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Final Report of the EPoA

Rwanda: Floods and Windstorm

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

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| DREF operation | Operation n° MDRRW020 |
| Date of Issue: 29 June 2022 | Glide number: FL-2021-000049-RWA |
| Operation start date: 27 April 2021 | Operation end date: 30 September 2021 |
| Host National Society: Rwanda Red Cross Society | Operation budget (CHF): 189,885 |
| Number of people affected: 6,500 people (1300 HHs) | Number of people assisted: 193,000 people <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct beneficiaries: 5000 people (1000 HHs) • Indirect beneficiaries: 189,500 people |
| Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation: International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), Belgian Red Cross Flanders, French, Spanish, Austrian and Japanese Red Cross Societies | |
| Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: Ministry of Emergency (MINEMA), Ministry of Local Government authorities and Faith based organization | |

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. DG ECHO and the Canadian Government contributed to replenishing the DREF for this operation. On behalf of the Rwanda Red Cross Society (RRCS), the IFRC would like to extend gratitude to all for their generous contributions.

Click [here](#) for the Final Financial Report and [here](#) for the Contacts

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the disaster

Heavy rainfall hit some parts of Rwanda in the last week of April 2021, leading to extensive flooding and mudslides in some districts. Between 28 April to 02 May 2021 Burera, Gicumbi, and Kayonza districts were highly affected. In Burera District, the Gahunga sector was heavily affected, with maximum recorded rainfall of 80mm. In Gicumbi district Rutwere, the most affected was Rukomo, Byumba, Kageyo, Miyove, Ruvune, and Nyankenke sectors with a maximum recorded rainfall of 60mm. For the Kayonza district, Mwili Sector reached the maximum rainfall of 53mm.

Cumulatively, rains led to extensive destruction of houses, 300 hectares of crops, around 181 latrines, death of livestock, destruction of the roads, loss of households' materials, and more. In total, 6,500 people were affected, representing 1,300 households with 196 displaced and one death in Burera.



Figure 1: Building emergency shelters using mud and sticks
©RRCS

The situation presented a risk for the spread of diseases such as diarrhoea, cholera, malaria, and COVID-19 since the disasters were happening in sequence. Gicumbi District recorded the highest number of COVID-19 cases, forcing an entire Sector of the district to be put on total lockdown. The most affected families were the ones with weak/damaged houses, and all of them were in categories E, D, and C of the [UBUDEHE](#) (Rwandan social and

economic stratification system), which means that their already poor living conditions were further worsened due to the current situation.

In response, a [DREF Operation](#) was launched on 27 May 2021 to support the Rwanda Red Cross Society (RRCS) meet the immediate needs of 3,500 people (700 households) with emergency shelter and household items, food, livelihoods, and WASH support.

In August 2021, an [Operation Update](#) was published, allowing a one-month extension for the National Society to complete pending activities that had been delayed by several lockdowns due to the Covid 19 pandemic as well as internal administrative processes.

Summary of response

Overview of Operating National Society

Thanks to the DREF funding as well as in-kind support from other well-wishers, the Rwanda Red Cross Society (RRCS) responded to the needs of the affected population from the onset of the disaster. Stocks from the National Society were used and replenished through this DREF and extended activities were put in place to ensure needed assistance is provided to the most vulnerable.

The total affected was 1300 HH in all 3 districts and the DREF response was made for 1000 HH. 300 with household items and 700 with cash.

The following activities were implemented by the National Society:

- A total of 135 RRCS volunteers and staff were mobilized. In addition to the search, rescue, and evacuation which were done at the onset of the disaster, the National Society equally conducted activities, supporting the affected 700 HH (3500 people) with cash for specific needs including rental, food, and household items. Some 181 HH (905 people) were given cash to rehabilitate their latrines.
- The deployed National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) conducted a needs assessment from 28 April to 02 May which informed the need to provide essential household items, distributed particularly to families with children under five and pregnant women. However, due to insufficient stock, only 300 households were supported in Burera District with household items kits.
- Some 45 volunteers, comprising 6 NDRT members, 15 BDRT members, 24 LDRTs volunteers, and 4 staff (3 from branches) were deployed to support household items distributions.
- A total of 181 households were supported with latrine construction and hygiene promotion sessions were conducted by RRCS volunteers in Gicumbi, Musanze, Kayonza, and Burera districts, reaching 905 people.
- A total of 700 households received support through cash for house rent covering 2 months.
- 1000 HH were reached with household items support through this operation. 300 HHI kits were distributed at the onset of the disaster and replenished (in Burera).
- Trained NDRT & RRCS staff on updated market assessment and market prices.
- RRCS staff & volunteers, in collaboration with local authorities, monitored the process among the families to ensure that the cash given was not misused and was used in purchasing what it was planned for. Due to COVID-19 being locked down and Government containment measures, access to the markets and services was limited.
- In collaboration with local leaders and community members, volunteers were mobilized to support vulnerable families to rehabilitate 77 destroyed houses as well as damaged houses due to floods in the Burera district
- A total of 26 NDRTs and staff trained on DREF Procedures and the application process.

Still, as part of the initial response, additional activities were carried out such as sensitization activities on hygiene and sanitation and risk reduction (all the sessions observed COVID-19 prevention measures) by RRCS volunteers through house-to-house visits and distribution of NFIs.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in-country

RRCS has been supported by IFRC Nairobi Cluster Delegation in Nairobi since July 2021, and now is being supported by DRC Cluster Delegation in Kinshasa and in-country partner National Societies. From the onset of the flood season (starting in January 2021), RRCS reached out to 2,500 families affected by floods and landslides in several districts.

In-country partners include Belgian Red Cross, French Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross, and Austrian Red Cross. They provided technical and financial support for sensitization and hygiene promotion as well as household items through ongoing projects. They equally provided RRCS with support in following up and reporting on activities and where possible, contributed financially to the wider response. RRCS is in discussions with its partners to ensure the



Figure 2: Beneficiaries' complaints and feedback group session ©RRCS

inclusion of a Crisis Modifier in all projects; indeed, with the support of the crisis modifier, 117 households affected by landslides in Nyamasheke District were supported with iron sheets purchased and distributed to affected families to rehabilitate their shelters.

Overview of other actors' actions in-country

The Ministry of Emergency Management (MINEMA) coordinated the entire response activities, working closely with RRCS and other actors to ensure non-duplication of activities in all the districts affected by floods. In this response, MINEMA supported the provision of some iron sheets to affected households for repairing the damaged houses.

Needs analysis and scenario planning

Needs analysis

Assessments conducted by the Ministry of Emergency Management (MINEMA) and Rwanda Red Cross Society (RRCS) on 28 April revealed that 6,500 people (1,300 households) were affected by the flooding that was accompanied by a windstorm. Unfortunately, one person died in Burera and no injuries were reported.

A total of 300 hectares of crops were damaged and, in most cases, destroyed. Cumulatively, the rains caused extensive damage to 848 houses which were either damaged or destroyed, while 181 latrines were washed away in Burera, Gicumbi, and Kayonza Districts. In addition to damages to the houses, a variety of household items, bedding, and clothing were swept away. Some of the affected populations and others in the high-risk zones were forced to flee their homes and were temporarily accommodated by faith-based organizations and government structures, while some of them were hosted by their neighbours and relatives. The households in the temporary shelters and those in host families shared household items, exposing them to the risk of disease infection including Covid-19, waterborne diseases, and other consequences of the worsening living conditions.

The needs were in priority classified in the shelter or 848 households homeless or with high damaged houses: livelihood, basic household items, WASH, and health risk prevention.

For more on needs analysis details per sector, kindly refer to the [DREF EPoA](#).

Scenario planning

The intervention was sufficient to cover the basic needs of the most affected households. The situation from the flooding period to the end remained as described in scenario 1 of the EPoA. For more details on scenario planning, beneficiary targeting, and cash transfer modalities, refer to the [DREF EPoA](#).

Risk Analysis

| Risks identified | Mitigation measures |
|---|--|
| Unstable walls and foundations of compromised houses could pose a threat to staff and volunteers when interacting with communities. | The movement of staff and volunteers were coordinated based on security clearance. All volunteers were insured to ensure adequate care in the event of an accident while on the field. |
| Most of the main water sources within the affected communities could have been contaminated or exposed to potential contamination. Similarly, the damaged pit latrines might pose major health risks which could have affected staff and volunteers during the operation. | All operation field teams were provided with safety gear, safe water, and food packages and encouraged to avoid using unsafe latrines. Volunteers were trained on Epidemic Control for Volunteers to strengthen community surveillance and hygiene promotion. |
| Risks of being infected with COVID-19 | Volunteers received orientation including awareness on safe hygiene measures to prevent food and water-borne disease and COVID-19. Individual protection material was also distributed to all the teams involved. Regular safety and security briefings were conducted. |
| Price fluctuation due to COVID-19 and the multiplication of disaster instances during this period. Decreased availability of commodities on the markets. | Volunteers ensured regular monitoring of the market and based on the information provided, RRCS stood ready to shift response modalities from cash to in-kind if required. |

In addition, and unfortunately, RRCS had not anticipated the administrative delays that it faced due to the sudden eruption of Mt Nyiragongo and a new wave of COVID-19 between June and July 2021, which delayed implementation of the operation which occasioned a one-month extension of the DREF.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Proposed strategy

The main objective of this operation was to provide 700 households or 3,500 people with emergency shelter and household items, food, livelihood assets, and WASH support through multipurpose cash assistance in the districts of Burera, Gicumbi, and Kayonza.

This DREF operation supported the overall response alongside partner National Societies and the government authorities through seamless coordination. The operation targeted 700 households (3,500 people) out of the 848 whose houses were damaged/destroyed (with priority given to the 77 HH that completely lost their houses).

The shelter assistance was completed with a cash modality as planned, with a total of 700 households supported through cash for rental and essential household items. Post distribution monitoring which was conducted from 27 September to 01 October 2021, showed the majority of beneficiaries were satisfied and they used the funds for the intended purposes of house rehabilitation/rental, purchasing household items, depending on their situation.

The objective of the PDM exercise was to assess how the response operation was conducted through direct feedback from the supported communities of the Kayonza, Gicumbi, and Burera districts. Hence, the PDM strived to reach, in each target district, a representative sample of households that had received support, complemented by information from focus group discussions (FGD), key informant interviews, and direct observations. The collected information and overall findings will help RRCS in future cash response planning.

The PDM assessment was conducted by an appointed experienced team of staff (1) and volunteers (14), with guidance from the Head of PMER Department of RRCS in collaboration with the Head of Response and Recovery service, as well as the field staff in respective districts (total 4 staff). Local volunteers in target districts were called upon to guide the PDM team in the respective villages and sampled households. Other secondary information was collected through the local authorities, as well as the branch committee members, traders, and other stakeholders in the target districts. The standard PDM tool (as used in previous assessments) was adjusted to meet the required quality and relevance standards.

The National Society provided training to 45 volunteers on 8 June 2021, who were later deployed during the operation to carry out home-based care visits to Covid-19 patients. They delivered health promotion and risk reduction messages during sensitization sessions.

In addition to sensitizations, community hygiene and WASH efforts were reinforced at the community level both with hygiene promotion, sanitation facilities constructions, and distribution of equipment. Some 181 families were supported in latrines construction as well as with hygiene & sanitation awareness. A total of 181 latrines have been constructed in the locality of Burera, Gicumbi, and Kayonza. Menstrual hygiene management (MHM) kits were procured and distributed in July- 2021, benefitting 462 women and girls of childbearing age – each MHM kit contained sanitary pads, underwear, a towel, a *igitenge* (a piece of cloth), soap, body lotion, a comb, and a mirror. The MHM kits were chosen to be part of the distribution after assessments, as it was highlighted that, women were part of the affected communities and had been lost/destroyed during the floods. Necessary sanitation materials for the three implementing branches were also procured and delivered.

Psychological First Aid (PFA) was provided remotely to people in need of PSS through the hotline 2100, in a bid to avoid contributing to spreading Covid-19. RRCS staff & volunteers in collaboration with local authorities continued to monitor the process among the families to influence behaviour change within the population on hygiene habits.

This operation was an opportunity to disseminate knowledge of the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF), an IFRC emergency response funding tool, and ensure the capacity strengthening of 26 NDRTs and staff involved in the response to accessing the DREF. This will support the National Society's efforts on building confidence and skills to apply a coherent and systematic approach to develop an emergency response plan on time, based on the

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Figure 3: Successful stories of families purchased household items ©RRCS



Figure 4: Successful stories on rebuilt latrines and tap for improved WASH ©RRCS

recommended steps of needs analysis; scenario development; selection of response options; development of outcomes, outputs, and activities; resourcing and budgeting; a framework for monitoring, evaluation, and reporting.

The lessons learnt workshop for this operation was organised on 30 September 2021 with the participation of staff and branches. The below table summarizes the operational learnings drawn from the exercise.

| Topic | Wins and challenges | Lessons Learnt |
|--|---|--|
| Needs Assessment | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The market assessment was conducted and helped to provide an accurate estimate of the value of cash grants. A joint assessment was conducted with local authorities, house-to-house, and communicating with HQ. | More time to be allocated for the market assessment and more volunteers to be mobilized for the exercise. |
| Beneficiary Selection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> List of beneficiaries drawn per village, cell, and sector then approved by local authorities. 700 families targeted from three districts were selected based on their different needs. | Strengthen joint selection of beneficiaries and approving together the final lists to ensure clean lists hence avoiding errors. |
| Response | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation with cash is highly recommended (because it satisfies the beneficiaries' needs and allows both flexibility and dignity). The use of cash as a response modality reduces the logistics of distribution sessions. Covid 19 awareness was done concurrently with the implementing response activities. | Ensure the use of cash where markets are available, to maintain the dignity of families. |
| Post-distribution monitoring | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> PDM visit from HQ delegation including Board members | The inclusion of RRCS Board members brings more involvement into the action. While the PMER team used to conduct such an operation together with field staff, this PDM has also brought some insight from people who were external to the implementation and their advice in cash response brought an added value. |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Volunteer visits to the beneficiaries to check how they used the cash assistance helped ascertain if the priorities of communities were well captured during the planning phase and measured the levels of satisfaction. The involvement of the existing network of volunteers in the affected districts increased their skills (during monitoring of the project implementation). | Regular monitoring of the project is highly recommended as it allows us to take corrective actions in the event some actions are not aligned with the needs of the communities. |
| Other partners and image of the RRCS after the response | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional material distributed to the beneficiaries by other partners MINEMA: supported with iron sheets to other World Vision: supported with food and livestock Caritas: helped with the construction of houses | Engagement of local partners of different sectors by the RRCS during the response to ensure complementarity and avoid duplication of efforts. This results in greater impact and sets the community on the path to recovery much faster. |
| DREF Training | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The DREF training had a positive impact as it helped the staff and volunteers understand the funding tool, and how to make an application and informed them on the requirements for eligibility. | More time needs to be allocated for the DREF training as three days are not enough to cover the sessions in depth. |
| Challenges | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The third round of the Covid-19 outbreak comes with more restrictive measures including lockdown and prohibition of communities gathering | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The different organisation was set with the direct meeting of communities to their different locations even if this delayed the activities. |

| | | |
|-------------------|--|--|
| Complaints | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complaints were collected through local volunteers and authorities, and forwarded to HQ; once responded, the same channel was followed | Continue promoting the use of the complaints and feedback mechanisms as they help collect information from the targeted communities and support the collection of their grievances for analysis. |
|-------------------|--|--|

Post distribution Monitoring

The objective of the PDM exercise was to assess how the response operations had been conducted through direct feedback from the supported communities and key informants (local authorities at the district sector and cell, beneficiaries, branch command committees, volunteers) of Burera, Gicumbi, and Kayonza. The PDM assessment was conducted by a team including the staff at Headquarters, appointed Board members, NDRT volunteers, and local coordinators supporting the operation.

In general, the beneficiaries who received the DREF support thanked RRCS

- Beneficiaries used the grants provided to them diligently and in addition to the planned activities for the use of the funds (Eg.: RWF 149,200 for construction of latrine, food and basic needs, house rents, and households items), some people bought livestock such as goats and pigs, paid school fees for their children, bought clothes, paid for their health insurance, etc.
- One hundred percent (100%) of the beneficiaries who live in rural areas used the money planned for rent in solving other needs
- The local leaders and Red Cross Committees at the Branch level did not know when the beneficiaries' got money on their phones.




Figure 5: Success story of a family which purchased livestock from cash provided by RRCS


Based on the above, below way forward, and recommendations were made:

- Beneficiaries' selection should involve all the stakeholders in an open forum, this was not done due to Covid 19 restrictions.
- Strong and regular real-time monitoring and continuous assessment of the project are highly recommended.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

| | | |
|--|---|----------------------|
|  | <p>Shelter People reached: 5,000 Male: 2,635 Female: 2,365</p> | |
| <p>Outcome 1: People with houses damaged/destroyed were provided with emergency shelter through cash for rent and cash for rehabilitation/reconstruction damaged/destroyed latrines</p> | | |
| <p>Indicators:</p> | <p>Target</p> | <p>Actual</p> |
| <p>% of targeted households assisted with emergency shelter rental solution</p> | <p>100% (700 HH)</p> | <p>100% (700 HH)</p> |
| <p>Output 1.1: Damaged/destroyed houses were replaced by rent and damaged/destroyed latrines were rehabilitated/reconstructed</p> | | |
| <p># of targeted households receiving household items through Cash</p> | <p>700</p> | <p>700</p> |
| <p># of PDM conducted</p> | <p>1</p> | <p>1</p> |
| <p># of household items replenished to RRCS stocks</p> | <p>300</p> | <p>300</p> |
| <p>Narrative description of achievements</p> | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 45 NDRT and staff supported market assessment in the three targeted districts | | |

| |
|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A total of 700 households had their houses partially damaged or destroyed and lost most of their household items in the flooding and were supported with cash for rental solutions, while MINEMA is working on the reconstruction of damaged houses. RRCS also provided cash for the procurement of household items. • RRCS staff & volunteers, in collaboration with local authorities, facilitated the cash transfer process for the households. They equally ensured monitoring to ensure that the cash grants were not misused but used in purchasing what was intended for. • Some 300 household items were distributed from the National Society's preparedness stocks as an initial response to the floods and were replenished through this DREF operation. • One post-distribution monitoring was conducted towards the end of the operation, which helped RRCS ascertain that the cash grants were used for the intended purpose and some other families also managed to get more than what was planned for, including livestock and clothes. |
| Challenges |
| COVID-19 containment measures delayed the implementation of some activities since movements were restricted |
| Lessons Learned |
| The use of cash for shelter assistance is efficient and preferred by the communities. |

| | | |
|---|---------------|---------------|
|  <p>Livelihoods and basic needs People reached: 3,500 Male: 1,844 Female: 1,656</p> | | |
| Outcome 1: Affected people were provided with emergency shelter through cash for household and food items | | |
| Indicators: | Target | Actual |
| % of households supported that express satisfaction with timely livelihoods interventions, this was measured after the conducted post-distribution monitoring at the end of the project. | 100% | 100% |
| Output 1.1: Damaged household items were replaced, and families received the cash for food | | |
| # of households supported with food through cash | 700 | 700 |
| # of volunteers trained in CVA | 45 | 45 |
| Narrative description of achievements | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 700 HHs households that had their houses damaged or destroyed and lost most of their household items in the flooding were supported. MINEMA supported the reconstruction of damaged houses, and RRCS only provided cash for items. • RRCS trained 45 volunteers on cash and voucher assistance, who then conducted market assessment following an orientation session on rapid assessment of markets (RAM) to help them understand the procedures of market assessment as well as share the tools for market assessment. The volunteers also ensured continuous monitoring of the market prices. • Due to the technical problems with the Momo wallet system (mobile money transfer) for RRCS, 15 families out of the targeted 700 HHs missed receiving cash for food and household items support. During the extension period, the RRCS took the necessary steps to solve the issue and ensured the remaining households received their cash, which helped to reach the full 3,500 people (700 HH) targeted. | | |
| Challenges | | |
| N/A | | |
| Lessons Learned | | |
| Continuous capacity strengthening of volunteers in cash and voucher assistance. | | |



Health

People reached: 2,764

Male: 1,631

Female: 1,133

Indirect beneficiaries reached: 189,500

Outcome 1: Health promotion activities were conducted through the radio and community mobilization sessions; and PSS house to house visits were conducted

| Indicators: | Target | Actual |
|--|---------------------|----------------------|
| % of people affected that are reached by NS with services to reduce relevant health risk factors | 100% (3,500 people) | 77.7% (2,719 people) |

Output 1.1: Radio and community mobilizations were implemented in targeted were as and to the targeted population (both direct and indirect beneficiaries). PSS Visits were conducted among affected families

| Indicators: | Target | Actual |
|--|--------|--------|
| # of people affected that are reached by protection materials to reduce relevant health risk factors | 3,500 | 2,719 |
| # of volunteers and staff trained in basic first aid | 45 | 45 |
| # of volunteers actively providing first aid within the community | 45 | 45 |

Health Outcome 6: The psychosocial impacts of the emergency are lessened

| Indicators: | Target | Actual |
|------------------------------|--------|--------|
| # of people reached with PSS | 700 | 709 |

Health 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 | 45 | 45 |

Narrative description of achievements

- This disaster occurred at a time when the country was facing the Covid-19 pandemic. The 700 families affected were torn between finding basic items for their situation or adhering to Covid-19 prevention measures with some families nursing home-based care patients. Combined with the displacement, Covid-19, and their long-term vulnerabilities, these families required psychological care and first aid.
- Continuous radio and community mobilization sessions were recommended for both direct and indirect beneficiaries.
- Menstrual hygiene management kits were procured and distributed to 462 women and girls of childbearing age.
- Psychological First Aid (PFA) was remotely provided to 709 people in need of PSS through the hotline 2100.
- A total of 45 volunteers were engaged in the operation and received training on first aid
- Due to the increase of Covid-19 cases between June and July 2021, the National Society supported the MoH in raising awareness of prevention measures through the media, especially using radio and TV channels. This avenue is estimated to have indirectly reached out to over 189,500 people in the three targeted districts for this operation.
- Mobile radio campaigns were conducted by RRCS teams in all three districts, with the activity estimated to have reached 180,000 people with Covid-19 prevention messages.
- The National Society volunteers also supported home-based care visits to Covid-19 patients, guiding the family members on how to take care of the patient.

Challenges

- Interaction and movement of people were restricted because of the Covid-19 resurgence thus, limiting house-to-house PSS sessions.
- Due to increased cases of COVID-19 followed by lockdowns and new preventive measures, refresher training of 45 PSS was not conducted as planned, but with two training trainers conducted in each district, they were able to brief and accompany PSS trained volunteers and conduct PSS activities.

Lessons Learned

- There is a need to strengthen and disseminate the use of online options for PSS. RRCS needs to increase its hotline service capacity, necessitated due to Covid-19 physical interactions



Water, sanitation and hygiene

People reached: 3,500

Male: 1,805

Female: 1,695

Indirect beneficiaries reached: 189,500

Outcome 1: The activities related to clean water, prevention of water-related diseases, as well as promotion of hygiene and sanitation were implemented

| Indicators: | Target | Actual |
|---|----------------|--------|
| % households reached with community-based disease prevention and health promotion programming | 100% or 700 HH | 77.7% |

Output 1.1: Radio 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 radio awareness sessions conducted | 27 | 21 |

WASH 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

| | | |
|--|-----|-----|
| # of households reached with water containers instead of treatment tablets | 100 | 362 |
| # of water monitoring visits conducted | 4 | 3 |

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

| | | |
|---|-----|-----|
| # of households supported to rehabilitate latrines through cash | 181 | 181 |
| # of tippy taps provided | 181 | 181 |
| # of women and girls provided with menstrual hygiene materials | 462 | 462 |
| # of health and hygiene promotion sessions | 6 | 6 |
| # of Red Cross branches receiving sanitation kits | 3 | 3 |

Narrative description of achievements

- Beneficiaries received 100 water containers for clean water in lieu of the water treatment tablets (which were not possible to obtain on the market). During the implementation period, the water tabs were not available on the market. The decision was to purchase and distribute 5 litres containers for keeping drinking water. These special water containers were constituted with a tap, which allows to get drinking water safely. These containers went to all 3 districts, selecting the most in needs, particularly families with under 5 children.
- The continuous radio and community mobilization sessions was conducted to both direct and indirect beneficiaries and helped spread hygiene promotion messages.
- Tippy taps for 181 latrines purchased and distributed to affected families
- Hygiene promotion activities were conducted in all 3 districts using different approaches and tools including the use of megaphones available in branches
- Sanitation materials for three implementing branches were procured and distributed to support hygiene promotion
- 410 stickers and 5 banners with sanitation and other DRR messages were procured and distributed to branch committees in the targeted districts and use for massive sensitisation in the communities.
- Through radio and TV sessions, especially on ways to maintain hygiene in bid to prevent spread of diseases including Covid-19, an estimated 189,500 people was indirectly reached.

Challenges

The third wave of the Covid-19 outbreak and lockdowns that happened in the country delayed activities.

Lessons Learned

Covid19 challenge of meeting all the beneficiaries, facilitating the access and control. Radio sessions was a good option in this case.

| Strengthen National Society | | |
|---|----------------------|--------|
| Outcome 1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured | | |
| Indicators: | Target | Actual |
| % of complaints and feedback received are responded to by the NS | 80% | 80% |
| % of target population satisfied with level of consultation, information and involvement in the operation | 80% | 80% |
| Output 1.1: NS compliance with Principles and Rules for Humanitarian Assistance is improved through the integration of CEA approaches and activities | | |
| Indicators: | Target | Actual |
| # of special NDRT members trained on needs assessment and proposal writing | 30 NDRT | 26 |
| # of volunteers insured | 45 volunteers | 45 |
| Outcome 2: The programmatic reach of the National Societies and the IFRC is expanded | | |
| Indicators: | Target | Actual |
| Ratio of people reached by the IFRC disaster response operations to the people affected by these emergencies | 54% for 3,500 people | 3,500 |
| Output 1.1: Resource generation and related accountability models are developed and improved | | |
| Indicators: | Target | Actual |
| # of lessons learnt workshop held | 1 | 1 |
| Narrative description of achievements | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For effective capacity strengthening for future operations and response, a team of 26 National Disaster Response Team was trained specifically on market assessments. - All 45 volunteers engaged in the operation were insured. - A total of 26 staff and volunteers were trained on the DREF application process to ensure smooth requests and implementation of future operations. The remaining 4 persons started the training but were not available for the entire duration of the training. - A lesson learned workshop was conducted in one day. The workshop reflected on achievements, areas for future operations response, and challenges faced. The National Society conducted the lessons learnt workshop physically in RRCS headquarters with the staff for better exchange and to ensure good participation of stakeholders. Staff in the branches participated online while the HQ staff present included RRCS DM staff, PMER, IFRC technical support staff, field coordinators, and focal points of the districts. Details of the lessons learned were elaborated in the upper section of this document. | | |
| Challenges | | |
| More time needs to be allocated for the DREF training, as three days are not enough to thoroughly cover the various sessions. | | |
| Lessons Learned | | |
| Engaging local partners in various sectors during response is necessary to avoid duplication, ensure coordination and enhance operational success. | | |

D. Financial Report

The absorption rate at the end of the implementation stands at 96% (CHF 182,141). The remaining 4% (CHF 7,744) was left for bank charges, the NS is yet to report on the funds transferred, and the above statement is based on the burn rate in NS financial systems.

Variance explanations are provided below per budget category & group with variance from 10% and above.

| Description | Budget | Expenditure | Variance | Variance percentage | Variances explanation from 10% |
|--------------------------------|-----------|-------------|------------|---------------------|---|
| Cash Disbursement | 75,338.94 | 82,528.81 | - 7,189.87 | -10% | Variation due to differences in exchange rates when budgeting and rate when the procurement was done. The proposal was done with 0.00089 CHF and by the transfer, the rate was 0.00096 CHF |
| Storage | 267.00 | | 267.00 | 100% | No rent for the warehouse |
| Transport & Vehicles Costs | 5,384.50 | 10,638.00 | - 5,253.50 | -98% | The additional vehicle has been rented to enhance the distribution activities due to the needs |
| Volunteers | 4,653.81 | 3,346.15 | 1,307.66 | 28% | Over budgeted |
| Workshops & Training | 27,857.00 | 23,203.18 | 4,653.82 | 17% | Over budgeted |
| Travel | 5,785.00 | 128.98 | 5,656.02 | 98% | The project ended in September 2021 and was handed over in the same period to the cluster delegation of Kinshasa, so no IFRC mission was carried out as it conflicts with the administration and operational transition prioritized period. |
| Information & Public Relations | 5,696.00 | 964.32 | 4,731.68 | 83% | Over budgeted |
| Communications | 1,913.50 | 2,098.75 | - 185.25 | -10% | Needed remote support from the delegation and National society. Include DHL and support for communication/internet. The budget also contributed to the funding hotline for feedback and PSS purpose. |
| Financial Charges | 267.00 | - 4,313.32 | 4,580.32 | 1715% | Due to system currency revaluation |

Contact information

Reference documents



Click here for:

- [Operation Update](#)
- [Emergency Plan of Action \(EPoA\)](#)

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

Rwanda Red Cross Society:

- Secretary General (or equivalent); Mr. Apollinaire Karamaga, Secretary General email: apollinaire.karamaga@rwandweredcross.org
- Operational coordination: Eugene Karangwa, Head of emergency preparedness, prevention & DRR, Email: eugene.karangwa@rwandweredcross.org

IFRC Country Cluster Office, Nairobi:

- David Fisher, Head of Kinshasa cluster Delegation, mobile phone: + +41-79-8206466; email: david.fisher@ifrc.org
- Daniel Mutinda, EACCST Senior Officer, Disaster Management, Phone: +254110853113 email: Daniel.MUTINDA@ifrc.org

IFRC office for Africa Region:

- Adesh Tripathee, Head of Disaster Crisis Prevention, Response and Recovery Department, Nairobi, Kenya; phone +254731067489; email: adesh.tripathee@ifrc.org

In IFRC Geneva:

- 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

For IFRC Resource Mobilization and Pledges support:

- **IFRC Africa Regional Office for resource Mobilization and Pledge:** Louise Daintrey, Head of Partnership and Resource Development, Nairobi; email: louise.daintrey@ifrc.org, phone: +254 110 843978

For In-Kind donations and Mobilization table support:

- **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

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

- **IFRC Africa Regional Office:** Philip Komo Kahuho, PMER Coordinator, 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.

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

DREF Operation

| Selected Parameters | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|-----------|----------|
| Reporting Timeframe | 2021/5-2022/5 | Operation | MDRRW020 |
| Budget Timeframe | 2021/5-2022/9 | Budget | APPROVED |

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Prepared on 21/Jun/2022

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRRW020 - Rwanda - Flood and Windstorm

Operating Timeframe: 27 May 2021 to 30 Sep 2021

I. Summary

| | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| Opening Balance | 0 |
| Funds & Other Income | 189,885 |
| DREF Allocations | 189,885 |
| Expenditure | -182,141 |
| Closing Balance | 7,744 |

II. Expenditure by planned operations / enabling approaches

| Description | Budget | Expenditure | Variance |
|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| PO01 - Shelter and Basic Household Items | | 52,999 | -52,999 |
| PO02 - Livelihoods | | 30,025 | -30,025 |
| PO03 - Multi-purpose Cash | | | 0 |
| PO04 - Health | 11,137 | -35 | 11,173 |
| PO05 - Water, Sanitation & Hygiene | 36,297 | 46,169 | -9,872 |
| PO06 - Protection, Gender and Inclusion | | | 0 |
| PO07 - Education | | | 0 |
| PO08 - Migration | | | 0 |
| PO09 - Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery | 87,898 | 56 | 87,842 |
| PO10 - Community Engagement and Accountability | 4,739 | 4,378 | 362 |
| PO11 - Environmental Sustainability | | | 0 |
| Planned Operations Total | 140,072 | 133,591 | 6,481 |
| EA01 - Coordination and Partnerships | | | 0 |
| EA02 - Secretariat Services | 3,365 | 1,555 | 1,810 |
| EA03 - National Society Strengthening | 46,448 | 46,996 | -547 |
| Enabling Approaches Total | 49,813 | 48,551 | 1,263 |
| Grand Total | 189,885 | 182,141 | 7,744 |

DREF Operation

| Selected Parameters | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|-----------|----------|
| Reporting Timeframe | 2021/5-2022/5 | Operation | MDRRW020 |
| Budget Timeframe | 2021/5-2022/9 | Budget | APPROVED |

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Prepared on 21/Jun/2022

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRRW020 - Rwanda - Flood and Windstorm

Operating Timeframe: 27 May 2021 to 30 Sep 2021

III. Expenditure by budget category & group

| Description | Budget | Expenditure | Variance |
|---|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| Relief items, Construction, Supplies | 108,316 | 115,619 | -7,303 |
| Clothing & Textiles | 8,571 | 9,314 | -744 |
| Water, Sanitation & Hygiene | 21,514 | 21,063 | 451 |
| Medical & First Aid | 2,893 | 2,713 | 179 |
| Cash Disbursement | 75,339 | 82,529 | -7,190 |
| Logistics, Transport & Storage | 5,652 | 10,638 | -4,987 |
| Storage | 267 | | 267 |
| Transport & Vehicles Costs | 5,385 | 10,638 | -5,254 |
| Personnel | 6,790 | 5,328 | 1,462 |
| National Society Staff | 2,136 | 1,982 | 154 |
| Volunteers | 4,654 | 3,346 | 1,308 |
| Workshops & Training | 27,857 | 23,203 | 4,654 |
| Workshops & Training | 27,857 | 23,203 | 4,654 |
| General Expenditure | 29,682 | 16,236 | 13,445 |
| Travel | 5,785 | 129 | 5,656 |
| Information & Public Relations | 5,696 | 964 | 4,732 |
| Communications | 1,914 | 2,099 | -185 |
| Financial Charges | 267 | -4,313 | 4,580 |
| Other General Expenses | 16,020 | 17,358 | -1,338 |
| Indirect Costs | 11,589 | 11,117 | 473 |
| Programme & Services Support Recover | 11,589 | 11,117 | 473 |
| Grand Total | 189,885 | 182,141 | 7,744 |