



Vision Save for Vulnerable
Children and Women (VSVCW)

PROJECT BI-QUATERLY MONITORING REPORT

Increasing access to Education and Enhancing livelihoods in Namutumba District Uganda.

Activity Code: 1.3.6

Activity Description: Joint Monitoring Visit to Affected Households



Figure 1: Mr. Mwondha Bosco, the Director of VSVCW during the annual monitoring in Kiwani village in Namutumba District Uganda.

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District: Namutumba

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1.0 Introduction.

Project monitoring is an integral part of any programming. It's a vital part in project management as well as project decision making processes. Project monitoring is referred to as the continuous process of keeping track of all project -related metrics including team performance and task duration, identifying potential problems and taking corrective actions.

Vision Save for Vulnerable Children and Women monitoring intervention are conducted quarterly whereas joint monitoring is conducted bi-quarterly. Annually the Director of VSVCW joins project team staff to monitor targeted households, during such visit more households are identified and assed for support.

1.1 Objectives of the activity.

- To track progress of the project activities
- To identify any unforeseen consequences that arise from the project activities.
- Identify elements of the project that needs changing.
- Identify more vulnerable households and
- Track impact of the project initiatives.

1.2 Methodology used when conducting the activity.

Individual household monitoring was conducted, focus group discussion were also conducted with children in school. The monitoring lasted eight days, it conducted in the two counties of Namutumba district. This was done in close collaboration the district officials and local leadership.

1.3 Achievements:

15households containing 45 individuals were monitored respectively. Three primary schools and two vocational institutions where sponsored children are studying were monitored. Monitoring findings showed that the project was on track though the more support was required to reach more households since the project only supported one child in each household. Caregivers requested additional children to be supported from each household. More community-based surveillance persons were required to identify vulnerable children within the communities.

1.4 Lessons learned worth reporting

Working with community leaders promotes sustainability of project interventions.

1.5 Key issues and challenges that arise from the activity conducted

Limited funding to support more children within the same household.



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1.6 Annexes (Action Photos)



Figure 2: One of the households being supported in Busiki. The old lady has the responsibility of supporting the household.



Figure 3: An additional vulnerable identified due to the level of access to basic needs such as shelter.