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## Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA)

### Rwanda: Floods and Windstorm

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

<b>DREF Operation n°</b>	<b>MDRRW020</b>	<b>Glide n°:</b>	<a href="#">FL-2021-000049-RWA</a>
<b>Date of issue:</b>	<b>14 May 2021</b>	<b>Expected timeframe:</b>	<b>3 months</b>
		<b>Expected end date:</b>	<b>31 August 2021</b>
<b>Category allocated to the of the disaster or crisis: Yellow</b>			
<b>DREF allocated: CHF 174,720</b>			
<b>Total number of people affected:</b>	<b>6,500 people (1,300 households)</b>	<b>Number of people to be assisted:</b>	<b>3,500 people (700 households)</b>
<b>Provinces affected:</b>	<b>Northern and Eastern Province of Rwanda (Gicumbi and Burera in the North and Kayonza District in the Eastern Province)</b>	<b>Provinces/Regions targeted:</b>	<b>Northern Province of Rwanda (Gicumbi and Burera Districts and Eastern Province: Kayonza District)</b>
<b>Host National Society presence (n° of volunteers, staff, branches):</b> 45 volunteers (6 NRTs, 9 BDRTs, 6 RRC staff (Head of Disaster Response, IT manager, PMER and 3 branch coordinators)			
<b>Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation:</b> Belgian Red Cross Flanders, French, Spanish, Austrian and Japanese Red Cross Societies and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies			
<b>Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation:</b> Ministry of Emergency (MINEMA), Local authorities and Faith based organisation			

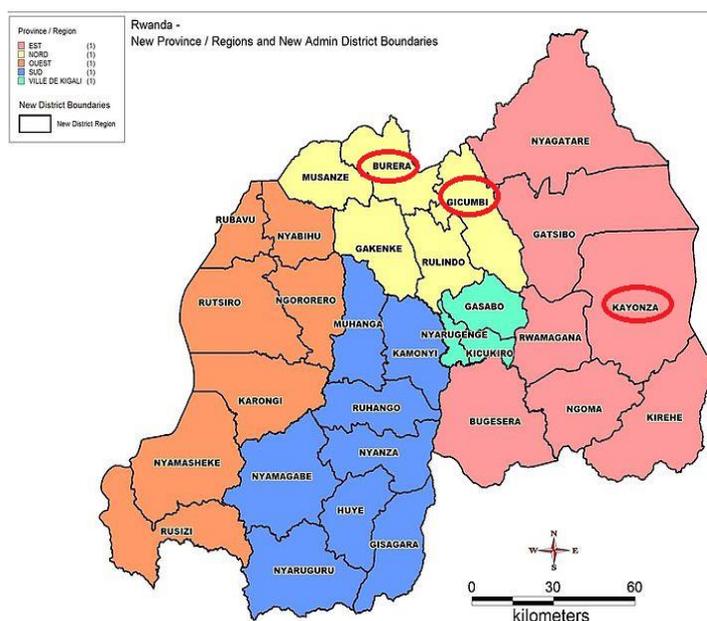
## A. Situation Analysis

### Description of the disaster

More recently, from 28 April to 2nd May 2021, extensive flooding and mudslides were reported in **Burera District** due to waterflows and rocks from the volcanoes. The effects of rains and windstorm has also been observed in other districts including **Gicumbi and Kayonza Districts** as of 30 April 2021. This has led to extensive destruction of houses, crops, latrines death of livestock, destruction of the roads, and loss of households' materials and even human death.

For Burera District, only one sector is affected, namely Gahunga Sector, with maximum recorded rainfall at 80mm. In Gicumbi Rutare, Rukomo, Byumba, Kageyo, Miyove, Ruvune and Nyankenke sectors; with maximum recorded rainfall 60mm and for Kayonza district: Mwili Sector with maximum rainfall at 53mm.

According to the initial assessments conducted by the Ministry of Emergency Management (MINEMA) and Rwanda Red Cross Society (RRCS) from 28



April, it is estimated that more than 6,500 people (1,300 households) have been affected as a result of this flooding accompanied by windstorm. One person is reported to have died in Burera and no injuries reported. A total of 300 hectares of crops have been damaged and, in most cases, destroyed.



*Damaged house in Kayonza ©RRCS*

Cumulatively, these rains have caused extensive damage to 848 houses which were partially or completely destroyed, while 181 latrines have been washed away in Burera, Gicumbi Districts and Kayonza Districts. In addition to damages on the houses, a variety of household items and clothing have been swept away, leaving the affected populations without the basic amenities, including lost food stock. Beddings have also been destroyed, creating the need for mattresses and blankets. Some of the affected populations and others in the high-risk zones have been forced to flee their homes and are now temporarily accommodated by Faith Based Organizations or in government structures, while some of them are hosted by their neighbours and relatives. The households in the temporary shelters and those in host families are sharing household items, exposing them to the risk of disease infection including Covid-19.

Since the beginning of January 2020, Rwanda has increasingly experienced heavy rains, thunders and strong windstorm, affecting most parts of the country. As a result, the flood and other effect of waterflows and rock from volcanoes as well as mudslide and windstorm have been reported in Rubavu, Nyamagabe, Gasabo, Burera and Gicumbi Districts in Northern Part and Kayonza in Eastern Part of Rwanda. In January and February, some 2,500 people reported to be affected in above mentioned communities.

The situation presents a risk for the spread of diseases such as diarrhoea, cholera and malaras as well as COVID-19 since the disasters are happening in sequence. Gicumbi District currently has high number of COVID-19 cases, this an entire Sector of the District is in total lockdown. The most affected families are the ones with the weak/damaged houses, and all of them are in category E, D and C of Social Economic Categories of [UBUDEHE](#) (Rwandan social stratification system), which means that their already 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 children under five, lactating mothers and the elderly. The situation is worsened by the fact that most crops have been washed away and the expected yields for current agriculture season will drastically decrease, not only that but also COVID-19 situation that has economically affected them even before the disasters.

**Table 1. Characteristics of the affected households**

DISTRICT	Affected families				Social Economic Category			# of female Headed HHs	Vulnerable group			
	Total # of HHs affected	Total # of Population	Females	Males	HHs CAT E	HHs CAT D	HHs CAT C		# of Children under five	# people with disabilities and or other chronic diseases	# people above 60 years old	# of pregnant women
Burera	718	3590	2160	1430	120	340	258	245	132	259	184	45
Gicumbi	392	1960	890	1070	34	180	178	89	89	45	32	38
Kayonza	190	950	530	420	45	72	73	75	12	38	66	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>1300</b>	<b>6500</b>	<b>3580</b>	<b>2920</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>592</b>	<b>509</b>	<b>409</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>91</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>55%</b>	<b>45%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>39%</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>1%</b>

Source: Rwanda Red Cross Society

## Summary of the current response

The RRCS has mobilized its staff and volunteers to provide immediate assistance to the affected communities. In addition to the Search and Rescue, evacuation, Restoring Family link, First Aid and PSS, the NS has conducted a needs assessment from 28 April to 2 May. Basic household items have also been provided particularly to the families with children under five, and pregnant women. However, due to insufficient stock only 300 households have been supported in Burera District with household items kits. Rwanda Red Cross will use the opportunity of this operation, to replenish these 300 HHI kits and cover needs for additional 700 most vulnerable households.

A total of 45 volunteers comprised of 6 NDRT members, 15 BDRT members, 24 LDRTs volunteers and 4 staff (3 from branches) have been deployed to support household items distributions.

RRCS has responded to different disasters including COVID-19 since January 2021. Therefore, the stocks for Basic household items have been utilised to support families affected by the disaster (2,500 in Kirehe, Rubavu, Nyamagabe and Kayonza Districts) and others affected due to COVID-19 (particular the WASH items (380) in Gasabo, Nyarugenge and Kicukiro Districts). Other items in the National Strategic stock have been distributed to 30 stocks of RRC branches for preparedness for effective response to any emergencies. This has decreased the capacity of the National Stock to be able to respond to all families affected currently.

Still as part of the initial response, additional activities have been carried out such as sensitization activities on hygiene and sanitation and risk reduction (the sessions involve how to prevent COVID-19) by RRC Volunteers through house-to-house visits.

*NFIs Distribution District ©RRCS*



**Table 2: Summary of distributed household items in Burera Districts**

Districts	Item	Standards	Quantity	Total households
Burera District	Matts	2 per households	600Pcs	300 HHs
	Blankets	2 per household	600Pcs	
	Jerrycans	2 per household	600Pcs	
	Kitchen sets	1 per household	300Pcs	
	Buckets	1 per household	300Pcs	
	Soaps	4 per household	1200Pcs	
<b>Total</b>			<b>3600Pcs</b>	<b>300 HHs</b>

**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
<b>Total</b>			<b>32,100 RWF (equivalent to CHF 29)</b>

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

RRCS is supported by IFRC East Africa Country Cluster Delegation in Kenya (Nairobi) and in-country partner National Societies. Since the beginning of the floods season (from January 2021), RRCS has reached out to 2500 families affected by floods and landslides different Districts. Other in-country partners include Belgian Red Cross

French Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross, and Austrian Red Cross. They have been technically and financially supporting with their ongoing project in sensitization and hygiene promotion as well as household items. They equally provide RRCS with support in follow up and reporting of activities and where possible, contribute financially to the wider response. RRCS is in discussions with its partners to ensure inclusion of a Crisis Modifier in every project.

### Overview of other actors' actions in country

The Ministry of Emergency Affairs (MINEMA) is coordinating Emergency Response closely with RRCS. As such, it is appealing 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. MINEMA have supported in provision of some iron sheets to affected households for repairing of damaged houses and 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 total number of the population affected is more than 6,500 (1,300 households). Average size of the family is 5 persons per households. As shown in Table 1, 31 % are female headed households. The 61% of the total affected families are in category E and D of Ubudehe which are the last Categories of the most vulnerable families with low or without income and the rest 39% are all in Category C which is also medium Category. One percent of the population affected are pregnant women, children under five (4%) while 5% of the total population are children in primary school (between 6 to 12 years).

**Table 4. Impact of the disaster**

District	HH Affected	Death/HHs	Casualties / HH	Damaged HH	Completely destroyed HH	Destroyed/ affected latrine / HH	Lost HH assets / materials	Loss of crops / HH	Loss of livestock/ HH	Displaced/ People
Burera	718	1	0	713	15	31	718	254	6	130
Gicumbi	392	0	0	32	59	60	392	230	5	58
Kayonza	190	0	0	29	3	90	190	162	8	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>774</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>1300</b>	<b>646</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>196</b>
<b>%</b>		<b>0.07%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>60%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>1.46%</b>	<b>15%</b>

*Flood's impact ©RRCS needs assessment – 2/5/2021*

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The heavy rains have caused destruction of settlement and belongings. Considering that 66% of the affected are families whose households have been damaged and destroyed and people with disabilities and chronic diseases, pregnant women and children under 5 years exists in these families, they therefore face an increased risk of the consequences of mosquito borne infections, such as malaria due to the loss of shelter. Hence, mosquito nets are needed to prevent these families from contracting malaria.</li> </ul>
Water and sanitation	Loss of households particularly WASH items, contamination of water supplies and huge numbers of destroyed latrines can consequently lead to poor hygiene and increase the risks of water-borne diseases such as diarrhoea, cholera. Loss of suitable hygiene supplies may also lead to outbreak of other diseases such as COVID-19. It is noted that impacts from the flooding may also reduce the availability of hygiene supplies within the affected regions.
Shelter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of HHs affected are living in damaged houses, others are currently evacuated to Faith-based Organization's houses, government houses and others by their neighbours. However, this situation puts pressure on the host families which are often overcrowded due to lack of living space. This has been worsened by the COVID-19 situation that can easily spread among the community. Therefore, emergency shelter is urgently needed, beyond that consideration of cash transfer for renting house is very important for this emergency case to allow rent of houses to these families as they wait for government and other partners support on shelter.</li> </ul>

Sector	Identified needs
Food security, and livelihood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 50% of the affected families have lost their crops. More than 300 hectares of different crops beans, banana, maize, etc have completely been destroyed by the floods and mudslides. In addition, household food stocks stored in homes that are flooded are lost. Moreover, the host families have not received any 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.</li> <li>• The populations' livelihoods, mainly based on agricultural activities, are going to be affected because of the lost crops, seeds and agricultural tools.</li> <li>• Due to the destroyed farmlands and food stocks, they are in need of food to prevent potential malnutrition.</li> </ul>
Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As many families have been hosted by their neighbours and others are living in the houses for faith-based organisations, others in the same damaged house, there may be risks of sexual gender violence among the women and adolescent children. It is therefore very important to provide particular support on the women in terms of protection such as MHM kits for the women and girls as well as advocacy with the local authorities and other stakeholders</li> </ul>

RRCS has been responding with cash and distribution of household items within DREF and other emergency support from different partners since December 2018, and it was proven to be very preferred option. Therefore, considering the current report on market assessment which shows that the market is stable and functional, cash assistance is good response option particular for food and households items. With Cash, the beneficiaries will have the flexibility to buy different items within the same amount as the needs may increase and change depending on the situation.

Lessons learnt from CVA implementation from past Floods and Windstorms response (MDRRW019), include the below:

- Due to COVID-19 Restrictions, the Cash disbursement was delayed. This led to NS contracting a longer-term contract for FSP which will, for this operation, allow quicker response as there is no need to procure FSP. The NS is also working in improving its cash readiness as it is in talks with other FSP, so that it is able, all year round to provide CVA response at any time, with one of the partners.
- The National Society's hotline has become a must feedback tool when providing response, especially CVA, as recipients can reach out directly to provide feedback, correct their details if there is a mistake and convey their satisfaction.

Other lessons learnt include:

- Need to have Crisis Modifier funds that can support to cover the needs of other families or needs that are not supported by the DREF. The National Society is now in talks with its partners to include a Crisis Modifier to every project, although this has not yet come to fruition.
- There was a big need for menstrual hygiene kits (MHM) for the families compared to the support provided. The National Society took note of this need and has now budgeted for MHM kits for 24% of the targeted women and girls of child-bearing age.
- Discontentment amongst other vulnerable families which wanted to be part of the beneficiaries list was managed through community engagement. Indeed, the community was involved in selection of the most vulnerable to receive the items. RRCS will again engage the community using CEA approaches to ensure community understands selection criteria.

### Targeting

A team composed of RRCS volunteers and the local authorities visited the affected communities and assessed the situation of the houses and household items. Out of the 1,300 households affected, a total of 848 households have their homes damaged or destroyed, while 181 family latrines have been affected by the flood waters. Some houses have been flooded at lesser extent while for others, much water and debris have caused bigger losses and even destroyed houses, crops and latrines. It is against these criteria that the assessment and community selection was made.

Based on the above, this DREF operation will target **700 households (3,500 people)** out of the 848 mentioned above with damaged/destroyed houses (with priority given to the 77 HH that have completely lost their houses). They will be provided with emergency shelter through cash for rent, household and food items. A portion of these 700 households (181 HH), will receive support for rehabilitation/reconstruction of the 181 damaged/destroyed latrines have been damaged.

Based on the various needs of these families, a one-off multipurpose cash assistance will be provided for rental solution, purchasing of food and household items, as well as for latrines rehabilitation/construction.

In addition to these criteria, targeting prioritized families with elderly persons, female headed households, people with disabilities, families whose members are COVID-19 positive or recovered with COVID-19, chronically ill people and large families amongst others and as well as those who did not get any support from other stakeholders that are within operational area. This will be communicated to the community through house-to-house visits by RRCS volunteers, field staff and local authorities, social media and village meetings.

### Calculation of the Transfer Value

According to the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) that has been determined based on government's annual basic living amount which covers Food and Non-Food items ([EICV 5 Report, 2017](#)), the amount of cash needed for one month of food items per household is RWF 37,600 and for household item is RWF 32,100. In total, RWF 69,700 (CHF 63)

However, additional support in renting shelter for 2 months (estimated 20,000RWF per month) and rehabilitation of latrines will be provided to support to the families which have that particular needs as shown by below table:

**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	4000	12,000
Support for digging the hole (metres)	6	1,500	9,000
<b>Total</b>			<b>39,500</b>

Therefore, the total transfer value is calculated as follows:

**Table 7: Cash transfer value per household**

Intervention	Targeted HHs	MEB per HHs	Instalments	TOTAL MEB
Cash for food items and other basic needs for one month	700	37,600	<b>One-off</b>	26,320,000
Cash grant for household items	700	32,100		22,470,000
Cash for two months rental solution	700	40,000		28,000,000
Cash for rehabilitation of latrines	181	39,500		7,149,500
<b>Total</b>				<b>83,939,500</b>

### 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 and an early warning has been released to the public on 8<sup>th</sup> May 2021. Based on this forecast, there is increased chance of rainfall for above normal rainfall countrywide, thus, there is a high possibility of additional floods, landslides and windstorms 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.

Scenario	Humanitarian consequence	Potential Response
<b>Scenario 1:</b> The rains reduce in intensity and no additional districts are affected. The displaced families are able to reintegrate their homes and recover within 3 months.	Damages to houses leading to displacement of people into host families and makeshift shelters  Risk of waterborne diseases.	Limited to the current DREF operation and no more than 3 months response.
<b>Scenario 2:</b> Th heavy rains continue till June and floods continue to be experienced throughout the country. This obliges the affected families to stay longer than 3	Number of affected people doubles within next 4 weeks with more displacements.  Risk of waterborne diseases increase.	National Society revises operation to increase target and operational timeframe to continue its response, linking it with DRR awareness while

months in emergency rental solutions, with host families and other evacuation centres.	Community faces economic impact as businesses are disrupted/destroyed due to floods.	continuing to mobilise internal resources.
Scenario 3: 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.	<p>Number of affected people doubles within next 4 weeks with more displacements.</p> <p>Outbreak of a waterborne disease, which will potentially weaken the healthcare system, which is already struggling with Covid-19 cases.</p> <p>Economic impact on community worsens as crops are destroyed, exposing families to food insecurity.</p>	DREF operation is scaled up to an emergency appeal to ensure that community is set on the path to recovery, while continuing PER efforts to ensure improved preparedness for future events.

## Operation Risk Assessment

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 may affect staff and volunteers during the operation.
- Risks of being infected with COVID-19
- Price fluctuation due to COVID-19 and Increase of disasters
- Decrease of Commodities at the markets

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 disease and COVID-19.
- Regular safety and security briefings will be conducted.
- Regular monitoring of the market
- Put in place shifting modalities from cash to in kind

## B. Operational strategy

### Overall Operational objective

The main objective of this Operation is to provide **700 households or 3,500 people** in the districts of Burera, Gicumbi and Kayonza Districts with emergency shelter and household items, food, livelihoods assets and WASH support through a multipurpose cash assistance.

### Proposed Strategy

This DREF operation will support overall response alongside bilateral PNSs and the government authorities through good coordination.

The DREF operation will focus on providing support through a range of activities in Shelter, Livelihoods, Health and WASH sectors as detailed below:

### 1. Shelter (Target: 3,500 people or 700 households)

The National Society will provide rental solution for two months to 700 households which had their houses partially or completely destroyed and lost most of their household items in the flooding. To note, affected families will be supported by MINEMA in reconstruction of damaged houses, while National Society provides a multipurpose cash grant to be utilized for rental solution while Government makes arrangements, as well as for purchasing households items.

Some 300 households have received household items (300 HHs / Burera district) which will be replenished through this DREF operation. Detailed activities will thus include:

- Selection of target households
- Replenishment of RRCS NFI stocks distributed to 300 HHs
- Cash assistance for two months shelter rental solution to 700 HHs.
- Cash assistance for HHI to 700 HHs

### 2. Livelihoods and Basic Needs (Target: 3,500 people or 700 households)

Farmlands, crops and food stocks have been washed away by the floodwaters. As such, a multipurpose cash grant will also cover needs in terms of food and other related basic needs.

Detailed activities of this section will include:

- Updates of the Market assessment and monitoring of the market
- Cash assistance for food (one month) to 700 HHs
- Post distribution monitoring including CEA specific questions. Note that this PDM will be done after all cash disbursements.

### 3. Health (Target: 3,500 people or 700 households)

Affected communities are exposed to health risks including COVID-19, malaria, cholera and other diarrheal diseases. As such, health promotion activities to reduce risks of malaria and water-related diseases will be implemented to educate community on preventive methods. The health promotion will be conducted jointly with hygiene promotion activities using mobile radio sessions, which will be implemented by the National Society. The government indicated that it would purchase and distribute mosquito nets, however other materials such as PPE, including masks are needed given current Covid-19 pandemic context.

For Psychosocial support, RRCS volunteers will operate house to house to provide PSS to the people in need and identify particular people with specific needs, making referral of particular cases to the health centres and making advocacy. In addition, Psychological First Aid will be provided remotely to the people in need of PSS.

Detailed activities include:

- PSS refresher training for 45 volunteers and staff in operation.
- Provision of FA and PSS services to affected people as needed.

### 4. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) (Target: 3,500 people or 700 households)

The water systems, sewage and household latrines have been destroyed or inundated by floods which increased the risk of water and hygiene related diseases such as diarrhoea or cholera. Based on the rapid assessment conducted by MINEMA and the RRCS, the most urgent needs identified are access to safe and improved sanitation and hygiene facilities. Hence, there is need for hygiene materials. Affected latrines will also require support for rehabilitation through provision of roofing materials (2 iron sheets, nails, timber / wood planks), and support for digging the latrines holes to complement their efforts. This support will be given in the form of cash disbursement of 39,500 RwF per affected household as detailed in Table 6 above (181 HHs). 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 drinking water containers (buckets with taps), provision of household water treatment chlorine (locally known as *Sur'Eau*) combined with sensitization of the families on proper household water treatment.

More so, lack of access to hygiene materials will require provision of soap bars and menstrual hygiene material for women and girls of childbearing age. Intensive health and hygiene awareness campaigns will be carried out through mass media such as radio shows and mobile radio, integrating DRR messaging.

Detailed activities to be implemented include:

- Conduct Hygiene & Sanitation promotion awareness sessions through 27 mobile radio sessions (3 sessions per District/month) and radio shows, including DRR messaging. Other awareness messages will be conveyed through posters, banners and radio. This activity will require deployment of all 45 volunteers engaged in the operation.
- Provision of tippy taps for 181 HH receiving support for latrine rehabilitation/construction
- Provision of water purification tablets to 700 HHs, sufficient for 30 days. Based on Sphere standards, each person should have access to 5L of water per day. So, for a full month, each household will need 5L X 5 persons x 30 days, which sums up to 750 litres of water per month. Each tablet of *Sur'Eau* is meant to purify 20litres of pure water, as it is not good for turbid water. Thus, each household needs 37.5 tablets of *Sur'Eau*. Based on above, a total of 26,250 tablets of *Sur'Eau* will be procured and distributed to 700 households to serve for one month.
- Provision of menstrual hygiene kits for women and girls of childbearing age (24% of targeted females, i.e. 462 women and girls) to serve for 3 months. Each kit shall contain sanitary pads, panties and bathing soap for women and girls.
- Mobilize targeted communities for health and hygiene promotion activities, which include sensitization and environmental sanitation activities conducted twice each month
- Procurement of sanitation kits for three implementing branches. This will include rakes, cleaning products, etc...
- Post distribution monitoring with a specific focus on quality of water and use of purification tablets. The PDM will equally take into account the use of MHM kits.

Other WASH related items (soaps, Jerrycans, buckets...) have been budgeted and planned for as part of Shelter under household items, because the National Society chooses to provide those as one package.

For effective implementation, capacity building is planned for 45 volunteers to be involved in this operation. All branch volunteers involved are trained in Disaster Management (CVA, First Aid, PSS and CEA). As such, a package of refresher trainings in above sectors will be held for 45 volunteers will be budgeted under this operation. The CEA component of the training will increase their capacity to ensure community participatory in all their activities as well as to know how they can get feedback from the community. Additional attention will also be placed in responding to the feedback from the communities either through community meetings, household visits, information/feedback desk or other identified mechanisms.

Capacity building of the Special Emergency Response team on writing a need assessment report and developing DREF EPoA will also be provided to ensure future early Response to Emergencies. This has been highlighted as a need by the National Society, given the high turnover of staff since last capacity building exercise. Therefore, one week training will be provided to 30 Special Emergency Response team which will support emergency response operations (DREF and other emergency proposals writing...)

### **Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA)**

Community engagement approach will be used to implement CVA. 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, and RRC toll free line and 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

### **Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI)**

PGI will be mainstreamed throughout the intervention to ensure communities' dignity, access, participation and safety. Acknowledging that women, girls, men and boys with diverse ages, disabilities and backgrounds have very different needs, risk and coping strategies, the operation will pay particular attention to protection and inclusion of vulnerable groups and on gender and diversity analysis. Gender roles will be considered when setting up distribution time and dates as well as in hygiene promotion activities. As part of the needs assessment and analysis, a gender and diversity analysis will be included in all sector responses including Livelihoods, WASH, Health, shelter, CEA to understand how different groups have been affected, which will inform the operational strategy. All sectors will seek to meet the IFRC Minimum Standards on Protection, Gender and Inclusion in Emergencies.

## Operational Support services

### Human resources

For efficiency and rapid implementation of CVA, 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 45 volunteers will implement the CVA activities (market assessment, beneficiaries' identification and selection, distribution and post-distribution monitoring). RRCS already has an existing contract with MTN mobile money.

### Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER)

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 community satisfaction level and impact of the assistance provided, record their wishes and seek feedback on how to improve future operation. 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. Markets will continue to be monitored throughout the operation. 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.

The IFRC Project Manager for Rwanda, stationed at Nairobi delegation, shall carry out a monitoring mission to provide operational support to the National Society. He shall equally support the training of RRCS special team on DREF and project proposal drafting, as well as facilitate the lessons learnt workshop.

The planned lessons learnt workshop will allow participation of the beneficiaries' representatives for gathering lessons learnt (especially on CEA implementation during emergency intervention) to be integrated into future interventions.

**Finance and Administration:** The NS has a finance unit which will support finance management of the operation, in close collaboration with IFRC Cluster Delegation in Nairobi. A finance delegate of the Cluster Delegation is assigned to provide remote support to the National Society and regularly liaises with his counterpart for follow up. The Finance Delegate shall conduct a finance monitoring mission to country, to provide support and ensure that all expenses are duly reported on per IFRC financial procedures.

### Information Management (IM)

The information on the extent and location of impacts allows government and humanitarian agencies to pinpoint the needs of those affected by the disaster. To generate such information, IM from IFRC Regional Office will work with Rwanda RC and PMER to conduct analysis on post-monitoring distribution/market assessment, capacity build RRC on SDR and Flood Extent Windstorms Maps in the affected communities. Anticipation to open a task manager through Missing Maps to be managed by Rwanda RC with support from Belgian RC to run mapathons.

### Risk mitigation measures/Security

All RCRC personnel actively involved in the operations must have completed the respective IFRC security e-learning courses (i.e., Stay Safe Personal Security, Security Management, or Volunteer Security) before deployment.

### Procurement and Logistics

Local procurement will be carried out in accordance with the IFRC standard procurement procedures. Most of the assistance is targeted through cash, hence the only planned procurement is for replenishment of the Household items distributed to 300 households during the initial response. RRCS has a pre-existing agreement with financial service provider, MTN since 2018 as part of their cash preparedness work. This was done with support from Disaster Preparedness I project with Belgian RC- Flanders

### Communications

Rwanda Red Cross is active on social media and constantly update on their [Facebook](#) and [Twitter](#) pages, regarding disasters and the work they are doing. A monthly Newsletter is also sent out to those subscribed on the mailing list, titled "Rwanda Humanity". The newsletter highlights key activities in projects being undertaken by the National Society.

## C. Detailed Operational Plan



**Shelter**

People targeted: 3,500 people (700 HHs)

Men: 1,575

Women: 1,925

Requirements (CHF): 59,834

**Needs analysis:** 700 HHs households that had their houses partially or destroyed and lost most of their household items in the flooding will be supported. MINEMA is supporting in reconstruction of damaged houses, and RRC will only provide HH items.

**Population to be assisted:** Restricted CVA will support **700 affected households** who did not receive any support for Household items. The selection of beneficiaries was based on the following criteria: affected families without any assistance, the elderly, pregnant and lactating women, female headed households and households with under five children and people with disabilities, COVID-19 positives and or recoveries. The DREF operation will also be used to replenish NFI strategic stock that was distributed for **300 HHs**.

P&B Output Code	<b>Shelter Outcome 1: Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, well-being and longer-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions</b>	<i>% of targeted households assisted with emergency shelter rental solution (Target: 100% or 700 HH)</i>															
	<b>Shelter Output 1.1: Shelter and settlements and basic household items assistance is provided to the affected families.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- # of targeted households receiving household items through Cash (Target: 700 HH)</li> <li>- # of household items replenished to RRCS stocks (Target: 300 HHI)</li> <li>- # of PDM conducted (Target: 1)</li> </ul>															
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12				
AP005	Provision of cash to 700 HHs for procurement of HH items																
AP005	Replenishment of RRCS stock for household items for 300 HHs																
AP005	Provision of cash to 700 HHs for rental solution																
AP005	Conduct post distribution monitoring																



**Livelihoods and basic needs**

**People targeted: 3,500 people (700 HHs)**

**Men: 1,575**

**Women: 1,925**

**Requirements (CHF): 28,514**

**Needs analysis:** Please refer to Needs analysis section.

**Population to be assisted:** This intervention will target 700 households selected among the directly affected households, based on specific vulnerability criteria (extreme vulnerability, disabilities and chronic diseases and COVID-19 cases, size of family, specific vulnerabilities).

P&B Output Code	Livelihoods and basic needs Outcome1: Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods	% of households supported that express satisfaction with timely livelihoods interventions (Target: 100%)															
	Livelihoods and basic needs Output 1.2: Basic needs assistance for livelihoods security including food is provided to the most affected communities	- # of households supported with food through cash (Target: 700) - # of PDM conducted (Target: 1) - # of volunteers trained in CVA (Target: 45 volunteers)															
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12				
AP008	Selection and validation of beneficiaries lists through CEA approach for the volunteers to explain selection criteria and the support to be provided																
AP008	Refresher training of 45 volunteers in CVA																
AP008	Market assessment for CVA implementation																
AP008	Cash disbursement for food to 700 households (1 month)																
AP008	Conduct post distribution monitoring																
AP008	Conduct activity monitoring visits, Evaluation and Reporting																



**Health:**  
 People targeted: 3,500 people (700 HHs)  
 Men: 1,575  
 Women: 1,925  
 Requirements (CHF): 11,137

**Needs analysis:** See needs analysis section.

**Population to be assisted:** 700 households

P&B Output Code	Health Outcome 2: The immediate risks to the health of the affected populations are reduced through improved access to medical treatment	% of people affected that are reached by NS with services to reduce relevant health risk factors (Target: 100%)															
	Health Output 2.1: Improved access to health care and emergency health care for the targeted population and communities.	- # of people affected that are reached by protection materials to reduce relevant health risk factors (Target: 3,500) - # of volunteers and staff trained in basic first aid (Target: 45 volunteers) - # of volunteers actively providing first aid within the community															
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP022	Procurement of visibility and protective gear for volunteers (Masks, Hand sanitisers, raincoats, Jackets, disinfectant)																
AP022	Conduct search, rescue and evacuation																
AP022	Provision of masks to 700 HHs																
P&B Output Code	Health Outcome 6: The psychosocial impacts of the emergency are lessened	# of volunteers and staff trained in PSS (Target: 45)															
	Health Output 6.1: Psychosocial support provided to the target population as well as to RCRC volunteers and staff																
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP023	Refresher training of 45 volunteers in First Aid and PSS																
AP023	Provide PSS to people affected by the crisis/disaster																



**Water, sanitation and hygiene**

People targeted: 3,500 people (700 HHs)

Men: 1,575

Women: 1,925

Requirements (CHF): 36,279

**Needs analysis:** See needs analysis section.

**Population to be assisted:** Overall 700 households to be reached with WASH items and hygiene promotion as well as repair for latrines damaged, through CVA to rehabilitate their latrines.

P&B Output Code	WASH Outcome1: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities	% households reached with community-based disease prevention and health promotion programming (Target: 100% or 700 HH)															
	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	# of mobile radio sessions conducted (Target: 27)															
	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 1.2: Daily access to safe water which meets Sphere and WHO standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- # of households reached with water treatment tablets (Target: 700 HH)</li> <li>- # of water monitoring visits conducted (Target: 4 visits)</li> </ul>															
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP026	Train households on some water treatment method (boiling) and proper storage																
AP026	Procure and distribute water treatment tablets to 700 HHs for one months																
AP026	Monitor treatment and storage of water through household visits																
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- # of households supported to rehabilitate latrines through cash (Target: 181 HH)</li> <li>- # of tippy taps provided (Target: 181 tippy taps)</li> <li>- # of women and girls provided with menstrual hygiene materials (Target: 462 women and girls)</li> </ul>															
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- # of health and hygiene promotion sessions (Target: 6 sessions)</li> <li>- # of Red Cross branches receiving sanitation kits (Target: 3 branches)</li> </ul>															
Activities planned Week		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP030	Mobilize targeted communities for health promotion and environmental sanitation activities																
AP030	Procurement of sanitation kits for three implementing branches.																
AP030	Provision of tippy tap to 181 families receiving cash for latrines rehabilitation/construction																
AP030	Provision of menstrual hygiene materials to 462 women and girls for 3 months																
AP030	Conduct post distribution monitoring of use of latrines, tippy taps and MHM kits																

**Strategies for Implementation**  
Requirements (CHF): 39,387

P&B Output Code	Outcome S2.1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- % of complaints and feedback received are responded to by the NS (Target: 80%)</li> <li>- % of target population satisfied with level of consultation, information and involvement in the operation (Target: 80%)</li> </ul>															
	Output S2.1.3: NS compliance with Principles and Rules for Humanitarian Assistance is improved through the integration of CEA approaches and activities		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- # of Special NDRT members trained on needs assessment and proposal writing (Target: 30 NDRT)</li> <li>- # of volunteers insured (Target: 45 volunteers)</li> </ul>															
	Activities planned Week		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP039	Training of 30 Special National Disaster Response team on need assessment and writing emergency proposals																	
AP040	Ensure that volunteers are insured																	
AP084	Refresher training of 45 volunteers involved in Disaster Management (CVA, First Aid, PSS and CEA).																	

AP084	An appropriate feedback mechanism is put in place to support all sectors (e.g., feedback and complaints help desk, toll free line)																	
AP084	Development of IEC materials (posters, banners ...) that will be utilised for beneficiaries' communication																	
AP084	Systems are put in place to share information with communities on operational progress, activities and changes – and evaluation findings																	
AP084	Insuring Gender Inclusion in the operation by interacting with PGI stakeholders																	
P&B Output Code	<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 (Target: 54%: 3500 people out of 6500people affected)</i>																
	<b>Output S3.2.1: Resource generation and related accountability models are developed and improved</b>	<b># of lessons learnt workshop held (Target: 1)</b>																
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
AP058	IFRC Monitoring visits (DM and Finance)																	
AP055	Final lessons learnt workshop and beneficiary satisfaction survey																	

## Funding Requirements

The overall budget for this operation is CHF 174,720 as detailed in attached budget.

*all amounts in  
Swiss Francs  
(CHF)*

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

## DREF OPERATION

MDRRW020 - RWANDA - FLOOD AND WINDSTORM

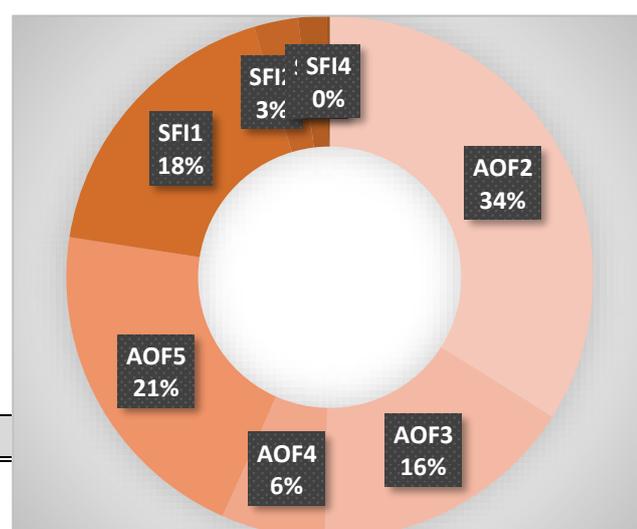
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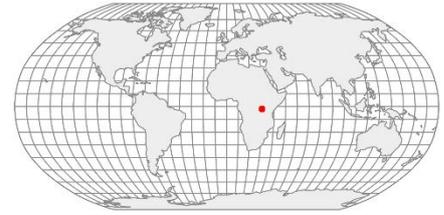
### Budget by Resource

Budget Group	Budget
Clothing & Textiles	8,571
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	21,514
Medical & First Aid	2,893
Cash Disbursement	75,339
<b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>	<b>108,316</b>
Storage	267
Transport & Vehicles Costs	5,385
<b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>5,652</b>
National Society Staff	2,136
Volunteers	4,654
<b>Personnel</b>	<b>6,790</b>
Workshops & Training	27,857
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>27,857</b>
Travel	5,785
Information & Public Relations	5,696
Communications	1,914
Financial Charges	267
Other General Expenses	1,780
<b>General Expenditure</b>	<b>15,442</b>
DIRECT COSTS	164,056
INDIRECT COSTS	10,664
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>174,720</b>

### Budget by Area of Intervention

AOF2 Shelter	59,384
AOF3 Livelihoods and Basic Needs	28,514
AOF4 Health	11,137
AOF5 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	36,297
SFI1 Strengthen National Societies	31,283
SFI2 Effective International Disaster Management	4,739
SFI3 Influence others as leading strategic partners	3,081
SFI4 Ensure a strong IFRC	284
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>174,720</b>





## Rwanda : Floods and Windstorms

12 MAY 2021 • FL-2021-000049-RWA



**6,500**  
PP Affected



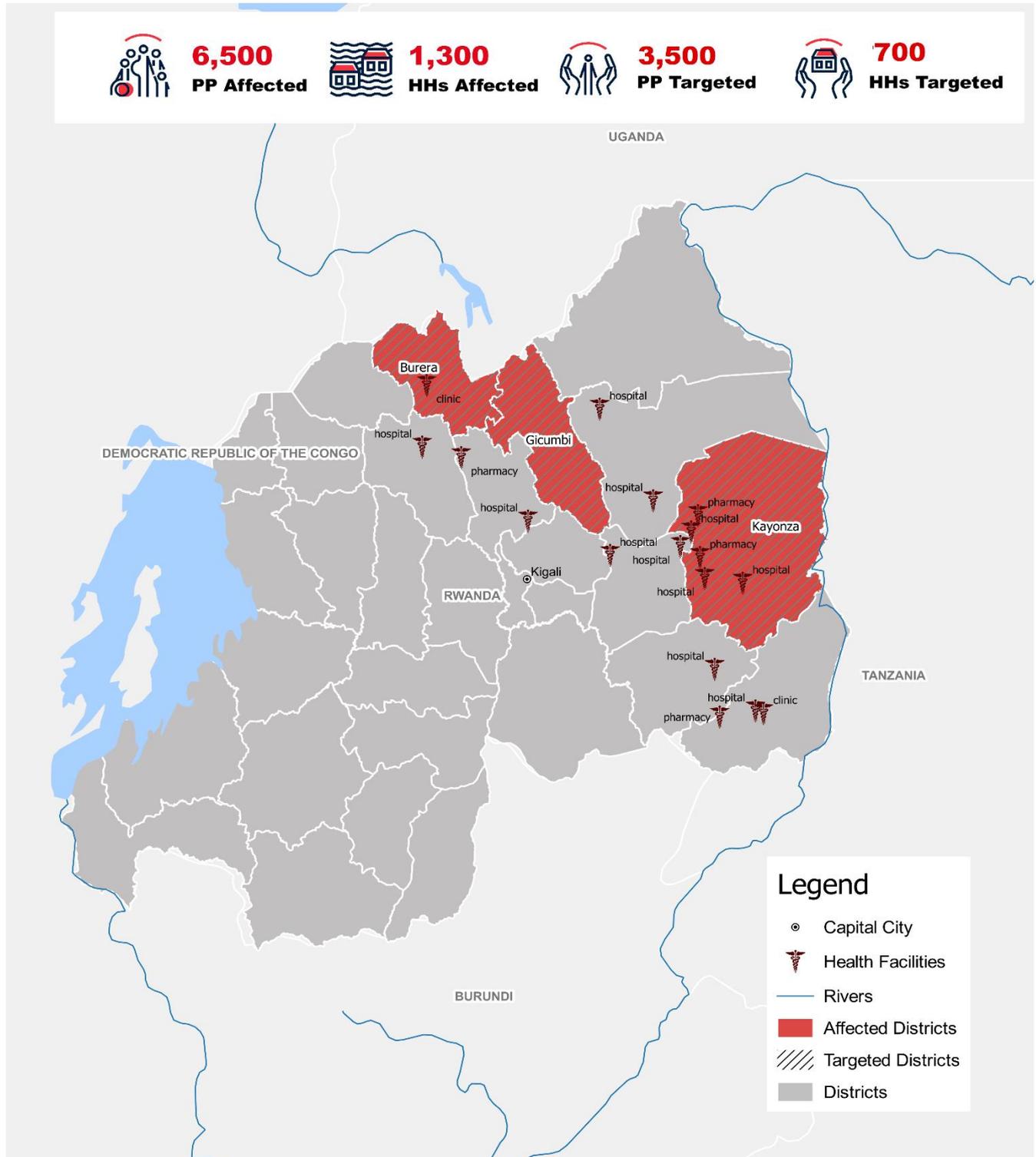
**1,300**  
HHs Affected



**3,500**  
PP Targeted



**700**  
HHs Targeted



**Legend**

- Capital City
- ⚕ Health Facilities
- Rivers
- Affected Districts
- ▨ Targeted Districts
- Districts

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: GADM, Rwanda RCIFRC. Map produced by: IFRC Africa Regional Office, Nairobi



## Reference documents



Click here for:

- Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA)

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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.