post-partum utilization of modern contraceptive methods after delivery	68.9%	MOH, (Annual Sector Performance report 2022-2023)		68.9%	
3.2	Percentage of women aged 15-45 using modern contraceptive utilization rate	58.4%	DHS, 2019-2020	60.0%	97.3%	
3.3	Level of parents' satisfaction on adherence to family planning	86.6%	Survey		86.6%	
<b>4</b>	<b>Ante-natal and post-natal care</b>				<b>87.6%</b>	
4.1	Percentage of new ANC registrations within 1st trimester of pregnancy	59.0%	DHS, 2019-2020		59.0%	
4.2	Percentage of pregnant women who attend a health facility for ANC	90.0%	DHS, 2019-2020		90.0%	
4.3	Percentage of newly registered pregnant women tested for anaemia	76.0%	MoH, (HMIS 2023-2024)		76.0%	
4.4	Percentage of newly registered pregnant women screened who were malnourished (MUAC < 21cm)	1.5%	MoH, (HMIS 2023-2024)		98.5%	
4.5	Percentage of pregnant women with 4 ANC standard visits	47.2%	DHS, 2019-2020	51.0%	92.5%	

S/N	INDICATOR	DATA	SOURCE OF DATA	TARGET	SCORES	RATING
4.6	Level of parents' satisfaction with ANC visits	91.9%	Survey		91.9%	
4.7	CHWs interventions in ante-natal and post-natal care				93.0%	
4.7.1	Percentage of mothers receiving postnatal visits by CHWs within three days of childbirth	91.8%	MoH, (HMIS 2023-2024)		91.8%	
4.7.2	Percentage of newborns that received home visits by CHWs on the third day after birth	94.2%	MoH, (HMIS 2023-2024)		94.2%	
4.7.3	Parents satisfaction with anthropometric measurement by CHWs	93.1%	Survey		93.1%	
4.8	Percentage of women who delivered at health facilities	94.8%	MOH, (Annual Sector Performance report 2022-2023)	95.0%	99.8%	
<b>Pillar overall score</b>					<b>83.9%</b>	

### 4.2.1. Summary of Indicators and Variables for the pillar of Health

Figure 16: Summary of indicators and variables for the pillar of Health





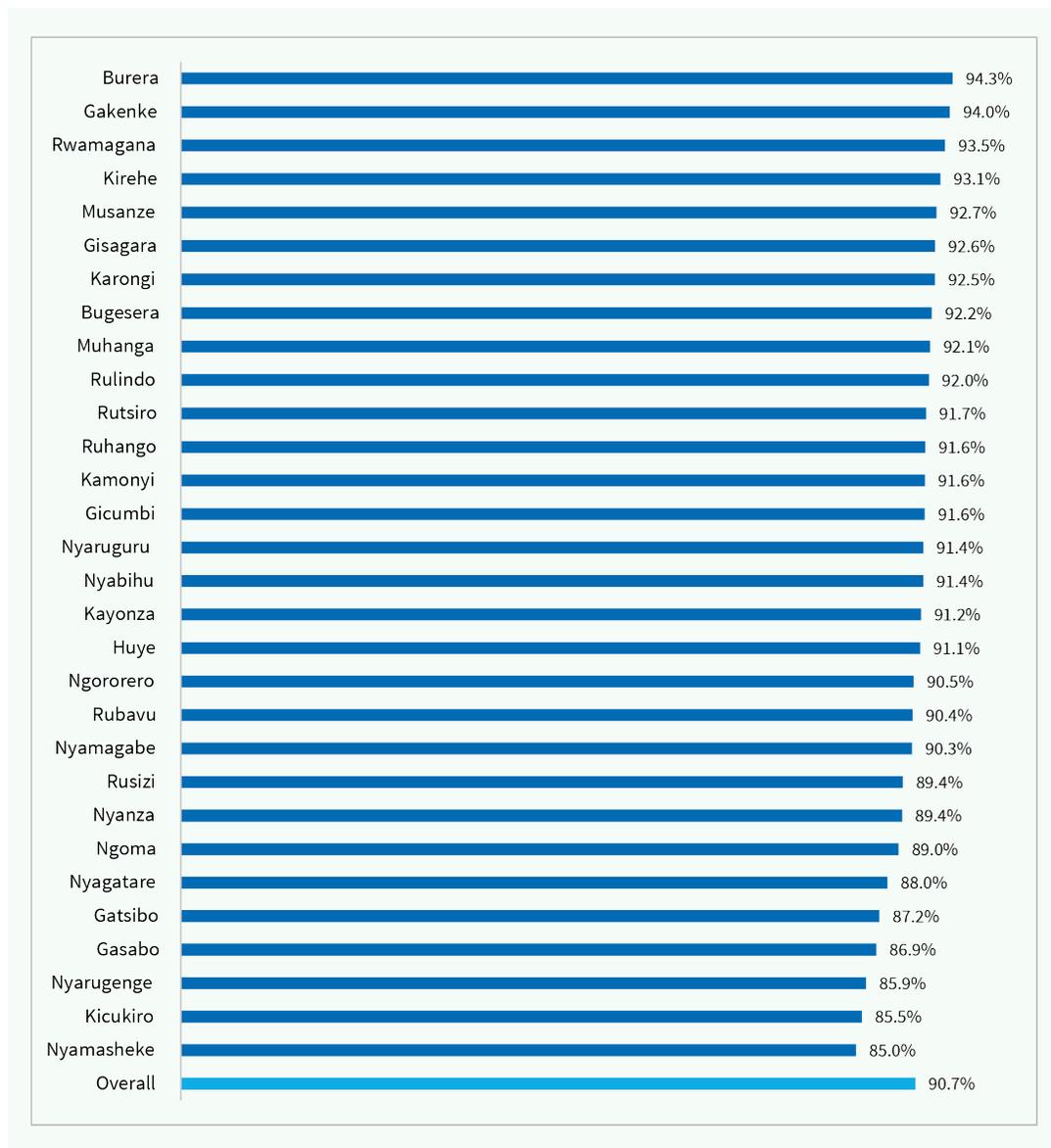
The overall score of this pillar is 83.9% which is the average of its four indicators: Maternal and child mortality (78.9%), Diseases prevention and control (84.9%), Family planning (84.3%) and Ante-natal and post-natal care (87.6%). It is important to highlight that this pillar has been the highest performing pillar for the two last editions of ECD scorecard.

The highest performing variables are Malaria prevalence for pregnant women and Malaria prevalence for children under age 5 which scored 100% while the lowest performing variable is the Percentage of children aged 0-59 months receiving Oral Rehydration Salt (ORS) against diarrhea (34.1%).



## 4.2.2 Parents' satisfaction with service delivery in the Health pillar

Figure 17: Overall parents' satisfaction with Health pillar per district

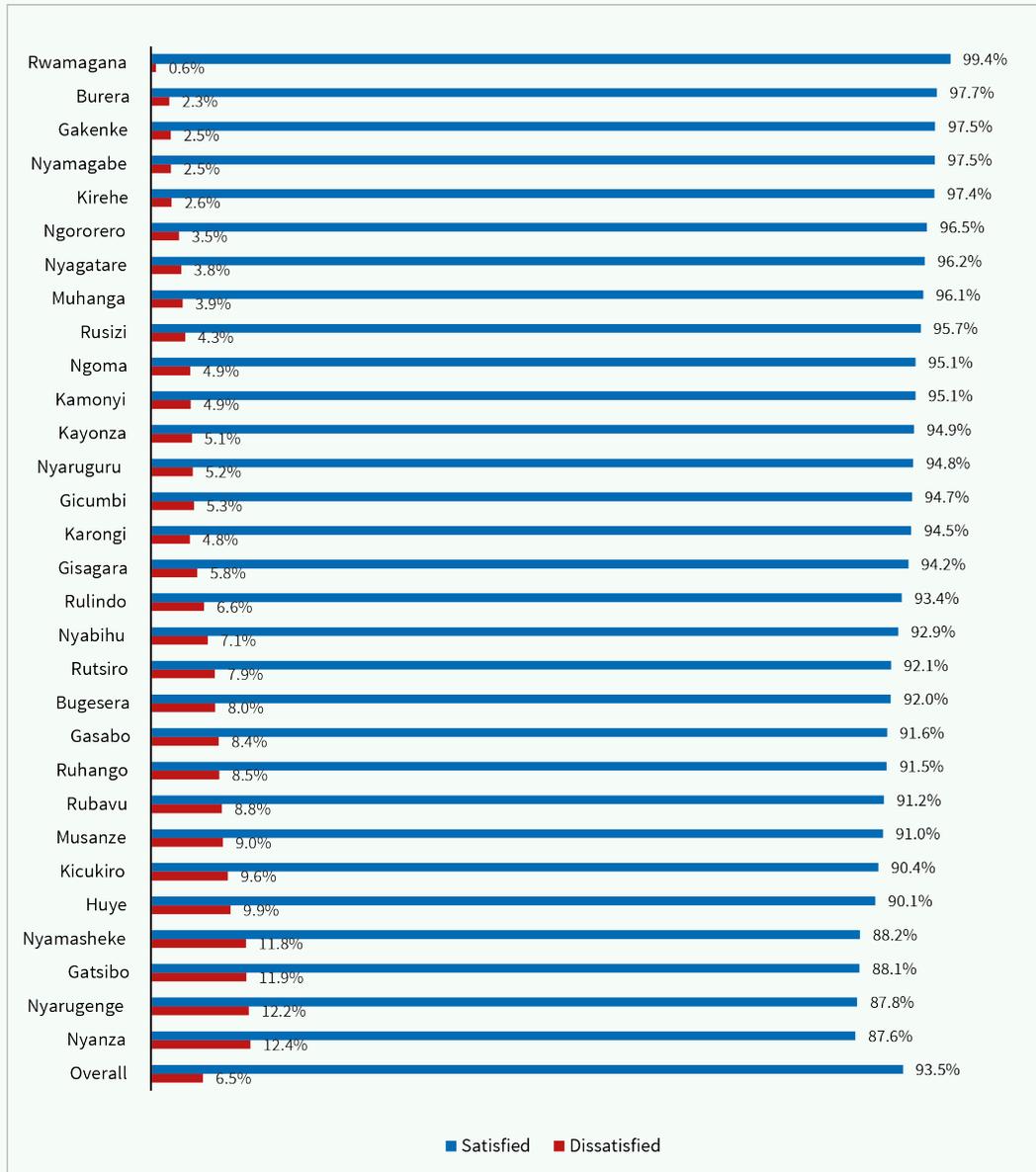


Source: Primary data, ECD 3<sup>rd</sup> edition.

The overall satisfaction of ECD beneficiaries with health services in all districts stands at 90.7% where Burera leads other districts with a score of 94.3%.

The subsequent section presents the performance of some of the variables under the Health pillar.

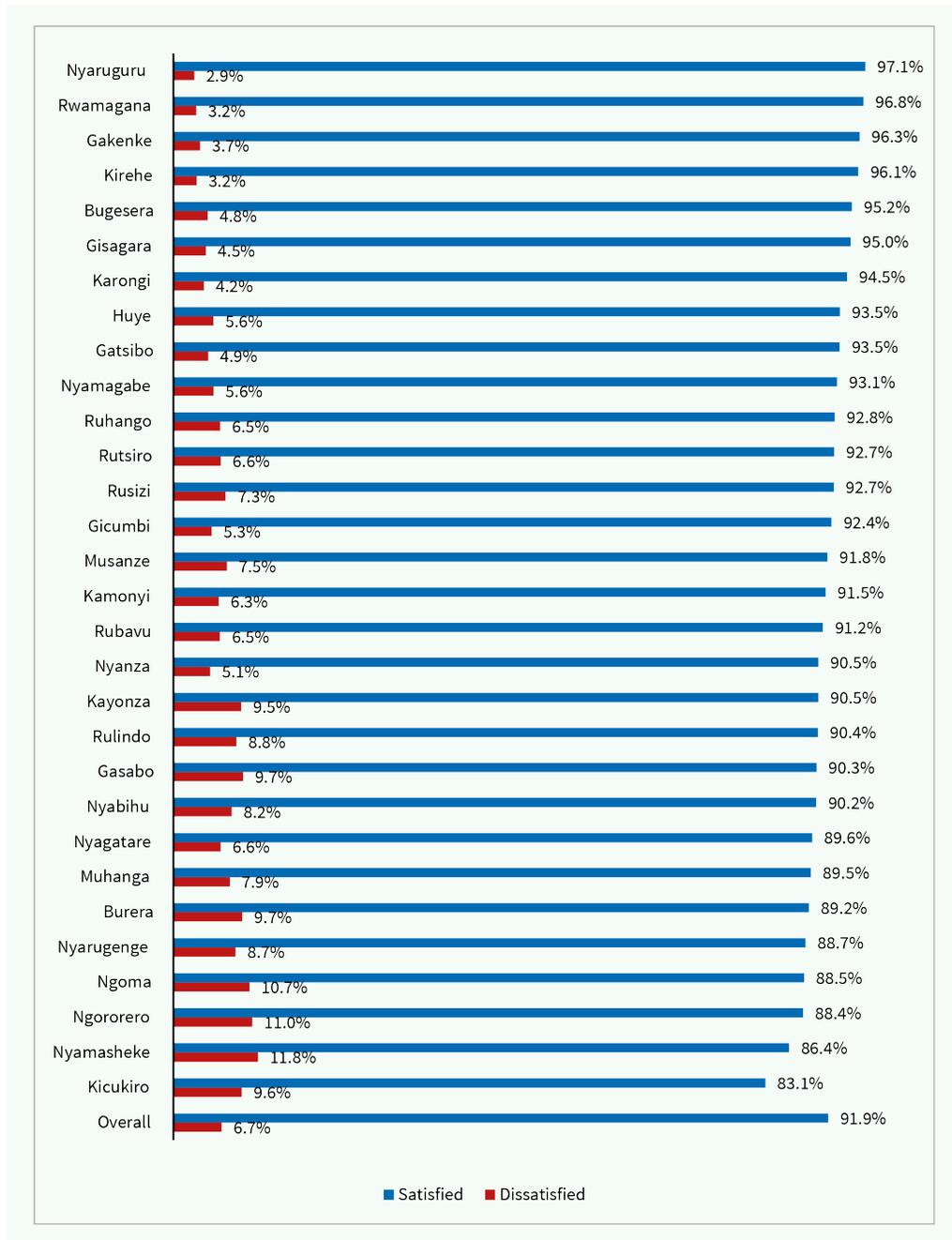
Figure 18: Percentage of households with Health Insurance



Source: Primary data, ECD 3<sup>rd</sup> edition.

Overall, the percentage of respondents who said that they have health insurance is 93.5% where Rwamagana has the highest number of respondents with Health insurance at 99.4%.

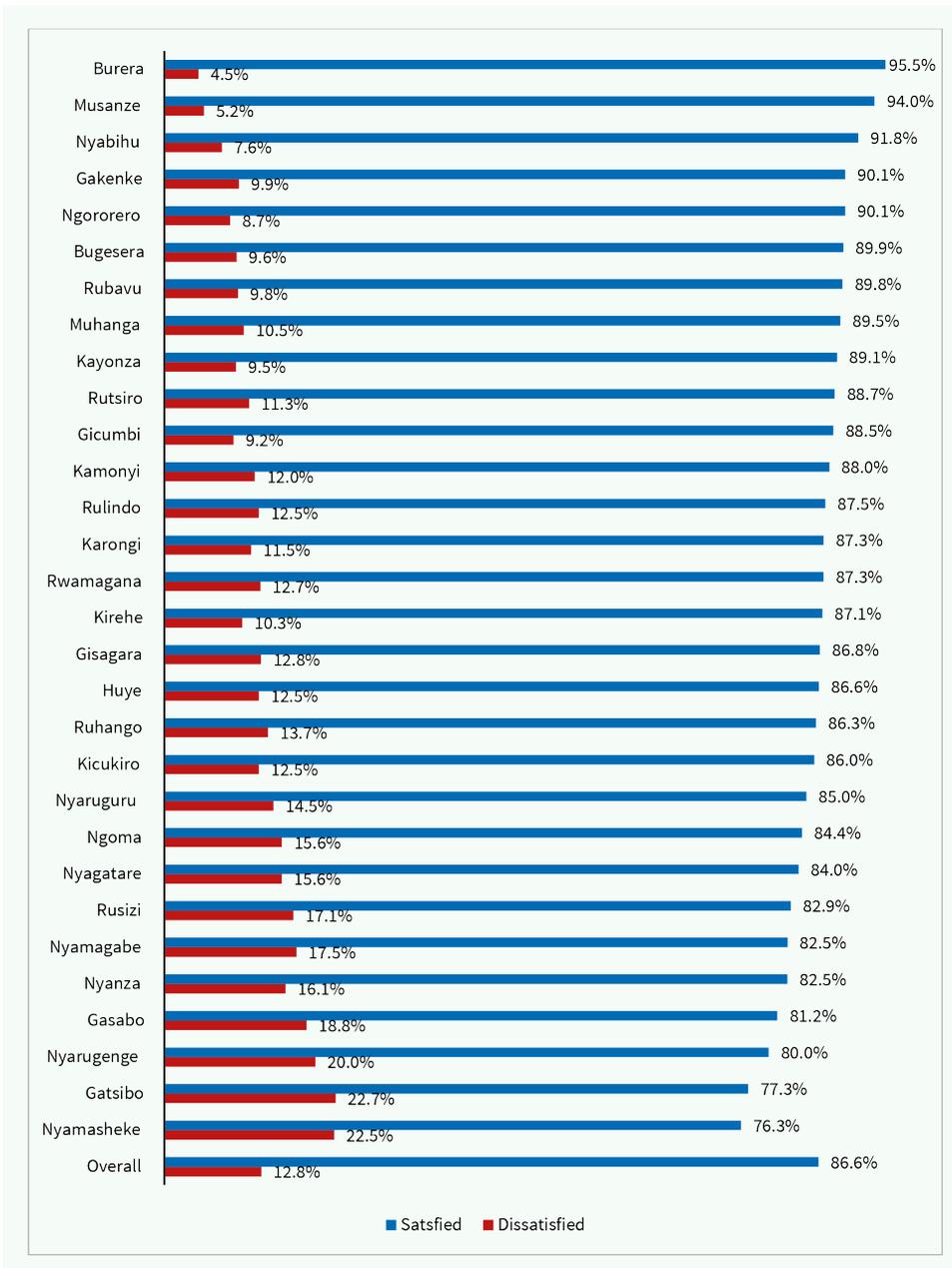
Figure 19: Parents' perception with Ante-natal Care services



Source: Primary data, ECD 3<sup>rd</sup> edition.

The overall satisfaction with Ante-natal care services stands at 91.9% with Nyaruguru District registering the highest level of satisfaction of 97.1%.

Figure 20: Parents' perception with Family Planning



Source: Primary data, ECD 3<sup>rd</sup> edition.

The overall satisfaction with family planning stands at 86.6% with Burera District registering the highest level of satisfaction of 95.5%.

The following section highlights districts performance of all indicators composing the pillar of Health.

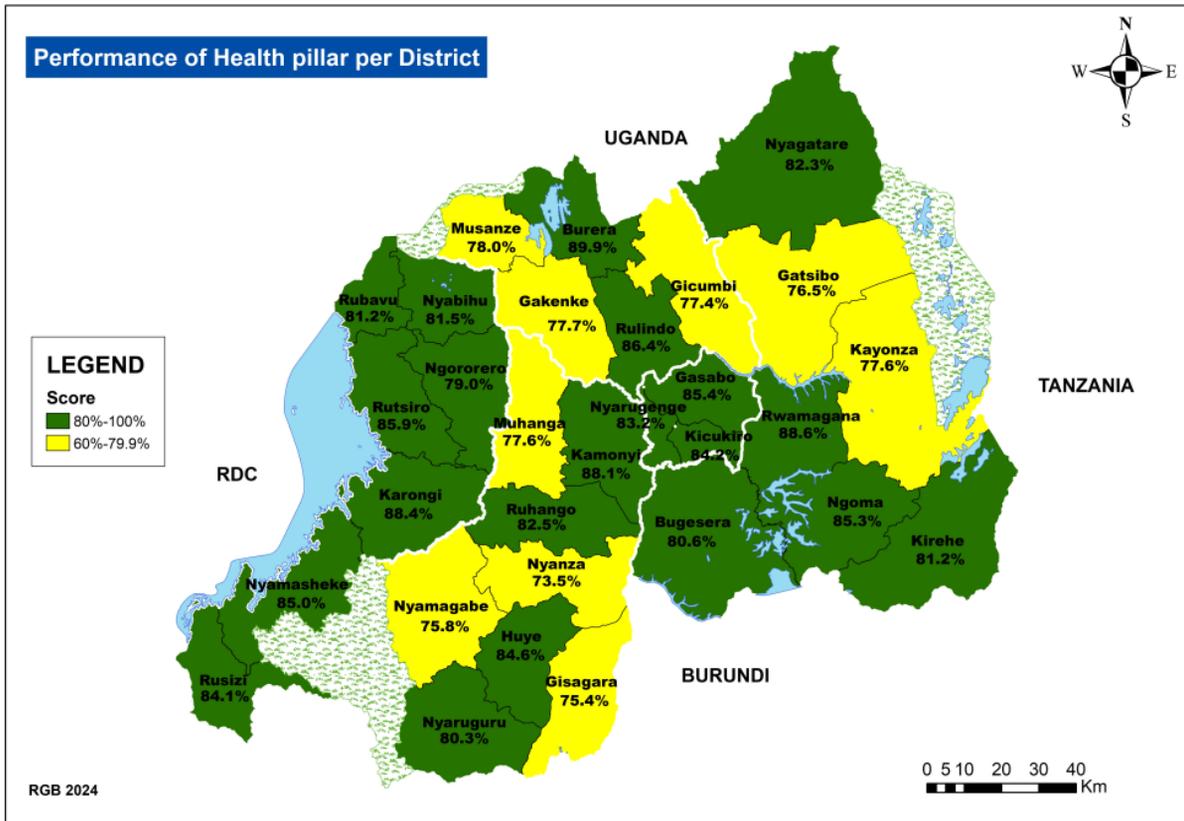
Table 15: District ECD Scorecard for Health pillar

N°	District	Maternal and child mortality	Diseases prevention and control	Family planning	Ante-natal and post-natal care	Overall score per district	Rating
1	Burera	94.9%	83.9%	94.5%	86.5%	89.9%	
2	Rwamagana	92.7%	85.8%	86.6%	89.2%	88.6%	
3	Karongi	94.7%	85.5%	88.6%	85.0%	88.4%	
4	Kamonyi	97.3%	87.6%	89.0%	78.3%	88.1%	
5	Rulindo	81.1%	87.7%	91.4%	85.3%	86.4%	
6	Rutsiro	96.1%	82.4%	82.9%	82.0%	85.9%	
7	Gasabo	100.0%	82.0%	78.6%	81.2%	85.4%	
8	Ngoma	77.2%	86.4%	88.6%	89.2%	85.3%	
9	Nyamasheke	100.0%	81.0%	72.3%	86.9%	85.0%	
10	Huye	81.8%	83.5%	86.0%	87.2%	84.6%	
11	Kicukiro	87.1%	83.0%	80.9%	85.9%	84.2%	
12	Rusizi	91.3%	82.8%	73.4%	88.8%	84.1%	
13	Nyarugenge	84.1%	83.0%	78.4%	87.5%	83.2%	
14	Ruhango	75.4%	76.3%	90.6%	87.6%	82.5%	
15	Nyagatare	69.8%	84.5%	92.2%	82.8%	82.3%	
16	Nyabihu	74.9%	81.6%	84.4%	85.2%	81.5%	
17	Kirehe	61.3%	86.4%	90.1%	87.1%	81.2%	
18	Rubavu	87.1%	83.1%	74.8%	79.8%	81.2%	
19	Bugesera	77.8%	83.0%	81.2%	80.6%	80.6%	
20	Nyaruguru	76.9%	82.2%	73.1%	88.9%	80.3%	
21	Ngororero	53.9%	85.9%	89.3%	87.0%	79.0%	
22	Musanze	56.5%	84.0%	90.4%	81.0%	78.0%	
23	Gakenke	57.8%	86.3%	79.7%	86.9%	77.7%	
24	Kayonza	57.0%	73.8%	93.5%	86.1%	77.6%	
25	Muhanga	58.0%	88.4%	76.6%	87.6%	77.6%	
26	Gicumbi	46.7%	84.8%	92.5%	85.6%	77.4%	
27	Gatsibo	55.1%	84.0%	77.7%	89.4%	76.5%	
28	Nyamagabe	43.0%	83.9%	90.8%	85.5%	75.8%	
29	Gisagara	47.4%	84.7%	77.3%	92.2%	75.4%	
30	Nyanza	35.1%	84.3%	87.0%	87.5%	73.5%	

Source: Primary data, ECD 3<sup>rd</sup> edition.

As shown in the table above, the best performing district on this pillar is Burera with a score of 89.9% while the least performing is Nyanza with a score of 73.5%.

Figure 21: Performance of Health Pillar per District



### 4.2.3

#### RECOMMENDATIONS SPECIFIC TO THE PILLAR

- ▶ Enhance mobilization of ECD beneficiaries to increase uptake of family planning;
- ▶ Sensitize ECD beneficiaries on the importance of complying with required standards of ANC visits;
- ▶ Mobilize parents to use Oral Rehydration Salt (ORS) against diarrhoea among children aged 0-59 months;
- ▶ Sensitize parents on the importance of post-partum utilization of modern contraceptive methods after delivery;
- ▶ Sensitize ECD beneficiaries to sleep under insecticide treated nets (ITN).



# WASH

PILLAR

3



## 4.3

**WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)**

Access to clean water and sanitation is key for healthy, dignified and productive lives. Water is also the first need when it comes to sanitation and hygiene. Rwanda is progressing steadily to improve access and use of water, deal with liquid and solid waste management, storm water management and a large-scale hygiene behaviour change of individuals, companies and institutions.

Improved WASH promotion aims at reducing parasitic intestinal infections such as worm infestation that impact nutritional status. Children under 5 years in households that have undergone hand washing with soap promotion have more chances of lower incidence of pneumonia than other children who do not have the same exposure [USAID, WASH and Nutrition: Water and development strategy implementation brief, January, 2015]. Equally, ensuring that all pregnant women have access to safe water, clean toilets and practice good hygiene contributes to reducing maternal anaemia and maternal environmental enteropathy. Also, ensuring that all health facilities have clean and safe water supply, functional toilets with hand washing facilities contributes to safe deliveries for mother and children.

In this ECD scorecard, the WASH pillar comprises two indicators and 16 variables. The indicators are (i) Access to Safe and Drinking Water, and (ii) Hygiene and Sanitation. The table below details the scores of indicators, variables and sub variables under the WASH pillar. In this edition, two new variables “Percentage of Households satisfied with body hygiene of caregivers” and “Percentage of Households satisfied with body hygiene of community health workers” both under the Hygiene and Sanitation indicator were introduced.



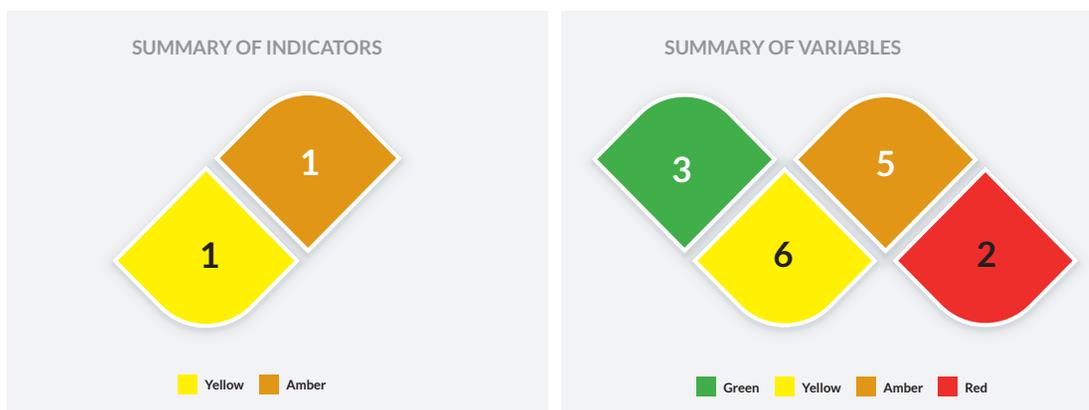
Table 16: Performance of indicators and variables for the pillar of WASH

S/N	INDICATOR	DATA	SOURCE OF DATA	TARGET	SCORES	RATING
<b>1</b>	<b>Access to clean and safe drinking water</b>				<b>54.7%</b>	
1.1.	Percentage of households in ECD program with access to clean water	72.5%	Survey		72.5%	
1.2.	Level of satisfaction with access to clean water	50.5%	Survey		50.5%	
1.3.	Percentage of households in ECD program with safe drinking water	44.3%	Survey		44.3%	
1.4.	Percentage of ECD facilities with access to clean water	35.0%			35.0%	
1.4.1.	Home based ECD	26.5%	Checklist		26.5%	
1.4.2.	Community based ECD	40.0%	Checklist		40.0%	
1.4.3.	Centre based ECD	74.8%	Checklist		74.8%	
1.5	Percentage of ECD facilities with safe drinking water	71.0%			71.0%	
1.5.1.	Home based ECD	73.6%	Checklist		73.6%	
1.5.2.	Community based ECD	64.1%	Checklist		64.1%	
1.5.3.	Centre based ECD	61.5%	Checklist		61.5%	
<b>2</b>	<b>Hygiene &amp; Sanitation</b>				<b>66.0%</b>	
2.1.	Percentage of Households satisfied with body hygiene of children below 6 years	46.6%	Survey		46.6%	
2.2.	Percentage of Households satisfied with body hygiene of parents/guardians	60.9%	Survey		60.9%	
2.3.	Percentage of Households satisfied with body hygiene of caregivers	92.6%	Survey		92.6%	
2.3.1	Home based ECD	91.8%	Survey		91.8%	
2.3.2	Community based ECD	92.4%	Survey		92.4%	
2.3.3	Centre based ECD	97.1%	Survey		97.1%	
2.4	Percentage of Households satisfied with body hygiene of community health workers	95.6%	Survey		95.6%	
2.5	Percentage of HH satisfied with home environment hygiene	49.3%	Survey		49.3%	
2.6	Percentage of HH satisfied with hygiene at ECD facilities	77.1%	Survey		77.1%	
2.6.1	Home based ECD	75.6%	Survey		75.6%	
2.6.2	Community based ECD	79.4%	Survey		79.4%	

S/N	INDICATOR	DATA	SOURCE OF DATA	TARGET	SCORES	RATING
2.6.3	Centre based ECD	82.4%	Survey		82.4%	Green
2.7	Percentage of Households with children in ECD program with improved latrines per minimum standards	17.6%	Survey		17.6%	Red
2.8	Level of awareness on WASH services	80.2%	Survey		80.2%	Green
2.9	Percentage of ECD facilities with cleaned latrines, hand washing facility with soap and water	56.3%	Survey		56.3%	Amber
2.9.1	Home based ECD	46.9%	Checklist		46.9%	Amber
2.9.2	Community based ECD	57.1%	Checklist		57.1%	Amber
2.9.3	Centre based ECD	71.9%	Checklist		71.9%	Yellow
2.10	Parents' perception on Children adoption of hygiene practices	70.7%	Survey (Parents)		70.7%	Yellow
2.11	Level of satisfaction with CHWs services in WASH	78.8%	Survey (Parents)		78.8%	Yellow
<b>Pillar overall score</b>					<b>60.3%</b>	<b>Yellow</b>

### 4.3.1 Summary of indicators and variables for the pillar of WASH

Figure 22: Summary of indicators and variables for the pillar of WASH

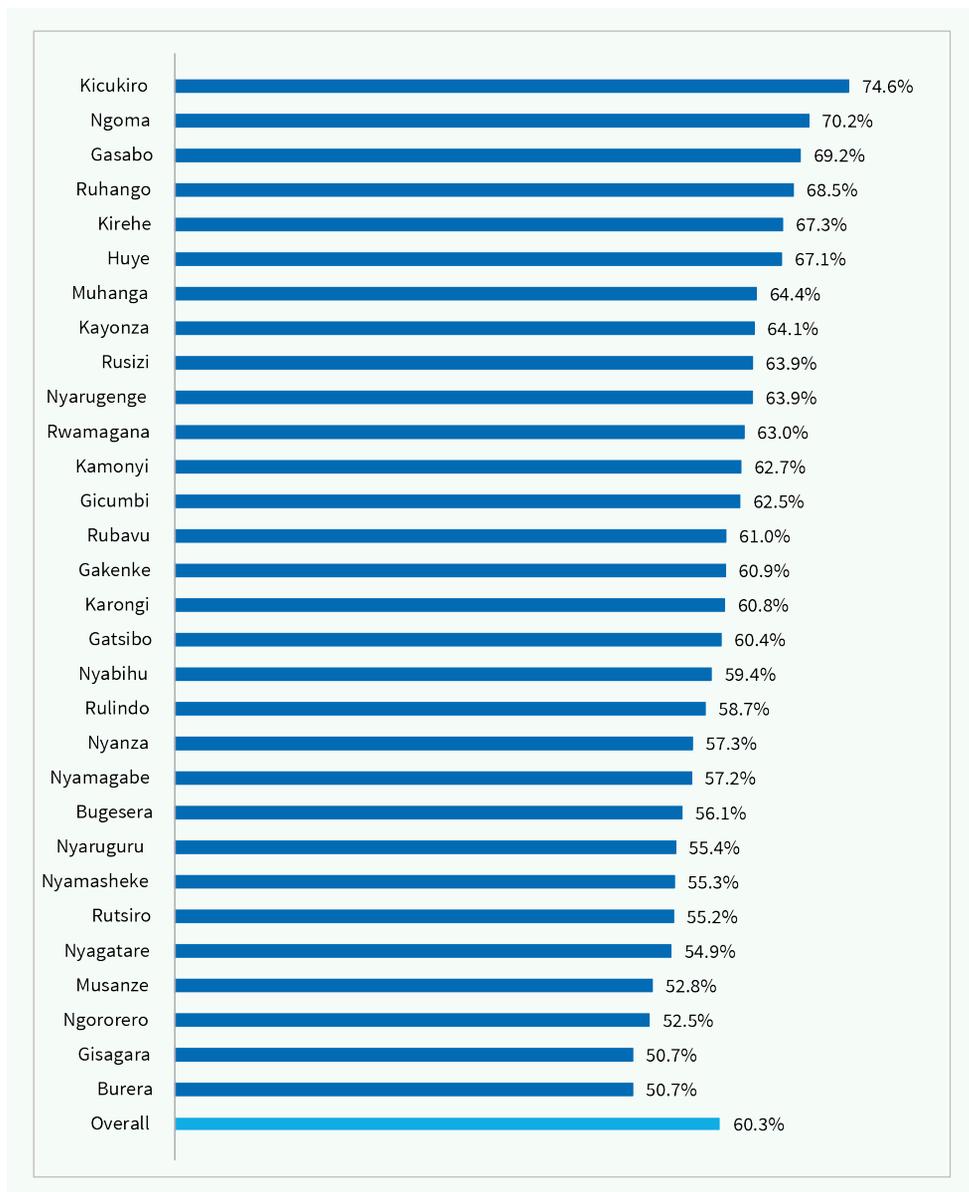


The overall performance of this pillar is 60.3% which is the average of its two indicators: Access to safe and drinking water (54.7%), and Hygiene and sanitation (66.0%).

The highest performing variable is the Percentage of households satisfied with body hygiene of community health workers with 95.6% while the lowest is the Percentage of households with children in ECD program with improved latrines per minimum standards with a score of 17.6%.

### 4.3.2. Parents' satisfaction with service delivery in the WASH pillar

Figure 23: Overall parents' satisfaction with the WASH pillar per district

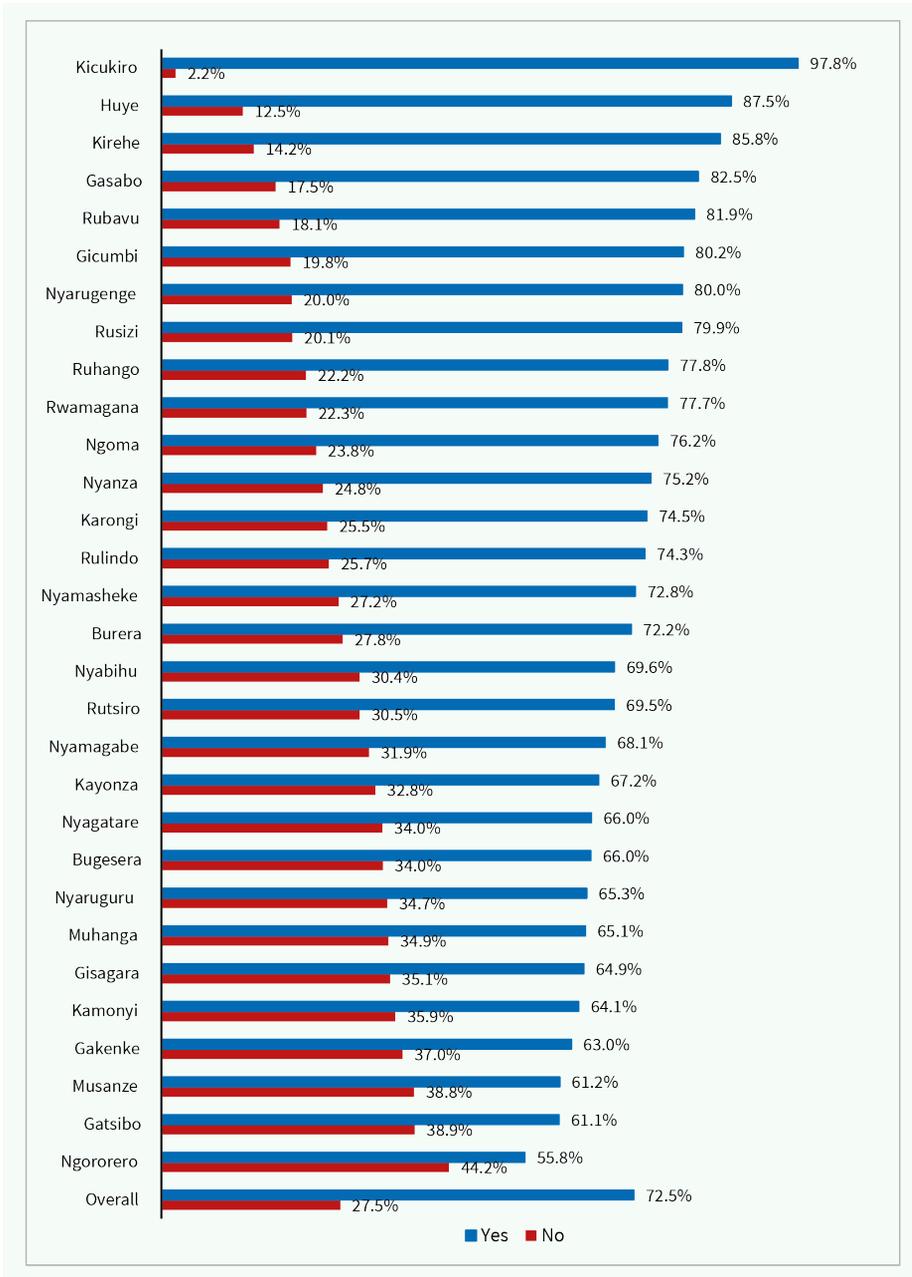


Source: Primary data, ECD 3<sup>rd</sup> edition.

The overall satisfaction of ECD beneficiaries with the WASH pillar is 60.3% with Kicukiro district recording the highest score (74.6%), while Burera scored the lowest (50.7%).

The next section presents the performance of some of the variables under the WASH pillar.

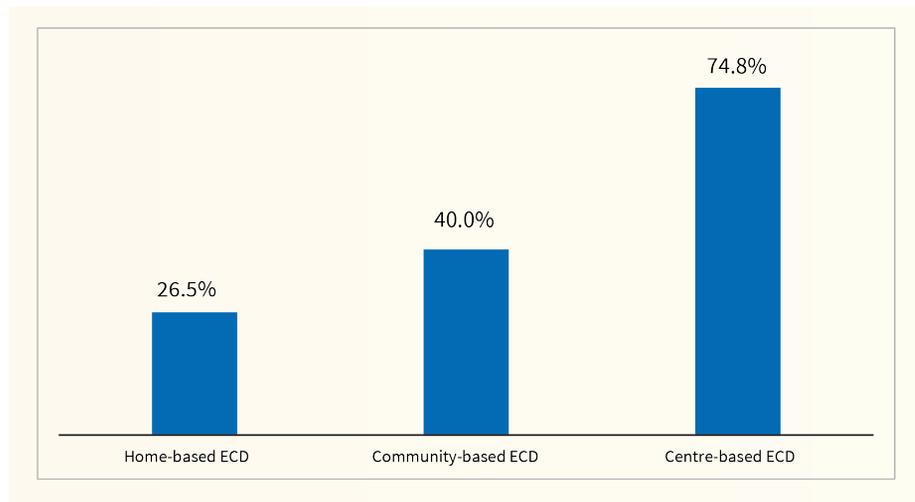
Figure 24: Percentage of households in ECD program with access to clean water



Source: Primary data, ECD 3<sup>rd</sup> edition.

The figure above shows that households in the Early Childhood Development (ECD) program in seven districts have access to clean water at 80% and above. Kicukiro District recorded the highest percentage of households with access to clean water (97.8%), while Ngororero District recorded the lowest (55.8%).

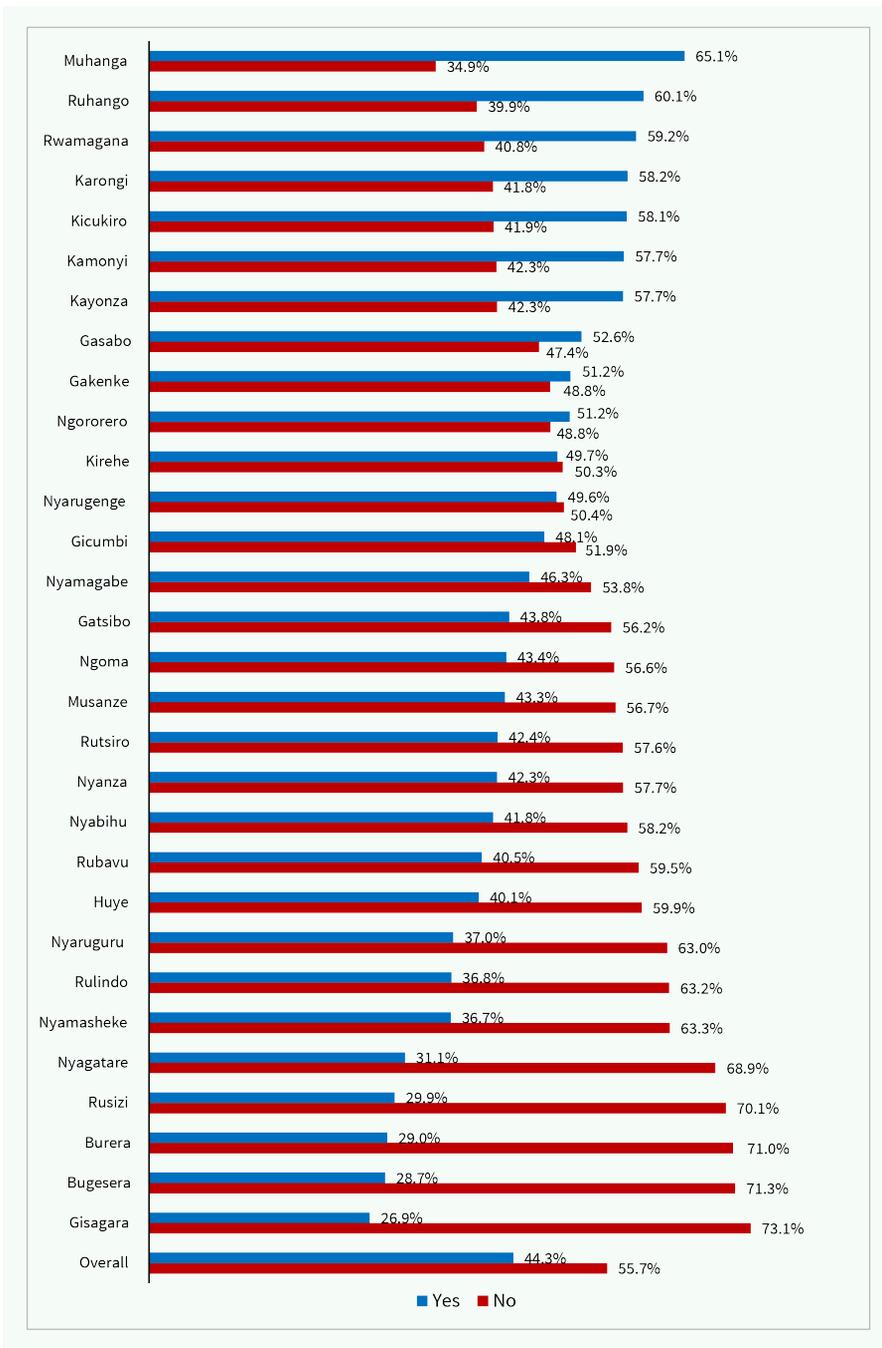
Figure 25: Percentage of ECD facilities with access to clean water



Source: Primary data, ECD 3<sup>rd</sup> edition.

The figure above shows that there is still a big problem of access to clean water in ECD settings. Particularly, above 73.5% of Home based ECD do not have access to clean water, which results into lack of hygiene and sanitation as confirmed by the assessment team.

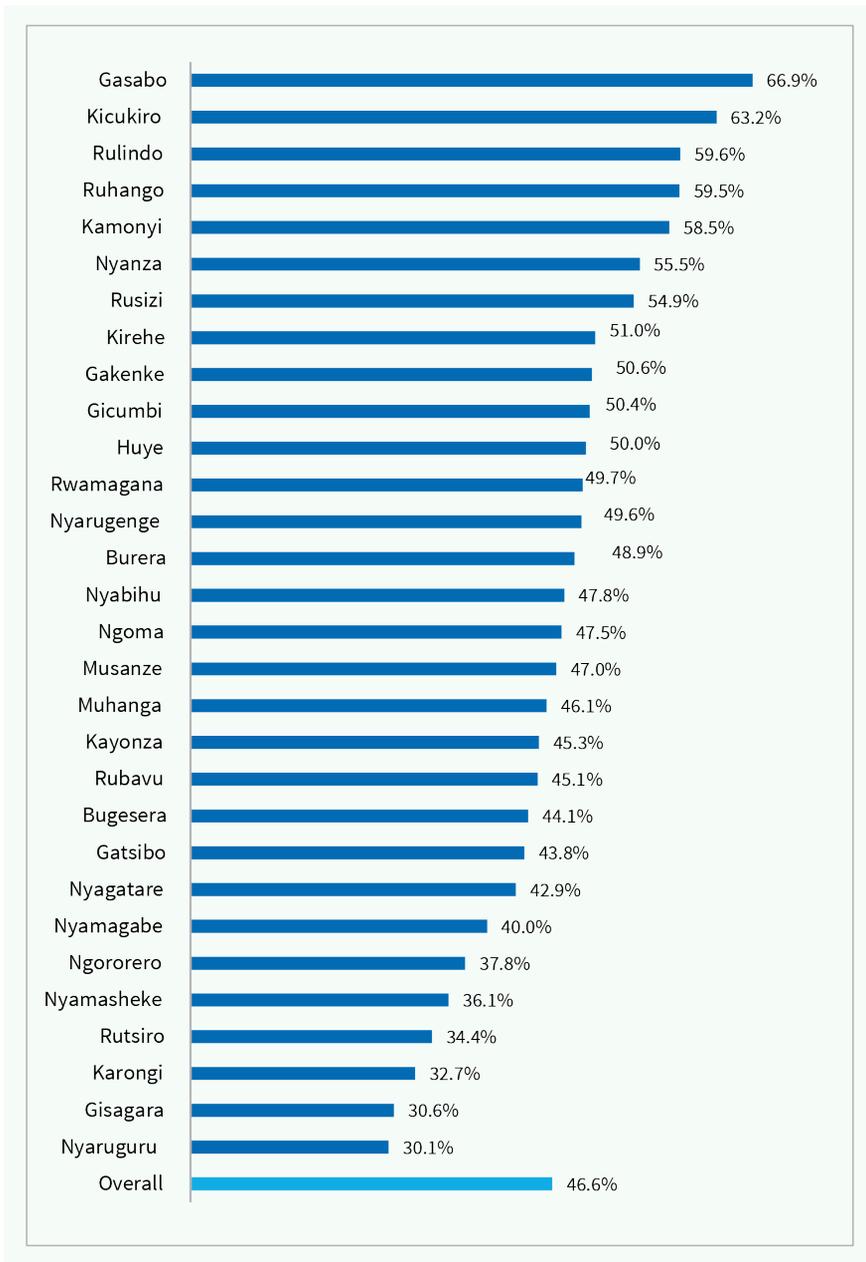
Figure 26: Percentage of households in ECD program with safe drinking water



Source: Primary data, ECD 3<sup>rd</sup> edition.

The figure above shows that only 44.3% of households in ECD program have safe drinking water. Additionally, households in 20 districts confirmed having safe drinking water at a rate below 50%.

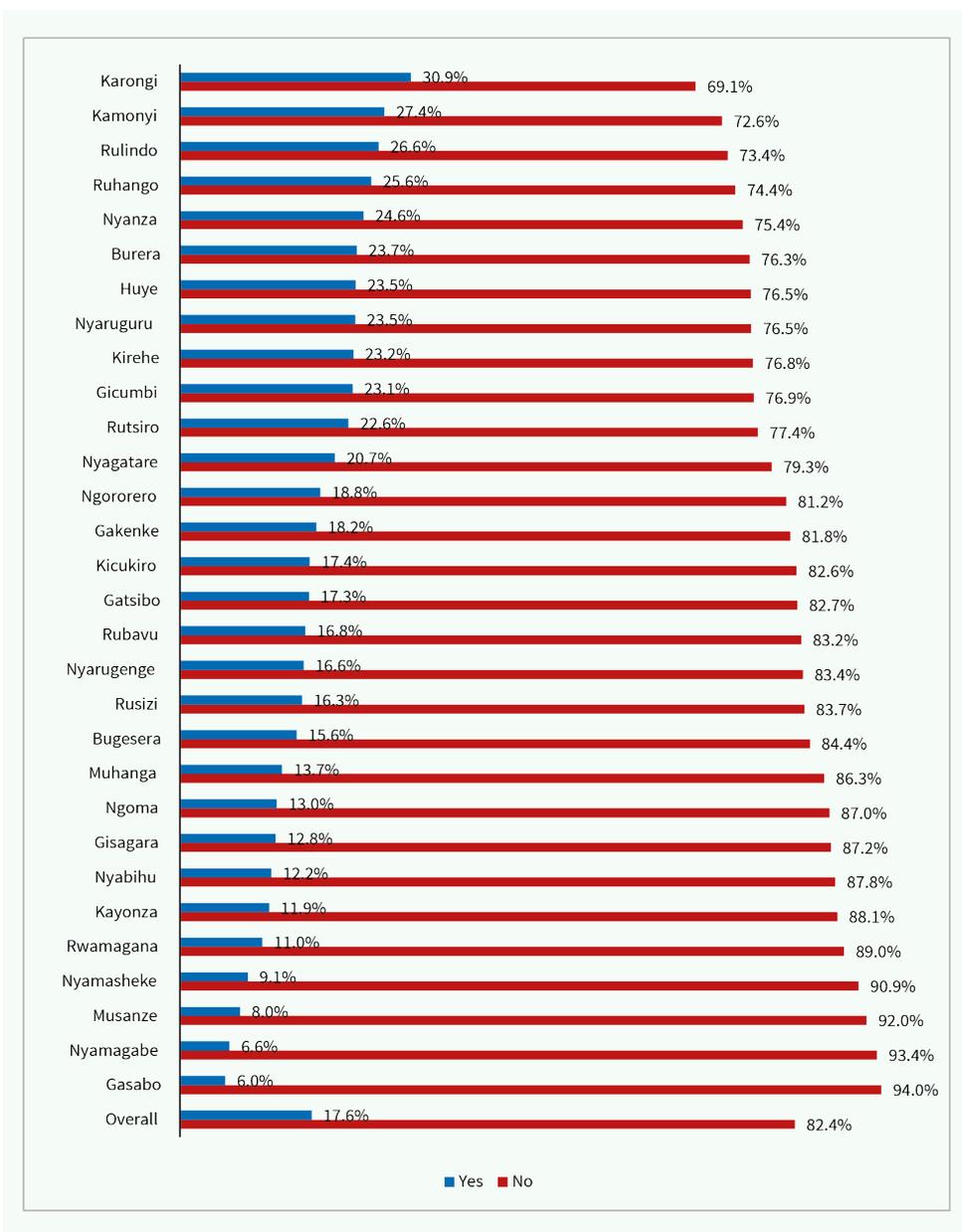
Figure 27: Parents' perception with body hygiene of children in ECD settings



Source: Primary data, ECD 3<sup>rd</sup> edition.

The findings show that the level of satisfaction of children body hygiene is very low across all districts since all districts scored below 70.0%.

Figure 28: Percentage of households with improved latrines per minimum standards



Source: Primary data, ECD 3<sup>rd</sup> edition.

The findings show that most of the households in ECD settings do not have latrines that meet the minimum standards. The following section highlights districts performance on all indicators composing the pillar of WASH.

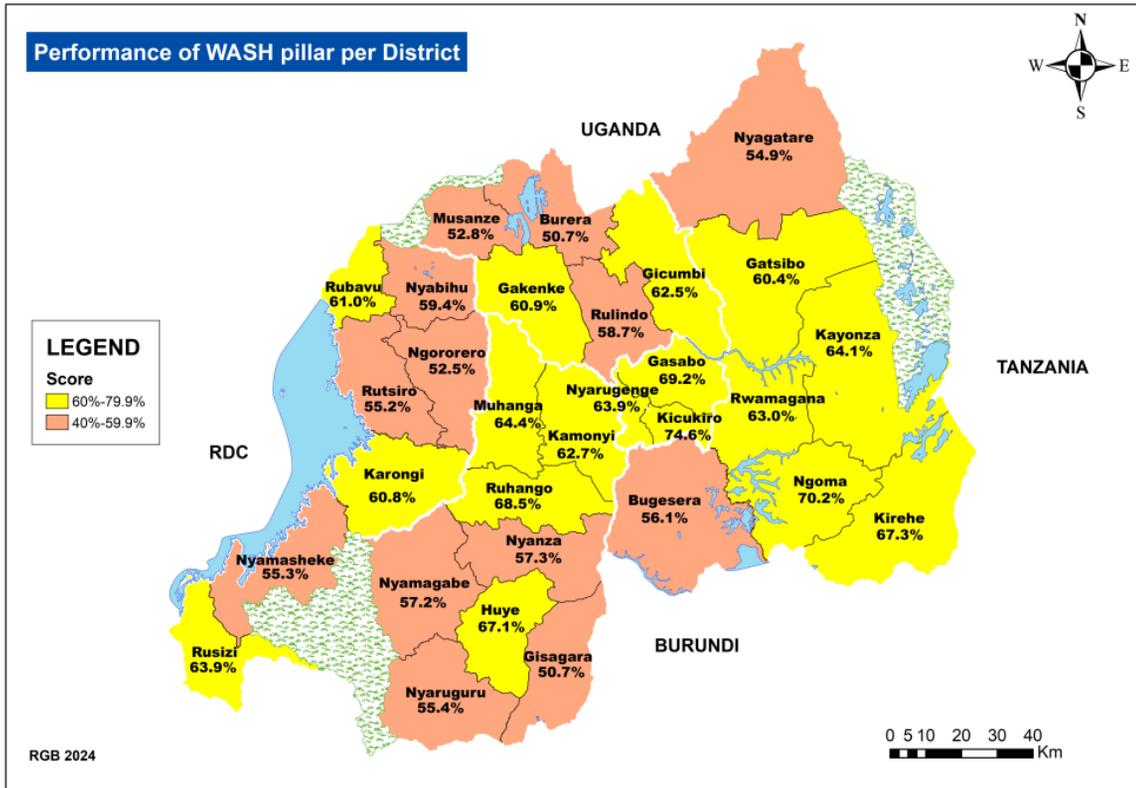
Table 17: District ECD Scorecard for WASH pillar

N°	District	Access to clean and safe drinking water	Hygiene & Sanitation	Overall score per district	Rating
1	Kicukiro	77.8%	71.3%	74.6%	
2	Ngoma	68.7%	71.6%	70.2%	
3	Gasabo	63.3%	75.2%	69.2%	
4	Ruhango	65.6%	71.3%	68.5%	
5	Kirehe	61.5%	73.0%	67.3%	
6	Huye	66.2%	68.0%	67.1%	
7	Muhanga	59.0%	69.7%	64.4%	
8	Kayonza	60.1%	68.1%	64.1%	
9	Nyarugenge	60.7%	67.1%	63.9%	
10	Rusizi	56.6%	71.3%	63.9%	
11	Rwamagana	57.0%	69.0%	63.0%	
12	Kamonyi	52.3%	73.0%	62.7%	
13	Gicumbi	55.9%	69.1%	62.5%	
14	Rubavu	58.7%	63.2%	61.0%	
15	Gakenke	56.3%	65.6%	60.9%	
16	Karongi	58.9%	62.8%	60.8%	
17	Gatsibo	53.6%	67.3%	60.4%	
18	Nyabihu	55.5%	63.2%	59.4%	
19	Rulindo	49.6%	67.8%	58.7%	
20	Nyanza	47.2%	67.3%	57.3%	
21	Nyamagabe	49.2%	65.2%	57.2%	
22	Bugesera	46.9%	65.3%	56.1%	
23	Nyaruguru	47.5%	63.3%	55.4%	
24	Nyamasheke	51.5%	59.1%	55.3%	
25	Rutsiro	50.6%	59.8%	55.2%	
26	Nyagatare	47.9%	61.9%	54.9%	
27	Musanze	45.2%	60.5%	52.8%	
28	Ngororero	45.1%	59.9%	52.5%	
29	Burera	39.5%	61.8%	50.7%	
30	Gisagara	42.1%	59.2%	50.7%	

Source: Primary data, ECD 3<sup>rd</sup> edition.

In general, the findings show that the performance of all districts in WASH is low where Kicukiro leads other districts with a score of 74.6% and Gisagara being the last (50.7%).

Figure 21: Performance of Health Pillar per District



### 4.3.3

## RECOMMENDATIONS SPECIFIC TO THE PILLAR

- ▶ Sensitize parents and caregivers on improving WASH practices;
- ▶ Ensure that ECD settings meet minimum standards related to WASH;
- ▶ Mobilise households to prepare and drink safe water;
- ▶ Equip ECD settings with required equipment and materials to improve hygiene;
- ▶ Ensure that latrines in ECD facilities meet minimum standards;
- ▶ Sensitize parents and caregivers to improve on hygiene of children.



# 4. PARENTING EDUCATION

PILLAR

4



## 4.4

## PARENTING EDUCATION

“Parenting education and support programs are prioritized on the conviction that family is the primary institution through which quality optimal care and early stimulation can be provided to children. Parents need guidance on how to support children’s physical, emotional, social and cognitive development”.<sup>6</sup> Parents have a duty to take care of their children, especially those aged 0 to 6 years old, with an understanding that ECD program is also their responsibility.

The Pillar of Parenting Education has two indicators and ten variables. The two indicators are: (i) Parenting and Early Child Stimulation and (ii) Parent Participation in Integrated Early Childhood Development (IECD) services.



6. MIGEPROF, National Early Childhood development policy strategic plan, 2016-2021, p.11

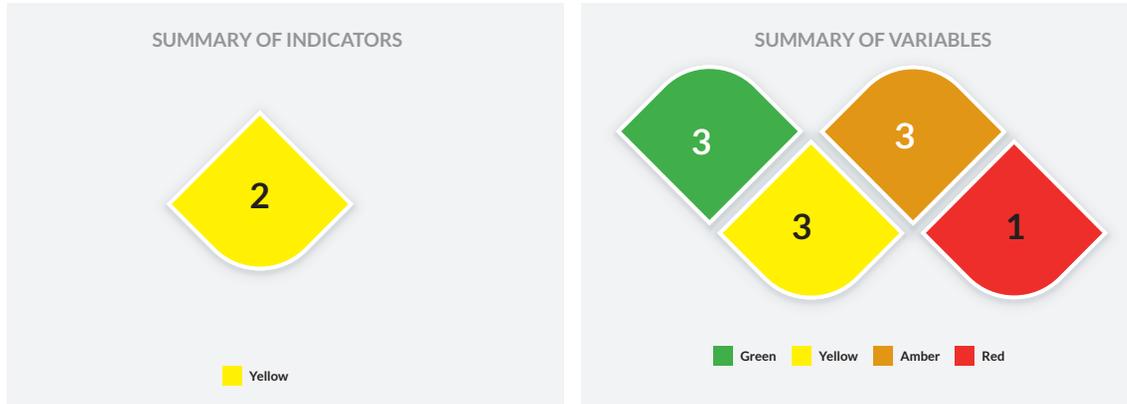
Table 18: Performance of indicators and variables for the Parenting Education pillar

S/N	INDICATOR	DATA	SOURCE OF DATA	TARGET	SCORES	RATING
<b>1</b>	<b>Parenting and early stimulation</b>				<b>67.8%</b>	
<b>1.1.</b>	<b>Level of parents practicing positive parenting</b>				<b>95.5%</b>	
1.1.1.	Parents practicing early Childhood learning	95.8%	Survey		95.8%	
1.1.2.	Parents practicing Child care	98.6%	Survey		98.6%	
1.1.3.	Parents practicing early child brain stimulation	90.2%	Survey		90.2%	
1.1.4.	Parents taking care of children hygiene	96.3%	Survey		96.3%	
1.1.5.	Parents practicing infant and young children feeding	93.3%	Survey		93.3%	
1.1.6.	Parents seeking health services	98.5%	Survey		98.5%	
1.2.	Level of parents satisfaction with importance on ECD facilities services	97.3%	Survey		97.3%	
1.3.	Percentage of parents practicing positive disciplining	36.8%	Survey		36.8%	
1.4.	Perception of parents in their participation in IECD parent sessions				41.7%	
1.4.1.	Perception of parents on mens' participation in IECD parent sessions	12.5%	Survey		12.5%	
1.4.2.	Perception of parents on women's participation in IECD parent sessions	70.8%	Survey		70.8%	
<b>2</b>	<b>Parent participation in IECD services</b>				<b>64.8%</b>	
2.1.	Parent contribution to ECD facilities infrastructures and equipment	63.0%	Survey		63.0%	
2.2.	Parent participation in ECD management	64.4%	Survey		64.4%	
2.3.	Parent contribution to ECD child feeding	58.2%	Survey		58.2%	
2.4.	Contribution to ECD Hygiene practices	52.1%	Survey		52.1%	
2.5.	Role of Parents in child education and protection				91.2%	
2.5.1.	Role of parents in child health care	89.1%	Survey		89.1%	
2.5.2.	Role of parents in quality parenting	90.6%	Survey		90.6%	
2.5.3.	Role of parents in child protection and inclusiveness	92.1%	Survey		92.1%	
2.5.4.	Role of parents in child school readiness	93.1%	Survey		93.1%	
2.6.	Level of appreciation of ECD partners in parent participation	60.0%	Checklist		60.0%	
<b>Pillar overall score</b>					<b>66.3%</b>	

Source: Primary data, ECD 3<sup>rd</sup> edition.

### 4.4.1. Summary of indicators and variables for the pillar of Parenting education

Figure 30: Summary of indicators and variables for the pillar of Parenting education



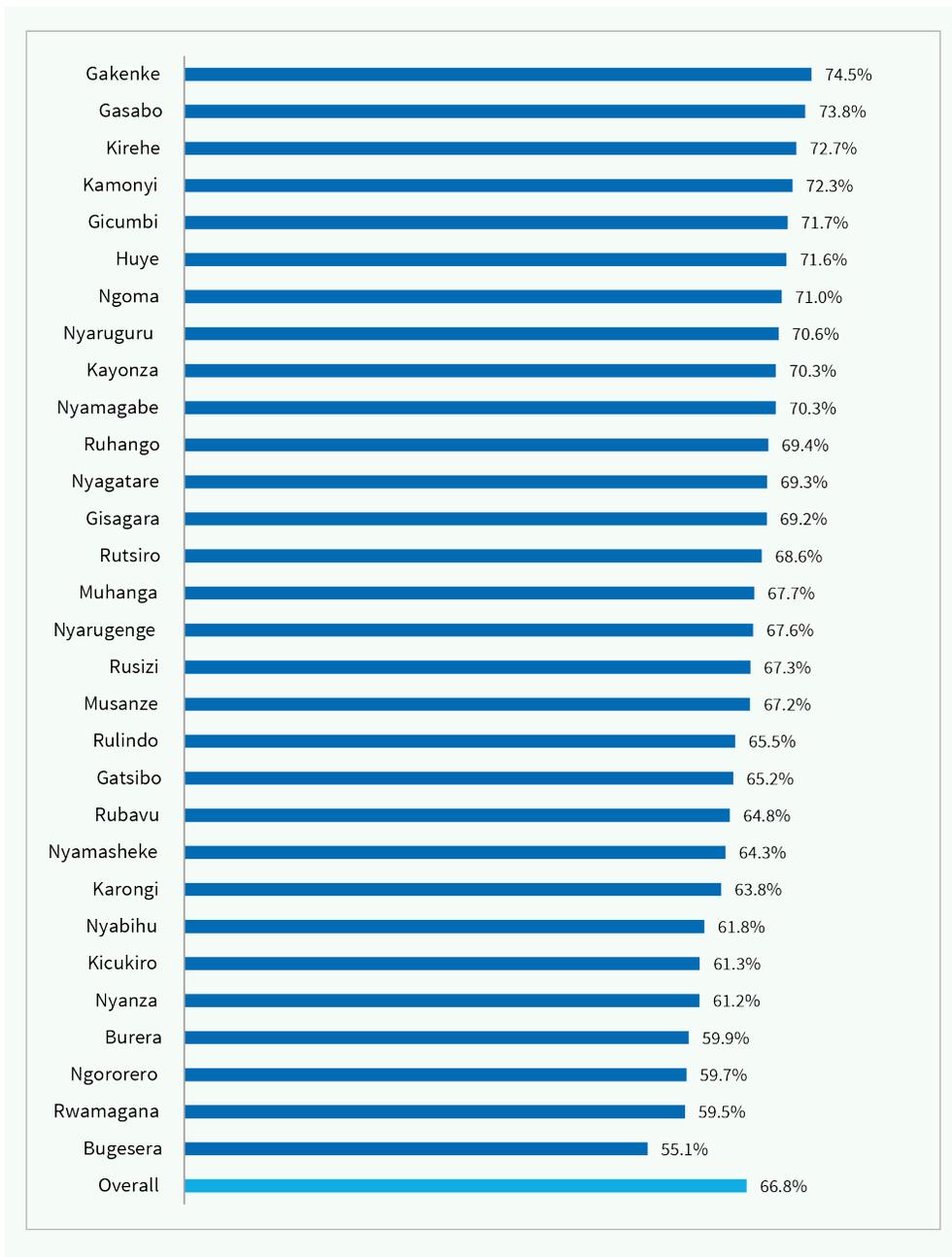
Source: Primary data, ECD 3<sup>rd</sup> edition.

The overall performance of the Parenting Education pillar is 66.3% resulting from the average of its two indicators namely; Parenting and Early Child Stimulation (67.8%) and Parent Participation in IECD services (64.8%).

Under this pillar, only three variables performed above 80%. These are; (i) Level of parents practicing positive parenting (95.5%), (ii) Level of parents’ satisfaction with importance on ECD facilities services (97.3%) and (iii) Parents’ participation in child education and protection (91.3%). The lowest performing variables are; (i) Perception of parents in their participation in IECD parent sessions (41.7%) and (ii) Percentage of parents practicing positive disciplining (36.8%).

#### 4.4.2. Parents' satisfaction with service delivery in the Parenting education pillar

Figure 31: Overall parents' satisfaction with the Parenting education pillar per district



Source: Primary data, ECD 3<sup>rd</sup> edition.

The level of satisfaction of ECD beneficiaries with Parenting education pillar is low (66.8%). Gakenke leads other districts with a score of 74.5% while Bugesera comes last with 55.1%. According to key informants, this poor performance is attributed to the low level of parents' understanding of the importance of ECD services and general lack of awareness of their role in ECD management.

One of the variables measured under this pillar is positive disciplining. UNICEF defines positive disciplining as “a method of teaching appropriate behaviour by interacting with children in a kind but firm manner. Caregivers who use positive discipline aim to prevent behaviour problems before they start. They help their children to behave appropriately through teaching, routines, understanding and support”.<sup>7</sup>

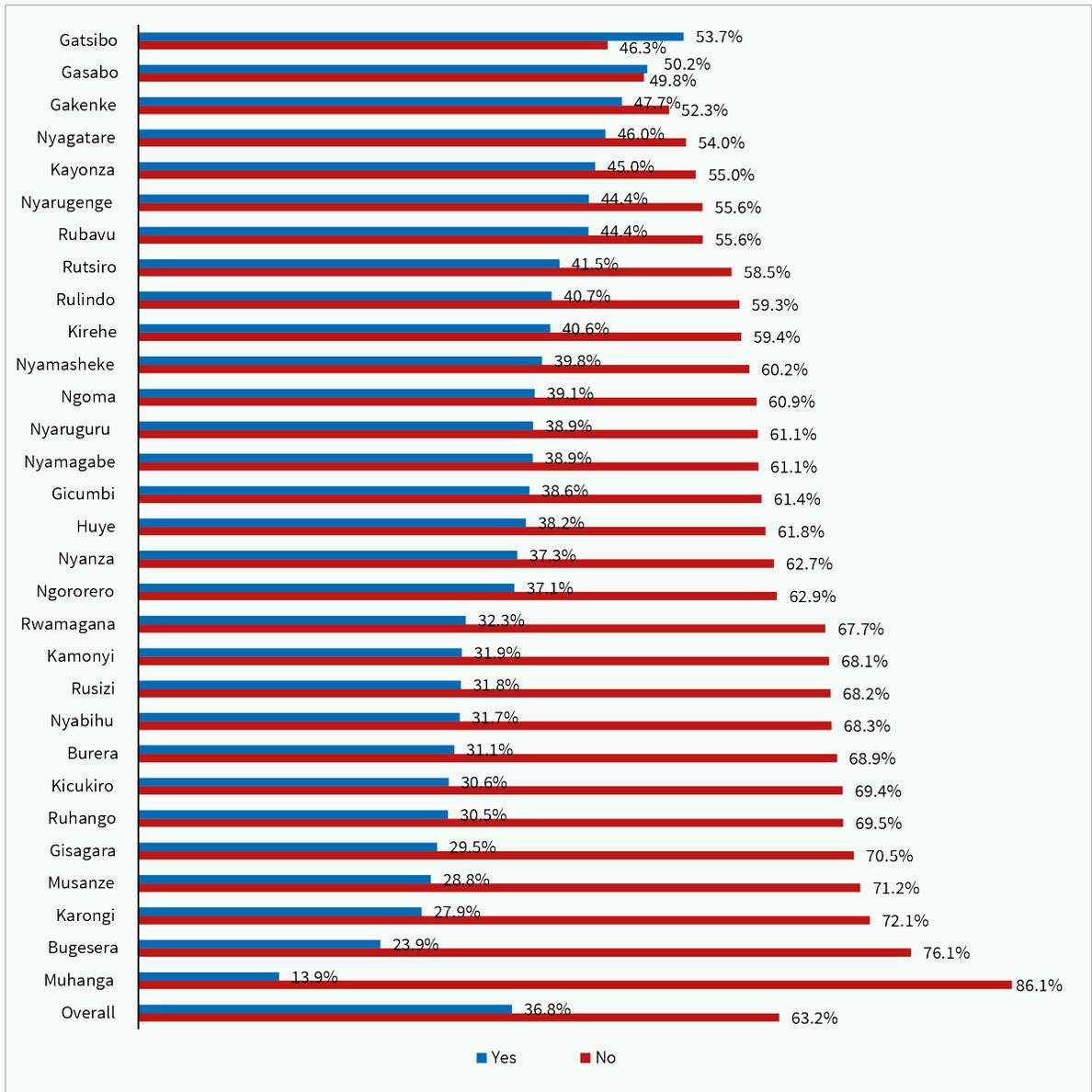
NCDA develops the positive discipline parenting guide which “seeks to support parents in creating an atmosphere of positive discipline in their homes... The positive discipline guide seeks to help parents understand how to replace corporal punishment and humiliation with ways of positively influencing their children's behaviour and establishing disciplining that is founded on love, trust and guidance”.<sup>8</sup>

The following section presents the performance of some of the variables under the Parenting education pillar.

7. UNICEF, How to discipline positively, 2017

8. NCDA, Positive discipline parenting guide, 2023

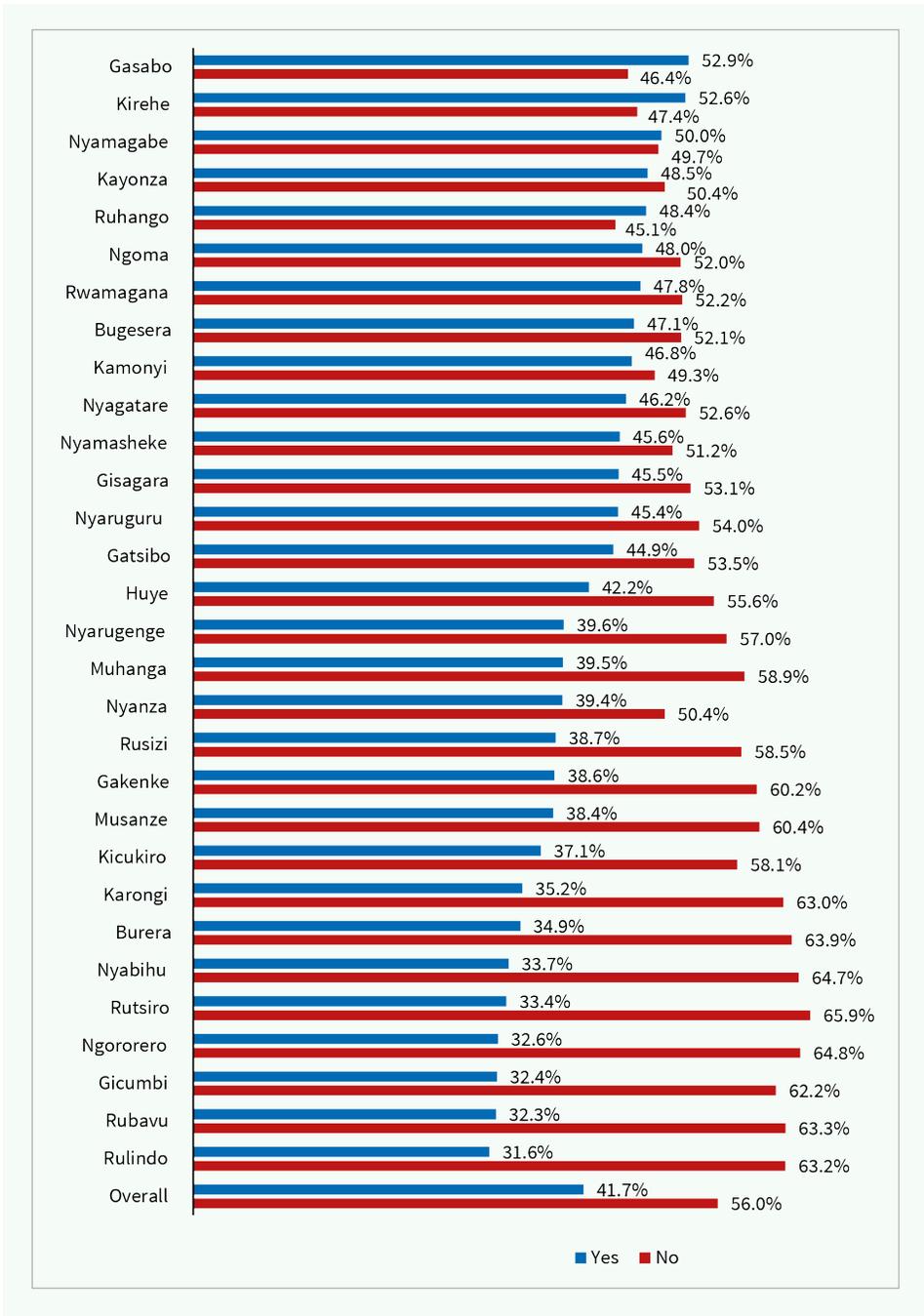
Figure 32: Perception of parents on practicing positive disciplining



Source: Primary data, ECD 3<sup>rd</sup> edition.

The figure above shows that the majority of parents (63.2%) do not practice positive disciplining. Until now, it seems that parents do not have a common understanding on what positive parenting is.

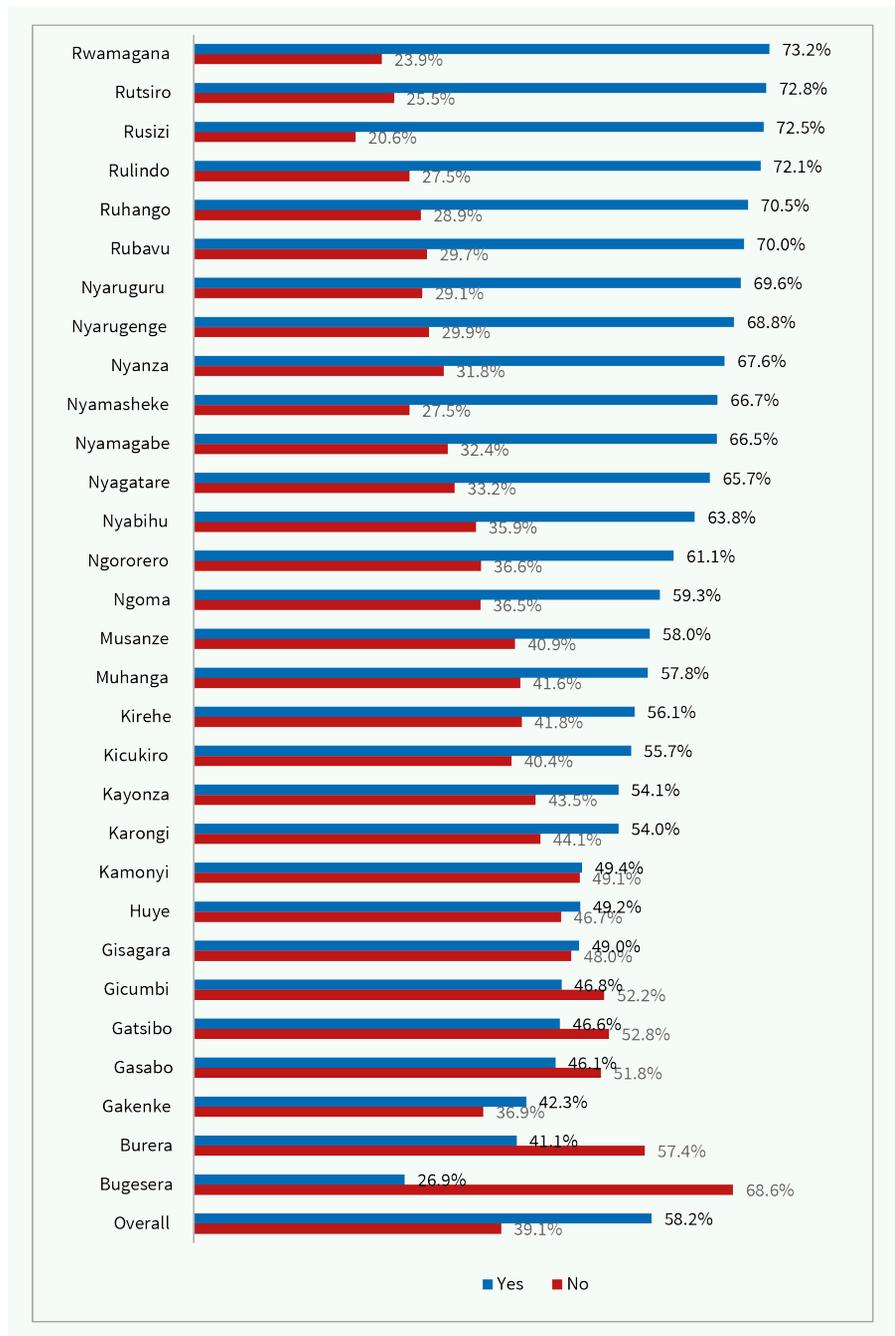
Figure 33: Perception of parents on their participation in IECD parent sessions



Source: Primary data, ECD 3<sup>rd</sup> edition.

The findings show that the level of parents’ participation in IECD parent sessions is very low (41.7%).

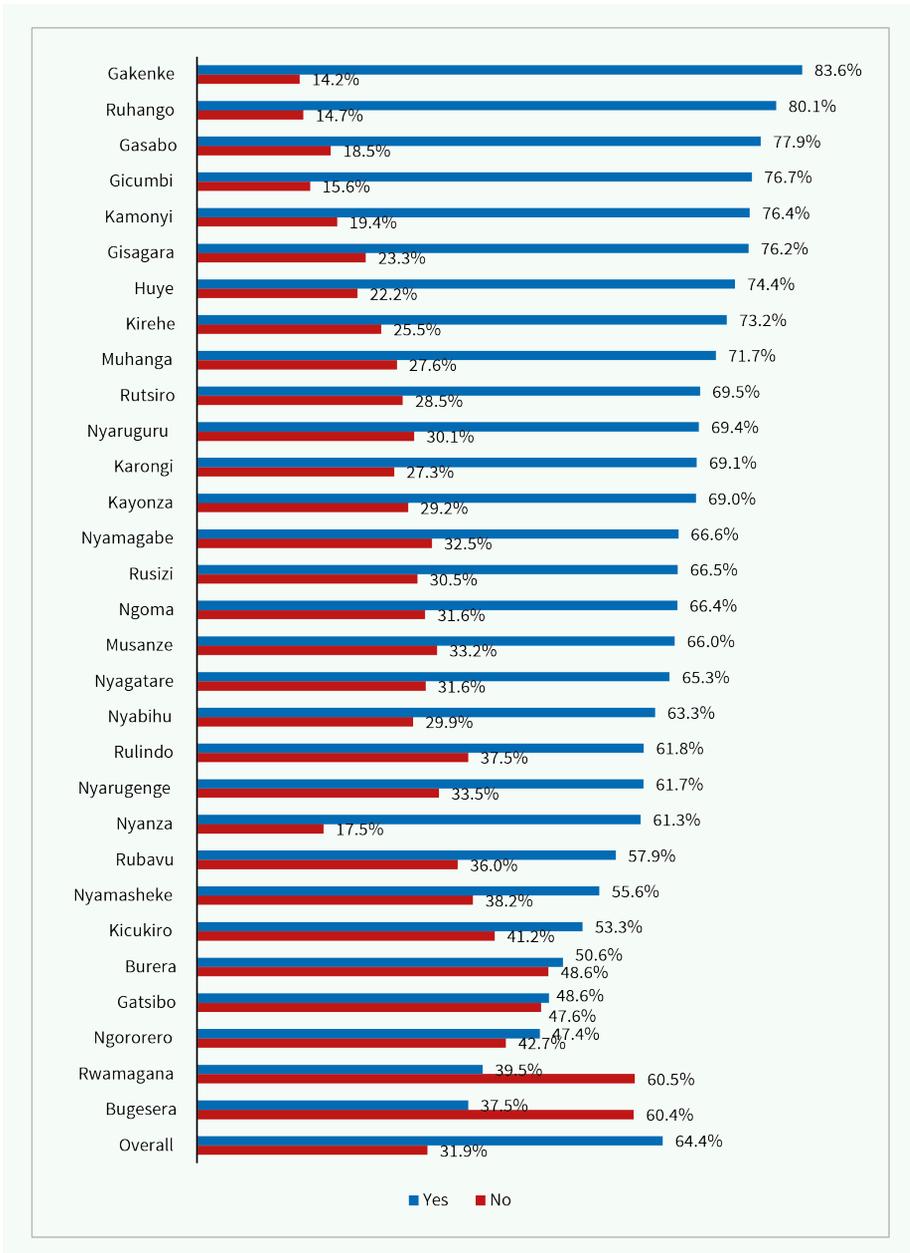
Figure 34: Parents' perception on their contribution to children feeding in ECD



Source: Primary data, ECD 3<sup>rd</sup> edition.

The findings show that the level of parents' contribution to children feeding in ECD is low (58.2%). Rwamagana leads other districts with a score of 73.2% while Bugesera comes last with 26.9%.

Figure 35: Parents' perception on their participation in ECD management



Source: Primary data, ECD 3<sup>rd</sup> edition.

The findings show that the level of parents' participation in ECD management is low (64.4%). Gakenke leads other districts with a score of 83.6% while Bugesera comes last with 37.5%.

The following section highlights districts performance on all indicators composing the pillar of Parenting education.

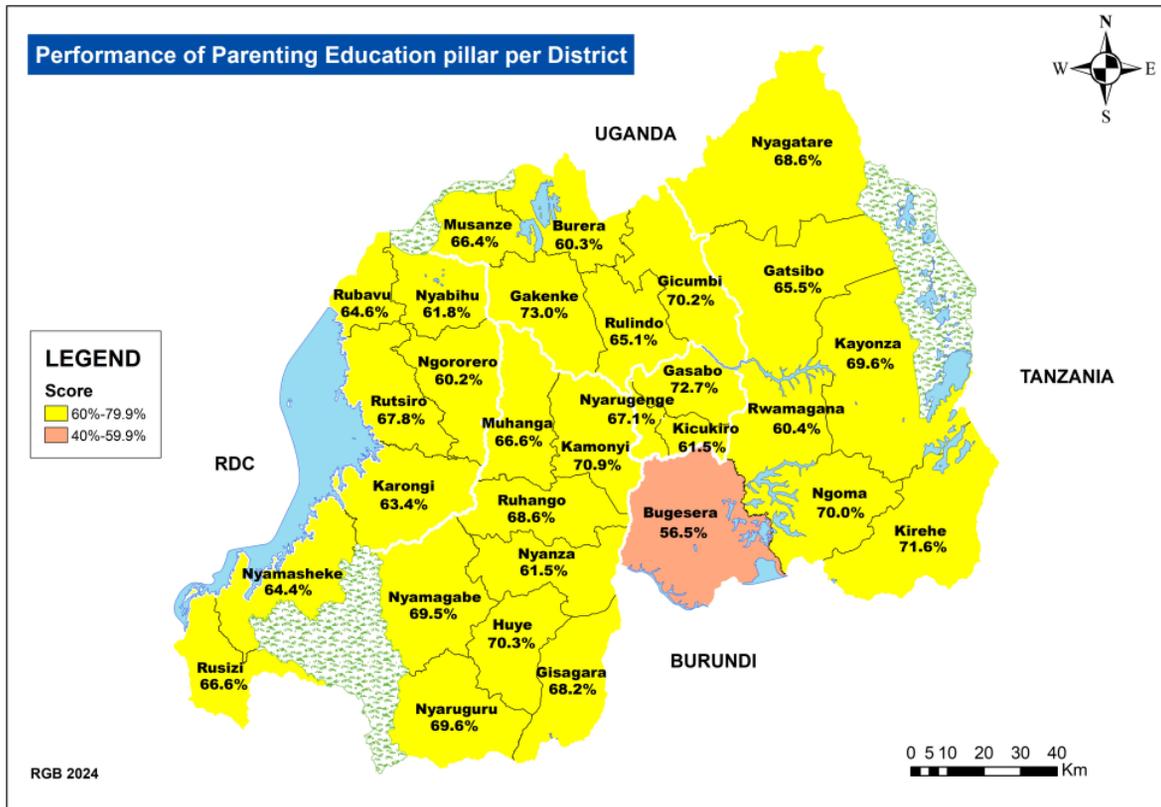
Table 19: District ECD Scorecard for Parenting Education pillar

N°	District	Parenting and early stimulation	Parent participation in IECD services	Overall Performance per District	Rating
1	Gakenke	70.1%	75.8%	73.0%	
2	Gasabo	74.6%	70.8%	72.7%	
3	Kirehe	71.8%	71.4%	71.6%	
4	Kamonyi	68.0%	73.8%	70.9%	
5	Huye	67.8%	72.8%	70.3%	
6	Gicumbi	65.8%	74.7%	70.2%	
7	Ngoma	70.4%	69.7%	70.0%	
8	Kayonza	72.3%	66.9%	69.6%	
9	Nyaruguru	69.3%	69.9%	69.6%	
10	Nyamagabe	70.9%	68.0%	69.5%	
11	Nyagatare	70.6%	66.6%	68.6%	
12	Ruhango	68.9%	68.3%	68.6%	
13	Gisagara	65.9%	70.5%	68.2%	
14	Rutsiro	67.2%	68.4%	67.8%	
15	Nyarugenge	69.3%	64.9%	67.1%	
16	Muhanga	61.6%	71.5%	66.6%	
17	Rusizi	66.2%	67.0%	66.6%	
18	Musanze	64.7%	68.1%	66.4%	
19	Gatsibo	73.3%	57.7%	65.5%	
20	Rulindo	66.6%	63.6%	65.1%	
21	Rubavu	66.6%	62.5%	64.6%	
22	Nyamasheke	69.8%	59.0%	64.4%	
23	Karongi	63.1%	63.8%	63.4%	
24	Nyabihu	64.2%	59.5%	61.8%	
25	Kicukiro	65.6%	57.5%	61.5%	
26	Nyanza	65.8%	57.1%	61.5%	
27	Rwamagana	69.3%	51.4%	60.4%	
28	Burera	63.8%	56.7%	60.3%	
29	Ngororero	65.7%	54.7%	60.2%	
30	Bugesera	66.7%	46.2%	56.5%	

Source: Primary data, ECD 3<sup>rd</sup> edition.

In general, the findings show that the performance of all districts in Parenting education is low where Gakenke leads other districts with a score of 73.0% and Bugesera being the last (56.5%).

Figure 36: Performance of Parenting Education per District



### 4.4.3

### RECOMMENDATIONS SPECIFIC TO THE PILLAR

- ▶ Enhance parents’ participation in ECD management and children feeding;
- ▶ Sensitize parents and caregivers to avoid child corporal and emotional punishments;
- ▶ Sensitize parents particularly fathers on their participation in ECD programs.



# 5. SCHOOL READINESS

PILLAR



## 4.5

## SCHOOL READINESS

School readiness refers to “children’s development in several interconnected domains relevant to starting school, including physical wellbeing and motor development, social and emotional development, approach to learning, language development, cognitive development and general knowledge”<sup>9</sup>. There is a need for a caring, safe and stimulating environment for the holistic development of children, hence, measuring school readiness unveils the gaps that lie therein and help to address them.

In this ECD scorecard, School readiness comprises four indicators and 18 variables. The indicators are: Child preparedness, Caregivers and Community Health Workers (CHW) capacity, ECD facilities with infrastructure and equipment, as well as ECD leadership and governance. In this edition, “Percentage of ECD facilities with operational management committees” variable was introduced under the ECD leadership and governance indicator. In this edition, under the Parenting and early stimulation indicator, the variable of “Perception of parents in their participation in IECD parent sessions” was introduced instead of being a composite.



9. UNESCO, Strong foundations: Early childhood care and education; EFA global monitoring report, 2007

Table 20: Performance of indicators and variables for the school readiness pillar

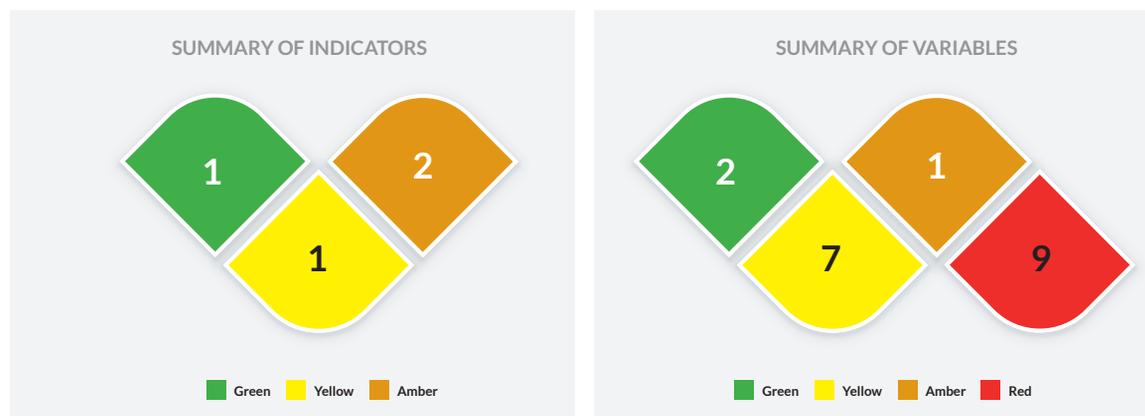
S/N	INDICATOR	DATA	SOURCE OF DATA	TARGET	SCORES	RATING
<b>1</b>	<b>Child preparedness</b>				<b>45.3%</b>	
1.1.	Level of Caregivers satisfaction with attendance of children				75.0%	
1.1.1.	Home based ECD	70.0%	Survey		70.0%	
1.1.2.	Community based ECD	87.1%	Survey		87.1%	
1.1.3.	Centre based ECD	93.3%	Survey		93.3%	
1.2.	Existence of REB Curriculum at ECD Facilities				30.6%	
1.2.1.	Home based ECD	19.8%	Checklist		19.8%	
1.2.2.	Community based ECD	38.6%	Checklist		38.6%	
1.2.3.	Centre based ECD	79.8%	Checklist		79.8%	
1.3.	Use of REB Curriculum				29.8%	
1.3.1.	Home based ECD	19.5%	Survey		19.5%	
1.3.2.	Community based ECD	35.7%	Survey		35.7%	
1.3.3.	Centre based ECD	78.2%	Survey		78.2%	
1.4.	Supervision of ECD settings by local authorities	15.3%			15.3%	
1.4.1.	Home based ECD	11.6%	Checklist		11.6%	
1.4.2.	Community based ECD	31.4%	Checklist		31.4%	
1.4.3.	Centre based ECD	41.5%	Checklist		41.5%	
1.5.	Reporting on ECD functioning to the local authorities				75.7%	
1.5.1.	Home based ECD	76.2%	Checklist		76.2%	
1.5.2.	Community based ECD	70.0%	Checklist		70.0%	
1.5.3.	Centre based ECD	78.0%	Checklist		78.0%	
<b>2</b>	<b>Caregivers and CHWs performance</b>				<b>83.6%</b>	
2.1.	Level of parents' satisfaction with caregivers services	89.9%	Survey		89.9%	
2.2.	Level of parents' satisfaction with sensitization by CHWs	82.5%	Survey		82.5%	
2.3.	Percentage of trained Caregivers				78.2%	
2.3.1.	Home based ECD	80.2%	Survey		80.2%	
2.3.2.	Community based ECD	75.7%	Survey		75.7%	
2.3.3.	Centre based ECD	69.7%	Survey		69.7%	

S/N	INDICATOR	DATA	SOURCE OF DATA	TARGET	SCORES	RATING
<b>3</b>	<b>ECD facilities with infrastructures and equipment</b>				<b>30.2%</b>	
3.1.	Level of compliance with minimum standards with basic infrastructure at ECD facilities				37.3%	
3.1.1.	Home based ECD	31.7%	Checklist		31.7%	
3.1.2.	Community based ECD	41.2%	Checklist		41.2%	
3.1.3.	Centre based ECD	62.7%	Checklist		62.7%	
3.2.	Partners appreciation of the level of compliance with minimum ECD standards	50.0%	CSOs Survey		50.0%	
3.3.	ECD setting by age (Baby, Middle, Top)				22.0%	
3.3.1.	Home based ECD	7.7%			7.7%	
3.3.2.	Community based ECD	44.3%			44.3%	
3.3.3.	Centre based ECD	80.7%			80.7%	
3.4.	Existence of a resting room, equipped with mattresses in Centre based ECD	11.5%	Checklist		11.5%	
<b>4</b>	<b>ECD leadership and governance</b>				<b>48.2%</b>	
4.1.	Percentage of ECD facilities with parents' committees				62.4%	
4.1.1.	Home based ECD	59.1%	Survey		59.1%	
4.1.2.	Community based ECD	71.4%	Survey		71.4%	
4.1.3.	Centre based ECD	73.9%	Survey		73.9%	
4.2.	Percentage of ECD facilities with operational management committees				30.2%	
4.2.1.	Home based ECD	24.7%	Survey		24.7%	
4.2.2.	Community based ECD	40.0%	Survey		40.0%	
4.2.3.	Centre based ECD	52.1%	Survey		52.1%	
4.3.	Level of parents satisfaction with ECD facilities management				78.0%	
4.3.1.	Home based ECD	76.9%	Survey		76.9%	
4.3.2.	Community based ECD	77.3%	Survey		77.3%	
4.3.3.	Centre based ECD	84.5%	Survey		84.5%	
4.4.	Level of Caregivers satisfaction with ECD facilities management				68.8%	
4.4.1.	Home based ECD	63.4%	Survey		63.4%	
4.4.2.	Community based ECD	74.0%	Survey		74.0%	

S/N	INDICATOR	DATA	SOURCE OF DATA	TARGET	SCORES	RATING
4.4.3.	Centre based ECD	87.5%	Survey		87.5%	Green
4.5.	Existence of MoU between local authorities and ECD representatives				27.6%	Red
4.5.1.	Home based ECD	26.0%	Checklist		26.0%	Red
4.5.2.	Community based ECD	28.6%	Checklist		28.6%	Red
4.5.3.	Centre based ECD	35.3%	Checklist		35.3%	Red
4.6.	Existence of consent form				4.3%	Red
4.6.1.	Home based ECD	2.5%	Checklist		2.5%	Red
4.6.2.	Community based ECD	10.0%	Checklist		10.0%	Red
4.6.3.	Centre based ECD	10.1%	Checklist		10.1%	Red
4.7.	Partners appreciation of ECD services performance	66.0%	Checklist		66.0%	Yellow
<b>Pillar overall score</b>					<b>51.8%</b>	<b>Amber</b>

#### 4.5.1. Summary of indicators and variables of the pillar of School Readiness

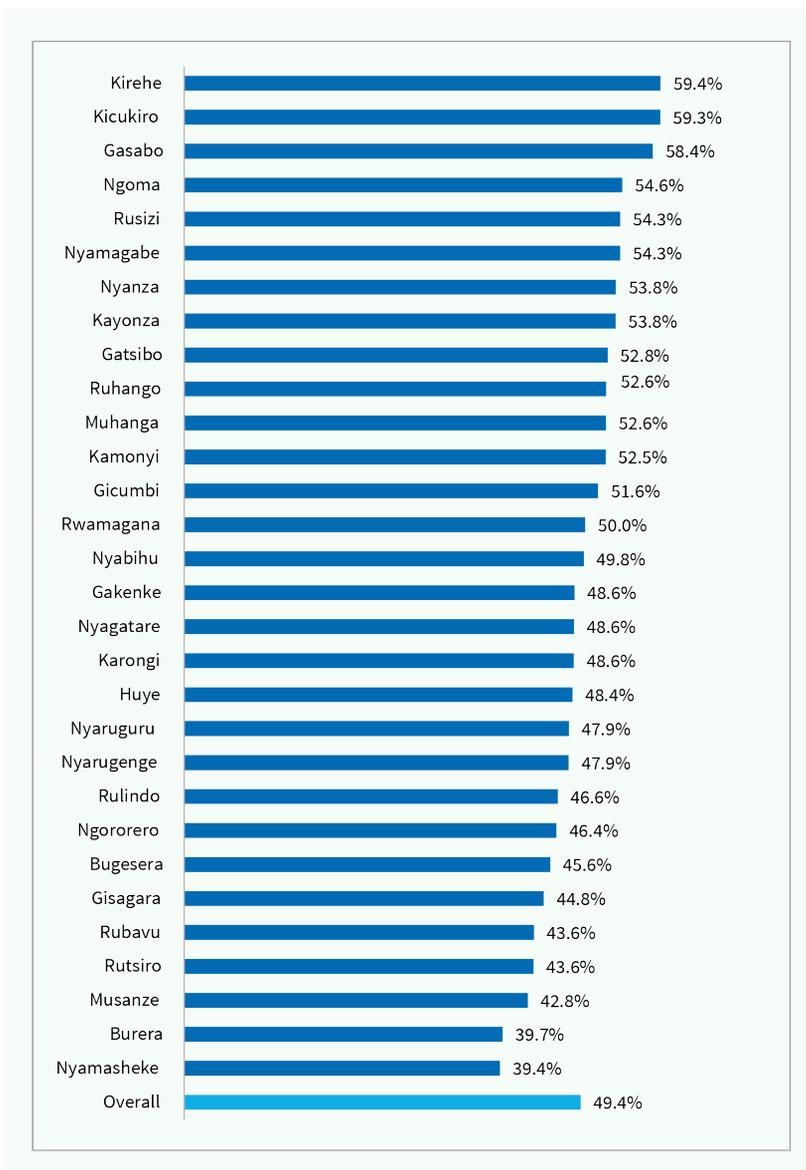
Figure 37: Summary of indicators and variables of the pillar of School Readiness



The overall performance of the pillar of School readiness is 51.8% down from 59.8% in the previous edition. This pillar recorded the highest rate of decline (8%) compared to other pillars. This is attributed to poor performance of some of its variables particularly, Use of REB curriculum (29.8%); Supervision of ECD settings by local authorities (15.3%); Level of partners satisfaction with compliance with the minimum ECD standards (50%); ECD setting by age (Baby, Middle, Top) (22.0%) and Existence of a resting room, equipped with mattresses in centre-based ECD (11.5%).

#### 4.5.2 Parents' satisfaction with service delivery in the School readiness pillar

Figure 38: Overall parents' satisfaction with the School readiness pillar per district

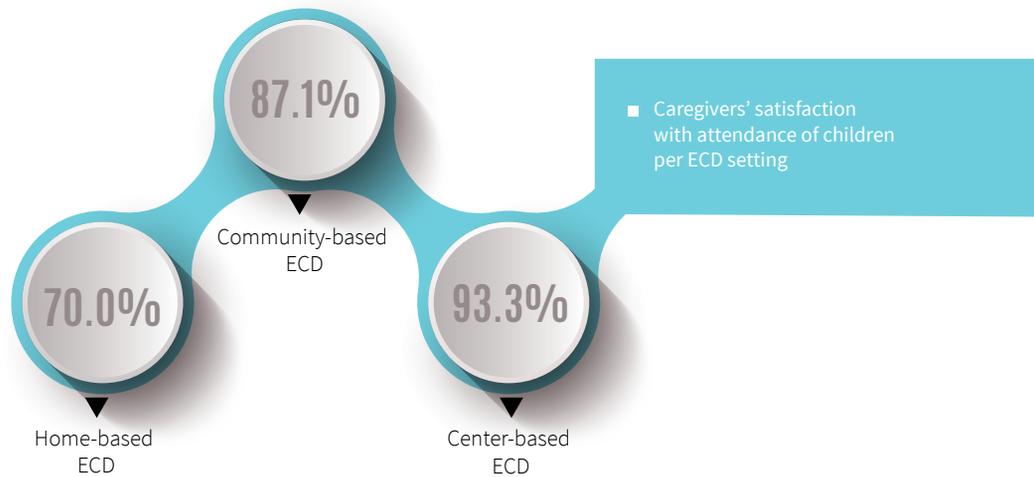


Source: Primary data, ECD 3<sup>rd</sup> edition.

The level of satisfaction of ECD beneficiaries with School readiness pillar is very low (49.4%). Kirehe leads other districts with a score of 59.4% while Nyamasheke comes last with 39.4%.

The subsequent section presents the performance of some of the variables under the School readiness pillar.

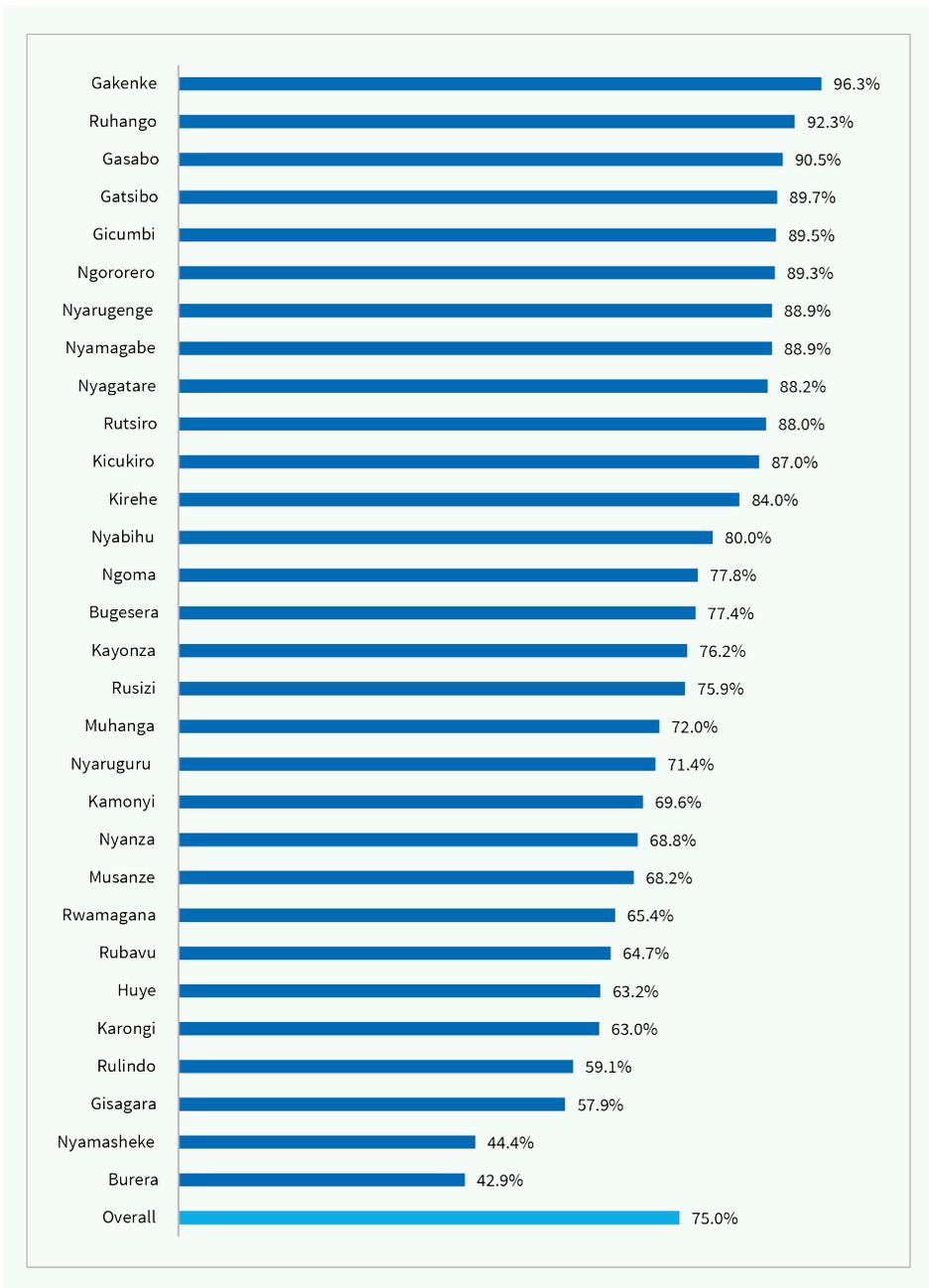
Figure 39: Caregivers' satisfaction with attendance of children per ECD setting



Source: Primary data, ECD 3<sup>rd</sup> edition.

The satisfaction of caregivers with the attendance of children in Centre based ECD is the highest with a score of 93.3% while the attendance of children in Home based ECD scored low at 70.0% down from 75.6%. The low satisfaction of caregivers on attendance in Home based ECD is a result of lack of facilities and incentives compared to the other ECD categories.

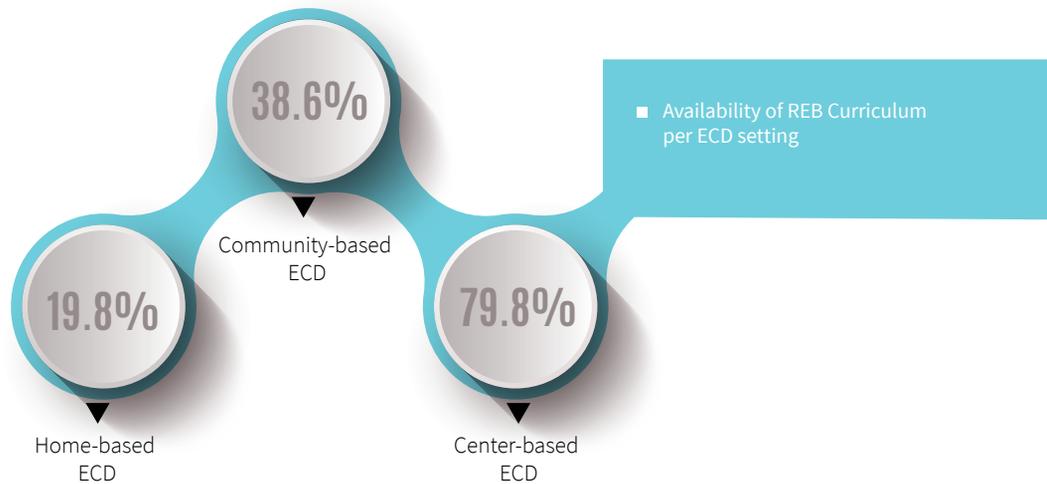
Figure 40: Level of caregivers' satisfaction with attendance of children per District



Source: Primary data, ECD 3<sup>rd</sup> edition.

The overall satisfaction of caregivers with attendance of children is 75.0%. Gakenke has the highest score of 96.3% while Burera District has the lowest score of 42.9%.

Figure 41: Availability of REB Curriculum per ECD setting

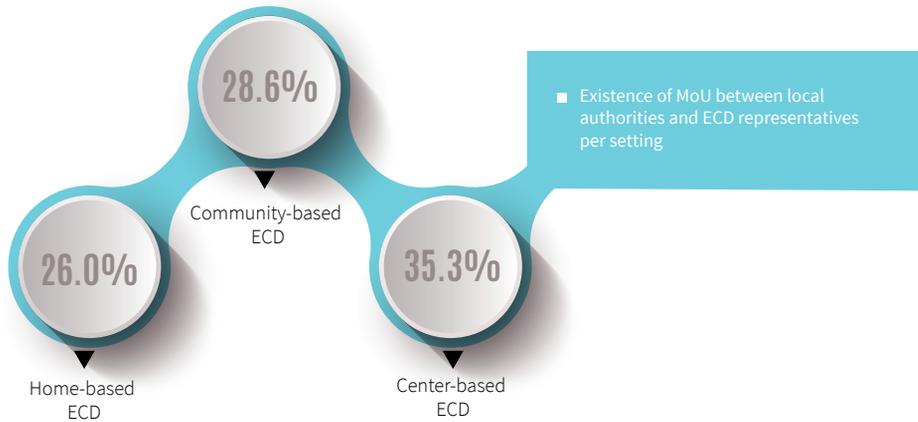


Source: Primary data, ECD 3<sup>rd</sup> edition.

Findings revealed that there is limited availability of REB Curriculum in the assessed ECD facilities. The Centre based ECD registered a high rate of availability of curriculum with 79.4% while Home Based ECD registered the lowest rate of availability of REB curriculum with 19.8%.

Community based ECD registered the highest rate of decline of 17.1% compared to the previous edition. In addition, where REB curriculum exists, findings show that it is used at 97.5%.

Figure 42: Existence of MoU between local authorities and ECD representatives per setting

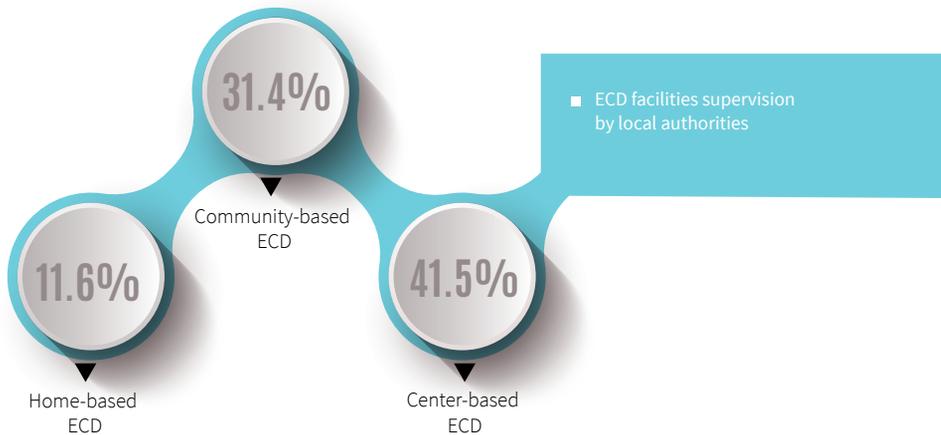


Source: Primary data, ECD 3<sup>rd</sup> edition.

According to ECD guidelines, there should be a memorandum of understanding signed between Local authorities (Cell and Sector) and ECD representatives before operation.

However, the findings revealed that there is limited availability of MoU between local authorities and the assessed ECD facilities where Centre based ECD registered the highest rate at 35.3%. Community based ECD registered the highest rate of decline of 12.2% compared to the previous edition.

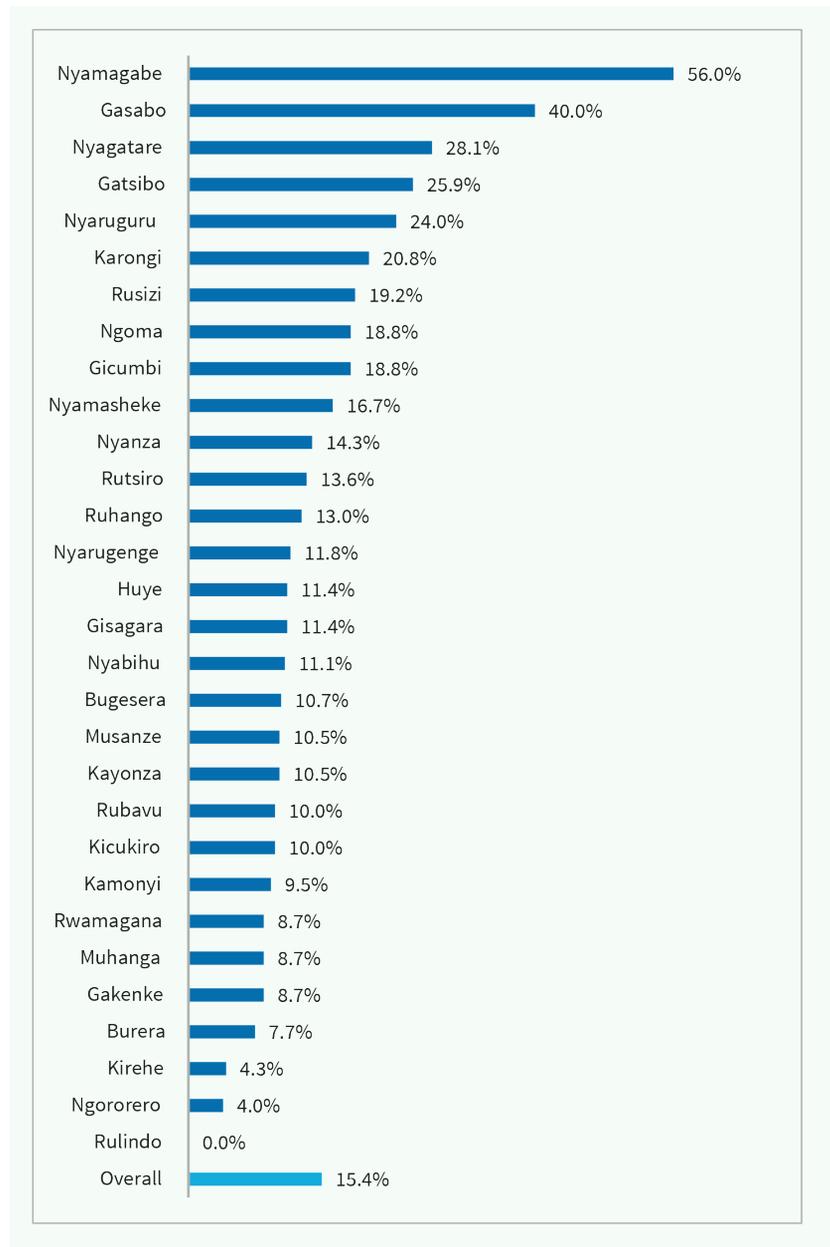
Figure 43: ECD facilities supervision by local authorities



Source: Primary data, ECD 3<sup>rd</sup> edition.

According to ECD guidelines, local authorities (Cell and sector) ought to conduct regular supervision of ECD activities.. However, findings revealed that there is limited supervision done by local authorities. Centre based ECD recorded relatively the highest rate of supervision of 41.5% while Home based ECD recorded the lowest (11.6%). Moreover, all ECD settings recorded a decline compared to the previous edition with Home based ECD recording the highest decline of 30.1%.

Figure 44: ECD facilities supervision by local authorities per district



Source: Primary data, ECD 3<sup>rd</sup> edition.

At the district level, regular supervision of ECD activities by local authorities (Cell and Sector) is at 15.4% with Nyamagabe District scoring the highest at 56.0% and Rulindo being the last with no standard supervision at all.

The following section highlights districts performance on all indicators composing the pillar of School readiness.

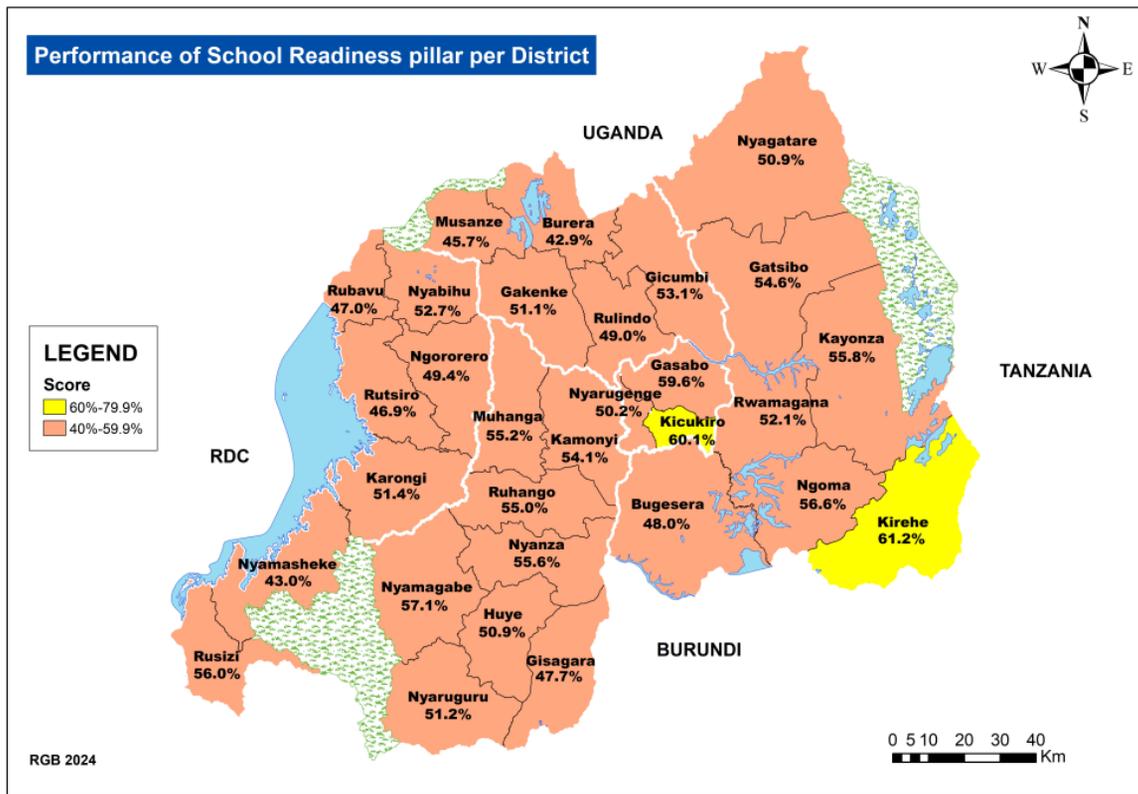
Table 21: District ECD Scorecard for the School readiness pillar

N°	District	Child preparedness	Caregivers and CHWs performance	ECD facilities with infrastructures and equipment	ECD leadership and governance	Overall Performance per District	Rating
1	Kirehe	62.0%	93.6%	32.0%	57.3%	61.2%	
2	Kicukiro	57.8%	82.6%	47.5%	52.3%	60.1%	
3	Gasabo	56.8%	82.5%	40.1%	58.8%	59.6%	
4	Nyamagabe	67.1%	85.7%	26.8%	48.7%	57.1%	
5	Ngoma	52.6%	86.1%	31.7%	56.0%	56.6%	
6	Rusizi	48.5%	88.3%	38.1%	49.1%	56.0%	
7	Kayanza	53.9%	85.3%	30.8%	53.4%	55.8%	
8	Nyanza	59.1%	77.9%	36.4%	49.2%	55.6%	
9	Muhanga	53.8%	88.1%	27.1%	52.0%	55.2%	
10	Ruhango	56.7%	87.2%	31.0%	45.0%	55.0%	
11	Gatsibo	45.3%	86.6%	34.9%	51.5%	54.6%	
12	Kamonyi	43.3%	82.5%	37.5%	53.2%	54.1%	
13	Gicumbi	44.6%	82.5%	37.3%	47.9%	53.1%	
14	Nyabihu	53.1%	83.5%	31.9%	42.3%	52.7%	
15	Rwamagana	38.4%	84.7%	30.7%	54.6%	52.1%	
16	Karongi	46.6%	84.3%	23.9%	50.6%	51.4%	
17	Nyaruguru	46.8%	80.9%	21.6%	55.5%	51.2%	
18	Gakenke	41.4%	84.2%	25.4%	53.4%	51.1%	
19	Huye	37.7%	86.8%	25.7%	53.6%	50.9%	
20	Nyagatare	41.5%	83.3%	31.2%	47.5%	50.9%	
21	Nyarugenge	41.7%	79.7%	30.6%	48.9%	50.2%	
22	Ngororero	49.3%	79.6%	30.6%	38.1%	49.4%	
23	Rulindo	32.4%	89.1%	31.9%	42.8%	49.0%	
24	Bugesera	32.6%	86.4%	27.2%	46.0%	48.0%	
25	Gisagara	34.2%	87.1%	29.0%	40.4%	47.7%	
26	Rubavu	37.9%	80.4%	27.1%	42.7%	47.0%	
27	Rutsiro	44.9%	79.2%	24.7%	39.0%	46.9%	
28	Musanze	40.6%	72.2%	26.1%	44.0%	45.7%	
29	Nyamashuke	34.7%	76.0%	19.9%	41.5%	43.0%	
30	Burera	31.3%	75.6%	24.0%	40.8%	42.9%	

Source: Primary data, ECD 3<sup>rd</sup> edition.

In general, findings show that the performance of all districts in School readiness is very low where Kirehe leads other districts with a score of 61.2% and Burera being the last (42.9%).

Figure 45: Performance of School Readiness per district



4.5.3

RECOMMENDATIONS SPECIFIC TO THE PILLAR

- ▶ Strengthen the management of ECD facilities;
- ▶ Enhance capacity building for ECD caregivers;
- ▶ Train caregivers on the use of REB curriculum;
- ▶ Reinforce regular monitoring and evaluation of ECD program by local authorities;
- ▶ Avail REB curriculum where it does not exist and enforce its usage;
- ▶ Enhance compliance with ECD guidelines.



# CHILD PROTECTION & INCLUSIVENESS

PILLAR

6



## 4.6

## CHILD PROTECTION AND INCLUSIVENESS

This pillar measures the extent to which children's rights are respected from conception up to the age of six. It is composed of two indicators and nine variables. The indicators are namely; (i) Child Protection and (ii) Care of children with disabilities and children with special needs.



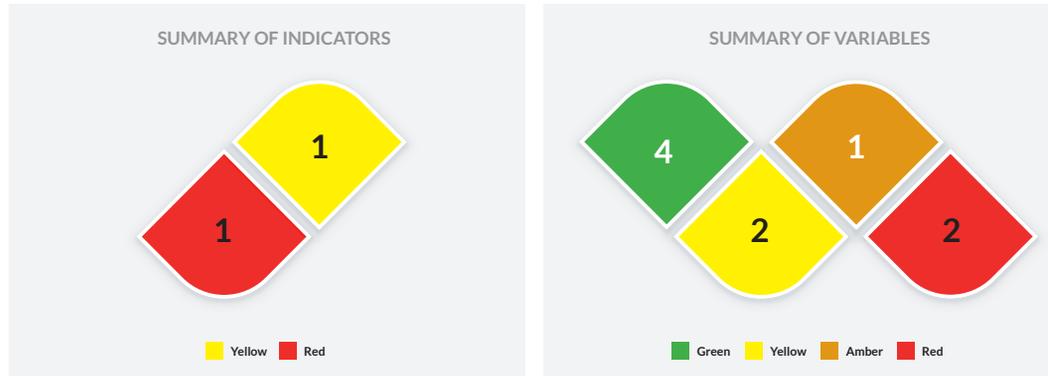
Table 22: Performance of indicators and variables for the pillar of Child Protection and Inclusiveness

S/N	INDICATOR	DATA	SOURCE OF DATA	TARGET	SCORES	RATING
<b>1.</b>	<b>Child protection</b>				<b>76.8%</b>	
1.1.	Level of parents' satisfaction with children registration	96.7%	Survey		96.7%	
1.2.	Birth Registration of Children	94.0%	RPHC5		94.0%	
1.3.	Level of parents' satisfaction with IZU interventions on child protection mechanisms	61.9%	Survey		61.9%	
1.4.	Level of Caregivers satisfaction with IZU interventions on child protection mechanisms				44.7%	
1.4.1.	Home based ECD	46.1%	Survey		46.1%	
1.4.2.	Community based ECD	45.7%	Survey		45.7%	
1.4.3.	Centre based ECD	37.0%	Survey		37.0%	
1.5.	Level of parents' participation in child protection				83.5%	
1.5.1.	Level of parents' participation in eliminating sexual violence	87.5%	Survey (Parents)		87.5%	
1.5.2.	Level of parents' participation in eliminating physical violence	84.7%	Survey (Parents)		84.7%	
1.5.3.	Level of parents' participation in eliminating moral and psychological violence	79.1%	Survey (Parents)		79.1%	
1.5.4.	level of parents participating in eliminating Child labour	80.5%	Survey (Parents)		80.5%	
1.5.5.	Level of parents' participation in eliminating neglect and stigma against children with disabilities	85.6%	Survey (Parents)		85.6%	
1.6.	Level of existence of children below age 6 left in the care of other children	25.1%	Survey (Parents)		74.8%	
<b>1.7.</b>	<b>Level of parents' awareness on child rights</b>	<b>82.2%</b>	<b>Survey (Parents)</b>		<b>82.2%</b>	
<b>2.</b>	<b>Care to children with disabilities and children with special needs</b>				<b>6.2%</b>	
2.1.	Percentage of ECD facilities accessible to children with disabilities and special needs				10.8%	
2.1.1.	Home based ECD	5.3%	Checklist		5.3%	
2.1.2.	Community based ECD	13.3%	Checklist		13.3%	
2.1.3.	Centre based ECD	36.5%	Checklist		36.5%	
2.2.	Percentage of ECD facilities with teaching materials appropriate to children with special needs.				1.5%	
2.2.1.	Home based ECD	0.5%	Checklist		0.5%	
2.2.2.	Community based ECD	3.1%	Checklist		3.1%	
2.2.3.	Centre based ECD	5.7%	Checklist		5.7%	
<b>Pillar overall score</b>					<b>41.5%</b>	

Source: Primary data, ECD 3<sup>rd</sup> edition.

#### 4.6.1. Summary of indicators and variables for the pillar of Child Protection and Inclusiveness

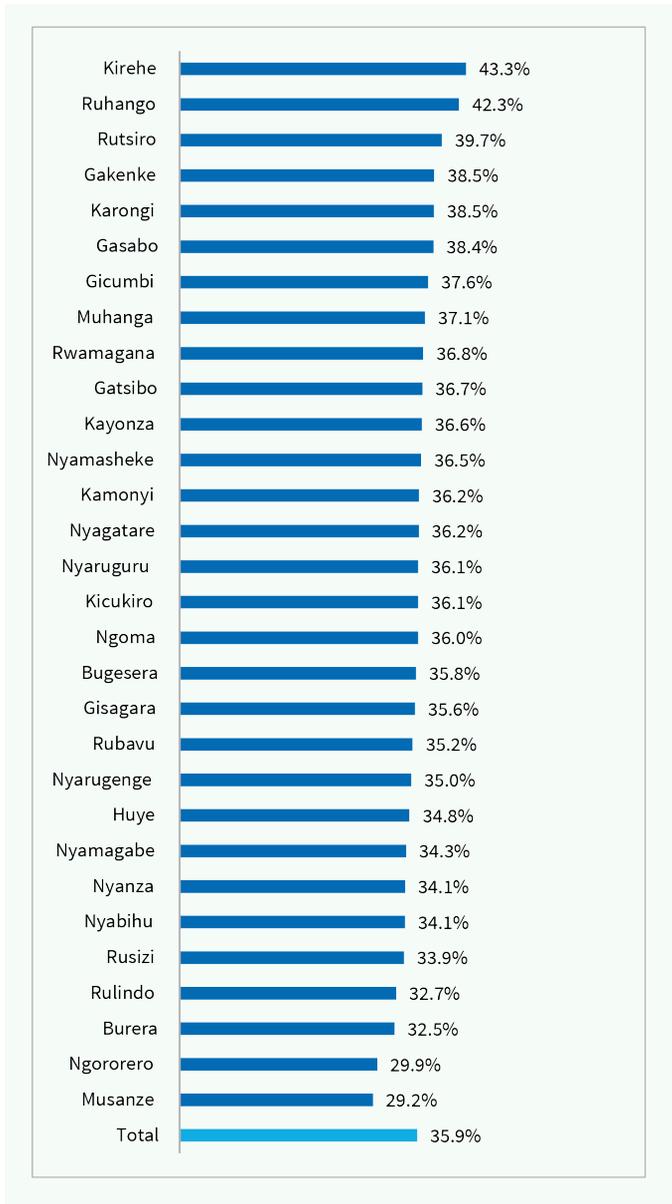
Figure 46: Summary of indicators and variables for the pillar of Child Protection and Inclusiveness



The overall performance of the Child Protection and Inclusiveness pillar is 41.5% resulting from the average of its two indicators namely; Child protection (76.8%) and Care to children with disabilities and children with special needs (6.2%). This is attributed to the poor performance of some of its variables particularly, Percentage of ECD facilities accessible to children with disabilities and special needs (10.8%) and Percentage of ECD facilities with teaching materials appropriate to children with special needs (1.5%).

#### 4.6.2. Parents' satisfaction with Child protection and inclusiveness

Figure 47: Overall parents' satisfaction with the pillar of Child protection and inclusiveness

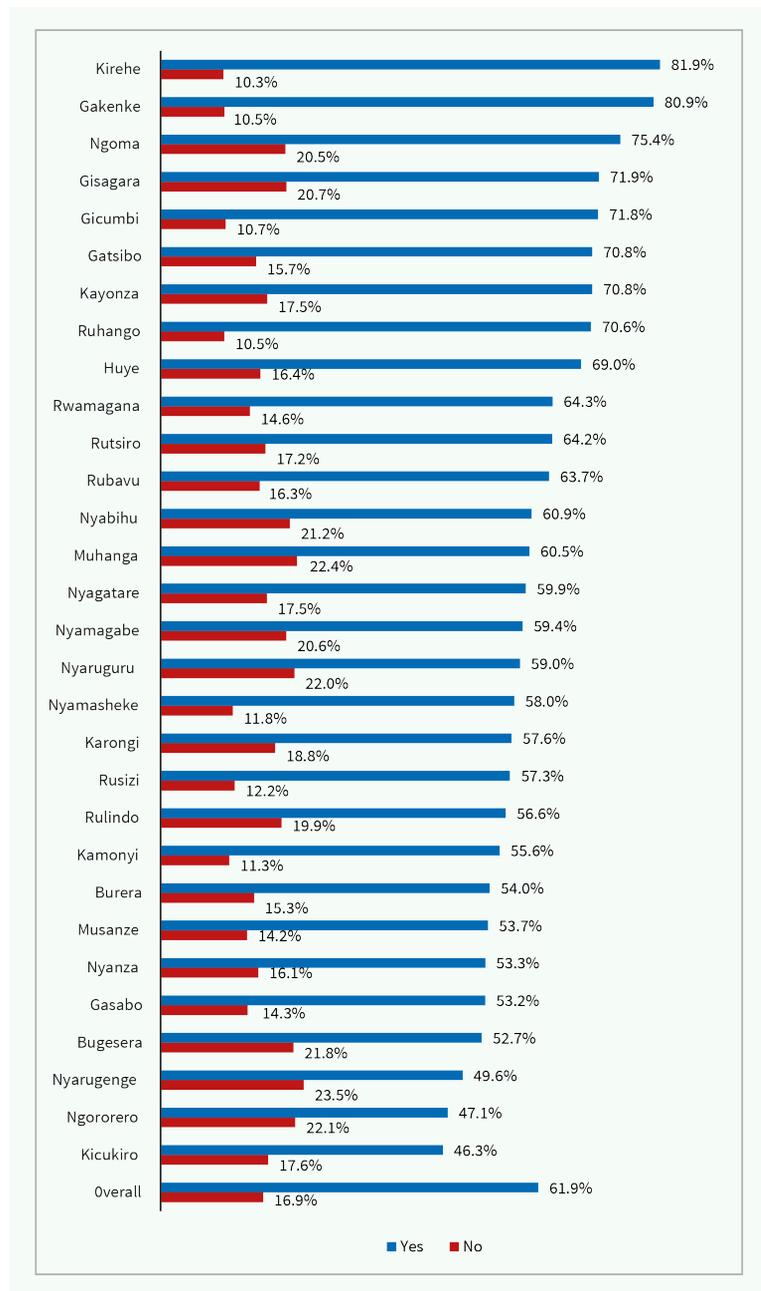


Source: Primary data, ECD 3<sup>rd</sup> edition.

The level of satisfaction of ECD beneficiaries with the Child protection and inclusiveness pillar is very low (35.9%). Kirehe leads other districts with a score of 43.3% while Musanze comes last with 29.2%.

The next section presents the performance of some of the variables under the Child protection and inclusiveness pillar.

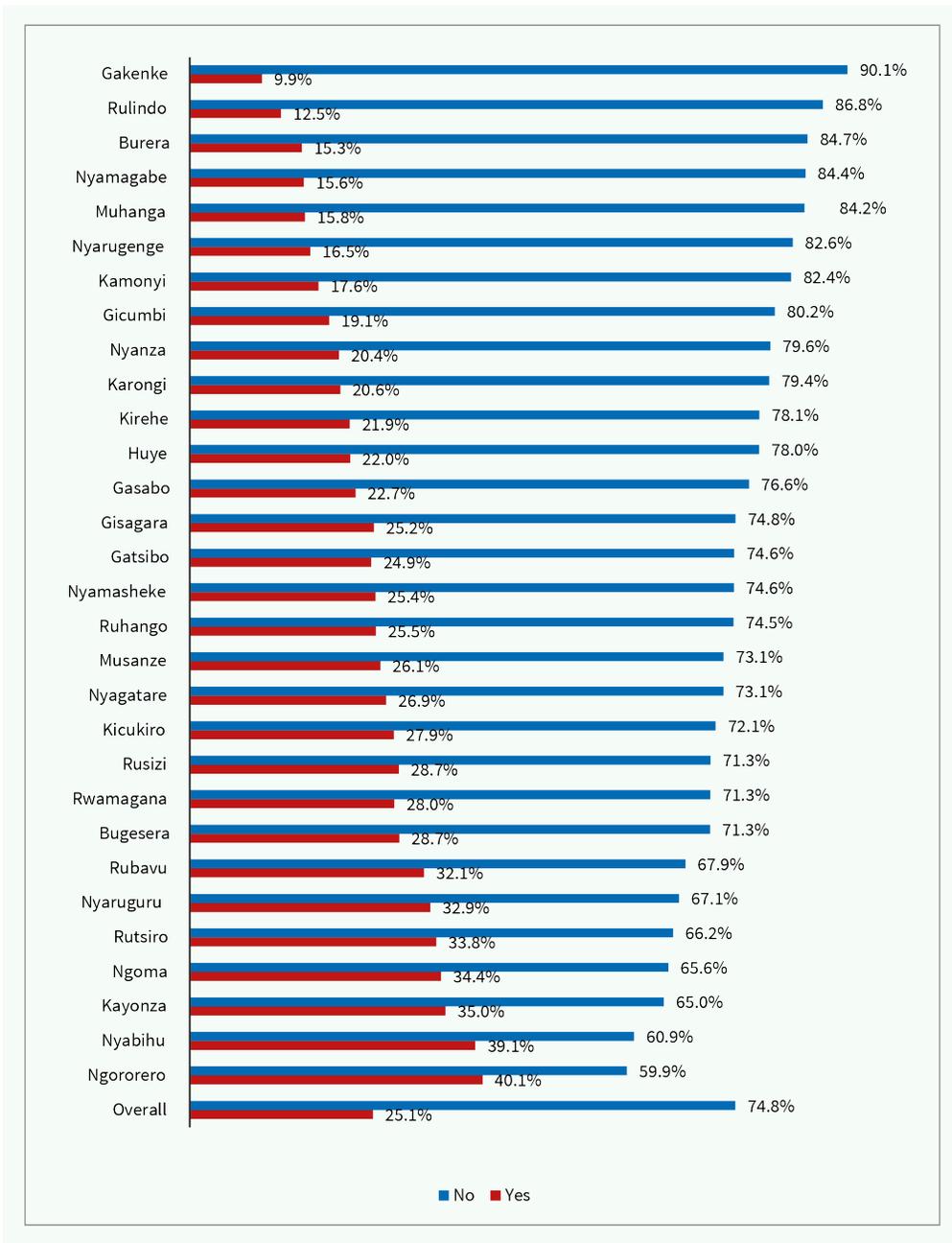
Figure 48: Level of parents' satisfaction with IZU interventions on child protection mechanisms



Source: Primary data, ECD 3<sup>rd</sup> edition.

Services offered by Inshuti z'Umuryango (IZU) in ECD program include, among others, teaching parents about children rights and making home visitation to discuss issues children might be facing. The overall parents' satisfaction with IZU interventions in ECD stands at 61.9% in all districts. Kirehe District has the highest level of satisfaction with a score of 81.9% while Kicukiro district has the lowest score of 46.3%.

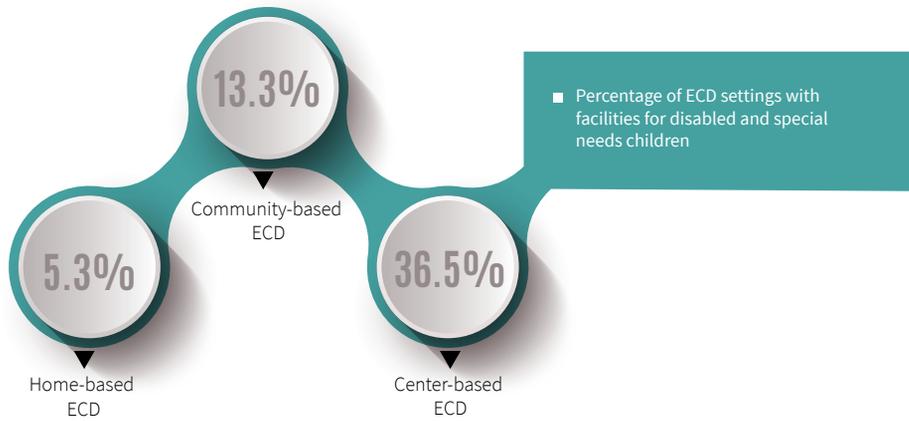
Figure 49: Existence of children under age 6 left in the care of other children



Source: Primary data, ECD 3<sup>rd</sup> edition.

The findings show that 25.1% of parents confirm that they leave children under 6 years of age in the care of other children. This violates the rights of these two categories of children. Ngororero District has the biggest number of children under 6 years of age left in the care of other children (40.1%).

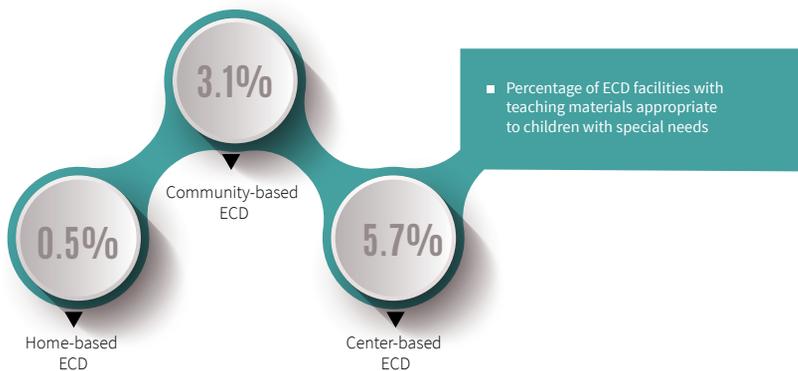
Figure 43. Percentage of ECD facilities accessible to children with disabilities and children with special needs



Source: Primary data, ECD 3<sup>rd</sup> edition.

In general, most of ECD settings are not equipped with adequate facilities for children with disabilities and children with special needs. This might influence their attendance.

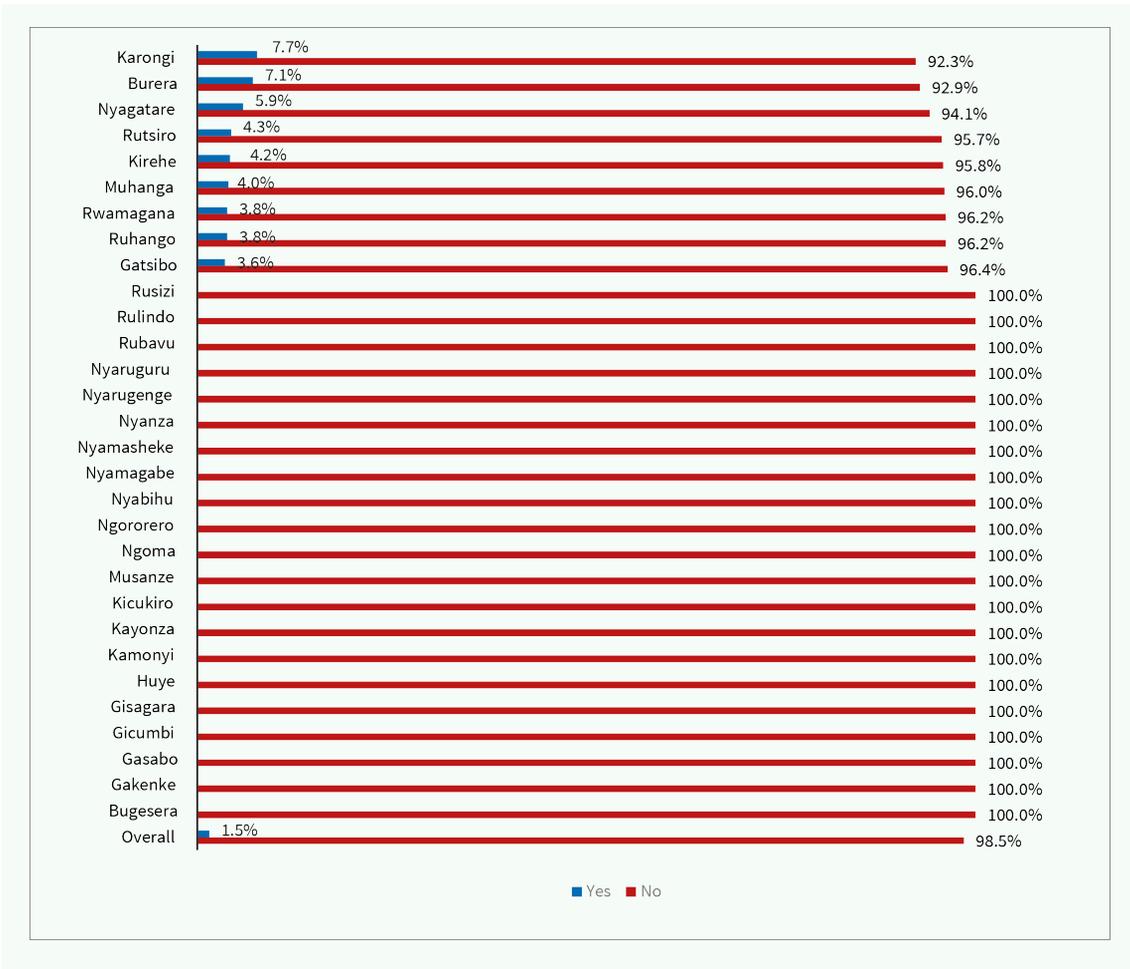
Figure 44. Percentage of ECD facilities with teaching materials appropriate to children with special needs



Source: Primary data, ECD 3<sup>rd</sup> edition.

The figure above shows that most ECD settings do not have teaching materials for children with disability and children with special needs, which further hampers their development.

Figure 52: Percentage of ECD facilities with teaching materials appropriate to children with special needs per district



Source: Primary data, ECD 3<sup>rd</sup> edition.

The findings show that teaching materials for children with disabilities and children with special needs are lacking in almost all ECD settings in all districts.

The following section highlights districts performance on all indicators composing the pillar of Child protection and inclusiveness.

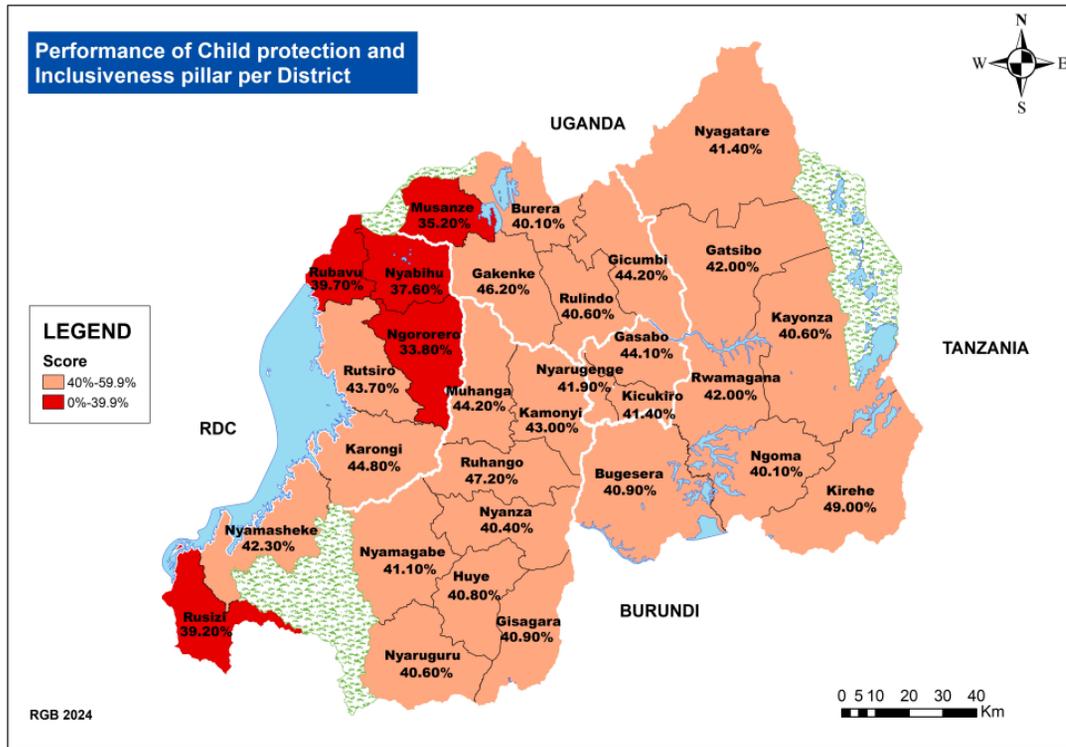
Table 23: District ECD Scorecard for the Child Protection and Inclusiveness pillar

N°	District	Child protection	Care to children with disabilities and children with special needs	Overall Performance per District	Rating
1	Kirehe	83.4%	14.6%	49.0%	
2	Ruhango	81.0%	13.5%	47.2%	
3	Gakenke	85.9%	6.5%	46.2%	
4	Karongi	78.9%	10.6%	44.8%	
5	Gicumbi	78.4%	10.0%	44.2%	
6	Muhanga	79.3%	9.0%	44.2%	
7	Gasabo	77.6%	10.7%	44.1%	
8	Rutsiro	76.5%	10.9%	43.7%	
9	Kamonyi	77.0%	9.1%	43.0%	
10	Nyamasheke	76.7%	8.0%	42.3%	
11	Gatsibo	78.6%	5.4%	42.0%	
12	Rwamagana	75.4%	8.7%	42.0%	
13	Nyarugenge	76.0%	7.9%	41.9%	
14	Kicukiro	74.1%	8.7%	41.4%	
15	Nyagatare	74.0%	8.8%	41.4%	
16	Nyamagabe	80.3%	1.9%	41.1%	
17	Bugesera	75.3%	6.5%	40.9%	
18	Gisagara	77.8%	3.9%	40.9%	
19	Huye	79.0%	2.6%	40.8%	
20	Kayonza	76.4%	4.8%	40.6%	
21	Nyaruguru	77.4%	3.7%	40.6%	
22	Rulindo	77.7%	3.4%	40.6%	
23	Nyanza	75.0%	5.9%	40.4%	
24	Burera	74.8%	5.4%	40.1%	
25	Ngoma	77.5%	2.6%	40.1%	
26	Rubavu	75.9%	3.5%	39.7%	
27	Rusizi	76.6%	1.8%	39.2%	
28	Nyabihu	72.7%	2.5%	37.6%	
29	Musanze	70.4%	0.0%	35.2%	
30	Ngororero	66.7%	0.9%	33.8%	

Source: Primary data, ECD 3<sup>rd</sup> edition.

In general, the findings show that the performance of all districts in Child protection and inclusiveness is very low across all districts.

Figure 53: Performance of Child protection and inclusiveness per District



### 4.6.3

#### RECOMMENDATIONS SPECIFIC TO THE PILLAR

- ▶ Reinforce IZU interventions in child protection mechanisms;
- ▶ Sensitize parents and other caregivers to cease the practice of leaving children below 6 years in the care of other children;
- ▶ Put in place measures facilitating access and teaching of children with disabilities and children with special needs.

## 5

## PERFORMANCE OF DISTRICTS WITH SPRP SUPPORT IN RELATION TO THE REMAINING DISTRICTS

“Rwanda Stunting Prevention and Reduction Project (SPRP) aims at reducing stunting rates among children under age 5 in 13 of Rwanda’s highest-stunting districts. It was introduced in 2018 to support community-based approaches, improve the delivery of high-impact nutrition and health interventions, incentivize frontline community health workers and health personnel, strengthen accountability mechanisms, and promote a learning by doing approach to draw lessons on what works and how it can be scaled up”.<sup>10</sup>

This ECD scorecard was carried out in all 30 districts mainly to come up with a picture of ECD services at national level. In addition, this report compares the performance of the 13 districts under SPRP support with the remaining districts. The findings show the status of ECD services in 13 districts with SPRP in comparison with the remaining districts.

Table 24: Performance of ECD services in 13 districts with SPRP Intervention

N°	DISTRICT	NUTRITION	HEALTH	WASH	PARENTING EDUCATION	SCHOOL READINESS	CHILD PROTECTION AND INCLUSIVENESS
1.	Bugesera	76.0%	80.6%	56.1%	56.5%	48.4%	40.9%
2.	Gakenke	77.4%	77.7%	60.9%	73.0%	51.2%	46.2%
3.	Huye	78.5%	84.6%	67.1%	70.3%	50.9%	40.8%
4.	Karongi	77.5%	88.4%	60.8%	63.4%	51.4%	44.8%
5.	Kayonza	80.2%	77.6%	64.1%	69.6%	55.9%	40.6%
6.	Ngororero	80.1%	79.0%	52.5%	60.2%	49.2%	33.8%
7.	Nyabihu	77.2%	81.5%	59.4%	61.8%	52.3%	37.6%
8.	Nyamagabe	82.1%	75.8%	57.2%	69.5%	57.0%	41.1%
9.	Nyaruguru	81.9%	80.3%	55.4%	69.6%	50.7%	40.6%
10.	Rubavu	81.2%	81.2%	61.0%	64.6%	46.5%	39.7%
11.	Ruhango	82.6%	82.5%	68.5%	68.6%	55.0%	47.2%
12.	Rusizi	77.6%	84.1%	63.9%	66.6%	56.0%	39.2%
13.	Rutsiro	78.7%	85.9%	55.2%	67.8%	46.8%	43.7%
<b>Total</b>		<b>79.3%</b>	<b>81.5%</b>	<b>60.2%</b>	<b>66.3%</b>	<b>51.6%</b>	<b>41.2%</b>

Source: Primary data, ECD 3<sup>rd</sup> edition.

10. <https://www.minecofin.gov.rw/news-detail/government-of-rwanda-world-bank-sign-55-million-to-reduce-chronic-malnutrition-of-children>

Table 25: Performance of ECD services in 17 districts without SPRP Intervention

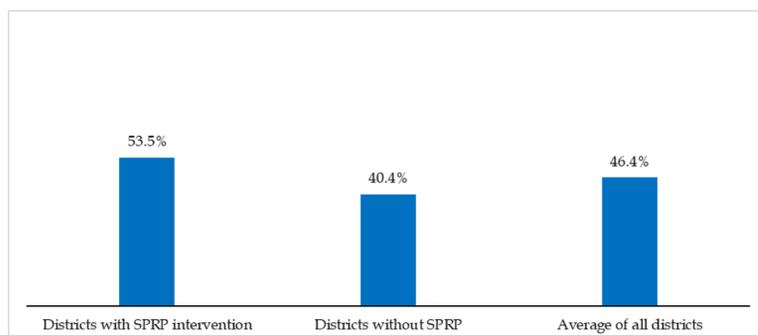
Nº	DISTRICT	NUTRITION	HEALTH	WASH	PARENTING EDUCATION	SCHOOL READINESS	CHILD PROTECTION & INCLUSIVENESS
1.	Burera	71.9%	89.9%	50.7%	60.3%	42.9%	40.1%
2.	Gasabo	66.0%	85.4%	69.2%	72.7%	59.5%	44.1%
3.	Gatsibo	78.9%	76.5%	60.4%	65.5%	54.6%	42.0%
4.	Gicumbi	74.3%	77.4%	62.5%	70.2%	53.4%	44.2%
5.	Gisagara	76.6%	75.4%	50.7%	68.2%	47.6%	40.9%
6.	Kamonyi	77.4%	88.1%	62.7%	70.9%	54.1%	43.0%
7.	Kicukiro	74.7%	84.2%	74.6%	61.5%	60.1%	41.4%
8.	Kirehe	72.1%	81.2%	67.3%	71.6%	61.2%	49.0%
9.	Muhanga	80.0%	77.6%	64.4%	66.6%	55.1%	44.2%
10.	Musanze	74.4%	78.0%	52.8%	66.4%	45.7%	35.2%
11.	Ngoma	72.9%	85.3%	70.2%	70.0%	56.5%	40.1%
12.	Nyagatare	70.7%	82.3%	54.9%	68.6%	50.9%	41.4%
13.	Nyamasheke	79.7%	85.0%	55.3%	64.4%	42.9%	42.3%
14.	Nyanza	77.5%	73.5%	57.3%	61.5%	55.6%	40.4%
15.	Nyarugenge	73.8%	83.2%	63.9%	67.1%	50.3%	41.9%
16.	Rulindo	81.9%	86.4%	58.7%	65.1%	49.0%	40.6%
17.	Rwamagana	77.5%	88.6%	63.0%	60.4%	52.1%	42.0%
<b>Total</b>		<b>75.3%</b>	<b>82.2%</b>	<b>61.1%</b>	<b>66.5%</b>	<b>52.5%</b>	<b>41.9%</b>

Source: Primary data, ECD 3<sup>rd</sup> edition.

Out of the six pillars covered by the scorecard, the intervention of SPRP in 13 districts focuses on three pillars namely; Nutrition, Health and WASH. The overall performance across all pillars shows that the Nutrition pillar performed better in the 13 districts compared with other districts. The performance of this pillar stands at 79.3% in the districts with SPRP intervention compared to 75.3% in other districts. The difference in performance is the result registered in the following areas: FBF-shisha kibondo, milk support program and ONGERA supplements.

The following figures indicate variables where change is observed between districts with SPRP intervention and the remaining districts.

Figure 54: Level of satisfaction with FBF- Shisha kibond



Source: Primary data, ECD 3<sup>rd</sup> edition.

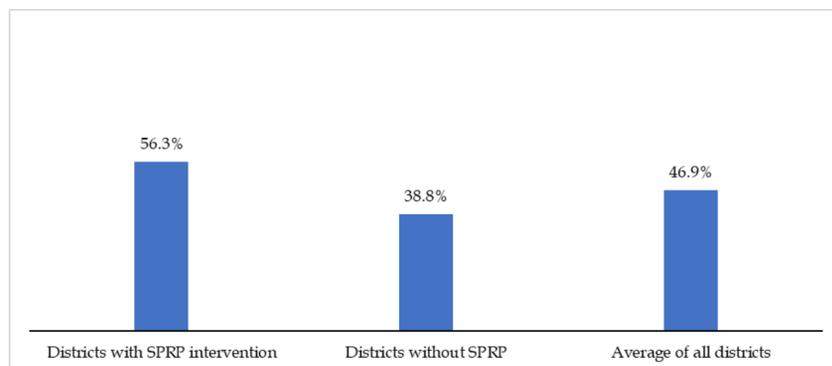
In general, the level of parents' satisfaction with Shisha kibondo stands at 53.5% in the 13 districts with SPRP intervention against 40.4% in the remaining districts.

Table 26: Level of satisfaction with FBF- Shisha kibondo

N°	DISTRICT	DISTRICTS WITHOUT SPRP INTERVENTIONS	
		SATISFIED	DISSATISFIED
1.	Burera	39.8%	48.9%
2.	Gasabo	41.6%	24.4%
3.	Gatsibo	37.8%	39.7%
4.	Gicumbi	43.9%	28.6%
5.	Gisagara	48.8%	40.5%
6.	Kamonyi	46.5%	27.1%
7.	Kicukiro	30.5%	32.4%
8.	Kirehe	59.0%	27.7%
9.	Muhanga	27.6%	58.6%
10.	Musanze	33.2%	54.1%
11.	Ngoma	39.8%	40.2%
12.	Nyagatare	35.8%	39.9%
13.	Nyamasheke	36.4%	52.7%
14.	Nyanza	38.3%	31.4%
15.	Nyarugenge	20.4%	45.7%
16.	Rulindo	47.8%	34.9%
17.	Rwamagana	51.0%	27.7%
<b>Total</b>		<b>40.4%</b>	<b>38.7%</b>

N°	DISTRICT	DISTRICTS WITH SPRP INTERVENTIONS	
		SATISFIED	DISSATISFIED
1.	Bugesera	57.2%	34.6%
2.	Gakenke	70.7%	21.9%
3.	Huye	54.1%	32.8%
4.	Karongi	50.6%	40.3%
5.	Kayonza	46.7%	45.3%
6.	Ngororero	43.9%	48.3%
7.	Nyabihu	55.7%	37.2%
8.	Nyamagabe	57.5%	34.7%
9.	Nyaruguru	55.2%	40.8%
10.	Rubavu	50.7%	36.7%
11.	Ruhango	64.1%	28.4%
12.	Rusizi	43.3%	44.5%
13.	Rutsiro	45.7%	49.0%
<b>Total</b>		<b>53.5%</b>	<b>37.8%</b>

Figure 55: Level of satisfaction with milk support program



Source: Primary data, ECD 3<sup>rd</sup> edition.

For the milk support program, the level of parents' satisfaction is 56.3% in the 13 districts with SPRP interventions against 38.8% in the remaining districts.

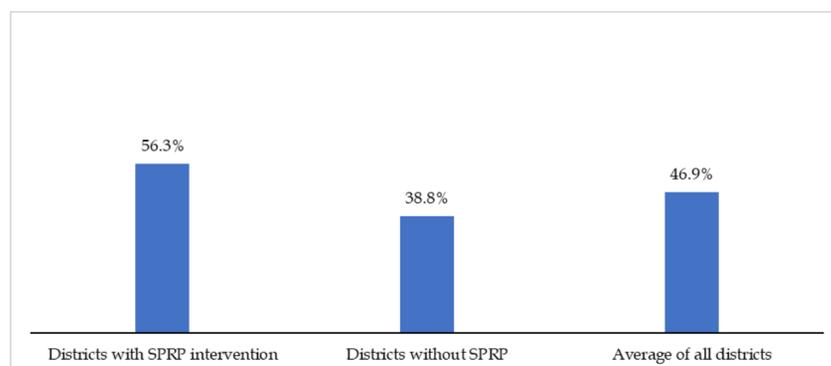
Table 27: Level of satisfaction with milk support program by district

N°	DISTRICT	DISTRICTS WITHOUT SPRP INTERVENTIONS	
		SATISFIED	DISSATISFIED
1.	Burera	40.9%	47.7%
2.	Gasabo	37.7%	36.4%
3.	Gatsibo	46.5%	38.9%
4.	Gicumbi	38.9%	29.0%
5.	Gisagara	47.9%	41.3%
6.	Kamonyi	43.0%	31.0%
7.	Kicukiro	29.4%	35.3%
8.	Kirehe	65.8%	23.2%
9.	Muhanga	28.9%	63.2%
10.	Musanze	36.6%	53.0%
11.	Ngoma	32.8%	44.3%
12.	Nyagatare	29.2%	52.8%
13.	Nyamasheke	30.2%	62.1%
14.	Nyanza	29.2%	30.7%
15.	Nyarugenge	14.8%	49.6%
16.	Rulindo	54.4%	29.4%
17.	Rwamagana	43.3%	33.1%
<b>Total</b>		<b>38.8%</b>	<b>41.7%</b>

N°	DISTRICT	DISTRICTS WITH SPRP INTERVENTIONS	
		SATISFIED	DISSATISFIED
1.	Bugesera	38.8%	46.3%
2.	Gakenke	56.8%	30.9%
3.	Huye	53.4%	33.2%
4.	Karongi	49.1%	44.2%
5.	Kayonza	35.0%	53.3%
6.	Ngororero	61.6%	29.1%
7.	Nyabihu	73.4%	21.7%
8.	Nyamagabe	70.6%	26.3%
9.	Nyaruguru	49.7%	42.8%
10.	Rubavu	62.3%	31.2%
11.	Ruhango	55.6%	20.3%
12.	Rusizi	48.2%	43.9%
13.	Rutsiro	76.2%	21.2%
<b>Total</b>		<b>56.3%</b>	<b>34.0%</b>

Figure 56: Level of satisfaction with micro-nutrient supplements ONGERA



Source: Primary data, ECD 3<sup>rd</sup> edition.

For the micro-nutrient supplements ONGERA, the level of parents' satisfaction is 70.6% in the 13 districts with SPRP interventions against 60.6% in the remaining districts.

Table 28: Level of satisfaction with micro-nutrient supplements ONGERA by district

N°	DISTRICT	DISTRICTS WITHOUT SPRP INTERVENTIONS		N°	DISTRICT	DISTRICTS WITH SPRP INTERVENTIONS	
		SATISFIED	DISSATISFIED			SATISFIED	DISSATISFIED
1.	Burera	70.5%	21.6%	1.	Bugesera	71.3%	17.3%
2.	Gasabo	58.4%	13.0%	2.	Gakenke	76.5%	15.1%
3.	Gatsibo	45.9%	31.6%	3.	Huye	70.7%	15.1%
4.	Gicumbi	65.6%	19.1%	4.	Karongi	61.5%	26.4%
5.	Gisagara	70.9%	14.5%	5.	Kayonza	75.9%	15.3%
6.	Kamonyi	63.7%	18.7%	6.	Ngororero	68.6%	15.1%
7.	Kicukiro	43.4%	23.2%	7.	Nyabihu	69.6%	21.2%
8.	Kirehe	80.3%	11.0%	8.	Nyamagabe	69.7%	12.5%
9.	Muhanga	68.4%	20.1%	9.	Nyaruguru	77.5%	12.4%
10.	Musanze	55.6%	32.5%	10.	Rubavu	61.2%	25.3%
11.	Ngoma	69.7%	17.6%	11.	Ruhango	82.0%	6.2%
12.	Nyagatare	44.1%	34.4%	12.	Rusizi	64.6%	23.5%
13.	Nyamasheke	57.4%	26.0%	13.	Rutsiro	72.8%	21.2%
14.	Nyanza	54.0%	15.3%		<b>Total</b>	<b>70.6%</b>	<b>17.6%</b>
15.	Nyarugenge	38.3%	32.2%				
16.	Rulindo	77.2%	13.6%				
17.	Rwamagana	64.6%	16.2%				
	<b>Total</b>	<b>60.6%</b>	<b>21.3%</b>				

Table 29: Change in stunting rates between 2015 and 2020 DHS per district

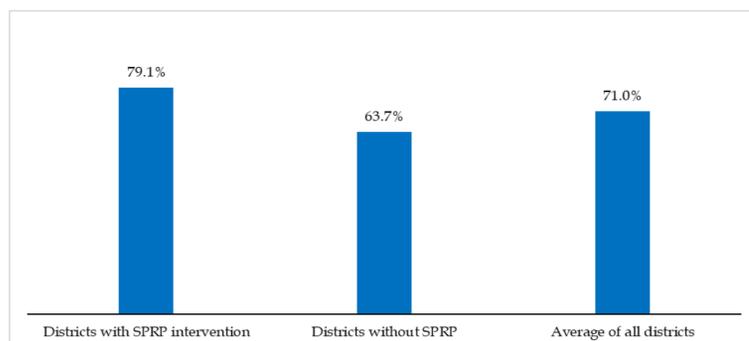
DISTRICT WITHOUT SPRP INTERVENTION				DISTRICT WITH SPRP INTERVENTION			
DISTRICT	DHS 2015	DHS 2020	CHANGE	DISTRICT	DHS 2015	DHS 2020	CHANGE
Kamonyi	37%	23%	-14%	Nyamagabe	52%	34%	-18%
Kicukiro	17%	11%	-6%	Karongi	49%	32%	-17%
Gisagara	38%	32%	-6%	Kayonza	42%	28%	-14%
Muhanga	42%	36%	-6%	Huye	43%	29%	-14%
Nyagatare	37%	31%	-6%	Bugesera	39%	26%	-13%
Rulindo	34%	30%	-4%	Nyabihu	59%	47%	-12%
Gatsibo	32%	28%	-4%	Gakenke	46%	39%	-7%
Ngoma	41%	37%	-4%	Rubavu	46%	40%	-6%
Rwamagana	25%	22%	-3%	Ngororero	56%	51%	-5%
Nyarugenge	29%	28%	-1%	Rusizi	35%	31%	-4%
Nyanza	33%	32%	-1%	Nyaruguru	42%	39%	-3%
Burera	43%	42%	-1%	Ruhango	41%	39%	-2%
Gasabo	22%	23%	1%	Rutsiro	46%	44%	-2%
Kirehe	29%	31%	2%				
Nyamasheke	34%	38%	4%				
Gicumbi	37%	42%	5%				
Musanze	38%	45%	7%				

According to DHS, the stunting rate significantly reduced in 13 districts with SPRP intervention while in 17 remaining districts without intervention, there is a slight reduction in stunting rate for some and increase in stunting rate in others. The increase in stunting rate is observed in five districts namely; Musanze (7%), Gicumbi (5%), Nyamasheke (4%), Kirehe (2%) and Gasabo (1%). All the 13 districts with SPRP intervention recorded positive change in terms of stunting reduction where six of them recorded a reduction in stunting rate of more than 10%. The six districts with significant reduction in stunting rate are; Nyamagabe (-18%), Karongi (-17%), Kayonza (-14%), Huye (-14%), Bugesera (-13%) and Nyabihu (-12%) compared to only one (Kamonyi -14%) district among those without SPRP intervention.

The findings from ECD scorecard survey where parents and caregivers show a significant satisfaction with nutrition services in the 13 districts correlate positively with DHS findings. This suggests that nutrition interventions in 13 districts with SPRP intervention may have resulted in the reduction of stunting.

For the WASH pillar, there is a significant difference in terms of access to safe drinking water in districts with SPRP interventions compared to other districts as shown in the figure 57.

Figure 57: Percentage of ECD settings with safe drinking water



Source: Primary data, ECD 3<sup>rd</sup> edition.

The level of access to safe drinking water in ECD settings stands at 79.1% in the 13 districts with SPRP interventions against 63.7% in the remaining districts.

Table 30: Percentage of ECD settings with safe drinking water per district

N°	DISTRICT	DISTRICTS WITHOUT SPRP INTERVENTIONS	
		WITH SAFE DRINKING WATER	WITHOUT SAFE DRINKING WATER
1.	Burera	21.4%	78.6%
2.	Gasabo	76.2%	23.8%
3.	Gatsibo	67.9%	32.1%
4.	Gicumbi	65.0%	35.0%
5.	Gisagara	47.4%	52.6%
6.	Kamonyi	63.6%	36.4%
7.	Kicukiro	87.0%	13.0%
8.	Kirehe	70.8%	29.2%
9.	Muhanga	92.0%	8.0%
10.	Musanze	63.6%	36.4%
11.	Ngoma	89.5%	10.5%
12.	Nyagatare	55.9%	44.1%
13.	Nyamasheke	75.0%	25.0%
14.	Nyanza	35.3%	64.7%
15.	Nyarugenge	63.2%	36.8%
16.	Rulindo	54.5%	45.5%
17.	Rwamagana	69.2%	30.8%
<b>Total</b>		<b>63.7%</b>	<b>36.3%</b>

N°	DISTRICT	DISTRICTS WITH SPRP INTERVENTIONS	
		WITH SAFE DRINKING WATER	WITHOUT SAFE DRINKING WATER
1.	Bugesera	64.5%	35.5%
2.	Gakenke	88.9%	11.1%
3.	Huye	92.3%	7.7%
4.	Karongi	76.9%	23.1%
5.	Kayonza	85.7%	14.3%
6.	Ngororero	79.3%	20.7%
7.	Nyabihu	86.7%	13.3%
8.	Nyamagabe	69.2%	30.8%
9.	Nyaruguru	70.4%	29.6%
10.	Rubavu	66.7%	33.3%
11.	Ruhango	96.2%	3.8%
12.	Rusizi	82.1%	17.9%
13.	Rutsiro	69.6%	30.4%
<b>Total</b>		<b>79.1%</b>	<b>20.9%</b>

In general, it was observed that the 13 districts with SPRP interventions recorded a significant performance in the three areas of interventions namely; Nutrition, Health and WASH compared to other districts.

## 6

## CONCLUSION AND POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The ECD Scorecard 3rd edition presents the status of ECD program in Rwanda based on six pillars. It is a guide for future planning and interventions in the area of early childhood development. This scorecard reiterates the commitment of the Government of Rwanda towards early childhood development and will serve as a tool to monitor the progress made in achieving national objectives in this area.

The current edition indicates that only Health scored above 80% and continues to lead other pillars as it was in the previous edition. On the other hand, the Child protection and inclusiveness pillar remains the least performing pillar.

With regard to SPRP intervention program, districts under this program performed better on the Nutrition pillar compared with other districts especially on the variables of FBF-shisha kibondo, milk support program and ONGERA supplements.

Generally, the study reveals that ECD program has had significant benefits such as: early children stimulation and social development; parents' appreciation of ECD facilities where they leave their children while doing their daily activities; supplementary feeding for children under age 5; improvement of parents' education in preparing diversified diet and number of meals per day for children under two years old.

However, there are challenges that still constrain the implementation and sustainability of the ECD services such as: lack of some data in relation to the functioning of ECD program; limited ownership of the ECD program by parents and stakeholders; poor coordination and

monitoring of ECD program at national and district level; lack of harmonization in the implementation of ECD program at national and district level; and limited compliance with ECD standards.

Therefore, strategic recommendations are proposed to address these challenges and sustain registered gains in early childhood development. Some of the proposed recommendations were formulated in the second edition of ECD scorecard and are still valid while others are quite new.

Table 31: Policy recommendations

N°	POLICY RECOMMENDATION	RESPONSIBLE
1.	Conduct a mapping of all ECD settings to have adequate comprehensive information on functioning of ECD settings countrywide.	NCDA(Coordinator), MINALOC, MINEDUC, LODA, Districts, Development Partners and FBOs
2.	Enhance coordination and collaboration on the functioning of ECD program at national and district level.	NCDA(Coordinator), MINALOC, MINEDUC, MIGEPROF and Districts
3.	Conduct regular monitoring and evaluation of IECD to enhance their performance and compliance with standards.	NCDA(Coordinator), NESA, MINEDUC, MIGEPROF MINALOC, and Districts
4.	Incorporate IECD interventions in Joint Imihigo.	MINECOFIN(Coordinator), MIGEPROF, MINALOC, MINEDUC, MINISANTE, NCDA, LODA, Development Partners and Districts
5.	Increase the number of ECD infrastructure and avail IECD equipment, especially in home-based ECD settings.	NCDA(Coordinator), MIGEPROF, MINALOC, MINEDUC, NCPD, Districts, Development Partners and FBOs
6.	All new ECD settings, should fulfil the required minimum standards before being accredited.	NCDA(Coordinator), MINALOC, MIGEPROF, Districts Development Partners and FBOs
7.	Sustain good performance of SPRP interventions in terms of reducing malnutrition and stunting through ECD program.	NCDA(Coordinator), MINALOC, Districts Development Partners and FBOs
8.	Establish at least one exemplary ECD setting at the village level with the required standards.	District (Coordinator), NCDA, MINALOC, Development Partners and FBOs
9.	Harmonise and disseminate the teaching program and use of REB curriculum in all ECD settings.	NCDA & REB (Coordinators), MINEDUC, MINALOC, and Districts.
10.	Reinforce parents' role and ownership on the proper functioning of IECD settings	District (Coordinator), NCDA, MINALOC, MIGEPROF, Districts, Development Partners and FBOs.

## 7

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# RWANDA ECD SCORECARD 3<sup>rd</sup> EDITION