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Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA)

Rwanda: Floods

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF n° MDRRW018	Glide n°: FL-2019-000170-RWA
Date of issue: 03 January 2020	Operation start date: 24 December 2019 Expected timeframe: 3 months Expected end date: 24 March 2020
Category allocated to the of the disaster or crisis: Yellow	
DREF allocated: CHF 161,741	
IFRC focal point: Patricia Kibui (Emergency Operations officer) is Project manager and budget holder and responsible for implementation, reporting and compliance	National Society Contact: Florence Umulisa, Head of Disaster Response and Recovery (RRCS).
Total number of people affected: 5,360 people (1,072 Households)	Number of people to be assisted: 4,610 people (922 HH)
Host National Society presence (n° of volunteers, staff, branches): 3 National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) members , 9 Branch Disaster Response Team (BDRT) members and 30 Local Disaster Response Team (LDRT) members and 9 staff from Rwanda Red Cross Society (6 HQs staff and 3 branch staff).	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: Belgian Red Cross Flanders and French, Spanish Red Cross, Austrian Red Cross and International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC).	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: Ministry of Emergency Management (MINEMA), Local Authorities of Gisagara, Ngororero and Rusizi Districts, Care International, ADRA Rwanda, World Vision and Faith Based Organizations.	

A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster



Since the beginning of November 2019, Rwanda has increasingly experienced heavy rains, affecting most parts of the country. As a result, many rivers across the country received huge levels of rainwater and overflow along their courses, causing flooding. The most affected districts are **Ngororero**, **Nyabihu**, **Nyamasheke** and **Rusizi** in Western province, **Musanze** and **Rulindo** in Northern Province, and **Gisagara** Southern province.

Particularly, on 6th and 7th December 2019, extensive floods were observed along Nyabarongo river and its affluents in **Ngororero** district, damaging crops in Matyazo, Muhanda, Shyira and Kabaya sectors with maximum recorded rainfall at 60.8mm. For **Gisagara** district, four sectors were affected, namely Mamba, Gishubi, Kansi and Muganza, with maximum

recorded rainfall at 35.6mm. In **Rusizi** district, the sectors of Bugarama Butare, Gitambi, Gikundamvura, Muganza, Mkungu and Nyakabuye were affected with maximum recorded rainfall at 44.9mm. According to the initial assessments

conducted by the Ministry of Emergency Management (MINEMA) and Rwanda Red Cross Society (RRCS) on 7-9 December, it is estimated that approximately **5,360 people (1,072 households)** have been affected as a result of these floods. Sixteen people were reported to have died and 33 were injured. In addition, a total of 1,016 hectares of crops grown up in the marshlands and the swamps near the rivers were damaged and, in most cases, completely destroyed. Three water supply systems in Rusizi District (one in Gitambi and 2 in Muganza sectors) were also destroyed.

Uphill, these rains caused extensive damages on 791 houses which were partially or completely destroyed, while 407 latrines were washed away. In addition to damages on the houses, a variety of household items and clothing were swept away, leaving the affected populations without the basic amenities, including lost food stock. Bedding was also destroyed, creating the need in blankets and sleeping mats. Some of the affected populations and others in the high-risk zones were forced to flee their homes and are now temporarily accommodated by Faith Based Organizations, government houses, schools and others are hosted by their neighbors and relatives. The affected families are prone to the poor health and hygiene conditions as a result of over-extended host families.



RRCS volunteer during needs assessment ©RRCS

The situation presents a risk for the spread of diseases such as diarrhea, cholera and malaria. The most affected families are the ones with the weak/damaged houses, and most of them are in category one and two of Social Economic Categories of UBUDEHE (Rwandan social stratification system), which means that their poor living conditions have further worsened due to the current situation. The lack of food stuffs may result in malnutrition in the short term, especially among under five children, lactating mothers and the elderly. The situation is worsened by the fact that most crops in the swamps were washed away and the expected yields for current agriculture season will drastically decrease.

Table 1: Disasters impact in Gisagara, Ngororero and Rusizi districts

District	HH Affected	Number of Persons affected				Impact of disasters								
		Adults		Children under 5 years		Loss of life	Casualties / HH	Damaged HH	Completely destroyed HH	Destroyed / affected latrine / HH	Lost HH assets / materials	Loss of crops / HH	Loss of livestock / HH	Displacement / People
		M	F	M	F									
Gisagara	509	1,249	1,300	289	201	3	1	76	108	215	184	100	35	920
Ngororero	354	970	800	120	90	3	2	230	54	82	284	30	6	1,420
Rusizi	209	423	620	80	60	10	13	220	103	110	323	51	12	628
Total	1,072	2,642	2,720	489	351	16	16	526	265	407	791	281	53	2,968

Summary of the current response

The RRCS has mobilized its staff, Movement Partners and volunteers to provide immediate assistance to the affected communities. In addition to the needs assessment conducted from 7th to 9th December, RRCS has conducted first response activities on 10th and 11th December for 284 most affected vulnerable families in Gisagara, Ngororero and Rusizi districts, which included the support in search and rescue, evacuation, Psychosocial Support (PSS), restoring family links, First Aid Services, distribution of Non-Food Items (as per table 2 below) to 203 households (100 in Gisagara and 103 in Rusizi) and provision of unrestricted and unconditional cash transfer to 81 of the most affected households in Ngororero District. Each selected family received 69,626 RWF (approximately CHF 73) for one month, to access to food and non-food items. This Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) has been determined based on government's annual basic living amount which covers Food and Non-Food items ([EICV 5 Report, 2017](#)). The transfer value calculation is shared on tables 3 and 4 (below).



NFIs distribution in Rusizi district ©RRCS

Three NDRTs, 9 BDRT, 30 LDRTs and 9 staff of branches were deployed to support cash and NFIs distributions.

The use of CBI and NFIs was based on the number of affected populations per district/ branch, and the stock capacity of the branches. Ngororero Branch did not have emergency stock by the time of the disaster. Therefore, RRCS preferred to use cash for the populations affected (81HH) in Ngororero Branch, using crisis modifier funds that were available through the Disaster Preparedness Project (DPIII) of Belgian Red Cross - Flanders.

As part of the first response, additional activities were carried out such as sensitization activities on hygiene and sanitation and risk reduction through meetings and mobile cinema.

Table 2: Summary of distributed NFIs in Gisagara and Rusizi

Districts	Items	Standards	Quantity (Pcs)	Total households
Gisagara	Blankets	2 per household	200	100
	Jerrycans	2 per household	200	100
	Kitchen sets	1 per household	100	100
	Mats	2 per household	200	100
	Buckets	1 per household	100	100
	Soap	4 per household	400	100
Rusizi	Blankets	2 per household	206	103
	Jerrycans	1 per household	206	103
	Kitchen sets	1 per household	103	103
	Mats	2 per household	206	103
	Buckets	1 per household	103	103
	Soap	4 per household	412	103
Total			2,436	203

For Ngororero Branch, the Transfer Value for this **cash distribution was of 69,626 RWF per Household** as detailed below in tables 3 and 4:

Table 3: NFI cost per household

Items	Quantity	Unit cost	Total cost / RwF
Blanket	2	3,000	6,000
Buckets	1	2,500	2,500
Sleeping Mat	2	4,000	8,000
Jerry cans	1	2,400	2,400
Kitchen set	1	12,000	12,000
Washing Soap (tembo)	4	300	1,200
Total			32,100

Table 4: Food per household

Items	Quantity	Unit Cost	Total Cost/RwF per day	Total cost per month
Rice (kg)	1	800	800	24,000
Beans (kg)	9	500	ff	4,500
Maize Flour	10	400	ff	4,000
Porridge flour, sorghum, wheat, millet, soybean (kg)	5	400	ff	2,000
Transport feed and bank charges				3,026
Total				37,526

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement Actions in country

RRCS is supported by IFRC East Africa Country Cluster Office in Kenya (Nairobi) and in-country partner National Societies: Belgian Red Cross Flanders and French, Spanish Red Cross, Austrian Red Cross in the response of emergencies. From the beginning of the disasters (from November 2019), RRCS has responded to 1,003 families to date affected by the floods and the landslides in Bugesera, Gisagara, Gakenke, Gasabo, Nyarugenge, Ngoma and Kirehe.

Overview of non-RCRC actors' actions in country

MINEMA (Ministry of Emergency Affairs) is coordinating Emergency Response closely with RRCS. As such, it appeals to corporate bodies and non-governmental organizations to complement government's efforts to save lives and prevent from further deterioration of health, safety and wellbeing of affected families through its coordination meetings and media campaign. Some NGOs and INGOs such as Care International have supported in provision of some iron sheets to affected households for repairing of damaged houses. ADRA Rwanda supported in provision of iron sheets for latrines, while other faith-based organisations have provided emergency shelter for families evacuated in temporary settings.

Needs analysis, targeting, scenario planning and risk assessment

Needs analysis

The rapid needs and market assessment identified critical needs in different sectors as follows:

Table 5. Needs for disaster affected families

Sector	Identified needs
Health	The heavy rains have caused the destruction of settlement and belongings. Considering those families whose households have been completely destroyed, women and children under five face the risk of malaria infection due to the loss of houses.
Water and sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Several water systems were affected by the floods. Three water supply systems in Rusizi District (one in Gitambi and 2 in Muganza sectors) were destroyed. This situation and the consequent use of unsafe water leads 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. 407 household's latrines have also been flooded and / or damaged, which has increased the risk of poor hygiene and sanitation related diseases.
Shelter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People are currently evacuated in schools, Faith based Organization's houses, government houses and others by their neighbours. However, this situation puts pressure on government houses as well as the host families which are often overcrowded due to lack of living space. Therefore, the shelter, in the form emergency shelter need is urgent according to humanitarian standards. Beyond emergency shelter needs, consideration should be made to provide building materials to help families return to and repair their houses.

Sector	Identified needs
Food security, nutrition and livelihood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An estimated of 1,016 hectares of different crops beans, maize, etc were completely 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 specific nutritional needs. The populations' livelihoods, mainly based on agricultural activities, are going to be affected because of the lost crops, seeds and agricultural tools.

RRCS has been responding with a mix of cash and distribution of NFIs as explained above. Considering that the market is reported to be stable and functional, a cash-based intervention is the preferred option to respond.

Below you can find the list of prioritized items along with their current market prices, used on the Transfer Value calculation of the different cash interventions of this operation.

Rapid Market Analysis for the needed equipment and materials for the Cash Based Intervention

Table 6: Cost for repair of latrines

Items per HH	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
Total			39,500

Table 7. Cost of NFIs per household

Items	Quantity	Unit cost	Total cost / RwF
Blanket	2	3,000	6,000
Buckets	1	2,500	2,500
Sleeping Mat	2	4,000	8,000
Jerry cans	1	2,400	2,400
Kitchen set	1	12,000	12,000
Washing Soap (tembo)	4	300	1,200
Total			32,100

Table 8: Cash for Food per HH/month

Items	Quantity	Unit Cost	Total Cost/RwF per day	Total cost per month
Rice (kg)	1	800	800	24,000
Beans (kg)	9	500	ff	4,500
Maize Flour	10	400	ff	4,000
Porridge flour, sorghum, wheat, millet, soybean (kg)	5	400	ff	2,000
Transport feed and bank charges				3026
Total				37,526

The total amount needed for cash disbursement for NFIs and Food is **RWF 69,626**.

The total amount needed per household including NFIs, food and latrine repair is **RWF 109,126** (approx. CHF 113).

Targeting

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 community selection was made. In addition to these criteria, targeting prioritized families with

elderly persons, female headed households, chronically ill people and large families amongst others and as well those who didn't get any support from other stakeholders that are within operation.

Based on the above criteria the assessment identified **922** households that need assistance, as 150 households have received support from other stakeholders. Among the 922 Households identified, **81** received support of RRCS through cash transfer for food and NFIs and another **203** households received in-kind NFIs support. Therefore, the intervention for cash transfer for Food and NFIs will target **638** households while **203** households will receive support to buy food only, while **407** households will receive support for repair of latrines.

Table 9: Target HH per district

Intervention	Target	Distribution	Replenishment	Total
1. CBI				
Food + non-food items	638 households: 349HH / Gisagara, 233 HH / Ngororero, 56 HH / Rusizi	69,626 RwF / HH *638 = 44,189,156 RwF	-	44,189,156RwF
Food + non-food items	81 households / Ngororero	-	69,626 RwF / HH = 5,639,706 RwF	5,639,706 RwF
Food needs	203 households: 100 HH / Gisagara, 103 HH / Rusizi	37,526 RwF / HH *203 = 7,617,778 RwF	-	7,617,778 RwF
Construction of latrines	407 households: 215 HH / Gisagara, 82 HH / Ngororero, 110 HH / Rusizi	39,500 RwF/ HH*407 = 16,076,500 RwF	-	16,076,500 RwF
S/T		67,883,434 RwF	5,639,706 RwF	73,523,140 RwF
2. Non-Food Items				
Replenishment of NFIs	203 households: 100 HH / Gisagara, 103 HH / Rusizi)	-	32,100RwF / HH*203 = 6,516,300 RwF	6,516,300 RwF
S/T		0 RwF	6,516,300 RwF	6,516,300 RwF
Total		67,883,434 RwF	12,156,006 RwF	80,039,440 RwF

Scenario planning

Based on weather forecasts in Rwanda and the rainy season which is still ongoing, above average rainfall and possible flooding is expected in the coming weeks. Based on these indications, there is a high possibility of additional floods being experienced in the country, resulting in displacement of populations, possible loss of lives, disease outbreaks as well destruction of community livelihoods in flood prone areas

Best Scenario	Most Likely Scenario	Worst case scenario
The rains reduce in intensity and no additional districts are affected. There will be no significant case of waterborne diseases reported. Humanitarian actors will be able to access affected areas and deliver assistance	Heavy rains will continue till the end of December. This will oblige the affected families to stay in their neighbour's houses.	The rainstorm will lead to flooding which will worsen and affect more districts especially the flood prone areas. The situation will result in more populations being displaced as well as outbreak of waterborne diseases.
Limited to the current DREF operation and no more than 3 months response.	RRCS will continue its response as outlined in this DREF plan of action. Emphasizing DRR activities.	A request to scale up the response from a DREF to an emergency appeal will be made. RRCS will launch an emergency appeal to meet the increased humanitarian needs.

Operation Risk Assessment

The staff and volunteers may face some risks in implementing this DREF. These include:

- Unstable walls and foundations of compromised houses that can pose a threat to staff and volunteers when interacting with communities.
- Most of the main water within the affected communities will be contaminated or exposed to potential contamination. Similarly, the damaged pit latrines might pose major health risks which are likely affect staff and volunteers during the operation.

The risk mitigation measures that are put in place include:

- Movement of staff and volunteers will be coordinated based on security clearance.
- All volunteers will be insured for the duration of the operation.
- All operations field teams will be provided with safety gears, safe water and food packages and encouraged to avoid using latrines which are unsafe.

- Volunteers will be trained on Epidemic Control to strengthen community surveillance and hygiene promotion. Volunteers will receive orientation including awareness on safe hygiene measures to prevent food and water borne diseases.
- Regular safety and security briefings will be conducted.

B. Operational strategy

Overall Operational objective:

The flood-affected population's immediate needs are met through the provision of essential non-food items, health services, water, sanitation, hygiene promotion assistance and disaster risk reduction activities, targeting a total number of 5,326 people (1,072 households) in the districts of Ngororero, Gisagara and Rusizi.

The Proposed Strategy

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

The DREF operation will: support the basic needs of the most affected families, and replenish the first response activities (NFIs stocks to 203 HH and cash assistance to 81 HH)

Table 10: Summary of the planned activities in this operation.

Sectors	Activities, in the three districts of Ngororero, Gisagara and Rusizi
Health	Search & Rescue and Evacuation activities
	Psychosocial support
Water and sanitation	Cash assistance for NFIs to 638 HH
	Replenishment of RRCS NFI stocks distributed to 203 HH
	Cash assistance for repair of latrines to 407 HH
	Hygiene & Sanitation promotion awareness sessions
Livelihood	Cash assistance for food
	Replenishment of Cash assistance for 81HH
DRR	Raise community awareness of risks, disaster prevention and response through mobile cinema sessions within the community
	DRR awareness sessions in 3 schools
	Organise community work addressing the landslides effects through Cash for work

Table 11: Summary of the past and planned distributions, with repartition of HH by districts and repartition of funds coverage.

Intervention	No of HH assisted as first response distributions			Covered by	Planned distributions (HH)			Total	Covered by
	Gisagara	Rusizi	Ngororero		Gisagara	Rusizi	Ngororero		
1. CBI									
Food + nonfood items	0	0	81	Crisis Modifier to be replenished by DREF	349	56	233	638	DREF
Food needs	0	0	81		100	103	0	203	DREF
Construction of latrines	0	0	0	-	215	110	82	407	DREF
Shelter reconstruction	0	0	0	-	108	103	54	265	MINEMA
2. Non-Food Items									
Distribution of NFIs	100	103	0	RRCS stocks to be replenished by DREF	-	-	-	-	-

From communities and volunteers feedback received, cash was proved to be more efficient and met with huge support and ownership among the target communities and the local authorities. Cash Based Intervention (CBI) allowed communities to get the basic amenities from the local market / service providers on time and at lower costs (reduced transportation cost). As result in this DREF operation, CBI will be utilised for most of the activities.

For efficiency and rapid implementation of CBI, 6 staff members (IT officer, Head of Disaster Response and Recovery Program, Head of Disaster Preparedness, Finance manager, PMER officer and Internal Auditor) together with 3 Branch coordinators and 3 NDRT volunteers and 30 LDRT, will conduct the CBI activities (market assessment, beneficiaries

identification and selection, distribution and post-distribution monitoring). RRCS already has an existing contract with MTN mobile money.

Some 407 households whose latrines were destroyed will be supported with cash for rehabilitation through construction materials (2 iron sheets, nails, timber / wood planks), and support for digging the latrines holes in order to complement their efforts. The community participation includes finding stones for foundation of latrines, latrines elevation, plastering and covering labour cost through community work.

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 (jerrycans, buckets), provision of household water treatment chlorine (locally known as *Sur'Eau*) combined with sensitisation of the families on proper household water treatment.

Community mass hygiene promotion (using mobile Cinema tools) 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 5,000 people will be reached within the target communities (cells). RRCS will use the available mobile cinema kits (including films on cholera, diarrhoea, malaria) in order to address hygiene risks within the 3 districts affected. 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 awareness messages will be conveyed through community meetings, leaflets, banners and radio shows.

Other activities of **Disaster Risk Reduction** such as removing debris and roads preparation, construction of bridges, creation of drainage canals, will be conducted by community through cash for work. Other activities include community awareness on early warning messages – Support understanding, access and utilization of the messages in the coming weeks, awareness campaigns on safety during this flooding situation, Support the development of Community Based DRR activities such as Community Disaster Management Committees, School Based DRR programs especially in schools affected by the flooding and in areas where the communities evacuated for safety.

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.

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 and PSS. These activities will continue through volunteers work and special attention will be made for people with 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:

- All branch volunteers involved are trained in Disaster Management (Cash, First Aid and PSS). The **package of Refresher trainings in PSS, First Aid, and CBI** for 30 volunteers who will be supporting the implementations of hygiene and sanitation activities, First Aid Services as well as PSS.
- **CEA training** will increase volunteers' capacity to ensure community participatory approach is used in all their activities as well to know how they can get feedback from the community. Volunteers are also called upon to provide PSS 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, so as 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 community satisfaction is the ultimate goal of the response activities and that the beneficiaries have a full right to express their views.

Community participation approach will be used to implement CTP. The community 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. The feedback will be reported to the disaster management and communication program of RRCS for addressing the challenges and documenting those feedbacks.

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 in order to evaluate the community 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 families). 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.



Water, sanitation and hygiene

Men: 2,027

Women: 2,178

People targeted: 4,205 people (841HHs)

Requirements (CHF): 30,312

Needs analysis: The water systems, sewage and household latrines have been destroyed or inundated by floods which increased the risk of WASH related diseases such as diarrhoea or cholera. Many households have lost hygiene and household materials such as buckets, jerrycans, soaps, etc. Based on the rapid assessment conducted by MINEMA and the RRCS, the most urgent needs identified are access to safe water (quantity and quality) and improved sanitation and hygiene conditions. Hence, there is need for household water purification chemicals and water storage equipment. Affected latrines will also require support for rehabilitation. More so, lack of access to hygiene materials will require provision of soap bars, menstrual hygiene materials for girls, blankets, buckets, matts, and others as well as intensive health and hygiene awareness campaigns through meetings and mass media such as radio show, mobile cinema.

Population to be assisted: Restricted CBI will support 638 affected households who did not receive any support for NFIs. These 638 households have been selected based on the following criteria: affected families without any assistance, the elderly, pregnant and lactating women, female headed households and households with under five and people with disabilities. Out of these households, 407 households whose latrines have been damaged, will be supported through CBI to rehabilitate their latrines. The DREF operation will also be used to replenish NFI strategic stock that was distributed for 203HH.

P&B Output Code	WASH Outcome1: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities	# of people reached with community-based disease prevention and health promotion programming (Target: 4,205)																					
		# of mobile cinema sessions conducted (Target: 27)																					
P&B Output Code	WASH Output 1.4: Hygiene promotion activities which meet Sphere standards in terms of the identification and use of hygiene items provided to target population	Activities planned Week						1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP084	Conduct 27 mobile sessions on hygiene and sanitation promotion awareness sessions in the affected areas /3 sessions per District/month																						
P&B Output Code	WASH Output 1.5: Hygiene-related goods (NFIs) which meet Sphere standards and training on how to use those goods is provided to the target population	# of households assisted with NFIs through Cash (Target: 638)																					
		Activities weekly																					
AP030	Provision of cash to 638 HH for procurement of NFI related to WASH																						
AP030	Replenishment of RRCS stock for NFIs																						
P&B Output Code	WASH Output 2.3: Improved access to and use of adequate sanitation by the target population. is provided to target population	# of households supported to rehabilitate latrines through cash (Target: 407)																					
		Activities planned Week																					
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16						

B. Budget

DREF OPERATION

MDRRW018 - Rwanda: Floods

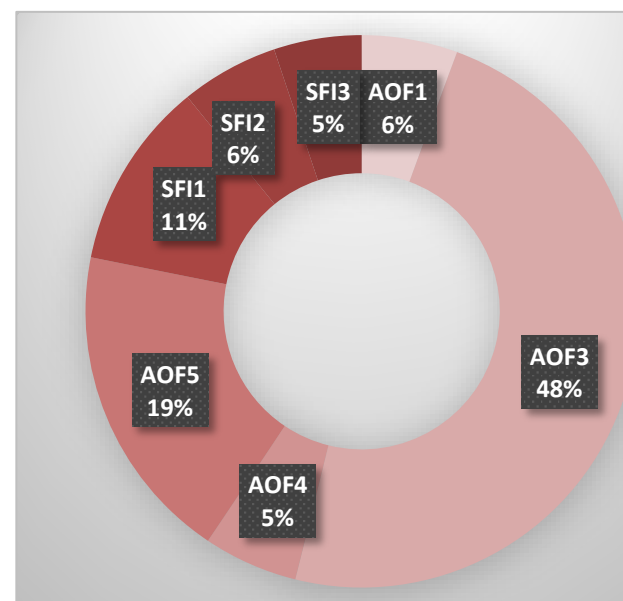
19/12/2019

Budget by Resource

Budget Group	Budget
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	11,582
Medical & First Aid	1,388
Cash Disbursement	86,476
Relief items, Construction, Supplies	99,445
Storage	725
Transport & Vehicles Costs	6,248
Logistics, Transport & Storage	6,972
Volunteers	2,021
Personnel	2,021
Workshops & Training	26,831
Workshops & Training	26,831
Travel	2,804
Information & Public Relations	8,505
Office Costs	945
Communications	1,890
Financial Charges	2,458
General Expenditure	16,601
DIRECT COSTS	151,870
INDIRECT COSTS	9,872
TOTAL BUDGET	161,741

Budget by Area of Intervention

AOF1	Disaster Risk Reduction	9,075
AOF3	Livelihoods and Basic Needs	78,053
AOF4	Health	8,939
AOF5	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	30,312
SFI1	Strengthen National Societies Effective International Disaster	17,788
SFI2	Management Influence others as leading strategic	9,266
SFI3	partners	8,310
TOTAL		161,741



Contact Information

Reference documents



Click here for:

- [Operation Update 2](#)
- [Operation Update 1](#)
- [Emergency Plan of Action \(EPoA\)](#)

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For IFRC Resource Mobilization and Pledges support:

- IFRC Africa Regional Office for resource Mobilization and Pledge: Franciscah Cherotich Kilel, Senior Officer, Partnership and Resource Development, Nairobi, email: franciscah.kilel@ifrc.org, phone: +254 202 835 155

For In-Kind donations and Mobilization table support:

- IFRC Africa Regional Office for Logistics Unit: Rishi Ramrakha, Head of Africa Regional Logistics Unit, email: rishi.ramrakha@ifrc.org; phone: +254 733 888 022

For Performance and Accountability support (planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting enquiries)

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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.

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Saving lives, changing minds.



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

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
2. Enable healthy and safe living.

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



Rwanda Floods Disaster Relief Emergency Fund

