



Monetary cash transfer to households affected by floods and landslides (Rubavu)

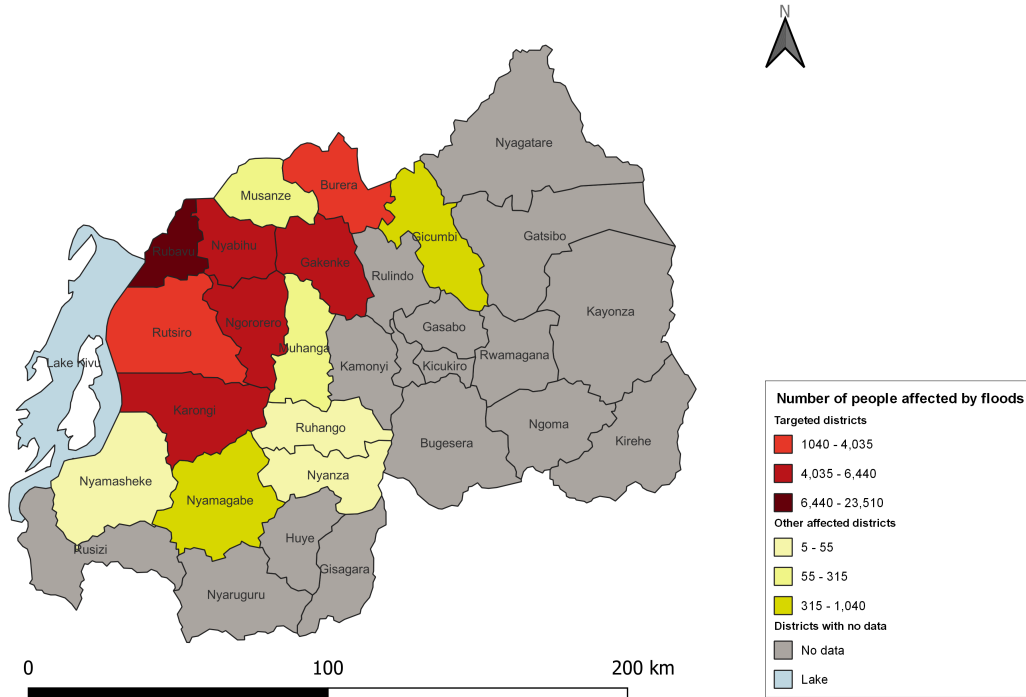
Appeal: MDRRW022	Total DREF Allocation: CHF 499,957	Crisis Category: Yellow	Hazard: Pluvial/Flash Flood
Glide Number: FL-2023-000064-RWA	People Affected: 60,000 people	People Targeted: 49,485 people	
Event Onset: Sudden	Operation Start Date: 15-05-2023	Operational End Date: 31-10-2023	Total Operating Timeframe: 5 months
Targeted Areas: North Province, South Province, West Province			

The major donors and partners of the IFRC-DREF include the Red Cross Societies and governments of Australia, Austria, Belgium, Britain, China, Czech, Canada, Denmark, German, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Liechtenstein, Malta, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, and the Netherlands, as well as DG ECHO, Mondelez Foundation, and other corporate and private donors. The IFRC, on behalf of the National Society, would like to extend thanks to all for their generous contributions.

Description of the Event



International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
 Fédération internationale des sociétés de la Croix-Rouge et du Croissant-Rouge
 Federación Internacional de Sociedades de la Cruz Roja y de la Media Luna Roja
 الاتحاد الدولي لجمعيات الصليب الأحمر والهلال الأحمر



The maps used do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies or National Societies concerning the legal status of a territory or of its authorities.
 Map data sources: Nature Earth, IFRC, Rwandan Red Cross. Map created by IM team, IFRC Regional Office for Africa

Map of the areas most affected by the disaster

Date of event

06-05-2023

What happened, where and when?

From 1 to 6 May, Rwanda experienced continuous torrential rains, which caused major damage in several Districts of the country. According to assessments carried out by the Rwanda Red Cross and other stake holders and MINEMA led, the western, northern and southern provinces of Rwanda were the areas hardest hit by the flooding. Overall, 14 districts experienced flooding and landslides affecting around 51,905 people in 10,381 households. A total of 137 people died, and 5,472 houses were destroyed. Damage reported includes major losses of houses, basic household items, unusable water sources, latrines and roads. The destruction of thousands of hectares of crops and livestock was immense. Those affected were gathered together in IDP sites. The needs were enormous and the vulnerabilities high. The rains continued until June 2023.

To contribute to the humanitarian response, the Rwanda Red Cross (RRCS) has received a DREF (Disaster Response Emergency Fund) with the support of the IFRC. Emergency response activities have been carried out until 31 October 2023 by Red Cross staff and volunteers. This report presents the results.





Monetary cash transfer distribution



First aid for a victim



Distribution of NFI to households

Scope and Scale

The impact of floods has never been that huge for the past 3 to 5 years in Rwanda with significant loss of lives reported across the districts. Maximum rainfall usually recorded in past floods events varied between 60.88mm, 35.6mm and 44.9mm while the National meteorological agency reported rainfall of 110 to 130 mm leading to the dire situation experienced on the 3rd May 2023.

The damages, losses and deaths recorded across the 14 districts hardly hit, were huge. Information reported by branches on 3rd stated 7,684 households were evacuated (with over 38,000 people) as a result of the destroyed or heavily damaged houses.

As access improved, the RRCS carried out an assessment which confirmed that 14 districts were affected and that the western and northern provinces were the most affected. The main figures on the impact of the disaster gathered by the RRC are shown below.

In Western Province, 6 districts with significant impact are Rubavu, Nyabihu, Ngororero, Karongi, Rutsiro, Nyamasheke. The assessment also revealed that 4,933 were destroyed houses, 3,292 were at risk while the total affected HHs were 8,225, (People in affected HHs 41,125- Male: 19,946, Female 21,179, including Children under 5: 5,305.

In Northern Province, 4 districts mostly affected were: Gakenke (with the highest number of houses at risk), Burera, Musanze, Gicumbi. Important figures include destroyed houses 507, houses being at risk 1,412, total affected HHs 1,919, People in affected HHs 9,595, Male: 4,654, Female 4,941, including Children under 5: 1,239. Southern Province recorded the less impact with only 32 houses destroyed, 205 houses being at risk, and total affected HHs 237, People in affected HHs (1,185 Male: 574, Female 611, children under 5: 153). Four districts being of concern based on the above figures are Nyamagabe, Muhanga, Ruhango, Nyanza.

The floods brought huge landslides and houses collapsed in several areas, leading to the loss of lives of 137 people.

Needs were high and the impact was the worst faced by the country in the past 4 years. In addition, the people's livelihoods were highly impacted with livestock deaths, number of hectares of crops destroyed, food stocks and households destroyed and merged with mud. Some of the market supply system was particularly not functional due to damaged roads to the marketplaces and shops. In addition, in different regions of the country, public infrastructures were affected: 8 national roads, 9 district roads and 26 bridges were damaged. 6 Water Treatment Plants flooded and not functional; 8 health facilities (2 health Posts, 5 health centers and 1 hospital (Shyira) were affected. Affected populations were gathered in displacement sites, but through government actions these people were assisted and the sites were closed before the end of the DREF operation on 31 October 2023.

National Society Actions

<p>Have the National Society conducted any intervention additionally to those part of this DREF Operation?</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p>Please provide a brief description of those additional activities</p>	<p>At the beginning of the disaster, one HQ staff was immediately sent on field to support response activities undertaken at district level, involving volunteers and field staff, in coordination with local authorities. The key actions were search & rescue, PSS activities, provision of First Aid, support evacuation from destroyed houses or high risk zones to safer sites, orientation meetings to volunteers, distribution of NFIs, distribution of water through deployment of a water truck and WASH volunteers, participation in burials</p>

activities, catering for children separated with their families, mobilising the communities in supporting their neighbours, participation in community activities to clear the roads, rapid needs assessment in collaboration with all involved officers at district and sector levels, identification and verification of beneficiary lists before response. As well, a meeting with in-country PNS (Participating National Societies) and ICRC was convened by the RRCS Secretary General in order to discuss the operation and potential support. Also, remote meetings were organized with IFRC Cluster and IFRC Region for information sharing.

Rwanda Red Cross also conducted rapid assessment as a result mobilized DREF funds from IFRC to support 400 affected in shelter needs, 1500 in livelihood, 200 in pit latrine construction, capacity building and motivation as well as incentives for 400 volunteers involved in flood response in 7 affected districts (Rubavu, Nyabihu, Ngororero, Karongi, Rutsiro in western province and Musanze and Burera districts in Northern province; while Belgian RC French community also supported the flood response in NFIs and volunteer per diem and other incentives.

Rwanda Red Cross initiated a series of response interventions during and after the emergency, including the following:

- Deployment of Red Cross staff to support branches in operation.
- Active involvement of 400 NDRT, BDR, LDRT volunteers during the interventions.
- Establishment of Emergency Command Posts at the national, district, and sector levels.
- Evacuation of 1,541 people to safety.
- Transfer of 36 injured individuals to health facilities for treatment.
- Distribution of Non-Food Items to the affected victims.
- Provision of water through the deployment of a water truck and WASH volunteers.
- Deployment of ambulances to support local hospital

Red Cross staff & network of volunteers were much involved, Search & rescue, PSS activities, provision of First Aid, support evacuation from destroyed houses or high risk zones to safer sites Distribution of NFIs, Distribution of water through deployment of a water truck and WASH volunteers, Participation in community activities to clear the roads.

A total of 1000 plastic sheets were provided by the Rwanda Red Cross at the onset of the disaster for immediate protection of families and rescued materials.

In partnership with BLARIRWA Pls, 1,122 iron sheets were provided to 44 families from Nyamyumba Sector in Rubavu District, with each household receiving 33 iron sheets, 5 bags of cements, 3kg of galvanized wires and 5 kg of nails in support of rehabilitation and construction of destroyed houses, totaling 20,000,000 RWF.

IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

Secretariat	The Rwanda Red Cross has benefited from the technical support of the IFRC cluster Office based in Kinshasa / DRC for the implementation of activities. Coordination meetings were held every Tuesday with the project teams. IFRC Kinshasa Cluster conducted a monitoring mission and attended the lesson learnt workshop .
Participating National Societies	An information meeting was organized by RRCS towards the in-country PNS and ICRC. The preliminary data of the disaster was shared with them. PNSs in country include Belgian Red Cross Flanders and Francophone, Spanish Red Cross, Austrian Red Cross and Japanese Red Cross. Belgian RC / Francophone provided 30,000 Euros from the Crisis Modifier funds, which were used for purchasing the NFIs and replenish the emergency stock. Austrian RC provided 20,000 Euros to contribute to the humanitarian response.

ICRC Actions Related To The Current Event

The ICRC visited the affected areas to identify RFL needs, but found that there were no separated children, and that the situation was being managed transparently by RRC volunteers and local leaders.



Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

<p>Government has requested international assistance</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p>National authorities</p>	<p>Local authorities requested support from in-country partners and Rwanda Red Cross to scale-up the response capacity to the disaster effect.</p> <p>MINEMA (Ministry in charge of Emergency Management) coordinated Emergency Response closely with RRCS. As such, it appealed to corporate bodies and non-governmental organizations to complement government's efforts to save lives and prevent further deterioration of health, safety and wellbeing of affected families through its coordination meetings and media campaign.</p> <p>The Central Government and the local administration have been much involved in the response: coordination of the response operation, mobilizing the partners, search & rescue, evacuation from destroyed houses or high risk zones, ensuring order and security, finding safer sites for evacuees, distribution of food items and NFIs, organising health services, assisting the affected families for burials of their beloved (100,000 RwF per family), mobilizing the communities in supporting their neighbors and clearing the roads, and selection & validation of people to receive the assistance. The operations have been managed at national level, by the Ministry in charge of Emergency Management through a multi-agency Command Post, and at district level by the Command Post under the district Mayor. Rwanda RC is part of this structure at both central and decentralized level. In total, 307 metric tons of foods stuffs have been distributed in target districts: 179 tons of maize flour, 112 tons of beans and 17 tons of fortified meals (particularly intended for children, sick people and pregnant / lactating mothers). The Government launched funding to support the communities affected by floods in the different localities and came with the provision of rental to the vulnerable families initially evacuated in the sites. As per the government policies, the evacuation sites where temporary set and made to be closed and people moved to safer location. Aligned with that, the government has closed all the sites where the people took refuge and provided rental support for 3 months. The rapid deployment of authorities covered the rent needs for 3,223 families for 3 months.</p>
<p>UN or other actors</p>	<p>Among the non-governmental organizations present in the field, there were Caritas Rwanda (mostly involved in response to basic needs), Catholic Relief Services, World Vision, Food for the Hungry, World Food Program and Faith based organizations. There were also private businesses / organizations which were involved. The actions engaged by external actors include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Operation coordination through the Ministry in charge of Emergency Management. •Support Burial services. •Medical care support for injured people. •Avail evacuation centers. •Identification of high-risk prone areas in partnership with RRCS and Security organs. •Food distribution in Rubavu district, 2,500 people received common meals on their respective evacuation center. On other sites, food distributions were done. •Repairing the infrastructure (electricity, roads, communication network). •Mobilization of the people to support each other and participate in general response, particularly community works to clear the roads, clean ways, hosting their neighbors, search and rescue services.
<p>Are there major coordination mechanism in place?</p>	
<p>MINEMA (Ministry in charge of Emergency Management) coordinated Emergency Response with Rwanda Red Cross and all humanitarian actors present.</p>	



Needs (Gaps) Identified



Shelter Housing And Settlements

Overall 5,472 houses were completely destroyed under the water flooding and landslides while several houses were registered as at risk based on direct observation conducted by the Rwanda Red Cross during the assessment while 4,909 were at risk. The risk for the unsafe houses could further cause damages and was high and the communities needed a constant engagement to promote access to safer places when evacuating.

More than 7,000 people were located in the official camps managed by Government. The shelter were constructed as people arrived and with the rains, more people were expected to be at risk , to be homeless. Government has request relocation of people on safe areas; The homeless people and the other at risk in the at risk houses or areas forecasted to be flooded.

People were evacuated in schools, Faith based Organizations houses, government buildings, while a bigger number were hosted at their neighbours'. However, this situation putted pressure on government houses as well as the host families which were overcrowded due to lack of living space. In general, the destructed houses were already very fragile and in bad conditions, and it is possible that those houses which remained under water for several days would collapse as well.

The destruction of thousands of houses together with evacuation of people is houses at risk has left numerous families homeless, creating an immediate need for safe and adequate shelter.

In addition, it was generally observed that the poverty has played a big role in worsening the impact of disasters across all the districts:

- Very weak roofing and poor construction materials,
- Some houses were somehow very old,
- The possibilities for poor people to move out of the risk zones are very difficult to cope with the situation.



Livelihoods And Basic Needs

Thousands of hectares of different crops and livestock were completely destroyed by the floods and landslides. In addition, household food stocks stored in homes that were flooded were lost. As well, the host families did not receive additional support to feed the hosted population. The food security situation was alarming especially for children, elderly, sick people, pregnant women and lactating mothers who have specific nutritional needs. Part of destroyed and lost assets were the school materials for children. Resuming schools was very difficult for these children. In general, clothing was really essential particularly for children and other vulnerable people categories.

- The displaced individuals in evacuation sites faced challenges in accessing basic necessities, including sufficient food and clean water.
- The populations' livelihoods, mainly based on agricultural activities were affected because of the lost crops and livestock, and it was no longer possible to resume the agriculture season.
- As well, businesses, market, trade and agricultural activities were much disrupted and affected households would resort to using part of their capital in order to respond to immediate needs, which would render difficult their future income sources.



Health

Overall 10,381 house holds were directly affected by these floods with a dangerous exposure to several factors of risk for the families, especially the homeless people. More than 26,731 women and 6,697 children under 5 suffered from poor living conditions resulting from this disaster. Health teams provided first aid in flood-affected areas. However, access to water and materials remains difficult. Water treatment plants were flooded and non-functional in Rubavu, Nyarugenge, Cyondo, Nyagatare, Kanyarusage, and Karongi. Additionally, 14 health centres in Rutsiro were inaccessible and unable to transfer patients to the district hospital because of blocked sections of the roads, including national roads (Muhanga- Ngororero- Mukamira, Rubengera- Gisiza), district roads class 1 Kiryi- Mubuga- Ruhondo, Giticyinyoni- Rushashi, Rutsiro- Kavumu- Kazabe).

Overcrowded and inadequate sanitation facilities in the evacuation sites posed a risk of the spread of communicable diseases. The heavy rains have caused the destruction of settlement and belongings. Considering those families whose households were destroyed, women and children under five faced the risk of various infections due to the loss of houses and inadequate living conditions.

The injuries sustained by individuals and the emotional trauma experienced by the affected population required immediate medical attention and psychosocial support.

The situation was particularly difficult for people who were already living in extreme harsh conditions such as households in extreme poverty, elderlies, people with disability, pregnant / lactating mothers, etc.





Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Displaced individuals faced challenges in accessing basic necessities, including food, clean water, and shelter.

Several water systems were affected by the floods. This situation consequently led to a risk to use of unsafe water and the increased risk of water-borne diseases such as diarrhoea or Cholera.

The damages to approximately 5,740 latrines were at a risk to public health and highlighted the need for clean and accessible sanitation facilities in communities particularly at evacuation sites. The loss of hygiene and household materials (such as buckets, jerry cans, soap, etc.) worsened this situation, particularly households who were already in precarious conditions. In this regard, particular attention was put on women and girls whose private hygiene was undermined by the disaster effects.



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

Efforts were made to locate and reunite separated family members during the disaster. Awareness activities were conducted to the communities to understand the PGI needs and their contribution in Disaster mitigation in DRR activities



Education

Education is essential in restoring a sense of normality for children affected by the disaster. To this end, there was a need for school kits, including exercise books, pens and school bags for 1,600 children to enable them to continue their studies and regain a sense of stability. The government was committed to providing help and support to children in evacuation sites who were struggling to return to school with the loss of all their available materials. Parents were struggling to meet their basic needs and school fees and then the necessary materials.



Community Engagement And Accountability

To the assessment conducted, the RRCS reported and observed a low engagement of communities on socio-environmental actions that needed to be pushed to recover after this impact, have access and reduce the risk of disease through environmental cleaning.

This is an important challenge that the intervention needed to address. Limited community engagement and participation in the response efforts might lead to ineffective interventions and a lack of ownership among the affected communities.

Operational Strategy

Overall objective of the operation

The Rwanda Red Cross Society (RRCS), through the DREF allocation, aimed to alleviate the immediate suffering of 49,485 people (9,897 households), empower communities to recover and regain hope and resilience from the severe consequences of the floods by focusing on the most affected districts. The most affected districts in the Western and Northern provinces received health, water, sanitation and hygiene services in evacuation centers, followed by emergency aid in cash and in-kind. The assistance deployed by Rwanda RC contributed to restoring some stability and mitigating immediate risks to the well-being of communities in the aftermath of the disaster by ensuring that immediate needs such as access to shelter, food, water and basic livelihoods were met for the most exposed and vulnerable people in the targeted communities.

Through good coordination with active partners, a complementarity approach guided the operation, taking into account what other actors were doing. A total of 48,680 people (23,366 men and 25,314 women) were reached by at least one action in the operation, i.e. 98% of the planned target.

Operation strategy rationale

The DREF operation aimed to contribute in the humanitarian response alongside with other bilateral Partners and the government authorities

During the humanitarian response, the Rwanda Red Cross (RRCS) has deployed effort to limit the exposure of the population and provide immediate humanitarian services from the onset of the crisis, including First aid and assessment of the situation to inform the planning priorities. Based on the result of the assessment and the analysis of the overall situation and partners presence, RRCS has defined a need



based intervention which was also coordinated with what was done or planned in the field. The focus sectors were shelter, WASH, Health and protection services which were planned to reach 9,897 households. The strategy remained focused on the above sectors with a revision to the shelter due to context changes in the course of the operation. Key pillars of actions were designed to reach the sectoral objectives below:

SHELTER

Shelter assistance aimed to reach 1,500 households through shelter items for 1,100 households and repairs/construction material to 400 households that were engaged on the repairs of their houses. The 400 selected families could be reinforced with 200,000 Frw to purchase construction materials according to the needs to fill the gaps. This strategy was adopted due to the changes brought by the Government to the response strategy, as the evacuation sites were closed by the government who provided cash for rent for 3 months to 3,223 families. This assistance and the sites being closed created a different dynamic and priority for the communities now looking for sustainable solution beyond the 3 months, especially in terms of repairs and construction of their houses. With consideration of these changes, NS replaced the cash for rent planned for 400 households to provide cash to the households to purchase building materials and construction assistance where this was the most needed and relevant. Shelter strategy aimed through that revision to contribute to the building materials for families engaged in reconstructions/repairs of their houses. The supported households were able to purchase construction materials such as iron sheets, cement, nails, galvanized wires and local materials for the rehabilitation of houses identified with poor-quality roofs and foundations that were partially damaged during heavy rains.

WASH

Water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) support is a critical component of the response plan. To address these needs, 2,200 households were planned to receive WASH kits containing essential items such as water treatments and Hygiene material (soap, toothbrushes, toothpaste, pads, kitenge (wrap), flannels, buckets, and jelly oil). Furthermore, handwashing facilities were planned to be installed at evacuation sites to promote good hygiene practices and prevent the spread of diseases.

1,100 households were planned to be supported with jerrycans for water treatments. The water truck and Kits were planned to be deployed on the field in order to support the communities to meet their clean water needs.

Households were planned to be supported with water treatment through distribution of chlorine and non-food items and coordinate with relief organizations and government agencies to ensure sufficient supplies were available.

The support for rapid mobile latrines has been revised to cash for work for households standard pit latrines' construction based on community voices that were expressed. This was a more effective solution to contribute to engaging the beneficiaries in their own assistance and resilience, whereby 200 latrines were constructed in Rubavu and Nyabihu communities.

HEALTH

Recognizing the emotional and psychological impact of the disaster, the response strategy emphasizes the training of volunteers in Psychological First Aid (PFA) and other areas. These trained volunteers offer support and comfort to the affected individuals, assisting them in coping with the trauma they have experienced. The PSS strategy includes providing children particularly at evacuation centers with leisure activities, as part of caring about their mental wellness.

In addition to the above activities, the response plan included provisions for first aid tools, visibility and protection materials for volunteers, mobile cinema sessions, communication and coordination, radio talks to disseminate information, and documentation to capture the situation and response efforts for future reference and evaluation.

LIVELIHOOD

Livelihood support targeted 2,700 households with a direct reach of 1,500 households that were identified to receive cash for food and nutrition while 30 associations were planned to receive income to relaunch their activities. One association counting average of 40-50 members, making the target of association members to 1,200 households, benefiting from the relaunch on those income generating activities.

Concerning the selection of associations, it should be noted that at the beginning of the operation 30 associations had been identified and targeted on the basis of a rapid assessment carried out by the Rwanda Red Cross. During the implementation of the activities, another assessment was carried out and led to the revision of the operation (Ops Update 1). The reduction in the associations' target was necessary following discussions with local authorities during the evaluation. The evaluation showed that some of the associations affected by the disaster had been able to finance themselves and recover. However, 7 of the associations affected by the disaster did not have the capacity to recover and their needs were greater compared to the funds initially budgeted by the operation for each association. There was therefore a revision to the number of associations to be supported (7 associations) and the amount to be allocated to the supported associations according to the target districts. For the other 23 which were large associations that recovered immediately after the shock, there was no need for support.

The response also planned to address the livelihoods components, particularly supporting:

- Children nutrition: Recognizing the vulnerability of children and the elderly, the response strategy included provisions for 1,500 households of fortified food and support has specifically catered for children and vulnerable individuals. This targeted assistance that aimed to ensure their well-being is good and protect them from further harm.
- 1,500 households planned to be supported through cash for food.



Targeting Strategy

Who was targeted by this operation?

This intervention focused in the most affected districts in the Western and Northern provinces. 49,485 people (9,897 households) were targeted with the direct assistance planned but consideration of host communities was also integrated especially for the prevention and community engagement. The overall target was planned to receive the health and wash services, as well as being engaged in protection and consultation on this intervention:

- Western Province: Rubavu, Rutsiro, Nyabihu, Karongi and Ngororero ,
- Northern Province: Burera and Gakenke

Specific number of households to receive assistance per districts were as follows:

* Western Province

Rubavu: 23,510 people

Nyabihu: 4,580 people

Ngororero: 4,430 people

Karongi : 4,515 people

Rutsiro : 4,035 people

S/T Western province: 41,070 people

*Northern Province:

Burera: 1,975 people

Musanze : 6,440 people

S/T Northern Province: 8,415 people

Per sector, the target is aligned with the existing gaps and take into consideration the assistance through the DREF operation or planed by other partners, especially the Government, as well as the support from in-country PNSs. As such, the following targets were planned:

Cash for shelter /rent to reach 400 households: 2,000 people

Shelter- plastic sheet to benefit to 1,100 households: 5,500 people

Essential households items to benefit to 1,000 households: 5,000 people.

Cash for food for 1,500 households: 7,500 people

Cash for association 30 associations of 40 families representative: 1,200 household expected to benefit of that, reaching 6,000 people.

Wash and health services aimed to reach all the people in evacuation center, at least 9,897 households, 49,485 people.

Water treatment to reach 2,200 households, 11,000 people

Total direct beneficiaries being minimum 2,700 households, 13,500 people.

Most of the objectives were achieved.

A total of 48,680 people have been reached by at least one intervention of the operation:

- Cash transfer for shelter /rents benefited 400 households, i.e. 1,682 people.

-Shelters - plastic sheeting for 1,100 households distributed to the evacuation sites , or 5,280 people.

-Essential household items for 1,000 households, i.e. 5,000 people.

-Cash transfer for food for 1,499 vulnerable households, i.e. 6,315 people.

-Cash transfer for 7 associations with 374 households, i.e. 1,870 people.

-Hygiene and health promotion activities reached 48,680 people. Water treatment reached 2,200 households, or 11,000 people.

-In terms of emergency support, 1,541 people were evacuated to safe areas, and 36 injured people were transferred to health facilities for treatment.

Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

The targeting follows the result of the assessment and the main needs as well as the most affected areas. Specific vulnerability criteria have also been identified during the assessment and also included analysis of the current support provided by NS and other partners. All distributions were coordinated and well prepared with insurance of verification and validation of criteria, list of beneficiaries and distribution disposition.

RRCS also planned to ensure registration, verification of the lists following the vulnerability criteria below:

- People living in the site of evacuation.
- People who lost their houses
- Households with children under 5, people with chronic diseases, pregnant and breastfeeding women,
- Economic criteria with consideration of income directly affected by the floods as agriculture/farmers who have lost their source of



- income
- Families with children under 10 going to school who have lost all or most of their assets.
 - Social criteria crossed to the above. Like families with more than 5 or 6 people (as this is the average),
 - Provision of Cash Based interventions targeted elderly people, lactating mothers, pregnant women, people with disabilities and people with chronic diseases and reported families with nutrition issue for children under 5.

Total Targeted Population

Women	22,196	Rural	100%
Girls (under 18)	3,288	Urban	0%
Men	20,904	People with disabilities (estimated)	3%
Boys (under 18)	3,097		
Total targeted population	49,485		

Risk and Security Considerations

Please indicate about potential operation risk for this operations and mitigation actions

Risk	Mitigation action
From previous intervention, the remoteness of some areas, house-to-house visits were not easy for the volunteers, impacting physic presence but also meant of communication between field and HQ, Sometimes the beneficiaries could not receive direct feedback through the phone line	The setting and engagement of an EOC directly in the affected areas were the best approach feasible with the branches already in place in main cities. RRCS was also need to support appropriate flexible communication platforms and provide flexible arrangement for the displacement of the team.
Logistical Challenges: The scale of the disaster and its impact on infrastructure presented logistical challenges in delivering assistance and reaching remote or inaccessible areas.	Establish effective coordination mechanisms with government agencies, relief organisations, and local communities. Pre-position emergency supplies in strategic locations. Utilise local networks and partnerships to facilitate access to affected areas. Really assess and adapt logistical plans based on changing conditions.
Weather-Related Risks: The possibility of ongoing or recurring adverse weather conditions, such as heavy rainfall or storms ,hindered relief operations and exacerbate the situation.	Monitor weather forecasts and early warning systems. Develop contingency plans to respond to potential weather-related disruptions. Maintain flexibility in the response strategy to adapt to changing weather conditions. Coordinate closely with meteorological authorities for timely updates and guidance.

Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation

Safety and Security Risks: Risk: In post-disaster situations, there may be risks related to safety and security, including potential incidents of theft, violence, or social unrest. Mitigation: Collaborate with local authorities and security forces to ensure the safety of relief operations and evacuation sites. Implement security measures to protect both beneficiaries and humanitarian personnel. Conduct risk assessments and establish communication channels for reporting and addressing security concerns. Other risk mitigation measures that are put in place include:

Movement of staff and volunteers was coordinated based on security clearance, All volunteers were under insurance cover for the duration of the operation, All operations field teams provided with safety gears, safe water and food packages and encouraged to avoid using latrines which are unsafe, Volunteers were trained on Epidemic Control to strengthen community surveillance and hygiene promotion. Volunteers received orientation including awareness on safe hygiene measures to prevent food and water borne diseases, Regular safety and security briefings was conducted.

Has the child safeguarding risk analysis assessment been completed?



Implementation



Shelter Housing And Settlements

Budget: CHF 167,159

Targeted Persons: 8,000

Assisted Persons: 10,425

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of households who received plastic sheets for their shelter needs	1,000	1,100
# of PDM for the cash activities conducted	1	1
# of households assisted with shelter items	400	400
#of people reached with shelter activities	8,000	10,425

Narrative description of achievements

In total, 2,500 households benefited from shelter activities, including house-building support, technician support, payment of labor, and purchase of building materials. That corresponds to 10,425 people (4,761 male and 5,664 female).

Shelter achievements are detailed as follow:

- Support evacuation and monitoring of the situation in evacuation sites in coordination with local authorities.
- Distribution of plastics sheets to support construction of evacuation sites in Nyabihu and Rubavu Districts. A total of 2,200 plastic tarpaulins were distributed and 5,280 people were reached at the evacuation sites.
- Provision of cash to purchase shelter tools and construction materials to 400 HHs engaged in the repairs of their houses. That corresponds to a support for 1,682 people in households (804 male and 878 female). Each household received RWF 200,000 for shelter, totaling RWF 80,000,000. The Rwanda Red Cross contributed to the purchase of shelter items for 400 households eligible for additional house construction/rehabilitation criteria, including iron sheeting, cement, nails, and local tools.
- Public awareness campaigns on disaster risks, prevention, and building safety were conducted at evacuation sites from May to June, ensuring that household members were well-informed before relocating. The Red cross volunteers, local leaders and beneficiary themselves were involved in monitoring of all activities. Community works were also organized to mitigate the effects of the landslides and to contribute to repairing the roads.

After the distribution activities, the Rwanda Red Cross carried out a post-distribution monitoring (PDM) survey. The objective of the PDM exercise was to assess how the intervention operations were carried out using direct feedback from supported communities in the districts of Rubavu, Nyabihu, Ngororero, Rutsiro, Karongi, Musanze and Burera. Consequently, the PDM aimed to reach, in each targeted district, a representative sample of households that had been supported in different areas. The information gathered and the overall findings will help the Red Cross to plan future intervention activities.

The PDM survey was carried out by the head of the RRCS PMER department in collaboration with the head of the response and recovery Service and field staff in the respective districts. Local volunteers in the target districts (in particular disaster response team members with experience in conducting surveys, with a minimum level of secondary education) were mobilized to reach the target households. Other secondary information was collected through local authorities and Red Cross branches in the target districts. A standard PDM tool was adjusted to meet the need for quality and relevance, with the aim of obtaining feedback from the beneficiaries of the various interventions.

The survey sample consisted of 374 heads of household. The average age of those interviewed was 47. Of the heads of household surveyed, 54.3% were women and 45.7% men. These households included 3.8% of disabled people.

Concerning the grant for shelter / rent house, 41.1% of respondents said they had used the funds for Pay house rent, 53.4% for Purchase materials for rehabilitation of house and 19.9% for Cover other basic needs.

Concerning house rehabilitation, 53.8% Not finished but used, 23.1% not finished and not yet used, 15.4% Finished and used and 7.7% Finished but not yet used.

Lessons Learnt

- Joint intervention is essential to minimize errors, particularly when identifying the people to be assisted directly. A joint assessment mission was organized (Joint assessment and identification of beneficiaries affected by floods and landslides in the Western and Northern provinces). A team of 2 RRC staff, 7 NDRT volunteers and 25 BDRT volunteers, supported by district authorities, 4 branch coordinators, local officials and local collateral, was deployed to carry out a comprehensive assessment of flood and landslide victims in the seven districts. The volunteers were selected on the basis of their experience in disaster management and their ability to work effectively with people living in remote areas. Following the assessment, the teams managed to reach the planned number of people benefiting from assistance in each district. The teams then carried out joint verification procedures for the final selection. It is a good example for future operations.
- The use of cash transfer for emergency shelter has accelerated the humanitarian assistance process and proved to be more effective and efficient. The indirect benefit is that it has enabled people to purchase building materials locally. In addition, as the rehabilitation of houses was very expensive, it was necessary to provide more funds to contribute to that, however the cash intervention allowed recipients to choose what they wanted to buy as was the case in the operation.

Challenges

- There is a need to train volunteers on the Kobo Collect application to help speed up assessments, to continue monitoring activities and to make rapid reports. The majority of volunteers in the districts had no skills in collecting data with the Kobo collect application and smartphones. The Rwanda Red Cross plans to share the experience of the operation with other volunteers in the future.
- Contingency stocks in the districts were limited to provide rapid assistance to many people after the disaster. It was therefore necessary to equip the Red Cross with more strategic stocks of shelter materials, particularly in high-risk areas. Contingency stocks are needed to support many families. That will have to be well planned, containing both non-food items (NFIs) and food items (FIs).
- Financial resources were insufficient to provide shelter assistance to many more people affected by the disaster. More support was needed to restore and rehabilitate the houses of more families.



Livelihoods And Basic Needs

Budget: CHF 88,005

Targeted Persons: 13,500

Assisted Persons: 8,185

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of people reached with livelihood assistance food and cash for work	13,500	8,185
# of households assisted with cash for food	1,500	1,499
# of family members involved and benefiting the association products	1,200	374
# of association supported with cash for work	30	7
# of people affected reached with the association as being part or working with them	6,000	1,870
% of people confirming cash has contributed to reduced the assessed needs	80	89
% of households who confirmed they used cash for food to access food	100	98
% of households beneficiary who reported being satisfied with the cash assistance provided	80	97

Narrative description of achievements

The Red Cross humanitarian response integrated livelihood components, particularly supporting the most vulnerable households and women's associations. A total of 1,499 households received cash support, including those with elderly members, nursing mothers, pregnant women, people with disabilities, and individuals with chronic illnesses (the one missing household had been supported by MINEMA). That corresponds to support for 6,315 people in households (3,018 male and 3,297 female). Each household received RWF 60,000, amounting to a total of RWF 89,940,000, which was used by the beneficiaries to purchase fortified foods, in response to the nutritional needs of these specific vulnerable categories. The action was intended to support them to ensure their well-being and protect them from further harm. Additionally, household members were educated on the importance of nutrition for general well-being and emergency preparedness, especially for children under five and vulnerable groups. The PDM confirmed that 98.2% of beneficiaries used this cash to purchase nutritious food stuff (rice, beans, maize flour, sugar, porridge flour, cooking oil, etc.). A total of 8,185 people (3,912 male and 4,273 female) were reached with livelihood assistance food and cash for work. The target of 13,500 people were not reached because the number of beneficiary associations was reduced from 30 to 7. For the other 23 associations, which were large associations that recovered immediately after the shock, there was no need for support after an evaluation.

As a result, seven (07) women's cooperatives/associations affected by the floods received economic support: three from Rubavu district, two from Karongi, and two from Nyabihu. Each women's association receiving RWF 1,371,440 in Rubavu district and RWF 2,057,160 in Nyabihu and Karongi districts. Total support to the association was RWF 12,342,960.

These associations, severely affected by the disaster, were supported with cash for work to resume their income-generating activities. Each selected association consists of an average of 50 members, each representing a family. Evaluating the indirect benefits to the local economy, at least 374 people benefited from this cash assistance.

The associations are women's groups that produce and sell agricultural produce and inputs, and also raise livestock. The disaster destroyed their stocks of products, inputs and crops, and led to the loss of their livestock. The use of the funds was regularly monitored by the Red Cross coordination teams and the local authorities during field visits and community meetings, and the IFRC team was able to meet the beneficiary associations at the end of the operation, and to monitor progress through focus groups with the associations and interviews with members of the local administration in Rubavu. The aim of this humanitarian assistance was to support existing women's associations through cash for work, so that they could resume their commercial activities and their income (agricultural tools and inputs, livestock). The Red Cross teams and members of the local administration were able to monitor that the funds had been used as intended. Testimonies were collected during the monitoring mission by the IFRC team and during the lessons learned workshop.

Story from the president of the women's association Mugore Rugerero :

"Our association sells vegetables and fruit on the border with the DRC. We used to sell vegetables and fruits from Rwanda to DRC. After the floods and even during the volcanic eruption, the Red Cross visited those affected. After the floods, we left our homes and destroyed crops to go to the camp. The Red Cross assisted people in the camp. The Red Cross gave 1,300,000 to our women's association. We got together to work and rebuild our activities. I would like to thank the Red Cross because it has helped to support our family. We can now buy things to help our family. Our children are now attending school. This flood destroyed the houses. The Red Cross has helped the population with mats and blankets. For the moment, we're coming to another place where the government has given money to rebuild houses. I would also like to thank the Red Cross, which has given people food to feed their families".

Additionally, 1,500 households received non-food items. The NFIs distributed include Pads, Under wears, kitenge Plastic Bucket, Soap, Jerrycans (20l), Basin, Blankets, Plastic matt, kitchen set. The results of the PDM survey showed that the majority of respondents use them. The majority of respondents explained that they were aware of the selection criteria for beneficiaries. A total of 61.8% said disaster affected families, 60,2% destructed houses during disasters, 26,4% lost income / assets during disasters.

A total of 89.1% of respondents said that they prefer cash assistance to in-kind assistance.

In addition, 97.8% of the heads of households who responded said they were satisfied with the cash transfer assistance they received and 95.3% were satisfied with the methodology used to involve them and communicate with them. 97.2% of respondents said that receiving this assistance had not caused any conflict within their household.

Lessons Learnt

- Utilizing cash during emergency response in livelihood accelerated the process, making it more efficient and effective.
- Carrying out a market analysis and clearly targeting the households to be assisted are crucial to the success of cash transfer intervention initiatives. The market analysis was carried out at a very early stage, while distribution took place later, which increased the cost of many items. For future operations, it will be preferable to organize a market assessment when the cash transfer is very close in order to avoid extreme price variation.

Challenges

- The registration of households to be directly assisted was not easy, as some people were located in high-risk areas.
- It was difficult to select a small number of households to assist in cash and in-kind from the many in need. However, the Red Cross team was able to do so on the basis of established vulnerability criteria and with the contribution of volunteers, local authorities and community leaders.
- Delays by some local authorities at district level in sharing lists of beneficiaries and information about them, which caused delays in the



assessment process, but the Red Cross teams managed to finish on time.

- Some beneficiaries did not have an active MTN Mobile Money number or did not have a SIM card, which slightly prolonged the process of proceeding with the list.



Budget: CHF 38,522

Targeted Persons: 49,485

Assisted Persons: 48,680

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
%of people reported to have understanding and adopt the prevention practices following the sensitizations conducted	60	60
#of people reached with sensitization	49,485	48,680
# of ambulances deployed	2	2
% of affected people support with FA	10	30
% of affected people support with PFA	30	36
% of volunteers supported with PFA	100	100

Narrative description of achievements

During the humanitarian response, Red Cross teams conducted search and rescue operations, provided psychosocial support (PSS) activities, and administered first aid to the injured. Awareness-raising activities for disease prevention reached 48,680 people (23,265 male and 25,415 female) in internally displaced persons (IDP) sites and households through home visits. To support first aid efforts, 40 first aid kits were distributed to seven affected local branches, enabling volunteers to assist those in need. A total of 1,541 people were evacuated to safety, while 36 injured individuals were transferred to care centers for treatment. 2 ambulances were positioned in Western province to support hospitals and health centers. However, the situation on the field was challenging as some roads were blocked and teams could not transfer / transport patients to the district hospital and some health centers.

Recognizing the emotional and psychological impact of the disaster, 36 volunteers from 7 districts were trained in Psychological First Aid (PFA) and subsequently provided support to 400 other volunteers. These trained volunteers offered comfort and assistance to those affected, helping them cope with the trauma they had experienced. Psychological support was also extended to children, particularly in evacuation centers, through leisure activities to promote their mental well-being. Additionally, 70 facilitators were trained at HQ to combat epidemics and disseminate information to 10 other volunteers per district, resulting in a total of 700 community volunteers (BDRT and LDRT) reached.

Lessons Learnt

- Psychological First Aid (PFA) for volunteers and affected communities is a necessary and crucial part of disaster management. It was necessary during the operation and is encouraged for future interventions.
- Some community works were organized to save the lives of the families affected. Community work approach is very useful in saving the lives of people in danger. Thus, for the next operations, community works should be planned and implemented to save lives during disasters aftermaths.

Challenges

- They was a lack of materials including vehicles for fetching water and the lack of transport means of mobile cinema kit for health and hygiene promotion activities. The health materials and WASH Kits were not also enough to cover all affected communities.



• Access to some Districts was not easy due to the landslide blocking some roads. The topography of the region, being mountainous, posed a challenge that demanded additional effort to complete tasks. Some of the families refused to move from high risk zone.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Budget: CHF 81,274

Targeted Persons: 49,485

Assisted Persons: 48,680

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of people reached with WASH awareness activities by volunteers	49,485	48,680
# of households supported with overall WASH items	2,200	2,200
#of women who benefit from NHM distribution	1,500	1,500
# of households receiving cash for latrine construction	200	200
# of tank of 10000 L procured and installed in evacuation center for access to safe water	4	4
# of households supported with Jerrycan	1,100	1,100
# of households supported with water treatment	2,200	2,200

Narrative description of achievements

A total of 300 volunteers took part in hygiene and sanitation promotion sessions. Their activities reached 48,680 people (23,265 male and 25,415 female) who received messages about preventing water-borne diseases and epidemics in the 7 districts. Awareness-raising on water, hygiene and sanitation was carried out in all the sites during the period when families were in temporary evacuation centers from May to June. Volunteers carried out daily visits to monitor the situation and ensure passive surveillance for any epidemics. Messages on preventive measures were disseminated.

To promote hygiene and sanitation by volunteers, hygiene equipment and essential household items (such as buckets, jerry cans, soap, etc.) were distributed to the most vulnerable households. Particular attention was paid to women and girls, whose personal hygiene had been undermined by the effects of the disaster, and sanitary towels were also distributed. As well, the deployed volunteers catered for the hygiene of latrines at the evacuation sites and sensitized the communities to maintain the hygiene.

A total of 2,200 households or 11,000 people (5,234 male and 5,766 female) received water treatment tablets and Red Cross volunteers demonstrated their use. WASH kits were distributed to 2,200 households. The jerry cans were only intended for 1,100 of the most vulnerable HHs who had lost their drinking water storage items. 1,500 women and girls of childbearing age received support in menstrual hygiene and personal hygiene.

In addition, 6 volunteers trained in Kit 5 were deployed with a 20,000-litre water tank and 4 bladders (10,000 liters capacity) to support communities that had been affected and whose water sources had been washed away.

Community members also expressed a need for cash-for-work support for the construction of latrines. As a result, 200 households i.e. 860 people (413 male and 447 female) received assistance to build latrines, including 100 in Rubavu and 100 in Nyabihu, each receiving RWF 30,000 for the latrines, for a total of RWF 6,000,000. This was done to support the affected population to help them prevent the risk of an epidemic of hygiene and sanitation-related diseases. This solution was more effective and helped to involve community members in their own assistance and resilience.

The results of the PDM showed that for latrines, 78.4% of respondents used cash to dig the hole, 54.1% to cover the hole, 73% walls, 21.6% plastering, 43.2% roofing (iron sheets, tiles), 29.7% door, 8.1% installation of a hand-washing system. A total of 40.5% of respondents had completed their latrine and were using it.



Lessons Learnt

- The work of well-prepared volunteers in the WASH sector was appreciated by local leaders. It is therefore necessary to regularly train more volunteers in epidemic control, in WASH (software).
- After analyzing the implementation of the operation, more tools such as mobile radios and mobile cinemas are needed for mass awareness-raising and community education in such a disaster that affect larger areas.

Challenges

Many families and infrastructures were in high risk areas and there were many needs to be covered, but the material and financial resources available to the Red Cross were insufficient to contribute to responding to them.



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

Budget: CHF 1,178

Targeted Persons: 49,485

Assisted Persons: 48,680

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
% of feedback on PGI received that are managed/treated with appropriate sensitivity	100	92
% of feedback collected related to PGI/Child protection or PSEAH	100	88
% of team involved in the intervention briefed on PGI and PSEAH	100	100

Narrative description of achievements

A total of 92 volunteers were trained on Protection Gender and Inclusion (PGI) and Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) during emergencies (of which 36 volunteers were trained at HQ and cascaded the knowledge to their colleagues community volunteers). They also carried out ongoing awareness-raising activities and reached directly 1,900 people (908 male and 992 female). In addition, 100% of volunteers were involved in the intervention briefed on PGI and PSEAH, then their activities also indirectly covered 48,680 people (23,265 male and 25,415 female) reached by the operation.

Lessons Learnt

The PGI is a cross-cutting sector in all interventions. It has proved more effective in selecting beneficiaries and in the response to the floods in Rwanda. It should therefore continue to be used.

Challenges

There were no major challenges experienced during implementation.



Community Engagement And Accountability

Budget: CHF 5,258

Targeted Persons: 49,485

Assisted Persons: 48,680



Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of article on media on NS actions	5	12
# of communication plan established and in place	1	1
# of talk show organised	5	5
% of community feedback received that have been treated	100	67
# of community discussion held during the intervention with local leaders and representative per districts	3	35

Narrative description of achievements

Necessary briefings for the intervention team were organized in various districts, focusing on Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA), particularly on how to respond to questions and manage comments from community members. Community engagement began early in the assessment phase, incorporating community voices into the planning process, such as adjusting latrine support. Representative leaders provided feedback on selection criteria and planned support.

At least 35 community discussions held during the intervention with local leaders and representative per districts. These meetings contributed to the involvement of community members in the operation.

A total of 43 volunteers were trained in CEA to assist the community in the selection, targeting, and distribution of aid to beneficiaries. The community was fully engaged, ensuring the accurate identification and support of the target group. Radio sessions on early warning/early action was conducted. Both National and Community radios were used from March to May with alert message from Ministry of emergency management after Mateo forecast.

A feedback mechanism was used. Through the Red cross toll free 2100, 34.8% people reported having received phone contact by RRC volunteers. According to the PDM results, a total of 40.4% affirmed that they had been informed of how they could report problems or request assistance. Similarly, 34.8% confirmed that they had received a phone number to report a complaint or request assistance from the Rwandan Red Cross. 8% of respondents had made a comment, complaint or explained a problem to Red Cross staff or volunteers. Of these 66.7% confirmed that these complaints/problems were fully addressed or referred. The rest of the feedback was complimentary/comments that did not require to be addressed. Other unaddressed comments were generally demands/other needs or thanks. A total of 96.7% of respondents said they were satisfied with the way the RRCS staff or volunteers treated them. Regarding the impact of Red Cross services on their living conditions, 47.3% said it had a very big impact, 23.8% a big impact, 8.6% an average impact, 3.5% No impact and 16.8% Do not know.

A total of 12 articles on media on NS actions were done. Some media links are below:

- <https://x.com/rwandaredcross/status/1653730079573147649?s=48>
- <https://x.com/rwandaredcross/status/1654045265441988608?s=48>
- <https://x.com/rwandaredcross/status/1659131647462109184?s=48>
- <https://x.com/rwandaredcross/status/1664655872461504513?s=48>
- https://web.facebook.com/watch/?v=451566467372713&ref=sharing&share_url=https%3A%2F%2Ffb.watch%2FtnQvWMnW8R%2F
- <https://x.com/rwandaredcross/status/1707471288283861362?s=48>
- <https://x.com/Rwandaredcross/status/1717477529647186233?t=eHwNKWyV3C7jYegW8K9P4A&s=08>
- <https://x.com/Rwandaredcross/status/1723990983228977361?t=3nwLoAE0Rr1QzMZrK9PEHA&s=08>

Lessons Learnt

The CEA is a cross-cutting sector in all interventions. It has proved more effective in selecting beneficiaries and in the response to the floods in Rwanda. It should therefore continue to be used.

Challenges

The number of volunteers was not sufficient compared to the needs, due to the limited financial and material resources available to cover them, but also because of the many disaster areas to be covered.





Secretariat Services

Budget: CHF 7,993

Targeted Persons: 430

Assisted Persons: 430

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of lesson learnt workshop attended	1	1
#of monitoring mission reported	2	2

Narrative description of achievements

The IFRC, through its Kinshasa cluster delegation provided continuous support to the Rwandan Red Cross. Coordination meetings and joint monitoring missions were carried out during implementation. With support from IFRC identification of people affected was done with involvement of leaders and communities. An IFRC monitoring mission was carried out, as well as participation in the lessons learned workshop at the end of the operation. The IFRC Delegation from Kinshasa extended gratitude to the Rwanda Red Cross, commending their commendable activities. The collaborative approach with local governments was particularly highlighted as a noteworthy aspect of the initiative, fostering effective coordination and resource utilization.

Lessons Learnt

Anticipation action and early warning actions should be the best solution for the IFRC in support of the Rwandan Red Cross to prepare to respond to hydrometeorological disasters in the districts.

Challenges

- Mobilizing additional resources to support a larger number of people proved difficult.
- The increased support needed for the recovery and rehabilitation of more families posed a significant challenge for RRC.



National Society Strengthening

Budget: CHF 110,566

Targeted Persons: 330

Assisted Persons: 330

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of lesson learnt workshop conducted	1	1
# of Post distribution conducted for cash and in-kind distributions	2	2
# of coordination meetings NON-RCRC organize or attended to	6	20
# of coordination meetings RCRC organize or attended to	6	12
# of monitoring mission reported to inform the planning - from each	4	16



branche districts		
# of assessment report produced	1	2
% of mobilized staff and volunteers trainees with right sectoral skills	100	100
% of household beneficiary who reported being satisfied with the methodology used for engaging them and communication	80	95

Narrative description of achievements

The Rwanda Red Cross conducted several meetings at the national level with its teams and branches, followed by meetings with the PNS, the Ministry in charge of Emergency Management at the National Emergency Command Post, as well as with the IFRC and the ICRC. Numerous meetings were held both at headquarters and in the seven districts, including some during the emergency phase, rapid assessment, before the response, and during the response. Additionally, weekly online meetings were held between the IFRC and the RRC. For operational needs, there were more coordination meetings and missions in the field than planned.

After the rapid assessment following the disaster, another assessment was carried out, which provided an update on disaster needs and contributed to the selection of households for cash and NFI distribution. The assessment team used a mixed-methods approach, integrating quantitative and qualitative data collection methods. Quantitative tools included household surveys, in which each household was visited to determine its eligibility for support. Qualitative tools included focus group discussions, key informant interviews and observation checklists, through which data collection was conducted by involving community groups such as ('Inteko z'Abaturage'). The PDM showed that 95% of the households assisted reported being satisfied with the methodology used by the Red Cross to engage and communicate with them.

A lessons learned workshop was organized, with attendees including:

- Local district leaders overseeing Disaster Management in the seven districts.
- Beneficiaries of shelter and livelihood interventions.
- Representatives from associations that received support.
- Red Cross district coordinators representing each of the seven districts.
- NDRT (National Disaster Response Team) volunteers actively engaged in the response.
- Rwanda Red Cross staff members
- IFRC delegations from Kinshasa (with three staffs: Planning Monitoring Evaluation and Reporting Delegate, Program Coordinator, and Finance officer).

The workshop provided an opportunity to analyze the achievements and impact of the humanitarian response, as well as to address the challenges, with these lessons and challenges documented in the report. It held at the end of the operation at the Rwanda Red Cross Headquarters and provided a comprehensive platform for assessing the outcomes and challenges encountered during the response across seven districts Ngororero, Nyabihu, Karongi, Rutsiro, Rubavu, Musanze, and Burera covering the period from July 2023 to October 2023.

A critical component of the workshop involved presentations by district representatives and Head of EPP & DRR, delving into DREF flood achievements, encountered challenges, identified gaps, and pivotal lessons learned. While acknowledging substantial support reaching beneficiaries, it was underscored that the demand for assistance remains significant in these regions.

Expressions of heartfelt appreciation were voiced by beneficiaries of DREF floods. Testimonials revealed compelling success stories, including the revival of business activities for women's associations and families successfully restoring their homes to continue residing in them.

The latter part of the workshop focused on formulating a collective vision for the way forward. Action plans were discussed, outlining tangible steps to address identified challenges, enhance response strategies, and fortify community resilience against future disasters.

The Lesson Learnt Workshop served not only as a reflective platform but also as a catalyst for strategic planning and collaborative efforts to strengthen future disaster response endeavors. The multifaceted discussions and actionable insights generated during the workshop lay a foundation for sustained resilience-building and effective humanitarian interventions in the face of evolving challenges.

Lessons Learnt

- Coordination update meetings were crucial in expediting DREF operations. Discussing challenges and issues with the IFRC allowed for the implementation of effective solutions and technical advice, contributing to the successful implementation of the DREF.
- Given the nature of the disaster, extensive monitoring was conducted by staff at various levels, from HQ to the district level. The information and feedback gathered from these meetings were instrumental in enabling an effective response.
- The establishment of an emergency command post at national, district and sector level, as well as the RRC crisis team chaired by the SG at national level, are factors that facilitated the coordination of the operation. These are good practices for future operations.
- The establishment of qualified emergency teams/structures (NDRT, BDRT, LDRT) has enabled a rapid and effective response in all districts. Preparing Red Cross teams to intervene at any time and training many people in first aid and disaster management are essential



factors to be carried out before disasters strike. Red Cross teams must therefore continue to be prepared and alert, ready to intervene immediately in case of need.

Challenges

Due to the extensive needs across all seven districts resulting from the severity of the disasters, reaching agreements on who and where to support took several weeks, leading to increased travel to district areas and numerous meetings at district, sector, and cell levels in all 7 districts.



Financial Report

DREF Operation

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

MDRRW022 - Rwanda - Floods and Landslides

Operating Timeframe: 15 May 2023 to 31 Oct 2023

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2023/5-2024/3	Operation	MDRRW022
Budget Timeframe	2023/5-2023/10	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 29/Apr/2024

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Summary

Opening Balance	0
Funds & Other Income	499,957
DREF Response Pillar	499,957
Expenditure	-498,500
Closing Balance	1,457

II. Expenditure by planned operations / enabling approaches

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
PO01 - Shelter and Basic Household Items	167,159	82,480	84,679
PO02 - Livelihoods	88,005	162,030	-74,025
PO03 - Multi-purpose Cash			0
PO04 - Health	38,522	64,110	-25,588
PO05 - Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	81,274	44,510	36,765
PO06 - Protection, Gender and Inclusion	1,178	9,063	-7,885
PO07 - Education			0
PO08 - Migration			0
PO09 - Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery		56,711	-56,711
PO10 - Community Engagement and Accountability	5,258	2,371	2,888
PO11 - Environmental Sustainability			0
Planned Operations Total	381,398	421,274	-39,877
EA01 - Coordination and Partnerships			0
EA02 - Secretariat Services	7,993	18	7,975
EA03 - National Society Strengthening	110,566	77,208	33,358
Enabling Approaches Total	118,559	77,226	41,333
Grand Total	499,957	498,500	1,457

[Click here for the complete financial report](#)

Please explain variances (if any)

DREF allocation to this intervention was CHF 499,957. Expenditure reported at the end of the intervention is CHF 498,500, representing 99,7% of the budget. A balance of CHF 1,457 (0.3% of the funding received) will be returned to the DREF pot. Financial report is attached with the National society narrative report as per the fund transfer modality. The variations (+/-10%) are explained below:

Relief items, Construction, Supplies (13%): The operational strategies changed according to the initial plan, because of the progressively changes of government removing people from the evacuation sites.

Logistics, Transport & Storage (-173%): This was increased because of transport and monitoring cost, Rwanda Red Cross was getting

people to the sectors and cells instead of getting them in the evacuation sites as planned before. In addition, there was also the increase in fuel costs.

Workshops & Training (-135%): The training of # volunteers increased because of the volunteer network require due to the operational changes. The budget was underestimated in terms of volunteer training needs by sector in the areas of intervention.



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[Click here for reference](#)

