


www.ifrc.org
Saving lives,
changing minds.

DREF final report

Rwanda: Floods

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF operation n° MDRRW008
GLIDE n° FL-2012-000067-RW
4 February, 2013

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent (IFRC) Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) is a source of un-earmarked money created by the Federation in 1985 to ensure that immediate financial support is available for Red Cross Red Crescent response to emergencies. The DREF is a vital part of the International Federation's disaster response system and increases the ability of National Societies to respond to disasters.

Summary: CHF 150,188 was allocated from the IFRC's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) on 3 May, 2012 to support Rwanda Red Cross Society (RRCS) in delivering immediate assistance to some 2,800 beneficiaries (560 households) for three months.

Between 10 and 12 April 2012, heavy rains hit Musanze district in the Northern Province and Nyabihu and Rubavu districts in the Western Province, causing floods that affected an estimated 11,160 persons. The flooding caused deaths and injuries among the affected population, and extensive damage to houses and property. Many of the affected families were displaced.

The RRCS Branch Disaster Response Teams (BDRTs) involving 90 volunteers responded immediately offering rescue and evacuation services to stranded, displaced and injured persons. Additionally, First Aid services, tracing of missing persons and psychosocial support to the affected families was provided as well as assistance in handling the dead.

Through the DREF support, several activities to support affected households were carried out. A needs assessment was conducted by RRCS in collaboration with local authorities in the three districts of Musanze, Nyabihu and Rubavu to establish the immediate needs of the affected communities. Following this, RRCS distributed essential non food items (NFIs), including basic household and hygiene items, to 600 vulnerable households (3,930 persons). In collaboration with the local authorities and community, emergency shelter assistance and repair of damaged houses was provided for 124 most vulnerable households including the elderly and families with children. RRCS rehabilitated water and sanitation structures such as the latrines and showers for the most vulnerable families and constructed 16 public latrines. Further support was also provided to the affected communities in establishing home gardens for 80 most vulnerable families and providing fruit trees for 189 most in order to enable them provide for themselves.

Additionally, RRCS facilitated awareness raising activities on hygiene practices and waterborne related diseases using the PHAST methodology in the three districts of Musanze, Nyabihu and Rubavu reaching 230 household with relevant information that contributed to reduced risks for diseases. Along with this, RRCS provided hygiene materials (soap, disinfectant and buckets) to 560 families. Early case detection for waterborne diseases and referrals were also conducted in the three affected districts, and trained volunteers performed sensitization campaigns on the prevention and control of malaria, focusing on proper use of mosquito nets in the households reaching 230 households.



Rubavu branch BDRT volunteers off loading mud bricks during shelter support of flooded victims. Photo/RRCS

Through the support of DREF funds, the living conditions of the affected population was improved through provision of basic non food items, emergency shelter assistance, repair of damaged houses and establishment of home gardens. Additionally, construction and rehabilitation of water and sanitation structures has contributed to reduced risks for water borne diseases. RRCS has enhanced its capacity in responding to emergencies through an increase in skills and knowledge of its volunteers and BDRT teams through practical exercises related to the emergency assessment, community sensitisation and relief distribution.

Lessons learned:

- Strategically pre-positioned stocks and trained BDRTs are crucial for allowing a rapid response to emergency needs in disasters.
- Practical experience gained by the volunteer teams during this operation, in terms of providing First Aid services, psycho social support and relief to vulnerable families, has contributed to build capacity and confidence of the volunteers.
- It is important to include a component of psychosocial support in disaster response operations where family members have been killed, injured or are missing.
- Being able to rapidly respond to a disaster will raise the profile of the NS and strengthen its position as an emergency response agency.

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

Details of all donors can be found on : http://www.ifrc.org/docs/appeals/Active/MAA00010_2012.pdf

[<click here for the final financial report, or here to view contact details>](#)

The situation

Between 10 and 12 April 2012, heavy rains hit Musanze district in the Northern Province and Nyabihu and Rubavu districts in the Western Province, causing flooding that affected an estimated 11,160 persons. The flooding caused deaths and injuries among the affected population, and extensive damage to houses and property, including schools and churches. The damages to homes also destroyed household items, beddings and clothing, and left the affected population without basic needs and means to prepare food for themselves. Families were forced to leave their flooded homes and seek temporal accommodation with their neighbors, many times in overcrowded homes. This situation presented a risk for the spread of both waterborne and airborne diseases and an increase in vulnerability and health risks due to the destruction of farm land and lack of access to food especially for children under the age of 5, lactating mothers and the elderly.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

RRCS mobilized its staff and volunteers to provide immediate assistance to the affected communities. The RRCS local committees of Rubavu, Nyabihu and Musanze mobilized 90 volunteers that rescued and evacuated stranded and injured persons in flooded areas, in joint effort with the Army and Police. The National Society also provided First Aid services and psychological support to the affected people as well as transported the injured to the nearest health centres. RRCS further assisted the communities to recover bodies of relatives and friends buried in mud as a result of the floods, and provided dead body management support in Nyabihu District and also conducted tracing activities for missing persons, including children. A total of 9,000 people have been assisted by Branch Disaster Response Team (BDRT) Volunteers in the three districts.

RRCS rapidly conducted an emergency needs assessment in collaboration with local authorities and staff from the Ministry of Disaster Management and Refugees Affairs (MIDMAR) to determine the immediate needs of the affected people. The assessment was used to design the response activities, and at a later stage also discuss possible disaster risk reduction measures with the authorities and communities.

RRCS headquarters deployed three staff and two field staff to support the rapid and detailed assessments and distribution of NFIs in the three districts of Musanze, Nyabihu and Rubavu. RRCS distributed non-food items

(NFIs) for 600 families in the targeted districts (400 households in Rubavu District, and 100 households in Nyabihu district and 100 households in Musanze).

RRCS provided 56 of the most vulnerable households with shelter and rehabilitated water and sanitation structures in terms of latrines and showers. Hygiene materials such as buckets, soap, disinfectant products were provided to 560 families.

RRCS conducted awareness raising activities on hygiene practices and waterborne diseases using the PHAST methodology in the three districts of Musanze, Nyabihu and Rubavu. The campaigns reached 230 household with relevant information that contributed to reduce risks for diseases. Early case detection for waterborne diseases and referral were also conducted for the three affected districts. Trained volunteers also performed sensitization campaigns on the prevention and control of malaria, focusing on proper use of mosquito nets in the households.

The IFRC provided technical support and guidance for the implementation of the DREF operation, and monitored the implementation of the operation.

The ICRC Rwanda office immediately sent field staff to support the NS emergency teams in tracing the missing persons, collect information and help reunifying separated families due to floods. During the operation, ICRC provided advice and orientation to the NS teams on the tracing activities.

Achievements against outcomes

Relief Distribution	
Outcome: The immediate NFI needs of 560 most vulnerable affected households (2,800 people) from Rubavu, Nyabihu and Musanze districts are met	
Expected results	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 560 most vulnerable affected households (2,800 people) are assisted with basic non food items in Rubavu, Nyabihu and Musanze districts, based on Sphere minimum standards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct a refresher training on emergency assessment and response for 75 local disaster Response Team volunteers (spread over 3 districts), focusing on the ongoing disaster in general and on the common disasters in the respective districts in general Conduct a detailed assessment of the situation and the needs Register the affected people by household, age and sex Purchase and distribute 1,120 blankets, 560 kitchen sets, 1,120 sleeping mats, 8 bundles of clothing and 1,120 Kitenges (clothing items) following Rwanda RC and IFRC procurement standards and procedures Monitor and evaluate the relief activities and provide reporting on relief distributions

Impacts: RRCS headquarters deployed three staff (one RDRT relief, one RDRT PHAST, and one NDRT health) and two field staff to support the rapid and detailed assessments and mobilized 95 volunteers for the distribution of NFIs in the three districts of Musanze, Nyabihu and Rubavu. Non-food items (NFIs) were distributed to 600 households (3,930 persons) in the targeted districts (400 households in Rubavu District, and 100 households in Nyabihu district and 100 households in Musanze).

An emergency needs assessment was conducted by RRCS in collaboration with local authorities and staff from the Ministry of Disaster Management and Refugees Affairs (MIDMAR) to determine the immediate needs of the affected people. The assessment found that most of the affected flood victims were vulnerable families without shelter and basic household items, since their houses got destroyed by the floods and their belongings washed away. Furthermore, the families lacked sufficient means to provide for themselves since a lot of farm land production had been washed away by floods. Long term concerns included an expected low production of farming compared to normal harvest due to the flooding and also limited support to the farmers to resume food production activities. The assessment also concluded that the communities were located in flood prone areas, which was raised with the government together with the other long term concerns.

RRCS branch volunteers registered the affected communities by household, age and sex, with a total of 3,930 people being registered.



Rwanda RC volunteers providing NFIs to the affected families. Photo/RRC

The number of targeted households in the DREF was increased with 40 households reaching 600 households instead of 560 households as planned, following the assessment which showed that 40 additional households were affected due to the continued rains. Since the emergency relief items were procured from the local market at a lower price than budgeted, more NFIs were procured to also cover the needs of the additional 40 households. The relief items included kitchen sets, sleeping mats, clothes, blankets, kitenges, jerry cans, and soap.

The items have been distributed based on sphere standards, with extra consideration taken to the needs of some children that were in need of clothing. Potties for children were also distributed to 300 households in the targeted districts.

Table 1: Non-food items distributed

Relief items	Quantity procured	Quantity distributed	Number of households reached	Number of persons reached
Kitchen sets	612 pcs	600 pcs	600	3,000
Sleeping mats	1,528 pcs	1,200 pcs	600	3,000
Second hand clothes	5 bundles	5 bundles	250(Children aged 7-10yrs)	250 (Children)
Blankets	2,434pcs	1,200 pcs		3,000
Kitenge (clothing items)	612 pcs	600 pcs	600	3,000
Jerry cans	1,120 pcs	1,120 pcs	560	3,000
Washing soap	6720 pcs	6720 pcs	560	3,000

The availability of strategically positioned relief stock at branch level and the availability of trained BDRT volunteers made it possible for the RRCS to immediately respond to the disaster. The affected families and other stakeholders expressed their appreciation for the timely and immediate intervention by the RRCS. This preparedness is important to maintain both on national and branch levels.

During the operation, frequent field visits were conducted for monitoring and communication purposes and regular coordination meetings held in the three RRCS branches during the operation to update each other on the implementation and progress of the project.

Challenges: The procurement that was done took longer time than planned which delayed relief delivery. Despite this, the pre-positioned stock that had been strategically located in risk areas enabled the RRCS to respond swiftly in the initial stage of the disaster, which was crucial, and the rest of the relief items could be distributed when procured.

The RRCS faced some logistical challenges linked to limited transportation means for the relief items. With the DREF support this problem could be solved through hiring a truck for transportation.

The population lived in an area with recurrent flooding, which necessitated for longer term interventions to decrease the risks. This was raised with the government during the joint assessment. Some of the beneficiaries to this DREF have already been affected again by new floods and lost the items distributed to them. Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) sensitisation was conducted by 168 trained volunteers in the three disaster prone areas and an evacuation plan developed and shared with the local community.

Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion

Outcome: The risk of vector and waterborne diseases has been reduced through the provision of safe water as well as promotion of hygiene and adequate sanitation to affected communities in Rubavu, Nyabihu and Musanze districts for a period of 3 months.

Expected results	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to safe water which meets SPHERE and WHO standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to 560 households in Rubavu, Nyabihu and Musanze districts for a period of 3 months. • Adequate sanitation which meets SPHERE standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population. • Increased public awareness about proper hygiene practices among the target population • Increased public awareness about Malaria (signs and symptoms, transmission risk factors, its prevention and control measures) in 13 sectors of Rubavu, Nyabihu and Musanze districts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribute hygiene materials to 560 most affected households which includes 6,720 bars of soap, 1,120 jerry cans and 560 buckets based on SPHERE minimum standards • Conduct refresher training for PHASTER for 30 volunteers in the disaster-affected communities. • Provision of safe and clean water through distribution of 6 water tanks to support the displaced households to reserve water. • Conduct sensitization campaigns on improving hygiene conditions of the affected population • Conduct mobilization sessions with help of volunteers to the affected communities for sanitation activities in the flooded areas. • Spraying the flooded areas neighbouring the houses. • Distribute 33,600 tablets of chlorine to 560 household targeted most affected. • Conduct sensitization campaigns on proper hygiene practices using PHAST methodology • Conduct sensitization campaigns on the prevention of malaria focusing on use of long lasting insecticide treated mosquito nets (LLITNs) through support of volunteers that have been mobilized by respective branches

Impacts: A total of 29 volunteers were trained in Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation (PHAST) methodology. The trained volunteers mobilized the communities for sensitization activities on hygiene practices and waterborne diseases using the PHAST methodology in the three districts of Musanze, Nyabihu and Rubavu. Three sensitisation campaigns were conducted on hygiene promotion reaching 230 household with information and early case detection for waterborne diseases and referrals conducted for the three affected districts, with a total number of 14 persons identified and referred.

The trained volunteers performed sensitization campaigns on the prevention and control of malaria, focusing on proper use of mosquito nets in the households reaching 230 households with information.



Branch volunteers conducting sensitisation campaigns in communities affected by disasters. Photo/ RRCS

Additionally, 560 affected households were provided with 1,120 jerry cans and 6,720 pieces of washing soap purchased and distributed to 560 affected and most vulnerable households, contributing to reduce the risks for water borne diseases.

The distribution of water was done immediately after the disaster and 7,500 people were reached with clean water. Four sprayer pumps and 7 water tanks were purchased. After some months the affected families moved to be hosted by relatives, friends, other neighbours, which posed a challenge for the distribution of water, since the families were spread out and not easy to find at all times.

RRCS assisted with disinfecting the community locations after the flooding was done, contributing to reduce health

risks for 620 families. Additionally, 4 of the most affected schools were also included in this activity and disinfected.

It was not possible to find the chlorine tablets on the local market for distribution in the affected families, instead RRCS increased the quantity of disinfectant products from 500 to 660 litres, and buckets to 1,087 pieces instead of 560 as planned, due to the fact that the need for community disinfection activities were greater than earlier anticipated.

A total of 56 family latrines and 30 showers were rehabilitated for 56 most vulnerable families in Rubavu and Nyabihu district, focusing on elderly and vulnerable families with children. Additionally, 16 public latrines were constructed that contributed to improved sanitary conditions in the communities.

The rapid response of the emergency operation increased the RRCS credibility in disaster emergency response with the local population appreciating the RRCS intervention. RRCS on their hand appreciated the active involvement among the communities in activities, which was due to the participatory approach used.

Through the support of DREF funds, RRCS have increased their capacity in responding to emergencies and its volunteer skills and knowledge increased due to trainings provided to the BDRT teams and through practical exercises related to the emergency assessment, community sensitisation and relief distribution.

Challenges: When the families moved from the nearby sites where they had been staying for a while to stay with other families (relatives, friends, other neighbours) the RRCS had difficulties tracking them for water distribution. Some of the items, such as chlorine tablets were not available at the local market as it had been foreseen, thus other items were procured instead (disinfectant products).

Emergency Shelter	
Outcome: The immediate shelter and settlement needs of the target population are met.	
Expected results	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100 houses are rehabilitated for 100 most vulnerable households and their life conditions is improved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and register the most vulnerable affected households based on the RRCS predefined criteria. Distribute construction materials (3,500 iron sheets, 438 wooden nails and 862 iron nails) and support households in rehabilitation activities through community work and volunteer mobilization

Impacts: RRCS volunteers identified 84 households that were among the most vulnerable in the area without roofing, and water and sanitation facilities with the available funds, a total of 3,113 pieces of iron sheets and 1,491 kgs of mixed nails were purchased and distributed to the affected households for construction. In order to achieve this outcome, RRCS, through an integrated approach, supported the construction of shelter for the flood affected and displaced families in the district of Nyabihu, Rubavu and Musanze.

Local authorities were engaged for supporting activities through mobilising the communities and provide resources. The communities participated in the shelter and rehabilitation including producing mud bricks, land preparation and making foundations for houses which also involved Youth Solidarity to support these activities.



A beneficiary receiving the roofing iron sheets during distribution. Photo RRC

RRCS distributed 224 iron sheets for the support of shelter construction for roofing and rehabilitation of water and sanitation facilities.

84 families were provided with roofing materials for rehabilitation of their destroyed houses, while 40 additional and most vulnerable families in Rubavu and Nyabihu district were supported through construction of new shelter and family latrines. 30 out of these families also benefitted from having bathroom and kitchen facilities included. Among the families that received shelter were elderly and vulnerable families with children. Additionally, 16 public latrines were constructed to improve sanitary conditions.

There was also some support provided for the affected communities in establishing home gardens for 80 families and providing fruit trees for 189 families targeting the most

vulnerable families to enable them to provide for themselves.

Through support of DREF funds the living conditions of the most vulnerable families among the affected communities was improved through shelter, NFIs and Watsan and hygiene interventions.

Challenges: Since the community first had been told by local authorities that they might be moved to safer locations, there were some reluctance among the community members to engage in constructing shelter at the site. Since no relocation occurred, the shelter activities gradually started ensuring that the most vulnerable families had somewhere to stay.

Communications

Outcome: Timely and accurate information related to the floods situation is available	
Expected results	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness and publicity activities including • field visits to sensitize public and medias • on the situation on the ground are conducted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raise community awareness community on floods and RRCS response through writing a story on website and publish on relief web. • Support publication of community radio programs on DREF progress • Production of documentary film at the end of DREF operation 2012.

Impacts: RRCS raised the awareness of the communities on the risks related with floods, in particular health risks. Furthermore, following the initial assessment, discussions were held with the government on risks for the affected population to live in flood prone areas. Risk reduction activities were discussed with the authorities as well as the communities.



A beneficiary of Rubavu branch giving testimonies to local medias on RRC relief support. Photo/ RRC

RRCS have published reports of the flood situation as well as the RRCS interventions as a way to raise awareness of the floods and inform about the support RRCS provided.

With support of the NS communication department, RRCS produced a documentary on the disaster situation and the response action of the RRCS which has as been shared with relevant stakeholders and is available in the RRCS communication department at the headquarters. It has been agreed that it will be further shared with Rwanda's National Television for broadcasting to the larger public. This will enhance the profile of the RRCS as emergency response agency in the country. RRCS has also provided the National Television with reports about this specific flood disaster situation as well as the services that were implemented for the affected population by the RRCS, as well as other stakeholders.

Logistics

Outcome: The vulnerabilities of floods affected population is reduced through timely delivery of needed relief items	
Expected results	Activities planned:
The National Society provide efficient and effective emergency logistics support to the floods operation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Purchase NFIs and construction materials items based on Rwanda RC and IFRC procurement norms and procedures ▪ Transport items to affected districts ▪ Register and restock the NFIs based on Rwanda RC warehouse management procedures ▪ Produce daily and final warehouse reports for the operation

Impacts: The RRCS warehouse was maintained in line with RRCS management procedures. The procurement that was done took longer time than planned which delayed relief delivery. Additionally, some of the items, such

as chlorine tablets were not available at the local market as it had been foreseen. Despite this, the pre-positioned stock that had been strategically located in risk areas enabled the RRCS to respond swiftly in the initial stage of the disaster, which was crucial, and the rest of the relief items could be distributed when procured.

The logistics department facilitated the transportation and storage of relief items. Regular reports on stock-ins and stock-outs were provided to the DM head, and additional non-food items were prepositioned to support an upcoming operation in Rubavu Branch.

Challenges with transportation of relief items were solved by renting a truck, which enabled the distribution of relief. The RRCS decided to replace the chlorine tablets with additional disinfectant products instead, when the tablets were not found on the market.

Monitoring and evaluation: During the months of the operation, RRC conducted coordination meetings that were attended by branch staff, volunteers and other partners. This ensured that all persons involved in implementing and contributing to the intervention was updated on the progress, coordination and problems could be solved. Regular progress updates were also provided from the branches to the Disaster Management Officer. In addition to that, field visits were conducted to support the branches during implementation of activities. This helped to ensure that the activities were implemented as planned and support was provided where necessary with the help of DM program. Through the visits, the NS was able to provide updates on the evolving situation as well as their response activities.

Due to recurrent flood disasters in the targeted communities, the RRCS branches in the affected districts have developed experience to coordinate and supervise emergency response activities. The DREF operation was evaluated through lessons learned discussion within the RRCS.

Challenges: The main challenges experienced during the implementation of the DREF flood operation was difficulties to evacuate the local population to safer locations due lack of land space provided. The lack of land is also a challenge for long term risk reduction for the families living in the disaster prone areas. RRCS has raised awareness of the government of the risks related to these areas, and also raised awareness among the population. An evacuation plan was developed and shared with the disaster affected communities to increase their preparedness and reduce risks.

Challenges related to procurement include delayed procurements and lack of availability of items at the market for the implementation of the operation. Effects of the delays transportation of relief items was made possible through renting a truck.

There were difficulties to implement some of the shelter support whereby timber was needed for supporting construction of shelter for the most vulnerable families targeted for support. To overcome this challenge, district authorities were asked to provide timber.

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

- **In Rwanda:** Apollinaire Karamaga, Secretary General, Rwanda Red Cross; phone: +250 078 830 1377; Email: apollinaire.karamaga@rwandaredcross.org
- **IFRC Regional Representation:** Finnjarle Rode, Regional Representative for East Africa; Nairobi; phone: +254 20 283 5000; email: finnjarle.rode@ifrc.org
- **IFRC Africa Zone:** Daniel Bolaños, Disaster Management Coordinator for Africa; Nairobi; phone: +254 (0)731 067 489; email: daniel.bolanos@ifrc.org
- **IFRC Geneva:** Christine South, Operations Quality Assurance Senior Officer; phone: +41.22.730.45 29; email: christine.south@ifrc.org
- **IFRC Regional Logistics Unit (RLU):** Ari Mantyaara Logistics Coordinator, Dubai; phone +971 50 4584872, Fax +971.4.883.22.12, email: ari.mantyaara@ifrc.org

For Resource Mobilization and Pledges:

- **IFRC Africa Zone:** Loïc de Bastier, Resource Mobilization Coordinator for Africa; Addis Ababa; phone: +251-93-003 4013; fax: +251-11-557 0799; email: loic.debastier@ifrc.org

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

- **IFRC Africa Zone:** Robert Ondrusek, PMER/QA Delegate for Africa; Nairobi; phone: +254 731 067277; email: robert.ondrusek@ifrc.org

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 (NGOs) in Disaster Relief and the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (Sphere) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

The IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

www.ifrc.org

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.

MDRRW008 - Rwanda - Floods

Appeal Launch Date: 02 may 12

Appeal Timeframe: 02 may 12 to 02 aug 12

Final Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2012/5-8
Budget Timeframe	2012/5-8
Appeal	MDRRW008
Budget	APPROVED

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Funding

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL	Deferred Income
A. Budget	150,188					150,188	
B. Opening Balance	0					0	
Income							
<u>Other Income</u>							
<i>DREF Allocations</i>	150,188					150,188	
C4. Other Income	150,188					150,188	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)	150,188					150,188	
D. Total Funding = B +C	150,188					150,188	
Coverage = D/A	100%					100%	

II. Movement of Funds

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL	Deferred Income
B. Opening Balance	0					0	
C. Income	150,188					150,188	
E. Expenditure	-150,187					-150,187	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	1					1	

MDRRW008 - Rwanda - Floods

Appeal Launch Date: 02 may 12

Appeal Timeframe: 02 may 12 to 02 aug 12

Final Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2012/5-8
Budget Timeframe	2012/5-8
Appeal	MDRRW008
Budget	APPROVED

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination		
A							B	A - B
BUDGET (C)		150,188					150,188	
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Construction Materials	28,688							28,688
Clothing & Textiles	25,609							25,609
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	23,894							23,894
Utensils & Tools	7,613							7,613
Total Relief items, Construction, Supplies	85,804							85,804
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Storage	2,656							2,656
Transport & Vehicles Costs	23,406							23,406
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	26,062							26,062
Personnel								
National Staff	3,500							3,500
Volunteers	5,273							5,273
Total Personnel	8,773							8,773
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	15,000							15,000
Total Workshops & Training	15,000							15,000
General Expenditure								
Information & Public Relations	1,719							1,719
Office Costs	1,875							1,875
Communications	1,694							1,694
Financial Charges	95							95
Total General Expenditure	5,383							5,383
Contributions & Transfers								
Cash Transfers National Societies		141,021					141,021	-141,021
Total Contributions & Transfers		141,021					141,021	-141,021
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recov	9,166	9,166					9,166	0
Total Indirect Costs	9,166	9,166					9,166	0
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	150,188	150,187					150,187	1
VARIANCE (C - D)		1					1	

Donor Filter FICR
Project Filter FLOODS-DREF
Budget Filter DREF
Date Filter 01/01/12..12/31/12

Income GL AC's 700000..799999

Expense GL AC's 600000..699999

Currency Code: RWF

EXPENSE

Code	Name	Actual Period	Actual YTD	Budget	Variance
A0201	CONSTRUCTION MAISONS DES VULN	18,350,050.00	18,350,050.00	18,360,000.00	9,950.00
A0213	DISTRIBUT DES ITEMS NON FOOD(SH	19,920,760.00	19,920,760.00	19,912,000.00	-8,760.00
A0221	MATERIELS D'HYGIENE	12,512,400.00	12,512,400.00	12,472,000.00	-40,400.00
A0312	FORMATION PHAST	3,954,860.00	3,954,860.00	4,500,000.00	545,140.00
A0318	FORMAT. DE PREPAR AUX CATASTR	3,846,028.00	3,846,028.00	4,500,000.00	653,972.00
A0408	REUNION DE COORDINATION (STAFF	120,000.00	120,000.00	120,000.00	0.00
A0414	SUIVI ET COORDINATION	4,045,174.00	4,045,174.00	4,340,000.00	294,826.00
A0512	FRAIS DE PUBLICATION	94,400.00	94,400.00	818,812.00	724,412.00
A0701	FOURNITURE DE BUREAU	1,726,042.00	1,726,042.00	600,000.00	-1,126,042.00
A0702	COMMUNICATION (TEL, FAX, INTERN	1,286,616.00	1,286,616.00	1,083,900.00	-202,716.00
A0703	CARBURANTS	1,700,000.00	1,700,000.00	1,200,000.00	-500,000.00
A0704	REPARATION & ENTRETIEN VEHICUL	4,070,548.00	4,070,548.00	4,200,000.00	129,452.00
A0712	LOCATION VEHICULE ET TRANSPOR	5,562,262.00	5,562,262.00	5,320,000.00	-242,262.00
A0714	FRAIS BANCAIRES	6,000.00	6,000.00	60,712.00	54,712.00
A0725	PERDIEM & TRANSPORT LOCAL	526,000.00	526,000.00	1,200,000.00	674,000.00
A0727	MAIN D'OEUVRE	900,000.00	900,000.00	900,000.00	0.00
A0728	PERDIEM VOLONTAIRES	4,658,000.00	4,658,000.00	3,375,000.00	-1,283,000.00
A0737	REPARATION & ENTRETIEN BATIMEN	424,950.00	424,950.00	800,000.00	375,050.00
A0801	T-SHIRT, CASQUETTE, IMPERMEABL	1,350,000.00	1,350,000.00	1,350,000.00	0.00
	Total	85,054,090.00	85,054,090.00	85,112,424.00	58,334.00


Total Funds Available:

Opening Balance	0.00
Received this Period	85,112,424.00
Funds Available	85,112,424.00
Actual Period	85,054,090.00
Closing Balance	58,334.00

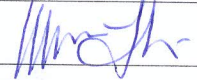
Presented By:

Cash at Bank	58,334.00
Cash at Hand	0.00
Working Advance	0.00
Others	0.00
TOTAL	58,334.00

The undersigned hereby certify that all expenditures are correct.

Prepared by: Chief accountant Signed:  Date: 31/07/2013

Endorsed By: _____ Signed: _____ Date: _____

Budget Holder: DM Coordinator Signed:  Date: 31/1/2013