



DREF operation	Operation n° MDRRW019
Date of Issue: 10 February 2021	Glide number: FL-2020-000037-RWA
Operation start date: 13 March 2020	Operation end date: 30 September 2020
Host National Society: Rwanda Red Cross Society	Operation budget: CHF 499,768
Number of people affected: 5,220 people (1,044 households)	Number of people assisted: 11,690 people (2,338 households)
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation: Belgian Red Cross Flanders and French, Spanish, Austrian, and Japanese Red Cross Societies	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: Ministry of Emergency Management (MINEMA), Local Authorities of Gasabo, Gisagara, Nyagatare, Ngoma, Gakenke, Ngororero, Nyabihu and Rubavu Districts, World Vision, CARITAS, PLAN International and faith-based organizations.	

The major donors and partners of the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) include the Red Cross Societies and governments of Belgium, Britain, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Norway, Republic of Korea, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland, as well as DG ECHO and Blizzard Entertainment, Mondelez International Foundation, Fortive Corporation and other corporate and private donors. The Netherlands Red Cross Society (NLRC), DG ECHO, the Canadian Government and the Belgian Government contributed to replenishing the DREF for this operation. On behalf of Rwanda Red Cross Society (RRCS), the IFRC would like to extend gratitude to all for their generous contributions.

<Click [here](#) for final financial report and [here](#) for contacts>

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

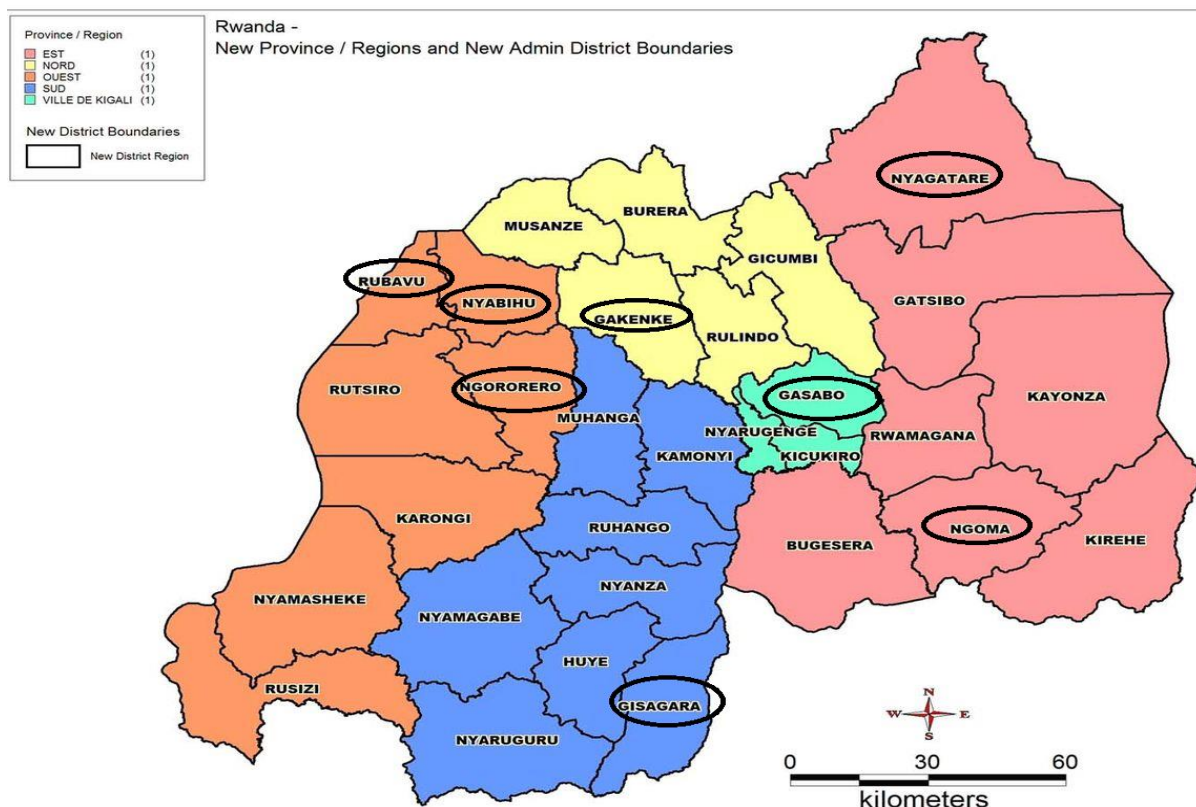
Description of the disaster

Between 03 and 05 March 2020, extensive rainfall was recorded, leading to flooding and windstorms in **Gisagara** and **Gasabo** districts in Kigali City, and **Ngoma** and **Nyagatare** districts in Eastern Province. Initial assessments conducted by the Ministry of Emergency Management (MINEMA) and Rwanda Red Cross Society (RRCS) indicated that approximately 5,220 people (1,044 households) were affected by these disasters. In response, a [DREF operation](#) was launched on 13 March for CHF 189,521 to meet the needs of 4,210 people (842 households) in the four districts.

Between 07 and 09 May 2020, more heavy rainfall caused flooding and landslides in **Gakenke** district in Northern Province, and **Ngororero, Nyabihu and Rubavu** districts in Western Province. Approximately 16,210 people (3,242 households) were affected by these disasters across the four districts.

An [Operation Update](#) was issued in May 2020 with a second allocation of CHF 310,247 for a total CHF 499,768 allowing Rwanda Red Cross to update the initial strategy of the DREF operation to:

- Widen the scope of the operation by increasing the targeted households from 842 households (4,210 people) to 2,338 households (11,690 people). Gakenke, Ngororero, Nyabihu and Rubavu districts were also included in the scope of implementation.
- Extend the operation timeframe by three months to allow for implementation of activities in newly affected areas.



DREF operation implementation districts ©RRCS

Summary of response

Overview of Host National Society

In response to the disasters in March in Gisagara, Gasabo, Ngoma and Nyagatare districts, Rwanda Red Cross mobilized 40 volunteers comprised of 4 National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) members, 6 Branch Disaster Response Teams (BDRT) members, 30 Local Disaster Response Team (LDRTs) volunteers and 10 staff (4 from branches and 6 at headquarters). Initial needs assessments were also conducted by the Ministry of Emergency Management (MINEMA) and Rwanda Red Cross Society (RRCS) from 3 to 5 March. In the initial response, Rwanda Red Cross provided 200 households in Gasabo and Nyagatare districts with household items (mats, blankets, jerrycans, kitchen sets, buckets, and soap) from RRCS emergency stocks which were replenished through this DREF. Details on distributed items remain as outlined in the [Emergency Plan of Action](#).



NFIs distribution @Rubavu

In response to the May 2020 floods in Gakenke, Ngororero, Nyabihu and Rubavu districts, Rwanda Red Cross mobilized 60 volunteers comprised of 8 NDRT members, 52 LDRT members and 6 staff (4 from branches and 2 at headquarters). Initial assessments were conducted by the Ministry of Emergency Management (MINEMA) and Rwanda Red Cross Society (RRCS) from 7 to 9 May in all the affected districts. Rwanda Red Cross distributed household items (blankets, jerrycans, kitchen sets and mattresses) to 1,496 households from their emergency stocks. Some 3,200 menstrual hygiene kits were also distributed to women and girls. These items were replenished through the DREF. Details on distributed items are outlined in [Operations Update 1](#).

A detailed breakdown of achievements realised through this DREF operation by sector is outlined in the Operational Strategy section below.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

RRCS was supported by IFRC East Africa Country Cluster Office in Kenya (Nairobi) and in-country partner National Societies (PNS). During the disaster in March, Belgian Red Cross- Flanders supported RRCS to reach 1,117 households using Cash Transfer and distribution of household items, in Bugesera, Gisagara, Gakenke, Gasabo, Nyarugenge, Ngoma and Kirehe Districts. In May, Belgian Red Cross (French and Flanders) supported 425 households to buy iron sheets, food and community health insurance using cash transfer. Other in-country partners including Spanish Red Cross and Austrian Red Cross, provided technical and financial support for the needs assessment.

Overview of other actors actions in country

MINEMA coordinated Emergency Response closely with RRCS. Other NGO's such as CARITAS, PLAN international and World Vision also supported affected families by providing household items, and financial support for burials of victims of the floods.

Needs analysis and scenario planning

The detailed needs analysis remains as was presented in [Operations Update 1](#).

The first confirmed case of COVID-19 in Rwanda was reported on 14 March 2020. This was followed by movement restrictions and other epidemic control measures such as lockdowns and curfews that were put in place by the government for several months to curb the spread of the disease. Most of the vulnerable families affected by the floods were also negatively affected by the economic effects of the pandemic. During the field monitoring missions, the need for health insurance for affected families was raised. However, this was not eligible under the DREF.

Due to the COVID-19 restrictions, a remote meeting was conducted, following the May disasters, with government authorities and later with RRCS partners to look into the DREF operational plan and conduct an analysis of the needs, gaps and possible solutions. With this strategy, RRCS received additional funds from Belgian Red Cross (French and Flanders) to support an additional 425 families to purchase iron sheets, food, and health insurance using cash.

For the cash and food distribution, RRCS conducted a needs assessment in four Districts in May and July 2020 to determine the availability of commodities and current prices at the markets. The final amount received per household was found to be the same as budgeted in the EPOA.

For the detailed breakdown of the cash transfer values, please refer to the [Emergency Plan of Action](#).

Risk Analysis

The main risks faced by staff and volunteers during the operation were:

- Exposure to COVID-19 infection
- COVID-19 prevention measures such as movement restrictions sometimes made it difficult to reach the families affected
- Exposure to contaminated floodwaters and damaged latrines which posed a health risk for staff and volunteers

The mitigation measures put in place were:

- Provision of safety gear and Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) for staff and volunteers to guard against both COVID-19 infection and contaminated floodwaters
- Training of staff and volunteers on COVID-19 prevention measures
- Staff and volunteers observed all COVID-19 prevention measures during implementation
- Collaboration with the local authorities to ensure access to communities
- Insurance of volunteers involved in the operation.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Proposed strategy

The immediate needs of the flood-affected population were met through the provision of essential non-food items, food, health services, water, sanitation and hygiene promotion assistance targeting a total of **11,690 people (2,338 households)** in the districts of **Gasabo, Gisagara, Nyagatare, Ngoma, Gakenke, Ngororero, Nyabihu and Rubavu**.

The first intervention targeted **4,210 people (842 households)** in the districts of Gasabo, Gisagara, Nyagatare and Ngoma. The second intervention targeted **7,480 people (1,496 households)** in the districts of Gakenke, Ngororero, Nyabihu and Rubavu Districts.

1. Shelter (Target: 2,338 households or 11,690 people)

Activities conducted:

- Cash assistance to 642 households to allow them to purchase items depending on their specific needs. Cash value per household was 32,100 Rwf as outlined in the [EPOA](#)
- Replenishment of RRCS Non-food Items (NFI) stocks distributed to 200 households in Nyagatare and Gasabo as part of the initial response. Details of items are as outlined in the [EPOA](#)
- Replenishment of NFI stocks distributed to 1,496 households. Details of items are as per [Operations Update 1](#)
- Procurement and distribution of 1,496 saucepans to 1,496 households (1 saucepan per family).



Cash Disbursement in Gisagara district ©RRCS

2. Livelihoods and Basic Needs (Target: 2,338 households or 11,690 people)

Activities conducted:

- Participatory selection, verification, and registration of target households, with consideration for gender and diversity
- Two market assessments conducted in May and July respectively, for the cash support implementation
- Cash assistance for food for two months to 842 households. Cash value per households was RWF 75,200 as outlined in the [EPOA](#)
- In-kind distribution of two months food package to 1,496 households affected in May 2020. Each household received Rice (20kg), Beans(20kg), Maize(60kg), Sugar(6kg), Oil (2 Litres)
- Post distribution monitoring including Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) specific questions.

3. Health (Target: 2,338 households or 11,690 people)

Activities conducted:

- Search and rescue of 450 people and evacuation services in the initial response
- First aid and PSS refresher training (integrating COVID-19 prevention) for 100 volunteers (60 volunteers deployed in May received remote training due to COVID-19 restrictions).
- Procurement of 18 first aid kits
- Procurement of visibility materials and protective gear for 100 volunteers (boots, raincoats, t-shirts, disinfectant, face masks)
- Provision of First aid services (450 people) and PSS services to (400 people)
- Purchase and distribution of cloth face masks for 7,480 beneficiaries. Only those in the second phase of the operation received face masks because it would have been difficult to have those who received cash transfer in the first phase to go to the distribution site just for the mask.

4. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Activities conducted:

- 72 Hygiene & Sanitation promotion awareness sessions, including key messages on COVID-19
- Provision of household water chlorine treatment to 842 households and training of households on proper usage and storage.
- Provision of tippy taps for 128 households doing latrine repair.
- Cash assistance for rehabilitation of latrines for 133 households affected in March
- Procurement and distribution of menstrual hygiene kits to 2,164 women and girls.
- 15 interactive TV shows on Disaster Risk Reduction and COVID-19 prevention measures

- Provision of 400 tippy taps in 8 public places (markets, bus stations)
- Procurement and distribution of potties to 955 families who had children under 5 years old
- Replenishment of 3,200 menstrual hygiene kits distributed from emergency stocks
- Procurement and distribution of 4,488 bars soap to 1,496 families hosted in the schools

Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA)

Community engagement was used in the selection and validation of lists for the cash intervention. The community was involved in selecting the most vulnerable to receive support from all the affected families. To receive community feedback and complaints, different strategies were utilized:

- Volunteers door to door visits
- Suggestion box
- Telephone numbers to call for complaints or feedback.

Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation

Various meetings were organized including both face to face and remote meetings (at headquarters and the field) to monitor the implementation of the DREF. In addition, onsite monitoring during distributions and post-distribution monitoring were conducted by RRCS volunteers, DM and PMER staff of the NS. A Lessons learnt workshop was done jointly with MINEMA to share the experience of this operation and setting up strategies for future operation.

The following are the key outcomes of the lessons learnt workshop:

- The participants discussed and understood the advantages of using both cash and in-kind modalities to respond, as well as the challenges and solutions in using both modalities
- Participants understood well the requirements for developing a proposal for DREF and their roles in the overall process
- The NS received feedback from the community on what should be improved in the future emergency responses.


Procurement and Logistics

All procurements were carried out in accordance with the IFRC standard procurement procedures. For the Cash Assistance, RRCS has a pre-existing agreement with a financial service provider, MTN, since 2018 as part of their cash preparedness work.


Communications

Rwanda Red Cross is active on social media and constantly updated on implementation on their [Facebook](#) and [Twitter](#) pages. A monthly newsletter was also sent out to those subscribed on the mailing list, titled "Rwanda Humanity". The newsletter highlights key activities in projects being undertaken by the National Society.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

 <p>Shelter People reached: 11,690 people (2,338 households) Male: 5,728 Female: 5,962</p>		
Outcome 1: Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, well-being and longer-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of total affected households assisted with household items	54% or 2,338 HH	54% or 2,338 HH
% of RRCS emergency stock that was distributed that is replenished	100 %	100 %
Output 1.1: Shelter and settlements and basic household items assistance is provided to the affected families.		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of households assisted with household items through Cash	642	642
# of households reached with household items through in-kind	1,696	1,696

		(200 HH from the initial response in March and 1,496 HHs in May)
# of households that receive saucepans	1,735	1,496
Narrative description of achievements		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replenishment of RRCS NFI stocks distributed to 200 households in Nyagatare and Gasabo. • Replenishment of NFI stocks distributed to 1,496 households in Gakenke, Ngororero, Nyabihu and Rubavu Districts (Blankets, Jerrycans, Kitchen sets, Mattresses). • 642 households received cash for NFIs in Gasabo, Gisagara, Nyagatare and Ngoma districts in the first phase of the operation. • Procurement and distribution of 1,496 saucepans. The initial indicator of 1,735 was an error. 		
Challenges		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other existing vulnerable families that wanted to be part of the beneficiaries to get NFIs. Through community engagement, the community was involved in the selection of the most vulnerable to receive the items. • Some elderly families did not remember their password for mobile money. MTN staff supported them in setting new passwords. 		
Lessons Learned		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Validation of the beneficiary list is necessary to reduce errors • Close collaboration with government and partners in the operation is better for complementarity of the support provided and resource mobilisation • Cash is the best response option preferred most of the time in disaster response. 		

 <p>Livelihoods and basic needs People reached: 11,690 people (2,338 households) Male: 5,728 Female: 5,962</p>		
Outcome 1: Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of households supported express satisfaction with timely livelihoods interventions	100	100
Output 1.1: Basic needs assistance for livelihoods security including food is provided to the most affected communities		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of households supported with food through cash	842	842
# of cash disbursements made to targeted households	2	2
# of households that receive direct food distribution	1,496	1,496
# of PDM conducted	1	1
Narrative description of achievements		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two market assessments were conducted remotely for the Cash implementation (due to COVID-19) in Gisagara, Nyagatare, Gasabo, and Ngoma districts. The Market assessment enabled monitoring of the prices and commodities availability at the market for the decision of the response modality and Minimum Expenditure Basket. • Cash for food was distributed in two instalments in Gisagara, Ngoma Gasabo and Nyagatare districts in May and June. This was appreciated by the local authorities who had waited for support from different partners. • In-kind support of food was provided to 1,496 households in two instalments. The ration per family was rice (20kg), Beans(20kg), Maize(60kg), Sugar(6kg), Oil(2l). This supported these families to survive within the period of disasters and the current situation of COVID-19 where livelihoods of the most vulnerable families had been affected. 		


- A PDM was conducted in all eight Districts and supported RRCS to learn from the implemented activities for future DREF operations. The key findings:
 - Cash was used in covering different needs for the families and 69% utilised the cash to buy food
 - 75.8% preferred cash as the best response modality
 - Cash for latrines was not sufficient, the recommendation is to slightly increase for future DREF operations
 - More support is needed in the shelter sector for repairing damaged homes
 - Crisis modifier funds are necessary for covering other needs that are not covered through DREF support.
 - More resource mobilisation is needed in the DM sector, as there are huge needs.

Challenges

- The market assessment was done remotely due to COVID-19 restrictions
- Due to COVID-19 Restrictions, the cash disbursement was delayed but after discussing with the local authorities, it commenced in May.
- There were a lot of needs compared to the support available and people reached. Many more families were affected, and some others did not receive support. In addition, 80% of the supported families were being hosted by their relatives and families, which increased the size of the target household.
- Some of the needs were not covered by the DREF (for example iron sheets)

Lessons Learned

- Working in hand with the local authorities and partners to avoid duplication of support
- Need to have Crisis modifier funds that can support to cover the needs of other families or needs that are not supported by the DREF.
- More resource mobilization is needed in terms of emergency response to reach more people.

	Health People reached: 11,690 people (2,338 households) Male: 5,728 Female: 5,962	
Outcome 2: The immediate risks to the health of the affected populations are reduced through improved access to medical treatment		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of households affected that are reached by NS with services to reduce relevant health risk factors	100% or 2,338 HHs	100% or 2,338 HHs
Output 2.1: Improved access to health care and emergency health care for the targeted population and communities.		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people affected that are reached by NS with services to reduce relevant health risk factors	11,690	11,690
# of volunteers and staff trained in basic first aid	40	100
# of first aid kits procured	18	18
# of cloth masks procured and distributed to the people affected	7,480	7,480
Outcome 6: The psychosocial impacts of the emergency are lessened		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of people affected reached by psychosocial support	100	100
Output 6.1: Psychosocial support provided to the target population as well as to RCRC volunteers and staff		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of volunteers and staff trained in PSS	40	100
Narrative description of achievements		

- 40 volunteers received refresher face-to-face trainings on First Aid, PSS. The other 60 volunteers received remote refresher training on PSS and COVID-19 prevention measures. The training supported volunteers to be well skilled and respond to the needs of the community.
- After the refresher training, the volunteers conducted house-to-house visits, aimed at identifying families with particular psychosocial needs. With the information provided, PSS was provided to 400 identified people with PSS needs. Advocacy and resource mobilization was done to different partners of the NS. As a result, PSS was integrated into different submitted proposals.
- 18 first aid kits were purchased for the field teams
- 7,480 cloth face masks were procured and distributed to people targeted in Gakenke, Ngororero, Nyabihu and Rubavu Districts.

Challenges

- First aid and PSS training were done late due to movement restrictions and ban on gatherings.
- During DREF operation, 80% of people were hosted by relatives and neighbors. This caused an increase in the needs of the household compared to the support provided

Lessons Learned

- Need to strengthen branch capacity in information technology to easily have remote trainings and support
- Having a Crisis Modifier will support to cover the needs of other families or needs that are not supported by the DREF



Water, sanitation and hygiene

People reached: 11,690 people (2,338 households)

Male: 5,728

Female: 5,962

Outcome 1: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities

Indicators:	Target	Actual
% households reached with community-based disease prevention and health promotion programming	100% or 2,338 HHs	100% or 2,338 HHs

Output 1.1: Hygiene promotion activities which meet Sphere standards in terms of the identification and use of hygiene items provided to target population

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of mobile radio sessions conducted	72	72

Output 1.2: Daily access to safe water which meets Sphere and WHO standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of households reached with water treatment products	842	842

Output 2.3: Improved access to and use of adequate sanitation by the target population. is provided to target population

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of households supported to rehabilitate latrines through cash	133	133
# of tippy taps provided to households in Gasabo, Gisagara, Nyagatare and Ngoma	128	128
# of tip taps distributed to evacuation centres in 4 districts (Gakenke, Ngororero, Nyabihu and Rubavu)	400	400
# of women and girls that receive menstrual hygiene kits	5,364	5,364
# of households that receive soap	1,735	1,496
# of potties distributed to 955 families who have children under 5 years old	955	955

Narrative description of achievements

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More than 2,800,000 people were reached by 72 mobile radio sessions were conducted on hygiene promotion and awareness, and integrated COVID-19 prevention messaging in Gasabo, Gisagara, Nyagatare, Ngoma, Gakenke, Rubavu, Nyabihu and Ngororero Districts. • Chlorine tablets were procured and distributed to 842 households. The volunteers also trained households on the safe use of the products. • 133 households received cash to rehabilitate their latrines • 128 households received tippy taps to promote handwashing. Due to the increased demand of tippy taps caused by COVID-19, the cost increased compared to the cost in the initial DREF budget, hence fewer tip taps were procured to the planned 133 in the initial response. • 5,364 women and girls received menstrual hygiene management kits. Some 2,164 kits were procured and distributed in the initial response. The DREF also replenished 3,200 menstrual hygiene kits that were distributed in May. • 15 interactive TV shows were conducted on Disaster risk reduction and COVID-19 prevention strategies. • Procurement and distribution of 400 tippy taps in the markets and bus stations. • Procurement and distribution of potties to 955 families who had children under 5 years old • Procurement and distribution of 4,488 bars soap to 1,496 families. The target of 1,735 was an error.
Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There was a big need for menstrual hygiene kits for the families compared to the support provided • There is no clear system of counting the exact coverage of the mobile radio sessions makes it difficult to calculate the exact number of people reached
Lessons Learned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good to work closely with the command post at the District level to design together the messages to be communicated • Need to collaborate with ongoing projects to avoid duplication

International Disaster Response		
Outcome S2.1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of target population reached through the operation	100% or 11,690 people	100% or 11,690 people
Output S2.1.3: NS compliance with Principles and Rules for Humanitarian Assistance is improved through the integration of CEA approaches and activities		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of complaints and feedback received are responded to by the NS	80%	95%
# of volunteers trained on CEA (including RCCE on COVID 19)	40	40
# of interactive radio/TV shows conducted	12	15
% of operational decisions made based on community feedback (<i>new indicator</i>)	80%	90%
% of target population satisfied with level of consultation, information and involvement in the operation	80%	98%
Narrative description of achievements		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • House-to-house visits were done by volunteers as a way of sensitizing and getting feedback and complaints. • The volunteers and the local authorities also did door to door visits to the beneficiaries to communicate the DREF activities. • The beneficiaries were given a telephone number to call for questions or feedback • TV shows also supported in the dissemination of information and communication with the beneficiaries through organized interactive talks. However, other RRCS ongoing projects from different partners including IFRC's COVID-19 appeal were supported by Radio shows. <p>Some of the feedback received included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The community appreciated RRCS support from the onset of the disaster, but urgent support of food was needed • The community needed more menstrual kits compared to the number of girls we have at home • RRCS was the first to support communities from the onset of the disaster • Households needed houses also, as they were still hosted by neighbours. 		

Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Due to the remoteness of some areas, house-to-house visits were not easy for the volunteers • Sometimes the beneficiaries could not receive direct feedback through the phone line
Lessons Learned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Volunteers mobility to enable travel is needed (bicycles, motorcycles) • A Hotline and Emergency Operation Centre (EOC) are needed to coordinate and manage the emergency response

Influence others as leading strategic partner		
Outcome SFI3.2: The programmatic reach of the National Societies and the IFRC is expanded		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
% people reached by the IFRC disaster response operations to the people affected by these emergencies	54%	54%
Output S3.2.1: Resource generation and related accountability models are developed and improved		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of lessons learnt workshop held	1	1
Narrative description of achievements		
The lessons learnt workshop was conducted at the end of the operation and the participants were the RRCS DM staff, PMER, Head of Programs, Field Coordinators of 8 Districts, 8 NDRTS, and MINEMA staff from 8 Districts (Gasabo, Ngoma, Gisagara, Nyagatare, Gakenke, Rubavu, Ngororero and Nyabihu Districts).		
Challenges		
Due to COVID-19 restrictions, the organisation of the lessons learnt Workshop was not easy, and the number of people invited to participate was limited.		
Lessons Learned		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular workshops are needed before and after the operation. • It is very useful to consider the participation of the local authorities in charge of emergency response in the workshop • The following were the key outcomes about the operation from the lessons learnt workshop: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The participants discussed and understood the advantages of using both cash and in-kind modalities to respond, as well as the challenges and solutions ○ Participants understood well the requirements for developing a proposal for DREF and their roles ○ The NS received feedback from the community on what should be improved in future response operations. 		

D. Financial Report

Overall budget allocated for this operation was CHF 499,768 of which CHF 495,633 were expensed (99%). A balance of CHF 4,135 will be returned to DREF pot.

Explanation of variances:

- **Shelter- Relief:** Budgetline overspent by CHF 3,385 because this was omitted during budgeting as purchase of iron sheets for rehabilitation of latrines was initially budgeted under WASH.
- **Clothing and textiles:** Budgetline underspent by CHF 20,567 (25%) due to overestimation of cost of household items (blankets, mats, mattresses) for replenishment of RRCS stock during planning.
- **Water, Sanitation and Hygiene:** Overspent by CHF 3,900 (11%) because the cost of tippy taps was higher than initially budgeted due to the increased demand caused by COVID-19 pandemic.
- **Utensils and tools:** Budgetline exceeded by CHF 7,244 (76%) because kitchen sets were under budgeted at planning.

- **Transport & Vehicle costs:** Overspent by CHF 7,446 (80%) due to additional costs for leasing of vehicles for COVID-19 mobilization sessions in DREF implementation districts
- **National Society Staff:** Overspent by CHF 881 (51%) due to underbudgeting during planning.
- **Travel:** Budgetline remained unspent because no monitoring missions were conducted by IFRC Cluster Office due to COVID-19 travel restrictions
- **Information and Public Relations:** Underspent by CHF 5,953 (42%) because cost of mobile radio sessions were overbudgeted during planning.
- **Office costs:** Overspent by CHF 2,583 because this was wrongly budgeted Costs were budgeted under general expenses during planning
- **Communications:** Budgetline overspent by CHF 2,368 because costs were budgeted under general expenses during planning.
- **General expenses:** Overspent by CHF 3,359 (12%) due to difference in exchange rate in original budget and rate used when actual funds received for RRCS admin cost.

DREF Operation

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2020/03-2020/12	Operation	MDRRW019
Budget Timeframe	2020/03-2020/09	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 01/Feb/2021

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRRW019 - Rwanda - Floods and Windstorm

Operating Timeframe: 13 Mar 2020 to 30 Sep 2020

I. Summary

Opening Balance	0
Funds & Other Income	499,768
DREF Allocations	499,768
Expenditure	-495,633
Closing Balance	4,135

II. Expenditure by area of focus / strategies for implementation

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction			0
AOF2 - Shelter	97,963	84,508	13,455
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	267,425	258,016	9,409
AOF4 - Health	21,857	25,887	-4,030
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	44,901	54,783	-9,882
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion			0
AOF7 - Migration			0
Area of focus Total	432,145	423,193	8,952
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	45,350	61,340	-15,989
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	18,311	11,100	7,211
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	2,822		2,822
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	1,140		1,140
Strategy for implementation Total	67,623	72,440	-4,816
Grand Total	499,768	495,633	4,135

DREF Operation

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2020/03-2020/12	Operation	MDRRW019
Budget Timeframe	2020/03-2020/09	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 01/Feb/2021

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRRW019 - Rwanda - Floods and Windstorm

Operating Timeframe: 13 Mar 2020 to 30 Sep 2020

III. Expenditure by budget category & group

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
Relief items, Construction, Supplies	384,953	377,335	7,618
Shelter - Relief		3,385	-3,385
Clothing & Textiles	82,088	61,520	20,567
Food	119,249	118,910	339
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	34,589	38,489	-3,900
Medical & First Aid	17,324	15,952	1,372
Utensils & Tools	9,515	16,759	-7,244
Cash Disbursement	122,188	122,320	-132
Logistics, Transport & Storage	9,975	17,278	-7,303
Storage	700	557	142
Transport & Vehicles Costs	9,275	16,721	-7,446
Personnel	7,651	7,991	-340
National Society Staff	1,717	2,598	-881
Volunteers	5,934	5,393	541
Workshops & Training	21,945	19,839	2,106
Workshops & Training	21,945	19,839	2,106
General Expenditure	44,743	42,940	1,802
Travel	2,650		2,650
Information & Public Relations	13,992	8,039	5,953
Office Costs		2,583	-2,583
Communications		2,368	-2,368
Financial Charges	1,601	92	1,509
Other General Expenses	26,500	29,859	-3,359
Indirect Costs	30,502	30,250	252
Programme & Services Support Recover	30,502	30,250	252
Grand Total	499,768	495,633	4,135

<p>Reference documents</p> <p>☐</p> <p>Click here for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operation Update • Emergency Plan of action 	<p>For further information, specifically related to this operation please contact:</p> <p>Rwanda Red Cross Society:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secretary General (or equivalent); Mr. Apollinaire Karamaga, Secretary General email: apollinaire.karamaga@rwandaredcross.org • Operational coordination: Florence Umulisa, Head of DM, Email: florence.umulisa@rwandaredcross.org <p>IFRC Country Cluster Office, Nairobi:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • John Roche, Head of EACCST email: john.roche@ifrc.org • Daniel Mutinda, EA CCST Disaster Management Officer, email: Daniel.MUTINDA@ifrc.org <p>IFRC office for Africa Region:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adesh Tripathee, Head of Disaster Crisis Prevention, Response and Recovery Department, Nairobi, Kenya; phone +254731067489; email: adesh.tripathee@ifrc.org <p>In IFRC Geneva:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nicolas Boyrie, Operations Coordination, Senior Officer, DCPRR Unit Geneva; email: Nicolas.boyrie@ifrc.org • Eszter Matyeka, DREF Senior Officer, DCPRR Unit Geneva; email: eszter.matyeka@ifrc.org <p>For IFRC Resource Mobilization and Pledges support:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IFRC Africa Regional Office for resource Mobilization and Pledge: Franciscah Cherotich Kilel, Senior Officer Partnership and Resource Development, Nairobi, email: franciscah.kilel@ifrc.org ; <p>For In-Kind donations and Mobilization table support:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IFRC Africa Regional Office for Logistics Unit: RISHI Ramrakha, Head of Africa Regional Logistics Unit, email: rishi.ramrakha@ifrc.org ; phone: +254 733 888 022 <p>For Performance and Accountability support (planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting enquiries)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IFRC Africa Regional Office: Philip Komo Kahuho, PMER Manager, Email: philip.kahuho@ifrc.org ; Phone: +254 732 203 081
---	--

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 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**.