

www.ifrc.org  
Saving lives,  
changing minds.

## DREF Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA) Rwanda Floods

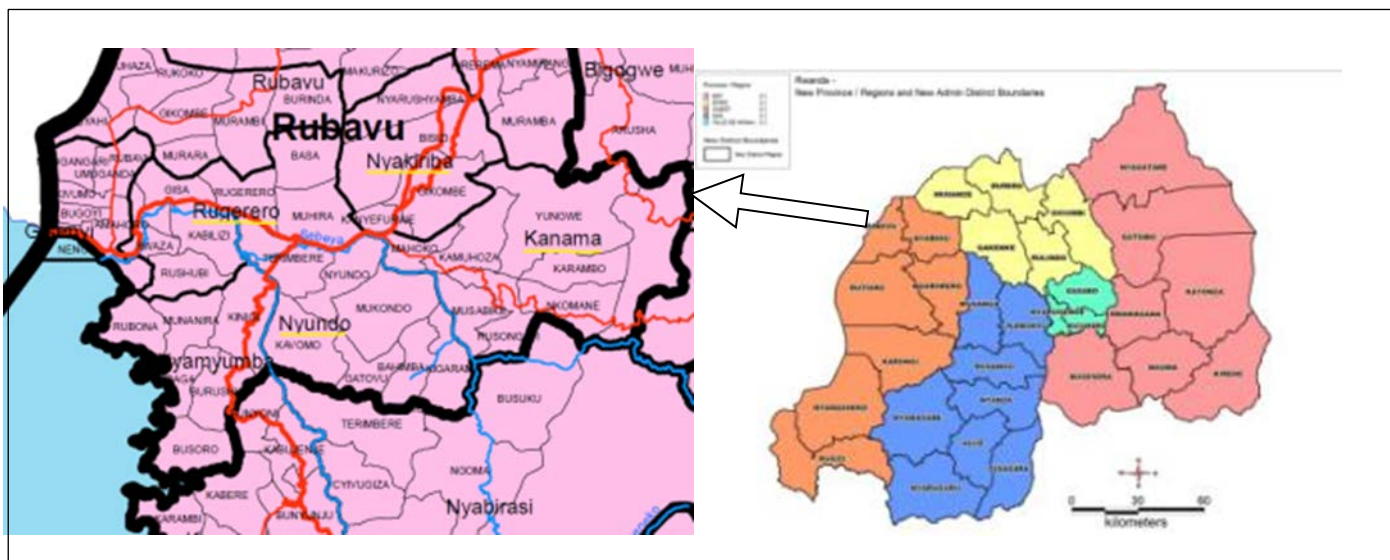
 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

<b>DREF n° MDRRW016</b>	<b>Glide n°:</b> FL-2018-000029-RWA
<b>Date of issue:</b> 23 March 2018	<b>Operation start date:</b> 22 March 2018 <b>Expected timeframe:</b> 3 months <b>Expected end date:</b> 22 June 2018
<b>Category allocated to the of the disaster or crisis:</b> <b>Yellow</b>	
<b>DREF allocated:</b> CHF 152,896	
<b>IFRC focal point:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Patricia Kibui (Emergency Operations officer) is Project manager and responsible for implementation, reporting and compliance</li> <li>Andreas Sandin (Operations Coordinator) is Budget holder</li> </ul>	<b>National Society Contact:</b> Angelique Murungi, Head of Disaster Management, Rwanda Red Cross Society (RRCS)
<b>Total number of people affected:</b> 25,000 people (5,000 households)	<b>Number of people to be assisted:</b> 4,750 people (950 HH)
<b>Host National Society(ies) presence (n° of volunteers, staff, branches):</b> 7 National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) volunteers, 60 Local Disaster Response Team (LDRT) / Branch Disaster Response Team (BDRT) volunteers and 6 staff from Rwanda Red Cross Society headquarters (RRCS HQ)	
<b>Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation:</b> Austrian Red Cross, Belgian Red Cross Flanders, Belgian Red Cross French Community, Spanish Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, 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), Local Authorities in Rubavu district	

### A. Situation analysis

#### Description of the disaster

On 3<sup>rd</sup> March 2018, at around 16:00 local time, Rubavu District, located in the Western Province of Rwanda, experienced heavy rains, which resulted in flooding along Sebeya River and other areas where people live on steep hills were affected by landslides due to heavy rains. The affected areas are in four sectors of Rubavu, namely Nyundo, Nyakiliba, Rugerero and Kanama. In fact, the flooding resulted more from increased rainfall upstream than in the affected areas. There were no predictable signs of flooding downstream.



According to the data gathered during joint rapid and detailed assessments conducted by RRCS, volunteers and local authorities, around 5,000 households (25,000 people) from 7 cells of the four sectors were affected by the floods, of which 4,750 people from 950 households were directly affected. These 950 Homeless families are being accommodated in the nearby communities after their homes were either destroyed or damaged by flowing waters and mud debris. Immediately, the flash floods caused 5 severe injuries, 141.5 hectares of crops flooded (including plantations of beans, potatoes, maize and tea), 643 livestock washed away, 10 bridges destroyed, 1 school affected, and students' school materials washed away. At onset, 28 houses were destroyed. Houses are essentially made of mud bricks. Therefore, if they remain flooded for a longer period, many others are likely to fall down or become uninhabitable in coming days.

The water supply system was interrupted forcing the people to look for alternative and unsafe sources of water, thus increasing the risk of waterborne diseases. In the same time, the sanitation infrastructures were affected by flowing waters whereby 356 latrines were completely destroyed, and the faecal waste mixed with rain water. This remains a threat to the affected population and requires rapid response, to avoid diarrhoea or a cholera outbreak.

The extensive damage to households' dwellings resulted in the destruction of a variety of household basic items and clothing, leaving the affected population without the vital amenities (food stocks, beds, household materials). This situation has created an increased need for food products, adequate shelter, various non-food items (including blankets, sleeping mats) as well as hygiene promotion activities. The disaster also severely impacted people already living in vulnerability conditions, especially the chronically ill, elderly, female-headed households, lactating mothers, pregnant women, under-five children and single parents.



Public places and infrastructures were flooded (Nyundo Sector); ©RRCS

**Table 1: Summary of the assessment findings**

Description	Total families affected	Total affected
Number of directly affected /displaced	950 families	4,750 people
Number of assisted in first response	550 families	2,750 people
Number of houses completely destroyed	28 houses	90 people
Number of latrines destroyed	-	356 latrines
Number of schools affected	-	1 school
Number of mixed crops hectares affected/damaged	-	141.5 hectares
Number of people injured (major injuries)	-	5 people
Number of deaths	-	0 deaths
Number of livestock dead/missing	-	643 livestock dead/missing



*Population suffered big losses (houses and crops) and are psychologically affected, © RRCS*

**Table 2: Figures per affected sectors**

No	Sector	Total affected houses	Of which the houses fully destroyed	Damaged latrines	Damaged bridges	Major injuries	Minor injuries	Crops affected (area)
1	Nyundo	248	16	254	3	2	14	62
2	Kanama	388	7	88	4	0	9	76.5
3	Rugerero	287	4	14	3	3	23	3
4	Nyakirirba	27	1	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>950</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>141.5</b>

## Summary of the current response

### Overview of Host National Society.

The Rwanda Red Cross Society (RRCS) has mobilized 6 staff from RRCS / HQ and 7 NDRT and 60 LDRT / BDRT volunteers from Rubavu Branch committee to support families that have been affected by floods and to be on stand-by to provide immediate assistance from its contingency stock to other affected population. The LDRT / BDRT were immediately involved in search and rescue activities. They also provided psychosocial support and first aid support to injured persons and facilitate family reunification. An emergency needs assessment was carried in the 7 floods affected cells in the 4 sectors (approx. 25,000 people or 5000 HHs) in collaboration with the local authorities and the Ministry of Disaster Management and Refugees (MIDIMAR). The RRCS volunteers have also taken part in distribution of Non-Food Items to initial 550 affected households (including households and hygiene related items) as follows:

Activity conducted by RRCS	# Beneficiaries
Profiling the affected population / screening	4,750
Emergency first aid	157
Psychosocial support	2,750
Evacuation / orientation	1,600
Community sensitization on flood risk reduction	1,900
Search & rescue	1,132
Distribution of NFI	550 HH

The distributed NFIs came from RRCS strategic stock (which will be replenished with support from this DREF) and from Ministry of Disaster Management (MIDIMAR). With the first distribution, total 550 households were reached as specified in the following table:

**Table 3: NFIs distributed to the 550 households**

Items	Quantity per family	Quantity / RRCS	Quantity / MIDIMAR	Total distributed / 550 HH
Blanket	2 blankets	1,098	2	1,100
Buckets	1 bucket	529	21	550
Sleeping Mat	2 sleeping mats	600	500	1,100
Jerry cans	1 jerry can	300	250	550
Plastic sheeting	2 plastic sheeting	56	0	56
Kitchen set	1 kitchen set	300	250	550
Kitenge (clothing items)	1 piece of kitenge	529	21	550
Flannel for children	1 peace of flannel	550	0	550
Washing Soap (tembo)	6 pieces of soap	1,800	1,500	3,300
Potty for children	1 potty	329	0	329

Therefore, this DREF operations is requested to replenish items already distributed from the National Society stocks and extend support to other affected families in need, for a period of 3 months.



NFIs distribution to affected population ©RRCS

### 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 Eastern Africa and Indian Ocean Islands 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 Nairobi, and a DMIS field report was issued immediately after the disaster, on 4<sup>th</sup> March 2018.

Belgian Red Cross French community, Austrian Red Cross, Belgian Red Cross Flanders, Danish Red Cross and the Spanish Red Cross have in country delegates. Since the beginning, there has been information sharing with these partner NSs, who are in support of the drafting of this proposal. The Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA) and its budget for the DREF operation have been shared to all the partner national societies (PNSs) with the intention of mobilising additional assistance, if available, for the activities outlined in the proposed strategy, where additional support is required.

### Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

The MIDIMAR as well as local government authorities at district level have coordinated the response process in collaboration with RRCS. The RRCS, Rubavu branch, is also participating in coordination meetings which are being carried out at district level.

Local government authorities have supported the affected population with evacuation from their homes, securing damaged community property from theft, conducting search and rescue as well as identification and accommodation for the displaced in nearby communities. The surrounding communities were sensitized and strongly encouraged to host their neighbours in sign of solidarity. In addition, households in need of mosquito nets received them from the local authorities to enhance malaria prevention.

The Rwanda Defence Forces and Rwanda National Police have played a significant role in the rescue and evacuation of injured people to safer places. The MIDIMAR provided some additional NFIs for initially targeted 550 affected families (refer to table 3). The local authorities have equally provided school materials (book notes) for children affected by the floods. Currently, no other partner has been involved in the operation apart from RRCS and the government authorities (local and national level).

## Needs analysis, targeting, scenario planning and risk assessment

### Needs analysis

The RRCS carried out a rapid and detailed needs assessment immediately after the disaster. The main findings are as follows: The affected population by the disaster (floods) is 950 households (approx. 4,750 persons) according to the table below, their needs range from health, water and sanitation, shelter and food security.

Sector	Identified needs
Health	Heightened risk of malaria infection due to the loss of habitat and mosquito nets and ensuing exposure to mosquitoes. The local authorities have provided mosquito nets but there is need to conduct sensitization and enforce malaria prevention mechanisms. Due to the personal losses of property, psychosocial needs have also been identified.
Water and sanitation	The water systems were affected by floods. This situation and the consequent use of unsafe water lead to the increased risk of water-borne diseases such as diarrhoea or Cholera. The loss of hygiene and household materials (such as bucket, jerry cans, soaps, etc.) worsens this situation. Furthermore, 356 household latrines have also been flooded and / or damaged, which has increased the risk of poor hygiene and sanitation related diseases.
Shelter	People are currently sheltered by their neighbours. However, this situation puts pressure on the host families which are often overcrowded due to lack of living space. Therefore, the shelter need is urgent according to humanitarian standards. Beyond immediate shelter needs, in the recovery phase, it should be considered providing building materials to help families recover their houses.
Food security, nutrition and livelihood	An estimated 141.5hectares of maize, tea, beans, and potatoes crops were destroyed by the floods. In addition, household food stocks stored in homes that were flooded are lost. Moreover, the host families did not receive additional support to feed the additionally hosted population. The food security situation is alarming especially for children, elderly, pregnant women and lactating mothers who have particular nutritional needs. This population's livelihoods, mainly based on agricultural activities, are going to be affected because of the lost corps, seeds and agricultural tools.

Previously in April 2015, heavy rains and strong winds also hit Rubavu district causing flooding that affected 3, 588 people and caused damage to hectares of crops. This previous disaster weakened the community's ability to respond to the effects of a similar disaster. In addition, some families lacked sufficient means to cope since a lot of farming produce had been washed away by the floods while normal harvests were affected in the coming seasons due to low yields.

### Targeting

Based on the rapid and detailed joint assessment results, the directly affected population by the disaster is 950 households (approx. 4,750 people) out of an overall 5,000 households affected households. The teams composed of the volunteers and the local authorities visited the affected communities and assessed the real situation of the houses and household items. In some houses, flooding water has entered houses at lesser extent while for others, much water and debris have caused bigger losses and even destroyed houses. It is against these criteria that the assessment and beneficiary classification was made. In addition to these criteria, targeting will prioritize families with elderly persons, female headed households, chronically ill people and large families amongst others.

### Operation Risk Assessment

Based on the current weather situation in the Rubavu district and the fact that the rainy season is just beginning, there remains the potential for additional rains, which could lead to increased flooding as well as more houses collapsing due to long time under water. This situation could prevent the affected population to relocate in their former houses (for those which are not completely destroyed), increasing the pressure on the host families and worsening the current situation.

In this case, there is the potential to revise to an Emergency Appeal operation to meet these needs. For the families affected by the disaster, there is a shortage of food due to crop destruction and poor health and hygiene conditions as a result of over-extended stay in the host families. The situation presents a risk for the spread of both waterborne, airborne diseases and possibly diarrhoea due to poor hygiene practices. As mentioned above, there is a need to have a preparedness recovery programme that can sustain the people's resilience capacity, for effective mitigation mechanisms.

## B. Operational strategy

### Overall Operational objective:

The flood-affected population's immediate needs are met through the provision of essential emergency relief, shelter items, hygiene promotion assistance, targeting a total number of 4,750 people (950 households) whose items/properties were destroyed.

The DREF would be supporting this operation alongside other bilateral PNSs and the government authorities through good coordination.

An initial 550 households have received jerry cans, soap, blankets, kitenge, kitchen sets, flannels, potties, plastic mats, in addition to hygiene sensitization targeting the whole community. The DREF support will help to replenish RRCS strategic stock which was utilized (refer to table 3). For the remaining 400 households who were not reached, RRCS will distribute Cash (to support them recover their basic households materials (NFIS): 1 bucket, 1 kitchen set, 2 blankets, 1 jerry can, 2 sleeping mats, 4 pieces of soap and 1 kitenge per HH.

In addition, 356 households whose latrines were destroyed will be supported with cash to meet the cost of their rehabilitation materials (2 iron sheets, nails, timber / wood planks), and support for digging the latrines holes to complement their efforts. The beneficiaries' participation includes finding stones for foundation, latrines elevation, plastering and covering labour cost through community work.

**Table 4: Cost for CTP kit / NFIs per HH**

Items	Quantity	Unit cost	Total cost / RwF
Blanket	2	3,000	6,000
Buckets	1	2,500	2,500
Sleeping Mat	2	2,500	5,000
Jerry cans	1	2,400	2,400
Kitchen set	1	12,000	12,000
Kitenge (clothing items)	1	6,000	6,000
Washing Soap (tembo)	4	300	1,200
<b>Total</b>			<b>35,100</b>

**Table 5: Cost for CTP kit / hygiene facilities (latrines) per HH**

Items	Quantity	Unit cost	Total cost / RwF
iron sheets (piece of 0.9 x 3 metres, BG 32)	2	6,000	12,000
nails (kg)	1	1,500	1,500
timbers / round wood (4 metres long)	2	4,000	8,000
wood planks (4 metres long)	3	3,000	9,000
support for digging the hole (metres)	6	1,500	9,000
<b>Total</b>			<b>39,500</b>

Rwanda Red Cross Society has previously used Cash Transfer programming during three past operations including a resilience project in Nyamasheke, for latrine construction in the Burundian refugees' operation in Mahama refugee camp, and most recently for the heavy winds and storms DREF operation (October 2017).

For the last DREF operation, conditional cash was used to support households affected by the heavy winds and storms in two districts (Huye and Bugusera). A joint IFRC/RRCS field mission was conducted in September 2017 to assess the local markets in the affected districts and determine the availability of the shelter and NFI materials. In addition, the team also looked into the available options for the cash delivery. Mobile money transfer was picked as the preferred method of delivery as Rwanda has various mobile telephone companies with mobile money transfer facilities. In addition, majority of the population has access to a mobile phone. The assessment also helped to determine the cash transfer value per household based on the local market prices. Meetings were also conducted with the various mobile operators to determine the suitability of the operators for the assistance and MTN mobile company was selected to facilitate the mobile money transfers. Training on cash was carried out in the two districts for the branch and HQ staff and 5 volunteers were also trained to support effectively with the implementation. A total of 300 households were supported through cash, of which 200 of these households received cash through mobile money while 100 families received direct cash as they did not have mobile phones. The disbursements were done per sector, which allowed RRCS staff and volunteers involved to sensitize the community on the proper use of the cash before they received it. After the sensitization sessions, MTN would then transfer the funds to the selected beneficiaries.

From beneficiaries and volunteers feedback received, cash was proved to be more efficient and met with huge support and ownership among the target beneficiaries and the local authorities. CTP allowed beneficiaries to get the required services from the local market / service providers on time and at lower costs (reduced transportation cost).

The living conditions of the 400 affected families, who are yet to receive assistance after the floods, have been critically affected by the disaster (including food supply) and their basic needs cannot be correctly met without support. They are essentially very poor families living in extreme conditions and people with specific vulnerabilities (elderly, women headed households, chronically ill people, large families). Through cash assistance, these households will be supported for one-month food provision consisting of maize grains flower, beans and porridge flour. According to MIDIMAR, the minimum daily ration for disaster affected victims is composed for each family of 1 kg of beans, 2 kg of maize grains and 0.5 kg of porridge flour. Price assessment will be conducted prior to implementing this activity, to ensure the availability of food items and their real market prices.

For efficiency and rapid implementation of CTP, 5 staff members (IT officer, DM manager, Finance manager, PMER officer and Internal Auditor) together with 7 NDRT volunteers who have already participated in previous response, will pilot the CTP activities (market assessment, beneficiaries identification and selection, distribution and post-distribution monitoring). RRCS already has a contract with MTN on mobile money and a mobile money bank account is opened.

The following table summarizes the cost per family kit for one month, based on available prices information.

**Table 6: Cost for CTP kit / Food provision per HH (average 5 persons)**

Items	Quantity	Unit cost	Total cost / RwF (day)	Total cost / RwF (month)
maize grains (kg)	2	500	1,000	30,000
beans (kg)	1	550	550	16,500
porridge flour, sorghum, wheat, millet, soybean (kg)	0.5	800	400	12,000
<b>Total (</b>			<b>1,750</b>	<b>52,500</b>

Potable water provision has been highlighted among the crucial needs for affected populations, both in quantity and in quality. The proposed intervention includes provision of water containers (jerry cans, buckets), provision of household water treatment chlorine (locally known as (*Sur'Eau*) combined with sensitisation of the families on proper household water treatment. Of the planned containers (jerry cans and buckets), 550 will be used to replenish those distributed, and 400 are planned to be part of CTP purchases.

Community mass hygiene promotion (using mobile Cinema tools) in Rubavu branch will be conducted with the intention of improving hygiene practices within floods-affected population together with host families, to reduce the risk of water borne diseases. Approximately 4,750 people will be reached within the target communities (cells). RRCS will use the available mobile cinema kits (including films on cholera, diarrhoea, malaria) to prevent hygiene risks within the 4 sectors in the short time: one kit from Rubavu branch and 3 others from neighbouring branches (Rutsiro, Ngororero and Musanze). Sensitisations will be done not only through mobile cinema sessions, but also with house to house sensitisations conducted by volunteers using Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation in Emergency Response (PHASTER) methodology. Other messages will be conveyed through community meetings, leaflets, banners and radio programmes (Rubavu community radio).

In such disaster-prone areas, it is important to increase populations' knowledge on disaster preparedness and mitigation. Through this DREF operation, RRCS will organise awareness sessions to general population on floods and landslides and discuss measures for mitigations (for example digging trenches, tree planting). The communities will be supported to engage in some risk reduction activities focusing on those risks. In particular, the messages will be spread through RRCS youth sections in schools located in affected communities. In addition, the volunteers will continue to provide psychosocial support to affected communities. Since the disaster occurrence, volunteers have been on the affected populations' side through search and rescue activities, providing first aid as well as providing multiple guidance. These activities will continue through volunteers work and special attention will be made for people with particular vulnerabilities by mobilising additional required services / support and continuous advocacy for access to improved services as far as their current situation is concerned.

For effective implementation, capacity building is planned for volunteers:

- 15 volunteers will be trained in mobile cinema. Rubavu branch already has one trained team which will be deployed in one sector, while the other 3 sectors will be covered by the nearly trained ones (5 volunteers per sector). A total of 20 volunteers will be trained in delivering mobile cinema sessions (5 volunteers per sector).
- The hygiene and sanitation messages will be delivered by 40 PHASTER trained volunteers together with health officers from health centres. Indeed, 40 volunteers will be trained on PHASTER (10 volunteers per sector having skills in PHAST or CBHFA) to ensure community hygiene and sanitation promotion for rapid behaviour change through participatory approach. The selected volunteers have already a first aid / PSS training, which will allow them to cater for both psychosocial support and for hygiene and sanitation education.
- 7 NDRT members are deployed for coordination and support to the LDRT / BDRT volunteers: 2 NDRT will regularly assist the volunteer teams on regular field works (including DRR awareness) while other 5 NDRT will be called upon during ad hoc assessment / evaluation exercise.

Community engagement and accountability (CEA) will be streamlined throughout the intervention process to guarantee maximum and meaningful participation of the beneficiary communities.

- Communication and Complaint / feedback mechanism: a specific assessment will be carried out to determine the preferred communication channels by communities and preferred feedback mechanism. Target communities need timely, accurate and relevant information regarding the disaster response (including programme activities and progress) and best communication approaches to engage with different groups. In response to floods operation, the following activities are planned to be reinforced: using Radio shows and mobile cinemas for health and hygiene awareness raising. During radio shows, the implementation team will make sure that the people can call in on the show in real-time and ask questions on the topic which is being discussed. Likewise, the mobile cinema shows will allow participation of the communities especially through questions – answers (before and after the session) and ensure equal participation from all the categories of the population. During distribution, it is planned to put in place a complaint desk where beneficiaries can give direct feedback on the items distributed. Information sharing: Clear roles and responsibilities are agreed with representatives, community leaders and committees.
- Community participation during CTP (shelter, latrines construction and provision of food) and other implementations: The market assessment will consider the input of the affected community and their representatives will be part of the implementation / monitoring committee (which will also include local authorities' representatives, volunteers, and RRCS committee members). Their selection will respect a wider representation of different community groups (men, women, boys, girls and vulnerable groups) and the lists validated in community assemblies, with participation of relevant local authorities. In this way, the communities will be allowed to express their views on planned intervention, the implementation strategy, the target and the criteria used to select them. Regular feedbacks will also be provided to the communities using the existing community forums (village assembly, monthly community works) but also specific meetings related to the intervention course and outcomes. The same approach will be applied for other interventions such as shelter.

- **Monitoring, evaluation and learning:** The whole monitoring process will seek to integrate the beneficiaries' views and wishes, which will be used for programme reviews. A post-distribution monitoring assessment will be conducted to evaluate the beneficiaries' satisfaction level and record their wishes. The community will be the main source of information in the evaluation for assessing the levels of satisfaction with the programme and how it was delivered. Such findings will be discussed during planned coordination meetings involving the representatives of the target communities (local authorities and target beneficiaries). The implementation team will ensure that the evaluation findings are shared with communities during mentioned forums. Moreover, the planned learning workshop will allow participation of the beneficiaries' representatives for gathering lessons learnt (especially on CEA implementation during emergency intervention) to be integrated in future interventions.
- **Volunteers capacity building** will strive to provide them with relevant skills regarding community engagement and accountability. Volunteers, in particular, are called upon to provide psychosocial support and continuously engage with the affected community members through regular sensitisations and home visits. Therefore, the planned training will also strengthen their capacity to communicate clearly and honestly with communities, and to gain confidence from them. From the Red Cross perspective, it is important that the volunteers (as well as the staff) abide with the Movement Fundamental Principles and Code of conduct during the response operations, to maintain the good image and enjoy respect from the beneficiaries, which is a guarantee for operation success. In addition, they need to understand that beneficiaries' satisfaction is the ultimate goal of the response activities and that the beneficiaries have a full right to express their views.



AP005	provision of basic working equipment (gumboots, gloves)																		
AP005	Market assessment for CTP implementation (including all targeted interventions)																		
AP001	Organise school-based awareness sessions on floods / landslides prevention and response (targeted 14 secondary schools)																		
AP005	Design and implementation of cash transfer programming to meet shelter and resettlement needs to the affected population																		
AP001	Organise community works addressing the landslides effects																		
AP005	Conduct post distribution assessment																		
AP005	Conduct overall activity monitoring visits, Evaluation and Reporting																		



### Livelihoods and basic needs

People targeted: 550 households (2,750 people)

Requirements (CHF): 34,375

**Needs analysis:** The affected populations have a crucial need for food assistance because their food stocks were washed away by floods and some of them were already living in extreme poverty and / or affected by other vulnerabilities. An important part of the crops was also destroyed, worsening the food security situation among the most vulnerable flood affected families. Among them, there are households with vulnerabilities living in extreme poverty who require urgent support to survive (elderly, lactating mother, elderly, women headed households ...). This intervention will target 550 households selected among the 950 affected households, which will require appropriate selection among the affected population, using participatory approaches.

In addition, part of the messages to be provided by the RRCS volunteers also include landslides prevention through tree plantation, soil erosion prevention, protection mechanisms of their houses (proper water canals).

**Population to be assisted:** This intervention will target 550 households (2,750 people) selected among the directly affected households, based on specific vulnerability criteria (extreme vulnerability, size of family, specific vulnerabilities). In Rwanda, there is existing poverty ranking whereby each household is registered in one category. The categorization which ranges from 1 to 4 (from extreme poverty to well-off) has been determined and approved through participatory approach involving communities and local authorities, based on households' assets, property, income and capacity to work<sup>1</sup>.

**Programme standards/benchmarks:** Activities under this sector will seek to meet the minimum Sphere standards.

<sup>1</sup> Category 1: Families who do not own a house and can hardly afford basic needs; Category 2: Those who have a dwelling of their own or are able to rent one but rarely get full time jobs; Category 3: Those who have a job and farmers who go beyond subsistence farming to produce a surplus which can be sold. The latter also includes those with small and medium enterprises who can provide employment to dozens of people; Category 4: Those who own large-scale business, individuals working with international organisations and industries as well as public servants.



P&B Output Code	Health Output 1.2: Target population is provided with rapid medical management of injuries and diseases	157 people reached by First Aid services															
		Month 1				Month 2				Month 3							
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP022	Replenish / Purchase first aid kits and materials																
P&B Output Code	Health Output 1.3: Community-based disease prevention and health promotion is provided to the target population	4,750 people reached with community-based disease prevention and health promotion programming															
		Month 1				Month 2				Month 3							
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP011	Purchase IEC materials + distribution																
AP011	Conduct 48 health promotion activities on diseases prevention: weekly event per sector x 4 sectors x 3 months)																
AP011	Organise Radio shows on health promotion / 4 radio shows																



### Water, sanitation and hygiene

People targeted: 950 households / 4,750 beneficiaries

Requirements (CHF): 52,046

**Needs analysis:** According to assessment results, sanitation and some water supply infrastructure was destroyed. 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 diarrhoea. For effective household water treatment, RRCS will provide chlorine to affected households and will train the beneficiaries on their safe use. Post distribution households' visits will be performed to ensure right use.

Also, the assessment report identified 356 households with destroyed latrines: The planned response will include supporting those households to rehabilitate their infrastructure through provision of materials (irons sheets, wood / timber, nails, digging holes). It is expected that the beneficiaries themselves will contribute to the other activities, either from individual household effort, or from community works for households with limited capacity (both human and economic). The plan is to construct stronger latrines with focus of identifying stronger ground that can hold pit latrine. The plan and design of the latrine will take into consideration the floods and landslides risks.

**Population to be assisted:** The 950 affected households (approx. 4,750 people) identified will be reached by hygiene sensitizations and will be assisted through provision of hygiene related relief items: buckets, Jerry cans for water conservation, soap and sanitation services. 356 households among them (around 1,780 people) will be supported for latrine rehabilitation.

**Programme standards/benchmarks:**



AP028	Support rehabilitation of latrines through CTP																	
AP030	Conduct post distribution assessment																	
AP030	Conduct activity monitoring visits, Evaluation and Reporting																	

## Strategies for Implementation

Requirements (CHF): 4,685

P&B Output Code	<b>Outcome S2.1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured</b>	<i>Ratio of people reached by the IFRC disaster response operations to the people affected by these emergencies</i>															
	<b>Output S2.1.1: Effective response preparedness and NS surge capacity mechanism is maintained</b>	<i>Ratio of people reached by the IFRC disaster response operations to the people affected by these emergencies</i>															
	Activities planned Week	Month 1				Month 2				Month 3							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
AP046	Initial operational start up support implemented by IFRC for the host national society and participating National Societies																
P&B Output Code	<b>Output S2.1.3: NS compliance with Principles and Rules for Humanitarian Assistance is improved through the integration of CEA approaches and activities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 80% of complaints and feedback received are responded to by the NS</li> <li>• 80% of target population satisfied with level of consultation, information and involvement in the operation</li> </ul>															
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP084	Assessments and consultations are carried out with communities to understand their preferred channels of communication for receiving information and providing feedback or complaints																
AP084	An appropriate feedback mechanism is put in place to support all sectors (e.g. feedback and complaints help desk)																
AP084	Systems are put in place to share information with communities on operational progress, activities and changes – and evaluation findings																
P&B Output	<b>Outcome SFI3.2: The programmatic reach of the National Societies and the IFRC is expanded</b>	<i>Ratio of people reached by the IFRC disaster response operations to the people affected by these emergencies</i>															



## Budget

## DREF OPERATION

### RWANDA FLOODS BUDGET

Budget Group		DREF Grant Budget
500	Shelter - Relief	0
501	Shelter - Transitional	0
502	Construction - Housing	0
503	Construction - Facilities	0
505	Construction - Materials	0
510	Clothing & Textiles	0
520	Food	34,375
523	Seeds & Plants	0
530	Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	41,064
540	Medical & First Aid	2,060
550	Teaching Materials	0
560	Ustensils & Tools	47,741
570	Other Supplies & Services	6,952
571	Emergency Response Units	0
578	Cash Disbursements	0
<b>Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES</b>		<b>132,192</b>
580	Land & Buildings	0
581	Vehicles	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	512
592	Distribution & Monitoring	0
593	Transport & Vehicle Costs	7,306
594	Logistics Services	0
<b>Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE</b>		<b>7,818</b>
600	International Staff	0
661	National Staff	0
662	National Society Staff	0
667	Volunteers	0
669	Other Staff Benefits	0
<b>Total PERSONNEL</b>		<b>0</b>
670	Consultants	0
750	Professional Fees	0
<b>Total CONSULTANTS &amp; PROFESSIONAL FEES</b>		<b>0</b>
680	Workshops & Training	0
<b>Total WORKSHOP &amp; TRAINING</b>		<b>0</b>
700	Travel	1,590
710	Information & Public Relations	0

730	Office Costs	714
740	Communications	1,250
760	Financial Charges	0
790	Other General Expenses	0
799	Shared Office and Services Costs	0
<b>Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES</b>		<b>3,554</b>
599	Programme and Services Support Recovery	9,332
<b>Total INDIRECT COSTS</b>		<b>9,332</b>
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>		<b>152,896</b>

## Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

- **Rwanda Red Cross Society:** Apollinaire Karamaga, Secretary General, Rwanda Red Cross; phone: +250 078 8301377; Email: [apollinaire.karamaga@rwandaredcross.org](mailto:apollinaire.karamaga@rwandaredcross.org).

### IFRC East Africa Country Cluster:

- Getachew Taa; Head of Cluster for East Africa; Nairobi; phone: +254-202835000; email: [getachew.taa@ifrc.org](mailto:getachew.taa@ifrc.org)

### IFRC Geneva:

- Christine South, Operations Quality Assurance Senior Officer; phone: +41.22.730.45 29; email: [christine.south@ifrc.org](mailto:christine.south@ifrc.org)

### IFRC Africa Region:

#### In Regional Office for Africa

- Adesh Tripathee, Head of DCPRR; phone: +254 20 283 5213; email: [adesh.tripathee@ifrc.org](mailto:adesh.tripathee@ifrc.org)
- Rishi Ramrakha, Head of Region logistics unit; phone: +254 733 888 022/ Fax +254 20 271 2777; email: [rishi.ramrakha@ifrc.org](mailto:rishi.ramrakha@ifrc.org)

#### For In-Kind donations and Mobilization table support:

- In the IFRC regional office for Africa: Kentaro Nagazumi, Partnerships and Resource Mobilization Coordinator, Nairobi; phone: +254731 984117 or +81 90 86899793; email: [kentaro.nagazumi@ifrc.org](mailto:kentaro.nagazumi@ifrc.org)

#### For Performance and Accountability (Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting):

- Fiona Gatere, Africa Region PMER Coordinator; Nairobi; phone: +254 731 688 230; email: [fiona.gatere@ifrc.org](mailto:fiona.gatere@ifrc.org)

## How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (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**.