

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: HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO RETURNEES AND HOST COMMUNITIES

Appeal No.
MDRRW002
17 October 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 185 countries.

In Brief

This Emergency Appeal seeks CHF 1,545,713 (USD 1,236,570 or EUR 978,300) in cash, kind, or services to assist 30,000 repatriated beneficiaries – including support to the host community – through targeted shelter, food distribution, health, water and sanitation interventions as well as other basic social services, for 12 months.

[<Click here to link directly to the attached Appeal budget, here to go directly to the attached map and here to go directly to contact details>](#)

CHF 160,000 (USD 130,272 or EUR 101,552) was allocated from the Federation's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to initiate the response.

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.**

Background

In May 2006, the Tanzanian government took the decision to repatriate thousands of Rwandans who had been living in Tanzania for many years – many since 1959 and before. Most of the returnees in this category can not trace their roots back home and it will certainly be difficult to reintegrate them. Another set of the returnees are those who left their homes during the conflict in 1994. Many, if not all, of the returnees have not registered with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). To this effect, the Rwanda and Tanzania governments created a joint committee to streamline the return process to Rwanda. Some 60,000 Rwandese illegally settled along the border were initially identified in addition to the 15,000 who live in other parts of Tanzania. There are thus an estimated 75,000 potential returnees of varying status in Tanzania who could be repatriated. This appeal has been developed on a scenario (assumption) that only half of the people (6,000 families or 30,000 persons) living along the border will return during the next 12 months.

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The situation is characterized by mass vulnerability, heightened by desolation, especially among the women and children. The first group of returnees – composed of 120 families – claimed that they were stripped off their longings, physically molested, and were given very little time to trek to the border. Acts of rape and harassment have also been reported and some of these soon-to-be-repatriated people are still traumatized. At the moment, the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) has no office in Tanzania or Rwanda and the Tanzanian Red Cross National Society (TRCNS) is not involved at all in this repatriation operation.

The transfer of populations from Tanzanian to Rwanda has improved in terms of coordination between local authorities on both sides of the border but continuing concerns still remain in regards to humanitarian conditions and personal security at the border. In mid-September, there were complaints of convoys of returnees being transported in unsanitary containers. Others reported loss or theft of personal effects while some families claimed to have been separated, with one spouse being left behind in some cases. Others who had already claimed Tanzanian citizenship were also repatriated. A third of the expelled do not speak Kinyarwanda and due to their pastoral/cultural background of farming/livestock keeping – which to them is an indicator of one's social status – they have now become in their own terms, 'umutindi', a Rwandan expression that means 'untouchable', referring to people who are in the lowest cast.

The current situation

In summary this operation is characterized by highly vulnerable groups who have suffered family separations and harsh conditions during the transfer from their homes in Tanzania to the Kiyanzi transfer camp site. UNHCR, the Tanzanian government and Rwandan government have signed "la clause de cessation", meaning that there are no more refugees in the regions. Many other humanitarian actors are reducing their presence; consequently, the Rwandan Red Cross (RRC), the International Federation and some partner national societies (PNSs) may be among the few agencies able to address this caseload of returnees.

The Rwandan government has stated that the expelled people will be relocated to other yet-to-be-identified areas. The delay in relocating returnees and the preparations that need to be put in place on resettlement sites (before relocation) are major challenges. The lack of adequate shelter and other basic necessities will most likely remain the key issues to be addressed.

Kiyanzi Transit Camp



Registration exercise in Kiyanzi transit camp.

The Kiyanzi Transit Camp is currently handling all the returnees from Tanzania before they relocate, either to their "original homes" or to completely new resettlement areas. Located some tens of kilometres from the Tanzania-Rwanda border, the camp is currently being managed by the RRC in collaboration with local authorities of Kirehe District. This camp was initially put in place to accommodate the first 120 families who crossed the border in May 2006. Since then, the influx of returnees had not been regular until late August 2006.

As of 21 September 2006, 5,513 persons had reportedly been received at the camp. Of these, 4,818 left, 3,000 of them without any resettlement kits. The average period of stay per family, for 80% of arriving families, at the camp is six days. The remaining 20% stay between 10 to 15 days.

On 6 September 2006, 1,228 persons were reported at the camp. About 200 were under five years of age and an estimated 500 between the age of 5 and 15 years; 70% were women while 30% were men. The numbers included those who fled the country in 1959 and in 1994. The latest daily influx of the returnees has been estimated at 166 persons per day; a peak of 826 returnees per day was recorded on 30 August 2006. The main destinations on departing from the camp are Kibongo, Mustard, Kigalirural, Bugesera districts with some reported to head for Gikongoro.

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The RRC has since been using its own resources to provide basic relief services to the returnees at the camp with support from the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the Spanish Red Cross and particularly the German Red Cross which covered camp management costs for three months and provided tents.

On 25 August 2006, the Rwandan government announced, through the local media, measures that it would take to address this returnee caseload in view of the projected influx of 75,000 Rwandans into the country. This return is further complicated by the estimated 150,000 heads of cattle anticipated to come with the returnees and add to the challenge of identifying grazing land for the livestock.

Given developments over the last few weeks, it has become clear that the Kiyanzi Transit Camp has far less capacity to handle the task at hand and there is now a need for a longer-term solution. It is apparent that the expelled population will need to be supported both at the camp and beyond for much longer than was originally anticipated – up to one year. This is more so because some of the returnees are uncertain about their final destination, while only two resettlement sites have so far been designated by government leaving the critical question of land availability and timing yet to be confirmed.

The degree of services provided at Kiyanzi Camp will depend on how the humanitarian situation evolves. With the nature of the camp changing from a short-term emergency facility to a longer-term support site for a minimum of one year, the overall management of the camp should endeavour to be guided by SPHERE standards. The rainy season could slow down the transportation of the returnees to their villages of origin or the resettlement areas, resulting in extended stay in the transit camp.

Bukora Resettlement Site – Kirehe District

The 120 families who were expelled from Tanzania in May have now been settled in Bukora, Kirehe District. Each family has been given a 15x20m plot of land for a house and only one piece of plastic sheeting, in addition to the three-month food ration. The government has promised them more land for farming/grazing.

RRC volunteers helped to repair the water source and set up a tap-stand. These families need assistance to restart their lives by being supported to construct more permanent houses, with hygiene education, access to basic health services and by providing assistance to the local school which has had to absorb 100 new pupils. They will also need farm inputs to get them started and or continued distribution of food rations, depending on when the farm land promised by the government will be available.



Rwandan Red Cross officials with other partners monitor the influx of returnees at Kiyanzi Transit Camp.

Kayanza District Resettlement Site

Another 157 families are resettled in a new site in Kayanza District. According to local authorities, this site could accommodate 500 families. It appears that the nearest water source is situated 12 km away; a tractor has been made available for carrying water from a nearby lake but it is not reliable as it often breaks down. The German Red Cross has committed to provide financial support for the purchase of purification tablets as this water is unfit for human consumption. RRC made available 3 bladders of 5m³ each and has committed to sink four boreholes at this site. On its part, the World Food Programme (WFP) has provided one more food kit for three months.

There is no health centre close by; the district hospital is 17 km away. As there is no thatch in the area, and given that only one plastic sheeting per family has been distributed, it is not enough for the families to put up appropriate shelter even on provisional basis. Since the camp was not prepared to receive the returnees, no basic services are in place. The RRC will thus need to provisionally cover these basic services.

Challenges

- The rapid return of up to 75,000 people is a major challenge in itself for the Rwandan government since Rwanda is one of the world's most densely populated countries, with a population of 8.6 million (345

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persons per km²) and a natural population increase of 2.43% per annum. Arable land in the country is 45.5% or less than half of its total landmass of 25,000 km². Grazing areas needed for the 150,000 livestock expected are a big challenge.

- Despite visible efforts by the Rwandan government, the ‘front-line’ local authorities particularly may not have enough capacity to integrate/absorb an influx of 60-75,000 people in one year. As a scenario for this Appeal, it is assumed that only half of the people living along the border will return during the next 12 months, translating to 6,000 families (30,000 persons).
- Though each returnee family is being given a three-month food kit by the Rwandan government, how these people will cope after the three months covered by the food kits is matter of great concern. It may take time before farm land promised by the government is provided. The situation could be particularly difficult in drought-prone areas as people will not have time to constitute enough stock to face the dry period.
- The influx of returnees can rapidly increase yet resettlement sites are not adequately prepared, farm plots have not been distributed in due time, and recurrent drought in some areas during January to April could complicate the already serious humanitarian situation.

In the long-term, RRC branches and local committees will need to monitor the integration of families sent to their villages of origin and intervention activities may have to be adjusted accordingly. The impact of the new returnees on the host community will need to be monitored at all times, to ensure minimum negative consequences. Where appropriate, programming will include support and assistance to the hosting community.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Rwandan Red Cross (RRC) volunteers have provided 114 family tents, and has distributed 84 tarpaulins, 412 mats, 206 kitchen sets, 600 blankets, 5 bales of second-hand clothing for children, 5 bales of second-hand clothing for women, 100 pieces of clothing items, 824 pieces of soap and 200 jerry cans. It also distributed food from WFP, covered the potable water needs of the returnees as well as constructed 12 bathing spots and 25 communal latrines. In addition, the RRC is in charge of the camp’s general hygiene, including camp disinfection and creating awareness on proper hygiene.

Two Regional Disaster Response Team (RDRT) members have been deployed to the site in addition to the National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) member and five RRC volunteers in place. The RRC has also availed a pick-up truck for full time use at the camp. The Red Cross volunteers are in charge of registration of returnees upon arrival and participate, with local authorities, in registering people for relocation to their areas of origin or to new resettlement camps.

The German and Spanish Red Cross have supported the RRC by providing essential non-food items (NFIs) including tents, kitchen sets, blankets and mats for 1,000 people, and covering costs incurred as a result of managing the camp (transport, per diem, and communication).

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) provides technical and financial support to the RRC tracing network/service and, in particular, follows closely tracing issues with the RRC focusing on identification of ENA follow-up. Furthermore, it has provided 6 bladders (1x15 cubic metres and 5x5 cubic metres). The Federation’s Regional Delegation’s Disaster Management Unit in Nairobi is providing the RRC with technical support and coordination services. The Federation Secretariat allocated CHF 160,000 to the RRC from the Federation’s Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to support this emergency operation.

The government action

The government is assuming responsible for the registration, identification of the village/colline of origin and transporting returnees to their final destination. In addition, it provides each returnee family with a three-month food ration, through the RRC. With support from the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), all children aged between 9 months and 15 years are vaccinated against measles; receive one dose vitamin A, one bed net and one tablet of Mebendazole for de-worming. An ambulance has been made available for the transit camp and two nurses are working with the RRC in the temporary health centre.

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The government has also set up committees to coordinate the repatriation. Budgets have been formulated but operations on the ground are yet to take off. Potable water is being trucked in though not on a regular basis. The government has written to all local authorities instructing them to welcome the returnees and to support them in whichever way. It has designated one area for **resettlement** of 120 families in Kirehe District and another one in Kayanza District, with a capacity for 500 families. Two other resettlement sites are being assessed in Bugesera area, a drought-prone district. The government is making contact with other partners to help cover basic social services of the resettled returnees.

Action of other partners

UNHCR has the UN humanitarian leading agency role in Rwanda and exchanges regular information with the Regional Delegation in Nairobi. UNHCR is also sensitizing the international community on the extent of the problem through briefings of foreign representatives in Kigali and European Union (EU) in Brussels.

UNICEF has assisted RRC with blankets, jerry cans and plastic sheeting. It has also provided bed nets to local health authorities, as well as re-hydration salts, water purification tablets, mebendazole and vitamin A. In collaboration with UNHCR, the agency provides water by trucks two days a week.

Partners in health are supporting the health system in Kirehe District, but do not specifically target the returnees. MSF is ready to intervene in case of a health emergency in the transit camp.

The needs

RRC interventions will focus on four main areas:

- Covering the needs of the returnees during their stay at the transit camp;
- Enhancing the capacity of the 120 families in Bukora resettlement site to reconstruct their lives;
- Providing relief assistance to the 157 returnees at Kayanza to avoid epidemics and human suffering;
- Monitoring the smooth reintegration of returnee families sent to their original homes while alleviating the impact on host families.

In the transit camps:

The actual capacity of the Kiyanzi Transit Camp is about 1,500 persons. The camp thus needs to be extended to accommodate up to twice that number (2,500 to 3,000 people). With support from German Red Cross delegation in Rwanda, a new area is being prepared next to the current site where 700 additional family tents will be placed. 300 tents are already in place; 250 from German Red Cross and 50 from Concern, a non-governmental organization (NGO), and 100 covered by the DREF. 300 tents are still needed. Hangars or Rub halls to store the kits and other RRC materials, mainly during the rainy season which is about to start, are urgently required. Also required are cooking areas for beneficiaries and appropriate areas for registration during the returnees' arrivals and departures from the camp.

Other related needs:

- 20 warehouses hangars to serve as kitchens, stores of food and non-food items, registration sites during arrivals and departures of the returnees;
- Basic non-food items kits such as jerry cans, kitchen sets, blankets, mats, buckets, soap and clothing. These kits will be taken by the returnee families when they leave the camp;
- Additional number of latrines and showers to match the increasing population;
- Additional human resources to assist in camp management as well as more logistics capacity to reinforce the 15 RRC volunteers who have managed the camp for the past three months and are overwhelmed;
- Warehouses for storage, particularly in readiness for the approaching rainy season;
- Beneficiary cooking areas and spaces for registration during arrivals and departure;
- Expansion of both human and other domestic waste disposal systems at the camp, to take care of the envisaged increase in the number of returnees;
- Provision and strengthening of personal and household hygiene promotion/education and linking it to the participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation (PHAST) programme, which will target both camp residents and surrounding communities;
- A reliable supply/source of energy/fuel, such as wood;

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Health

As of 20 September 2006, up to three deaths had been recorded – two elderly persons and a baby. RRC volunteers in the camps report a continuing problem of inadequate supply of malaria drugs. Consultations at the health centre are mainly for malaria, followed by diarrhoea; severe cases are referred to Bukura Health Centre which is close to the resettlement site as well as to the referral district hospital supported by the NGO, Partner in Health.

The efforts made by the government, supported by UNICEF, are adequate and commendable. However, first aid, tracing (if necessary) and psychosocial services at the camp need to be reinforced.

Water

Water is provided in bladders and tap stands to the beneficiaries. Part of the distributed water has been tapped from a pipe which supplies a neighbouring village while the other part is provided by trucks made available by UNICEF, UNHCR and public authorities. The supply of safe and regular water in the camps has not been fully met and there is a need to build a water tank at the closest water source to provide safe water for both returnees and host communities.

Resettlement needs

As of 25 September, 120 families had been resettled in Bukora, Kirehe District and another 157 families in Kayanza District. The water source in **Bukora resettlement area** has been partially repaired by RRC volunteers and a tap stand has been installed. Access to health services is compromised by lack of money. The overall access to health services in the area covered by the local health centre is 46% for 21,000 people. The capacity of the health centre is considered adequate. 100 children have been accepted to the local schools but they have neither school materials nor school uniforms – and cannot afford to pay for the food provided in the school canteen. In addition, no psychological support is yet being provided to those who may need it; the need has not been assessed so far.

The 157 families resettled in **Kayanza District** were each given a tarpaulin and a three-month food supply. The closest water source to this settlement area is 12 km away; water supply is thus a real problem. Water provided to these returnees comes from a nearby lake. There is not enough thatch for roofing houses and the one plastic sheeting provided to each family is not enough. Relief food will need to continue to be provided as will farm inputs once the returnees are provided with farm land as promised by the government. Particular attention will need to be given to monitor the health situation order to avoid epidemics, excess morbidity and mortality.

Specific vulnerable groups: Most of the expelled families left behind adolescent and adult males to take care of the livestock or as a result of family separation. Women and children as well as orphans obviously need specific attention during the initial and often traumatic period. Inter-governmental committees are discussing the livestock issue but no significant herds have come across the border since the beginning of the expulsions.

Coordination

The National Disaster Management Committee – led by the Office the Prime Minister, and in which the RRC and ICRC are members – is co-chaired with the UN and is the strategic coordinating body for the operation. The Federation's regional delegation in Nairobi will continue to work in consultation with the Rwandan Red Cross and coordination with the ICRC especially in the field of protection and tracing focusing on identification of ENA follow-up. In addition, the ICRC is providing support to the RRC and was part on the first coordination meeting, where the strategy for the assessment was defined.

PNSs, specifically those already operational in Rwanda. These include the German Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross and the Belgium Red Cross. Consultation with the ICRC on issues of protection, tracing and international humanitarian law (IHL) was a part of the assessment and preparation of this Appeal. The Federation and the RRC will pursue consultations and coordination with the ICRC especially in the field of protection and tracing focusing on identification of ENA follow-up. In addition, the ICRC is providing support to the RRC and was part on the first coordination meeting, where the strategy for the assessment was defined.

These contacts and cooperation links will be maintained as the operation evolves. External relations with other agencies such as WFP, UNHCR, UNCEF, MSF, International Rescue Committee (IRC), the Rwandan Association

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of Trauma Counsellors (ARCT), the Famine Early Warning System Network (FEWS NET) and local committees have and will continue to be a part of the overall coordination mechanism, to ensure well-integrated provision of assistance. Every effort will be made to keep this response in line with the needs of this evolving situation.

The proposed operation

The strategy

The RRC strategy, supported by the Federation, will focus on a strong partnership with the Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement and other partners in order to:

- Initiate and organize cross-border collaboration meetings with Tanzania Red Cross National Society to ensure continuity and coordination in the assistance provided to the expelled/returnees;
- Improve the overall condition of the beneficiaries who transit through the Kirehe camps;
- Provide assistance to increase resilience of vulnerable groups in the resettlement areas;
- Enable the surrounding local/ host communities to benefit from basic social services and thus contribute to the smooth integration of the returnees;
- Encourage the creation of community management structures to participate in the operation and utilize the momentum to promote tolerance, anti-discrimination and social inclusion and promote respect for diversity and human dignity;
- Link as much as possible humanitarian action to the reconstruction/development phases by building capacity of local communities and RRC branches in close collaboration with local authorities and other partners/stakeholders.

Some 30,000 returnees will be assisted during the transit period in camps where their basic needs will be covered and NFI kits will be provided for all families to assist them during the transit period and to resettle in the area where they will be relocated. This includes 3,000 families who have already left the transit camp.

Water tanks will be built to supply water supply for the transit camp, host communities will also benefit. 120 families will benefit for material and technical advice to build houses and to access health services. Furthermore, 157 families will be provided with adequate water supply, latrines and bathing facilities to assist them in provisionally settling down in their new location in Kayanza District in order to avoid epidemics and to alleviate further suffering.

A Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation (PHAST) programme will be developed, including first aid, African Red Cross and Red Crescent Health Initiative (ARCHI) and community-based first aid (CBFA).

Schools in which 100 returnee children have been registered will be supported with desks, uniforms and school materials. Every three months for the one-year duration of this project, monitoring visits will be conducted to follow up on how returnees and the communities hosting them are faring.

Goal: To provide emergency relief assistance to Rwandese returnees during their transit period in the camps and re-settle them in their former places of origin or new locations as may be designated by Rwanda local authorities.

Phase I: Emergency support to returnees in transit camps (August 2006 to January 2007)

Objective 1: To improve living conditions of 30,000 returnees living in transit camps through provision of emergency relief and essential services.

Expected results

- A proper record of returnees from the point of entry is maintained.
- The transit camps have basic infrastructure and services, to ensure a dignified and safe haven.
- Returnees are provided with essential needs while in the transit camps.

Planned activities:

- Procuring NFI such as kitchen sets, blankets, jerry cans, soap and clothes;
- Distributing the procured NFI;
- Recruiting and training local staff to manage the transit camps;
- Mobilizing and re-training 50 volunteers to distribute NFIs;
- Procuring, transporting and installing 300 tents;
- Reinforcing the 300 tents by putting around them 200 m³ of gravel to keep stagnant or flood waters at bay;
- Constructing rain water drains around the tents;
- Establishing and maintaining a staffed and equipped first aid post;
- Constructing 23 hangars; 10 in the current site (2 for food distribution, 4 for registration – 2 for arrival and 2 for departures – 2 for storage, 1 to store supplementary feeding and 1 for preparing supplementary food for the malnourished and other most vulnerable returnees) and 13 in the new site (2 for food distribution, 10 for food handling and preparation for the returnees and 1 as an office for volunteers).

Objective 2: To provide sufficient and safe drinking water to the returnees and improve their general sanitation in the transit camps.

Expected results

- Beneficiaries in the transit camps have access to clean water and employ improved personal and household hygiene practices to sustain their health status.
- Communication of health and hygiene awareness messaging and practice is improved.
- Beneficiaries in the transit camps have better knowledge and skills to manage their sanitation needs.

Planned activities:

- Constructing a 50 m³ water tank to guarantee water supply to returnees and the host communities for one year;
- Installing 7 bladders and 7 tap stands, with 6 taps;
- Constructing 150 pit latrines, 50 in the current site and 100 in the new one;
- Constructing 125 shower rooms on both sites, 25 and 100 respectively;
- Excavate 7 compost pits in the current site and 6 more in the new one, for waste disposal;
- Reproducing appropriate information, education and communication (IEC) materials for sensitization on proper personal and household hygiene and safe practices;
- Disinfecting tents (when the tents change the occupants) and appropriate places in the camps with chlorine and deltamethrine;
- Water trucking and distribution.

Phase II: Re-integration of returnees in their former communities/new homes (February to August 2007)

Objective 3: Improve livelihoods of 120 returnee families in Bukora and 157 returnee families at Kayanza through re-integration in their former/new homes and among the Kayanza and Bukora host communities through sustainable recovery interventions.

Expected results

- 120 returnee families will be transferred from transit camps and resettled among local communities in Rwanda.
- Shelter and household items will help the returnees to begin new lives.
- Potential disease outbreaks in resettled areas will be prevented.
- The host community is supported in integrating the new comers.

Planned activities:

Social mobilization

- Conducting community sensitization and social re-integration of returnees in local communities;

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- Providing psycho-social support to empower returnee families to cope with potential cultural shocks through.

Shelter

- Procuring and distributing basic household construction materials for 120 households.

Resettlement packages

- Providing agricultural tools;
- Supplying agricultural seeds;
- Sensitizing on food security.

Health

- Developing IEC materials with simple hygiene messages;
- Disseminating information using the produced IEC materials.

Water and Sanitation (WatSan)

- Strengthening and training community WatSan committees;
- Providing construction material and tools for latrine construction;
- Constructing/rehabilitating three boreholes;
- Providing training of trainers (ToT) for RRC volunteers in emergency PHAST;
- Rehabilitating boreholes and wells.

Objective 4: Contribute to improvement of the Rwandan Red Cross headquarters and branch preparedness and response capacity for effective provision of necessary humanitarian assistance to the returnees.

Expected results

- Ability to monitor and assess the returnee situation along the common border is improved.
- The initial emergency disaster preparedness (DP) stocks used during the emergency phase are replenished;
- Improved information exchange on cross-border population movements and continued assistance to the returnees from Tanzania to Rwanda;
- Reporting and communication capacities of the NS will improve.

Activities:

- Recruiting and training national staff for camp and relief management. These include a camp coordinator, 2 assistant camp coordinators, 2 social workers, a logistician, a driver and volunteers;
- Identifying and training 40 Branch Disaster Response Teams (BDRT) in specialized livelihood skills;
- Re-training volunteers/BDRT in specialized skills such as identification of trauma cases, in collaboration with national NGO in charge in trauma training;
- Repairing and maintaining logistics equipment such as vehicles and radio communication;
- Procuring secretarial office equipment;
- Upgrading Internet and telecommunication connection to facilitate communication between affected branches and national society's headquarters.

Communications – advocacy and public information

The team at the Federation regional delegation in Nairobi, as well Geneva, includes media officers to report on success stories and increase the visibility and credibility of the RRC activities with support of the partners within the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement. A communications delegate is supporting the communications needs of this operation and will develop a coordinated communications strategy for the operation, in consultation with the RRC and PNSs. Both the Federation's Secretariat and its regional delegation continue to lobby for support for this operation. A [DREF Bulletin](#) on humanitarian assistance to assist returnees was issued on 20 September 2006. Regional response information is available at www.ifrc.org.

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Capacity of the national society

The Rwandan Red Cross runs a secretariat headed by a Secretary General and elected governance. The NS has a network of 30 branches, 5 of which have functional offices, 4 disaster management (DM) staff and 12 provincial local committees that are charged with supervising grass-root programme activities. The NS maintains a countrywide structure of volunteers; 480 in Branch Disaster Response Teams (BDRT), 25 in the National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) and 10 in the Regional Disaster Response Team (RDRT).

Capacity of the Federation

The Federation is represented by the Head of the East Africa sub-regional office, who will facilitate response related communication between the national society and the regional delegation in Nairobi. The regional delegation includes a disaster management coordinator, a delegate, a disaster management officer, a senior logistics officer, and health and water and sanitation specialists, health, information technology (IT) and finance departments. The regional delegation will be involved in providing technical support to this operation and in facilitating coordination with relevant stakeholders.

Monitoring and evaluation

The Rwandan Red Cross will monitor and ensure the proper delivery of humanitarian assistance to vulnerable returnees and will adapt its programme to the situation in the field. With support from the Federation, the NS will assume overall accountability as well as timely and quality reporting responsibilities.

Budget summary

See Annex 1 for details.

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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>

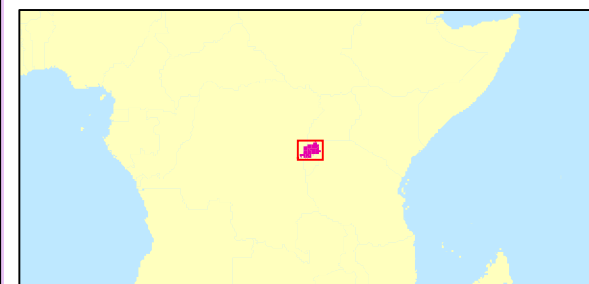
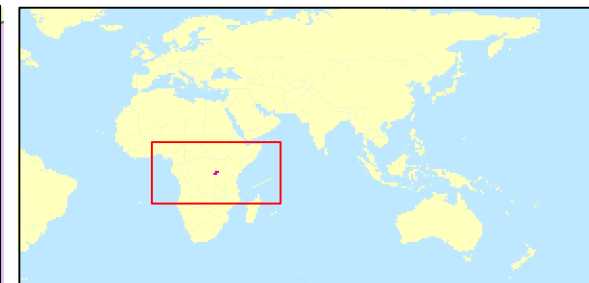
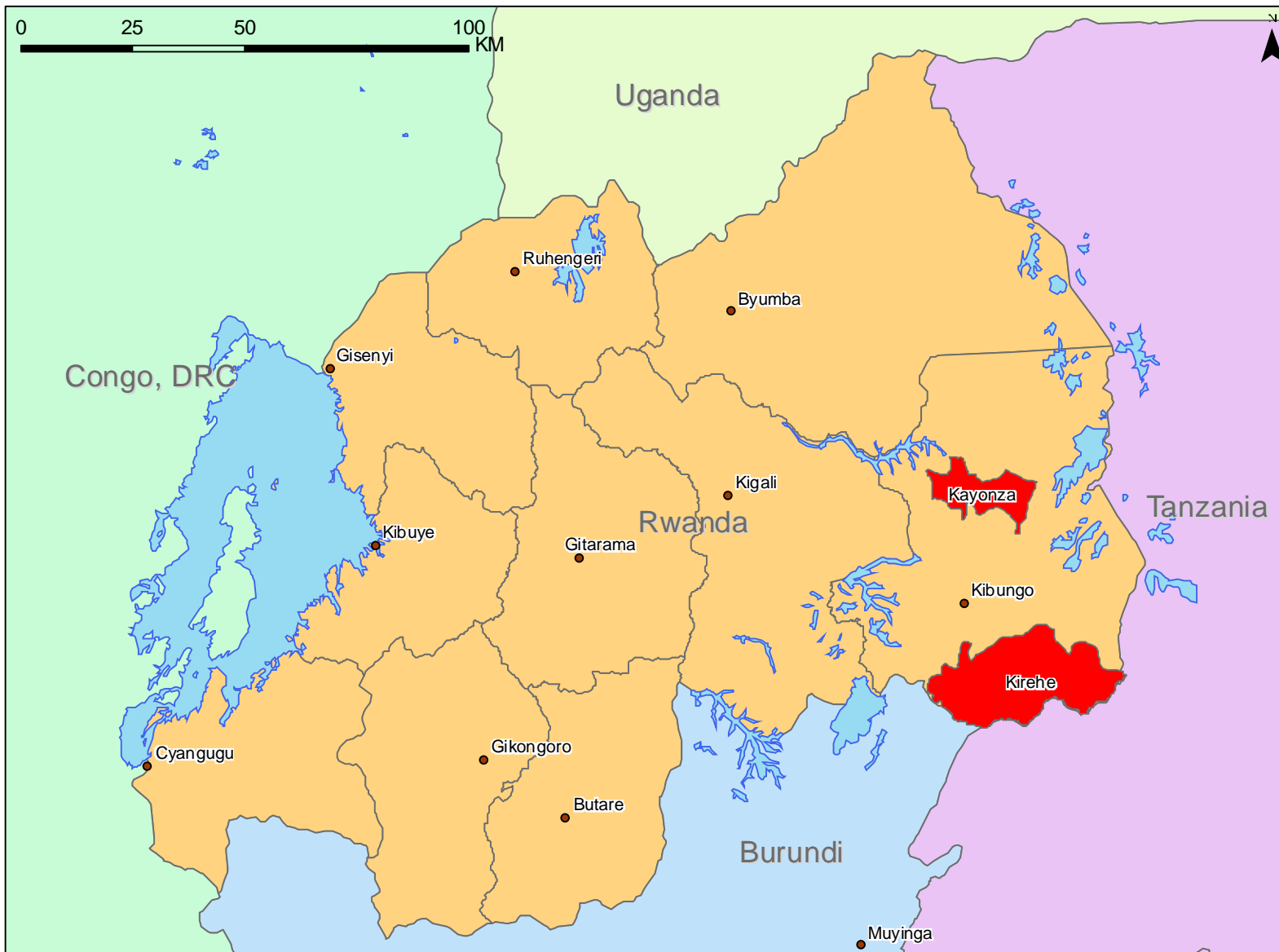
[Budget and map below; click here to return to the title page.](#)

BUDGET SUMMARY
Rwanda Humanitarian Appeal 2006

TYPE	VALUE
RELIEF NEEDS	IN CHF
Shelter & constructions	256,695
Clothing & textiles	253,635
Food & seeds	4,740
Water & sanitation	275,357
Medical & first aid	2,340
Teaching materials	70,403
Utensils & tools	141,120
Other relief supplies	104,247
TOTAL RELIEF NEEDS	1,108,537
<u>CAPITAL EQUIPMENT</u>	
Vehicles	
Computers & telecom. equipment	13,785
<u>PROGRAMME SUPPORT</u>	
Programme support (6.5% of total)	100,471
<u>TRANSPORT STORAGE & VEHICLE COSTS</u>	
Distribution & storage & clearance	
Transport & vehicle costs - Other	57,200
<u>PERSONNEL</u>	
Expatriate staff	
National staff	110,446
Workshops & training	28,177
Volunteer Incentives	38,488
<u>ADMINISTRATIVE & GENERAL SERVICES</u>	
Travel & related expenses	19,788
Information expenses	
Administrative & general expenses (National Society)	68,821
TOTAL OPERATIONAL NEEDS	437,176
TOTAL APPEAL CASH, KIND, SERVICES	1,545,713
LESS AVAILABLE RESOURCES (-)	0
NET REQUEST	1,545,713



Rwanda: Humanitarian assistance to returnees and host communities



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, SALB, Federation