

# EMERGENCY APPEAL



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

## RWANDA: DROUGHT

Appeal no. MDRRW001  
3 March 2006

The Federation's mission is to improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity. It is the world's largest humanitarian organization and its millions of volunteers are active in over 183 countries.

### In Brief

**THIS EMERGENCY APPEAL SEEKS CHF 902,799 CHF (USD 683,421 OR EUR 576,868) IN CASH, KIND, OR SERVICES TO ASSIST 100,000 BENEFICIARY FAMILIES FOR 6 MONTHS.**

**CHF 180,000 HAS BEEN ALLOCATED FROM THE FEDERATION'S DISASTER RELIEF EMERGENCY FUND (DREF) TO INITIATE THE OPERATION. UNEARMARKED FUNDS TO REPAY DREF ARE ENCOURAGED.**

[<Click here to link directly to the attached Appeal budget>](#)

This operation is aligned with the International Federation's Global Agenda, which sets out four broad goals to meet the Federation's mission to "improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity".

#### Global Agenda Goals:

- Reduce the numbers of deaths, injuries and impact from disasters.
- Reduce the number of deaths, illnesses and impact from diseases and public health emergencies.
- Increase local community, civil society and Red Cross Red Crescent capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability.
- Reduce intolerance, discrimination and social exclusion and promote respect for diversity and human dignity.

#### For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

- **In Rwanda:** Karamanga Apollinaire, Secretary General, Rwandan Red Cross, Kigali; Email: [rrc@rwandatell.com](mailto:rrc@rwandatell.com); Phone +250.58.54.46, +250.58.54.48; Fax +250.58.54.49
- **In Kenya:** Esther Okwanga, Federation Head of East Africa Sub-Regional Office, Nairobi; Email: [esther.okwanga@ifrc.org](mailto:esther.okwanga@ifrc.org); Phone + 254.20.283.52.53; Fax + 254.20.271.27.77
- **In Geneva:** Amna Al Ahmar, Federation Regional Officer for East Africa, Africa Dept.; Email: [amna.alahmar@ifrc.org](mailto:amna.alahmar@ifrc.org); Phone +41.22.730.44.27; Fax +41.22.733.03.95

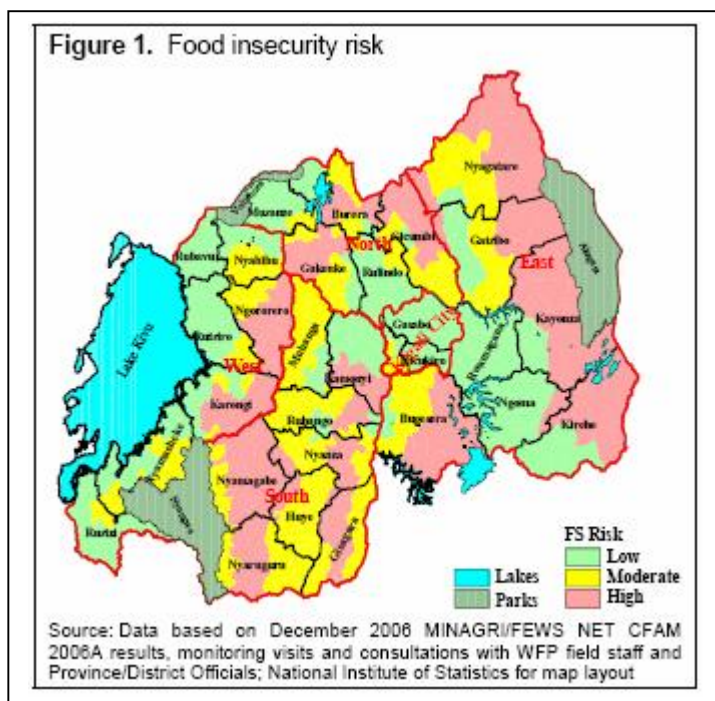
All International Federation assistance seeks to adhere to the Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and is committed to the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (Sphere) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. For longer-term programmes in this or other countries or regions, please refer to the Federation's Annual Appeal. For support to or for further information concerning Federation programmes or operations in this or other countries, or for national society profiles, please also access the Federation's website at

<http://www.ifrc.org>

For longer-term programmes, please refer to the Appeal 2006-2007 of the East Africa Sub-regional Programmes: Appeal no. MAA6400- [http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf\\_appeals.pl?annual06/MAA64003.pdf](http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_appeals.pl?annual06/MAA64003.pdf)

## The situation

Deteriorating food security across a broad swath of Eastern and Central Africa threatens the lives and livelihood of 11 million people. The situation extends from extreme emergency in several countries, including Kenya, to worsening crisis in others, such as Rwanda. In many countries, the realization of one more failed rainy season is all that is needed for this urgent situation to transform into outright disaster.



In response to this crisis, the International Federation, national societies and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) met in Nairobi on 19 January 2006 to develop a short and medium term regional plan of action in response to food insecurity. The Federation has already launched a [regional drought response](#)<sup>1</sup> DREF Bulletin as well as emergency appeals for [Kenya](#) and [Ethiopia](#), in addition to [Eritrea](#). Other emergency appeals are under preparation for Tanzania and Burundi.

The food insecurity affecting both the East Africa and the Horn of Africa regions extends to Rwanda, in the nearby Great Lakes region, as well. In Rwanda, 202,239 households (1,011,194 people), especially in the Eastern and Southern districts, have been affected, and 33,000 metric tonnes of food assistance is needed for the next six months, when the next harvest is due<sup>2</sup>. Seeds and fertilizers are also needed. In the affected regions, water shortages have caused or contributed to a need for immediate food

assistance, as well as a need for interventions to ensure the integrity of the livelihoods of farmers whose crops have withered, pastoralists whose livestock are under quarantine for foot and mouth disease, and a population at increased risk of contracting water-borne diseases wherever potable water sources dry up and only polluted sources remain.

The Rwanda Red Cross, with support from the Federation, is responding to needs caused or exacerbated by the current food insecurity in some of the most affected areas, including Bugesera, Kibungo, and Umutara. The assistance being provided (distribution of government-provided food, provision of supplementary food, seeds, fertilizer, and health and water and sanitation-related materials and social mobilization activities) is designed to complement the larger scale activities of the Rwandan government and international and nongovernmental organizations. The response will continue until the next harvest comes in (July-August), assisting those whose health and welfare was affected by the insufficient September to December 2005 rains. Poor rains have led to poor harvest which is now causing acute food, livelihood, and health-related problems, as indicated below.

**Rainfall:** The agricultural calendar in Rwanda, divided into three sections, begins with a short rainy season that is expected from September to December, followed by a long rainy season that is expected to last from February to July, and a third marshlands season that runs from June to September/October. For each of 2005's three planting seasons, rainfall was below average. This was from only 74 percent of the normal amount during the first planting season, to 53 percent of the normal amount in the second, to only 37 percent in the third, according to the Famine

<sup>1</sup> Including regional drought response [DREF Update no. 1](#) and [DREF Update no. 2](#)

<sup>2</sup> Preliminary findings from the joint Crop and Food Assessment Mission (CFAM), conducted by Rwanda's Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources (MINAGRI) together with the Famine Early Warning System Network (FEWS NET).

Early Warning System Network (FEWS NET) and World Food Programme Vulnerability Assessment Mission (WFP VAM) unit's, *Rwanda Food Security Update: January 2006*.

**Seeds/Food:** Because the September to December short rainy season ended early in much of Rwanda, including Butare, Gikongoro, and Umutara ex-provinces<sup>3</sup>, the season saw significant crop losses. Particularly affected were highly water-sensitive crops, such as beans and maize, which experienced production shortfalls of 14 and 10 percent respectively, compared to the same period the previous year. The total production from the short rainy season left a countrywide deficit of 174,000 metric tonnes of cereal, which contributed to a significant deterioration in food security. The drop in bean production is significant because beans are grown by 88 percent of rural households and account for about 20 percent of the protein in Rwandans' diets. This drop in bean production is likely to have a negative effect on incomes and nutrition during the first half of the 2006. Market prices, at least for beans, may soon rise in reflection of the poor agricultural season. Imports of maize and palm oil are increasing, according to the *Update*, which suggests that domestically, there is insufficient maize, palm oil, and passion fruit to meet the demand<sup>4</sup>.

In early January, the long rainy season started out with rainfall totaling only 55 mm, well below the 90 mm long term January average, and insufficient seed stock available for farmers to sow, according to the FEWS NET/WFP VAM unit's, *Rwanda Food Security Update: February 2006*. Sorghum, in particular, appears to have been affected. As the weather has been so dry, most farmers did not even prepare their land to receive sorghum seeds, the season's first seed to be planted (December through February) and main crop to be harvested. For those farmers who did plant, the *Update* reports that the sorghum either did not germinate due to low soil moisture, or it wilted after germination and anticipates that the sorghum harvest will be off this year.

**Livestock:** Pastoralists have also been adversely affected by the dry weather, which has reduced both the quality and quantity of pasture available to livestock and reduced the available water supply. Valley dams are down to "dangerously low" water levels, especially in the ex-provinces of Bugaragara, Kabare, and Kahi<sup>5</sup>. This, in turn will affect livestock production. Meanwhile, there is a quarantine on cattle in the ex-provinces of Umutara, Kibungo, and Byumba ex-provinces (an area that accounts for 42 percent of the country's cattle<sup>6</sup>) which has left pastoralists in these areas without a major source of income. The quarantine, the result of a recent outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease, prevents them from moving or selling their livestock.

**Health/Water and Sanitation:** The below average rainfall presents a health concern as the overall hygiene behaviour is poor and the access to potable water and adequate sanitation services is limited at best.

Rwanda is one of the most densely populated countries in the world, with about 8.4 million people living in a country that of 26,338 square kilometres (between 310 and 500 people per square kilometre)<sup>7</sup>. However, access to safe water and sanitation systems in this densely populated country is poor. According to *Millennium Development Goals: Status Report 2003*, 41 percent of the overall population has access to safe water, but only 16 percent of the rural population has the same access. The report also notes that 39.5 percent of Rwandans use unprotected latrines, and 4.5 percent have no latrines at all.<sup>8</sup> Complementing this information, a recently released report by Rwanda's Ministry of Energy, Water, and National Resources notes that 30 percent of the country's water comes from contaminated sources, and 95 percent of the population does not boil water. The report also notes that 77 percent of Rwandans lack water storage resources, and 72 percent of water collection points lack protection against contamination. Human waste reportedly surrounds 25 percent of households. It is then not surprising that, according to the government report, 80 percent of Rwandans suffer from diseases related to poor hygiene and sanitation.

While the government, international organizations, and nongovernmental organizations are working to fill the immediate food, income, and nutritional gaps caused by the overall failure of the September to December short rainy season and to provide sufficient seeds and fertilizer in time to plant for this season, the country awaits the

---

<sup>3</sup> Rwanda was divided into 12 provinces until 2006; it is now divided into four regions, plus the capital of Kigali.

<sup>4</sup> the Famine Early Warning System Network (FEWS NET) and World Food Programme's Vulnerability Assessment Mission (VAM) unit's, *Rwanda Food Security Update: January 2006*

<sup>5</sup> FEWS NET/WFP VAM unit's, *Rwanda Food Security Update: February 2006*

<sup>6</sup> FEWS NET/ WFP's, *Rwanda Food Security Update: January 2006*

<sup>7</sup> *Millennium Development Goals: Status Report 2003*, United Nations Development Programme, p. 15

<sup>8</sup> *Millennium Development Goals: Status Report 2003*, United Nations Development Programme, p. 14

forecast for the critical long rainy season, now underway. If this season's rains fail to meet the planting needs of farmers and the pasture and water needs of pastoralists, the country will face its second consecutive inadequate planting season, and the food security situation in chronically food insecure areas will further deteriorate.

## The needs

It has been determined by a recent joint crop and food assessment that food insecurity is affecting each of Rwanda's four regions (West, North, East and South) and that 202,239 households (1,011,194 people) are in need of 33,000 metric tonnes of immediate food assistance to last until the next harvest in July to August (See Table 1). Food assistance needs include 20,992 tonnes of cereal (maize), 10,496 tonnes of pulses (beans), and 1,512 tonnes of oil. Seeds and fertilizer are also needed.<sup>9</sup> This assessment has been the most significant indicator of this emergency.

According to the assessment, the greatest food requirements exist in the ex-provinces of Byumba and Umutara in the eastern region and Gikongoro and Butare in the southern region. Both CFAM and the FEWS NET/WFP VAM unit's, *Rwanda Food Security Update: February 2006*, indicate that food insecure areas run through districts in all four regions. In Rwanda's eastern region, the areas of Nyagatare, Gatsibo, Kayonza, and Kirehe are affected (ex-provinces of Byumba, Bugesera, Kibungo, and Umutara); In Rwanda's northern region, the areas of Burera, Cicumbi, and Gakenke are affected (ex-province of Ruhengeri); In Rwanda's western region, the areas of Ngororera and Karongi are affected (ex-provinces of Cyangugu, Kibuye, Gisenyi); and in Rwanda's southern region, the areas of Nyonza, Rubasgo, and Kamenze are affected (ex-provinces of Butare, Gikongoro, and Cyitaroma).

**Table 1: Countrywide food requirement in terms of cereals, pulses and oil (according to regional and ex-provincial divisions)**

| Region           | Ex-provinces          | Population affected | Household affected (>5 people) | Cereals (MT)     | Pulses (MT)      | Oil (MT)        |
|------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Southern         | Butare                | 255,608             | 51,122                         | 4,513.36         | 2,256.68         | 324.96          |
| Northern/Eastern | Byumba                | 107,993             | 21,599                         | 1,931.30         | 965.65           | 139.05          |
| Western          | Cyangugu              | 76,205              | 15,241                         | 1,574.43         | 787.21           | 113.36          |
| Southern         | Gikongoro             | 263,039             | 52,608                         | 6,822.52         | 3,411.26         | 491.22          |
| Eastern          | Gisenyi               | 104,813             | 20,963                         | 1,553.44         | 776.72           | 111.85          |
| Southern         | Gitarama              | 35,582              | 7,116                          | 524.81           | 262.40           | 37.79           |
| Eastern          | Kibuye                | 53,851              | 10,770                         | 1,469.47         | 734.73           | 105.80          |
| Kigali           | Kigali (City & Ngali) | 60,693              | 12,139                         | 986.64           | 493.32           | 71.04           |
| Northern/Eastern | Ruhengeri*            |                     |                                |                  |                  |                 |
| Eastern          | Kibungo <sup>@</sup>  |                     |                                |                  |                  |                 |
| Eastern          | Umutara <sup>@</sup>  | 53,409              | 10,682                         | 1,616.41         | 808.21           | 116.38          |
|                  | <b>TOTAL</b>          | <b>1,011,194</b>    | <b>202,239</b>                 | <b>20,992.37</b> | <b>10,496.18</b> | <b>1,512.45</b> |

(Source: MINAGRI/FEWS NET Crop and Food Assessment Mission)

\* The CFAM findings note that though there is no food deficit in Kibungo and Ruhengeri ex-provinces, it does not mean that the ex-provinces are food secure.

<sup>@</sup> The Rwanda Red Cross is assisting in these areas.

In addition to immediate food assistance, livelihood support is needed to replace some of the income lost by farmers and pastoralists who have not been able to bring crops or cattle to market. Seeds and fertilizers, currently

<sup>9</sup> Figures in this paragraph come from the preliminary findings of the joint Crop and Food Assessment Mission (CFAM), which was conducted by Rwanda's Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources (MINAGRI) in collaboration with the Famine Early Warning System Network (FEWS NET).

unavailable in adequate quantities, are needed for farmers to prepare for the next season. Health and water and sanitation interventions are needed to keep malnutrition rates in check and to improve hygienic conditions and behaviours, and to ensure vigilant monitoring going forward so that the current water shortages do not result in any more epidemics or illnesses that may threaten the health of the general public and the most vulnerable, in particular.

### Coordination

The Federation will work closely and in consultation with the Rwanda Red Cross and other partners to ensure smooth coordination in the provision of food, seed, health, and water and sanitation assistance.

The Rwandan government has so far not requested for international assistance. The government has indicated that it first intends to use its own resources to respond to the emergency. To this end, it has adopted four strategies to direct its response towards meeting the food and livelihood needs of those most affected, with the support of partner international and nongovernmental organizations, including United Nations agencies and the Rwanda Red Cross. According to the government's *Food Security Situation for the Next Six Months of 2006 and Strategies* brief, in the short term it is focusing on immediate interventions including free food distributions to those unable to work (handicapped, sick, elderly, child-led households). In addition for cash-for-work and food-for-work programmes, the government is resuming food aid talks with the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and expanding buffer stock programmes. It is preparing for the 2006 long rainy agricultural season through the immediate preparation and distribution of seeds and chemical and manure fertilizers. In the longer term, the government plans to promote farming irrigation strategies in drought-prone areas.

**Food:** Currently, the Rwandan government's free food distributions are being conducted to complement the food provided through the ongoing programmes of the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) and nongovernmental organizations. The Ministry of Local Government, Good Governance, Community Development and Social Affairs (MINALOC), and the Prime Minister's Office's Disaster Management Coordination Unit have provided resources to respond through Caritas, Rwanda Red Cross and local authorities. In February, 1,400 metric tonnes of maize, 1,400 metric tonnes of beans and 76,000 litres of oil were distributed in the Nyamagabe, Nyanza, Huye and Gisagara districts in the southern region, and Bugesera, Ngoma, Kirehe, Nyagatare, Gatsibo and Kayonza districts in the eastern region<sup>10</sup>. The Rwanda Red Cross was requested to assist in the transport and distribution of bulk food distributions to about 200,000 people, including those visiting government and privately run health centres. Though transport is not a normal Red Cross response, WFP has confirmed that in the current situation it is one that is both appropriate and necessary, and the Rwanda Red Cross has agreed to assist.

Although the Rwandan government and WFP are managing the bulk of the food assistance that is being provided, supplementary food assistance is needed. With malnutrition a chronic problem and the number of undernourished people known to fluctuate with the rainfall and agricultural production<sup>11</sup>, it is no surprise that the Rwanda Red Cross is reporting an increased caseload at health centres. The Rwanda Red Cross is helping to meet the food needs of this increased caseload through the provision of supplementary food assistance to ten churches, orphanages, and government health centres that have seen a rise in people seeking aid. The assistance includes supplementary sugar and "sosoma", a locally-made, inexpensive blending of maize, soja, and sorghum into a rich nutritional pudding that is at once familiar to Rwandans and known to have been used successfully and with some frequency in the past.

**Food/Livelihood:** Ongoing WFP programmes in Rwanda currently target 75,658 households (359,897 beneficiaries) through food-for-work activities, nutritional programmes, refugees and returnees activities, school feeding and assistance to HIV/AIDS affected households. For the January to June 2006 period, WFP had anticipated that 19,064 metric tonnes of food was needed to meet program food requirements, but expected that the pipeline would continue to experience a 33 percent shortfall. In fact, the shortfall will probably be larger, as the 33 percent does not take into account the failed September to December short rainy season<sup>12</sup>.

To ease the economic blow to the pastoralists in Kibungo and Umutara, who have been unable to move or sell their cattle due to a quarantine that was imposed after a recent outbreak of foot and mouth disease, the government has

<sup>10</sup> FEWS NET/WFP VAM unit's, Rwanda Food Security Update: February 2006

<sup>11</sup> Millennium Development Goals: Status Report 2003, United Nations Development Programme

<sup>12</sup> FEWS NET/WFP VAM unit's, Rwanda Food Security Update: February 2006

introduced a loan program to help with food, school, and veterinary costs.<sup>13</sup> The government hopes to soon lift the quarantine thereby freeing pastoralists to once again pursue their livelihood.

The Rwandan Ministry of Agriculture has requested the assistance of the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) in providing seeds (for crops such as Irish potatoes, beans, maize, sorghum, wheat, and greens) to farmers in time for the planting season. FAO, with the support of the Belgian Cooperation, is distributing seeds; however, additional seeds are needed. Therefore, Rwanda Red Cross- with the support of the Federation- will procure and distribute seeds and fertilizer for 50,000 households, to help fill this gap.

According to the *Strategies* brief, the government will encourage more buffer stock programmes across the country to benefit both farmers and pastoralists, since districts with these stocks appear to have been less affected by food insecurity than those that did not have them. Storage facilities in different parts of the country reportedly have the capacity to hold 18,000 metric tonnes. As part of its longer term response, the government will encourage farming irrigation strategies in drought-prone areas.

**Health/Water and Sanitation:** In the area of health and water and sanitation, the United Nations Development Assistance Framework's Disaster Management Task Force indicated that in December 2005 and January 2006 the Rwandan government responded to the cholera outbreak in the area of Masaka (Kigali-Ngali).

Both the government and the Rwanda Red Cross have longer-term programmes in place that address chronic problems, such as malaria and HIV/AIDS, which could be exacerbated by the current food insecurity. The government is already engaged in activities to decrease infant and maternal mortality rates through efforts that include an aggressive vaccination program against tuberculosis, measles, polio, diphtheria, tetanus, and whooping cough. The National AIDS Commission is also already engaged in ongoing activities to support those affected by HIV/AIDS<sup>14</sup>. The Rwanda Red Cross is already engaged in ongoing, community-based first aid (CBFA), malaria prevention, immunization, and HIV/AIDS-related activities. In 2000, the national society organized a CBFA program with a focus on malaria, through which it distributed mosquito nets to 30,000 people in Bugesera. A pilot malaria-related project is also in place in Kibungo that aims to assist 149,643 people. A third malaria program, financed by the British Red Cross, will assist 82,761 people. Through its HIV/AIDS, the Rwanda Red Cross has mobilized 1,177 volunteers to provide assistance to 4,658 people living with AIDS (PLWA) (including 1,690 men, and 2,968 women) in Gikongoro, Gisenyi, Gitarama, Kibungo, Kibuye, Kigali-Ville, and Umutara.

### **The proposed operation**

The Rwanda Red Cross, in coordination with the Federation, is responding to meet existing needs in Bugesera, Kibungo, and Umutara. However, as this situation is known to be developing, this response is designed to be flexible and to incorporate activities that will provide immediate assistance, such as food and seeds, as well as those that can reach a broader audience over a longer period of time, such as trainings in health and sanitation. Every effort will be made to keep this response in line with the needs of this evolving situation.

As part of this response operation, the Rwanda Red Cross is currently helping to transport and distribute government-provided food items. To date, food items have been distributed to 16,184 families (70,142 people).

The Rwanda Red Cross will provide assistance in the eastern region of Rwanda, including Kibungo, Umutara, and northern Kigali. Assistance will include food, nutrition, and seed-oriented efforts intended to complement larger scale government activities. This includes transporting and distributing government purchased food items to 100,000 families and assisting 800 children in 10 nutritional centres with supplementary feeding commodities (sugar and sosoma). This number of beneficiaries may increase if the food insecurity situation deteriorates. Provision of 200,000 kg of selected maize and bean seeds and 300,000 kg of chemical and manure fertilizer to 50,000 vulnerable families (see table 2 for distribution). The national society has determined Bugesera to have been the most affected, due to having experienced drought as recently as 2000. Kibungo was determined to have been the second most affected, and Umutara, the third. These activities will be linked to the ongoing programme to assist people living with HIV/AIDS operated by the national society in the same localities.

<sup>13</sup> FEWS NET/WFP VAM unit's, Rwanda Food Security Update: February 2006

<sup>14</sup> Millennium Development Goals: Status Report 2003, United Nations Development Programme.

**Table 2: Breakdown of Rwanda Red Cross seed and fertilizer distributions**

| Place        | Beneficiaries | Seeds (kg)     |                | Fertilisers (kg) |                |
|--------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|
|              |               | Beans          | Maize          | Chemical         | Manure         |
| Bugesera     | 25,000        | 50,000         | 50,000         | 25,000           | 125,000        |
| Kibungo      | 15,000        | 30,000         | 30,000         | 15,000           | 75,000         |
| Umutara      | 10,000        | 20,000         | 20,000         | 10,000           | 50,000         |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>50,000</b> | <b>100,000</b> | <b>100,000</b> | <b>50,000</b>    | <b>250,000</b> |

The response operation also includes several water and sanitation efforts. The national society will dig two dams to improve water catchment, manufacture and distribute sanitary platform slabs, and employ several methodologies to raise community awareness and knowledge of good water and sanitation, health and hygiene behaviours. National society capacity building activities will also be conducted.

**Goal: To identify and meet food, livelihood, health, water and sanitation related needs of the most vulnerable through immediate drought related food and livelihood related responses as well as longer-term health, and water and sanitation (WatSan) related interventions.**

**Objective 1: To contribute towards meeting the food related needs of 100,000 of the most vulnerable families through the delivery and targeted distribution of government provided food items in the eastern region, including Kibungo, Umutara, and northern Kigali.**

**Activities planned to reach this objective:**

- Produce information templates to be used for social mobilization activities (identification formats, distribution formats, daily reports formats);
- Identify beneficiaries;
- Identify distribution sites;
- Set up the distribution calendar/program;
- Transport food to the sites of distribution;
- Distribute food.

**Expected result:**

- Food distributed to 100,000 targeted families in the eastern region, including Kibungo, Umutara and northern Kigali.

**Objective 2: To support and improve the agricultural production capacities of 50,000 vulnerable families through the distribution of 200,000 kg of selected maize and bean seeds (2kgs of beans and 2kgs of maize per family) and the distribution of 300,000 kg of fertilizer (1 kg of chemical fertilizer and 5 kg of manure fertilizer per family).**

**Activities to meet the objective**

- Identify seed and fertilizer suppliers;
- Acquire 200,000 kg of selected maize and bean seeds and 300,000 kg of fertilizer;
- Identify beneficiaries;
- Buy the selected seeds and fertilizers;
- Distribute seeds and fertilizers;

**Expected result:**

- 50,000 beneficiary families will have received the 200,000 kg of maize and bean seeds and 300,000 kg of fertilizer to assist them in improving their agricultural production.

**Objective 3: To improve the nutrition status of 800 malnourished children less than five years of age at ten health centres in Rwanda's eastern region (Bugesera, Kibungo and Umutara) through the provision of supplementary food for a period of three months.**

**Activities to meet the objective**

- Identify suppliers;
- Buy 20,000 kg of sosoma (local fabricated flour mixture with sorghum, soja, and maize) and 7,500 kg of sugar and distribute to 800 children less than five years of age at ten nutritional centres.

**Expected result:**

- Nutritional situation of 800 malnourished children less than five years of age in Rwanda's Eastern region (Bugesera, Kibungo and Umutara) is improved through the provision of supplemental food assistance (sugar and sosoma).

**Objective 4: To prevent the occurrence and spread of communicable diseases related to the drought in the communities of Bugesera, Kibungo, and Umutara, through social mobilization and health promotion activities.**

**Activities to meet the objective**

- Reproduce 9,000 technical brochures on the African Red Cross and Red Crescent Health Initiative (ARCHI), including guidelines for community action and cleaning campaigns, and information on safe water, diarrhoea, water and sanitation, and latrines;
- Organize educational sessions of targeted groups in the community, including women, school communities, and populations living close to lakes and polluted water sources.

**Expected result:**

- Incidence of communicable diseases is reduced in Bugesera, Kibungo, and Umutara, through social mobilization activities, including health promotional and educational sessions, and circulation of community health brochures.

**Objective 5: To improve rainwater catchment in Nyagatore district by setting up two valley dams.**

**Activities to meet the objective**

- Identify locations;
- Meet with farmers and pastoralists;
- Dig two valley dams.

**Expected result:**

- Two valley dams are available for use by the farmers and pastoralists of Nyagatare.

**Objective 6: To reduce the incidences of water and sanitation-related diseases through the provision of water and sanitation facilities and hygiene promotion through the participatory health and sanitation transformation (PHAST) methodology.**

**Activities to meet the objective**

- Conduct baseline survey and data collection;
- Continue the provision of hygiene and sanitation;
- Recruit and train volunteers for PHAST and community-based first aid (CBFA) projects.
- Create, adapt, and promote PHAST tools, including information posters and pocket-size checklists;
- Organize and ensure management and incentives system for the PHAST volunteers;
- Facilitate PHAST training at the community level (10,000 household) as a target group;
- Manufacture and distribute 3,000 sanitary platforms/slabs in ex-Umutara province;
- Establish two slab production workshops in ex-Umutara province;
- Form water source committees.

**Expected result:**

- Community-wide knowledge is increased concerning drought-related health risks and hygiene awareness through PHAST and CBFA projects, and sanitary practices are improved through the provision of 1,000 sanitary platforms.

**Capacity of the Rwanda Red Cross**

The Rwanda Red Cross has experience and expertise in emergency response as well as in development. Since 2000, the National Society has responded to several droughts and implemented many projects. It has trained staff and volunteers to respond to small and mid-sized disasters with branch and national disaster response teams. However, the National Society lacks water and sanitation equipment needed to respond in emergency situations.

The Rwanda Red Cross branches are located in all former ex-provinces, all districts, and all sectors of the country. The National Society has one International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies Field Assessment and Coordination Team member, three food security-trained staff, 10 Regional Disaster Response Team members, 25 National Disaster Response Team members and 380 Branch Disaster Response Team members (36 of whom are trained in logistics and 36 of whom are trained in distribution). In addition to the human resources, the national society has two trucks, four land cruisers, three pick-up trucks, and warehouses at both headquarters and ex-province levels.

In January 2006, the Rwanda Red Cross, which is part of the National Disaster Management Committee, participated in the government's Crisis Committee that met to address the emergence of a cholera epidemic. With logistical support from the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) that included the provision of water and sanitation materials and a truck, and the financial support of the German Red Cross, the Rwanda Red Cross deployed 30 volunteers to mobilize the community, disinfect latrines and classrooms, and distribute clean water to the health centres caring for affected patients.

**Capacity of the Federation**

For Rwanda, the Federation is represented by the head of the East Africa sub-regional office based in Nairobi who is the focal point for this operation with the national society. The capacity of the regional delegation in Nairobi and the Rwanda Red Cross to assess and respond to food insecurity was scaled up by the arrival of a Field Assessment and Coordination Team (FACT), which was deployed to Nairobi in late January and early February 2006 to provide support and assistance to the regional delegation and the Nairobi-based drafting committee (consisting jointly of Federation personnel and operating national societies) as well as to conduct field assessments and initiate a plan of action.

Technical support will be provided from the disaster management and programme departments in the regional delegation in Nairobi that has been augmented by additional food security, water and sanitation, logistics and drought operation management delegates in the new Food Security Unit.

The Federation Secretariat in Geneva includes media officers to report on success stories and increase the visibility and credibility of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement. A communications delegate has been recruited and is working to support the communications related needs of this operation for the regional delegation in Nairobi. Regional response information is available at [www.ifrc.org](http://www.ifrc.org).

**Monitoring and evaluation**

The Rwanda Red Cross will monitor and ensure the proper delivery of humanitarian assistance to the food insecurity-affected people. With the support of the Federation, the Rwanda Red Cross will assume the overall accountability as well as timely and quality reporting responsibilities.

Attention will be given to key seasonal events to review the situation and the ongoing operation. When the long rains end, the bulk food transport, supplementary food, seeds, and fertilizer assistance activities will be reviewed. In July, the impact of these rains on household food security will be reviewed and in November, the quality and quantity of the short rainy season will be evaluated.

**Budget summary**

See Annex 1 for details.

Susan Johnson  
Director  
National Society and Field Support Division

Markku Niskala  
Secretary General

**[Budget below; click here to return to the title page and contact information](#)**

**BUDGET SUMMARY**

APPEAL No

MDRRW001

**Rwanda Drought 2006****Emergency appeal**

|   | CHF     | CHF            |
|---|---------|----------------|
| <u>RELIEF NEEDS</u>                             |         |                |
| Food  | 159,012 |                |
| Seeds, Plants, Fertilizer & Livestock           | 267,442 |                |
| Water & Sanitation                              | 182,028 |                |
| Medical & First Aid                             | 9,420   |                |
| <b><u>TOTAL RELIEF NEEDS</u></b>                |         | <b>617,902</b> |
| <u>CAPITAL EQUIPMENT</u>                        |         |                |
| Vehicles - Motorcycles                          | 5,000   |                |
| <u>PROGRAMME SUPPORT</u>                        |         |                |
| Programme support (6.5% of total)               | 58,682  |                |
| <u>TRANSPORT STORAGE &amp; VEHICLE COSTS</u>    |         |                |
| Transport and vehicle costs                     | 28,098  |                |
| <u>PERSONNEL</u>                                |         |                |
| Expatriate staff                                | 75,000  |                |
| National society staff                          | 23,316  |                |
| Workshops & training                            | 27,500  |                |
| <u>ADMINISTRATIVE &amp; GENERAL SERVICES</u>    |         |                |
| Travel & related expenses                       | 10,466  |                |
| Information expenses                            |         |                |
| Admin & General                                 | 56,835  |                |
| <b><u>TOTAL OPERATIONAL NEEDS</u></b>           |         | <b>284,897</b> |
| <b><u>TOTAL APPEAL CASH, KIND, SERVICES</u></b> |         | <b>902,799</b> |
| <b>LESS AVAILABLE RESOURCES (-)</b>             |         | <b>0</b>       |
| <b>NET REQUEST</b>                              |         | <b>902,799</b> |

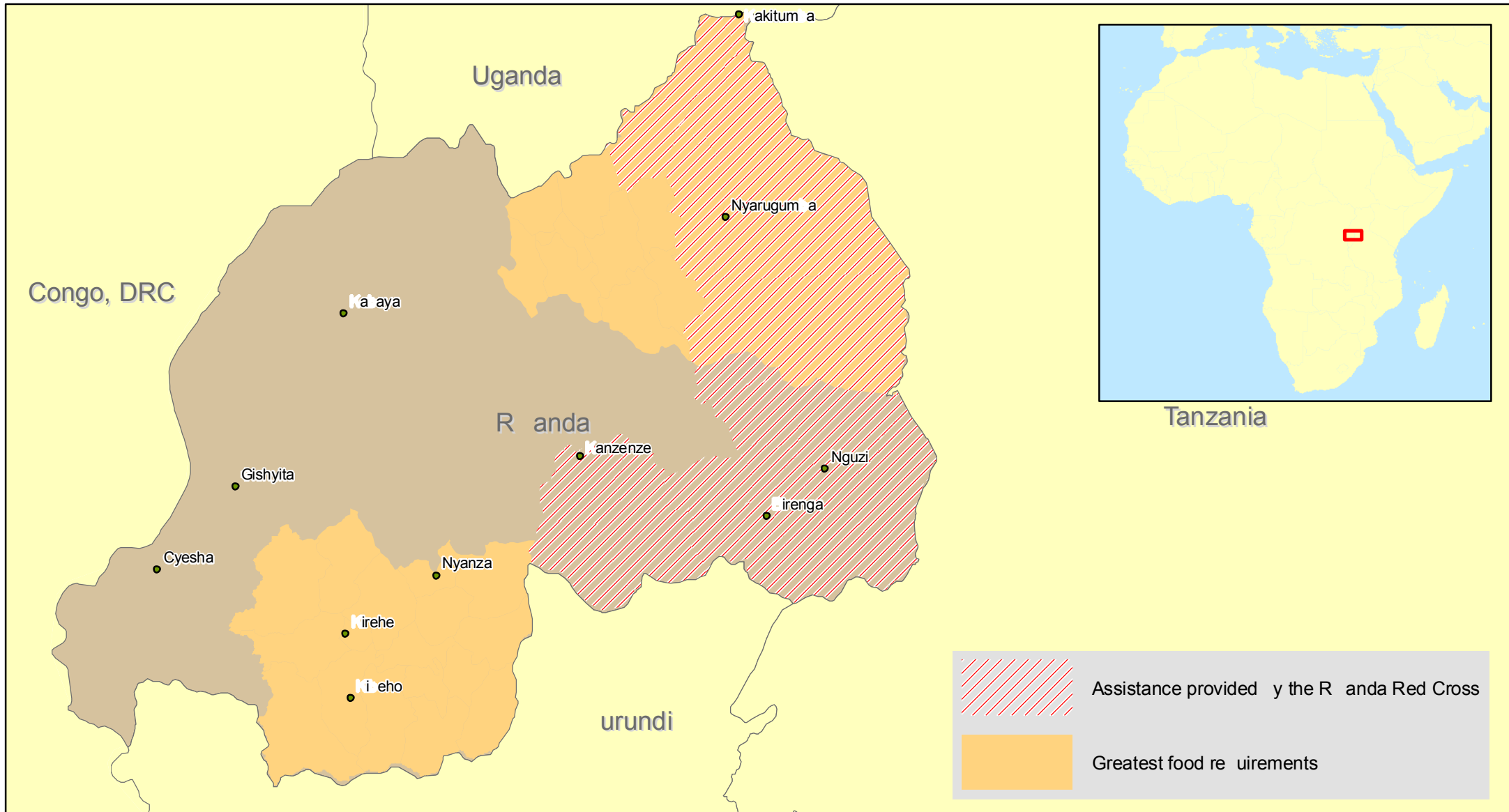


International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies  
Fédération internationale des Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge et du Croissant-Rouge  
Federación Internacional de Sociedades de la Cruz Roja y de la Media Luna Roja  
الاتحاد الدولي لجمعيات الصليب الأحمر والهلال الأحمر

Emergency appeal MDRRW001

1 March 2006

# Randa Drought



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

Map data sources: ESRI, FEWS, DIVA