

**RWANDA  
RAPID RESPONSE  
FLOOD  
2020**

**20-RR-RWA-43884**

Fode Ndiaye

Resident Coordinator

## PART I – ALLOCATION OVERVIEW

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### Reporting Process and Consultation Summary:

Please indicate when the After-Action Review (AAR) was conducted and who participated.

11 March 2021

RCO, IOM and FAO participated in the AAR meeting on 11 March 2021. The partners from the local authorities of the targeted districts were consulted before and after the meeting by the two implementing agencies and the draft report was presented to the Ministry in charge of emergency management (MINEMA) before submission to the CERF Secretariat.

Please confirm that the report on the use of CERF funds was discussed with the Humanitarian and/or UN Country Team (HCT/UNCT).

Yes  No

Please confirm that the final version of this report was shared for review with in-country stakeholders (i.e. the CERF recipient agencies and their implementing partners, cluster/sector coordinators and members and relevant government counterparts)?

Yes  No

## 1. STRATEGIC PRIORITIZATION

### Statement by the Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator:

Between September 2019 and May 2020, Rwanda experienced heavy rains, resulting in landslides and floods in scattered areas causing heightened damages including loss of lives. Nearly 21,000 Rwandans were affected by the destruction of their livelihoods and in the agriculture, housing, infrastructure and environment sectors. In response, the One UN elaborated a multi-sectoral life-saving humanitarian assistance response, focusing on shelter and agriculture support. The response was informed by needs assessments and discussions with the Ministry in Charge of Emergency Management (MINEMA), local government and local communities in order to ensure that the One UN capitalized on the strengths and comparative advantages of the different agencies of the UN family to provide adequate response. Through this funding, the One UN Rwanda together with the affected district authorities were able to support 24,509 beneficiaries (exceeding by 3,767 the original project's targets of 20,742 beneficiaries).

The CERF Rapid Response funding enabled partners to support the most vulnerable people in Rwanda in a dual crisis of natural disaster (flooding) and humanitarian, health and socio-economic vulnerabilities caused by the COVID-19- pandemic. A timely response was offered to the displacement of people affected by floods in temporary shelters, particularly in schools at a time when social distancing was critical to containing the pandemic. In addition, COVID-19 restrictions on people's movement and supply chains, increased populations' vulnerability, triggering the need for lifesaving interventions related to food security through agriculture. Finally, this unique situation required that the One UN Rwanda and the Government of Rwanda, through MINEMA, combined their efforts to provide a multilateral response to humanitarian needs and maximize impact, for the benefit of the people in Rwanda. This was a good demonstration of the CERF's 'by all, for all'.

### CERF's Added-value:

The One UN in Rwanda, through the two participating agencies: IOM and FAO, provided time critical assistance on food security and provision of emergency shelter to communities affected by floods and landslides in Rwanda. Many of the affected families were temporarily relocated to schools or relatives' homes. In addition, the socio-economic challenges brought on by the COVID-19 pandemic has exacerbated an already dire situation, leaving many people with little opportunity to find livelihoods. Through this funding, the One UN Rwanda together with the affected district authorities were able to support 24,509 beneficiaries: 31.5 per cent women, 32.2 per cent men, 19.1 per cent girls and 17.2 per cent boys. The number of beneficiaries exceeded by 3,767 the original project's targets of 20,742 beneficiaries, as the procurement process enabled IOM to make saving to support additional 2,814 beneficiaries, whilst for the FAO, the final selection list established by the districts was slightly higher than the first estimation, with additional 953 beneficiaries.

The IOM intervention enabled 1,981 households (corresponding to 9,905 individuals) to return to their homes or to relocate to semi-permanent emergency shelters on safe land and alleviate overcrowding in Nyabihu, Gakenke, Ngororero districts. FAO contributed to addressing the immediate needs of 2,900 households (corresponding to 14,604 individuals) affected by the disasters (landslide and floods) by targeting them with adequate agricultures tools (hoes, shovels, pickaxes and watering cans), inputs (improved quality seeds: early varieties of maize and fortified beans and fertilizers) and trainings so that families can recover crops lost while also further contributing to their food and nutrition security at the household level. Moreover, the quick training sessions on agriculture, techniques, Gender Based Violence (GBV) and Prevention of Sexual Abuse (PSA) as well as technical meetings and join monitoring field visits with local authorities provided a platform for discussion and establishment of rigorous project implementation.

The UN and the Government of Rwanda, through the MINEMA, combined their efforts to provide a response to humanitarian needs and maximize impact, for the benefit of the people in Rwanda. In this regard, the CERF mechanism for rapid response has been an important catalyzer to joint efforts and improve coordination amongst the partners. Indeed, the CERF funded project enabled partners to put together a collective humanitarian response to the most critical and immediate needs for the affected communities and opened up

opportunity to build up on this project to create long term sustainable solutions to reduce risk and vulnerability to future similar disasters. Strong collaboration with district authorities and partners have been ensured and this can serve as a solid basis for future intervention in the same areas. In addition, Government counterparts have expressed their willingness to continue with monitoring missions in the targeted district to assess the sustainability of the CERF intervention and plan future specific interventions. In summary, this agriculture-shelter joint support combined with a vertical and horizontal networking approach has been the basis for success of the CERF project and has strengthened the humanitarian response

**Did CERF funds lead to a fast delivery of assistance to people in need?**

Yes

Partially

No

CERF Rapid Response funds led to time critical assistance on food security and provision of emergency shelter to communities affected by floods and landslides in Rwanda. In addition, as the COVID-19 crisis brought lots of uncertainty about resource mobilization, the fast reception of CERF funds was particularly crucial to fast track the most urgent support to the people most affected by the disaster.

**Did CERF funds help respond to time-critical needs?**

Yes

Partially

No

Three districts were particularly affected by the destruction of their livelihoods and agriculture, housing, infrastructure and environment sectors due to unprecedented flooding. In response, the CERF funds provided lifesaving assistance to the most affected members of the communities. The beneficiaries managed to return to their homes or to relocate to semi-permanent emergency shelters on safe land and alleviate overcrowding during the health- crisis. Essential agricultures inputs, tools, and training were provided to ensure food and nutrition security of the most vulnerable households.

**Did CERF improve coordination amongst the humanitarian community?**

Yes

Partially

No

CERF mechanism for rapid response has been an important catalyser to joint efforts and improve coordination amongst the partners. Indeed, the CERF funded project enabled the UN and the Government of Rwanda to put together a collective humanitarian response to the most critical and immediate needs for the affected communities.

**Did CERF funds help improve resource mobilization from other sources?**

Yes

Partially

No

The good coordination between the UN Rwanda and the Government of Rwanda around the CERF Funds implementation is a good demonstration of the CERF's 'by all, for all' that shall be showed cased as smart and inclusive process for further resource mobilisation purpose to the traditional and non-traditional donors

## Considerations of the ERC's Underfunded Priority Areas<sup>1</sup>

The most urgent funding needs was to provide safe living conditions of both displaced families and host families and the food security in the community, that exposed vulnerable individuals to several protection related issues. The CERF funds provided rapid response to families that lived in overcrowded setting with dignified living conditions as well as agricultural support. Therefore, the CERF grant has been instrumental in responding to the most urgent needs in due time and in a well-coordinated manner, involving the most relevant agencies and the local authorities under MINEMA supervision.

Women and girls, people with disabilities, education and people most affected by the COVID-19 crisis were prioritized in this project with a strong focus on the specific aspect mentioned below, in order to respond to the most urgent issued caused by the flooding's in the context of COVID-19 crisis:

As lessons learnt, The One UN Rwanda noted that the COVID-19 exacerbated existing vulnerability, notably among women and girls, rural areas and people with disabilities. The reduction of resources availed by donors at a time of unprecedented crisis was also a major challenge to respond adequately to already underfunded areas. In this regard, the well-coordinated response among the UN and the Government to maximise the positive impact should be showcased in the future to the potential donors.

### **a. Women and girls, including gender-based violence, reproductive health and empowerment**

Gender has been mainstreamed into the One UN prioritization process and strongly integrated to the strategic priorities and selection of beneficiaries. Women and girls were significantly affected by the crisis by staying in overcrowded temporary shelter. The insufficient food-security, had put them at risk of gender-based violence, and other protection issues. The One UN ensured that staff undertaking activities in the field were trained on how to refer a survivor of GBV safely and ethically to services in the case of a disclosure. Awareness of the beneficiaries about Prevention and Response to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) was also part of the key activity. However, It is worth mentioning that due to COVID-19 the planned activities on raising awareness of beneficiaries on GBV and PSEA had to be adapted to use a spill over effect instead of gathering all beneficiaries together for collective awareness sessions. Key messages and behavioural change awareness raising on GBV and PSEA targeted the local partners and women leaders with the view to transfer the knowledge to beneficiaries as and when the condition allows to reach out to communities through mass PSEA awareness campaigns.

### **b. Programmes targeting persons with disabilities**

Persons with disabilities are particularly vulnerable during displacement, therefore, disability was one of the factors determining vulnerability and needs for the beneficiary selection in the country response. The PwD were prioritized during the beneficiary identification process with the local authorities. Therefore, during the implementation phase, distribution mechanisms were put in place to allow people with disability easy access to the assistance given.

### **c. Education in protracted crises**

During COVID19, schools were closed to avoid spread of the virus in the first place. Therefore, schools were temporary used as shelters. Proving shelters to displaced population enabled districts to free schools' infrastructure in preparation for schools reopening. Finally, the One UN prioritization process ensured that the targeted population, including school children, receive agricultural support and hence food and nutrition security.

### **d. Other aspects of protection**

A key challenge was to implement the project during the COVID-19 crisis, which increased the social and economic impact on vulnerable communities already affected by natural disaster. In this regard, providing shelters to reduce over-crowding benefited the COVID-19 health measures. Providing agriculture inputs also help balancing the negative impact on food security of the most economically vulnerable people.

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<sup>1</sup> In January 2019, the Emergency Relief Coordinator identified four priority areas as often underfunded and lacking appropriate consideration and visibility when funding is allocated to humanitarian action. The ERC therefore recommended an increased focus on these four areas to ensure that they be given due consideration by RC/HCs and HCTs/UNCTs when prioritizing life-saving needs for inclusion in CERF requests. These areas are: (1) support for women and girls, including tackling gender-based violence, reproductive health and empowerment; (2) programmes targeting disabled people; (3) education in protracted crises; and (4) other aspects of protection. While CERF remains needs based, the ERC will be looking for country teams to prioritize projects and mainstreamed activities that systematically and effectively address to these four historically underfunded areas. Please see the questions and answers on the ERC four priority areas [here](#).

**Table 1: Allocation Overview (US\$)**

<b>Total amount required for the humanitarian response</b>	<b>10,272,874</b>
CERF	1,000,000
Country-Based Pooled Fund (if applicable)	0
Other (bilateral/multilateral)	0
<b>Total funding received for the humanitarian response (by source above)</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>

**Table 2: CERF Emergency Funding by Project and Sector/Cluster (US\$)**

Agency	Project Code	Sector/Cluster	Amount
FAO	20-RR-FAO-025	Food Security - Agriculture	200,000
IOM	20-RR-IOM-021	Shelter and Non-Food Items - Shelter and Non-Food Items	800,000
<b>Total</b>			<b>1,000,000</b>

**Table 3: Breakdown of CERF Funds by Type of Implementation Modality (US\$)**

<b>Total funds implemented directly by UN agencies including procurement of relief goods</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>
Funds sub-granted to government partners*	0
Funds sub-granted to international NGO partners*	0
Funds sub-granted to national NGO partners*	0
Funds sub-granted to Red Cross/Red Crescent partners*	0
<b>Total funds transferred to implementing partners (IP)*</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>

\* Figures reported in table 3 are based on the project reports (part II, sections 1) and should be consistent with the sub-grants overview in the annex.

## OPERATIONAL PRIORITIZATION:

### Overview of the Humanitarian Situation:

Since September 2019, Rwanda experienced heavy rains that culminated in April-May 2020, causing floods and landslides in several districts across the country. Rainfall estimates were showing that the rains in March – April were approximately 80 per cent higher than normal, resulting in landslides and floods in scattered areas causing heightened damages including loss of life. This affected the livelihoods, agriculture, housing, infrastructure and environment sectors, among others. Until 2 June 2020, COVID-19 movement restriction limited access for humanitarian actors which delayed the assessments and response. This has led to the Government requesting for support to respond to urgent humanitarian needs.

The humanitarian situation has been evaluated in several assessments. A report issued by MINEMA in May 2020 stated that all 30 districts in Rwanda were affected by the heavy rains, resulting in 317 deaths. Assessments indicated that the shelter and agriculture sectors were among the worst affected. More than 8,143 houses have been partially damaged and destroyed, and 9,383 hectares of crops have been lost. A significant number of houses were reported to be at risk of damage, owing to structural damages. The data also highlighted that owing to the current situation many households are coping by reducing the number of meals per day or reduce the quantity of food. A rapid assessment conducted in early June 2020 by the One UN in coordination with MINEMA, identified the three hardest hit districts to be Nyabihu, Ngororero and Gakenke. The report showed that 4,716 of the houses damaged were from these Districts and over 20,750 people, including children have been left homeless. Moreover, in the districts approximately 2,602 hectares of agricultural land planted with various crops had been destroyed and cattle lost. Based on the existing food insecurity and poverty rates and added losses in the form of shelter and loss of livelihoods the number of food insecure people in the three districts was estimated to be 121,495 people. From the 26 to 27 June 2020, the three D=districts conducted a rapid assessment to inform this project proposal and to provide a preliminary identification of beneficiaries.

Despite Government efforts to cope with the emergency through e.g. provision of 14 days food assistance and non-food items to displaced people in temporary shelters and ad-hoc support from other actors (e.g. churches), there were still outstanding humanitarian needs. As the displacement prolonged, the humanitarian situation gradually deteriorated and the need for support to meet the humanitarian needs increased. The capacity of families accommodating and hosting the displaced ones was limited. Living conditions for both displaced families and host families have aggravated, as well as the risk of malnutrition and increased negative coping mechanisms for families to meet basic food requirements. Women and girls' health and their dignity have been most affected during the disaster. The increase of infectious diseases such as malaria, influenza and diarrheal diseases has been observed in the displaced population, exacerbated by overcrowded and poor hygiene living conditions. This also puts the affected population at risk of the ongoing COVID-19 epidemic. This situation was compounded by measures put in place to curb the spread of COVID-19 in Rwanda, further impacting the community's and individuals' capacities to cope with the impacts of the floods and landslides. In addition, Rwanda was expecting another rainy season in mid-September 2020, addressing the humanitarian needs and return of the displaced populations and support recovery of crops before this period was critical to ensure that the situation for those most impacted is not further aggravated.

### Operational Use of the CERF Allocation and Results:

Projects supported by CERF targeted 3,506 households with shelter, 3,266 hectares of crops, 19 bridges and 13 water supply system which covered the most vulnerable but not all affected in the shelter and agricultural livelihoods sectors. The One UN, through multi-sectoral life-saving humanitarian assistance, provided support to response, focusing on shelter and agriculture in the project. The response was informed by needs assessments and discussions with MINEMA, local government and local communities. Women and girls were significantly affected by the crisis; staying in overcrowded temporary shelter and the insufficient food-security put them at risk of gender-based violence and other protection issues. People with disabilities were also particularly vulnerable during displacement. The humanitarian response targeted the most vulnerable displaced people with imminent needs, with a focus on female and elderly

headed households, pregnant and lactating women, children and people with disabilities. Project design was based on the needs identified in the communities by the UN jointly with the Government. In addition, community meetings were held through which communities identified the beneficiaries most in need of support.

### **People Directly Reached:**

Based on the joint One UN and Government rapid assessment the three hardest hit districts, Nyabihu, Ngororero and Gakenke, were selected for this project. From there, the participating agencies IOM and FAO worked in closed collaboration with MINEMA and the three above mentioned districts authorities to identify the priorities targets and validated lists of beneficiaries accordingly.

The total expected target was 20,742, the actual number of total people reached is 24,509, representing an increase of 18 per cent from the initial target. For IOM: The planned number of households provided with shelter materials disaggregated by age and gender was 1781, however following consultations with partners and given savings made in the procurement of the shelter materials, additional beneficiaries were added to the project with the available funds (US \$70,086). The beneficiaries were selected from existing MINEMA lists, targeting the most vulnerable in the three target districts, and households were provided with the same package of materials (iron sheets, nails, wire, cement). With the available amount IOM was able to add an additional 2,814 beneficiaries. For FAO, during the preparatory implementation phase of the project FAO and partners managed to add 953 family members the final distribution list.

People with disabilities were prioritized during the beneficiary selection process done by the Government together with the UN, estimated figure were not available at the project development stage but were added during the assessment conducted at the project inception.

The risk of double counting was avoided by establishing two separated lists of beneficiaries: the first ones received support from IOM on shelters while the second ones received food security support from FAO. This was decided in order to optimize the number of people who could benefit from support.

### **People Indirectly Reached:**

IOM indirectly allowed for workers to be hired by the target households to complete the re-construction/construction work.

FAO indirectly targeted other local community members through community knowledge sharing about agricultural techniques and flood prevention and mitigation. In addition, most of the project beneficiaries said that they are expecting to harvest quality and valuable seeds and will share the produce with their neighbours who need quality seeds.



**Table 4: Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding by Sector/Cluster\***

Sector/Cluster	Planned					Reached				
	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total
Food Security - Agriculture	2,741	1,945	4,684	4,281	13,651	4,765	5,403	2,211	2,225	14,604
Shelter and Non-Food Items - Shelter and Non-Food Items	2,143	1,727	1,795	1,426	7,091	2,972	2,476	2,476	1,981	9,905

\* Figures represent best estimates of people directly supported through CERF funding. Disaggregation by sex and age represents women and men ≥18, girls, and boys <18.

**Table 5: Total Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding by Category\***

Category	Planned	Reached
Refugees	0	0
Returnees	0	0
Internally displaced people	14,128	11,955
Host communities	6,614	12,164
Other affected people	0	390
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,742</b>	<b>24,509</b>

**Table 6: Total Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding\***

Sex & Age	Planned	Reached	Number of people with disabilities (PwD) out of the total	
			Planned	Reached
Women	4,884	7,737	0	42
Men	3,672	7,879	0	55
Girls	6,479	4,687	0	0
Boys	5,707	4,206	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,742</b>	<b>24,509</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>97</b>

## PART II – PROJECT OVERVIEW

### 2. PROJECT REPORTS

#### 3.1 Project Report 20-RR-FAO-025

1. Project Information			
<b>Agency:</b>	FAO	<b>Country:</b>	Rwanda
<b>Sector/cluster:</b>	Food Security - Agriculture	<b>CERF project code:</b>	20-RR-FAO-025
<b>Project title:</b>	Provision of Emergency Agriculture Support to Communities Affected by Floods and Landslides in Rwanda		
<b>Start date:</b>	22/07/2020	<b>End date:</b>	21/01/2021
<b>Project revisions:</b>	No-cost extension <input type="checkbox"/>	Redeployment of funds <input type="checkbox"/>	Reprogramming <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Funding</b>	<b>Total requirement for agency's sector response to current emergency:</b>		<b>US\$ 300,000</b>
	<b>Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency:</b>		<b>US\$ 200,000</b>
	<b>Amount received from CERF:</b>		<b>US\$ 200,000</b>
	<b>Total CERF funds sub-granted to implementing partners:</b>		<b>US\$ 0</b>
	Government Partners		US\$ 0
	International NGOs		US\$ 0
	National NGOs		US\$ 0
Red Cross/Crescent Organisation		US\$ 0	

### 2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance

Through CERF funds, FAO Rwanda contributed to addressing the immediate needs of 2,900 households (corresponding to 14,604 individuals: 33 per cent women, 37 per cent men, 15 per cent girls and 15 per cent boys) located in 23 sectors of Ngororero, Gakenke and Nyabihu districts, affected by the disasters (landslide and floods) by targeting them with adequate agriculture tools, agriculture inputs and quick trainings. In total, the vulnerable households assisted by FAO have received 2,900 hoe, 2,900 shovel, 2,900 pickaxe, 2,900 watering can, 17,400 kg of fortified bean seeds, 5,800 kg of early varieties of maize, 58,000kg of fertilizer-DAP, 14,500 kg of fertilizer-Urea and 2,900 awareness booklets on agriculture practices and flood/landslides prevention.

In addition, FAO contributed to build the capacity of 32 district and sector agronomists (30 men and 2 women) of Ngororero, Gakenke and Nyabihu districts on: soil protection, modern cropping technique, use of manure and chemical fertilizer, nutritious local vegetable varieties and diets. The trained district officers supported the project in mobilizing and providing a quick agriculture technical assistance to the 2,900 affected households.

FAO also provided awareness sessions on Gender Based Violence (GBV) and Protection Against Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) for 633 vulnerable households' members (representing the 2,900 households) of whom 67 per cent were women and located in the 3 targeted districts. Due to COVID-19 restrictions the project managed to reach only the 633 household heads selected at cell levels based on the following selection criteria agreed on with the sector authorities: Being among the 2,900 households affected by the disasters, sessions; being literate, having shown the commitment to help other community members to solve social problems or issues related to GBV/PSEA. Officers in charge of Gender promotion at Sector and Cell levels joined the awareness sessions to ensure that all beneficiary households access the information provided during and after the project life. The awareness raising approach was modified during the

implementation, due to COVID-19 restrictions which prohibited mass gathering, instead the interventions targeted local partners and women leaders as explained above

### **3. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance**

Given the big number of the sectors that were scattered, and in order to make sure the distribution of agriculture inputs was well organized and covered, there was a need to increase resources for the travel budget to cover the distribution period in the three target districts. In addition, at the design of the interventions, FAO envisaged to conduct agriculture and Gender and PSEA training in 15 sectors but following request from the three districts, they extended the training to all 23 sectors of the three districts, and included hand sanitizers as part of training materials in order to prevent the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic, which exhausted the budgets line for travel and training, thus, requested approval to re-deploy the consultancy budget line to cover the gap, since FAO was able to use existing capacity/resources. An approval to reprogram USD 19,080 was granted to cater for the above-mentioned activities.

Lastly, although the rainy season was predictable during the project design and planning, some roads became worse during the rainy season, making it difficult transporting agriculture inputs and tools to respective districts, thus delayed the distribution in general.

#### 4. Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding\*

Sector/cluster	Food Security - Agriculture									
Category	Planned					Reached				
	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total
Refugees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Returnees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Internally displaced people	1,407	998	2,435	2,197	7,037	1,033	727	114	176	2,050
Host communities	1,334	947	2,249	2,084	6,614	3,487	4,531	2,097	2,049	12,164
Other affected people	0	0	0	0	0	245	145	0	0	390
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,741</b>	<b>1,945</b>	<b>4,684</b>	<b>4,281</b>	<b>13,651</b>	<b>4,765</b>	<b>5,403</b>	<b>2,211</b>	<b>2,225</b>	<b>14,604</b>
<b>People with disabilities (PwD) out of the total</b>										
	0	0	0	0	0	11	24	0	0	35

\* Figures represent best estimates of people directly supported through CERF funding. Disaggregation by sex and age represents women and men ≥18, girls, and boys <18.

## 5. People Indirectly Targeted by the Project

The awareness raising on Agriculture Practices and Floods/Landslides prevention and management reached more than 14,604 community members, including those who were directly impacted by the distribution of agriculture tools and inputs and additional people who were not part of the direct target

## 6. CERF Results Framework

**Project objective** Support emergency agriculture needs of vulnerable people affected by floods and landslides in 3 districts of Rwanda through provision of agriculture tools and seeds.

**Output 1** A quick recovery capacity is provided to vulnerable households to meet immediate agriculture needs and strengthen their resilience Food Security - Agriculture (incl. livestock, fisheries and other agriculture-based livelihoods)

**Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage?** Yes  No

**Sector/cluster** Food Security - Agriculture

Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 1.1	Number of households provided with agriculture tools and inputs	2,900	2,900	Sector Distribution list
Indicator 1.2	Number of people (individuals) impacted by the distribution of agriculture tools and inputs.	13,651	14,604	Sector Distribution list

**Explanation of output and indicators variance:** The list of 2,900 targeted households and their associated family members was not established yet during the project design, thus making this a tentative the number of individuals impacted by the distribution of agriculture inputs and tools; so, there were additional 953 family members on the distribution list validated than it was planned before

Activities	Description	Implemented by
Activity 1.1	Identification of the beneficiaries	District/Sector agronomists of Nyabihu, Ngororero, Gakenke and MIINEMA.
Activity 1.2	Procurement of Agriculture tools and inputs	FAO through the local input supplier
Activity 1.3	Distribution of Agriculture tools and inputs	FAO project focal point, District/Sector of Nyabihu, Ngororero, Gakenke.
Activity 1.4	Monitoring and Evaluation	FAO and MINEMA project focal points, District/Sector agronomists of Nyabihu, Ngororero and Gakenke

**Output 2** Enhanced productive capacity and increased awareness on disaster and climate risk management among the communities of 2,900, vulnerable households.

**Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage?** Yes  No

**Sector/cluster** Food Security - Agriculture

Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 2.1	Number of households trained on agriculture techniques, disaggregated by gender	2,900	2,900	List of beneficiaries who received information on agriculture techniques

Indicator 2.2	Number of HHs reached by awareness raising on floods prevention, protection and mitigation disaggregated by gender	2,900	2,900	List of beneficiaries who received awareness raising materials
Indicator 2.3	Number of individuals reached through PSEA and GBV awareness campaigns	13,651	633	List of beneficiaries trained on PSEA and GBV
<b>Explanation of output and indicators variance:</b>		Due to the evolving COVID-19 pandemic, only 633 representatives of targeted farmers at sector level were trained on PSEA and GBV. The activity initially required to have a large number of people sitting in the same room, which could not happen due to the continued prevalence of the COVID-19 pandemic and measures taken to curb the spread. Instead, a few numbers of key implementing partners on the field and women leaders among the communities were targeted to spread awareness raising through small groups. The Sectors and cells joined the awareness sessions through their officers in charge of gender promotion. They supported the dissemination of the topics covered to other community members and committed to continue rolling out the dissemination to reach more people during and after the project.		
Activities	Description	Implemented by		
Activity 2.1	Rapid agriculture trainings on agriculture techniques	FAO project focal point and Rwanda Agriculture board technicians		
Activity 2.2	Create awareness raising on floods prevention, protection and mitigation	FAO and MINEMA project focal points, districts/sector agronomist of Nyabihu, Ngororero and Gakenke		
Activity 2.3	Create awareness on Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse and Gender Based Violence	FAO project focal point, FAO gender focal point, Sector representatives of National Women Council		

## 7. Effective Programming

CERF expects partners to integrate and give due consideration to cross-cutting issues such as Accountability to Affected People (AAP), Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), People with disabilities (PwD), Centrality of Protection as well as Gender and Age. In addition, the Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC) has identified four underfunded priority areas<sup>2</sup> often lacking appropriate consideration and visibility: women and girls, people with disabilities, education and protection. **The following sections demonstrate how cross-cutting issues and the ERC's four underfunded priority areas have been addressed through project activities and should highlight the achieved impact wherever possible.**

### a. Accountability to Affected People (AAP)<sup>3</sup>:

Prior to start project activities, FAO in collaboration with IOM carried out three project introductory meetings with the district authorities of Gakenke, Nyabihu and Ngororero to explain project activities. District and sector agronomists were committed and provided their support in identifying the project beneficiaries who meet the selection criteria and providing them with project information.

Before starting the distribution of agriculture tools and inputs, FAO and the district/sector agronomists put in place a distribution team composed of FAO, the sector agronomist, the cell/village representatives and the representatives of project beneficiaries. They also

<sup>2</sup> These areas include: support for women and girls, including tackling gender-based violence, sexual and reproductive health and empowerment; programmes targeting people with disabilities; education in protracted crises; and other aspects of protection. The ERC recommended an increased focus on these four areas to ensure that they be given due consideration by RC/HCs and UNCTs/HCTs when prioritizing life-saving needs for inclusion in CERF requests. While CERF remains needs-based, the ERC will be looking for country teams to prioritize projects and mainstreamed activities that systematically and effectively address to these four historically underfunded areas. Please see the Questions and Answers on the ERC four priority areas [here](#).

<sup>3</sup> AAP and PSEA are part and parcel of IASC commitments, and therefore mandatory for compliance for all UN agencies and partners. Agencies do not necessarily need to establish new AAP and PSEA mechanisms for CERF projects if functioning ones are already in place. For more information please refer to the [IASC AAP commitments](#).

established roles and responsibilities of the distribution team members with the objective to make the distribution safe and ethical taking into account the realities of different categories of project beneficiaries. Existing FAO sensitization and dissemination materials related to prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) and Gender Based Violence (GBV) were also adapted and used by FAO for GBV/PSEA awareness sessions.

FAO carried out field monitoring and evaluation of project activities in collaboration with IOM, the district/sector officers and the project beneficiaries. The success stories collected from the project beneficiaries showed that project beneficiaries are expecting to harvest quality and valuable seeds and will share the produce with the neighbours. In addition, they said that agriculture tools will continue to help them as they continue with farming for the next seasons.

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**b. AAP Feedback and Complaint Mechanisms:**

Feedback and complaint mechanism were insured through a government decentralized reporting mechanism from the Village to the Cellule and Sector. Under this project, FAO was informed that at the village level the two existing friends of families carried out regular family visits to collect possible cases of GBV and create necessary mechanisms /awareness through family and local sensitization meetings to support community members to change exiting practices that perpetuate GBV.

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**c. Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA):**

Through the CERF project FAO provided awareness sessions on GBV and PSEA to 633 vulnerable households' members whose 67 per cent were women with a focus on victim centered approach. This was done considering the COVID-19 health measures as mentioned above.

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**d. Focus on women, girls and sexual and gender minorities, including gender-based violence:**

Women's and girls' health and dignity have been affected during the disasters. Providing more skills and capacity for dignified living conditions reduces the risk of GBV that could occur due to poverty. It is in this framework that during the selection of project beneficiaries, priority was given to the female headed households. The project also provided combined awareness sessions on GBV and PSEA as mentioned above.

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**e. People with disabilities (PwD):**

During the distribution of agriculture tools and inputs to project beneficiaries, priority was given also to the most vulnerable households composed of 35 people with disabilities by putting in place the distribution mechanisms that allowed them easy access to the assistance given. This was also done by allowing people with disabilities to send their representatives who signed for receiving the assistance.

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**f. Protection:**

To ensure a good distribution of agriculture tools and inputs, FAO organized the distribution at sector level with the support of the local authorities that put in place a good distribution strategy and suitable distribution sites by focusing on vulnerability of the beneficiaries as well as their proximity. All government measures to prevent COVID-19 pandemic were also adhered to during the distribution process.

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**g. Education:**

FAO contribution to the project helped affected farmers to rehabilitate and restore their agriculture activities and improve their livelihoods. Indirectly, this will also contribute to the improvement of the living conditions of their children and therefore put them in an enabling environment to pursue their education.



## 8. Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)

### Use of Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)?

Planned	Achieved	Total number of people receiving cash assistance:
No	No	N/A

If **no**, please describe why CVA was not considered. Where feasible, CVA should be considered as a default response option, and multi-purpose cash (MPC) should be utilised wherever possible.

If **yes**, briefly note how CVA is being used, highlighting the use of MPC, and if any linkages to existing social protection systems have been explored.

N/A

## 9. Visibility of CERF-funded Activities

Title	Weblink
Urgent agricultural support to help flood victims to build back better	<a href="http://www.fao.org/rwanda/news/detail-events/en/c/1371508/">http://www.fao.org/rwanda/news/detail-events/en/c/1371508/</a>
Advancing understanding of gender equality to prevent gender-based violence in Rwanda	<a href="http://www.fao.org/rwanda/news/detail-events/en/c/1364723/">http://www.fao.org/rwanda/news/detail-events/en/c/1364723/</a>
FAO has provided emergency agriculture support to disaster victims in Rwanda	<a href="http://www.fao.org/rwanda/news/detail-events/en/c/1313015/">http://www.fao.org/rwanda/news/detail-events/en/c/1313015/</a>

## 3.2 Project Report 20-RR-IOM-021

### 1. Project Information

<b>Agency:</b>	IOM	<b>Country:</b>	Rwanda
<b>Sector/cluster:</b>	Shelter and Non-Food Items	<b>CERF project code:</b>	20-RR-IOM-021
<b>Project title:</b>	Provision of Emergency Shelter Support to Communities Affected by Floods and Landslides in Rwanda		
<b>Start date:</b>	23/07/2020	<b>End date:</b>	22/01/2021
<b>Project revisions:</b>	No-cost extension <input type="checkbox"/>	Redeployment of funds <input type="checkbox"/>	Reprogramming <input type="checkbox"/>

<b>Funding</b>	<b>Total requirement for agency's sector response to current emergency:</b>	<b>US\$ 800,000</b>
	<b>Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency:</b>	<b>US\$ 800,000</b>
	<b>Amount received from CERF:</b>	<b>US\$ 800,000</b>
	<b>Total CERF funds sub-granted to implementing partners:</b>	<b>US\$ 0</b>
	Government Partners	US\$ 0
	International NGOs	US\$ 0
National NGOs	US\$ 0	
Red Cross/Crescent Organisation	US\$ 0	

### 2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance

Through this CERF grant, in partnership with the Ministry in Charge of Emergency Management (MINEMA) and district authorities, IOM ensured that the most vulnerable displaced households were provided with adequate emergency shelter assistance. Approximately 1,981 households (9,905 people: 2,972 Women; 2,476 Men; 2,476 Girls; 1,981 Boys) in three target districts of Nyabihu, Ngororero and Gakenke were supported through the provision of shelter materials to rehabilitate their houses or to construct emergency shelters. Each household received iron sheets, nails, cement, and galvanized wire as per national standards and recommendations provided by the MINEMA, based on the humanitarian situation and needs assessment conducted by Government and district authorities in the identified areas. This enabled families to quickly return to their homes or to relocate to semi-permanent emergency shelters and address overcrowding problems that have been reported in temporary shelter sites and by host families. These interventions were conducted on demarked safe land as mapped by the district authorities, excluding all high-risk zones, to ensure that the affected population is not put at risk again during the upcoming rainy season. This also eased health risks posed by overcrowding, in particular during the COVID-19 pandemic

### 3. Changes and Amendment

The key challenge highlighted by the district authorities was that the original project document only envisaged transport of materials to district offices. In addition to these, authorities also highlighted their challenges, both in terms of costing and procurement timing, in transporting materials to sector level where distribution to beneficiaries is coordinated. MINEMA and district authorities requested IOM to support them with additional transport to sector level. IOM promptly informed the donor that minor changes in the budget were made to accommodate the request from authorities and was granted immediate endorsement from OCHA to proceed and reallocate savings made in the procurement of materials to contract local transport companies and carry out transport of materials from the district to the sector level, including loading and offloading. As the reallocations among IOM budget lines (as per approved project document) didn't exceed

15 per cent of IOM's total direct costs for this project. Based on this, IOM finalized procurement of this additional service to ensure swift delivery of materials to beneficiaries.

Finally, following consultations with MINEMA and district authorities, and given the savings made in the procurement of the shelter materials, additional beneficiaries were added to the project with the available funds (USD 70,086). The selected beneficiaries were selected from existing MINEMA lists, targeting the most vulnerable in the three target districts. Households were provided with the same package of materials (iron sheets, nails, wire, cement). With the available amount IOM was able to add an additional 200 households to the project (approximately 1,000 additional beneficiaries).

#### 4. Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding\*

Sector/cluster	Shelter and Non-Food Items - Shelter and Non-Food Items									
Category	Planned					Reached				
	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total
Refugees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Returnees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Internally displaced people	2,143	1,727	1,795	1,426	7,091	2,972	2,476	2,476	1,981	9,905
Host communities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other affected people	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,143</b>	<b>1,727</b>	<b>1,795</b>	<b>1,426</b>	<b>7,091</b>	<b>2,972</b>	<b>2,476</b>	<b>2,476</b>	<b>1,981</b>	<b>9,905</b>
<b>People with disabilities (PwD) out of the total</b>										
	0	0	0	0	0	31	31	0	0	62

\* Figures represent best estimates of people directly supported through CERF funding. Disaggregation by sex and age represents women and men ≥18, girls and boys <18.

## 5. People Indirectly Targeted by the Project

The project indirectly benefitted the workers hired by the target households to complete the re-construction/construction work of their shelters. During the distribution, sector leaders were briefed on PSEA to relay the information to beneficiaries and workers. The briefing also included COVID-19 awareness information.

For IOM, the project also indirectly allowed for workers to be hired by the target households to complete the re-construction/construction work.

## 6. People Indirectly Targeted by the Project

<b>Project objective</b>	Improve the living conditions of vulnerable households affected by floods and landslides in Nyabihu, Gakenke, Ngororero through provision of emergency shelter and avoid further deterioration of living conditions of IDPs and host populations			
<b>Output 1</b>	Most vulnerable displaced households are provided with emergency shelter assistance			
<b>Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage?</b> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>				
<b>Sector/cluster</b>	Shelter and Non-Food Items - Shelter and Non-Food Items			
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achieved</b>	<b>Source of verification</b>
Indicator 1.1	Number of households provided with shelter materials disaggregated by age and gender	1,781	1,981	Deeds of donation and beneficiary lists
Indicator 1.2	Number of individuals provided with shelter materials disaggregated by age and gender	7,091	9,905	Deeds of donation and beneficiary lists
<b>Explanation of output and indicators variance:</b>		The project indicator for the number of households provided with shelter materials disaggregated by age and gender was 1781. However following consultations with the partners and given the savings made in the procurement of the shelter materials, additional beneficiaries were added to the project with the available funds (\$70,086). Beneficiaries were selected from existing MINEMA lists, targeting the most vulnerable in the three target districts, and households were provided with the same package of materials (iron sheets, nails, wire, cement). With the available amount IOM was able to add an additional 200 households to the project (approximately 1000 additional beneficiaries). Hence planned target indicators were exceeded.		
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implemented by</b>		
Activity 1.1	Identification of the beneficiaries	IOM and the Ministry in charge of Emergence management		
Activity 1.2	Procurement of shelter materials	IOM		
Activity 1.3	Transportation of shelter materials	IOM		
Activity 1.4	Briefing on protection, GBV and COVID-19 for the distribution team	IOM and districts officials		
Activity 1.5	Distribution of emergency shelter materials	District officials		
Activity 1.6	Monitoring and Evaluation	IOM		

## 7. Effective Programming

CERF expects partners to integrate and give due consideration to cross-cutting issues such as Accountability to Affected People (AAP), Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), People with disabilities (PwD), Centrality of Protection as well as Gender and Age. In addition, the Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC) has identified four underfunded priority areas<sup>4</sup> often lacking appropriate consideration and visibility: women and girls, people with disabilities, education and protection. **The following sections demonstrate how cross-cutting issues and the ERC's four underfunded priority areas have been addressed through project activities and should highlight the achieved impact wherever possible.**

### a. Accountability to Affected People (AAP)<sup>5</sup>:

IOM and FAO jointly carried out a first field mission on 24-26 August 2020 to meet with district authorities from all three target districts. FAO is part of the same CERF allocation and is same CERF allocation, implementing activities in the same locations. The initial meeting was to officially introduce the project, share key activities, timing and expectations, as well as the beneficiaries' identification template to be submitted by district authorities to MINEMA for final validation. During the meetings, district authorities took the opportunity to address key questions and challenges regarding both the identification of beneficiaries and the logistics for the distribution of materials. The field visit also served to collect interviews and human-interest stories from vulnerable households affected by the floods and landslides. Furthermore, the IOM distribution team consisted of both males and females, and measures, especially through clear communication (before and during activities), has been taken to ensure that distribution took place in a non-discriminatory manner and haven't put anyone in further risk of harm. The distribution team has also received a briefing by the IOM Programme Officer on how to refer a survivor of GBV safely and ethically to services in the case of a disclosure and on PSEA. Community involvement has been ensured throughout the project and district authorities and partners have been involved in the implementation and distribution of materials. District authorities were also available to address community members feedback and request of information. Several monitoring visits have been ensured to address eventual concerns and collect feedback from the assisted beneficiaries. Furthermore, the monitoring and evaluation interviews will be conducted with the affected population.

### b. AAP Feedback and Complaint Mechanisms:

At the local administration (umudugudu) level, there already exists formal and informal structures where members of the community are regularly able to voice their concerns and seek clarification. IOM encouraged beneficiaries to report any complaint to the existing structures. Additionally, a dedicated team was tasked to follow up the distribution and ensure that this was done in a transparent manner as well as address any issues that may arise. IOM staff also shared their phone numbers and remained available by phone for any confidential report/feedback/complaint on the specific services received.

### c. Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA):

Sessions related to awareness raising of distribution teams and beneficiaries on PSEA, GBV and COVID-19 were also carried out at district level with key district stakeholders. District authorities agreed to share the key messaging at sector level to ensure all involved in the distribution process are reached. Key messages have been elaborated collectively by the One UN Rwanda (IOM, FAO and RCO) in accordance with global guidance.

### d. Focus on women, girls and sexual and gender minorities, including gender-based violence:

Women, men, girls and boys, among other groups, often experience crises differently due to their different roles within the family and society, as well as unequal power dynamics that exist between and among them. These differences limit certain groups' access to

<sup>4</sup> These areas include: support for women and girls, including tackling gender-based violence, sexual and reproductive health and empowerment; programmes targeting people with disabilities; education in protracted crises; and other aspects of protection. The ERC recommended an increased focus on these four areas to ensure that they be given due consideration by RC/HCs and UNCTs/HCTs when prioritizing life-saving needs for inclusion in CERF requests. While CERF remains needs-based, the ERC will be looking for country teams to prioritize projects and mainstreamed activities that systematically and effectively address to these four historically underfunded areas. Please see the Questions and Answers on the ERC four priority areas [here](#).

<sup>5</sup> AAP and PSEA are part and parcel of IASC commitments, and therefore mandatory for compliance for all UN agencies and partners. Agencies do not necessarily need to establish new AAP and PSEA mechanisms for CERF projects if functioning ones are already in place. For more information please refer to the [IASC AAP commitments](#).

resources, opportunities and services hence, the protection and assistance needs as well as ability for recovery can differ greatly among crisis-affected populations. Understanding this, the project was designed in a way that women, persons with disabilities were given high priority in the beneficiary selection. The project team together with Government partners considered the needs of the most vulnerable groups bearing in mind changes in gender roles and relations that might arise in crisis situations.

#### e. People with disabilities (PwD):

During the project implementation it was highlighted PwD beneficiaries were prioritized and provided extra support within the delivery and installation of shelter materials. IOM assisted 61 people with disabilities, as per below details:

12 PwD in Ngororero District,  
23 PwD in Nyabihu District  
26 PwD in Gakenke District

#### f. Protection:

IOM protection principles were incorporated in the project design and implementation. IOM ensures that the following principles: do no harm, promoting non-discrimination, meaningful access, safety, dignity, participation, empowerment and accountability measures were an integral part of every aspect of the response.

#### g. Education:

N/A

### 8. Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)

#### Use of Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)?

Planned	Achieved	Total number of people receiving cash assistance:
No	No	N/A

If **no**, please describe why CVA was not considered. Where feasible, CVA should be considered as a default response option, and multi-purpose cash (MPC) should be utilised wherever possible.

If **yes**, briefly note how CVA is being used, highlighting the use of MPC, and if any linkages to existing social protection systems have been explored.

N/A

### 9. Visibility of CERF-funded Activities

Title	Weblink
Flood Victims Assisted by IOM, Food and Agriculture Organization in Rwanda	<a href="https://rwanda.iom.int/news/flood-victims-assisted-iom-food-and-agriculture-organization-rwanda">https://rwanda.iom.int/news/flood-victims-assisted-iom-food-and-agriculture-organization-rwanda</a>
Tweet 1 Monitoring	<a href="https://twitter.com/IOMRwanda/status/1332223049605713923?s=20">https://twitter.com/IOMRwanda/status/1332223049605713923?s=20</a>
Tweet 2 Distribution	<a href="https://twitter.com/IOMRwanda/status/1323934332021559297?s=20">https://twitter.com/IOMRwanda/status/1323934332021559297?s=20</a>
Tweet 3 Testimony	<a href="https://twitter.com/IOMRwanda/status/1332223682215809026?s=20">https://twitter.com/IOMRwanda/status/1332223682215809026?s=20</a>
Tweet 4 Visit with permanent Secretary	<a href="https://twitter.com/IOMRwanda/status/1314832715007561738?s=20">https://twitter.com/IOMRwanda/status/1314832715007561738?s=20</a>