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Emergency Plan of Action Final Report

Rwanda: Storm & Heavy Winds

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF operation: MDRRW015	Glide number: ST-2017-000143-RWA
Date of Issue: 22 June 2018	Date of disaster: 17 September 2017
Operation start date: 03 October 2017	Operation end date: 03 March 2018
Host National Society: Rwanda Red Cross Society (RRCS)	Operation budget: CHF 120,262
Number of people affected: 5,460 people (1,092 households)	Number of people assisted: 5,460 people (1,092 households)
N° of National Societies involved in the operation: Belgian Red Cross Flanders, Austrian Red Cross, Belgian Red Cross French Community, Spanish Red Cross, International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies.	
N° of other partner organizations involved in the operation: Ministry of Disaster Management and Refugees Affairs (MIDIMAR), Local Authorities	

A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster

Heavy rainfall and winds in the districts of Rusizi, Nyamasheke, Huye, Bugesera, Gicumbi, Ngoma, Kirehe, Rubavu and Nyabihu on 17 September 2017, resulted in destruction of houses and community farm lands. The most affected areas were in five districts: Rusizi and Nyamasheke (Western province); Ngoma and Bugesera (Eastern province); and Huye (Southern province).

Rapid assessments conducted by RRCS staff and volunteers indicated that an estimated 5,460 people from 1,092 households were affected by heavy winds and out of these, 640 families were homeless and classified as most vulnerable. The disaster caused three deaths and 24 people were injured. The affected families were accommodated in the nearby communities after their homes were damaged and a variety of household materials, shelters and clothing destroyed, leaving the affected population without basic necessities.



Houses with roof blown off by the strong winds ©RRCS

Household bedding materials were also destroyed, creating the need for blankets, sleeping mats and other essential Non-Food items (NFIs). It was reported that an estimated 1,024 hectares of mixed crops (including banana trees and cassava plants) were destroyed and household food stocks were completely damaged. Latrines and other sanitation infrastructure was also destroyed, increasing the risk of a disease outbreak -- 78 cases of AWD were reported in the Nyamasheke district between September and November 2017.

In October 2017, following an emergency needs assessment conducted by RRCS in the affected areas, IFRC launched a DREF operation for CHF 102,959 to support RRCS response to this situation. The operation targeted 5,460 people (1,092 households) through hygiene promotion and community sensitization activities. Of this total target, 3,200 most

vulnerable people (640 HHs) were targeted with NFI distribution. In addition to the above, RRCS and IFRC conducted a joint cash assessment in the 5 districts which were being targeted by the DREF. As cash was identified in the operational plan as a strategy to deliver the assistance to affected households, the purpose of the assessment was to determine the capacity of local markets to provide the required shelter items, assess the risk of inflation, determine the cash transfer modality to be used and to determine the cash transfer value per household.

This assessment resulted in the review of the operational plan and an [Operations Update No.1](#) was issued in December 2017 to increase the budget for CTP activities and the number of volunteers to be trained on AWD. The update also allowed for the extension of the operation timeframe by one month to allow for implementation of these activities.

In February 2018, a no-cost extension was granted through [Operations update No. 2](#). The update extended the operation by one additional month (making the overall operational timeframe to five (5) months) to allow RRCS to monitor the usage of the cash. Cash assistance was a new tool in the National Society that was being piloted in the DREF operation. It was also new to local partners including the local government. This required constant discussions with the local authorities in the different districts to ensure they understood it and fully accepted the distribution of cash, which delayed implementation.

The major donors and partners of the DREF include the Red Cross Societies and governments of Australia, Austria, Belgium, Britain, Canada, Denmark, Finland, 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), AECID, the Medtronic and Zurich Foundations and other corporate and private donors. On behalf of the Rwanda Red Cross Society (RRCS), the IFRC would like to extend its gratitude to all partners for their generous contributions.

Summary of response

Overview of Host National Society

Rwanda Red Cross Society mobilized its field staff and volunteers (5 field staff, 4 HQs staff, 100 volunteers from BDRT / LDRT and 5 NDRT members) to support families that were affected by disaster and provided immediate assistance from its contingency stock to the affected population in the different districts. An emergency needs assessment was carried out in the nine districts (Rusizi, Nyamasheke, Huye, Rubavu, Nyabihu, Gicumbi, Bugesera, Ngoma and Kirehe) that were affected in collaboration with the local authorities, including the Ministry of Disaster Management and Refugees Affairs (MIDMAR). RRCS volunteers also provided psychosocial support to some affected families struggling with the loss of household materials and agricultural crops.

Non-food items from RRCS strategic stock were distributed to 401 of the most affected households in Rusizi, Nyamasheke and Ngoma districts. These items were replenished through the DREF.

Table 1: Emergency stock distribution per region - basis for replenishment						
Items	Nyamasheke	Rusizi	Ngoma	Bugesera	Huye	Total
Jerry-cans (2 pieces per HH)	88	237	76	CTP	CTP	
Soap (4 pieces per HH x 3 months)	1,056	2,844	736	CTP	CTP	
First Aid Kits & including replenishment (2 per district)	1	1	1	2	2	
Blanket (2 pieces per HH)	176	474	156	CTP	CTP	
Kitenge (1 piece per HH)	88	237	78	CTP	CTP	
Sleeping mats (2 pieces per HH)	176	474	78	CTP	CTP	
Kitchen set (1 piece per HH)	88	337	78	CTP	CTP	
Plastic Sheeting / Tarpaulin (2 pieces per HH)	176	474	78	CTP	CTP	

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) supported the operation through the Eastern Africa and Indian Ocean Islands (EAIOI) country cluster office as well as through the Africa regional office based in Nairobi, Kenya. Since the onset of the disaster, there was regular contact with the IFRC EAIOI country cluster support team's disaster management department; and regular updates on the situation and activities planned were shared. On 22 September 2017, an alert was issued using the IFRC disaster management information system (DMIS), and on 25 September 2017 an Operational Strategy Call was carried out with colleagues in Geneva Office, the region and the country cluster team. It was agreed that a request for an allocation should be made for the Disaster Relief and

Emergency Fund (DREF) to support RRCS with replenishment of the NFIs that were distributed and undertake the proposed activities.

In October 2017, IFRC deployed CTP technical support from the EAIOI Cluster to work with RRCS in conducting a comprehensive assessment and implementation plan for the activities under the Cash component of the DREF. Concurrently, RRCS informed the EAIOI Cluster of confirmed cases of Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD) in the area. Another Operational Strategy Call took place, to discuss both the recommendations from the Cash assessment and the AWD situation. As a result, the budget was increased for CTP activities from CHF 30 to CHF 55 per household. There was also an increase in the number of volunteers to be trained in AWD management and Hygiene Promotion to address AWD cases in the area to 270 from the initially planned 100.

Belgian Red Cross French community, Austrian Red Cross, Belgian Red Cross Flanders and the Spanish Red Cross have in country presence and the Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA) and its budget for the DREF operation were shared to all the PNSs with the intention of mobilizing additional assistance.

Belgian Red Cross Flanders replenished the NFIs distributed to 237 families in Rusizi district and the Spanish Red Cross participated in the October CTP assessment and made available the assistance of shelter materials to support 123 households in Bugesera branch and for 177 in Huye.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

The RRCS coordinated with Rwanda’s Ministry of Disaster Management and Refugee Affairs (MIDIMAR) as well as local government authorities at the district levels in all the nine branches. RRCS branches also participated in the coordination meetings which were carried out at district levels.

Needs analysis and scenario planning

RRCS carried out a rapid assessment immediately after the disaster. The main findings indicated that 5,460 people from 1,092 households were affected by heavy winds and out of these, 640 (3,200 people) families were homeless and classified as most vulnerable- These families fell under the following criteria: Displaced households (whose homes were destroyed), chronically ill, elderly, female-headed households, lactating mothers and under-five children, pregnant women, and single parents.

Table 2: Identified Needs amongst Most Vulnerable Households

Sector	Identified needs
Health	A heightened risk of malaria infection due to the loss of habitat and mosquito nets that heightened exposure to mosquitoes. Due to the personal losses, psychosocial needs were also identified.
Water and sanitation	The water systems were not affected by the storms & heavy wind. There was, however, an increased risk of water-borne diseases such as diarrhoea or Cholera due to the loss of hygiene and household materials such as jerry cans, soaps, etc. While it was not the focus of the rapid assessment it was however, noted that a number of household latrines had been affected and constituted a risk during the rainy season.
Shelter	Due to the heavy winds & storms, 640 identified families lost their homes. There was a need to provide them with shelters, essential household items as well as building material to help them rebuild their houses.
Food security, nutrition and livelihood	An estimated 1,024 hectares of banana plantations and cassava crops were destroyed by the heavy winds associated with rain. In addition, household food stocks stored in homes that were destroyed by the rain were also lost. The food security situation was thus alarming especially for children, elderly persons, pregnant women and lactating mothers. There were equally indications that the agricultural planting season was going to be affected because of the lost seeds for the affected families.

Following the CTP assessment in October 2017, the initially planned household needs were confirmed, as was the fact that a cash intervention was best justified as it gave beneficiaries dignity, a sense of ownership and the choice to purchase a variety of items as per their needs.

Cases of AWD were also reported in some of the affected districts, which prompted an increase in the number of volunteers to be trained in AWD management and Hygiene Promotion to address the AWD cases.

Risk Analysis

Cash assistance was a new tool in the National Society that was piloted in the DREF operation and was also new to local partners including the local government. There was initial resistance from the local authorities as they did not understand why cash was being distributed instead of relief items. RRCS had to take time to explain to beneficiaries and local authorities on the cash assistance, which took time and delayed implementation.

There were also network/connectivity challenges in some areas which affected the transfer of funds or notification of successful transfers while beneficiaries did not own mobile phones. For those with no mobile phones, contact people were put in the beneficiary list to receive the funds on their behalf and both signed against list when funds were disbursed.

B. Operational strategy and plan

Overall Objective

The storm and heavy wind-affected population's immediate needs are met through the provision of essential emergency relief, shelter items, hygiene promotion assistance, targeting a total number of 5,460 people (1,092 households) whose items/properties were destroyed in target five branches.

Proposed strategy

Initial rapid assessments conducted by RRCS staff and volunteers indicated that an estimated 5,460 people from 1,092 households were affected by heavy winds and out of these, 640 families were homeless and classified as most vulnerable. In October 2017, RRCS and IFRC conducted a joint cash assessment in the 5 districts which were being targeted by the DREF. Part of the recommendations from the assessment was to increase the budget for CTP activities from the initially planned CHF 30 to CHF 55 per household.

The DREF targeted 5,460 people (1,092 HH), through hygiene promotion and community sensitization activities to reduce the risk of water borne diseases. Volunteers in the five districts were trained on PHAST and mobile cinema and conducted hygiene promotion sessions using mobile cinema. Seven mobile cinema sessions were conducted in each of the districts. In Nyamasheke district, they were able to contain the AWD outbreak through the hygiene promotion and sensitization sessions and through the distribution of water purification tablets. Bugesera district is prone to strong winds due to few trees and households are not constructed with wind breakers or extra support. In addition to the hygiene promotion activities, volunteers here sensitized the communities and local builders on tying the house roofs and consider having extra support for houses being built in future. The branch also conducted tree planting in nursery beds where 9,000 trees were planted.

The initial plan also involved the distribution of 1,280 mosquito nets to affected families. However, the procurement of mosquito nets was not possible due to long delivery time by suppliers which could not fit within the operation timeframe. A request for donation was therefore made to the Ministry of Health to supply the nets but unfortunately, they had run out of stocks through other distributions.

Some 401 households in Nyamasheke, Rusizi and Ngoma districts received non-food items from RRCS strategic stock (refer to table 1 above) immediately after the disaster. The DREF replenished these items as well as first aid kits in the five districts that were used in the initial response.

The rest of the affected households in Bugesera and Huye were assisted through cash. In Bugesera, RRCS supported 223 households -- 100 HHs were supported with NFIs from RRCS strategic stocks, while 123HHs received cash assistance. Of the 123 HHs that received cash assistance, 100 received direct cash (had no mobile phones) while 23 received on mobile money. In Huye district, 177 households were supported with cash and mobile money was used for all HHs.

Assistance using cash was fairly new in the involved communities. Initially, there was resistance from the local authorities as to why RRCS was distributing cash instead of relief items. RRCS had to engage the local authorities in discussions to explain the process and benefits of using cash over relief items. Eventually, the authorities accepted the idea and were satisfied with how the cash distributions were conducted once they understood the process. One of the successes highlighted in the lessons learnt workshop report was the good relationship with the local authorities in the districts during the distributions.

RRCS also involved the affected communities before rolling out of the cash distributions. Sensitization sessions were conducted for the communities in each sector before disbursement of the funds. The sessions involved explanation of the process and selection criteria, as well as educating the beneficiaries on correct usage of the cash they were going

to receive, including items they were to purchase. The communities were made aware that it was a pilot project and that it would affect other communities in future operations if they misused the cash. This encouraged sector accountability as each sector would face backlash if the recipients misused the cash.

RRCS announced the date of appointment for the cash distribution in each sector and the volunteers were involved in verifying the list. After the sensitization session, RRCS then communicate to MTN (mobile money provider) to disburse the funds to beneficiaries via mobile phone

after which they signed as to receiving the cash. For those with no mobile phones, contact people were put in the beneficiary list to receive the funds on their behalf and both signed against list when funds were received. The same process was used for the 100HH in Bugusera who received direct cash.



RRCS staff assists beneficiaries withdraw cash from mobile money agent during distribution in Huye district ©RRCS

Training on cash was also conducted for HQ staff involved in the operation and five (5) volunteers from each of the two districts. However, RRCS felt they still need support to enhance their capacity and confidence in CTP. One of the challenges that was faced was the late disbursement of funds by MTN after the sensitization sessions in the sectors. For future operations, key staff (IT, DM and Finance) can be trained on how to operate the mobile money transfer software used by MTN in order to manage the transfers internally once the funds and beneficiary list has been loaded.

Operational support services

Human resources (HR)

The DREF operation mobilized the following personnel:

- Five (5) NDRT members who supported volunteers with the distribution of the NFIs, shelter and hygiene items;
- Four (4) RRCS staff were also deployed to the affected districts and ensured the implementation and monitoring of the planned activities.
- Some 270 volunteers were involved in Hygiene Promotion in emergencies using PHAST methodology (30 volunteers per branch in Bugusera, Ngoma & Huye and 70 Volunteers in Nyamasheke & Ruzizi branches) and 100 on mobile cinema (20 volunteer per district). Each branch had one NDRT volunteer who worked as volunteer team leader.
- Head of Disaster Management RRCS and Senior Disaster Management Officer, CCST Cluster, were involved in update of the operational plan, compliance, reporting and implementation.
- IFRC provided cash transfer technical support for the CTP assessment.

Logistics and supply chain

The DREF allocation was used to replenish NFI, shelter and hygiene items that were distributed during the initial response. RRCS has warehouse storage at national headquarters (NHQ) level which was used to store the strategic stock. RRCS also used their own vehicles to support the implementation of the DREF operation, including the monitoring of the activities and transportation of relief items from RRCS NHQ to the branch level. One truck was also rented for NFI distribution. All procurements were done in country as the items were locally available.

Information technologies (IT)

RRCS staff and volunteers involved in the operation were provided with airtime and internet to enable communication and easy coordination between the Rwanda Red Cross Society and the five affected branches/districts.

Communications

RRCS regularly shared pictures of the operation from the beginning of the disaster to communicate the extent of the damage and progress of the implementation.

Security

No security incidents were reported during implementation of the operation.

Planning, monitoring, evaluation, & reporting (PMER)

Immediately after the disaster, RRCS mobilized its staff and volunteers to conduct a rapid assessment in nine of the affected districts. The results of this assessment informed the design of the initial Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA). In October 2017, RRCS and IFRC conducted a joint cash assessment in the 5 districts which were being targeted by the DREF. This assessment resulted in the review of the operational plan and an [Operations Update No.1](#) was issued in December 2017 to increase the budget for CTP activities and the number of volunteers to be trained on AWD. The update also allowed for the extension of the operation timeframe by one month, until February 2018, to allow for implementation of these activities.

In February 2018, a no-cost extension was granted through [Operations update No. 2](#). The update extended the operation by an additional month to allow RRCS to allow for implementation of the monitoring activities. Overall timeframe of the operation was five months.

A joint RRCS/IFRC lessons learnt workshop was conducted in February 2018 at RRCS HQ in Kigali, Rwanda. The participants included branch heads from four of the five districts where the operation was implemented, key RRCS HQ staff (DM, IT, Logistics) and two IFRC EAIOI staff. The workshop involved presentations from the RRCS branch heads on their experience throughout implementation, feedback on the cash assistance, as well as a participatory group exercise to determine the successes and challenges faced in the operation, and recommendations for future operations.

Cash was widely accepted as an effective tool by the beneficiaries, local authorities and RRCS staff and volunteers. The beneficiaries felt that cash gave them a sense of ownership and gave them choice to purchase the items they wanted. Normal relief distributions usually assume blanket preferences for all people. However, with cash beneficiaries were able to purchase different sizes of cooking pots for example, or different colour of kitenge. Some also bargained on the cost of items with local traders and managed to save up to buy additional items like health insurance and farm animals. Some beneficiaries also reported that they had respect from the rest of the community members because they had the money to purchase items instead of donations. The choice to use local markets and MTN agents in the sectors for withdrawing of the money boosted the local economies as well.

For RRCS, cash saved on time that would have otherwise been lost in the procurement process. It also ensured accountability as invoices/reports were generated immediately from MTN after the payments were disbursed to beneficiaries. In addition, from the volunteers that were trained on cash, more volunteers got to learn about it.

The main challenge faced in the operation involved the initial resistance by local authorities on the distribution of cash as opposed to relief items. RRCS had to engage the local authorities in discussions and explain the process until they could accept it, which took time and delayed implementation. There were also network/connectivity challenges in some areas affecting transfer of funds or notification of successful transfers while some transfers bounced because the phone lines the beneficiaries registered were not active. RRCS got in touch with them to re-activate the lines.

Recommendations for future operations include:

- Cash assistance is a good strategy but there is need to involve local authorities from the start. In addition, they can be used to assist in monitoring usage of the distributed cash.
- Cash has not been widely used for response in Rwanda hence some resistance and scepticism related to the abuse of cash. There was need to go sector by sector sensitizing communities on usage of the cash. It also needs to be implemented at the beginning of the operation to allow for adequate time for monitoring and household visits.
- Cash training was conducted in two districts for 5 volunteers each and for HQ staff. However, the RRCS felt they still need support to enhance their capacity and confidence in CTP including:
 - Trainings
 - Support in development of SOPs
 - Clear structure and roles and responsibilities for staff in implementation of cash e.g. IT, Finance and programme team

- RRCS felt that the limited capacity in CTP if enhanced will enable them respond with cash in a timely manner and more efficiently than they did in this operation
- Key RRCS staff (Finance, DM, IT) need to be trained on the cash transfer software by MTN to allow them to manage the transfers internally and avoid the delays that were experienced
- Some HHs used the cash and bought farm animals in addition to the NFIs they were to purchase. There is need to consider having unconditional cash grants for communities to use the cash to purchase items according to their needs. No support was given on food as well considering most of the HHs had their crops destroyed by the heavy rains.

Detailed outcomes of the lessons learnt workshop are available in the report, which can be made available upon request.

Administration and Finance

A Memorandum of Understanding between the IFRC EAIOI country cluster and the RRCS was signed, articulating their roles and responsibilities in the implementation of the DREF operation. This MoU ensured that the agreed DREF procedures were complied with, specifically in terms of its use and reporting.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

Quality Programming / Areas Common to all Sectors

Needs assessment
Outcome 1: Continuous detailed assessment and analysis is used to inform the design and implementation of the operation.
Output 1.1 Initial needs assessment is updated following consultations with beneficiaries
Planned activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deployment of staff/volunteers to conduct rapid needs assessment • Conduct detailed assessment • Conduct monitoring visit in the area of operation
Output 1.2 The emergency plan of action is reviewed and revised as necessary to reflect needs
Planned activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuous update of the operation plan • Coordination meetings at HQ & branch level (refreshments, conference hall, transport, airtime) • Implementation, Monitoring & Reporting • Final lessons learnt workshop (to be held in 5 regions) and beneficiary satisfaction survey
Achievements
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Following the disaster, RRCS deployed staff and volunteers to conduct a rapid assessment to identify the urgent needs. The assessment findings informed the scope of the DREF operation. Following the approval of the DREF, IFRC and RRCS conducted a Cash assessment in the five targeted districts to determine the cash transfer value, identify the best and most feasible cash transfer modality to reach the targeted households. The findings informed the adjustment of activities and budget and an Operations Update was issued. A second operation update was also issued to further extend the timeframe and allow for monitoring activities following the delayed implementation of the cash activities. • A joint IFRC/RRCS lessons learnt workshop was conducted in February 2017 to identify the successes and challenges of the operation. It was also an opportunity to review cash assistance that was piloted through this DREF operation and get feedback and recommendations for future operations.
Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The challenges faced with cash distributions delayed the implementation process and timelines in the plan of action were not followed.

Lessons Learned

- Please refer to PMER section above.

Health and Care

Needs analysis: An initial assessment of the disaster indicated that the total number of people displaced by the local storms & heavy winds was 640 (approximately 3,200 families), which were at high risk of malaria infection. RRCS targeted 640 households with provision of mosquito nets. During the assessment, psychosocial support was also identified as needed to the affected population especially to those who lost all their personal belongings due to the damages caused by the storm. First Aid services were provided to the injured and affected.

Population assisted: People who lost their houses received psychosocial support to deal with stress over loss of personal items. A total of 146 people were reached with PSS in five (5) branches

Health and Care

Outcome 2: Contribute to reduce the psychosocial and health effects of the storm and the risks of malaria infections among the affected families.

Output 2.1 Target population (640 families) will receive PSS, first aid and relief items and information to reduce the risks of malaria infection

Planned activities:

- Procure and distribute 1,280 mosquito nets (2 per family)
- Train 105 branch volunteers (20 volunteers including 1 NDRT volunteer per district) on awareness raising messages for malaria prevention for the affected population
- Organise demonstration session(s) on the use of mosquito nets to the beneficiaries
- Procure 10 and replenish 5 first aid kits for the Branch
- Provide first aid and PSS support for affected families
- Monitoring, evaluation and reporting

Achievements

- Planned first Aid kits were procured and replenished.
- Some 146 people were reached with PSS in 5 branches
- Monitoring, evaluation and reporting were duly conducted.

Challenges

- The procurement of mosquito nets was not possible due to long delivery time by suppliers which could not fit within the operation timeframe. A request for donation was therefore made to the Ministry of Health to supply the nets but unfortunately, they had run out of stocks through other distributions.
- Demonstration on the usage of mosquito nets training of volunteers on malaria awareness raising messages was cancelled as no mosquito nets were distributed.

Lessons learned

- None

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion

Needs analysis: Following the disaster, sanitation infrastructures were destroyed; while some of the affected population were displaced and were living with families in nearby communities. This put a strain on existing resources and increased the risk of water-borne diseases. RRCS helped the affected population access clean water and proper hygiene promotion through distribution of hygiene related non-food items; community hygiene promotion and information dissemination. There was equally an urgent need to sensitize the affected population to reduce the risk of water borne diseases, including AWD.

Population assisted: The 1,092 affected households (approx. 5,460 people) identified from 5 districts were reached through hygiene sensitization.

Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion
Outcome 3: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities
Output 3.1: Target population is provided with hygiene related non-food items and community awareness on the risks of waterborne diseases, which meet SPHERE standards (Target: 640 households / 3,200 beneficiaries)
Planned activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct 30 health, hygiene and sanitation promotion awareness sessions in the affected areas. • Conduct training for 270 volunteers on Hygiene promotion in emergencies using the PHAST methodology (Target: PHASTER 90 volunteers in Nyamasheke/ 90 in Rusizi/ 30 in Ngoma / 30 in Bugesera/ 30 in Huye) and thereafter conduct training for 50 volunteers on Mobile Cinema in emergencies (Target: 27 volunteers /district) • Conduct bi-weekly mobile cinema on hygiene promotion events in the affected area (Target: 2 mobile cinema sessions (per district per month; total = 30 sessions) • Conduct activity monitoring visits, evaluation and reporting
Achievements
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some 806 jerrycans and 4,836 pieces of soap were procured and used to replenish RRCS emergency stocks that had been distributed at the beginning of the operation. • 270 volunteers were trained on Hygiene promotion using the PHAST methodology (30 volunteers per branch in Bugesera, Ngoma & Huye and 70 Volunteers in Nyamasheke & Ruzizi branches) and 100 on mobile cinema (20 volunteer per district) • 30 mobile cinema sessions were conducted (6 sessions per district). The local authorities and communities enjoyed the mobile cinema sessions and community health promotion approach.
Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of enough tools to reach all the affected communities in a short time, especially on mobile cinema equipment's because the areas affected some were too far to reach in their villages
Lessons learned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In branches which had mobile cinema equipment, conducting sessions was very fast because the volunteers were familiar with the material and how to conduct the sessions. This was different from the other ones that didn't have the tools. There is a need to have tools and skills for emergency response actions.

Shelter and Settlements

Needs analysis: The strong and heavy winds damaged homes and a variety of household materials and clothing, leaving the affected population without basic necessities. The affected families were hosted with host communities, and there was need to provide shelter and shelter related NFIs to the affected population.

Population assisted: A total of 701 households with 3,515 people were reached with relief assistance which includes;

401 households (2,015 people) identified during the needs assessment were assisted through direct NFI distribution and 300 households (1,500 people) were assisted through cash assistance and direct shelter materials NFIs distributions. This is above the 640 most vulnerable families that were planned to be reached in the operation.

Shelter and settlements
Outcome 4: Immediate shelter and settlement needs of the affected population are met through the provision of basic shelter and household relief items are met, over a period of three months
Output 4.1 Target population receives relief assistance in terms of basic shelter non-food items (Target: 640 households / 3,200 beneficiaries)
Planned activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution of NFIs (Target: 1,280 blankets, 640 Kitenge, 640 kitchen sets, 1,280 plastic mats)) • Distribution & replenishment of 1,280 plastic sheeting/tarpaulins • Design of the cash transfer system including feasibility study and market assessment • Orientation and training of staff on cash transfer system • Cash transfer to 300 families in two districts of Bugesera (123 HH) & Huye district (177 HH) • Conduct activity monitoring visits, Evaluation and Reporting • Market / initial assessment for CTP

Achievements
<p>Using pre-positioned stocks, RRCS was able to provide assistance to 401 affected households in Rusizi, Nyamasheke and Ngoma districts. Through this DREF operation, RRCS replenished the items that were distributed (Refer to table 1).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The cash transfer assessment was completed in October 2017 and training of staff (3 HQ & 2 field) and 5 RRCS volunteers from each district (Bugusera and Huye) involved in the operation took place in December to February first week. A total of 300 families were reached through cash assistance with 200 households through mobile money and 100 through direct cash as they had no mobile phones. In addition to the non-food items, some households also bargained on the cost of items and managed to save up to buy additional items like health insurance, live stocks/animals, school materials for their children,
Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There was initial resistance from the local authorities as they did not understand why cash was being distributed instead of in kind donations. Had to take time to explain to beneficiaries and local authorities on the cash assistance, which took time in addition to the late implementation. Not all beneficiaries owned mobile phones or had knowledge on how to use. This was related to the fact that Rwanda Red Cross targeted the most vulnerable and many times, they don't have cell phones There were network/connectivity challenges in some areas affecting transfer of funds or notification of successful transfers The transfers bounced for some beneficiaries because the phone lines they registered were not active. RRCS got in touch with them to re-activate the lines.
Lessons learned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash assistance is a good strategy but there is need to involve local authorities from the start. In addition, they can be used to assist in monitoring usage of the distributed cash Cash has not been widely used as response in Rwanda hence some resistance and scepticism related to the abuse of cash. There was need to go sector by sector sensitizing communities on usage of the cash. It also needs to be implemented at the beginning of the operation to allow adequate time for monitoring and HHs visits Some HHs used the cash and bought farm animals in addition to the NFIs they were to purchase. There is need to consider having unconditional cash grants for communities to use the cash to purchase items according to their needs. For conditional cash, there may be different priorities/needs from the time of the assessment to the time of the distribution.

D. THE BUDGET

The overall budget for this DREF operation was CHF 120,262, of which CHF 113,883 was spent. The balance of CHF 6,379 will be returned to the DREF.

Explanation of variances

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- “Shelter and Relief” budget line was underspent by CHF 4,797 (100%) as the expenditures are coded under “Shelter and Transitional” which was omitted during budgeting but is 100% overspent.
 - “Other supplies and services” budget line is overspent by CHF 2,160 (66%) as sleeping mats were underbudgeted.
 - “Distribution and Monitoring” was underspent by CHF 4,811 (97%) as volunteer costs for these activities were captured under “Volunteers’ budget line. Implementation of CTP activities also happened late so, there was no time to conduct adequate monitoring.
 - Financial charges were overspent by CHF 1,627 (100%) as this was not budgeted for.
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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.

IFRC East Africa Country Cluster:

• Getachew Taa; Head of Cluster for East Africa; Nairobi; phone: +254-202835000; email: getachew.taa@ifrc.org

In Regional Office for Africa

- IFRC Regional Office for Africa: Adesh Tripathee, Head of DCPRR, adesh.tripathee@ifrc.org, phone: +254 20 283 5000

For Resource Mobilization and Pledges:

- In IFRC Regional Office for Africa: Kentaro Nagazumi, Partnership and Resource Development Coordinator email: kentaro.nagazumi@ifrc.org

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

- In IFRC Regional Office for Africa: Fiona Gatere, PMER Coordinator email: fiona.gatere@ifrc.org



[Click here](#)

1. Revised Emergency Appeal budget (if needed) [below](#)
2. Click [here](#) to return to the title page

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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Saving lives, changing minds.



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.

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

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRRW015 - Rwanda - Storms

Timeframe: 03 Oct 17 to 03 Mar 18

Appeal Launch Date: 03 Oct 17

Final Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2017/10-2018/5	Programme	MDRRW015
Budget Timeframe	2017/10-2018/3	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		120,262				120,262	
B. Opening Balance							
Income							
Other Income							
DREF Allocations		120,262				120,262	
C4. Other Income		120,262				120,262	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)		120,262				120,262	
D. Total Funding = B + C		120,262				120,262	

* 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		120,262				120,262	
E. Expenditure		-113,883				-113,883	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		6,379				6,379	

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRRW015 - Rwanda - Storms

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Final Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2017/10-2018/5	Programme	MDRRW015
Budget Timeframe	2017/10-2018/3	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)			120,262			120,262		
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	4,797						4,797	
Shelter - Transitional			6,141			6,141	-6,141	
Clothing & Textiles	6,237		2,802			2,802	3,435	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	3,838		3,952			3,952	-114	
Medical & First Aid	1,667		1,667			1,667	0	
Utensils & Tools	5,757		5,757			5,757	0	
Other Supplies & Services	3,358		5,518			5,518	-2,160	
Cash Disbursement	18,330		17,744			17,744	586	
Total Relief items, Construction, Sup	43,984		43,581			43,581	402	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Storage	476		475			475	1	
Distribution & Monitoring	4,929		118			118	4,811	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	8,687		8,513			8,513	174	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	14,092		9,106			9,106	4,986	
Personnel								
Volunteers	25,479		24,928			24,928	551	
Total Personnel	25,479		24,928			24,928	551	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	17,960		15,563			15,563	2,397	
Total Workshops & Training	17,960		15,563			15,563	2,397	
General Expenditure								
Travel	4,800		5,087			5,087	-287	
Information & Public Relations	2,500		2,676			2,676	-176	
Office Costs	750		893			893	-143	
Communications	3,357		3,471			3,471	-113	
Financial Charges			1,627			1,627	-1,627	
Total General Expenditure	11,407		13,754			13,754	-2,347	
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recove	7,340		6,951			6,951	389	
Total Indirect Costs	7,340		6,951			6,951	389	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	120,262		113,883			113,883	6,379	
VARIANCE (C - D)			6,379			6,379		

Disaster Response Financial Report**MDRRW015 - Rwanda - Storms**

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Final Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2017/10-2018/5	Programme	MDRRW015
Budget Timeframe	2017/10-2018/3	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 management	120,262		120,262	120,262	113,883	6,379	
Subtotal BL2	120,262		120,262	120,262	113,883	6,379	
GRAND TOTAL	120,262		120,262	120,262	113,883	6,379	