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## Emergency Plan of Action Operation Update

### Rwanda Storm and Heavy Winds

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

<b>DREF:</b> MDRRW015		<b>GLIDE n° ST – 2017 – 000143 - RWA</b>	
<b>EPoA update n° 1</b>		<b>Timeframe covered by this update:</b> 22/09/2017 to 25/11/2017	
<b>Operation start date:</b> 03/10/2017		<b>Operation timeframe:</b> 4 months <b>New End date:</b> 03 February 2018	
<b>Project Manager (budget holder):</b> Sheila CHEMJOR			
<b>Overall operation budget:</b> CHF 120,262	<b>Additional DREF allocation:</b> CHF 17,303	<b>DREF amount initially allocated:</b> CHF 102,959	
<b>N° of people being assisted:</b> 5,460 people (1,092 households)			
<b>Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation:</b> Belgian Flanders, Austrian, Belgian French Community, and Spanish Red Cross Societies, International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies.			
<b>Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation:</b> Ministry of Disaster Management and Refugees Affairs (MIDIMAR), and Local Authorities.			

#### Summary of major revisions made to this emergency plan of action:

This operations update incorporates the recommendations from an assessment carried out in the affected areas during the last week of October by Rwandan Red Cross (RRC), with support from IFRC Cash Expert, where market assessment findings showed the need to increase the budget for cash transfer programme (CTP) activities to ensure minimum needs are met. In addition, after cases of Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD) were reported in the area, there is a need to increase the number of volunteers to be trained in AWD management and hygiene promotion. Finally, the operations update provides a greater alignment to real-cost budget based on the in-country assessment.

The following activities are specifically revised through this operations update:

- Increase in budget for CTP activities from CHF 30 to CHF 55 per household;
- Increase in the number of volunteers to be trained in AWD management and hygiene promotion to address AWD cases in the area to 270 from the initially planned 100;

The DREF approved an additional allocation of CHF 17,303 to enable the RRC procure the planned NFIs which had been under-budgeted. For mosquito nets, procurement was not possible because of long lead time from supplier (03 months). A request for donation was made to the Ministry of Health, who will now supply the mosquito nets as part of the response.

Finally, this Operational Update also extends the operation timeframe by one month (new end date: 03 February 2018), to ensure the distribution of the donated mosquito nets and allow for training sessions on proper usage of the nets to take place. The CTP component is the first of its kind for the RRC, which requires some additional time to ensure processes are adequately put in place.

## A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

### 1. Description of the disaster



*RRCS staff and volunteers visit a house whose roof was damaged by the storms.  
Photo/IFRC*

On 17 September 2017, at around 15:30 local time, the districts of Rusizi, Nyamasheke, Huye and Bugesera, Gicumbi, Ngoma, Kirehe, Rubavu and Nyabihu experienced heavy rainfall associated with heavy storms, which resulted in destruction of houses and community farm lands. The affected areas are mostly in five districts: two located in western province (Rusizi and Nyamasheke), two located in Eastern province (Ngoma and Bugesera), and one in the Southern Province (Huye). This is a second time during this year where RRCS has been facing these kinds of disasters. In April – May 2017, there was a DREF intervention in Gatsibo district, Eastern Province.

According to data from a rapid assessment conducted by Rwanda Red Cross staff and volunteers, it is estimated that 5,850 people from 1,170 households have been affected by heavy winds and out of them 640 families are now homeless and classified as most vulnerable. The disaster caused three deaths and 24 people were injured. The affected families are currently accommodated in the nearby communities after their homes were damaged and a variety of household materials, shelters and clothing destroyed, leaving the affected population without basic necessities and means. Household bedding materials were also destroyed, creating the need for blankets, sleeping mats and other essential Non-Food items (NFIs). It has been reported that an estimate of 1,024 hectares of mixed crops (including banana trees and cassava plants) were destroyed, and household food stocks were completely damaged. As a result, a lack of access to food presents a situation that may result in short term food insecurity, especially for chronically ill people, the elderly, female-headed households, lactating mothers and children under five, pregnant women, and single parents. Furthermore, latrines and other sanitation infrastructure were also destroyed, increasing the risk of diseases outbreak, particularly during the current rainy season – since 25 of September, 78 cases of AWD were reported in the Nyamasheke district. As of 25 November, no new cases were reported, but risk remains high due to continuous rainy season and proximity to Lake Kivu.

This Operations Update extends the timeframe for an additional one month, due to the following reasons:

- The CTP components in this DREF, including cash transfer and monitoring, will be the first experience for RRCS implementing cash transfer in emergencies. As such, this would require extra time for planning and implementation.
- The procurement of mosquito nets was not possible due to long delivery time by suppliers, therefore a donation request was made to the Ministry of Health. They have accepted and will supply the mosquito nets for the distribution alongside sensitization by RRCS as part of the DREF.

**Table 1: Summary of Findings from RRCS Needs Assessment**

Summary of the assessment findings	Total families affected	Total affected
Number of affected /displaced people	1,170	5,850
Number of most vulnerable people	640	3,200
Number of buildings damaged/destroyed	1,170 houses + 34 commercial buildings & 5 churches	
Number of schools affected	12 schools	24 classrooms
Number of mixed crops hectares affected/damaged	0	1,024 hectares
Number of people injured		24 people
Number of deaths		3 people
Number of livestock dead/missing	0	0

## 2. Summary of current response

### Overview of Host National Society

The Rwanda Red Cross Society (RRCS) has mobilized its field staff and volunteers (05 field staff, 04 HQs staff, 100 volunteers from BDRT / LDRT and 05 NDRT members<sup>1</sup>) to support families that have been affected by heavy wind and to be on stand-by to provide immediate assistance from its contingency stock to the affected population in different districts. An emergency needs assessment was carried in the nine districts (Rusizi, Nyamasheke, Huye, Rubavu, Nyabihu, Gicumbi, Bugesera, Ngoma and Kirehe) that are affected by heavy winds and rains in collaboration with the local authorities, including the Ministry of Disaster Management and Refugees Affairs (MIDMAR). The RRCS volunteers have provided psychosocial support to some affected families struggling with the loss of household materials and agricultural crops. The distribution of Non-Food items to most affected population (including households and hygiene related items) has reached 401 households (this was based on the level of preparedness stocks) in Rusizi, Nyamasheke and Ngoma districts, and additional assistance will be provided through the support from the DREF (refer to Tables 3 and 4 below for a complete overview). Therefore, the DREF is requested to replenish items distributed from the National Society stocks and to continue supporting those who are still in need. The RRCS volunteers in the affected areas are providing first aid, psycho-social support and health sensitization (PHAST) to avoid epidemic outbreak in the areas that have been affected since the start of the rainy season.

### Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) is providing assistance through the East Africa and Indian Ocean Islands (EAIOI) country cluster office as well as through the Africa regional office based in Nairobi, Kenya. Since the onset of the disaster, there has been regular contact with the IFRC EAIOI country cluster support team's disaster management department; and regular updates on the situation and activities planned have been shared. On 22 September 2017, an alert was issued using the IFRC disaster management information system (DMIS), and on 25 September 2017 an Operational Strategy Call was carried out with colleagues in Geneva Office, the region and the country cluster team. It was agreed that a request for an allocation should be made for the Disaster Relief and Emergency Fund (DREF) to support the RRCS with replenishment of the NFIs that were distributed and to cover costs that have been incurred in response to this operation to date.

In the last week of October, an IFRC Cash Expert from the EAIOI Cluster supported RRCS in-country in making a comprehensive assessment and implementation plan for the activities under the Cash component of this DREF. Concurrently, RRCS informed the EAIOI Cluster of confirmed cases of Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD) in the area. It was agreed that a second allocation should be made to incorporate the recommendations from the cash assessment and the AWD situation.

<sup>1</sup> BDRT: Branch Disaster Response Team, LDRT: Local Disaster Response Team, NDRT: National Disaster Response Team

## Movement Coordination

Belgian French community, Austrian, Belgian Flanders and the Spanish Red Cross Societies have in-country presence and the Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA) and its budget for the DREF operation have been shared to all the PNSs with the intention of mobilizing additional assistance, if available, for the activities outlined in the proposed strategy, where additional support is required. The Belgian Red Cross French community in-country delegate has already committed to support NS on the administrative monitoring of the DREF and the Belgian Red Cross Flanders has committed to replenish the NFIs distributed to 237 families in Rusizi district. The plan of action has been discussed with ICRC.

The Spanish Red Cross developed a proposal to support 300 families with shelter materials for reconstruction of damaged houses. Spanish Red Cross also participated in the October CTP assessment. If the funding is secured the Spanish and Rwanda Red Cross Societies will also target the 300 families reached with cash assistance.

### Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

The MIDMAR as well as local government authorities at the district levels in all the nine branches have coordinated the response in collaboration with RRC. The National Societies branches that have been affected are also participating in coordination meetings, which are being carried out at district levels. Local government authorities have supported the heavy wind-affected population with evacuation from their homes, securing community damaged property from theft, search and rescue as well as identification and accommodation for the displaced in nearby communities.

## 3. Needs analysis and scenario planning

### Needs analysis

The RRC carried out a rapid assessment immediately after the disaster. The main findings include: the most affected population by the disaster (heavy winds) is 640 households (approx. 3,200 persons) who fall under the following criteria - displaced households (whose homes were destroyed), chronically ill, elderly, female-headed households, lactating mothers and under-five children, pregnant women, and single parents.

For these 640 households, the following needs were identified on the table below.

**Table 2: Identified Needs Amongst Most Vulnerable Households**

Sector	Identified needs
Health	A heightened risk of malaria infection due to the loss of habitat and mosquito nets that heightened exposure to mosquitoes. Due to the personal losses, psychosocial needs were also identified.
Water and sanitation	The water systems were not affected by the storms & heavy wind. There is, however, an increased risk of water-borne diseases such as diarrhea or Cholera due to the loss of hygiene and household materials such as jerry cans, soaps, etc. While it was not the focus of the rapid assessment it has however, been noted that a number of household latrines have also been affected and its risk during this rainy season.
Shelter	Due to the heavy winds & storms, 640 identified families have lost their homes. There is a need to provide them with shelters, essential household items as well as building material to help them rebuild their houses.
Food security, nutrition and livelihood	An estimated 1,024 hectares of banana plantations and cassava crops were destroyed by the heavy winds associated with rain. In addition, household food stocks stored in homes that were destroyed by the rain were also lost. The food security situation is alarming especially for children, elderly, pregnant women and lactating mothers. Agricultural planting season is going to be affected because of the lost seeds for the affected families

Following the rapid needs assessment, a CTP assessment was conducted at the end of October. At this time, the initially planned household needs were confirmed, as was the fact that a CTP intervention is best justified. Indeed, the purpose is to support and strengthen local coping mechanisms of the affected population by assisting the most affected households and supporting them towards early recovery.

In addition, as cases of Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD) were reported in the area, there is a need to increase the number of volunteers to be trained in AWD management and Hygiene Promotion. The location of these districts, on the lakeshore of Lake Kivu, act as the main sources of AWD cases – and the number of cases tends to increase during the rainy season.

### **Operation Risk Assessment**

Based on the current weather situation in Rwanda, there remains the potential for additional rains which could include violent storms and heavy winds. In case of increased storms and heavy winds, there may be a need to revise the DREF operation to meet further needs. The upcoming rainy season presents risk for an increase in the spread of disease.

## **B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY**

### **4. Proposed strategy**

The proposed strategy aims to support 1,092 households (5,460 people) with emergency shelter and health as well as hygiene promotion, and includes a CTP component. The purpose is to support and strengthen local coping mechanisms of the affected population by assisting the most affected households and supporting them towards early recovery.

The DREF is supporting the operation alongside other bilateral PNSs and organizations. Through good coordination with in-country partners, the DREF addresses the remaining gaps and needs not being covered by other actors. As such, the DREF is targeting 5,460 people (1,092 HHs), through hygiene promotion and community sensitization activities. Of this total target, the needs assessment from the RRCS deemed 3,200 people (640 HHs) as most vulnerable. Therefore 3,200 people (640 HHs) will receive mosquito nets, jerry cans, soap, blankets, kitenges, kitchen sets, plastics mats and plastic sheeting/tarps, in addition to the above hygiene promotion and community sensitization for the full target. Of this 3200 people (640 HHs), the Belgian RC has provided materials for 1,185 people (237 HHs) in Rusizi. Some of the items RRCS has already distributed as part of the initial response and are requested for replenishment of RRCS, while other items are requested for new distribution based on the rapid needs assessment. Both these quantities are transparently noted in Table 3 below. Finally, the pilot CTP component is targeting 300 HHs in Rwanda (the 300 HHs will be identified using proper CEA and with support of a cash trained CCST member).<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> Both 1) the contributions of Belgian Red Cross and 2) replenishment items explain in the budget why a different number of NFIs/materials are provided for certain lines (the tables in the document explain the breakdown and the last column of Table 3 correlates to the numbers in the budget).

Items	Total quantity required for intervention	Quantity for replenishment (see table 2)	BRC - FI planned intervention	To be distributed	Total request on DREF
Jerry-cans (2 pieces per HH)	1,280	401	474	405	<b>806</b>
Soap (4 pieces per HH)	7,680	1,300	2,844	3,536	<b>4,836</b>
Mosquito nets (2 pieces per HH)	1,280		948	332	<b>332</b>
First Aid Kits & including replenishment (2 per district)	7	5		2	<b>7</b>
Blanket (2 pieces per HH)	1,280	680	474	126	<b>806</b>
Kitenge (1 piece per HH)	640	325	237	78	<b>403</b>
Sleeping mats (2 pieces per HH)	1,280	726	474	80	<b>806</b>
Kitchen set (1 piece per HH)	640		237	403	<b>403</b>
Plastic Sheeting / Tarpaulin (2 pieces per HH)	1,280	726	474	80	<b>806</b>

**Activity 1:** Conducting a rapid needs assessment to inform the DREF operation. Please note that this has been completed and the costs (per diem and transportation) will be reimbursed through the DREF allocation.

The following Table 3 gives an overview of the total number of items that will and have been distributed. It also shows the number of items that have been distributed in the initial phase of the disaster and will now be procured for replenishment.

The following Table 4, shows which items have been distributed within the five affected areas, in the initial phase of the response by RRCS. These items will be replenished through the DREF.

Items	Nyamasheke	Rusizi	Ngoma	Bugesera	Huye	Total
Jerry-cans (2 pieces per HH)	88	237	76			<b>401</b>
Soap (4 pieces per HH)	352	948				<b>1,300</b>
Mosquito nets (2 pieces per HH)						<b>0</b>
First Aid Kits & including replenishment (2 per district)	1	1	1	1	1	<b>5</b>
Blanket (2 pieces per HH)	176	474				<b>650</b>
Kitenge (1 piece per HH)	88	237				<b>325</b>
Sleeping mats (2 pieces per HH)	176	474	76			<b>726</b>
Kitchen set (1 piece per HH)						<b>0</b>
Plastic Sheeting / Tarpaulin (2 pieces per HH)	176	474	76			<b>726</b>

To allow the initial assessment and response, the five branches incurred costs for fuel and volunteer per diems. Branch staff and volunteers supported in the various branches with the initial assessment and the initial distributions. These costs are part of the overall volunteer and staff budget as presented in the overall budget, but costed as part of the initial response prior to the DREF launch.

Volunteers / staff	No. of staff/volunteers	Unit cost 1 week (RWF)	Total	Costs in CHF
Per diem BDRT / LDRT volunteers	50	10,000	500,000	595
Per diem NDRT	3	75,000	225,000	268

**Activity 2:** Provision of psychosocial support services to those affected, especially those whose houses were destroyed and who lost all their belongings. National Society has good experience in providing psychosocial support and recently, staff was trained with IFRC Psychosocial Support Reference Centre and Danish Red Cross delegates during a regional Psychosocial support in national emergencies training. These trained staff coupled with a trained pool of volunteers are well equipped to conduct activities.

During the initial response, two first aid kits per district, were used to provide treatment to the injured, these need to be replenished during the operation.

**Activity 3:** Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne, vector borne and water related diseases in targeted communities:

- Conduct volunteer training for three BDRT team, training of local volunteers to support community sensitization on different disaster to reinforce branch preparedness. The NS will seek support from the DREF as this is the beginning of the rainy season.
- Distribution of hygiene items, specifically: jerry cans (two per household) and pieces of soap (four pieces per household per months). The water systems were not affected by the storm. However, affected people have lost hygiene household materials such as jerrycans, soaps, etc. Please note that the hygiene items will be replenished through the DREF allocation.
- Community hygiene promotion (using Cinema mobile tools/Ben.Com) in the five branches will be conducted with the intention of improving hygiene practices within the storm and heavy wind-affected population to reduce the risk of water borne disease (especially targeting the 1,092 affected households).
- Distribution of mosquito nets (two pieces per household) to the most affected population, and sensitization of beneficiaries about the usage of the items. Procurement of mosquito nets was not possible because of long lead time from supplier (3 months). A request for donation has been made to the Ministry of Health, which it approved. Once the nets are donated, RRCS will immediately distribute them and undertake the malaria awareness and net usage instructions demonstrations. These activities are planned to take place by end November - beginning of December.
- Early warning leaflets and other IEC materials will be modelled after the PHASTER methodology (based on previously-used materials from other operations) will be used to support volunteers to sensitise the affected areas on protection of the house and how to cope with heavy winds.

New activities as part of the operations update:

- Increase in the number of volunteers to be trained in AWD and Hygiene Promotion to address the AWD cases in the area to 270 from the initially planned 100;
- Greater alignment to real-costs for NFI distribution for mosquito nets, kitchen sets and plastic sheeting, which had been under-budgeted.

**Activity 4:** Distribution of NFIs, specifically: blankets (two pcs per household), kitchen sets (one set per household), plastic mats (two per household), sheets (2 per household), and pagne/kitenge (one pc per household). Please note that the NFIs have been distributed from the NS stocks and will be replenished through the DREF allocation (refer to Table 3 and 4 above). The plan is to have all the 640 households receiving the NFIs, while 300 households are being targeted through the CTP for the reconstruction of houses and household latrines. Plastic sheeting is included for the initial phase of the response but cannot be used

for the reconstruction of houses, due to government policies. The 300 families targeted by CTP are families whose homes were severely affected by the storms through cash transfers.

### **Cash Transfer Strategy**

The RRC with support from the IFRC conducted a rapid assessment in the 5 districts which are being targeted by the DREF. The purpose of the assessment was to determine the capacity of local markets to provide the required shelter items as well as to assess the risk of inflation, cash transfer modality as well as to determine the cash transfer value per household. During the assessment, RRCS and IFRC conducted focus group discussions and key informant interview with the government and local communities to identify their priority needs. The mobile money operator capacities were also assessed in the 5 districts looking at availability and capacities of vendors, availability and number of traders accepting payments through mobile money as well as connectivity.

The assessment findings showed that the local markets in the 5 districts could provide the required shelter items. However, the cost of the items was CHF25 more than what was planned in the DREF budget. Indeed, the indicative cash transfer amount per family was previously at CHF 30, but now is revised to CHF 55, to address immediate shelter and household latrine needs.

Mobile money is used extensively in Rwanda and MTN Mobile money has the capacity to support RRC implement the CTP in the DREF operation. RRC already has an agreement with MTN to use its mobile money platform to pay volunteer allowances across the country. The same agreement will be used to support the implementation of the DREF operation.

Summary of the cash assessment:

- 5 affected districts which are being targeted by the DREF visited
- Meetings held with RRCS Staff, Volunteers and Government departments
- Home visits conducted to assess the extent of damage in the houses
- Meeting with MTN to discuss how the mobile money platform works
- Visits to traders to assess commodity availability and prices

A DREF review will also be done after the response and one of the objectives of the review will be to assess the efficiency, value for money and impact of cash assistance versus in-kind support. Post-Monitoring will also look at the perceptions of the beneficiaries who received cash and those who received in-kind support to assess satisfaction and preferences. The pilot cash response will also enable the RRC to develop a cash preparedness plan for future operations.

Please note that during the DREF operation, all activities planned will be in accordance with the recognized SPHERE standards. Non-standard items such as the Kitenge are being provided to respond to specific cultural needs of the storm and heavy wind-affected population from the 5 branches/districts that have been targeted by RRC.

New activities as part of the operations update:

- Increased CTP transfer from CHF 30 to CHF 55
- Greater alignment to real-costs for NFI distribution for mosquito nets, kitchen sets and plastic sheeting, which had been under-budgeted.

## C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

### Programming / Areas Common to all Sectors

Programming / Areas Common to all Sectors			
Outcome 1: Continuous detailed assessment and analysis is used to inform the design and implementation of the operation.	Outputs		% of achievement
		Output 1.1: Initial needs assessment is updated following consultations with beneficiaries	
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
Deployment of 5 staff and 100 volunteers to conduct rapid needs assessment			100
Conduct detailed assessment			100
Conduct monitoring visit in the area of operation			continuous
Output 1.2 The emergency plan of action is reviewed and revised as necessary to reflect needs			
Continuous update of the operation plan			ongoing
Coordination meetings at HQ & branch level (refreshments, conference hall, transport, airtime)			ongoing
Implementation, Monitoring & Reporting			ongoing
Final lessons learnt workshop (to be held in 5 regions) and beneficiary satisfaction			0
Progress towards outcomes			
<p>RRC deployed staff and volunteers to conduct a rapid assessment to identify the urgent needs. The assessment findings informed the scope of the DREF operation. Following the approval of the DREF, IFRC and RRCS conducted a Cash assessment in the five targeted districts to determine the cash transfer value, identify the best and most feasible cash transfer modality to reach the targeted 300 households.</p> <p>This operations update and proposed changes to the Plan of Action are informed by the findings from the joint RRCS and IFRC assessment.</p> <p>RRCS is closely monitoring the reported cases and evolution of the situation related to the Acute Watery Diarrhoea cases in 3 of the districts targeted by the DREF operation.</p>			

### Health & care

Needs analysis: An initial assessment of the disaster indicates that the total number of people displaced by the local storms & heavy winds is 640 (approximately 3,200 families), which are at high risk of malaria infection. During the assessment, psychosocial support was also identified as needed to the affected population especially to those who lost all their personal belongings due to the damages caused by the storm. First Aid services will be provided to the injured and affected- first-aid kits (10) will be procured and 05 will be replenished.

Population to be assisted: The 640 most affected households (approx. 3,200 people) in the district of Rusizi, Nyamasheke, Huye, Ngoma and Bugesera districts will be assisted, household identified during the needs assessment. Please note; each household will receive two mosquito nets. People who have lost their houses will also receive psychosocial support to deal with stress over loss of personal items.

Health & care			
Outcome 1: Contribute to reduce the psychosocial and health effects of the storm and the risks of malaria infections among the affected families	Outputs		% of achievement
	Output 1.1: Target population (640 families) will receive PSS, first aid and relief items and information to reduce the risks of malaria infection		18
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
Train 105 branch volunteers (20 volunteers including 1 NDRT volunteer per district) on awareness raising messages for malaria prevention for the affected population		X	0
Demonstrate on the usage of mosquito nets to the beneficiaries		X	0
Procure 10 and replenish 5 first aid kits for the Branch	X		90
Provide first aid and PSS support for the families that has been affected	X		ongoing
Monitoring, evaluation and reporting	X		ongoing
Progress towards outcomes			
<p>The volunteer training is expected to take place between the last week of November, first week of December. Monitoring activities are in place from the beginning of the operations, final evaluation and final report will take place in January.</p> <p>First-aid kits were distributed to the branches and replenishment is currently underway, while waiting for delivery from the supplier. PSS first-aid is ongoing since the beginning of the operation; so far a total of 121 persons have received psychosocial support in the affected districts.</p>			

## Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion

Needs analysis: Following the storm and heavy wind, sanitation infrastructures were destroyed; while the storm and heavy wind-affected population have been displaced and are living with families in nearby communities, which are now overextended and increase the risk of air borne diseases. The National Society will help the affected population access clean water and provide hygiene promotion through distribution of hygiene related non-food items; and carry out community hygiene promotion, information dissemination, awareness sessions and sharing of best practices. There is an urgent need to provide sensitization to the affected population to prevent the risk of water born disease, including AWD. As part of vector control and to support RRC, we will target all 640 households in provision of mosquito nets which is therefore an important and urgent intervention.

Population to be assisted: The 1,092 affected households (approx. 5,460 people) identified from 5 branches will be reached by hygiene sensitizations and 640 households with (approx. 3,200 people) will be assisted through provision of hygiene related relief items: Jerry cans for water conservation, soap and sanitation services. Please note; each of the 640 households will receive two mosquito nets.

Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion			
Outcome 1: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities and the risks of malaria infections among the affected families	Outputs		% of achievement
	Output 1.1: Target population is provided with hygiene related non-food items and community awareness on the risks of waterborne and vector borne diseases, which meet SPHERE standards (Target: 640 households / 3,200 beneficiaries)		12
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
Conduct 30 health, hygiene and sanitation promotion awareness sessions in the affected areas.	X		ongoing
Conduct training for 270 volunteers on PHASTER (Target: PHASTER 90 volunteers in Nyamasheke/ 90 in Rusizi/ 30 in Ngoma / 30 in Bugesera/ 30 in Huye) and thereafter conduct training for 50 volunteers on Mobile Cinema in emergencies (Target: 27 volunteers /district)	X		0
Conduct bi-weekly mobile cinema on hygiene promotion events in the affected area (Target: 2 mobile cinema sessions (per district per month; total = 30 sessions)	X		ongoing
Distribution of hygiene related NFIs (Target: 1,280 jerry cans and 7,680 pcs of soap (3 months provision); and sensitization on their use.	X		70
Procure and distribute 1,280 mosquito nets (2 per family)		X	0
Conduct activity monitoring visits, evaluation and reporting	X		ongoing
Progress towards outcomes			
<p>Some 806 jerrycans bought &amp; delivery 4,836 pcs of soap bought &amp; distributed and sensitization to the affected HH, this activity is still ongoing.</p> <p>The training of 270 volunteers is planned to be conducted once the second allocation through this Operations Update is granted, since it was initially planned and budgeted for 100 volunteers. Indeed, an additional 170 volunteers were added to the original numbers, to be trained in AWD and Hygiene Promotion, due to the increased number of AWD cases registered and the growing threat of the disease due to the rainy season.</p> <p>Procurement of mosquito nets was not possible because of long lead time from supplier (03 months). A request for donation was made to the Ministry of Health and delivery is expected after the 2<sup>nd</sup> week of December. Once the nets are donated, RRCS will immediately distribute them and undertake the malaria awareness and net usage instructions demonstrations. These activities are planned to take place by end November-beginning of December.</p>			

## Shelter and settlements

Needs analysis: The NS will conduct another field visit and needs assessment to update the situation shortly. This assessment will also look at the feasibility of using cash to support at least 300 households meet their shelter needs. Currently, and during the previous assessments, a number of families were made homeless and lost their basic household essential items as a result of the storms. The affected families are hosted with host communities, and there is a need to provide shelter and shelter related NFIs to the affected population.

Population to be assisted: Some 300 from 640 most affected households (approx. 1,500 people) identified during the needs assessment will be assisted through the provision of materials for shelter. The option is using cash program to support these beneficiaries finding their own choices, while additional shelter needs will be advocated from PNS partners. Further, 640 households are targeted for distribution of NFIs, including

blankets, kitenge, kitchen sets, mats, plastic sheeting and tarpaulins (some of which came from RRCS stocks). As part of the initial distribution, replenishment of the items distributed is requested under the DREF.

Shelter and settlements			
Outcome 1: Immediate shelter and settlement needs of the affected population are met through the provision of basic shelter and household relief items are met, over a period of four months	Outputs		% of achievement
		Output 1.1: Target population receives relief assistance in terms of basic shelter non-food items (Target: 640 households / 3,200 beneficiaries)	
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
Distribution of NFIs (Target: 1,280 blankets, 640 Kitenge, 640 kitchen sets, 1,280 plastic mats)		X	0
Distribution & replenish of 1,280 plastic sheeting/tarpaulins	X		60
Design of the cash transfer system including feasibility study and market assessment	X		100
Orientation and training of staff on cash transfer system		X	0
Cash transfer to 300 families		X	0
Conduct activity monitoring visits, Evaluation and Reporting	X		0
Market / initial assessment for CTP	X		100
Progress towards outcomes			
<p>RRCS conducted needs assessments across the 5 affected districts to identify urgent needs and the most affected households to requiring support. Using pre-positioned stocks RRCS was able to provide assistance to affected households in Rusizi, Nyamasheke and Ngoma districts.</p> <p>The following items have been distributed and the remaining are ongoing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>650 blankets in 2 districts (Nyamasheke and Rusizi) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>325 Kitenges in 2 districts (Nyamasheke and Rusizi)</li> <li>726 sleeping mats in 3 districts (Nyamasheke, Rusizi and Ngoma)</li> <li>726 plastic sheeting in 3 districts (Nyamasheke, Rusizi and Ngoma)</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Through this DREF operation, RRCS will replenish the items that have been distributed. The NS is currently procuring relief items for this replenishment.</p> <p>Staff training on CTP is planned to take place in the beginning of December, the transfer on mid-December</p> <p>The cash transfer assessment was completed and the transfer proper is expected to be conducted in mid-December, once the second allocation is granted through this Operations Update.</p>			

## D. BUDGET

DREF

### RWANDA DREF STORM & HEAVY WIND DETAILED BUDGET

Budget Group

DREF grant budget

500

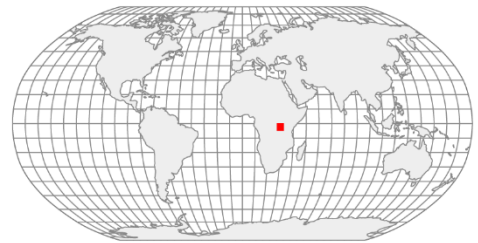
Shelter - Relief

4,798

501	Shelter - Transitional	0
502	Construction - Housing	0
503	Construction - Facilities	0
505	Construction - Materials	0
510	Clothing & Textiles	6,237
520	Food	0
523	Seeds & Plants	0
530	Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	3,838
540	Medical & First Aid	1,667
550	Teaching Materials	
560	Utensils & Tools	5,757
570	Other Supplies & Services	3,358
571	Emergency Response Units	0
578	Cash Disbursements	18,330
<b>Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES</b>		<b>43,985</b>
580	Land & Buildings	0
581	Vehicles Purchase	0
582	Computer & Telecom Equipment	0
584	Office/Household Furniture & Equipment	0
587	Medical Equipment	0
589	Other Machinery & Equipment	0
<b>Total LAND, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT</b>		<b>0</b>
590	Storage, Warehousing	476
592	Distribution & Monitoring	4,929
593	Transport & Vehicle Costs	8,687
594	Logistics Services	0
<b>Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE</b>		<b>14,092</b>
600	International Staff	0
661	National Staff	0
662	National Society Staff	
667	Volunteers	25,479
<b>Total PERSONNEL</b>		<b>25,479</b>
670	Consultants	0
750	Professional Fees	0
<b>Total CONSULTANTS &amp; PROFESSIONAL FEES</b>		<b>0</b>
680	Workshops & Training	17,960
<b>Total WORKSHOP &amp; TRAINING</b>		<b>17,960</b>
700	Travel	4,800
710	Information & Public Relations	2,500
730	Office Costs	750
740	Communications	3,357
760	Financial Charges	
790	Other General Expenses	0
790	Shared Support Services	
<b>Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES</b>		<b>11,407</b>
599	Programme and Supplementary Services Recovery	7,340
<b>Total INDIRECT COSTS</b>		<b>7,340</b>
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>		<b>120,262</b>

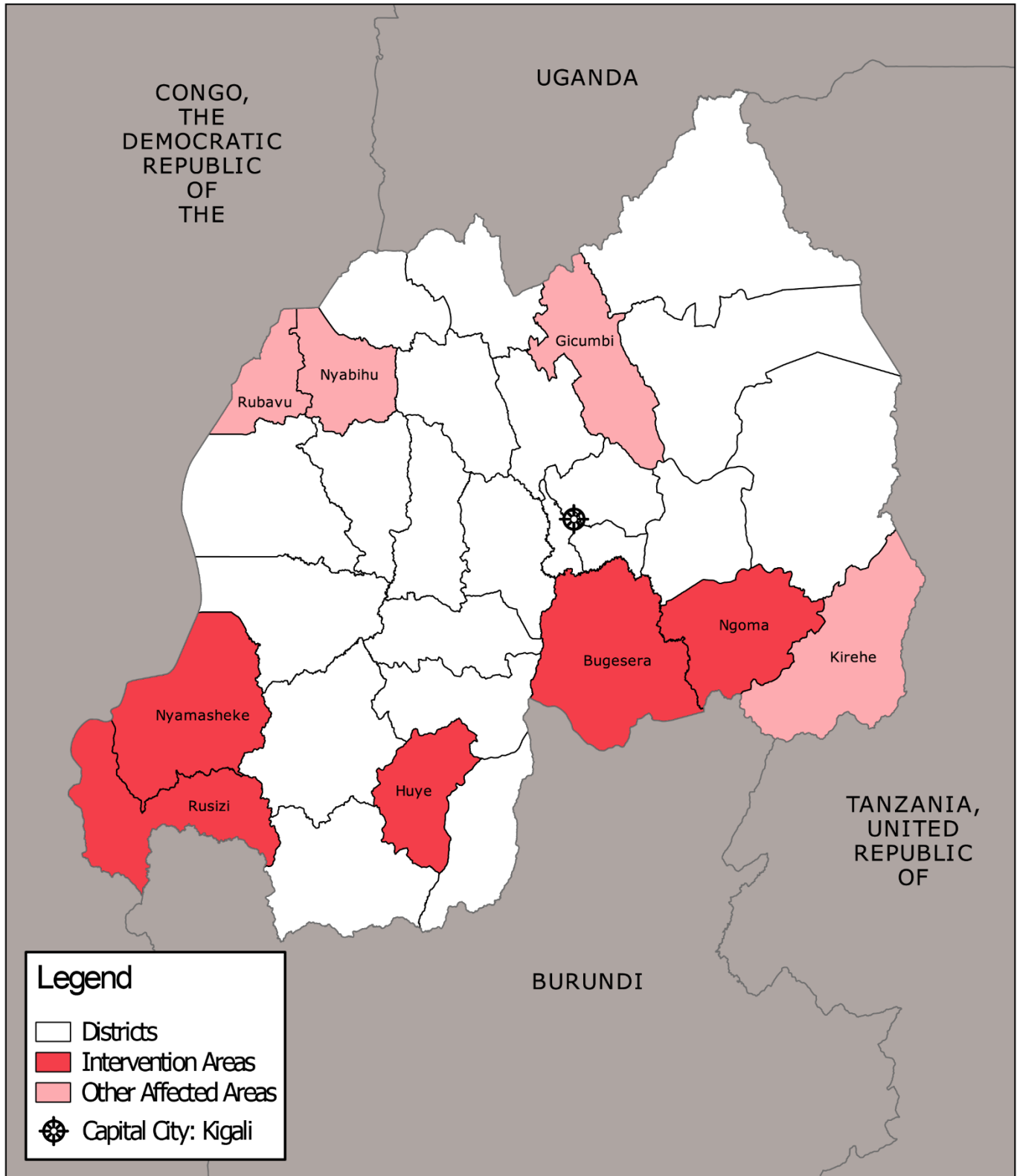


International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies  
Fédération internationale des Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge et du Croissant-Rouge  
Federación Internacional de Sociedades de la Cruz Roja y de la Media Luna Roja  
الاتحاد الدولي لجمعيات الصليب الأحمر والهلال الأحمر



## Rwanda: Storm & Heavy Winds

29 September 2017 ☒ ST-2017-000143-RWA



The maps used do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies or National Societies concerning the legal status of a territory or of its authorities.  
Map data sources: IFRC, GADM

0 19 38 57 76 km



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## How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. The IFRC's vision is to inspire, **encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities** by National Societies, with a view to **preventing and alleviating human suffering**, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:



**Save lives,**  
protect livelihoods,  
and strengthen recovery  
from disaster and crises.



Enable **healthy**  
and **safe** living.



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