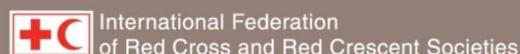


www.ifrc.org
Saving lives,
changing minds.

Emergency Plan of Action operation update

Rwanda: Burundi Refugees



Emergency appeal n° MDRRW013.	GLIDE n° OT-2015-000129-RWA
EPoA update n° 4	Timeframe covered by this update: March 2016 - June 2016 (3 months)
Operation start date: 17 September 2015.	Operation timeframe: 10-month end date: 17 July 2016, new end date: 17 September 2016.
Operation manager: Andreas Sandin, Operations Manager IFRC East Africa office, Nairobi.	Point of contact: Apollinaire Karamaga, Secretary General, Rwanda Red Cross Society.
Overall operation budget: CHF 549,020.	DREF loan: CHF 58,190.
N° of people being assisted: 7,500 people (1,500 households) within the refugee camps and 2,500 people (500 households) Munini host community.	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation: Belgian Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross, Austrian Red Cross, International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA), Africa Humanitarian Action, American Refugee Committee, Care International, Ministry of Disaster Management and Refugees Affairs (MIDMAR), Ministry of Health, PAJER Plan Rwanda, Save the Children, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, United Nations Population Fund, World Food Programme, World Health Organization, and World Vision.	

Summary

Summary of major revisions made to emergency plan of action: The current appeal is 549,020 Swiss franc and has a coverage of 74%. The operations update presents the main achievements in the past 3 months. This update seeks an **extension of the appeal to 17 September 2016** for the appeal to be a total of 12 months instead of the original 10 months, in order to ensure that all the activities are completed. There are no alterations to budget.

A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster

It has been more than a year since election violence in Burundi resulted in a number of casualties in the country especially, the capital of Bujumbura. More than 269,375 people fled Burundi, seeking safety in the neighbouring countries of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia (UNHCR July 2016). Since April 2015, over 79,000 Burundi Nationals have sought refuge in Rwanda due to tension and violence occurring pre and post presidential elections which was held in July 2015. On 25 April 2015, Burundi's incumbent president announced he would stand for a third term in the elections which took place 21 July 2015, he was re-elected and sworn in on 24 July 2015.

In Rwanda, the Burundians refugees were taken to Mahama camp located in Eastern Province in Kirehe District (270 km from Kigali). Three smaller transit camps and dozens of entry points host incoming refugees for a few days until they can be transported to Mahama. There are over 49,452 refugees in Mahama camp alone (see table 1 below). There are still urgent needs within the entry points, transit camps, and Mahama camp, particularly in hygiene

promotion, psychosocial support, beneficiary communication, first aid, protection and environmental protection. The entry points and transit centers have minimal support from humanitarian agencies.

According to UNHCR, there are more than 25,000 urban refugees living in Rwanda's Capital City Kigali and other urban centers in Eastern Rwanda. All of these refugees have been registered at a designated venue by UNHCR and the majority are renting houses within host communities. There are increasing needs amongst the urban refugee population, as they struggle to access markets, healthcare, education and affordable housing. UNHCR recently announced its commitment to begin offering health and education services to this community.

A third group in need, identified by Rwandan Red Cross Society (RRCS), is the host community surrounding Mahama camp, consisting of 6 small villages which make up Munini (population 5,923 people). Following needs assessment done within this community, RRCS identified urgent needs in food security, water and sanitation, and violence prevention (considering potential conflict between the host and refugee communities). There are no agencies currently supporting Munini host community.

Due to overcrowded living conditions within Mahama camp and the Munini host community (which the Mahama refugees visit daily for supplies and entertainment), both groups are also at high risk of waterborne diseases and acute water diarrhoea (cholera) outbreaks. With the influx of refugees since 14 months, the resources within Munini are depleted as the refugees and host community compete for water, firewood and market supplies. This has led to minor conflict between the 2 groups, but has the potential to worsen, if not addressed quickly. The initial 50 ha land that the Rwanda Government had allocated to UNHCR had the capacity to host about 25,000 people, has already been exceeded with the main camp population recorded at over 49,000 people.

Camp	Population (persons)
Mahama camp/the reception centre:	49,452
Bugesera:	715
Nyanza:	119
Nyagatare:	30
Gatore	118
Kigali	25,675
Huye:	3,109
Total:	79,217
<i>Source: UNHCR Mahama ProGres Database as of 20 June, 2016</i>	

An additional 150 ha was recently allocated by the government to the UNHCR to expand Mahama camp and UNHCR has started constructing semi-permanent houses, schools and other infrastructure for the refugees, who are expected to stay in Rwanda for many months to come. As visible in table 2 below, around 50% of the refugees in the Mahama camp are male and 50% are female. According to American Refugee Committee (ARC), 20% of all child refugees are said to have a deteriorating nutritional status including cases of malnutrition and anaemia in total, there are more than 25,516 children among the Burundian refugee's population in Rwanda.

Male	Female	Age range
6,051	5,866	0-4
7,395	7,323	5-11
5,261	4,939	12-17
19,794	19,918	18-59
565	1,047	60 +
39,066	39,093	
Source : UNHCR Mahama ProGres Database		

Summary of current response

Overview of Host National Society

The Movement presence in Rwanda is comprised of 4 Partner National Societies (PNS), Belgian Red Cross, Austrian Red Cross, Danish Red Cross and Spanish Red Cross), which all have permanent offices in Kigali and have supported RRCS bilaterally over the past few months. The IFRC East Africa and Indian Ocean Islands (EAIOI) country cluster office based in Nairobi, Kenya, provides ongoing technical support to RRCS. A Regional Disaster Response Team (RDRT) member was deployed for 2 months to support the implementation during the DREF operation. On the 10th of July 2015, a follow up Operational Strategy Call was carried out with colleagues in Geneva, Regional and Cluster level, and it was agreed that following the continuing arrival of refugees into Rwanda, the DREF operation would transit to an Emergency Appeal (EA) to enable the RRCS respond to the medium/longer term needs of the affected population, (refugees and the host communities). The RRCS launched the EA to meet some of the urgent needs of the Mahama Camp and the Munini host community for 10 months (September 2015 – June 2016) and to continue supporting the Mahama camp activities from January - June 2016. Through this operation update an appeal extension is sought until the end of September 2016.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

The RRCS, IFRC, ICRC and in-country PNSs have regular coordination meetings to discuss the emergency operation and monitor progress and challenges encountered. As the emergency appeal was drafted in consultation with the PNSs, the RRCS openly shares monitoring reports with the PNSs on the intervention and this process will continue for the entire operation until 17 Sept 2016. The CTP assessment was a result of teamwork by a dedicated team composed of Rwanda Red Cross staff particularly from the Disaster Management and Communications Services and field staff, Rwanda Red Cross volunteers, Operation staff of the IFRC, and Partner National Red Cross Societies operating in Rwanda particularly Belgium Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, American Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Netherland Red Cross, Monaco Red Cross, Austrian Red Cross, and the Danish Red Cross. From September through to December 2015, the Belgian, Danish and Spanish Red Cross Societies are providing bilateral consortium funding to RRCS to continue and expand the activities.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

As of June 2016, there are various organizations and agencies present in Rwanda which are all involved in the response. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) is coordinating the overall humanitarian response in collaboration with Rwanda's Ministry of Disaster Management and Refugee Affairs (MIDMAR), and support from sector lead agencies. Apart from the 2 coordinating organizations, the other current main actors in Mahama camp are: ADRA, ARC, CARE International, CARITAS, CONCERN, Foundation Saint Dominique Savio, Handicap International, Immigration, Oxfam, Pajer, Rwanda Police, Save the Children International, Tear fund, UNICEF and WFP

In Mahama camp, World Vision is the Sector Lead for water and sanitation, ARC is the Sector Lead for Shelter, Health and Nutrition, and ADRA is the Sector Lead for Logistics and Distribution (supported closely by RRCS). In the transit and main Mahama camp, there is also a coordinated interagency response in the areas of refugee registration, distribution of Non-Food Items (NFIs), food rations, transportation from entry points, water and sanitation, health and nutrition, protection, education and shelter and first aid on PSS. For all those activities, the RRCS is closely working with those actors to provide services to the refugees.

Needs analysis and scenario planning

As concluded within different coordination meetings and the camp management consultations, there is still special high need of some NFIs like Matelas, kitenge, mats, pads and other hygienic kits, shelter and settlements, hygiene promotion, food security.

B. Operational strategy and plan

Overall Objective

The overall objective of this intervention is to support the Rwandan Red Cross reach 10,000 people with a focus on interventions in the areas of emergency health (first aid, psychosocial support, and violence prevention), water,

sanitation and hygiene promotion, shelter and settlements, food security, nutrition and livelihoods and a component of disaster preparedness and risk reduction.

Proposed strategy

An MOU between IFRC and RRCS to carry-out activities was signed on November 3, 2015. The EA strategy reflects the multilateral and the bilateral approaches. During the first 6 months, the implemented activities were supported by bilateral pledges from Swedish Red Cross and Norwegian Red Cross. The EA multilateral contributions supported the following activities in the last 3 months (April up to end of June):

- A total of 54 active volunteers have skills and deepened their knowledge in at least one of the following: psychosocial support PSS, Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation (PHAST), Community Health and First Aid (CBHFA).
- Twenty (20) volunteers were trained in PHAST/CBEHPP (Community Based Environment Health Promotion Program that includes also nutrition, infectious diseases and 40 sessions on community based hygiene promotion using PHAST methodology were conducted in Munini host community.
- Thirty (30) volunteers were trained in general on PSS, to provide first aid services and referral transport, and a motorbike were provided for facilitations.
- Thirty-five (35) volunteers trained on Community Based Health Sensitization (CBHS) that included diseases prevention and management like Malaria, diarrhoea, Cholera, HIV/AIDS, reproductive health and hygiene), and food security.
- Thirty-five (35) volunteers and local leaders from Munini host community were trained on use of energy saving sources for environmental protection, and distribution of cooking stoves in Munini host community.
- Forty-eight (48) session mobile cinema on hygienic and sanitation at least every refugees was reached by mobile cinema disseminated sensitization information
- NFI Distribution:
 - Mats, Pagne- Kitenge, blankets, Soap, Basins
 - Clothing second hand in partnership with the PNS Consortium (Danish Red Cross, Spanish RC and Belgium RC)
- Distribution of promotional material, and facilitation kits to the volunteers.
- The remaining improved kitchen gardens were established and seeds with fertilizers distributed.
- All the 6 nursery beds are established and followed day-to-day by RRC volunteers with a specialist's assistance.
- Fifty-six (56) latrines were constructed and 500 sanplats for distribution in Munini host community are under production and soon to be distributed to selected beneficiaries.
- All volunteers from Mahama refugees camp (54 volunteers) each received a T-shirt, jacket and the rain coat.
- One coordination meeting at branch level conducted.

Operational support services

Human resources

Numerous activities occurred in order to build the capacities of the National Societies. Training and additional support services were provided in order to improve RRCS personnel knowledge and skills. The support focused on 3 key themes include: Psycho-Social Support (PSS), Community Based Health Sensitization (CBHS), Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation (PHAST). RRCS selected 6 additional staff to support the EA. The staff includes: DM Coordinator (NHQ), 1 Operation Communication (field and NHQ), Head PMER (NHQ), Chief Accountant (NHQ), 1 Operation Driver and 1 Chef Logistic (NHQ)

The IFRC has provided technical support through the deployment of one Operations Manager for eight months. Since, technical support was provided through the support of: PMER specialist, Operation Officer and Beneficiary Communication specialist.

Logistics and supply chain

The Logistic and Supply chain remains a challenge for RRCS. This affected the activities regarding the respect of the timeframe and the quality of the services provide to the beneficiaries. It also influenced the budget plan due to the market changes of prices and availability of items.

To improve the reporting system between the field operation and the HQ, IT support is provided to the volunteers implementing the activities. The support includes: Computer, Wireless device and the cost associate for the network, Hard Drive and Airtime for communication with the partners in the field, the HQ, and between the team of volunteers.

Communications

Using funding provided by the Swedish Red Cross, the IFRC undertook a field mission to the Mahama camp to gather communications materials including Red photos, video, and interviews of the refugees, as well as Red Cross staff and volunteers. The resulting material, once compiled, will be used in both social and digital media platforms as part of a comprehensive communications package on the Burundi crisis, leading up to and beyond the 1-year anniversary of the onset of the crisis.

A unique Burundi crisis page has been created on the IFRC website www.ifrc.org/burundi-crisis, through which, material is being shared as it is available. It includes not only web articles, but also photo galleries, volunteer profiles, facts and figures, infographics, and links to the various emergency appeals and DREFs.

A social media plan will also be developed to promote the situation, needs, gaps, challenges, and successes via the IFRC Africa Twitter account (@IFRCAfrica) and the global Facebook page.

Security

The security is ensured but there are some minor cases of robberies within both the host community and the camp itself.

Planning, monitoring, evaluation, & reporting (PMER)

The IFRC Regional PMER specialist and the Operation Manager have provided technical support through the Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting system. For this, together with the NS tools have been developed such as: Framework of the EA with a timeframe, Templates to be used for PMER activities, Monthly Reporting Template and terms of reference for the recruitment of a Reporting and Communication officer

The PMER tools are continuously followed by technical support from the IFRC Africa Region.

C. Detailed Operational Plan

Quality programming/ areas common to all sectors			
Outcome 1: Continuous assessment, planning, analysis and evaluation are used to inform the design and implementation of the operation	Outputs		% of achievement
	Output 1.1 Comprehensive monitoring and reporting framework and system for ensuring accountability to beneficiaries established.		70%
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
1.1.1 NHQ monitoring missions (of activities planned within the EPoA)	X		Ongoing
1.1.2 Conduct CTP and market assessment (in the host community)	X		95%
1.1.3 Conduct coordination meetings at branch level	X		Ongoing
Progress towards outcomes			

Achievements

For outcome area 1, progress is well on the way.

1.1.1. NHQ monitoring missions are ongoing

1.1.2. The CTP and market assessment was performed in November 2015. For more information, see previous update and report.

1.1.3. Coordination meetings at branch level are on-going.

Health & Care			
Outcome 2: Immediate risks to the health and well-being of the refugee camp and host communities are reduced over a period of 10 months.	Outputs		% of achievement
		Output 2.1: Target population provided with access to first aid and psychosocial support services; (September 2015 – June 2016); with focus on Mahama camp (Target: 7,500 people / 1,500 families) Output 2.2: Target population provided with community based health sensitization; with focus on Munini host community (Target: 2,500 people / 500 families)	
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
2.1.1 Installation of additional equipment in the first aid and psychosocial support tents	X		100%
2.1.2 Replenishment of first aid kits (Target: Eight kits)	X		100%
2.1.3 Provide first aid services; and referral transport by motorbike (from Mahama to Munini host community)	X		100%
2.1.4 Refresher training of volunteers on psychosocial support (Target: 30 volunteers)	X		100%
2.1.5 Procure psychosocial support kits (Target: Six kits)	X		100%
2.1.6 Provide psychosocial support to incoming refugees into Mahama camps	X		100%
2.1.7 Conduct psychosocial support activities (joint sports and cultural activities) for primary school aged children (from both the Mahama and Munini communities)		X	10%
2.1.8 Conduct community based health sensitization sessions (including information on nutrition, family planning and GBV information) through use of mobile cinema and an information/listening desk (Target: 48 sessions)		X	50%
2.2.1. Training of volunteers on community based health sensitization (cholera, diarrhoea, hygiene and malaria) (Target: 35 volunteers)	X		100%
2.2.2 Conduct community based health sensitization sessions	X		100%

(providing including nutrition, family planning and GBV information) through use of mobile cinema (Target: 10 sessions / one per month)			
2.2.3 Facilitate transportation of volunteers between Mahama and Munini host community to provide first aid /referral services	X		100%
2.2.4 Conduct psychosocial support activities (joint sports and cultural activities) for primary school aged children (from both the Mahama and Munini communities)		X	0%

Progress towards outcomes

Achievements

Output 2.1 Target population provided with access to first aid and psychosocial support services; (September 2015 – June 2016); with focus on Mahama camp (Target: 7,500 people / 1,500 families)

2.1.1. Nine (9) first aid kits, 50 chairs and tents were provided.

2.1.2: Eight (8) kits of replenished of first aid kits were provided and derived to the first aid volunteers team

2.1.3. Motorbike for referral transport was provided, and 7455 out of 7500 people received first aid and psychosocial support services

2.1.4. 30 volunteers had a refresher training on Psychosocial support for the capacity building.

2.1.5. 6 chairs, 3 tables, 3 tents and 3 covered mattresses for specific services deliver.

2.1.6. The volunteers regularly provide counselling and orientation to incoming refugees at both Mahama camp and entry points.

2.1.7. For the psychosocial support activities (joint sports and cultural activities) for primary school aged children (from both the Mahama and Munini communities), a project was suggested (Hope project "Cricket") but this wasn't implemented because it was also planned on the 5PNSs funds, and the time limit.

2.1.8. Pending by the 5PNSs funds, but on GBV information side it has been developed considering that the message was not available on time as this was not included in RRCS strategic plan.

Output 2.2: Target population provided with community based health sensitization; with focus on Munini host community (Target: 2,500 people / 500 families)

2.2.1 In total 35 healthy volunteers were trained on PHAST community sensitization methodology, with a new MoH approach known as CBEHPP (community based environment health promotion program).

2.2.2 Completed community based health sensitization sessions (including nutrition, family planning) through use of mobile cinema (Target: 10 sessions / one per month), and the key message on GBV information was developed.

2.2.3 In partnership with the PNS Consortium 54 bikes were derived to 54 volunteers acting in Mahama refugees' camp and Munini host community

2.2.4 Consultation of the MIDMAR camp manager and UNHCR leader to discuss on the feasibility of Hope project in Mahama camp, and they suggested specialists to make an assessment, but it was cancelled due to unavailable funds and time limit.

Changes in strategy:

The cartoon cinema which were intended to be used for GBV information remained an issue for the team of

Beneficiary Communication and Health service. RRCS Staff developed the key message on GBV information which will be used for the 10 remaining session.

Challenges: for psychosocial support activities (joint sports and cultural activities) cricket as sport focusing on, cricket is unusual sport as for Rwandans as for Burundians, and this could delay the implementation whereas we don't dispose enough time for the end of the Appeal. Also, we faced a lack of the sport specialists for project analysis.

Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion

Outcome 3: Immediate risks of waterborne and water related diseases to the refugee camp and host communities are reduced over 10 months.	Outputs	% of achievement
	Output 3.1: Target population provided with access to safe drinking water supply in accordance with SPHERE and WHO standards; with focus on Munini host community (Target: 2,500 people / 500 families)	80%
	Output 3.2: Target population provided with adequate environmental sanitation facilities; with focus on Munini host community (Target: 2,500 people / 500 families)	
	Output 3.3: Target population provided with hygiene promotion activities, which meet SPHERE standards; with focus on Munini host community (Target: 2,500 people / 500 families)	
	Output 3.4: Target population provided with hygiene promotion activities, which meet SPHERE standards; (May – August 2015, and January – June 2016); with focus on Mahama camp (Target: 7,500 people / 1,500 families).	

Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
3.1.1. Conduct repair to host community water supply pipeline system		X	0%
3.2.1 Construction of community latrine (Target: 6 individuals for public use latrines)	X		70%
3.2.2 Production/distribution of SanPlats (Target: 500 SanPlats)	X		50%
3.2.3 Procure personal protective equipment (for latrine cleaning) (Target: 2 sets)	X		70%
3.3.1 Refresher training of volunteers on PHASTER (Target: 20 volunteers)	X		100%
3.3.2 Conduct household level hygiene promotion using PHASTER methodology (Target: 40 sessions)	X		100%
3.3.3 Production/distribution of IEC materials (Target: 3 kits)	X		100%
3.4.1 Conduct radio broadcasts (Target: 10 months)		X	0%
3.4.2 Conduct hygiene promotion through use of mobile cinema (Target: 48 sessions)	X		100%

Progress towards outcomes
<p>Achievements</p> <p>3.1.1. The water pipeline was repaired by the public institutions, and then this was relocated to 30 latrines Rehabilitation of damaged latrines in Munini host community.</p> <p>3.2.1. Construction of latrines is on-going and to be completed.</p> <p>3.2.2. Three hundred and fifty (350) out of 500 sanplats were done and the activity is to be finished within 1 week.</p> <p>3.2.3. Logistics in process.</p> <p>3.3.1 Twenty (20) volunteers had refresher trainings on PHASTER methodology, currently remodelled to CBEHPP by the MoH.</p> <p>3.3.2 Forty (40) session conducted the social mobilization using the PHAST/CBEHPP methodology as they at both Mahama camp and Munini host community.</p> <p>3.4.1 Funded at the pending 5PNSs budget.</p> <p>3.4.2 All the planned community based health sensitization sessions (including information on nutrition, hygiene and sanitation, family planning) through use of mobile cinema and an information/listening desk were conducted</p> <p>Changes in strategy</p> <p>Rehabilitation of damaged latrines in host community instead of water supply conduct repairing.</p> <p>Challenges</p> <p>The funds of the 5PNSs are still pending, and this leads to PoA delays.</p>

Shelter and settlements			
Outcome 4: Immediate shelter and settlement needs of the refugee communities are met over a period of 10 months	Outputs		% of achievement
	Output 4.1 Target population is provided with basic Non-Food Items; with focus on Mahama camp (Target: 7,500 people / 1,500 families).		80%
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	X%
4.1.1 Distribution of NFIs (family kits: basins, blankets, mats, soap etc.) to families not targeted through the initial DREF operation (Target: 1,500 families)	X		100%
4.1.2 Distribution of clothing (kitenge for women and assorted for men and children to families not targeted in 2015 (Target: 1,500 families adjusted for 9,000)	X		100%
4.1.3 Distribution of MHM kits to women (Target: 500 women)		X	40%
Progress towards outcomes			
<p>Achievements</p> <p>4.1.1 NFIs Distribution:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Mats, kitenge (loin cloth), blankets, Soap, Basins <p>4.1.2 Distribution of second hand clothes, kitenge in partnership with the PNS Consortium (Danish Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross and Belgium Red Cross).</p>			

4.1.3. A market assessment has been done in May

Changes in strategy:

The market assessment was negative on reusable pads according to a survey done by protection services, but the RRCS had consultation with the MIDMAR and UNHCR on this issue.

Challenges:

Time limit for implementation.

Food security, Nutrition, and Livelihoods			
Outcome 5: Immediate risks of food insecurity, malnutrition and lost livelihoods to the refugee camp and host communities are reduced over 10 months	Outputs		% of achievement
		<p>Output 5.1: Target population provided with access to nutritious food and better understanding of environmental protection; with focus on Mahama camp (Target: 7,500 people / 1,500 families).</p> <p>Output 5.2: Target population provided with access to nutritious food and better understanding of environmental protection; with focus on Munini host community (Target: 2,500 people / 500 households)</p>	
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
5.1.1 Conduct sensitization on methods to encourage environmental protection and food security (Target: 500 families)	X		100%
5.1.2 Establish vegetable gardens (Target: 500 gardens)	X		50%
5.1.3 Establish nursery beds (of forest trees) (Target: 4 nurseries)	X		100%
5.2.1 Training of volunteers on CTP (Target: 10 volunteers and six staff)		X	0%
5.2.2 Refresher training of volunteers on CTP (Target: 10 volunteers and six staff)		X	0%
5.2.3 Procure equipment for CTP (hardware and software)		X	0%
5.2.4 Procure agricultural seeds and tools (Target: 500 families' x 8 months) – pending CTP And market assessment		X	0%
5.2.5 Establish vegetable gardens (Target: 500 gardens) (see 5.1.2)		X	50%
5.2.6 Community sessions to establish nursery beds (of mixed trees - fruit and forest trees) (Target: 12 sessions)	X		100%

5.2.7 Training of host community families on use of energy saving sources (use of local materials to produce briquettes) (Target: 500 families)	X		100%
5.2.8 Production/distribution of fuel efficient stoves (Target: 500 fuel efficient stoves)	X		80%
Progress towards outcomes			
Achievements			
5.1.1. The beneficiaries getting skills on environment protection and adequate nutrition, concurrently with kitchen garden and nursery beds implementation, and also this have been covered by social mobilization using PHAST/CBEHPP methodology.			
5.1.2. Two hundred and fifty-four (254) improved kitchen gardens that has capacity of feeding 3 families per garden have been established, with active beneficiaries' involvement.			
5.1.3. All the 6 Nursery beds were established, with 2 more additional to cover the rest of the seeds.			
5.2.1,2,3,4. Due to lack of funding these CTP activities have not been completed.			
5.2.5 and 5.2.6 On-going			
5.2.7. 35 volunteers and local leaders from Munini host community trained on environment protection by using energy saving sources.			
5.2.8. Five hundred (500) improve cooking stove are being distributed.			
Changes in strategy			
At the beginning we planned to establish 500 simple kitchen gardens but regarding the land space that is available within the camp and the settlements, we opted for the improved kitchen garden that could count for 3 families together.			
Challenges			
The improved kitchen gardens involve more funds than the simple ones, around 2 times the cost, and it requires more facilities considering the work.			

Disaster preparedness and risk reduction			
Outcome 6 Improve capacity of the Rwanda Red Cross Society in the areas of disaster preparedness and response in the refugee camp and host communities	Outputs		% of achievement
		Output 6.1 Disaster preparedness and risk reduction activities carried out to support effective implementation of the operation; and inform medium/long term planning.	
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
6.1.1 Develop contingency medium/long term contingency plan for the response to Burundi refugee situation in Rwanda beyond the timeframe of the Emergency Appeal.	X		35%
Progress towards outcomes			
Activity in progress. As the Country had a National contingency plan, some meetings were initiated with partners such as ICRC, UNHCR and MIDMAR to develop and update the contingency plan for medium to long term for the			

response to the Burundi refugees. The coming months will focus on the progress of the first draft

Contact information

For further information, specifically related to this operation please contact: In the National Society

- **In Rwanda:** Apollinaire Karamaga, Secretary General, Rwanda Red Cross; phone: +2500788301377; email: apollinaire.karamaga@rwandaredcross.org
- **IFRC East Africa Country Cluster:** Getachew Taa; Head of Cluster for East Africa; Nairobi; phone: +254-202835000; email: getachew.taa@ifrc.org
- **IFRC Africa Region:** Farid Abdulkadir, Head of Disaster Management Unit, Nairobi; phone: +254731067489; email: farid.aiywar@ifrc.org
- **IFRC Geneva:** Cristina Estrada, Response / Recovery Lead, DCPRR; phone: +41227304260; email: cristina.estrada@ifrc.org
- **IFRC Africa Region Logistics Unit:** Rishi Ramrakha, Head of Regional Logistics Unit; phone: +254733888022; fax: +254-202712777; email: rishi.ramrakha@ifrc.org

For Resource Mobilization and Pledges:

- **In IFRC Africa Region:** Fidelis Kangethe, Partnerships and Resource Development Coordinator; Nairobi; phone: +254-714026229; email: fidelis.kangethe@ifrc.org

For Performance and Accountability (planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting)

- **In IFRC Africa Region:** Robert Ondrusek, PMER Coordinator; phone: +254-731067277; email: robert.ondrusek@ifrc.org

How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in Disaster Relief and the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. The IFRC's vision is to inspire, **encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities** by National Societies, with a view to **preventing and alleviating human suffering**, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:



Save lives,
protect livelihoods,
and strengthen recovery
from disaster and crises.



Enable **healthy**
and **safe** living.



Promote **social inclusion**
and a culture of
non-violence and **peace**.

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRRW013 - Rwanda - Burundi Refugees

Timeframe: 17 Sep 15 to 17 Sep 16

Appeal Launch Date: 18 Sep 15

Interim Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2015/09-2016/06	Programme	MDRRW013
Budget Timeframe	2015/09-2016/09	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Funding

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
A. Budget		549,020				549,020	
B. Opening Balance							
Income							
Cash contributions							
<i>American Red Cross</i>		47,762				47,762	
<i>Austrian Red Cross</i>		21,670				21,670	
<i>Japanese Red Cross Society</i>		18,100				18,100	
<i>Norwegian Red Cross</i>		87,972				87,972	
<i>Red Cross of Monaco</i>		5,397				5,397	
<i>Swedish Red Cross</i>		93,180				93,180	
<i>The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Government*)</i>		25,365				25,365	
<i>The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Government*)</i>		109,365				109,365	
C1. Cash contributions		408,811				408,811	
Inkind Personnel							
<i>The Canadian Red Cross Society</i>		12,577				12,577	
C3. Inkind Personnel		12,577				12,577	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)		421,387				421,387	
D. Total Funding = B + C		421,387				421,387	

* Funding source data based on information provided by the donor

II. Movement of Funds

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
B. Opening Balance							
C. Income		421,387				421,387	
E. Expenditure		-354,916				-354,916	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		66,472				66,472	

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRRW013 - Rwanda - Burundi Refugees

Timeframe: 17 Sep 15 to 17 Sep 16

Appeal Launch Date: 18 Sep 15

Interim Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2015/09-2016/06	Programme	MDRRW013
Budget Timeframe	2015/09-2016/09	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
	A					B	A - B	
BUDGET (C)			549,020			549,020		
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Clothing & Textiles	66,000						66,000	
Seeds & Plants	183,100						183,100	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	9,850						9,850	
Medical & First Aid	2,833						2,833	
Utensils & Tools	7,750						7,750	
Other Supplies & Services	10,500						10,500	
Total Relief items, Construction, Sup	280,033						280,033	
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Computers & Telecom	2,800		1,298			1,298	1,502	
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	2,800		1,298			1,298	1,502	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Storage	600						600	
Distribution & Monitoring	1,050		59			59	991	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	32,765						32,765	
Logistics Services	2,500						2,500	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	36,915		59			59	36,855	
Personnel								
International Staff	18,000		40,276			40,276	-22,276	
National Society Staff	42,344						42,344	
Volunteers	74,890						74,890	
Total Personnel	135,234		40,276			40,276	94,957	
Consultants & Professional Fees								
Consultants	14,000						14,000	
Total Consultants & Professional Fees	14,000						14,000	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	12,880						12,880	
Total Workshops & Training	12,880						12,880	
General Expenditure								
Travel	4,000		8,515			8,515	-4,515	
Information & Public Relations	16,200		69			69	16,131	
Office Costs	5,200		114			114	5,086	
Communications	6,500		626			626	5,874	
Financial Charges	1,750		-808			-808	2,558	
Total General Expenditure	33,650		8,516			8,516	25,134	
Contributions & Transfers								
Cash Transfers National Societies			173,949			173,949	-173,949	
Total Contributions & Transfers			173,949			173,949	-173,949	
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions			107,278			107,278	-107,278	
Total Operational Provisions			107,278			107,278	-107,278	
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recove	33,508		20,722			20,722	12,786	
Total Indirect Costs	33,508		20,722			20,722	12,786	
Pledge Specific Costs								
Pledge Earmarking Fee			2,117			2,117	-2,117	

Disaster Response Financial Report**MDRRW013 - Rwanda - Burundi Refugees**

Timeframe: 17 Sep 15 to 17 Sep 16

Appeal Launch Date: 18 Sep 15

Interim Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2015/09-2016/06	Programme	MDRRW013
Budget Timeframe	2015/09-2016/09	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
	A					B	A - B	
BUDGET (C)			549,020			549,020		
Pledge Reporting Fees			700			700	-700	
Total Pledge Specific Costs			2,817			2,817	-2,817	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	549,020		354,916			354,916	194,105	
VARIANCE (C - D)			194,105			194,105		

Disaster Response Financial Report**MDRRW013 - Rwanda - Burundi Refugees**

Timeframe: 17 Sep 15 to 17 Sep 16

Appeal Launch Date: 18 Sep 15

Interim Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2015/09-2016/06	Programme	MDRRW013
Budget Timeframe	2015/09-2016/09	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

IV. Breakdown by subsector

Business Line / Sub-sector	Budget	Opening Balance	Income	Funding	Expenditure	Closing Balance	Deferred Income
BL2 - Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people							
Disaster response	549,020		421,387	421,387	354,916	66,472	
Subtotal BL2	549,020		421,387	421,387	354,916	66,472	
GRAND TOTAL	549,020		421,387	421,387	354,916	66,472	