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# Emergency Plan of Action Final Report

## Rwanda: Floods

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

<b>DREF operation:</b> MDRRW011	<b>Glide n°</b> <a href="#">FL-2015-000042-RWA</a>
<b>Date of Issue:</b> 29 September 2016	<b>Date of disaster:</b> 3 April 2015
<b>Operation manager:</b> Andreas Sandin, IFRC Operations Coordinator	<b>Point of contact:</b> Angelique Murungi, Head of Disaster Management
<b>Operation start date:</b> 20 April 2015	<b>Operation end date:</b> 20 June 2015
<b>Number of people affected:</b> 3,425 People	<b>Number of people assisted:</b> 2,000 People (400 Households)
<b>Operation budget:</b> CHF 58,081	
<b>Host National Society presence (n° of volunteers, staff, branches):</b> 20 volunteers, four staff, one National Disaster Response Team member.	
<b>Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation:</b> Belgian Red Cross, Danish Red Cross and International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies.	
<b>N° of other partner organizations involved in the operation:</b> Ministry of Disaster Management and Refugees Affairs (MIDMAR)	

## A. Situation analysis

### Description of the disaster

From 3 April 2015, heavy rains with strong winds and localized flooding hit Nyamasheke & Rubavu district in the Western Province, causing floods that affected an estimated 3,588 persons. The flooding resulted in 2 deaths, 6 severe injured, with 206 hectares of crops destroyed, submerged latrines, and severe damage to homes including the destruction of roofs for the affected population; many of the affected families were displaced under precarious conditions. On 21 April 2015, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) released 58,081 Swiss Fra from the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to support the Rwanda Red Cross Society RRCS respond to the needs of 2,000 people (400 households) affected by the flooding through interventions in the areas of shelter and settlements, water, sanitation and hygiene promotion, for a period of 2 months (20 April - 20 June 2015).

This DREF has been replenished by Belgian Government / Red Cross. The major donors and partners of the DREF include the Red Cross Societies and governments of Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Monaco, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden and the USA, as well as DG ECHO, the UK Department for International Development (DFID) the Medtronic and Zurich and other corporate and private donors. The IFRC, on behalf of the Rwanda Red Cross Society would like to extend its thanks to all partners for their generous contributions.



*Branch volunteers after floods conducting sensitisation campaigns in host communities of floods victims that are also prone landslides in Nyamasheke district. Photo RRCS*

Please note that a Preliminary Report was issued in advance of this Final Report on 30<sup>th</sup> September 2015. The report was pending the reimbursement of costs related to items that were procured without the agreement of the DREF Appeal Manager or eligible under DREF guidelines, or have not been distributed and have since been pre-positioned.

## Summary of current response

### Overview of Host National Society

The RRCS mobilized staff and volunteers to provide immediate assistance to the flood-affected population in the Nyamasheke and Rubavu districts. An emergency assessment was carried out in both districts in collaboration with the Ministry of Disaster Management and Refugees Affairs (MIDMAR). RRCS mobilized its staff and volunteers to provide immediate assistance to the affected communities. The RRCS local committees of Nyamasheke and Rubavu mobilized volunteers that rescued and evacuated stranded and (6) injured persons in flooded areas in the aftermath of the emergency, in joint effort with the local authorities and the national police. The RRCS provided first aid services and psychological support to the affected people as well as transported the injured to the nearest health centers. RRCS assisted the communities to recover bodies of relatives and friends buried in mud as a result of the floods, and provided dead body management support (two persons dead) in Rubavu district. RRCS also conducted tracing activities for missing persons, including children. A total of 3,425 people have been assisted by Branch Disaster Response Team (BDRT/LDRT) Volunteers in the two districts.

**Table provides a summary of the overall population assisted by the operation (not all supported through the DREF allocation).**

ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT	No of Beneficiaries (persons)	No. of beneficiaries (HH)
Rescue, Evacuation and First Aid	3,425	685
Tracing of missing persons	2	2
Psychosocial support to the affected families (in Rubavu)	10	(Community meetings also conducted)
Assistance to attend the dead (dead body management)	2	
NFI distribution	2,000 (household numbers ranged from 3 to 7 people)	400
Emergency Shelter (Iron sheets and nails)	400 /1440	13/48
Mobile cinema and sensitization through PHAST	180	
Distribution of Hygiene materials (washing soap and buckets)	2,000	400
Sensitization on proper use of mosquito nets	180 people (reached through Mobile Cinema)	230 households (reached through general sensitization)

In order to compliment the DREF operation, the RRCS was able to mobilise bilateral support and carry out some activities (outside of; and not budgeted in the DREF allocation) with local community support at the Branch level. These activities included the construction of 21 latrines (supported 105 Beneficiaries), and the establishment of Home/ Kitchen gardens (for 50 Households/ 250 Beneficiaries), which supported improving the lives of the flood-affected population.

### Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) provided assistance through its East Africa and Indian Ocean Islands (EAIOI) regional representation, and Africa zone office, which are based in Nairobi, Kenya. Following the onset of the disaster, there was regular contact with the IFRC EAIOI regional representation's disaster management department. On 9 April 2015, an alert was issued using the IFRC disaster management information system (DMIS), and an Operational Strategy Call carried out with colleagues at Geneva, zone and regional level. It was agreed that an allocation should be made from the Disaster Relief and Emergency Fund (DREF) to support the RRCS with the replenishment of the NFIs that have been distributed; and to cover the costs that have been incurred in the response to date. Other Red Cross actors involved in the implementation of the DREF included the Belgian Red Cross, Danish Red Cross who have an in country presence; and the IFRC would like to thank them for their support.

## Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

The Government provided collaborative and coordination support through the local authorities and staff from MIDMAR. The local government provided support with the evacuation of the flood affected population from their homes, search and rescue, restoring family links, as well as organising accommodation for the displaced in the nearby communities.

## Needs analysis and scenario planning

On 4 April 2015, Rwanda RC rapidly conducted an emergency needs assessment in collaboration with local authorities and staff from the MIDMAR to determine the immediate needs of the affected people in Nyamasheke and Rubavu districts. The

assessment was used to design the response activities, and at a later stage also discuss disaster risk reduction with the authorities and communities.

The assessment identified that most of the affected flood victims were vulnerable families without shelter and basic household items, since their houses were destroyed by the floods and their belongings had been washed away. Furthermore, some other families lacked sufficient means to cope since a lot of farming production had been washed away by floods. Long term concerns included an expected low production of farming crops compared to normal harvest due to the flooding and also limited support to the farmers to resume food production activities. MIDMAR organized a food sharing distribution from neighboring regions, which were not affected by the flooding, to address this food security need.



*Rwanda RC volunteers providing NFIs to the affected families in Rubavu district. Photo RRC*

The assessment also concluded that the communities were located in flood prone areas, which was raised with the government together with the other long term concerns leading to the development of an Evacuation plan by the MIDIMAR.

RRCS branch volunteers registered the affected communities by household, age and sex, with a total of over 2,000 people (400 households) identified for distributions of non-food items (NFIs) in both Rubavu and Nyamasheke district. The criteria used involved elderly Headed Households, Women headed HH, Orphans (child headed HH), people with large families (with more than 5 people) and people living with disabilities.

## Risk Analysis

Continued flooding limited response activities as some areas were inaccessible. Some of the locations identified for provision of shelter support for the displaced were also flood-prone areas. RRCS has raised awareness with the government on the risks related to these areas, and also raised awareness among the local population to move to safer locations

## B. Operational strategy and plan

### Overall Objective

The flood-affected population's survival and immediate needs are met through the provision of essential emergency relief, shelter items, hygiene promotion assistance, targeting a total of 2,000 people (400 households) in Nyamasheke and Rubavu districts, Western Province, Rwanda.

### Proposed strategy

The proposed strategy aimed to support 400 households (2,000 people) with emergency relief, shelter and hygiene promotion; and included the following activities:

- Preliminary needs assessment conducted in collaboration with the Government (Ministry of Disaster Management and Refugees) to inform the activities planned within the DREF operation.
- Immediate distribution of NFIs, specifically: blankets (two per household), clothing (one per household), kitchen sets (one per household), and plastic mats (two per household). Non-standard items such as “Kitenge” were provided to respond to specific cultural needs of the flood-affected population.
- Distribution of shelter items, specifically: iron sheets (three pieces per household) and nails to enable households carry out repairs to the roofs of their homes; and advocacy with local government authorities for the provision of additional timber.
- Distribution of hygiene items, specifically: buckets (1 per household) and jerry cans (2 per household) for water storage and pieces of soap (four pieces per household).
- Community hygiene promotion (using the Mobile Cinema) in the Rubavu district, with the intention of improving practices within the flood-affected population and therefore reducing the risk of water and air borne disease.

During the DREF operation all activities planned were carried out be in accordance as much as possible with the recommended SPHERE standards.

## **Operational support services**

### **Human resources**

The DREF operation mobilized the following personnel:

- Field staff facilitated the implementation of flood-affected area to ensure the effective implementation, and monitoring of the activities planned.
- LDRT/BDRT volunteers for facilitating identification of beneficiaries and assessment of the returnee situation and relief distributions in the transit.
- One NDRT member per branch to support volunteers with the distribution of the NFIs, shelter and hygiene items.
- 20 RRCS volunteers were able to participate in the operation with the implementation of activities planned, for example, preliminary assessment, distribution of NFIs, shelter and hygiene items; and community hygiene sensitization in both districts

### **Logistics and supply chain**

The pre-positioned stock that had been strategically located in risk areas enabled the RRCS to respond swiftly in the initial stage of the disaster, which was crucial, and the rest of the relief items was to replenish the branch strategic stocks that has been used during the operation after being procured.

The RRCS logistics service facilitated the transportation and storage of relief items. Regular reports on stock-ins and stock-outs were provided to the disaster management head and small additional non-food balance to the distributions were prepositioned to reinforce branch strategic stocks. Challenges with transportation of relief items were solved by renting a truck for the transport of relief items and this enabled the distribution of relief on time.

### **Communications**

The RRCS used a variety of communication methods to share information about its response activities during the floods operation. RRCS contributed to TV broadcasts and Kigali Today website articles (during and after the response), and also used social media on a regular basis and made regular broadcasts on community radio stations. During the DREF operation the local media was invited to share the information with the rest of the affected community on RRCS intervention in response to the floods. Often, messages were developed jointly with the government. Since the media used the local community radio, the targeted audience included the communities in the affected districts, and the neighbouring districts since they all have same climatic conditions. Using the media for information dissemination has enhanced the RRCS profile of the emergency response agency in the country. RRCS published regular reports about the floods situation as well as RRCS interventions as a way to raise awareness and inform the community about the support RRCS provided.

### **Security**

Due to the risk of theft of key shelter items (iron sheets meant for distribution), Rwanda RCS did not immediately distribute the iron sheets to the people living in temporary shelters and within the host communities. Distribution was only done once the households had rehabilitated their permanent houses (on going).



## Planning, monitoring, evaluation, & reporting (PMER)

RRCS conducted regular coordination meetings that were attended by branch staff, volunteers and other partners. This ensured that all persons involved in implementing and contributing to the intervention were updated on the progress, coordination and problems could be solved. Regular progress updates were also provided from the branches to the disaster management officer.

Field visits were conducted by branch committee members to reinforce field team during implementation of activities planned within the DREF operation to ensure that they were implemented as planned; and support was provided where necessary with the help of disaster management officer. Through the visits, the RRCS was able to provide updates on the evolving situation as well as their response activities.

Due to recurrent flood disasters in the targeted communities, the RRCS branches in the affected districts have developed experience to coordinate and supervise emergency response activities without close support from national headquarters (NHQ). No monitoring was carried out by the IFRC but only technical support was provided since the DREF was very small and most of the packages were related to procurement of NFIs. The RRCS disaster management team was in regular contact with the IFRC EAIOI office in Nairobi on the progress of the DREF Floods implementation either by exchange of emails and by phone calls. The IFRC also provided coordination support through teleconference calls.

## C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

### Quality Programming / Areas Common to all Sectors

<b>Outcome 1: Continuous and detailed assessment and analysis is used to inform the design and implementation of the operation</b>
<b>Output 1.1: Initial needs assessment; and monitoring of activities</b>
<b>Activities planned</b>
1.1.1 Carry out preliminary needs assessment
1.1.2 Monitoring visits
<b>Achievements</b>
<p>1.1.1 On 4 April 2015 an emergency needs assessment was conducted by RRCS, in collaboration with local authorities in the 2 districts of Nyamasheke and Rubavu, to determine immediate needs of the affected communities. For further information, please refer to the “Needs analysis and scenario planning section”.</p> <p>1.1.2 During the DREF operation, frequent field visits were conducted for monitoring and communication purposes. Four Coordination meetings were organized in the two RRCS branches during the operation to update each other on the implementation and progress of the project. For further information, please refer to the “PMER” section.</p> <p>During the joint assessment, it was identified that the flood-affected population lived in an area with recurrent flooding, which necessitated for longer term interventions to decrease the risks posed. The MIDIMAR designed and developed an evacuation plan which was shared with the local community with the support of local authorities and the Rwanda RCS volunteers (as a complimentary activity not funded through the DREF allocation). In total, 230 people were reached with sensitization campaigns (not funded through the DREF allocation) carried out by LDRT/BDRT volunteers in the two districts targeting disaster prone areas for the affected community.</p>
<b>Challenges</b>
Operational challenges included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PMER: Limited experience of the implementation of DREF, and the procedures and guidelines in order to understand the concept very well; as staff involved were new to the tool.</li> </ul>
<b>Lessons Learned</b>
Lessons learned included:

- Communication: RRCS being able to respond timely within 24 Hrs. to any disasters at community level has raised National Society profile in other Institutions local or international of being in a leading position as an emergency response agency.
- Health and care: The importance of including a component on psychosocial support in disaster response operations, where family members have been killed, injured or are missing, needs to be strengthened to all emergency teams in order to ensure effective and efficient response.
- National Society capacity building: The practical experience gained by the volunteer teams during this operation, in terms of providing emergency first aid services, psycho social support immediately after the onset of the disaster, emergency relief etc., to vulnerable families, has contributed to reinforce the volunteer capacity skills and confidence of working with other organizations.

## Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion

Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion
<b>Outcome 1: Immediate risk of waterborne disease is reduced through hygiene promotion among the flood-affected populations in Nyamasheke and Rubavu districts over a period of two months</b>
<b>Output 1.1: Target population are provided with hygiene promotion activities, which meet SPHERE standards (Target: 400 households / 2,000 beneficiaries)</b>
<b>Activities planned</b>
1.1.1 Health and hygiene promotion awareness sessions
1.1.2 Mobile cinema hygiene promotion events
1.1.3 Distribution of hygiene related items (400 buckets, 800 jerry cans and 1,600 pcs soap); and sensitization on their use.
1.1.4 Replenishment of hygiene related NFIs
<b>Achievements</b>
<p>1.1.1 In total, 230 households (1,150 people approx.) were reached through health and hygiene two awareness sessions using the PHAST methodology in the two districts of Nyamasheke and Rubavu, to reduce the risk of malaria. Branch volunteers trained as LDRT /BDRT carried out the awareness sessions, which focused on prevention and control of malaria, including the proper use of mosquito nets that had been distributed by the government to affected households. Early case detection for waterborne diseases and referrals were also conducted for the two affected districts.</p> <p>1.1.2 In total, 180 people were reached through 2 mobile cinema hygiene promotion events, which were carried out (97 in the first cinema and 83 in the second cinema).</p> <p>1.1.3 In total, 400 vulnerable households received hygiene related items, which equates to 100 per cent of the intended target (400). Each household received 1 bucket, 2 jerry cans, and four pieces of soap) and contributed to reducing the risks of water borne/related diseases</p> <p>1.1.4 Replenishment of the hygiene related NFIs from RRCS strategic stocks was completed; and included 800 buckets, 1,100 jerry cans, and 1,886 pieces of washing soap*.</p> <p><i>*Please note that procurement of these items were above what was agreed at the onset of the DREF operation (400 buckets, 800 jerry cans and 1,600 pcs of soap) and as such the expenditure incurred for the balance of those items that were not distributed are not eligible and have been reimbursed.</i></p>
<b>Challenges</b>
Operational challenges included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion: There was no support for the construction of latrines in the operation plans of the DREF. Local support for the construction of the latrines was also not sufficient (the community wanted the construction of latrines- community need).</li> </ul>
<b>Lessons learned</b>

## Lessons learned included:

- Communication: The rapid response of the emergency operation increased the RRCS credibility in disaster emergency response with the local population appreciating the RRCS intervention. RRCS on the other hand appreciated the active involvement among the communities in activities, which was due to the participatory approach used.
- National Society capacity building: Through the support of DREF funds, RRCS have increased their capacity in responding to emergencies and its volunteer skills and knowledge increased due to practical exercise provided to the BDRT/LDRT teams and through practical exercises related to the emergency assessment, community sensitisation and relief distribution
- In upcoming DREFs, the RRCS should keep IFRC better informed about changing needs and related strategies.

## Shelter and settlements (and household items)

## Shelter and settlements

**Outcome 1: Immediate shelter and settlement needs of the flood-affected population in Nyamasheke and Rubavu districts, are met over a period of two months.**

**Output 1.1: Target population is provided with NFIs and emergency shelter items (Target: 400 households / 2,000 beneficiaries)**

## Activities planned

1.1.1 Distribution of NFIs and shelter items (800 blankets, 1,200 iron sheets (and nails), 400 Kitenge, 400 kitchen sets and 800 plastic sheets)

1.1.2 Replenishment of NFIs and shelter items

## Achievements

1.1.1 In total, 400 vulnerable households (2,000 people) received essential non-food items (NFIs), including basic household items, which equates to 100 per cent of the intended target (400). In addition, 1,430\* pieces of iron sheets and 420 kgs of roofing nails were purchased. Out of that, 400 pieces of iron sheets were distributed to 13 affected households who were in immediate need of the roofing. The rest of the beneficiaries would receive their iron sheets for roofing after they complete rehabilitating their damaged houses. The items have been distributed based on sphere standards, with extra consideration taken to the needs to gender sensitive. The women were mostly targeted in NFI distribution since they are in most instances responsible for the HH and this is very important. RRCS also provided iron sheets and nails for emergency shelter for the 13 elderly-headed households and other vulnerable households. Please note t



*Shelter beneficiary being supported by volunteer to recover the house roofing during floods operation in Nyamasheke district.  
Photo RRC*

*\*Please note that procurement of the iron sheets was above what was agreed at the onset of the DREF operation: (1,200 iron sheets); and as such the expenditure incurred for the balance of those items (230 iron sheets) are not eligible as per the DREF guidelines and have been reimbursed. In addition, the balance of the iron sheets (800) that have not been distributed are also not eligible as per the DREF guidelines and have also been reimbursed.*

1.1.2 Please refer to table below for quantity procured/distributed\*.

Relief items	Quantity procured	Quantity distributed
Blankets	889 pcs	800 pcs
Kitchen sets	480 pcs	400 pcs
Kitenge (clothing items)	406 pcs	400 pcs
Plastic mats	889 pcs	800 pcs

*Please note that procurement of the blankets, kitchen sets, kitenge and plastic mats were above what was agreed at the onset of the DREF operation (800 blankets, 400 kitchen sets, 400 kitenge and 800 plastic mats); and as such the expenditure incurred for the balance of those items (89 blankets, 80 kitchen sets, 6 kitenge and 89 plastic mats) are not eligible as per the DREF guidelines and have been reimbursed.*

In addition, as a complimentary activity to the DREF operation, RRCS mobilized some local support for the affected communities in establishing home gardens targeting the most vulnerable families to enable them to provide for themselves. In total, 50 families were reached in both branches.

#### Challenges

Challenges included:

- **Logistics and supply chain:** There were some challenges related to late procurement of DREF items that didn't respect the presented timeline. The procurement process that was done took longer time than planned which delayed relief delivery (though procurement was indeed completed within the DREF operation timeline). Despite this, there were pre-positioned stocks that had been strategically located in risk areas enabled the RRCS to respond swiftly in the initial stage of the disaster, which was crucial, and the rest of the relief items could be distributed when procured. The RRCS faced some logistical challenges linked to limited transportation means for the relief items. With the DREF support this problem was solved through hiring a truck for transportation for relief items and thanks for the operation where our relief vehicle was repaired.
- **Shelter and settlements:** There were some difficulties in implementing the activities in Rubavu branch in the community locations where some locations had been identified to be flood prone area. There are no actions that are being done to support affected beneficiaries related to shelter because they had been informed that they would be taken to live in safer locations that are not prone to floods, but still face land issues (there is no available land to evacuate people to). Evacuating the local population to safer locations was a challenge due to existing lack of land space. RRCS has raised awareness to the government on the risks related to these areas, and also raised awareness among the local population to move to safer locations.

#### Lessons learned

Lessons learned included:

- **Logistics and supply chain:** The availability of strategically positioned relief stocks in the affected branch level and the availability of trained BDRT/LDRT volunteers made it possible for the Rwanda Red Cross to immediately respond to the disaster. The affected families and other stakeholders expressed their appreciation for the timely and immediate intervention done by the RRCS. This preparedness is important to maintain both on national and branch levels.
- **Shelter and settlements:** Since the emergency relief items were procured from the local market with a lower price than foreseen, more NFIs could be procured with the excess funds to also cover the additional needs of affected branches.
- **RCRC / Agency Coordination:** Community mobilization and volunteer commitment was needed in order to reinforce the existing local capacity during emergency situation by helping the most vulnerable families to recover their homes, and also so that even the distributed items can be kept in safe conditions. In this regard, RRCS, through an integrated approach (as a complimentary activity to the DREF operation), mobilized the support for the construction of shelter for the flood affected displaced families in the district of Nyamasheke through the Nyamasheke district local authorities (who were engaged in supporting activities through mobilizing the communities and providing resources), while the communities participated in the shelter and rehabilitation; of



houses through producing mud and collection of water from the nearby water source, land preparation, making foundations for houses etc. RRCS would then distribute the Iron sheets after the houses are rehabilitated.

- In upcoming DREFs, the RRCS should keep IFRC better informed about changing needs and related strategies.

## D. THE BUDGET

Following communication and discussions between IFRC and Rwanda Red Cross Society, IFRC requested Rwanda Red Cross Society to reimburse to IFRC the funds in the table below. The items were not consistent with the approved Emergency Plan of Action. Contextual circumstances led to some of the expenditure changes for the operation. However, IFRC was never informed in advance and thus could not approve the changes. The funds were received by IFRC from the Rwanda Red Cross Society in August 2016. Since such changes can indeed be agreed and approved easily, it is recommended that in upcoming DREFs, the RRCS keep IFRC informed of such needs.

### MDRRW011 – Rwanda Floods DREF : Breakdown and justification

Category	Description of item	Quantity	Approx. CHF	Comment
	Unspent funds	N/A	3,585	These funds were not spent
WATSAN	Soap	286	114.4	Extra items procured without approval; Items not distributed within DREF period (Items cannot be used for prepositioning)
	Jerry cans	300	990	
	Buckets	400	860	
Relief/ Shelter NFIs	Blankets	89	408.51	Extra items procured without approval; Items not distributed within DREF period; (Items cannot be used for prepositioning)
	Kitchen sets	80	866.4	
	Kitenge (clothes)	6	37.56	
	Plastic mats	89	408.51	
Shelter	Iron sheets (extra procured)	230	1679	Extra items procured without approval;
	Iron sheets (not distributed)	800 *includes 230 sheets above	5840	Items not distributed within the DREF period  Activity can no longer be considered an emergency activity, as affected households are building homes and not emergency shelters/repairs;  Quantity per household exceeds the agreed amounts in DREF: 30 sheets per household, instead of 3 sheets per household
	<b>Total</b>		<b>14,789</b>	

## Contact information

### For further information, specifically related to this operation please contact:

- **Rwanda Red Cross Society:** Apollinaire Karamaga, Secretary General, Rwanda Red Cross; phone: +250 078 8301377; Email: [apollinaire.karamaga@rwandaredcross.org](mailto:apollinaire.karamaga@rwandaredcross.org).

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Please send all pledges for funding to [zonerm.africa@ifrc.org](mailto:zonerm.africa@ifrc.org)

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

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## 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 (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster 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.

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

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
2. Enable healthy and safe living.
3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.

## Disaster Response Financial Report

## MDRRW011 - Rwanda - Floods

Timeframe: 20 Apr 15 to 20 Jun 15

Appeal Launch Date: 20 Apr 15

Final Report

## Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2015/4-2016/8	Programme	MDRRW011
Budget Timeframe	2015/4-2015/6	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
<b>A. Budget</b>		58,081				58,081	
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>							
<b>Income</b>							
<u>Other Income</u>							
<i>DREF Allocations</i>		58,081				58,081	
<b>C4. Other Income</b>		58,081				58,081	
<b>C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)</b>		58,081				58,081	
<b>D. Total Funding = B + C</b>		58,081				58,081	

\* 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>B. Opening Balance</b>							
<b>C. Income</b>		58,081				58,081	
<b>E. Expenditure</b>		-39,647				-39,647	
<b>F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)</b>		18,434				18,434	

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Budget Timeframe	2015/4-2015/6	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	
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>			<b>58,081</b>			<b>58,081</b>		
<b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>								
Construction Materials	11,000						11,000	
Clothing & Textiles	6,960						6,960	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	1,074						1,074	
Utensils & Tools	14,440						14,440	
<b>Total Relief items, Construction, Sup</b>	<b>33,474</b>						<b>33,474</b>	
<b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>								
Storage	900						900	
Distribution & Monitoring	984						984	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	10,500						10,500	
<b>Total Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>12,384</b>						<b>12,384</b>	
<b>Personnel</b>								
Volunteers	1,910		30			30	1,880	
<b>Total Personnel</b>	<b>1,910</b>		<b>30</b>			<b>30</b>	<b>1,880</b>	
<b>Consultants &amp; Professional Fees</b>								
Professional Fees	850						850	
<b>Total Consultants &amp; Professional Fees</b>	<b>850</b>						<b>850</b>	
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>								
Workshops & Training	868						868	
<b>Total Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>868</b>						<b>868</b>	
<b>General Expenditure</b>								
Information & Public Relations	950						950	
Office Costs	550						550	
Communications	2,650						2,650	
Financial Charges	900						900	
<b>Total General Expenditure</b>	<b>5,050</b>						<b>5,050</b>	
<b>Contributions &amp; Transfers</b>								
Cash Transfers National Societies			37,197			37,197	-37,197	
<b>Total Contributions &amp; Transfers</b>			<b>37,197</b>			<b>37,197</b>	<b>-37,197</b>	
<b>Indirect Costs</b>								
Programme & Services Support Recover	3,545		2,420			2,420	1,125	
<b>Total Indirect Costs</b>	<b>3,545</b>		<b>2,420</b>			<b>2,420</b>	<b>1,125</b>	
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)</b>	<b>58,081</b>		<b>39,647</b>			<b>39,647</b>	<b>18,434</b>	
<b>VARIANCE (C - D)</b>			<b>18,434</b>			<b>18,434</b>		



**Disaster Response Financial Report****MDRRW011 - Rwanda - Floods**

Timeframe: 20 Apr 15 to 20 Jun 15

Appeal Launch Date: 20 Apr 15

Final Report

**Selected Parameters**

Reporting Timeframe	2015/4-2016/8	Programme	MDRRW011
Budget Timeframe	2015/4-2015/6	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
<b>BL2 - Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people</b>							
Disaster response	58,081		58,081	58,081	39,647	18,434	
Subtotal BL2	58,081		58,081	58,081	39,647	18,434	
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>58,081</b>		<b>58,081</b>	<b>58,081</b>	<b>39,647</b>	<b>18,434</b>	