



2013 | ANNUAL REPORT



50 Years
of humanitarian action and resilience

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Rwanda Red Cross is an autonomous organization founded in 1962 as a humanitarian organization auxiliary to the public authorities in accordance with the Geneva Convention. RRCS has been recognized by the Rwandan Government in 1964 through the presidential decree number 8/13 of 29 December 1964.

Our Vision

A healthy, self-sustained and resilient community.

Our Mission

We are a national humanitarian organization aimed at preventing and alleviating human suffering for the most vulnerable people. We work in accordance with the fundamental principles of the Red Cross movement to strengthen community capacities as they respond to their own needs.

Our Strategic objectives (2012-2016)

- Improved organizational and institutional capacity to deliver effective and efficient community oriented services
- A strong and well established profile for Rwanda Red Cross Society which promotes humanitarian values and International humanitarian law.
- Strengthened community resilience in developing effective risk reduction and management strategies to address potential emergency situations
- Enhanced capacity by the communities to respond and sustain the health and social care needs of vulnerable people



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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ARCHI: African Red Cross and Red Crescent Health Initiative

BCA: Branch Capacity Assessment

BDRT: Branch Disaster response Team
CBHFA: Community based Health and First Aid
BTS : Back to the Sender

CBHA : Community Based Health and First Aid

DM : Disaster Management

GOR : Government of Rwanda

HIV/AIDS : Human Immune Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome

HQ : Head Quarters

ICRC : International Committee of Red Cross

IFRC : International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent

IHL : International Humanitarian Law
IT : Information and Technology

LVP : Lake Victoria Program

MV : Model Village

MINALOC: Ministry of Local Government

MOH : Ministry of Health

OD : Organizational Development

OVC : Orphans and Other Vulnerable Children

OVG : Observatoire de Volcan de Goma

PHAST : Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation

PLWHA : People Living with HIV and Aids

PMER: Planning Monitoring Evaluation and Reporting

PNS : Participating National Society (ies)

RC/RC : Red Cross/Red Crescent

RCM : Red Cross Message

STI : Sexually Transmitted Infections

RDRT : Regional Disaster Response Team

RFR : Restoring of Family links

RH : Reproductive Health

RRC : Rwanda Red Cross

RRCS : Rwanda Red Cross Society

STDs : Sexually Transmitted Diseases

VCA : Vulnerability Capacity Assessment

HQ : Head Quarters

NS : National Society

NFI : Non Food Items

RDHS : Rwanda Demographic Health Survey

RM : Resource Mobilization

DRR : Disaster Risk Reduction

SP : Strategic Planning

UNHCR : United Nations High Commission for Refugees

UNICEF : United Nations Children Fund

UN : United Nations

WATSAN: Water and Sanitation

WASH: Water hygiene and Sanitation



HIGHLIGHTS

Mr. Apollinaire KARAMAGA,
Secretary General
RRCS



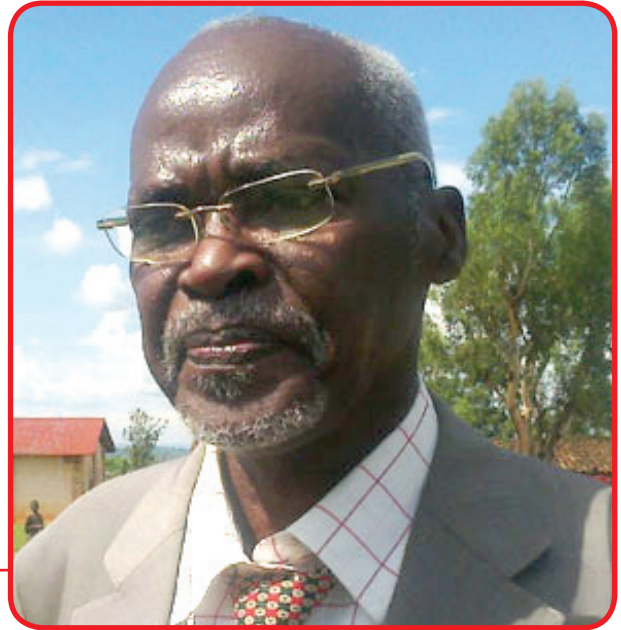
Rwanda Red Cross Society continues to serve the most vulnerable people by developing and implementing programs of community resilience and disaster risk reduction through mobilizing and supporting the most vulnerable people as highlighted in the strategic plan of 2012-2016. This has strengthened the decentralized structures of the National Society as well as the community thus enabling them to respond effectively.

The concept of empowering the Red Cross structures and the community for self sustaining is the process of creating community responsibility, ownership, assistance and protection to vulnerable people. It is also the humanitarian mission that the Rwanda Red Cross shares with all the International Movement of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies.

To fulfill this mission, Rwanda Red Cross relies on thousands of volunteers who commit their time and share their expertise in various fields. We are extremely grateful to them. In this period, when disasters are increasing, we are required to do more and work with more people and organizations to prevent and reduce disaster risks or rescue those whose lives are endangered by catastrophes. Desire, commitment, voluntary service and partnership are essential.

Thanks to partnership, we have also successfully contributed to giving food, NFI and houses to many families who have returned from exile and refugees from DRC, and Rwandans whose houses and other belongings have been destroyed by disasters. The disaster response teams were timely ready for interventions during different disasters in all Districts especially in Northern, Western, Southern and Eastern provinces.

Mr. Apollinaire KARAMAGA,
Secretary General
RRCS



Dr. Bernard NZIGIYE
President of RRCS

Rwanda has the recommendable achievements especially in building community resilience, water and sanitation, health, environmental protection and poverty reduction that we are happy to have contributed to in the last ten years. This illustrates how important is to adhere to the same positive objectives. Hundreds of different emergency victims and vulnerable communities were assisted by Red Cross volunteers and staff but our efforts must be sustained to reach greater results.

On behalf of Central Governing Board and Rwanda Red Cross, we express our heartfelt gratitude and acknowledge particularly the support provided by the following partners: The Government of Rwanda at all levels, the IFRC, the ICRC, American Red Cross, Belgium Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, European Union, Finnish Red Cross, German Red Cross, Global Fund, Japanese Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross, Red Cross Staff, volunteers of Rwanda Red Cross society, and other local and international partners, for successfully concluding the year 2013 in a bid to reduce human suffering.

Dr. Bernard NZIGIYE
President of RRCS



OVERVIEW

Overview

The Rwanda Red Cross strategic plan 2012 to 2016 has identified four strategic areas of focus for the period of 2012 to 2016. The four strategic areas are as follows:

1. Organizational Development and Capacity Development
2. Communication & Promotion of Humanitarian Values
3. Disaster Management
4. Health & Social Care
5. Improved financial, administrative and management systems of RRCS.

The 2013 activities have been implemented in accordance to the 2013 RRC Action plans and align with the current strategic plan 2012-2016 as well as community resilience and disaster risk strategy 2012 to 2014, this has been marked by the different events like coordination meetings, statutory meetings in all 30 branches, monitoring of performance contract/imihigo, Mobilizing and Recruitment of Rwandans to be Red Cross members through Open Days, different meetings both at RRC headquarter and branches,

The community priority activities were disaster risk reduction activities, health & care issues identified during VCA in selected model villages. This aims at strengthening the community resilience, disaster risk

reduction activities, distribution of livestock, agriculture inputs/seeds and tools, safe water distribution and

And other hygienic and sanitation related activities in targeted areas /model villages.

The RRC continues to put more emphasis on strengthening the community resilience activities in 540 model villages in 270 pilot cells and increasing local committee capacity to meet their duties.

In this year, activities were essentially focused on mobilization and recruitment of new members as well as Resource Mobilization strategies aimed at mobilizing more members with capacity and thus more financial resources for humanitarian activities. These activities involve Red Cross staff, volunteers, branch committees and board members. Recruitment and retention of skilled members and volunteers along with dependency on external funding and scarcity of funds are the big challenges to the Rwanda Red Cross. It is on this background that, there is an increasing need for mobilizing resources within and outside the country, both human and financial resources to enable RRC to pursue its humanitarian activities. The Rwanda Red Cross is now launching a membership campaign all over the country in preparation for the renewal of the structures.

RRC is closely working with Government of Rwanda and a network of partners' within the RC/RC movement (PNS, IFRC&ICRC) and outside.





ORGANIZATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND CAPACITY BUILDING PROGRAM

Program summary

The OD program aims at improving organizational and institutional capacity at both headquarter and branch levels in order to deliver effective and efficient community oriented services.

RRCS is being presented countrywide through decentralized structures and it is operational in all 30 districts and 416 sector committees.

Program outcomes

1. Strengthened governance and leadership structures of RRCS;
2. Improved provision of youth leadership opportunities and promotion of best practices in volunteer management at all levels of RRCS;
3. Enhanced capacities to deliver result oriented programs through improved planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting mechanisms;

4. Increased and diversified sources of funds for Sustainability of RRCS core programs;

The activities have been marked by the organization of different events like coordination meetings & statutory meetings, monitoring and evaluation of performance contracts/Imihigo in all 30 branches, different meetings both at RRC headquarter and branches and resource mobilization through designing of new project proposals.

Most OD activities were also much focused on mobilization and recruitment of CRR members as well as resource mobilization strategies aimed at mobilizing more members with capacity and thus more financial resources for humanitarian activities. The activities have involved Red Cross staff, volunteers, branch committees and board members.

OUTCOME 1: Strengthened governance and leadership structures of RRCS

I.1 Governance and Management

Strengthened and well functional nation society is very important and it insures governance and management systems at both branches and head quarter levels that are strong enough to respond to the needs of the vulnerable people.

I.1.1 Recruitment of new members and Data base

Achievements

Through mass mobilization and recruitment of Rwandans to become RRC members and volunteers in all 30 districts, 4692 new Red Cross members with capacity were recruited. These members include teachers, doctors, local authorities, businessmen and women, Government officials and opinion leaders. As a results, 30,498,000Frw were raised as themembership fees.

The table below shows new Adult member's recruitment in 30 districts

are men in addition to those 105 Red Cross staff who have agreed to give their contribution every month. RRC has a target of reaching at least 105,000 Red Cross members country wide in 2015, that is 0.2% of total Rwandans to be Red Cross members. For this mat ter, all Red Cross branches, staff, board members are doing their best to recruit more members who have the capacity by targeting business men, local leaders, teachers, Doctors, Nurses and other working class and mobilize existing members to pay membership fees for self-reliance and sustainability support of humanitarian action

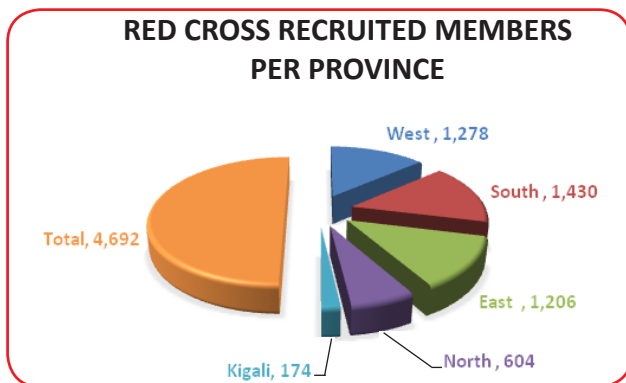


No	Districts	Members	No	Districts	Members
1	Huye	312	16	Musanze	147
2	Kayonza	280	17	Kamonyi	147
3	Bugesera	256	18	Rwamagana	136
4	Gisagara	242	19	Gicumbi	127
5	Nyamasheke	224	20	Nyamagabe	119
6	Rusizi	219	21	Gakenke	121
7	Nyaruguru	207	22	Gatsibo	116
8	Nyanza	199	23	Rutsiro	105
9	Nyabihu	198	24	Burera	105
10	Nyagatare	197	25	Rulindo	104
11	Ngororero	190	26	Gasabo	78
12	Muhanga	174	27	Ngoma	67
13	Karongi	171	28	Nyarugenge	50
14	Rubavu	171	29	Kicukiro	46
15	Kirehe	154	30	Ruhango	30

Total Red Cross new recruited members in 2013 are 4,692 where by 2,011(43%) are Female, 2,681(57%) are male, the total membership fees received 30,498,000Frw

4692 adult members were recruited and a total of 30,498,000 Frw as a membership fees have been collected and are in back accounts. Among these newly recruited members, 43%(2011) are women, 57%(2681)

CHART I: SHOWING RED CROSS MEMBERS RECRUITED PER PROVINCE IN 2013



1.1.2 Strengthened governance and leadership structures of RRCS

Achievements

Putting in place new RRCS structures

RRC structures in all branches are in preparation to be in place by 2014 as mobilization and recruitment continues country wide. Red Cross structures are expected to start immediately after one sector getting 50 members who subscribed according to the rules and regulations. The idea and process of setting new committees is to start fresh with new members of 2013-2014 who have prescribed membership with new Red Cross membership cards.

1.1.3 Statutory and Coordination meeting



Branch coordinators, focal points together with RRC staff attending quarterly coordination meeting at HQ

The 4 coordination meetings that take place quarterly at the RRC HQs bring together staffs from the field with the senior staff of the HQs to evaluate branch activities that have been implemented. These meetings have been held mainly focusing on mobilization, recruitment and model village activities.

All 30 branch committees have organized several

meetings on recruitment and resource mobilization in different organizations and institutions,

In this year, all 30/30 districts, country wide have organized statutory meetings. During these meetings, district committees meet with the representatives from sub-branches (sectors level), focal points of different programs and branch staffs with an objective of assessing the needs at each level, plan for appropriate response and in accordance with the NS strategic plan, evaluate their annual plans/ Imihigo and planning for next Imihigo 2014, share quarterly achievements, financial information as well as other useful information from the National level.

These meetings have been an opportunity for sub branches to plan and share the priority activities for the next quarter and also look at the challenges and possible solutions.

Increase capacity to facilitate the delivery of efficient and effective community focused services at branches levels and HQ

- 6 Red Cross branches were equipped with 6 motorcycles and 10 branches received 10 new computers to facilitate branches in order to monitor community activities and deliver better services
- Rwanda Red Cross has managed to increase branch offices. These branch offices have helped the branches to generate more income and cover their administration costs like organizing statutory meetings, office stationary and fuel for monitoring branch activities



Kayonza Red Cross Branch office

Branch offices have helped the Branches to cover administration costs through renting. This has helped to generate income of the branches whereby Karongi district has covered its

administration cost by 80%, Rubavu 80%, Gicumbi 40%, Ntagatare 30%, Gatsibo 100%, Kayanza by 60%, Kirehe 50%, Ngoma 100%, Gisagara by 100% , Muhanga by 100 % and Nyanza 70%.

Although 50% of the branches have their own offices, the remaining branches are renting and others are being supported by local administrative authorities. But all the branches without offices have plots and they are preparing to construct their own offices.

The table showing RRC with own offices

Province	Number of Red Cross with own office	Number of Branches without offices
East	6	1
South	5	3
West	2	5
North	1	4
Kigali city	1	2
Total	15	15



Rubavu Red Cross branch



Bugesera Red Cross Branch office





YOUTH AND VOLUNTEERS MANAGEMENT SERVICE

All activities realized are based on the RRC youth keys intervention or domains which are: Environmental protection, Health; Community services; promotion and dissemination of Red Cross principles & international humanitarian law (IHL); Cooperation and Friendship, through different activities. Rwanda Red Cross has 12,255 active volunteers country wide of which 547 are female.

Achievements

Recruitment and retention of members

No	Prov- ince	RCYOUTH MEN RECRUITED	RCYOUTH WOMEN RECRUITED	RETENTION	
		Men	Women	MEN	WOMEN
1	Kigali City	487	462	26	51
2	West	691	770	183	196
3	South	1027	947	78	65
4	East	664	536	59	74

5	North	390	453	63	131
	Total	3249	3168	409	517

Table Recruitment and retention of RRC Youth members

According to available data from all districts co-ordinators' reports, a total of 6.317 new members (3.249 men and 3.168 women) have been recruited in 2013 and 409 RC youth members' retention and 517 RC youth women retention in the RRC.

Put in place the news youth sections in the schools

90 youth sections have been put in place and have renewed their committees in different youth sections of Nyamasheke, Karongi, Kayanza, Gisagara, Gatsibo, Kirehe, Musanze, Bugesera, Nyarugenge, Nyaruguru and Rusizi. These committees have made monthly plan of action and are involved in activities such as: Recruitment of youth members, hygienic activities, first aid, promotion of humanitarian values, promotion of Red Cross principles and environmental protection where by 10 000 trees were planted.

The put up of youth sections have increased the Red Cross activities both in schools and community where by unschooled Red Cross committees are involved in community resilience activities such as: tree planting, hygiene and sanitation sessions in model villages and promotion of humanitarian values.

- Youth committees of Nyamugari SS and Nyarubuye GS have been put in place in Kirehe District.
- New youth section have been put in place in UAAC(Universite Adventiste d’Afrique Central).

Capacity Development (Volunteer and youth Development)

Youth and Volunteers mobilization activities in models Villages

- 67 volunteers of ETO Mibilizi youth section in Rusizi District, in collaboration with local authorities have organized the community work and have constructed 18 model kitchen gardens, 12 toilettes, in Kabuye Model village.
- 5 400 active volunteers have been recruited from 540 selected model villages to contribute systematically in building resilience in communities and 2960 volunteers from 296 model villages were trained in Red Cross movement, planning and community activities. Some community participators have approached (VCA, PHAST, CBHFA) to implement activities in communities. As a result 296 model villages are operating according to their village action plan.
- 270 volunteer meetings were held in 270 model villages to discuss about the youth pillars and implementation of community resilience activities.
- A total of 90 houses of most vulnerable people have been constructed by 120 RRC youth volunteers in Musanze, Kayonza, Rusizi, Nyamasheke, Gatsibo, Kicukiro, Gicumbi, Gisagara, Nyaruguru, Nyamagabe, Burera, Karongi, Muhanga, Gasabo and Rulindo

districts,

Follow up and Visit different RC Youth sections activities

- In Ruhango District, 2 youth sections of GS Byimana and ES of Ruhango have been visited and organized a collection of different items. 12 bars of soap, clothes, 20 kgs of milk and 15 breads to assist the patients of local health center and Kabgayi hospital.
- In Gasabo District, Ecole St Paul International de Kimironko have been visited by Gasabo focal person with the objective to sensitize the students and staff on RC movement and principles, and recruit new members and prepare them to put in place in new RC youth section in that school.
- Participation in the activities organised by youth sections from ESR, G.S INDANGABUREZI, LYCEE- IKIREZI+EMERU INTWALI in Ruhango zone affected by fire in the dormitory of APARUDE of Bethel College, where the RC youth sections have organized internal collection of different items like soaps, colgates, blankets, ...to assist their pair victims .
- On 5-8 of June 2013, 2 youth sections (St Paul International School, and Fawe Girls School) have been visited and sensitized on the Red Cross movement, and the role of youth in the community. This visit was an opportunity of launching a new youth section in St Paul International School.



National RC Youth Coordinator and First aid assistant coordinator field visit in St Paul International School.

- 10 schools were visited by branch committees in favor of recruitment, putting in place new structures and sensitizing them on the Red Cross movement, and the role of youth in the community. This was done in 5 districts of Kirehe, Ngoma, Bugesera, Nyarugenge and Gasabo. The Schools which were visited in Kirehe and Ngoma are the following: GS Nyarubuye, GS Nyamugari and Ecole secondary Nyarubuye. Bugesera ETO Nyamata, GS Rilima, ESPGA Gashora, Gasabo GS Gisozi, Fawe Girls, GS Rugando, Ecole Saint Joseph International.
- 11 secondary schools of Rubavu District (CS Kayonza, GS Sanza, Petit Seminaire de Nyundo, GS Mukono, Ecole d'arts de Nyundo and the youth of Rugerero sector) have been visited and sensitized on HIV/Aid, blood donation Clubs and Red Cross humanitarian Values, where 874 participants attended.
- On 26th of October 2013, in Rubavu District, 4 schools (GSNDA, Petit Séminaire Saint pie X de Nyundo, APEFOC, and Ecole d'Arts of Nyundo) have organized exchange visit and participants took opportunity to share the best practices, and evaluated the youth activities achievements in their respective schools.
- 2 sensitizations on Red Cross values and principles have been conducted and 71 students from Manyagiro and Rumuli secondary schools participated in these events in Gicumbi District.

Commemoration of 150 years of International RC Movement and Celebration of 8th of May 2013

The staff and volunteers of Rwanda Red Cross, and the ICRC staff had joy of marching 3km from the big roundabout of Kigali City to the RRC headquarter at Kacyiru during celebration of 8th May 150 anniversary of RC/RC movement

whereby they were welcomed by the Secretary General of Rwanda Red Cross and the ICRC Head of Delegation. On this occasion, a football match between RRC staff and ICRC staff orga-

nized and ended with the victory of ICRC staff.

During this celebration, different activities of Rwanda Red Cross volunteers and RC youth sections were organized all over the country such as: collection of food and nonfood items for helping the most vulnerable patients visited at the hospitals, cleaning towns, social events, and the sketches have been organized in the communities and models villages.



Rwanda Red Cross Youth Sections and Volunteers Celebrate 150 Anniversary of the RC and RC on 8th of May 2013

❖ Celebrating 8 May week in both Burera and Musanze districts.

In Musanze the main celebration occurs on 8th of May 2013.

The day characterized by:

- Assisting 33 most vulnerable victims of disaster in Remera sector, Visiting 8 sick people at Murandi Health center, preparation of vegetable nursery bed in Rwaza a walking of 66 students together with 8 committee members from APICUR to national center of blood donation;

- In Burera, the main celebration occurred on 19/05/2013 and the day had been characterized by a walking of 35 volunteers to Nyamabuye model village whereby the 2 nursery beds of vegetables have been prepared, and a dissemination session to ESK students and other volunteers. A volley ball match had also been organized between ESK students and volunteers.

Blood donation Clubs in Schools

- 8650 were mobilized in blood donation country wide by Red Cross youth.

Example: In Nyanza District, the youth leaders at district level, together with the district Red cross coordination have organized the sensitization of youth section on the blood donation activities. After the meeting, 46 participants (39 males and 7 female) have accepted to give their blood.

Follow up RC Youth school sections in first aid

- 20 volunteers from Bweyeye youth section have received a training on first aid, done by the two districts youth coaches.
- 12 youth from Adventist University of Central Africa of Mudende have received the certificates on first aid training on 14th of May 2013.
- 21 youth members of RRC Youth Section of Kigali Institute of Education (KIE) have received their certificates after first aid training.
- On 26th of October to 2nd of November, 60 participants from 3 youth sections of Rubavu (Secondary schools of ETENI ; ETAG et GSND) have received first aid training, and Red Cross humanitarian values.
- 30 students from Neri St Phillipe Groupe Scolaire have received the first aid training and sensitization on red cross humanitarian values.
- 30 students from Kibangu and Nyagisozi secondary school have received the first aid training in Nyaruguru District.



ETENI ; ETAG et GSND RRC youth sections receive first aid training in Rubavu District

Organize International Volunteers day

- On the 5th December 2013 Red Cross organized Volunteers day at the Regional Stadium AMAHORU with collaboration of Itorero National Commission and other volunteers supported by miscellaneous International and local NGOS (including VSO and UNDP).



Rwanda Red Cross Volunteers in celebration of International Volunteers day with Itorero National Commission



PMER/PLANNING, MONITORING, EVALUATION AND REPORTING

The overall objective of the unit is to enhance the RRCS capacities to deliver result oriented programs through improved planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting mechanisms.

During the reporting period, the PMER unit has contributed a lot in designing programs and project proposals, projects evaluations as well institution capacity building in PMER and reporting.

Progress towards outcomes

I. An effective PMER system in place, accessible and utilized at all levels

Achievements

1.1. Support the planning process

Preparation and Presentation of District Performance Contract 2013

Performance Contract “IMIHIHO” is one of the strategies which RRCS is implementing in order to empower the community in its self-reliance through the decentralization process.

- Like in previous years, the process has begun by identifying the major challenges at grass-root level using the VCA. The Performance Contracts were developed based on the re-

sults of VCA conducted 540 villages identified in 270 pilot cells. These results have been first shared with governance members, volunteers, community leaders and administrative authorities and each village developed its own action plan to address the needs. Beneficiaries, local leaders and authorities were much involved in implementation of Red Cross community activities especially in model village.



- The PMER Unit has supported the 10 Red Cross Branches to prepare a business plan in order to start an IGA using the available funds. The necessary information has been collected and planning sessions held. During these sessions, IGA management procedures were discussed with the district committee, resource mobilization commission and some field staff in Districts levels. They have given their input in order to finalize the RRC-IGA management guideline.
- Out of 15 project proposals designed and submitted to different donors, 10 projects were supported and are aligned with community resilience strategy.

Development of PMER tools

The PMER unit and programs' managers have developed the job description of the volunteers who are Program focal Points at district level.

In collaboration with branch coordinators, Model village monitoring tools developed and distributed to volunteers in 540 villages and these tools have increased the quality of reports in terms of accurate data.

- ✓ Planning and reporting tools were developed and harmonized then shared with Project managers, head of departments, services and district coordinators.

Effective Monitoring and evaluation of RRCS programs/projects

- Evaluation of RRC Activities in 14 branches in the perspective of the performance contract/ IMIHIGO conducted and the finding showed that the the objective of the branches were met at the average of 80% and according to the performance contract plans. The highest percentage was found in districts with funded projects, all district plans/ Imihigo were based in VCA results in all branches.
- A mid-term review and evaluation of specific projects/programs were conducted. In Nyamasheke Gicumbi and Bugesera, Red cross projects /programmes were evaluated
- ✓ 18 branches with IGAs were evaluated.
- ✓ 70 volunteers and 14 branch coordinators were trained on how to conduct VCA and BCA. After the training, all of those who were involved in VCA and BCA have helped to conduct the same training in 10 districts and this has resulted in development of RRC project proposals. This has also improved timely and quality reports from the branches, where by reporting has improved from 65% in 2012 to 80% in 2013 due to skilled staffs and volunteers in PMER.
- ✓ Capacity assessment was conducted in 15 RRC branches and VCA was also conducted in 3 sectors of Nyaruguru district with support of American Red Cross.
- ✓ A joint internal evaluation and audit organized by PMER and Internal Auditor to the LVP project in Kayonza, Gatsibo and Kirehe, OVC Project in Gicumbi and Bugesera District were also evaluated. And Findings have been shared with the concerned people at RRCS Headquarters and field level.
- ✓ 5 RRCS projects were evaluated internally for relevance, efficiency and accountability

Documenting and sharing of the best practices

Lake Victoria Programme (LVP) planning and learning workshop

The IFRC organized a two day planning and learning workshop in Naivasha, Kenya. During the workshop, the participants from all 5 LVP-NS shared the achievements, the lessons learnt, the challenges and the ways used to overcome those challenges. They also discussed about what **can be done differently** to maximize on the successes, to reduce the challenges or obstacles. It has also been an occasion to identify the priorities for 2013.

Organize trainings

PMER Trainings

- PMER Unit organized training of 30 RRCS staff in Project/Programme Planning and Monitoring and Evaluation (PPP/ME). Participants who attended this training reported that they have improved their knowledge and were committed to improve their reporting

and planning. During this training, the participants also identified the volunteer planning and reporting tools.

Constraints

- PMER staff are not enough and skills of staff and volunteers are still not enough, . There is a gap in quality reporting.

Recommendations

- More staff in PMER are still needed.
- PMER guidelines and policies need to be developed and disseminated.
- Harmonization and standardization of RRC PMER tools.



Open day in Burera district
Northern province



RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

Achievements

Improved skills in project designing and resource mobilization Income generating activities

A table showing a detailed total income received in 2012- Sept 2013 in 3 LVP supported branches

Jan2012– Sept 2013	Kayonza	Kirehe	Gatsibo	Observation
Descriptions				
Chair hire + tents	720,000 RwF	Nil	Nil	
Office rent	80.000Frw	200.000	800,000 RWF	Kayonza office still under finishing stage
Membership fees	325.000 RwF	487,500RwF	416,500 RwF	
Total (RwF)	1,125,000 RwF	687,500 RwF	1,216,500 RwF	
Total (USD): 1\$ = 660 RwF	1,705.5USD	1041.7 USD	1,843.2 USD	2 branches are now covering their administration cost by 80%

Income generating activities allowed branches, volunteers and communities to sustain themselves in all 3 branches. These incomes have benefited communities and the branch.

Additional to the office renting in some branches, tents and plastic chairs have been a crucial support for LVP supported branches. Revenue from that IGAs have helped to meet management costs like organizing statutory and coordination meetings. It has also helped branch to monitor Red Cross activities at community level.

- At least 10 coordination meetings were organized at head quarter level on resource mobilization strategies.
- 90 coordination meetings at District level, 3 meetings per district country wide were organized on resource mobilization.
- 30 open days gathering district authorities, private sectors, civil societies, businessmen and women and Companies in all 30 districts country wide. As a result **692 Red cross members were registered and 30,498,000Frw membership fees were raised.**
- An IGA guidelines have been adopted by RRC Governing board All existing IGAs in branches have been evaluated.

Achievements

- First Aid policy, Guidelines for recruitment of RRC new members, Guidelines for income generating were developed and disseminated to District Committees.
- Human resource manual was reviewed.
- 105.000 RRC members targeted to join RRC, and Rwandans were sensitized and mobilized to join RRC.
- Meetings with local authorities were organized in 30 districts through representatives of business associations, district Mayors Governors, Member of parliaments.....
- Established network of active volunteers with communication skills (3 at each cell level, 3 at each sector and a focal person at each district committee).

- Among the members already recruited included district Mayors, some members of Parliament, teachers, health workers, Businessmen and this will increase RC income in the future.

Challenges

- Perception of RRC as a rich and donor organization ;
- High expectations from the vulnerable communities within and outside the selected model villages.
- Limited resources to support the community resilience strategy.
- Ownership of the resilience strategy (volunteers, RC committees, staff, local stakeholders).
- Community resilience among urban areas.
- The previous Recruitment of vulnerable members has not only hindered the retention of Members but has also delayed Red Cross activities in community.

Recommendations and Perspectives

- Strengthening the capacities of youth sections and volunteers to be involved in community resilience activities;
- Improve database management volunteers and Red Cross members,
- Assuring timely and quality reports in all levels,
- Focusing our efforts to mobilize youth sections to create blood donation clubs, and give blood;
- Support youth and volunteers in their different initiatives (IGA).





RWANDA RED CROSS DISASTER MANAGEMENT PROGRAM ACHIEVEMENTS

The Disaster management program activities focuses on the NS branches composed of 30 administrative districts countrywide. The RRCS aims to provide a holistic approach to disaster management, starting with community capacity building initiatives to effectively prepare and respond to disasters and crises. The support goes beyond prevention and response to recovery assistance which aims to prevent further damage and loss, repair essential services, protect health, provide psychosocial support, restore livelihoods and enhance food security. Recovery is also carried out in such a way so as to rebuild more inclusive societies and reduce vulnerability to future disasters. As they are closest to the communities at risk of disasters and crises, the RRCS identifies the strategy of building local and national response capacities as a primary responsibility of National Societies and its program hence

increasing collaboration with its stakeholders locally & international with aim of supporting the most affected populations.

The reporting period of this year, the DM activities which were implemented were supported by Belgian Red Cross/French community, Belgian Development Cooperation, the Government of Japan through IFRC, Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) through IFRC and Norwegian Red Cross not forgetting other activities done with contribution of branch volunteers, committee members, top ups of the closed program project like founded by German Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross in community resilience programs, as well as integrated projects and DRR through IFRC. All the mentioned has been the key motivating factor for reaching the program goal.

Strategic Goal

Strengthened community resilience in developing effective risk reduction and management strategies to address emergency and disasterous situations.

Strategic Objectives

- Increase preparedness for effective response to disasters and emergencies at all levels of the society.
- Increase the skills and abilities of communities to identify risks and build resilience as and when necessary.
- Develop effective and immediate response mechanisms to disaster stricken population in order to minimize impact.
- Support disaster or emergency stricken population to sustain their livelihood and social integration.

Progress towards outcomes

Outcome 1: Disaster preparedness activities:

During the implementation of the above outcome, the program has been able to reach with preparedness the goal under a number of its volunteers and community members. This has also increased the local understanding on disaster related issues and community behavior compared to the past years.

- 30 branches have been able to develop disaster management action plan for 2013 and they were able to share the planned activities to the level of LDRT/BDRT members.
- 954 LDRT volunteers were trained out of 960 targeted which includes 334 women and 620 men and branch response teams reinforced with skills in the districts of Ngororero, Rubavu, Karongi, Rusizi, Gicumbi, Bureira, Musanze and Nyabihu. The training was jointly done where the two sector teams combined in one training so that the experience can be shared among the volunteers. The responding capacity and skills were increased among volunteers at local level and they were able to respond effectively to di-

sasterous situations.

- 48 LDRT emergency teams were established at sector level and the selection of the sectors was based on disasterous prone areas. During the training, trained volunteers were able to develop disaster management quarterly action plans and were able to utilize those skills at branch level.
- 18 NDRT members with 4 RDRT members were deployed to support the program implementation activities related to emergency operations. BDRT/LDRT volunteer selection and training were done (4 NDRT emergency operations, 14 NDRT deployed for LDRT training with 1 RDRT member and 3 RDRT were deployed for emergency operation). This has empowered the trained teams to be operational, hence sharing their experience with members.
- 210 BDRT volunteers have received disaster risk reduction and camp management refresher training in the districts of Rubavu, Musanze, Nyabihu and Nyamagabe-Kigeme. The trained volunteers have been deployed in the transit camps where they could be able to utilize the skills acquired. During our operation of DRCongolese Influx in April 2012, the volunteers have achieved better results.
- 10 strategic stocks have been equipped with nonfood items (NFIs) that can cater for 100 families per each 1000 people in the districts that are prone to disasters. As result the branches were able to respond efficiently and effectively with respect to the sphere standards.
- 32 broadcasts on local community radio have been supported for sensitizing the local population on disaster risk reduction activities in the districts that are prone.
- 90 DM commission meetings were conducted at branch level in all 30 districts (2 meetings per District). In these meetings, Rwanda Red Cross committees have discussed with the local authorities and other stakeholders (Branch of local committee members, Rwanda National Police representative, Army representative, Sector agronomist, DM program focal person and a representative of JADF) about:



- ✓ Reinforcing their capacity of intervention to respond effectively during disaster interventions.
 - ✓ Actualize the risks map and sharing of disaster information updates at districts.
 - ✓ Reminder on roles of each intervening party in case of disaster and communication channels for better disaster preparedness at community level.
 - ✓ Sharing updates on Rwanda Methodological Early Warning information.
 - ✓ Discuss on how the branch can utilize the trained BDRT/ LDRT members at community level in the line with the scheduling of their activities to be implemented in the Sectors.
 - ✓ Reinforcing the existing collaboration of DM volunteer and the National police on the protection of the children.
 - ✓ Communal sensitization on the disaster risk reduction and engaging school children in disaster prone areas.
- DM Service have participated in 6 National disaster reduction platform (NDRRP) and have shared information related to disaster management and coordination mechanism during different meetings with support of MIDIMAR.
 - 28 NDRT volunteers and staff who have been trained are representing 8 RC branches. They are able to utilize the acquired skills and they have shared knowledge and experience in assessment, response and coordination.

- 51 NDRT volunteers were deployed in 8 branches of North-West for branch assessment and technical support. However they were able to provide guidelines and advisory services to the branches during their field visits.



NDRT team at assignments

- 64 LDRT teams were equipped with basic response materials to improve the disaster response effectiveness at all levels and the team were prepared to provide response action within 48 hours of any emergency operation..

Outcome 2: Disaster Risk Reduction and Food security activities

Environment protection

- 182,496 forest trees and 35,870 fruit trees plants have been planted and the 600,000 seedlings are about to be planted in the beginning the year 2014 with help of branch volunteers, community members, and primary school children in all 30 districts.
- 1067 Kg of the sachets tubing were bought to support branches for nurseries' development at branch level. Currently, each branch has a nursery seedbed that can accommodate at least 20,000 plants.
- 1,835 families with 9,175 people have been supported to establish vegetable gardens (or kitchen gardens) in all model villages (country wide). This action have had a positive impact on community nutrition level and has enhanced awareness on the importance of kitchen gardens among the local population.



NDRT Team after the training at Musanze District

- 12 ha terraces of land have been prepared by branch volunteers and community members for the protection of soil erosion and landslides on hilly sloppy areas of Gicumbi district.
- 284 vegetable gardens have been developed with support of volunteers and local community in the 80 sectors of Cyahinda, Busanze, Kibeho and Nyaruguru district. They were also built in 16 sectors of Ruhango, Rutsiro and 23 in Ngororero sectors. It is also important to note that 153 gardens were built in the sectors of Kigina, Mpanga and Nyarubuye in Kirehe branch and 12 vegetable gardens in Nyanza branch.

Sensitization sessions and campaigns on DRR

- 2,520 primary school children and 3,568 Secondary school students (2,140 girls and 1,428 boys) have participated in sensitization sessions which were conducted in 5 secondary schools of Nyange, Kageshi, Miduha, Kirwa and Hiriryi in Ngororero district.
- 32 awareness sessions were organized in 4 secondary schools of Gisagara district of which 340 students have participated. These awareness sessions have increased awareness on disaster and risk reduction at community level.
- 230 students from 5 secondary schools have participated in the disaster risk reduction campaigns in the areas that are prone to flash floods in Rubavu district. 16 public toilets were constructed with the support of the mentioned students and the local community. Visibly, the information on DRR has reached effectively to the targeted community.
- 1,065 people have participated in 8 sensitiza-



tion sessions which were conducted (756 women & 309 men) in the sectors of Mubanda, Kabaya, Matyazo, Ngororero, Hindiro, Muhororo, Gatumba and Ndaro of Ngororero and Karongi district.

- Kicukiro branch has conducted sensitization on the local community and volunteers. 30 volunteers (10 DM, 20 FA) and 37 Community members who reside around marshland have participated in the communal work to support the RRC committee emergency team to generate income and with the aim of teaching community on the well utilization of marshland. The results were the following:
 - ✓ Reducing the high level of impact of flooding over farming. This flooding was caused by poor management of marshland which destroys crops. For those who cultivate and reside nearby, it could also cause soil erosion.
 - ✓ Develop water trenches in the marshland to drain the land so that it can be utilized by farmers to generate income for CRR committee.
 - ✓ Through all these efforts which have been done, the achievements are in the prevention of soil erosion, for limiting destruction of agricultural activities and flooding of water through trenches.
- 5 zebra crossings were renewed on 5 sites of Nyagatare district, with support of students from the University of Umutara Polytechnic due to occurrence of road accidents.

Livelihood of communities

Below, there is the table showing the distribution of cattle and rotation scheme in model villages and other community beneficiaries.



No.	Cattle	Area	Distributed	Rotation schemes	Target population
1.	Goats	Countrywide (Projects' Support)	841		841 families with 4,205 people for improving nutrition status and supporting the community coping strategies at community level.
		Rubavu- Kanembwe Village	35		35 displaced families who has been relocated at Kanembwe site of Rubavu district which are now well integrated into the community
		Gatsibo - Rwasibo Village	30		30 vulnerable families in Rwasibo Village
2.	Pigs	Nyamasheke and Rubavu Districts	354		354 most vulnerable families with 1,770 people in the district of Rubavu and Nyamasheke.
3.	Calves	Kayonza, Rutsiro Nyamagabe		99	335 people, supporting food security community coping strategies and the community members' living standards improved due to access to animal manure and increase the farming productivity.
4.	Rabbits	Gisagara District		100	100 Vulnerable family

Table Cattle Distribution for food Security and livelihood

Other activities included:

- 10 families benefited from the collected local donation which includes: 378Kg of beans, 200Kg of maize, 20 blanket and 7000frw (Seven thousand francs) in Gishubi sector Gisagara district. This has increased their capacity to cope up with the dry season.
- 3000 cooking stoves have been made for the purpose of supporting communities in model villages as the way to reinforce the coping strategies.

Outcome 3: Disaster Response

- 1 DREF Appeals have been approved with the support of IFRC E.A Regional office which includes (DREF Appeal for Rwandan Returnees Influx from Tanzania 184,200CHF, 1,000 families with 10,000 people reached) and the NS capacity to respond to emergency operation has increased at national level.
- 18,265 people with 3,853 families have been received with support of Rwanda Red cross volunteers in the districts of Kirehe and Kayonza (Rwandan returnees from Tanzania) and

there were given immediate attention related to first aid service, restoration of family links, hygienic sensitization and education sessions. These could be able to be put into practice.

- 3,051 families with 15,255 people affected by flash floods, windstorms including the refugees have been assisted with basic emergency items of non-food items in the districts of Rubavu, Nyabihu, Musanze, Gasabo, Bugejira, Nyarugenge, Nyagatare, Kayonza, Kirehe, Nyamagabe, Burera, Rubavu, Rwamagana, Ruhango and Ngororero district.
- 1,808 iron sheets were distributed to 60 families that have been affected by flood, flash floods, windstorm victims in the branches of Nyarugenge, Musanze, Kirehe and Gisagara branch. The affected community were able to recover their lost house roofing with the support of the volunteers and the local community in rehabilitation of their houses.
- 400 school children have been assisted with blankets and soaps and 150 with buckets. One school has been able to cope up with the impact of fire incidence at their school.
- and this has raised credibility to the RRC.

It has also increased the number of youth section members in schools.

- 862 first aid cases were supported by volunteer teams for the DRC refugees in Nkamira transit camp and Kigeme permanent camp
- 28 latrines were constructed for 28 community members of most vulnerable in the Mubuga sector of Karongi district (12) in Ruhango sector, Rutsiro district (10 latrines) and Nyagatare district (6 family latrines) with support of volunteers, University students in Nyagatare and local community during communal work “Umuganda”.
- 17 public toilets have been constructed to support the communities that have been affected by flash floods in the district of Rubavu. The community members were able to access the sanitation facilities hence preventing the open defecation at community level and better hygienic practices shared among the affected community.
- 212 people have been rescued from flooded water in community locations during the flash floods that hit Rubavu branch. This support was given by the soldiers of Marine and the trained rescue teams of volunteers with the use of boat.
- 717 DRC Congolese ex-combatant have crossed the border and were received by Rwanda Red Cross with the support of ICRC. There were emergency responses for a period of 3 months and First Aid service since March to date. Ambulance for transportation of casualties and rehabilitation of basic facilities (sanitation (toilets, bath rooms and kitchen space) were given in their transit camp in Ngoma.
- 3 people were deployed (1 driver, 1 NDRT member and 1 BDRT member) since April to support First Aid services in transit camp of ex-combatant in Ngoma branch and this has increased the National Society profile to respond in the conflict situation.

Outcome 4: Disaster Recovery

- 50 houses were constructed with 50 annexes for 50 most vulnerable returnee families. 223 people have received houses in Nyamasheke District and their living conditions have improved and they are able to plan for their future.



Nganzo Site constructions for vulnerable families in Nyamasheke District

- 50 family latrine and 50 bathrooms have been constructed and distributed to targeted beneficiaries in Nyamasheke district, in Ruharambuga sector at the Ngazo site.
- 100 families have received basic nonfood items NFIs (50 host families & 50 target beneficiaries/returnees) and the materials are well utilized.



Non-Food Items being distributed

- Cattle has been distributed in the scope of disaster recovery :

No.	Cattle	Area	Distributed	Rotation schemes	Target population
1.	Pigs	Nyamasheke District / Ruharambuga sector – Ngazo site	40 (37sows and 3 boars)		40 most vulnerable communities at Nganzo Site
2.	Cows	Nyamasheke District / Ruharambuga sector – Ngazo site	30		30 most vulnerable communities at Nganzo Site and hosting community which has increased the farming productivity in the community.

Table Cattle distribution in the scope of Disaster Recovery in Nyamasheke District

- Promotion of kitchen garden was conducted and the skills were shared at community level during the construction process. This was done with the support of trained volunteers on resettlement site. The communities have learnt how to develop kitchen garden and this has reduced the poor nutrition status of the most vulnerable people at community level.
- Water line extension with one Kiosque and 1 water point were provided for 50 families. This was assisted with shelter and the host community has also benefited from that assistance. As result they are now able to use safe drinking water.
- Received land donation from the government for the construction of 160 houses with annexes for returnees communities and the most vulnerable families in Nyabihu district.
- communities, e.g (Kirehe transit camp & Rukara transit camp) and there is a need to keep volunteers in the camp for continuity of their activities related to hygienic promotion... up to the relocation to their new resettlement sites.
- Need to reinforce branch strategic stocks with NFIs (based on the community needs) need to support and strengthen community coping mechanisms and improve community livelihoods in order to improve nutrition in disaster prone areas (development of greenhouse projects, kitchen garden initiatives, distribution of livestock).
- Lack of relief emergency transportation trucks in good condition for rapid transportation of relief to the affected beneficiaries on timely manner.
- Limited donor funding to cover all emergency operation teams in different parts of the country and hence lack of enough volunteer basic materials for facilitating the rapid intervention effectively.

5. CHALLENGES

- Based on experience and commitment, Rwanda RC has various capacities to act in response to these challenges, but all require access to resources and technical support to scale up and augment the quality of work at community level.
- Limited support on shelter construction, out of 1,500 destroyed homes/houses by different disasters. We managed to support only 60 most vulnerable families with shelter construction materials due to non availability of enough funding.
- Lack of funds to continue response activities for a period of more than three months especially in the operation of camps for the returning





HEALTH AND CARE PROGRAM

Executive summary

The health service in Rwanda Red Cross Society is set up to address the major health problems and health emergencies. This is done predominantly for the most vulnerable people by sensitizing, mobilizing and giving them health education on prevention and control of diseases like HIV/AIDS, Malaria, diarrhea, intestinal parasites, skin diseases, malnutrition and immunizable diseases.

The RRCS volunteers were trained on the matters of community based health and first aid (CBHFA). These were planned and implemented health activities within their local communities under coordination of district committees. These volunteers also assisted the community to identify major health problems, analyze and plan for their sustainable solutions.

The Health Service staff and field workers assured supervision and provided all relevant support in order to achieve stronger impact. This report is mainly based on 2013 planned activities in line with objectives and defined performance indicators in health programs.

The direct funders of the health activities of Rwanda Red Cross are Global Fund (HIV / AIDS in Gicumbi and Gakenke), Japanese Red Cross (nutrition project in Ngororero, Kamonyi and Rulindo) and Communication beneficiaries through Norwegian Red cross in Kamonyi, Kayonza and Gisagara. Other different projects have a health component such as social projects and DM programs. The achievements in this year of 2013 are structured along the key functional health program's outcomes based on Rwanda Red Cross strategic plan 2012-2016.

Program Goal: Enhanced capacity by the communities to respond and sustain the health and social care needs of vulnerable people.

Outcome 1: Develop the capacity of targeted communities by Implementation in the model village (community resilience) through an integrated community based approach for disease prevention in order to reduce morbidity and mortality caused by health problems at individual, household and community levels.

Achievements

Through model village, RRC intends to make its modest contribution in solving the challenges set out in the community including hygiene and sanitation, nutrition, and thereby initiate positive change and participatory community. Through the different reports established this year 2013, the activities below have been done in the model villages.

Period	Established kitchen gardens	Tip Tap installed	Toilets constructed	Education session conducted	People reached by the messages	Drying racks	Pit bin	Drying lines
J-M	1668	566	950	20	13201	312	443	249
A-J	3835	730	136	94	9268	433	974	418
J-S	1787	679	1542	21	7541	0	1123	0
O-D	3040	1175	1292	177	27893	681	246	395
Total	8543	3150	2378	312	57903	1426	1663	1062

- All these activities mentioned above have been realised by the community themselves at household level.
- Red Cross volunteers were involved and their principal activity was the community mobilization.
- According the population, in 540 selected model village, we found that the level of achievement is still very low.
- A tool for follow up of all activities done in model villages had been elaborated and submitted to all Red Cross branches. Up to now, only 10% of Red Cross branches had been used in the model villages. This picture shows an example of kitchen garden established by the community at household level

Beneficiary communication approach

Output 1.1 Contribute to building the resilience of RRCS model villages by supporting health and disaster management to educate communities and encourage positive, safe and healthy practices.

Achievement:

- During 2013 RRCS implemented 3 new beneficiary communication activities which will support the model village approach and focus on the same 5 key programme areas. Those areas are the following: malaria prevention, hygienic promotion and reduction of hygienic and water-related diseases; nutrition, disaster risk reduction and reproductive health. These themes have been identified as priorities by RRCS where effective education and action could have major benefits in communities.
- RRCS head quarter and 3 districts (Kamonyi, Gisagara and Kayonza) have been equipped

with one mobile cinema kit.

- 4 staffs from National head quarter, 7 staffs from RC branch levels and 12 volunteers have been trained on mobile cinema approach in order to facilitate the delivery of health and hygienic sessions in model villages and schools in three targeted districts.
- 2 films, one on malaria and other on diarrhoea have been translated in Kinyarwanda and used during the activities.
- 5 sessions of community education on malaria and hygiene have been done at district level.
- In order to evaluate the knowledge of community on hygiene, before and after the education session a questionnaire was distrib-

uted to the Red Cross Volunteers and they collected the responses among the population.

This test had been done at Ngororero, Kamonyi and Rulindo districts and the result by district are as follow:



Sensitization session through beneficiary communication approach

	NGORORERO		RULINDO		KAMONYI	
	BFC	AFC	BFC	AFC	BFC	AFC
Can You list all the things that you know cause diarrhea?	66.6%	83.3%	90.0%	88.5%	54.0%	95.0%
List all the thing you can do to prevent catching diarrhea?	50.0%	77.7%	34.0%	67.1%	46.0%	100.0%
List all times you should Wash your hands to stop diarrhea?	66.6%	94.4%	42.5%	85.7%	58.0%	95.0%
What are all the ways you can make water safe to drink?	83.3%	94.4%	52.5%	71.4%	75.0%	96.0%
Where is a safe place to go to the toilet to stop the spread of diarrhea?	63.3%	77.7%	45.0%	56.4%	67.0%	100.0%

Table evaluation of community knowledge on hygiene in Ngororero, Rulindo and Kamonyi districts

In general we found that:

- The approach of mobile cinema is very important and have an advantage to reach many people by the message.
- This method is very attractive and the community's focus remains strong during the sessions. During the sessions, the community were being much attracted and it is important to note how the understanding has improved from the beginning up to the end of the cinema.



Outcome 2: Increase access to prevention, care and support services for people affected by HIV and AIDS



HIV and AIDS has been a major challenge over the years, but various interventions have been intensified across the country with the leadership of the movement through the National commission to fight HIV and AIDS (CNLS).

According the DHS 2010, the national prevalence estimated to be 3,0 %.

Rwanda Red Cross has been implementing integrated HIV and AIDS programming this year in

Gicumbi district through Global funds project, focusing on supporting the initiatives of income generating activities of vulnerable peoples and others vulnerable affected by HIV regrouped in cooperatives.

Output 2.1: People living with HIV and AIDS receive care and support according to needs.



Achievements:

- Establishment 41 new cooperatives in 2013 and follow up of 81 cooperatives supported by project.
- Training of 210 representatives of 42 cooperative development and management of IGAs.
- Analyzed of 52 proposals of income generating activities and all these have been supported.
- Selection and training of 60 Community Health Workers from radiation health centers Manyagiro Bushara and Mutete were trained in family planning, prevention of the spread of new infections and HIV / AIDS and circumcision of males in 3 sessions of three days each.
- 220 pigs were distributed to 10 cooperatives and each cooperative is composed by 25 members.
- As well 155 cows were provided to 40 cooperatives.
- 60 cows have been distributed to new beneficiaries within the cooperatives through rotation systems.

- 36 family members of cooperatives have received their pigs through rotation systems within the cooperatives.
- Based on cooperatives strategies, the funds allocated to build the cow shed, have been used to diversifier the income generating activities by bought of the goats and sheep for beneficiaries. And this was a high motivation of cooperatives members.
- Based on household, the data show that, on total household identified this year 2013 (1025 HH), the first beneficiaries' was 38,6%, and now through rotation system, house hold with income are 51% of total household members of cooperatives.

Output 2.2: Reduction of risk sexual transmission of HIV infection in the community

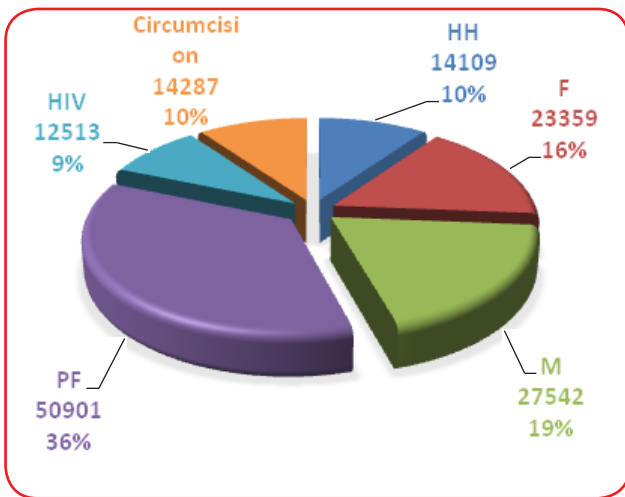
Achievements:

In order to disseminate the message in the population, a campaign have been organized and realized in nine sectors by community health workers and Red Cross volunteers on family planning, fighting against HIV/AIDS and promotion of male circumcision during 20 days. During this event more than 80 000 population have been reached by the message.

The figure behind is showing their distribution by gender and commitment.

Based on statistics, on a total population reached, 54% are female and 46% are male.

- Regarding their commitment:
- 54% where committed on family planning.
- 16% were committed on fighting against HIV and AIDS.
- 18% Were committed on male circumcision promotion.
- Selection and training of 123 cooperative members from 81 cooperatives in elaboration and management of income generating activities.

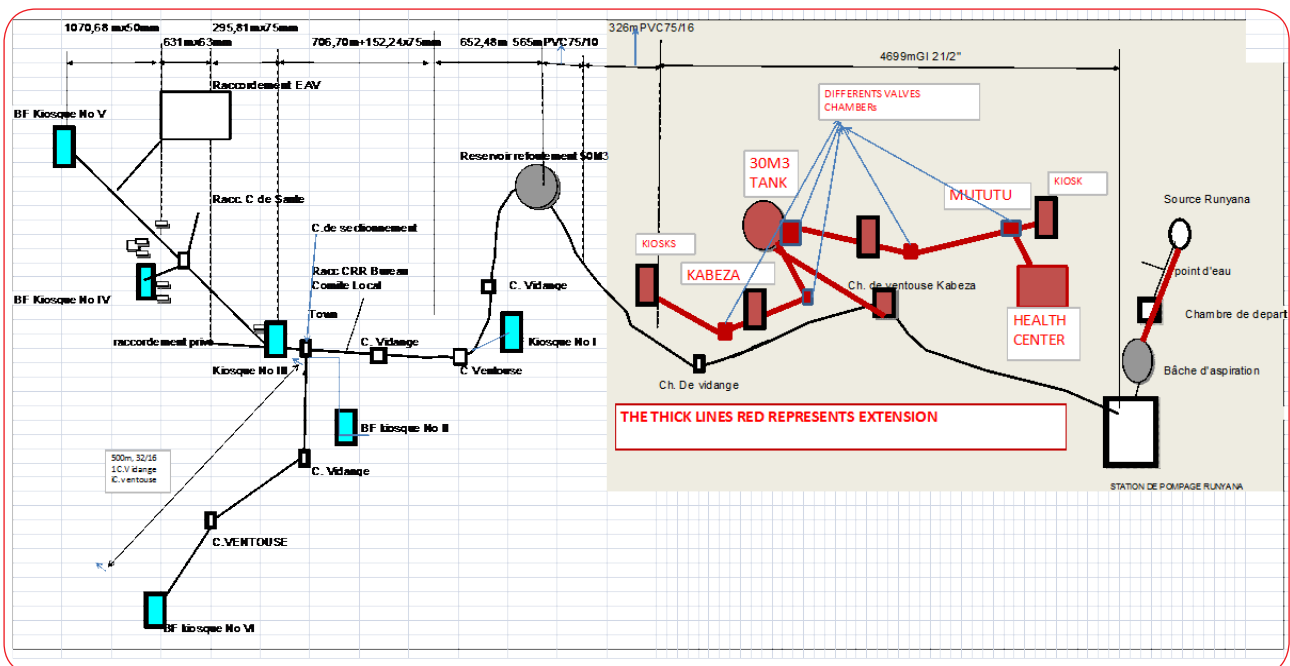


Outcome 3. Improve hygienic and sanitation practices in the target communities with increasing access to safe water and sanitation facilities.

In order to contribute to the bridging of this gap, in the watsan program, RRC has been focusing on delivering water, sanitation and hygienic promotion services to the most vulnerable communities of Rwanda. The Rwanda Red Cross with their health program aims to contribute towards achieving the MDGs goal 7, which focuses on environmental sustainability and increasing access to safe drinking water by halving the number of those who do not have this access by 2015.

Achievements

- Watsan program did 2 water proposals, the first one for Rusera, in Kayonza district which will supply 3200 people, and the second one will supply two villages in Nyanza district in Muyira sector.
- Topographic, hydraulic and profile plan studies for Nyanza water extension project were elaborated.
- The catchment for a second source have been done with objective of increasing the flow. Because the pumping station has a flow higher than the previous source.
- Set up of management committee of Nyanza water project.
- Construction of one 10m3 water tank, one water kiosk and one tap stand, all this after 800m of pipeline Nganzo (Nyamasheke repariates) site.
- Extension of Nyamiyaga water project started with a MOU signed by Nyanza district and Rwanda Red Cross. This has stipulated the role and responsibility of every partners and has defined the tools and management system for better implementation of the project.



Schematic plan for nyamiyaga water project:(one & extension)



As shown in this photo, the source management was done in the beginning. We started by digging, collection of clay, gravel and manufactured materials like screening pipe and vestal, after that we constructed water collection chamber with stones and concrete.



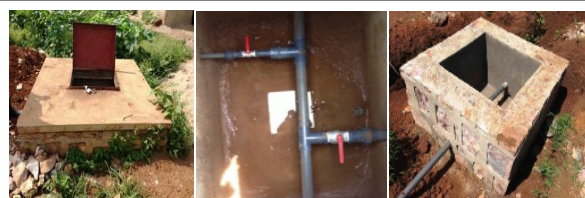
The constructed 30 cubic meters is situated in area which is higher than all infrastructures and beneficiaries. That valve chamber helps to regulate the flow inlet water, wash out, outlet, is also equipped with water meter which will facilitate in management.



Our extension has 5 water points, one simple water point and 4 kiosks, every kiosk is equipped with a water meter and 3 ball valves



The Nyamiyaga water extension project has 7 valves, wash out and air releases chambers. The slabs constructed with iron concrete, wall with stones/cement and the roof in iron concrete also with a window for access visit.



This simple water point (not yet achieved) has also a drain hole for water drainage, is equipped also with water meter.



About pipe line, we install the first one from the second source to water tank of pumps in PVC pipes, the second one, from an air release valves for main pipeline to the second one main reservoir

With two inches galvanized pipes. The third one is a gravity pipeline in PVC wich supply all 5 water points and a health center. Some private connection will be done for volunteer beneficiaries.



Outcome 4. Improved access to quality maternal and child health services for vulnerable groups in the community

Output 4.1: Increased community awareness on malaria prevention and immunisable diseases in target areas.

In this intervention, Rwanda Red Cross Society (Croix Rouge Rwandaise) with support from American Red Cross has implemented a social mobilization campaign in four selected districts. Selection of the four districts

was purposefully done to offer additional support to children under 15 years living within the urban and hard to reach vulnerable communities of Rwanda as determined at January 2013.

The social mobilization campaign, employing mainly the house to house inter-personal communication strategy was conducted for 8 days. Rwanda Red Cross Society recruited, trained and deployed a total of 3,400 Volunteers. During the house visits, the volunteers provided information to the parents and guardians about the rationale for measles/Rubella vaccination, Vitamin A



Vit. A administration at local level

In the 4 days vaccination period, the volunteers supported vaccination teams in crowd control, registration of eligible infants and Vit A administration. The Red Cross coordinators and coaches were co-opted in the district MR SIA's management and supervision teams. After that they have received training as trainers in the pool/zonal trainings conducted by the National Trainers.

The coordinators and Coaches attended all postlev-

el staff trainings in which the red Cross Volunteers were also involved.

The coordinators and coaches have attended the district stakeholders meetings to review progress and plans for assuring 100% MR vaccination coverage.

Lastly, Red Cross volunteers have conducted post-campaign house to house visits mainly for tracking of defaulters but also documenting information portals for immunization campaigns in the country.

This report documents a very successful campaign that reached a national total of 4391081 out of the targeted 4278528(102, 6%) children with measles vaccine. 27 districts out of 30 (90%) of districts attained at least 95% MR SIAs coverage.

In the four districts supported by Rwanda Red Cross, coverage was above 95%. Pre and post campaign records show that before the Campaign a total of xx,xxx (yy% of the 302,419).

Households with children aged between 9 months to 14 years were visited/registered. Post campaign house visits also showed that in all four districts, community coverage was over 95%.

District	Measles SIAs coverage, 2009	Measles SIAs coverage, 2013	
		Administrative coverage	Post campaign H2H visit coverage estimates
Kicukiro	100		98,5%
Gasabo	103	102%	96,6%
Nyarugenge	99	76%	97,2%
Gisagara	110	95,8%	96,6%

Table



By using the monitoring and supervision framework, supervisors were able to determine that not all children had been vaccinated by the fourth and last day of the vaccination campaign and advised an extension into the weekend. This adaptive strategy was aimed at solving the micro-planning shortfalls where workload estimations were under-estimated, especially in the urban districts of Kigali.

After Campaign, a report had been presented at American Red Cross National head quarter at Washington DC.

In the implementation of these projects, the program has used innovative participatory approaches namely Model Village which is considered by the National Society as valuable tool for creating positive transformation in the communities.



Head of RRCS Health Service Sharing Vaccination Report at Washington, DC

The objective of working in selected cells is to increase the capacities of local communities and Red Cross branches to respond to situations of vulnerability on nutrition, using available resources by the application of participatory community response and coping systems.

Output 4.2: Improved nutrition status for vulnerable groups in target areas through hygiene and nutrition education.

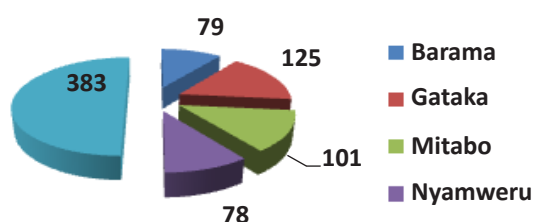
Achievement:

- Data collection in Nyamweru, Mitabo, Gataka and Barama villages, from two cells of Ngororero

district by 32 Rwanda Red Cross volunteers trained on nutrition.

- After training, the volunteers have conducted a screening of children under 5 years and social economic status of households as direct beneficiaries of project. Some provisional results of baseline done by volunteers trained in Ngororero district are follow:

Children screened per village in Ngororero district



As shown in the figure, on 100% of children screened, 20.6% are from Burama, 32.6% are from Gataka, 26.4% are from Mitabo and 20.4% are from Nyamweru village.

Based on social economic data collected by volunteers of Ngororero district, four of 100% of targeted household, we observed that 63% of them have no cows, 80% have no goats, 91% have no sheep, 81% have no pigs, 89% have no rabbits, 85% have no chicken.

According to hygiene, we found out that 43% of household don't have a proper latrine, and 43% don't have a kitchen garden, 54% don't have an etallage and 33% don't have a drying rack.

By poverty categorization, we found out that out of 100% of household targeted by Nutrition project at Ngororero district, 11% of them are classified in first category, 29.9% in second category, 57.7% in third category and 0.8% in fourth category.

In all three district, the table below shows the household followed and assistance given to them;

District	Sector	Cells	Villages	Nmbre HH with <5 years child	Nuber of groups	Actif volun-teers	Livestock dis-tributed	NomNew born	HH with Kitchen gar-den	HH with latrine	Education ses-sions done on nutrition and hygiene
Kamonyi	Runda	Gihara	Bimba	105	10	3	28	20	56	52	2
			Kabasanza	162	16	4	45	13	89	87	0
		Kagina	Kagina	152	15	3	41	17	98	68	5
			Rugarama	171	17	3	46	21	123	97	3
		Total			590	58	13	160	71	366	304
Rulindo	Rusiga	Kirenge	Ntaruka and rebero	315	31	10	66	43	315	315	4
Ngororero	Kabaya	Gaseke	Nyamweru	215	25	8	43	0	215	215	1
			Mitabo	131	13	8	43	0	131	131	1
	Matyazo	Gitega	Gataka	183	18	8	42	0	183	183	1
			Barama	116	11	8	42	0	116	116	1
	S/total			645	64	32	170	0	645	645	4
				1550	153	55	396	114	1326	1264	18

NB: Rulindo and Ngororero have received pigs while Kamonyi received goats

To deliver the Income generating Activities to beneficiaries, all process of tender is done by the Rwanda Red Cross tender commission.

- Red Cross district comity done the selection of beneficiaries regarding the criteria.
- The supplier selected deliver the product and the comity in collaboration of service responsible of activities verifier the quality of product and allow to beneficiaries distribution.
- In this year 170 pigs have been distributed to beneficiaries selected at Ngororero district, particulary in kabaya and Matyazo sector.



Showing Pigs' distribution in Ngororero

Output 4.3: Enhanced community capacity to detect nutrition cases, deal with malnutrition cases and resilient other problem of basic needs



In the context of the execution of the project Health / Nutrition, a study was made to meet the data basis to use as a reference throughout the life of the project. This study was conducted in Ngororero district and specifically in model cells (according to the RRCS approach).

The target population of the survey was children aged 6 to 59 months, and their families, and the survey was conducted from 15-17 August 2013 in collaboration with the Health Center of Matyazo and Kabaya.

At the time of the survey, the final sample size was composed of 383 children aged 6-59 months (with a height of 65 cm – 115 cm). This sample has been taken to provide the estimates of the prevalence of malnutrition.

Anthropometric survey was planned for the target group of children under 5 years in this framework, to get an idea of their nutritional status and would serve as a guide to the choice of interventions conducted and clarify the direct beneficiaries.

After the data collection, a data entry using the software SPSS has taken 5 days, followed by production of the statistics tables and then analysis.

OBJECTIVES OF THE SURVEY

- Determine the prevalence of global acute malnutrition among children aged 6 to 59 months in model village of Ngororero.
- Assess the nutritional status of children less than 59 months of Ngororero.
- Assess the coverage of 3 basic health services: vaccination against measles, de-worming (Mebendazole) and Vitamin A supplementation in model cells Ngororero.
- Evaluate the nutritional status of the sampled children using MUAC.

Specific objective

Identify groups at higher risk of malnutrition: age group and sex.

Mode of data collection and variables measured

Data have been collected by trained volunteers and supervised by a special trainer who distributed the questionnaires to the volunteers and every day the data collected were reported to the coordination of project.

The nutritional status of children aged 6 to 59 months is considered to be the most sensitive in terms of population and is therefore used as an indicator.

Anthropometric variables used

- ✓ **Weight:** The children were measured with a bare Salter type scale of 25 kg with accuracy of 0.1 kg.
- ✓ **Size:** Children over 85 cm have been measured standing. Children less than 85 cm have been measured in the supine position. The size is taken to an accuracy of 0.1 cm.

✓ **MUAC (PB):** is an indicator of malnutrition in children more than or equal to 65 cm. It has been measured to the nearest mm on the left arm in the middle of the elbow and shoulder.

✓ **Oedema:** The presence of oedema is assessed by thumb pressure applied to the top of the child's foot for 3 seconds to highlight the sign of the bucket. To be considered as signs of malnutrition, they must be bilateral and symmetrical.

✓ **Age:** It is often difficult to determine the exact age of a child, the date of birth is not always accurate. Calendar of events and / or guide age determination is essential to help assess the date of birth.

✓ **Sex:** It allows to see the proportion of children affected by the disease and type.

✓ **Immunization coverage against measles:** A vaccination card is requested from the mother. In the absence of the map, the investigators ask the mother if the child has been vaccinated before. The coverage is defined as the number of children immunized with and without a map, compared to the total number of school-age children to be vaccinated.

✓ **The coverage of vitamin A supplementation:** the mother is asked if the child has received vitamin A supplementation in the last 6 months.

✓ **Coverage of de-worming Mebendazole (Vermox):** the mother is asked if the child has been given Mebendazole during the last 6 months

Indicators

There are three indicators of nutrition status based on anthropometry (physical measurements):

- **Chronic malnutrition** (also called "stunting") is a measure of height relative to age. It is perhaps the most relevant indicator for the overall well-being of a community. High levels of chronic malnutrition reflect deprivation over a period of months or years. Children who are chronically malnourished may suffer irreversible disability in mental and physical development, causing poor performance in school and reduced physical productivity for the rest of their lives.
- **Acute malnutrition** (or "wasting") is a measure of weight relative to height. It is associated with temporary shocks, such as famine or episodes of illness.

- **Underweight** is a measure of weight relative to age. It is most often used to monitor the nutrition status of individual child.

Results:

The figure number 20 shows that 15% of children surveyed have oedema type of malnutrition. This sign indicates the acute malnutrition.

STANDAR DEVIATION SCOREB (Z-score)

Screening	Boys					Girls				
	- 4SD	- 3 SD	- 2SD	- 1 SD	Médiane	Médiane	- 1 SD	-2 SD	- 3 SD	- 4SD
	60%	70%	80%	90%	>ou=100%	>ou=100%	90%	80%	70%	60%
First %	0	0	4.10%	8.30%	79.10%	85.70%	10.20%	2%	2%	0
Second %	0	0	0	7.40%	92.60%	85.90%	12.6%	0	0	1.4%



After culinary demonstration, some products collected are distributed to more vulnerable identified by the beneficiaries themselves.

1 tap extension in the Mbeho model village has been finished and 112 families with 437 members benefiting from it. This will help people access clean water because due to long distances, they have been resorting to fetching dirty water from the swamps around their village.

Base on the regular monitoring of children done by volunteers trained to know the level of improvement of malnourished cases in target communities, the screening has been done after three months and the data below show the level of improvement:

- 1550 families have received seeds for their kitchen garden during this year; variety of seeds was provided by beneficiaries most of them were vegetables.
- 52 trained volunteers organized cooking demonstration on balance diet in Rebero, Ntaruka, Kagina, Gihara, model village in Rulindo, Kamonyi

Outcome 5. Increased community mobilization for donation of safe blood for those in need of transfusion



The Rwanda National centre of blood transfusion service needs many units of blood a year to meet



Rwandan health needs. The Rwanda Red Cross blood donor program runs in 30 districts and is focusing on community mobilization of blood donors.

The main objective is to invest in programs that promote a safer blood supply through the recruitment and retention of voluntary, non-remunerated donors from low-risk population. The blood donation component focuses on disease prevention, good nutritional practices, health promotion and healthy lifestyle.

Achievements:

- 323 People donated blood in Bugesera district through community mobilization by volunteers. These included 271 men and 52 women.
- Blood donation was done by 43 volunteers including 18 female and 25 males on 8 May in Musanze district.
- 49 volunteers of Ruhango district have given blood.
- 96 new donors were registered in the Nyamugali Secondary School and Rusumo High School of Kirehe district.
- The World Donor Day was celebrated nationally in Mugesera sector of Ngoma District whereby 130 people donated blood, including 50 new donors who were registered during the event.
- 352 New blood donors were mobilized in Karon-gi District and 378 in Rutsiro District during the week marking the celebration of May 8th and in community activities.
- 151 education sessions attended by 13 224 people were conducted for blood donation in sectors of Gasabo, Muhanga, Kamonyi, Nyabihu, Rubavu, Huye, Gisagara, Rwamagana, Kayonza, Ngoma, Kirehe, Kicukiro, Musanze, Burera, Gicumbi, Rul- indo, Nyarugenge and Bugesera districts.
- 9 654 blood units have been collected from different sites in Gasabo, Muhanga, Kamonyi, Ny- abihu, Rubavu, Huye, Gisagara, Rwamagana, Kay- onza, Ngoma, Kirehe, Kicukiro, Mu-

sanze, Burera, Gicumbi, Rulindo, Nyarugenge and Bugesera districts; It is worth noting that 2 109 people were new blood donors;

- 2 109 new blood donors have been registered this quarter in all sites where blood was collect- ed country-side.
- Identification for regular donors from people of different age and backgrounds (young people, re- ligious leaders, factory workers, senior students, community leaders) was discussed among field workers as a strategy for blood units' increase.

Lessons learnt.

Throughout the whole process, some lessons were learnt, they include among others:

- The public can really comply with all policies if well mobilised and followed up and satisfactorily sensitised.
- Rwanda Red Cross has enough volunteer net- work that can be put to proper use even in other policies and endeavours aimed at up- lifting under- takings of public interest.
- Different institutions can easily join hands for a common interest and this last vaccination cam- paign leaves a lesson that joined hands to realise a lot.

Constraints

- Lack of funds according the needs of vulnerable community.
- Promotional materials for the volunteers deployed in this task were too few compared to the number of volunteers mobilised, making visibility unsuccessful.
- A long waiting period for cooperatives with the cattle (cow) as the project type.

Perspectives

- Strengthen the advocacy in order to mobilize the fund for program.



SOCIAL PROJECTS

OVC PROGRAMME

Program Purpose

The main purpose of OVC Program is to develop and implement a program for the setting up of effective projects to support orphans and other vulnerable children in the country.

Program Summary

As per the NS Strategic plan 2012 – 2016, the OVC program is meant to “*promote the well-being of Orphans and Vulnerable Children and build capacity to sustain their basic needs*” and is implemented by Rwanda Red Cross within six districts of the country which are Gisagara, Nyanza (supported by Norwegian Red Cross), Huye, Nyamagabe and Nyaruguru supported by Belgian Red Cross) all in Southern Province, and Bugesera district of Eastern Province, supported by Finish Red Cross. Concerning Gicumbi district, education support to 68 OVC was given through HMP project financed by Danish Red

Cross which was previously supporting OVC Gicumbi.

In this 4th quarter, the key results were attained through the implementation of the following activities:

- ✓ Ensuring basic health services to beneficiaries through education on diseases prevention and providing hygiene and sanitation facilities.
- ✓ Ensuring good nutrition through community participative.
- ✓ Supporting secondary school students with visits during schooling time, payment of school fees and meetings in the holidays.
- ✓ Reinforcing child protection mechanism in the living communities through education, home visits and provision of shelter.

- ✓ Provision of appropriate psychosocial support
- ✓ Strengthen beneficiaries' mechanism geared to long term economic self-reliance

Progress towards outcomes

Outcome 1: Identified orphans and other vulnerable children (OVC) assisted through provision of minimum package services

Output 1: Promotion of good health and Hygiene for project beneficiaries and increase HIV / AIDS and Malaria prevention awareness in the Community

1. Hygiene facilities

In terms of promoting hygiene facilities, 122 latrines have been constructed in Gisagara, Huye, Nyamagabe and Nyaruguru, respectively 62, 20, 20, 20 latrines for identified vulnerable families in model villages by project support and community participation. In addition, the community were sensitized on proper using of those latrines by volunteers.



1 tap extension in the Mbeho model village has been finished and 112 families with 437 members benefiting from it. This will help people access clean water because due to long distances, they have been resorting to fetching dirty water from the swamps around their village.

2. PHAST and hygiene education

As PHAST education, 3 community sessions on hygiene and sanitation were conducted in four sectors of Nyanza district (Ntyazo, Muyira, Busoro and Kibirizi) by 54 volunteers. In this activity, the participants have been sensitized on the different facilities of hygiene such as using clean water, clean body, clean latrines, hygiene of household materials etc...). The advantages of hygiene practice such as good health and

disadvantages of lack of hygiene like diarrheic diseases, worms, etc. A total of 450 people (200 female and 250 male) have participated in these sensitization.

Moreover, onemobile cinema activity was carried out in Mbeho model village with the aim of preventing malaria in the community. 480 people, 291 females and 189 males turned up. The theme was; "the role of mosquito nets in fighting malaria".

In Bugesera, PHAST awareness session have been conducted for 60 households and among them 40 households have set up tip taps, while 50 HHs have drying wires and all 60 homes have clean latrines.

In Huye, Nyamagabe and Nyaruguru district, the household visits have been conducted respectively to 241, 327 and 305 families by volunteers and the main issues found is the inappropriate conservation of clean water whereas the materials used are also used in different household activities.

3. Health insurance

1826 OVC to be phased out completely in 2014 have all got health insurance cards paid by themselves and this means affordable medical care and treatment. While, 294/450 families in Huye, Nyamagabe and Nyaruguru supported with livestock in 2012 paid themselves the insurance scheme for 2013-2014.

Output 2: Promote community awareness on use of balanced diet, care and preservation of food stuffs

1) Nutrition education

During this 4th term, the main activities related to Nutrition were based on community education where 131 OVC from Gisagara district participated in 2 community sessions on balanced diet practices in Kigembe) and 216 community members in Mbeho model village, 3 others specific sessions to 33 mothers in Kansi, 19 mothers in Ndora and 42 mothers in kibilizi sectors focused on balanced diet preparation.

2) Kitchen gardens

108 households in the Mbeho model village in Gisagara district have fresh kitchen gardens and are being used to feed households and are always renewed to maximise production. As well as 50 new kitchen gardens in Bugesera were established by volunteers and community.

In Nyanza District, 120 families have been visited in order to do the follow up of green vegetable seeds distributed, and the seeds have grown up (carrots, green beans and onion and amaranth). While in holi-

Days, the students supported by OVC Nyanza Project from Ntyazo Sector have established 30 kitchen gardens for the 10 new households whose houses were built by Rwanda Red Cross in Katarara cell, in Rebero village.

In Huye, Nyamagabe and Nyaruguru districts, 1200 families (400 by district) have received and planted vegetables seeds from project support.

Output 3: Support in education and provision of professional skills to the many children who had not afforded continuing with normal education.

Schooling support figures

District	Primary	Secondary	Vocational
Gisagara		68	
Nyanza		191	9
Bugesera		57	
Huye	33	35	
Nyamagabe	32	30	2
Nyaruguru	28	36	
Gicumbi		69	
TOTAL	93	486	11

OVC Seat for national examination

District	P6			S3			S6		
	F	M	Tot	F	M	Tot	F	M	Tot
Gisagara	0	0	0	2	4	6	13	8	21
Nyanza	0	0	0	6	4	10	33	54	87
Huye	7	1	8	0	1	1	11	5	16
Nyaruguru	0	8	8	1	1	2	13	17	30
Nyamagabe	4	4	8	0	3	3	9	14	23
Bugesera					1				9
Total			24			22			186

2 tailoring cooperatives have been given training, study tours, skills on project drafting and management by PSF (Private Sector Federation) and more material support will come soon based on data recruitment into the system.

One pre-school is being constructed in Mbeho model village. This is as a result of very many children of below school age that are getting wasted in the village due to long distances to the nearby schools that they cannot afford. This school, when finished will serve as a preschool to this very big village and will be managed by the local administration together with the local com-

munity in the village.

During the last holidays, there has been held a meeting of OVC students in all concerned districts and the main purpose of that meeting is the reporting of school results, organizing and participating in different humanitarian activities in their local community. For example those from Nyanza participated in establishment of Kitchen gardens, those from Nyamagabe contributed to school construction activities and establishing water channels around the project office, while in Nyaruguru, they did rehabilitation of 4 houses together with the volunteers.

Output 4: Provision of accommodation facilities to children households and protection of child right.

1) Shelter

13 Houses have been repaired including reroofing by volunteers in these 2 months. The houses belong to vulnerable people in Kibilizi and Kansi sectors.

2 House in Nyaruguru, 1 in Nyamagabe and 1 in Huye, have been rehabilitated by volunteers and community with a support of project.

10 Houses under construction Nyanza district for 10 more vulnerable families composed by 44 members are now finished with their latrines and kitchens and those family got also the basic equipment as well as 2beds each, 3chairs each and 1 table, 2matless by family in Rebero model village, Katarara cell / Ntyazo sector and 18 student from Muyira sector participate in community work of repairing of 1 destructed house for a widow.

2) Child rights promotion education

For Nyanza District, the main activity was to sensitize on child right.

Three community sensitizations have been conducted by child right clubs in Busoro, Ntyazo and Muyira Sectors. The main rights have been explained in these sensitizations, such as right to education, right to access of medical service, right to choice of religion, right to express opinion, right to leisure activities etc. 250 persons (100 female and 150 male) have participated in this sensitization.

In Nyamagabe, Nyaruguru and Huye, have organised sponsored events where 1500 children (beneficiaries and neighbours) have participated and different activities as well as construction activities, games, sketches and speeches all related to promotion of child right.



Output 5: Put in place effective outreach programs on child home visits aimed at strengthening and rehabilitation of traumatized children, physically and mentally challenged.

On this package, the main realized activities in Gisagara are:

- Visit of 2 child right clubs, respectively Kansi and Kibirizi sectors to support them in sport materials and sports attires.
- 7 football team championship competitions were held in both Kansi and Kibilizi between the OVC children sponsored by the project and other youths in the community. The Red Cross sponsored youths so that they can be equipped and feel so comfortable and cared when they go out to play with other teams.
- The solidarity camp for RRC OVC programme beneficiaries has been organized at Gisagara District in order to provide shelter to the most vulnerable families. Through these activity 3 houses have been constructed for most vulnerable families.
- 15 Genocide widows in Kibilizi sector were helped with house hold materials like blankets, jerry cans, soaps, wrappers, and mats. These are widows that survived alone during the 1994 genocide against Tutsis.

Concerning Nyanza, as it was planned for students supported by the project, the sponsored event leisure activities on prevention of HIV/ AIDS and other IST, VCT have been conducted in holidays at Ntyazo sector, in which more than 200 students have participated. After these events, 69 students (43 male and 26 female) have accepted to know their serologic status (VCT) and all knew about the ways of transmission of HIV/Aids and the modes of prevention like abstinence for single, fidelity for married and correct use of condoms. This could be witnessed by the poems, dances, sketches expressed by children.

Also, the staffs of OVC Nyanza project in collaboration with RRC Volunteers by active understanding have participated in providing psychosocial support to OVCs in resolving their daily problems.

Output 6: Improve OVC the capacities through establishment of small-scale projects.

1. Income generating activities

The main activities on this package concern purchase and distribution of the animals and crops planting. The animals purchased are pigs and goats, and they were

distributed to beneficiaries as follow:

• In Gisagara:

- 142 pigs and 230 goats were given both to phase out OVC in cooperatives, and to the model village cooperative.
- This will boost their crop production due to manure availability, as well as an alternative source of income through multiplication.
- 2 houses in Mbeho model village were constructed, basically for pig production. These are really strong houses that will help the community members in boosting their animal production capacities.



One of pig houses constructed in Mbeho village Part of the maize land in the model village

- 20 hectares of land for the phased out OVC have been planted with maize and will be harvested in February. This means that food security will partially be ensured; progressively this will be covered sustainably.
- 5 hectares of land has also been planted with maize in Mbeho model village. Based on the fact that they now have manure, the maize plants now look so nice and quite promising. A positive change also towards food security in the community.

- **In Huye, Nyamagabe and Nyaruguru,**

- 156 pigs were distributed to OVC and are currently helpful to support in school fees and materials for primary and secondary education, in order to help them to become self-sustainable in school matters and other needs because the project has to close in this year.
- 253 OVC/305 support in different vocational training and received professional kits have occupation and the minimum revenue by month is 10000 Rwf.
- 79 among them work in association and 174 work individually with temporary job.

- **Nyanza District.**

The main activities for this point in Nyanza District were based on follow up of OVC associations by volunteers and staff, providing domestic small animals to 20 OVC families and to 10 more poor families in model village.

2. Follow up of the associations

Among 388 goats distributed last year, only 10 have given birth. All the OVC associations have been visited to follow up their activities.

- The agriculture association DUTERANINKUNGA composed by 21 OVCs (8 female and 13 boys) has already finished to prepare the land to cultivate the rice for season B (13 plots in Agasasa Swamp).
- The agriculture association TUBUMWE composed by 16 OVCs (6 female and 10 male) is now in cultivation of rice for season B in Agasasa Swamp. For this term (season A) they have cultivated the beans in this swamp in which they have harvested 220 Kg of beans. Those beans are shared between members for eating. Association has also received 4 cows, 2 gave birth and 2 are in gestation.
- The agriculture association DUHOZANYE composed by 15 OVCs (10 female and 5 male) has cultivate the maize for this term (season A) in BUDUBI Swamp. Even if they don't yet harvest, they hope to get 1 ton of maize in BUDUBI Swamp.
- The agriculture association TWIKUREMUBWIGUNGE composed by 9 OVCs (6 female and 3 male) is now in preparation of land to cultivate the rice for season B in Nyarubogo swamp.

- For TUZAMURANE association in Busoro Sector which has received 30 Pigs in order to help them to fertilize their lands bought by the Project, 5 gave birth for this period and other pigs are in gestation. The land is also exploited by cassava plantation.

- The agriculture Association DUFASHANYE which has received the land bought by OVC Nyanza Project, has cultivated the cassava, they hope to get 1.000.000 RWF at the end of next year from those cassava.

- The tailoring association DUHOZANYE composed by 6 OVCs (perform well, they don't get much money because of lack of clients but each member is able to satisfy their elementary needs. They are also able to pay the taxes of state which is 3000 Rwf per month) and to buy the spare parts of their machines and other needs.

- For the TWISUNGANE Association which has received the land bought by Project in Ntyazo Sector, has cultivate the maize for season A 2013 in which they hope to get 500 kg of maize.

- 2 cows among 14 exotics cows provided to poor Nkundabana who have adopted OVCs have given birth in this period.

- cows among 14 exotics cows provided to poor Nkundabana who have adopted OVCs, gave birth for this period.

- 57pigs (5 male et 52 female) have been distributed to more vulnerable families in Ntyazo (22 pigs) Muyira(11pigs) and Busasamana (24 pigs) Sector. One pig is in gestation.

- For 388 small domestic animals (goats) were distributed last year. 10 goats only among them have so far given birth.

- **Bugesera District:**

3 OVC associations were visited and including one tailoring association and two with agricultural activities at Ntarama and Nyamata sectors.

- The tailoring association is doing well to the extent that they are investing in agricultural activities.

- The agricultural associations in Ntarama and Nyamata have hectares of land cultivating cassava and groundnuts generating income for their self-sustainability.





Pigs are in good state, 6 have given birth to 30 piglets, 5 of them died due to sickness. The remaining 4 are also about to give birth.

Outcome 2: RRC district committees and field empowered for effective and efficient monitoring and implementation of the projects activities in respective communities

Output 1: Capacity building for district committees and staff

During this period, the coordination and supervision activities have been characterized by technical and financial support to projects staff through field visit and coordination meetings. Some of these activities are the following:

- ✓ Coordination meetings with representative of local administration(from cell to district) , representative of beneficiaries, representatives of volunteers, local committee, and staff in Nyanza, Gisagara and Bugesera sector for project activities and students follow up.
- ✓ In Nyanza, Nyamagabe, Nyaruguru and Gisagara the open days have been organized and the main objective of the exhibition is to educate/show the public on Red Cross activities and to create a conducive environment to all community members to become Red Cross members.
- ✓ Gisagara Project Coordinator attended a training course on Disaster response on National level conducted in Rubavu District for 1 week. This gives capacity to the whole District of Gisagara in terms of disaster preparedness and prevention.
- ✓ 4 staff of OVC Huye, Nyamagabe and Nyaruguru plus 30 volunteers selected in those districts were trained on Gender approach
- ✓ OVC coordinator and First Aid program manager were trained on Psychosocial support in Malawi.

- ✓ 12 volunteers selected as focal points in Huye, Nyaruguru and Nyamagabe together with 3 committee representatives were trained on PMER as their responsibilities after the end of the project.
- ✓ An evaluation meeting with all volunteers supporting OVC SUD project and local committee were conducted in preparation of project closing.

Constraints

- Lack of digital camera to take pictures for some important activities.
- The office of OVC Nyanza Project needs to be Repaired.
- Too many demands from the district of Gisagara authorities asking for help in various activities aimed at developing the district and this in times of conflict with some of our areas of intervention.
- Too many children requesting help based on various community problems.
- The cost of basic items needed to support OVC is rapidly going high thus causing a threat in line with our budgets.

INTERGRATED PROJECT FOR SUPPORT OF HISTORICALLY MARGINALISED GROUPS AND THE SURROUNDING COMMUNITIES IN NORTHERN PROVINCE

(Burera, Musanze and Gicumbi districts)

Executive summary



The Historically Marginalized Group and the surrounding vulnerable communities (HMP) programme is based on the “Enhancing the community capacity in order to respond and sustain the health and develop-

ment objective (Contribute to increasing the targeting of social protection to the most vulnerable), and immediate objective(Contribute to increased social and economic integration of the Historically Marginalized People into Rwandan society), are translated into action through 4 outputs:

- Increased understanding of the importance of education in the HMP community through awareness raising and financial support to primary and secondary education.
- Increased income generating opportunities through IGA training and seed money, vocational training and training in cooperatives management.
- Improved health practices through promotion of hygiene, nutrition, preventive health, water and sanitation.
- Increased capacity of RRCS to implement community based activities.

The programme has supported also former OVC Gicumbi operations as and time to time, especially in education support and follow up of activities done for project sustainability. The table below shows the number of people reached in the reporting period:

Direct recipients/beneficiaries						Indirect beneficiaries	Total people reached	15.404
Male		Female		Total				
Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual			
885	885	1173	1173	2058	2058	13.346	15.404	

Number of Volunteers involved during reporting period		
Male	Female	Total
142	69	211

Achievements.

Programme output 1: Increased understanding of the importance of education in the HMP community through awareness raising and financial support to primary and secondary education.

A vulnerability and capacity Assessment (VCA) has been implemented with volunteers, communities and local authorities support, in the 11 sectors which constitute the operations area of the HMP project(4 sectors in Musanze district, 4 sectors in Burera district and 3 sectors in Gicumbi district).The key findings of this assessment are the following:

-Insufficient land for agriculture, lack of agricultural materials and lack of livestock;

- Houses in bad conditions (not finished or damaged by rain); in some areas like Kinigi and Musanze sectors. In Musanze district, HMPs has no proper houses; lack of clean water; none hygiene and sanitation, household sanitary latrines; many people who cannot read or write; lack of professional skills, especially to youths; no means for payment of medical treatment;

- Therefore the HMP project interventions must be focused on those identified problems. Fortunately the VCA findings fits well with the project content.

VCA in Manyagiro sector, Gicumbi district.

A baseline survey is on going in the three districts. It is conducted by a competent consultant, Mr. Canisius KARURANGA. Up to now the following activities has already been done: A literature review has been completed, and it furnished informative knowledge which provide greater insight for use in the baseline survey and subsequent report. A questionnaire has been designed, and enumerators trained. Then they collected data on the ground. They are now on the step of data entry. The report of the survey is expected at the end of January 2014.

Awareness education campaign

An awareness education campaign has been conducted

in the eleven sectors. It was based on the following Subjects: Orientation and sensitization for children school, forecasting benefit to existing students (pupils), need books and scholastic materials.

Children's clubs were established in each sector, and two volunteers were deployed in each cell, in order to reinforce this campaign. Thanks to those activities, awareness on the importance of education was raised among parents and children. 223 child in primary school.

Among them there are 124 who have abandoned school, for different reasons, like hunger in their families, lack of school materials, etc... They say that they are ready to join school, as long as those problems are solved. We are looking on how to help them In secondary school. 21 students were identified, and we hope that all of them will be in school in the next academic year of 2014. We have also in our duties to follow up the former OVC Programme in Gicumbi district, in order to sustain it. Up to now, we have paid school fees to 69 students in formal education.



Programme output 2: Increased income generating opportunities through IGA training and seed money, vocational training and training in management of cooperatives on e.g. land or livestock

Vocational and IGA training.

During the VCA many people, especially among the youths, expressed their need of help in vocational and IGA training. In order to respond to this desire, we proceeded to the identification of reference vocational school: Centre de Formation Ideal and VCT Kibari in Gicumbi district, ITB Nyamagumba, CDS Kinigi and STB Busogo in Musanze district. Those schools have given trainings in various areas, like hotel industry, mechanics, tailoring, car driving, carpentry, building, hair dressing, welding, etc...

The next step was to identify recipients from targeted communities for following courses. Up to now 82 people have been identified (35 from Musanze district, 7 from Burera district and 40 from Gicumbi district).

Provision of land and livestock.

The best thing to do for HMPs communities, in order to stabilize them and insure food security, is to raise their interest to agricultural activities, and support them in diversifying those activities.

But it needs first to resolve the problem of lack of land. In some sectors like Byumba and Miyove in Gicumbi district, Butaro and Cyanika in Burera district, and Nyange in Musanze district, there is no problem of land. In Musanze sector, a plot of 1.5 ha was identified and purchased, and it will be used by a HMP cooperative from Kabazungu cell, in Nyabageni village.

The problem of land remains in Manyagiro sector (Gicumbi district), in Kinyababa and Gahunga sectors (Burera district), in Shingiro and Kinigi sectors in Musanze district. It will be necessary to purchase for them additional land. As said above, in Butaro sector, district of Burera, HMPs have given land.

The project supported them by providing 100 kg of DAP, 50 L of UREA and 200 kg of maize seeds. During the VCA, people had also expressed the necessity of livestock provision. That is why 126 merinos sheep have been purchased and distributed among HMPs communities as follow:

- In Musanze district, 51 sheep were distributed in Shingiro, and in Kinigi sector. In Burera district, 38 sheep were distributed in Cyanika sector, and 16 sheep in Gahunga sector. In Gicumbi district, these activities are planned for 2014 annual budget.



Distribution of sheeps in Shingiro sector, Musanze district

Programme output 3: Improved health practices through promotion of better hygiene, nutrition preventive health, water and sanitation.

Health and hygiene awareness sessions.

In collaboration with volunteers, outreach sessions, aiming at raising of the awareness on hygienic measures and fighting against malnutrition among HMP's communities.

This has been conducted in all the eleven sectors which constitute the operation area of the HMP Project. It was in that context that in Gicumbi district, each volunteer (43 in total) have conducted 2 visits per week in communities.

In Burera district, 94 volunteers paid each 2 visits in communities during November 2013, and in Musanze district 9 sessions were held since October 2013.

In these sessions, volunteers talked also about other subjects like the importance of cooperatives, awareness of food security activities, vocational training, etc... The remaining problem to be removed is the inaccessibility to clean water. Unclean water is the cause of many diseases, and it must be taken into account during the budget year of 2014.

Houses improvement

We remember that lack of proper houses or houses in bad conditions were identified, during the VCA, as one of the most problems of HMP's communities, both in Burera, Musanze and Gicumbi. That is why the project has started to build or rehabilitate houses for them. In Cyanika sector, local government had built some houses for HMPs who lived in the volcanoes forest, and have been convinced to abandon it. After it has been agreed between CRR and local authorities

in that area, that the HMP Project will continue with those ones, in order to prevent their destruction. Houses under construction at that site are 16(11 for HMPs, 5 for other vulnerable people). Unfortunately the person who was in charge of these constructions declared himself unable to complete this work.

We replaced him and we hope that in two months the constructions will be completed. In Musanze district, we have 26 houses under construction (6 houses at Kabagorzi site, in Nyange sector, 20 at Kabazungu, in Musanze sector. At these two sites constructions of annex (toilets, kitchen and showers) have started , and all these are expected to be finished in two months.

The beneficiaries are collecting the stones to be used in house construction at Kabagorzi site, Ninda Cell, Nyange Sector.



Before rehabilitation



After rehabilitation

In Gicumbi district, HMPs have houses. But in some areas like Miyove sector, those houses are in bad conditions. We found out that 22 houses need to be rehabilitated. We intend to start these constructions in the end of May 2014, after rain season.

Programme output 4 :Increased capacity of RRCS to implement community based activities.

At the beginning of the project , the Secretary General of RRCS held a meeting, bringing together all key staff involved in the project implementation (heads of departments , accountant , social projects service , logistic service, PMER officer , etc...) , in order to introduce the project, to discuss about roles and responsibilities, synergies needed , and to give orientation for project implementation.

Inception meetings have been organized at local level, with the same objectives. It is in that context that the head of Technical Support Department meets different authorities like vice mayors in charge of social affairs (Burera, Musanze), officers in charge of social protection(Burera, Musanze ,Gicumbi) , executive secretaries and social affairs officers at sector level (all the eleven sectors).

At the same time, he meets the members of RRCS at district level , and paid visits to villages , where live our beneficiaries. The Secretary General visited also districts and met their mayors and vice mayors.

Project staffs have been recruited as follow :

- Aimable TWAGIRAMUTARA , as project coordinator , based at HQs ;

-Jean Damascene NDEBWOHE , as assistant coordinator , working in Musanze district ;

-Jeremie HARERIMANA , assistant coordinator in Burera district, who was replaced by Edmond SABANIRO after his resignation;

-Leonard KUBWIMANA , assistant coordinator in Gicumbi district .

He replaced also another staff who resigned some days after his recruitment. The newly recruited staff was introduced to the project and all facilities and materials for their work, namely computers and their accessories, 3 motos and stationaries were given to them. Thanks to good relations established between RRCS and local government authorities in the Northern Province.

Those authorities provided offices for our assistant coordinators in Musanze and Burera districts.

These assistant coordinators, in collaboration with local RRC committees, identified volunteers who had to intervene in the project (94 in Burera, 43 in Gicumbi and 74 in Musanze) . Efforts were made to recruit volunteers from HMP's communities.

In Musanze, we got 31 (10 women and 21 men); in Gicumbi ,we got 15(4 women and 11 men); and in Burera only 6 (1 woman and 5 men).



We think that in that last district, instability in personnel has caused this situation, and the new agent is doing his best to improve it. Volunteers have received short courses, introducing them to the project, and 60 bicycles have been purchased to facilitate them to reach the targeted communities. Since they organize weekly outreach sessions in their villages, in order to sensitize them on different subjects, like hygiene, health, education for child, etc.

Red Cross Volunteers organized also surrounding communities in order to provide support in raising household level of awareness. They participated together with HMP's communities in community work (umuganda), which takes place each month on the last Saturday.

Efforts are made to integrate HMP's in income generating works, like providing all stones to be used in construction of houses for those vulnerable people. During the VCA operations surrounding communities were present, and they identified together the capacities and vulnerabilities in that localities. Those interventions helped in mitigating self-discrimination among HMP's, and the fact that they accept to join other people is very encouraging for their behavior change.

We had also to contribute in the construction of the Musanze RRC branch office. Many plots have been identified and visited. But most of them revealed it-self inappropriate, because located far from the town, where all facilities are available. The others were well located, but very expensive, in comparison with our budget prevision. Finally, the RRC Secretary General obtained from Musanze district authorities an acceptable plot. Then, it was agreed that RRC will sent them

an official letter, with the master plan of those constructions in annex, for requesting it officially. These activities are ongoing.

Constraints / Challenges.

- The implementation phase started slowly, due to some internal processes (recruitment, hiring consultants, etc..) The question has been resolved, efforts are made to catch up the lost time.
- The resignation of assistant coordinators in Gicumbi and Burera, few days after their appointment occasioned some delay also. The RRCS authorities replaced them as quickly as possible, and the newly appointed staff do their best to reduce consequences of that delay.
- We had to resolve some problems due to the soil condition (volcanic soil, rock), in Musanze district, especially in digging fosses for toilets.
- The expected measures are not easy to obtain in these conditions, and the work cost much than planned. So, we adapted measures and construction budget to the new situation, in order to insure the quality of the work.
- We noticed that the 16 houses under rehabilitation are in very bad conditions. It would be better to reconstruct them entirely. So we adopted our budget accordingly.

Finally, in spite of those few constraints, good job has been completed in this year 2013.





FIRST AID PROGRAM

The RRCS responds effectively to the needs of the people affected by emergencies especially when accidents or natural disasters happen, and in case of epidemics or situation of sudden violence at local level or larger area. The National Society's expertise in first aid is recognized, while operating in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of the Movement and humanitarian values.

The ICRC has committed to support the activities of this program for three years with the aim of achieving three sector teams of 20 volunteers each in all 30 districts by the end of 2014, leading to 1800 trained volunteers, effectively assisting the community during various situations of emergency and educating the population at large in life saving gestures.

During the reporting period, the activities which were carried out were geared at training the LDRT in different sectors, providing equipment to LDRT

volunteers, strengthening first aid trainers' capacities and coordinating the program so as to achieve the following expected results in the current year:

*In order to enable the SN to continue to act effectively in emergencies throughout the country, the activities of setting up and training of LDRT in basic first aid are extended to **8 districts** branches in 2012, to **20 in 2013** by providing a training or refresher course to **36** first aid trainers to 2012, to **96** to 2013 as well as training of **1200** volunteers representing LDRT.*

*Thanks to the ICRC support, the **60** trained LDRT receive basic first aid equipment allowing them to respond to daily emergencies in the community when needed and to continue their home based self-training supported by first aid trainers. They have shared their experiences with other to this service coordinates all first aid activities, both at national and decentralized level.*

Progress towards outcomes

Outcome 1: Structures, volunteers and other stakeholders are well prepared and equipped to cope with potential disasters/first aid emergencies.

1.1. Training of Disaster Response Teams and first aid providers

Achievements:

Organize in field training for trained LDRT (First aid emergency simulations organization)

Each quarter period, first aid trainers organized first aid emergency simulations highlighting the situation to be addressed by the community: road accidents, situation of violence and organization of first aid post during preventive first aid emergencies regarding the specific aspect of each district.

The simulations were supervised by staff from HQs, and the last meetings show that some of trained volunteers were no longer on hand of their LDRT, reasons are different, but most of them move to continue their studies.

A total 1181 volunteers from 60 LDRT/sector committees were trained, equipped and ready to respond to the community disasters.

Organize training in first aid for Youth Branches in schools

This year, the first aid trainers organized basic first aid trainings in schools from their respective districts.



Photo showing First aid training at Institut Supérieur d'Agriculture et d'Élevage (ISAE)-BUSOGO

1698 volunteers from 70 youth sections were trained in First Aid among them 713(42%) were female

1.2. Provision of equipment and working tools to LDRT and first aid providers

Achievements:



Photo showing FA materials Distribution for Gicumbi LDRT.

60 LDRT trained received the expected support and materials. Each LDRT received the support of 190,000 Frw to promote the local production of first aid materials and purchase of the cupboards.

They have different initiative and common products are wooden splints, triangular bandages, ropes and blankets.

Each member of LDRT benefits a T-Shirt with RC Logo and 10 gilets for each LDRT; they receive also 1 stretcher, 2 blankets, 2 first aid kits.

1.3. Facilitate effective communication and monitoring of the LDRT activities.

Achievements:

- **Coordination meeting at district level support and evaluate first aid activities.**

To save time, the coordination meetings were organized in the same period with the first aid emergency simulations and distribution of first aid equipments.

The LDRTs have a problem to meet regularly for exercises to master all required first aid techniques, volunteers claim for transport means but on this point some LDRT initiate the cooperatives to increase the interest and strong own ship on the group, NGORORERO and GAKENKE are good example: they started livestock activities but they need support.

- **Coordination meeting at central level for experience sharing and strengthen further plans.**

On 9th December 2013, a coordination meeting was held at HQs and discussed on:

- Achievements and experience sharing from different LDRT.
- First aid activity plan 2014.
- Financial report and means of validation for different financial documents.
- Volunteers' motivation.

All the volunteers of LDRT participate in first aid emergency simulations, but the scenarios are not yet improved often are limited to the mastery of techniques.

Some of LDRT organized first aid interventions to assist the community:

Moreover, the dropout of trained volunteers is actual and no clear reason have been determined from this continual dropout as the reporting structure at LDRT level is not well functioning. This has led the FA Program gathers incomplete or wrong information about issues faced by the teams.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The motivation of volunteers is a good practice in a way that it does not harm universal Red Cross Principles of Volunteerism, and allegiance to the organization. We recommend that a sustainable solution be found to sustain current volunteerism systems.

This can be discussed in coordination meetings, statutory meetings, etc. toward a good harmony of the system.

We also, recommend that reporting, monitoring and

Venue	Event	Number of first aiders	Number of assisted victims/ Beneficiaries
NGOMA	Permanent Provision of First Aid service for M23 military in Ngoma Camp.	2	666
RUBAVU	Provision of First Aid service for M23 military in BUGESHI site (Transit camp).	10	87
NGORORERO	Road accident at NGORORERO District.	5	7
GICUMBI	12 Foot Ball Matches at Gicumbi district	18	48
KIGALI CITY	53 First aid emergency interventions were guaranteed by first aiders in Kigali City(Nyarugenge, Kicukiro and Gasabo)	45	258

The psychological first aid is the other area of first aid interventions, especially during the period of national mourning: April- June (100Days) each year.

This year the trained volunteers were involved countrywide and 578 people were assisted.

CONSTRAINTS

Even if some LDRT have initiated good practices to motivate their volunteers by establishing cooperatives for peer support, others didn't do so. Considering that peer support is giving good results among volunteers, the activity is not well spread and legalized.

evaluation tools be developed and distributed to the LDRT team leaders to permit a proper follow up and good reporting.





RESTORING FAMILY LINKS PROGRAMME

Alongside 2013 and besides the classical existing humanitarian needs in terms of RFL, some of Rwanda neighboring countries experienced either armed conflict or other events such as illegal migrants' expulsion. These things have resulted into humanitarian crisis with direct repercussions such as unexpected refugee and returnees' influx in Rwanda and which in turn, has often turned into family disruption.

As the integrity of the family is a legal right and a humanitarian thing. Since the overall goal of the Red Cross Movement is that of restoring family services of reuniting and alleviating moral sufferings for those separated from their family members due such unfortunate events. Red Cross has contributed to the lasting reconciliation among communities and lasting socio-economic development at national, regional and/ international level.

In this regard and since 2002, the RRCS/ RFL service in functional and / operational cooperation with the

ICRC has much contributed in facilitating RFL services for those separated by exchanging family news through RCMs and TRs. This was mainly between Rwandan refugees and their relatives living in Rwanda as well as between Congolese refugees established in Rwanda and theirs scattered around the world.

This service has greatly contributed to the overall strengthening of operational capacity of the RRCS and the ICRC's RFL emergency response, particularly for the benefit of the Rwandese illegal migrants returnees expelled from the United Republic of Tanzania and refugee influx due to armed conflict resumed in the Eastern of the RDC.

Moreover, other activities related to the effective local RRCS/ RFL network capacity strengthening and to partnership promotion have been carried out as well.

All those related achievements have been implemented in the light of the NS 2012-2016 strategic plan. Its RFL Programme of 2013 annual action plan and

activities' schedule and / as a result of emergencies as well.

All of these activities have been implemented by a countrywide network of 185 RFL volunteers.

For 2013 reporting purpose, progress towards outcomes and outputs is compiled in 3 main programme objectives. Those objectives are the following: maintenance and capacity strengthening of the RFL national network, making use of the Movement strategy in the area of RFL and partnership promotion.

The services offered include restoration and maintenance of family links by using the Red Cross messages, Tracing Requests, emergency response and orientation of other cases to the third parties and RFL activities' promotion within and outside the Movement.

Programme purpose: Help separated families in restoring and maintaining family links.

A. Programme Component I: Maintenance and capacity strengthening of the RFL local network

Outcome I: RFL local network Maintenance

Expected Results



"I am Kansina Venantia, 46 years old and I was expelled as an illegal migrant from Tanzania and returned in Rwanda in October 2013. While the Tanzanian police harshly took me from my home to the border, my husband and two children were away from home and I left them behind borders with my total ignorance of their fate. I spent endless nights without sleeping, wondering whether the worst shouldn't happen to them. Fortunately and thanks to the Red Cross free telephone call services, I am currently in touch with them and my moral sufferings are alleviated at the great extent".

The RFL local network offers effective and efficient services to those separated through RCMs distribution and collection, RC free telephone calls, preregistration of UA/SP in emergencies, TRs and other cases received at the HQ / RFL office for treatment and orientation.

Main achievements

In this first component, implemented activities are grouped into 4 main areas:

- Distribution and collection of RCMs within the local community;
- Distribution and collection of RCMs within the refugee Camps' settlements;
- TRs treatment and Follow up within the community and in the refugee camps' settlements as well;
- Treatment and orientation of RFL services' seekers related to cases received at the HQ.

a. Distribution and collection of RCMs within the local community

The RFL Programme records in the national network maintenance were namely distribution, collection and treatment of RCMS and TRS.

Below is the 2013 RFL annual statistics 'summary

District	RCMS received at the HQ level (from the ICRC)	Received RCMS at the District level	Emitted RCMS-RFL	Emitted RCMS-MFL	Distributed RCMS-RFL	Distributed RCMS-MFL	RCMS Distribution rate(in %)	Collected Responses	RCMS-BTS	Free refusal to respond to received RCMS	Responses & BTS collection rate (in %)	RCMS-Reoriented	RCMS pending for distribution in the 2nd quarter 2013	Sent to the ICRC			RCMS sent to District Relays	
														RCMS emitted	Collected Responses	RCMS-BTS	TOTAL	Gap between RCMS sent and received to District level
Bugesera	103	173	2	0	61	65	73	117	11	1	102	10	34	3	61	8	113	-60
Burera	39	32	0	12	13	12	78	39	7	0	144	0	7	12	21	0	50	18
GAKENKE	43	62	12	1	23	31	87	34	4	0	70	0	13	4	23	5	56	-6
Gasabo	54	66	0	18	18	24	64	31	15	0	70	5	14	10	28	9	70	4
Gatsibo	95	67	158	16	62	18	119	34	24	0	73	0	1	133	16	9	117	50
Gicumbi	229	81	206	196	28	30	72	60	16	2	96	8	21	277	27	7	251	170
gisagara	32	29	15	0	30	9	134	25	1	0	67	7	0	7	16	0	46	17
huye	125	159	1	7	36	87	77	113	6	2	76	12	20	9	59	5	146	-13
kamonyi	21	20	0	0	9	9	90	11	0	0	61	0	0	0	7	2	22	2
karongi	369	273	182	188	87	211	109	264	9	0	100	17	4	250	153	5	390	117
Kayonza	16	15	0	3	8	6	93	8	0	0	57	2	1	0	6	1	26	11
Kicukiro	36	37	0	3	8	8	43	8	2	0	27	1	18	8	19	9	57	20
kirehe	34	39	27	39	17	11	72	26	1	0	96	7	9	33	11	0	37	-2
Muhanga	44	73	5	6	36	30	90	57	4	0	84	0	9	0	25	12	46	-27
Musanze	204	253	1	0	122	115	94	209	49	2	110	29	17	5	59	24	211	-42
ngoma	58	54	11	0	30	8	70	28	4	0	59	1	10	10	37	3	80	25
Ngororero	275	189	4	0	103	86	100	223	7	0	122	8	2	2	77	3	303	114
nyabihu	145	134	4	0	47	33	60	122	9	0	98	3	42	1	63	5	188	54
nyagatare	63	58	9	21	39	16	95	48	16	0	116	0	0	37	26	7	95	37
nyamaga-be	109	97	136	5	47	24	73	80	8	0	91	10	21	152	50	15	127	30
Nya-masheke	79	98	4	9	48	47	97	78	8	0	91	4	8	9	53	7	96	-2
Nyanza	46	74	1	0	16	37	72	42	16	0	78	7	4	2	20	11	76	2
Nyarugenge	36	27	1	0	4	5	33	13	12	0	278	8	12	3	1	6	50	23
nyaruguru	65	77	15	9	43	20	82	63	11	0	96	4	19	8	49	12	76	-1
Rubavu	476	328	23	0	128	90	66	219	70	0	133	35	83	32	109	42	460	132
ruhango	69	80	0	0	32	16	60	45	0	0	56	9	26	0	9	7	79	-1
rulindo	69	45	25	9	14	28	93	40	4	0	105	2	2	22	25	4	78	33

rusizi	161	191	0	14	70	129	104	155	3	1	83	7	32	8	137	1	181	-10
Rutsiro	130	127	0	0	57	81	109	127	4	0	95	2	0	1	59	5	153	26
Rwama-gana	38	42	3	1	22	21	102	35	1	0	86	0	7	2	16	0	30	-12
Total/ average	3263	3000	845	557	1258	1307	86	2354	322	8	105	198	436	1040	1262	224	3710	709

Table RLF 2013 annual statistics' summary

Statistics' interpretation

Referring to the above table, the statistics' main features are drawn out as in the following: **3263 RCMS** have been received within the RFL local network and comparatively to the previous year. There is an increased trend of **12 %**. RFL District Relays and sector volunteers have distributed more than received RCMS (i.e. **292 %**) while **105 %** of their subsequent responses, BTS and/ free refusals to respond to received RCMS have been collected within the reporting period. The exceeding number is explained by the fact there is a number of 2012 RCMS pending for distribution and related responses collection in 2013.

Moreover, **1402 RCMS** have been emitted from Rwanda for distribution and treatment in the foreign NS and comparatively to 2012, there is an increased trend of **127 %** and only a portion of **23 %** of the emitted RCMS has been given a feedback from concerned foreign NS.

Referring to the countries of RCMS origin and destination, the majority of the combined number of received and emitted RCMS come /sent from/to the DRC (**82 %**) followed by Uganda (7%) Burundi (**5 %**), Kenya (**3%**), Congo- Brazzaville (2%) while Tanzania, Republic of South Africa, Ethiopia, Malawi, Zimbabwe, Namibia, Finland, USA, Zambia, Australia, Belgium, Botswana, Denmark and UK share the tiny remaining portion (i.e. 1%).

The recorded number of RCMS- BTS is **322** and there is an increased trend of **24 %** comparatively to 2012 while that one related to free refusal to respond to received RCMS (by addressees) is **8** and there is decreased trend of **70 %** comparatively to 2012 and that one related to RCMS reoriented within the local network is **198** and there is a decreased trend of **25 %** comparatively to 2012.

Generally and comparatively to 2012, the combined number of received and emitted RCMS' statistics, there is an average increased trend of **32 %**.

This relatively increase trend of RCMS workload is mainly due to the fact of the constant population transfrontaliar movements due mainly to the Eastern of DRC civil war and instability and thus, either most

of the RCMS beneficiaries become new refugees in Rwanda or the formal beneficiaries get more anxious about the whereabouts of their relatives on both sides of borders so that the only way to get family news is through exchanging RCMS and/TRS. it is also due to sensitisation sessions on RFL services 'existence and importance for the benefit of the Congolese refugees established in Rwanda as well.

Also, It is to note that the reported number (i.e. by District Relays) of RCMS-RFL is slightly higher than the number of RCMS-MFL (**53%vs. 47%**) because most of the ongoing of armed conflict trend in the Eastern of the DRC causing massive population internal displacements and/ refugee influx either in Rwanda or to the 3rd country within the African Great-Region countries. Thus, the new and already existing Congolese refugee established in Rwanda and Rwandan refugees established in the DRC were anxious of their relatives 'fate following the raging effects of war and thus , they had more recourse on RFL services in emitting more RCMS either for restoring and/maintaining family links.

b. RCMS Distribution and collection activities' implementation and follow-up within refugee camps' settlements

Even though, above statistics comprise RCMS received and emitted within and from the refugee camps and for information only, refugee camps occupied a preponderant portion (i.e. 70 %) in emitting the most of RCMS with an average increase rate of **51 %** comparatively to 2012. In fact , they rated as follows in doing so alongside 2013: Gihembe : 322 with an increase trend of 146 % comparatively to 2012; Kiziba : 338 with a decrease trend of 12 % comparatively to 2012 ; Nyabiheke: 130 with an increase trend of 71% comparatively to 2012 , Kigeme 181 with an increase trend of 248 % comparatively to 2012) and Nkamira transit site: 11 with an increase trend of 120 % comparatively to 2012.

Among other reasons for this relatively increased trend, there are, inter alia, organisation of sensitisation sessions on RFL services 'existence and importance within Gihembe and Nyabiheke refugee camps and the outbreak of armed conflict' consequences in

the Eastern of the DRC and which has forced people to flee and become new refugees in Rwanda alongside with the existing Congolese refugees established in Rwanda since a long time. Thus, they are more anxious to know the whereabouts of their newly scattered.

Following the humanitarian crisis inherited to Rwandese illegal migrants expelling operations from Tanzania since August 2013, the RRCS Volunteers/ staff in operational cooperation with the ICRC Field-Officers have been intervening for an emergency RFL response services comprising Red Cross emergency free telephone calls for restoring family links with their separated from whom they are separated. In sum **573** returnees (i.e. **554 RFL** vs. **19 MFL**) have been assisted in using the RC free telephone calls to announce their safe arrival in Rwanda and / enquiring the whereabouts of their relatives remaining within Tanzania and/ scattered around the world.

For information only **45 % of all made calls** have been successful.

Furthermore, 25 adult RCMS have been emitted while the RRCS/ICRC volunteers and staff have pre-registered 8 presumed UA/SP seeking their parents and 32 parents seeking the whereabouts of their lost children.

Thus, moral sufferings have been greatly alleviated for those harshly separated from their relatives due to disorder influx of illegal migrants expelling operations still underway within Tanzania and the RRCS/RFL services get more competitive and positioned as key factor in all humanitarian situations and effectively integrated respectively into the NS/ Disaster Management operations and National and Branch Response Team as well since the RFL team was effectively integrated into the overall disaster response teams into emergencies.

a. TRS treatment and Follow up within the communities

In addition, 1 TRS was received and still under treatment within the RFL local network and 8 TRS have been emitted for treatment within the foreign NS but without any feedback up to the date of the current report submission.

b. Treatment and orientation of RFL services' seekers related to cases received at the HQ.

Furthermore, 47 other cases related to RFL services 'seekers' have been received at the RFL national coordination office either for treatment (i.e. 18 cases) or orientation to the 3rd institution for appropriate

assistance (i.e. 29 cases).

Generally and correlatively to statistics linked to all categories of 2013 RFL local network beneficiaries related gender and sex disaggregated data, the general trend is that enquirers are more used to be female (i.e. **52% vs. 48%**) and, inversely, that sought persons are more used to be male (**70 % vs. 30%**). The hypothesis for this gender unbalanced trend is that following the ongoing conflict situation in the Eastern of the DRC and, therefore, woman and children are used to be more repatriated more than men and the last ones are used to be scattered within the asylum country so that they may become more sought persons and women being more enquirers for the whereabouts of their husbands still in exile.

Component 2: Concerning RFL network capacity strengthening

There has been money transfer equivalent to 25,433,460 RWF (i.e. **39 %** of the total 2013 approved budget for running RFL Programme) and promotional material such as: **230** t-shirts, **230** hats, **149** raincoats, **149** pairs of boots, **30** bicycles and **1** motorcycle have been bought and distributed to sector and district RFL volunteers and Relays and local committee members for field activities' implementation and follow-up facilitation purpose as well as for RFL services promotion within communities.

RFL Field activities follow-up visits within all the RRCS district committees by the RFL national coordination staff for mainly sharing on and tackling challenges linked to RCMS/TRS distribution, collection and/treatment and other related issues as well as for promotional and transportation material distribution.

In country RFL experience sharing by 43 % of RFL District Relays within Karongi and Rubavu RFL local network. In fact, the global objective and added value of these visits was of effective maintaining of continuous dialogue mechanisms within the RRCS/RFL local network to facilitate a more coordinated and coherent approach to project implementation and management for improved performance purpose within the RFL local network cross-cutting structures.

Participation of the RFL Coordinator into the RRCS National Disaster Response Team (NDRT). Training was organized by the RRCS in close collaboration with the IFRC. As impact and since RFL is an integral component of response in humanitarian emergencies and since the majority of the RFL local network District Relays are effective members of the Branch

Disaster Response Team (BDRT), there should be an effective integration of RFL in the DM cycle and effective response/ interventions at the national and branch level as well.

Organisation of an annual RFL coordination meeting at the RRCS/HQ and gathering all the RRCS/RFL local network key actors (i.e. members from all 30 RRCS District committees, 13/ 17 RRCS district Coordinators and Focal Points and all 30 RFL District Relays as well). The impact is likely of strengthening RFL services' ownership and accountability within the NS cross-cutting structures and information sharing on main RFL related global policies and performance evaluation towards their effective implementation and management within the RFL local network

Joint participation (by national coordination staff, local members and volunteers) in various sessions of partners' meetings within communities in general the refugee camps' settlements particularly;

Moreover, enabling mechanisms have been put in place and /strengthened (i.e. standardised planning and reporting formats) in order to facilitate local committees' members and RFL District Relays for effectively writing and submitting their monthly statistical and narrative reports in due time and manner;

As impact of capacity building and/ strengthening of the local committees by financial, material and/ technical support, there is a correlative excellent trend performance in distributing and collecting RCMS/TRS related activities' implementation, -monitoring and reporting as well as increased RFL services effective ownership and accountability within the NS cross-cutting structures.

Component C : RFL strategy implementation and partnership promotion:

The following particular activities have been implemented as well:

Organisation of 2 sensitisation sessions on the RFL strategy for the benefit 33 HQ and branch executive members, 30 governance members as well as all 30 RFL District Relays. As impact, there's a greater ownership and understanding as well as accountability within the NS cross-cutting structures;

RFL services 'profile and partnerships' promotion within and outside the Movement and as impact, the RRCS/RFL services are more competent and well positioned as a key factor in all humanitarian contexts;

Additionally, there has been more effective RFL services integration within the RCCS structures materialized notably by the effective participation of the RRCS/RFL Coordinator and/ Assistant into various coordination meetings organized respectively by Secretariat General and different departments at the HQ. Participation of RFL Coordinator within the RRCS 2013 annual Partners' meeting held at Huye district, effective participation of the RFL Coordinator into the 7 days Rwanda 2013 National Disaster Response Team Training and effective integration of RFL into the overall disaster response in emergencies as well. As added value of such RFL integration, RFL services' profile has been promoted and such services are well recognized as core activities of the NS and there was RFL staff and volunteers capacity strengthening as well;

In sum, the RFL Programme activities have been effectively and efficiently implemented according to its goal, objectives and outcomes of its logical framework as well as strategic and operational plans.

Furthermore, most of planned activities have been achieved within approved budget except some occurred overspending on some budgetary lines are due to the implementation of some unbudgeted activities but judged crucial for the effectiveness and efficiency of RFL emergency response.

For delivering RFL services in more transparent, effective and efficient manner, staff and volunteers need continuous learning from past success and mistakes.





COMMUNICATIONS PROGRAM

Program Purpose

The global objective of the Information and Dissemination program is the following as specify in 2012-2016 Rwanda Red Cross strategic plan:

“Strengthen the communication and dissemination of international humanitarian values for a strong and well established profile of Rwanda Red Cross Society”.

Program report summary

This report is an account of the main activities achieved in 2013 both in communication and dissemination components.

This year has been dominated by the organization of Public relations activities such as evening information meeting, open days, photo exhibition, mobilization

and recruitment of new members to promote the National Society mission towards most vulnerable people as well as the celebration of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent day.

The Communication Unit has continued to support Rwanda Red Cross Programs in the area of communication especially media coverage and the production of documentary films of important events as well as dissemination of humanitarian values.

Furthermore different media publicized the information on Rwanda Red Cross activities through different channels: radios, TV, newspapers and web sites.

A continuous support was also given to info/dissemination volunteers through field trips by the communications staff and coordination meetings.



As part of capacity building, the communication staffs have received trainings and an exchange visit which will enable the team to improve its daily work.

Program Component I: Dissemination

1. Support to Info / Dissemination volunteers at branch level

Achievements: Support to info/dissemination activities provided in different ways:

- **Financial support provided:** 30 branches and 3 youth sections (Info/Disseminations volunteers in universities) received 128,000 Francs each as financial support for Information/ Dissemination activities implementation and follow up.
- **Promotional material provided to volunteers:** All Info / Dissemination volunteers at district received available materials including information brochures in Kinyarwanda, RRC newsletters (3 issued appeared) and calendars (wall, pocket and table calendars).
- The volunteers also received the office equipment in order to allow them to produce their reports.

2. Decentralization Meeting at districts levels

Achievements:

In 30 districts and 3 universities, the decentralization meetings were held. In each of these meetings, the participants were the representatives of districts committees, districts coordinators, Info/Dissemination volunteers, Communication Unit, and the ICRC Team. We had the opportunity to visit high schools that were included in the volunteer's reports in order to confirm their role and presence in such field. We had also the opportunity to visit some universities: National University of Rwanda, Kigali Institute of Education in order to monitor their activities.

The aim of these meetings was to assess if the service derived (in communication) meet the objectives stated in the RRC strategic plan. Is the volunteers' network contributed to the branch's needs in communication matter? Did they collaborate with other departments /committee members?

The following points were on agenda of the meeting:

- Main activities of volunteers
- Presentation of job description of Information-Dissemination volunteers

- Suggestions on 2014 program action plan
- Information Disseminations volunteers role in the recruitment of new members and elections of new committees in all branches
- Complete the network of dissemination volunteers where necessary

General outcomes meeting

- After sharing and giving opinions to the volunteer's job description, the participants understood well. They considered as guideline of volunteer activities in committee.
- Lack of emblems and promotion materials is considered as challenges to all committees.
- The contribution of information dissemination volunteers in the recruitment of new members is necessary. We recommended focusing the efforts on mobilization and recruitment.
- To increase the number of dissemination sessions, especially youth in secondary schools: help to recruit new students in clubs.
- Collaborate closely with committee and coordination
- About planning and reporting, it is recommended that: the plan of action and reports might be sent to committee and resent a copy to Communication Service at Headquarters. The deadline of giving the report is before the 20th of the last month ending the term.
- We noted that Plan of action must be objectively; the report must be smart and clearly focus on results of each activity.



Dissemination meeting in Karongi district

3. Regular Dissemination sessions

3.1. Public dissemination sessions

Achievements

With the support provided to all RRCS branches committees and 3 universities, dissemination sessions were held by volunteers on RRC activities, fundamental principles, RC/RC International Movement history, the RRC mission and vision as well as programs and activities.

The people who benefited those disseminations were: the general public, local authorities, youth in secondary schools, as well as the beneficiaries of model villages.

Around 50 000 people (countrywide) benefited from these dissemination sessions.

The good result, during 2013, around 2000 in countrywide have accepted to pay new membership card. The communications Unit received also 50 stories from volunteers and some of them have been published in the RRC quarterly Newsletters.

3.2. Participation in Open day and exhibition organized at district level:

In order to disseminate Rwanda Red Cross activities, partnering with volunteers and branches we participated in Open Day in Karongi, Nyagatare, Nyamagabe and Gicumbi, Burera, Muhanga, Nyanza Districts committees. The participants of each ceremony were: Opinions leaders, local authorities, businessmen, representative of banks and different institutions, others. In sum, around 200 people attended in each event. The general objective of Open Days was the recruitment of new members. First of all, each event was started by a dissemination session given by Dissemination Officer. These dissemination sessions were great facilitated to the recruitment of new members. In all Open Days the participants accepted to be member. It was also an occasion to distribute different publications as well as newsletter, brochures, photo posters, documentary film, annual report, booklets, etc. \

4. Annual coordination meeting

Achievements :

The meeting was attended by Info/Dissemination volunteers, Communications Unit staff and the ICRC cooperation officer. The aim was to recycle volunteers on Red Cross movement and RRCS in particular, life saving gestures as well as to give them presentation techniques. It was also an occasion for info/Dissemination volunteers to share their experience.

Furthermore, the meeting enabled the participants to look where they come from and how they can improve their work.

In summary, at the end of the meeting, the following points were once again considered:

General outcomes meeting

- After sharing and giving opinions to the volunteer's job description the participants understood well. They considered as guideline of volunteer activities in committee;
- Lack of emblems and promotion materials is considered as challenges to all committees. The advocacy will continue;
- The contribution of information dissemination volunteers in the recruitment of new members is necessary. We recommended to focus the efforts on mobilization and recruitment ;
- To increase the number of dissemination sessions, especially youth in secondary schools: help to recruit new students in clubs;
- About planning and reporting, it is recommended that: the plan of action and reports might be sent to committee and resent a copy to Communication Service at Headquarters. The deadline is at least before 20 th of the end month of quarter;
- We noted that the report must be objectively, smart and clearly focus on results (outcomes) of each activity;
- We discussed and adopted the volunteer's job description.

3. Production of RRC Newsletter

Achievements

In order to promote RRC activities the RRC newsletter in Kinyarwanda issue 106, 107 and 108 were produced. We collected and edited stories and followed up designing and printing work. 4500 copies were distributed to the different targeted groups. Among them they were high authorities: Ministers, members of Parliament, partners, Districts authorities, RRC members, Volunteers and private institutions.

The following are the 3 newsletters issued in 2013



The RRCS News Letters produced

4. Exchange visit undertaken at Ethiopian Red Cross in dissemination

That visit was from 18th to 23rd December 2013 and had the following expectations:

- How the dissemination unit works to promote Red Cross principles and as well as the Humanitarian Values.
- How the dissemination work supports the National Society to recruit and increase the number of new members.
- How the Ethiopian Red Cross as an active and innovative National Society retains its members.

We learned a lot on things at ERCS as a strong National Society in Africa as well as in dissemination and membership. It has effective strategies to disseminate and recruit members. Nowadays, ERCS has more than 3 million members who are the main source of fund. We have learned strategies that we can use to reach a large number of people from grassroots level

to high level. And they have also other specific strategies for approaching and reaching institutions and corporate that financially supports its programs. We tried to share their best practices with our colleagues in our National Society.

Program Component 2: Information

I. Support the RRC branches to produce radio programmes

Achievements:

- 46 radio programmes have been broadcasted on the following local radios: Radio Isangano, RC Huye, Radio Salus, Radio Maria Rwanda, Radio Huguka, RC Rusizi, RC Nyagatare, RC Rubavu, RC Musanze, Radio IO, Radio Ishingiro and Radio Izuba.



N°	Radio	Nbr of programmes	Topic developed	Responsible
1	Radio Isangano	7	History of RC/RC Mvt & its 7 principles	President & Coordinator of Karongi district
			Fighting epidemic illnesses	President & Coordinator of Karongi district
			Catastrophes prevention	Coordinator & DM FP of Karongi district,
			Sensitisation relating the recruitment of new members”(2 times)	President of Karongi district, Coordinator
			Preparation of the celebration of the International RC/RC Day	President of Karongi district, Coordinator & President of Youth
			Risk reduction & Environment protection	President & Coordinator of Karongi district
2	RC Rusizi	4	RRC activities in Model Villages & new member recruitment	Treasurer of Rusizi district, Coordinator, Info-Dissemination FP
3	Radio Maria Rwanda	3	-Mobilization and new member recruitment - RRC activities in Model Villages	President of Muhanga branch, Coordinator & Info-Dissemination FP
4	Radio Hugu	3	-Mobilization and new member recruitment - RRC activities in Model Villages	President of Muhanga branch, Coordinator & Info-Dissemination FP
5	RC Nyagatare	3	New member recruitment and tracing	Coordinator and Tracing FP
6	Radio Izuba	8	Fighting malaria	President of the branch committee/Ngoma District & Coordinator
			Mobilization and new member recruitment in Kirehe district	President of the branch committee/Kirehe District & Coordinator
7	RC Huye	2	Mobilization and new member recruitment	President of the branch committee/Huye District & Coordinator
8	Radio Salus	1	Mobilization and new member recruitment	President of the branch committee/Huye District & Coordinator
9	RC Musanze	2	- Sensitisation relating the fundraising and recruitment of new members. - Resource Mobilisation	President of Musanze district, Coordinator, Info-Dissemination FP
10	Radio Ishingiro	6	-Preparation of the celebration of the International RC/RC Day -Use of RC emblem -Celebration of the International RC/RC Day - Contribution of Youth in RRC activities	President of Gicumbi district, RRC FP, Info-Dissemination FP
11	RC Rubavu	3	-Preparation of the celebration of the International RC/RC Day - First Aid in the community - Recruitment of new members	-Focal Point/Rubavu District & Info-Dissemination FP - FP DM (trainer) -Focal Point/Representative of volunteers in Rubavu District
12	Radio 10	2	- Recruitment of RRC new members - RRC activities	Coordinator, Head of Youth Service in RRC

Table Radio Programmes supported

In addition to this, during this year different radios have broadcasted news concerning RRC activities. We mention Radio Salus, RC Huye, RC Rusizi, RC Musanze, Radio Maria Rwanda, Radio 10, RC Rubavu, Radio Izuba, Radio Ishingiro and Radio Isango Star.

2. Produce and send press releases to various media.

Achievements:

26 Press releases have been produced.

Press releases were sent to private and public media on the following subjects:

- Open Day in Huye district (January 11, 2013)
- Certificate distribution in Gisagara district (January 17, 2013)
- Cars donation (ICRC gave RRC 5 cars) (February 15, 2013)
- RRC volunteers in vaccination campaign (March 5, 2013)
- RRC received Congolese refugees
- RC week in Gisagara district (May 04, 2013)
- Celebration of International RC/RC Day -Information meeting (May 08, 2013)
- Celebration of International RC/RC Day in Nyanza District (May 11, 2013)
- Commemoration of genocide perpetrated against the Tutsis (May 31, 2013)
- Cows donation to vulnerable people in Gicumbi (Rotation)
- Distribution of materials in Gisagara district (June 28, 2013)
- Inauguration of 50 houses constructed in Nyamasheke District (July 5, 2013)
- Recruitment of new RRC members (July 19, 2013)
- 128 Cows donation to vulnerable people in Gicumbi district (July 30, 2013)
- RRC activities in Model Villages of Nyanza district (August 16, 2013)
- World Humanitarian Day (August 19, 2013)
- RRC activities in Model Villages of Gatsibo

district (August 23, 2013)

- RRC activities in Model Villages of Huye district (August 28, 2013)
- Closing ceremony of First Aid training in Gicumbi district (September 6, 2013)
- RRC activities in Model Villages of Nyamasheke and Rusizi districts (September 13, 2013)
- Celebration of the International First Aid Day (September 27, 2013)
- Open day in Gicumbi district (November 28, 2013)
- Mobile cinema on "Hygiene and Sanitation in Gisagara (November 29, 2013)
- Distribution of household items to victims of heavy rains that ravaged different parts of Gasabo district
- RRC activities during the year 2013 (Press conference of December 17, 2013)
- Partners' meeting 2013

3. Production of documentary films on RRC activities

Achievements

- 4 documentary films on RRC activities have been produced.
 - RRC volunteers in action for Community Resilience
 - RRC striving to reduce vulnerability
 - RRC activities in Model Villages (English version)
 - RRC activities in Model Villages (Kinyarwanda version)

4. Production of a Radio and TV adverts

Three adverts have been produced:

- Promotion of Green Park.
- Promotion of Gym-Tonic in RRC.
- Mobilisation and recruitment of RRC new members.

5. Production of flysheets

300 flysheets about the promotion of Gym-Tonic in RRC have been produced.

5. Media coverage of all RRC important activities and events

Achievements

Different media: newspapers, radios, National Television, private Television and different websites have broadcast information on Rwanda Red Cross.

Newspapers that have produced articles on RRC activities are:	Radios that broadcast news on RRC are:	Televi-sions	Websites
The New Times, Imvaho Nshya, Izuba Rirashe, The Rwanda Focus, Hope Magazine	Radio Rwanda, Radio 10, Radio Salus, RC Huye, RC Rubavu, RC Rusizi, Radio Maria Rwanda, Radio Izuba, Radio Ishingiro	Rwanda Television, TV 10	- Igihe.com - Kigali today.com - Umuse-ke.com

We covered 26 events. They correspond to press releases produced.

Some events covered in pictures



Inauguration of 50 houses in Nyamasheke District



Distribution of cows to vulnerable people in Gicumbi



Women making charcols in Nyamasheke



RRC volunteers in First Aid training in Gicumbi



Rotation of cows in Nyanza

6. Celebration of the International RC/RC day (8may)

Achievements:

Great visibility at the occasion of the Red Cross Week and 8th May celebration. This was made possible by organization of a variety of activities in different places and the participation of journalists from TV, radio and newspapers.

The main activities realized are:

- The Red Cross week during which volunteers country wide conducted activities such as, Blood donation, building houses for the most vulnerable people, initiate the volunteers and the communities on life saving gestures, making kitchen garden, mobilizing communities on the following themes: reproductive health, HIV/AIDS, malaria, Hygiene and sanitation.
- Collection and distribution of food and clothes to the most vulnerable people in model villages.
- On May 8, 2014, together with ICRC staff, RRC staff and volunteers organized a walk in Kigali, ICRC celebrating 150 years of Humanitarian actions.
- In celebrating May 8, a football match was organized: RRC versus ICRC.

The two last activities increased the visibility of RC/RC movement in Kigali.

As suggested by RRC branch committees, in this year, every district received the support of 150,000 Rwf that helped them to celebrate the International RC/RC Day in the district.

• Celebration of May 8 in pictures



Celebration of 8 May 2013 photos

- **Evening information meeting**

Achievements:

The evening information meeting was held on 8th May at RRC Headquarters in “Green Park”. This day coincided with the celebration of the international Red Cross and Red Crescent day. Were invited to this event, the Minister of Disaster Management, ambassadors and consular representatives, UN agencies, NGOs, responsible of private sector, RRC board members as well as the staff.

The theme of this information meeting was: Striving to reduce vulnerability. The event had two objectives namely:

- Presentation of the major actions and challenges facing by RRCS through its mission of assisting the most vulnerable people
- Partnership with the RRC

More than 90% of those invited guests responded to the invitation.

On the agenda of that evening, there was a presentation of a documentary film on RRCS activities under the theme of “Rwanda Red Cross volunteers in action for Community Resilience”. As a result to the event, some of the participants who were present during the event met the Secretary General and the RRCS technical staff for a future partnership.

Evening information meeting in pictures



RRCS Secretary General and the head of ICRC delegation in Rwanda speaking to the guests at the evening information meeting



Madam MUKANTABANA Séraphine, Minister for Refugees and Disaster Management (Guest of honor) addressing her remarks



Guests watching a documentary film on Rwanda Red Cross activities

7. Beneficiary Communication

For fighting against malaria, diarrhea and disasters, in November 2013 with the support of ICRC, Beneficiary Communication project started. A training on Radio show was organized since November 25 to 28 2013. Another one on Mobile cinema was held on 29 and 30 November 2013. Districts concerned in this project are Kayonza, Kamonyi and Gisagara. Those districts held Radio programmes (live), respectively on Radio Izuba, Radio Maria and Radio Salus. Mobile cinema sessions have been organized in Gisagara twice, in Kayonza (once) and in Kamonyi(once).



Radio show in picture



Mobile cinema in pictures



Conclusion

In this year the Communication Service tried to achieve its objectives. Its achievements are due to good cooperation with the media and collaboration with colleagues from other Rwanda Red Cross programs.

Main events were covered by media (radios, newspapers websites, national television and TV 10).

As it was suggested last year, for 2013 we thank branches that have taken the initiative to work with local media and promote RRC visibility.

In the dissemination domain, the network of Information and dissemination volunteers held dissemination sessions in different target groups. The volunteers paid visit to secondary schools and communities. At least 120 secondary schools have been visited. In general 20,000 people benefited the dissemination sessions. As result, 340 new members paid the membership fees.

The field trips made, allowed us to know the branches' needs and priorities in the dissemination and communication domains. They also permitted us to monitoring and to evaluating the disseminator's activities. The field trips were very important to help us in the following year in planning process.

We appreciate the participation of ICRC team during our field visits, their presence were important and beneficial to us.



ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE

Logistics and Finance

- **Review and redevelop the supply chain management**, RRC assets registered and valued, inventories of warehouses updated, land titles for 3 buildings, efficient purchases and fleet management.
- Improved financial reporting, quality and timely financial reports using Navision software (90%).
- Internal control systems strengthened. 14 projects audited externally.
- 9 projects were audited internally, 6 projects were evaluated.

Key recommendations led to efficient and effectiveness of projects' implementation and accountability

Warehouses

- At the beginning of the year we had opening stock equal to 435,545,451 Rwanda francs, and received materials from different suppliers for different program and at the end of the year we had a value of 441,656,046 as our closing stock for year 2013.
- Dairy management of the warehouse were done and we off-sold scrap items which were in our warehouse at cost of 2,540,000 Rwanda francs

and shift of stock and stock arrangement were done.

Transport and Freight management

- We have 28 vehicles and 59 motorcycles, and among 28 vehicles, 2 were received as a gift, one from ICRC and another from Belgium Red Cross.
- Importance of leasing program: leasing program has helped in generating money for repair and maintenance and at the end of leasing period; we received money that can buy new one, and its scrap value can be bought at 10% of its value

Human resource

- RRC has a total of paid up 103 staffs. Among the staffs, 71 are male and 32 are female.
- Training: RRC Staff trained in Project management and designing (4), FACT (1), WATSAN (2), PMER (30), IGAs management (34), Gender and education (2), NDRT (9).
- **Performance evaluation:** Staff performance contract evaluated every year.

Improved partnership with RRC partners

- Key outcomes : each partner recognized the expectations from the counterpart and vice versa.



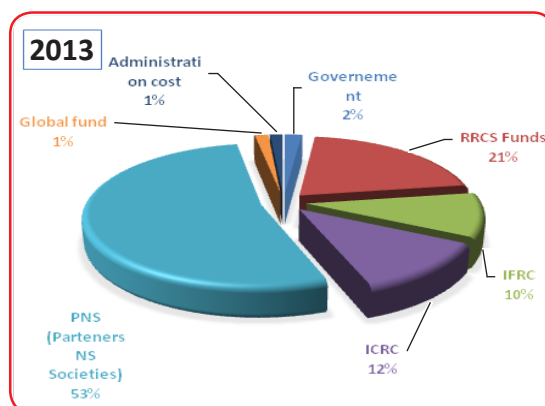
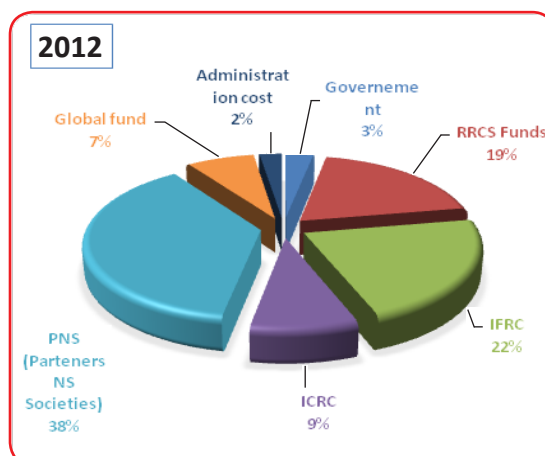
- Belgian RC committed for a long term partnership based on RRC strategy on community resilience and development of IGA, included in 2014 – 2016 project proposal.
- Participation in regional and international forums. Pan African Conference / Addis Ababa : exhibition of RRC activities especially community resilience activities in Model villages; brochure; documentary film.
- Direct discussions with delegates from different PNS (American RC, Austrian RC, Qatar RC, BRC....).

FUNDING PROGRAM FOR YEAR 2013 IN RWF

PROGRAMS	INCOMES	EXPENDITURES
HEALTH PROGRAM	202,650,548.00	196,715,060.00
DISASTER MANAGEMENT	894,022,015.00	807,287,879.00
OD PROGRAM	169,648,157.00	123,687,292.00
SOCIAL PROJECT	941,152,028.00	708,756,682.00
INFO DIFFUSION PROGRAM	91,165,409.00	91,128,531.00
TRACING PROGRAM	69,628,435.00	68,251,828.00
PRODUCTS UNITS	294,445,717.00	289,270,366.00
CORE COST	446,953,281.00	495,457,369.00
	3,109,665,590.00	2,780,555,007.00

SOURCE OF FUNDING COMPARISON 2012 AND 2013 IN RWF

Source of founding	2012	2013
GOVERNEMENT	76,000,000	57,000,000
RRC FUND	486,203,843	642,356,745
FEDERATION	557,636,025	312,552,403
ICRC	219,744,403	368,844,999
PNS	951,625,055	1,642,182,529
GLOBAL FUND	182,706,596	45,159,794
Administration cost 10%	60,562,732	41,569,120
	2,534,478,654	3,109,665,590





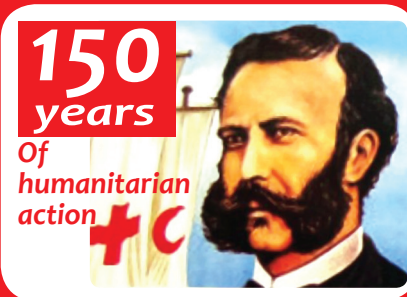
1964



50 Years
of humanitarian action and resilience



2014





THE SEVEN FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF THE RED CROSS MOVEMENT

Humanity

The Red Cross Movement aims at providing assistance to the vulnerable without Discrimination to prevent and ensure respect for human dignity. The movement also promotes mutual understanding and lasting cooperation among all people.

Impartiality

It makes no discrimination as to nationality, race, religious beliefs, class or political opinions. It endeavours to relieve the suffering of individuals, being guided solely by their needs, and to give priority to the most urgent cases of distress.

Neutrality

In order to gain the confidence of all, the movement takes no sides in hostilities nor does it engage in controversies of a political, racial, religious or ideological nature.

Independence

The National Societies, while auxiliaries in the humanitarian services of their governments and subject to the laws of their respective countries, must always maintain their autonomy so that they may be able at all times to act in accordance with the principles of the movement.

Voluntary service

As a humanitarian organization, the Red Cross is a voluntary relief movement not prompted in any manner by desire for gain.

Unity

There can be only one Red Cross and one Red Crescent Society in any one country. It must be open to all and carry on humanitarian work throughout its territory.

Universality

The International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, in which all societies have equal status and share equal responsibilities and duties in helping each Other, is worldwide.