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## Disaster relief emergency fund (DREF) Rwanda: Population movement

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

**DREF operation n° MDRRW010**  
**GLIDE n° [OT-2013-000094-RWA](#)**  
**22 August 2013**

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent (IFRC) Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) is a source of un-earmarked money created by the Federation in 1985 to ensure that immediate financial support is available for Red Cross and Red Crescent emergency response. The DREF is a vital part of the International Federation's disaster response system and increases the ability of National Societies to respond to disasters.

**CHF 184,200 has been allocated from the IFRC's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to support Rwanda Red Cross Society in delivering immediate assistance to an estimated 10,000 people (up to 2,000 households) in emergency health and care, water, sanitation and hygiene promotion. Of the 2,000 households, up to approximately 1,000 households who had to leave without their belongings will also be provided with selected non-food items. The operation will be completed by 30 November 2013 and the final report will be issued by 28 February 2014. Un-earmarked funds to replenish DREF are encouraged.**

**Summary:** A decision by the Tanzanian government to repatriate Rwandans to their country of origin with an initial deadline of two weeks ending 10 August 2013 has resulted in increased influx of Rwandan returnees who have resided in Tanzania for a varying number of years.



**Rwanda Red Cross volunteers are assisting in registration and facilitation of transport of beneficiaries in Kiyanzi transit camp. Photo: RRCS**

These returning Rwandan families are being received mainly at Rusumo border posts in Kirehe district, others at Kagitumba in Nyagatare district and Nemba border post in Bugesera district in the Eastern Province of the country. The returnees are subsequently transported by hired trucks to Kiyanzi transit camp accompanied by Rwanda Red Cross Society volunteers especially in Kirehe district. Many of the returning families are observed to be arriving with very limited belongings due to security concerns as well as long distances travelled, some of more than 100 kilometres from their former homes in Tanzania to the

Rwandan borders. The Rwandan Immigration and Emigration services with support of staff from the Ministry of Local Government together with Rwanda Red Cross volunteers are supporting the registration of the Rwandan returnees in Kiyanzi transit camp.

Currently, the local government authorities and the Ministry of Disaster Management and Refugee Affairs are supporting coordination and camp management and other relevant activities in the transit camp supported by Rwanda Red Cross Society (RRCS). Through this DREF support from IFRC, RRCS plans to provide complementary support through the distribution of non-food items to selected families in need as well as emergency health and care and water, sanitation and hygiene promotion activities.

This operation is expected to be implemented over 3 months, to be completed by 26 November 2013. A final Report will be made available three months after the end of the operation by 28 February 2014.

[<click here for the DREF budget; here for contact details>](#)

## The situation

The Tanzanian government announced an initial two-week deadline ending 10 August to repatriate Rwandans to their country of origin, resulting in an increased influx of Rwandan returnees who have resided in Tanzania for a number of years. Complicating the situation was the tension and complexity between the host communities and returning families on property issues. Rwandan nationals have continued to return back to Rwanda since the end of the first week of August 2013, with the number of returnees crossing into Rwanda through several border points increasing day by day. The entry border points include Rusumo, Nemba and Kagituma. The returnees are escaping community tension and fear of clashes while trying to return home, mostly empty handed. A small number of families managed to salvage some of their property such as cattle, motor bikes, bicycles and other household materials. At the time of reporting, the deadline for voluntary repatriation was extended for an additional eight days, up to 18 August 2013.

The returning communities are currently hosted in Kiyanzi transit camp located in Kirehe district in the Eastern Province which is around 8 kilometres from Tanzanian border (Rusumo boarder point). The camp has facilities including 30 bathrooms, 100 toilets, two 4'x3' open cooking shelters for families, water (without stocking capacities), electricity for general use (not in bathrooms or toilet) as well as a health post run by the Ministry of Health. The camp is coordinated by the Ministry of Disaster Management & Refugee Affairs and the Rwanda National Police has been deployed for the protection of the returnees in the transit camp.

Currently, the situation in the transit camp is changing quickly due to the increasing number of people arriving. The government estimates that up to 20,000 people are ready to return back home from Tanzania where they have been residing for a long period of time. The returnees are mostly from the province of Kagera in the districts of Biharamuro, Ngara, Mureba and Karagwe in Tanzania. As of 19 August, media reports indicate that up to 6,700 people have crossed the border. Government field staff managing the site have managed to increase the capacity of the site and installed additional basic transit facilities.

To date, the Rwandan returnees are still arriving and the situation from their former communities is still unstable due to continuous tension in Tanzanian communities and local authorities in different parts of the country. The Government of Rwanda with support of Rwanda Red Cross is trying to resettle the Rwandan returnees in the transit camp. On their arrival in transit camp, those who can recall their former home locations in Rwanda are transported to their districts and those who cannot recall their home locations are settled in the camp (especially those born in Tanzania) and later will be taken to a new settlement in Rukara in the district of Kayonza. While the camp space is sufficient to host the anticipated number of returnees, the government and other actors are in the process of establishing basic facilities. So far, almost 20% of the returnees show signs of malaria as a result of travelling through the bushes and nights spent in the forests while in transit.

## Coordination and partnerships

Rwanda's Ministry of Disaster Management and Refugee Affairs is coordinating all transit camp activities supported by local actors as well as RRCS to avoid any duplication of efforts. The Ministry of Disaster Management and Refugee Affairs is the overall coordinating body while the Ministry of Health is responsible for health issues and sector support<sup>1</sup>. The Ministry of Local Government will support the registration of returnees, the military and police force are responsible for safety and security, the district government for

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<sup>1</sup> Through the installation of a health post at the camp staffed with health workers and medicines

food aid, procurement and distribution of limited non-food items<sup>2</sup> for 2500 households, social issues, transport of returnees from border posts and shelter construction support, while the Ministry of Infrastructure is in charge of water and electricity. All the different government ministries are funded and supported by the international and non-governmental organizations in-country including UNHCR and WFP. As a result of this support through the government ministries, the organizations are not responding directly with presence on the ground for this operation for now. Other NGOs in-country have provided preliminary information that their resources are currently committed in the response to the influx of refugees from the Democratic Republic of Congo, which limits their current response to this influx at time of reporting.

Meanwhile, Rwanda Red Cross will coordinate and provide support for distributions activities<sup>3</sup> inside the transit camp and cover special needs at the entry point, including First Aid services, provision of complementary non-food items for selected families who come to the border with no personal belongings.

## Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Currently, RRCS at headquarters' level, supported by Kirehe and Kayonza branches, has mobilized a regional disaster response team-trained member as well as a team of 35 Branch Disaster Response Team (BDRT) multi-disciplinary volunteers and 15 other volunteers are on standby to support the operation. The volunteers are involved in accompanying the refugees from the border to transit centre, providing First Aid services, psychosocial & trauma support for members who left behind all their property and others separated from family members have tracing services provided<sup>4</sup>, as well as assessment and referrals for beneficiaries who may have been abused or harmed during the move. In addition, RRCS is implementing violence prevention in coordination with district authorities to raise awareness on safety in the transit camp. RRCS staff and volunteers are also supporting the installation of returnees in the transit centre, distribution of purified water, hygiene promotion, and construction of emergency hygiene facilities as well as conducting detailed needs assessment within the transit camp in coordination with other actors.



**Distribution of water at transit camp with support of RRCS volunteers during the operation of Rwandan returnees from Tanzania. Photo: RRCS**

RRCS has so far distributed NFIs to 540 families which include blankets, kitchen sets, plastic mats, jerry cans, soap, baby nappies for children, kitenges (clothing item), buckets, plastic sheeting and disinfectant products at the same time. In addition, RRCS is also supporting hygiene promotion and sanitation activities within the transit camp.

RRCS also recognizes the need to strengthen existing mechanisms to fight the potential spread of malaria through education and knowledge dissemination on the importance of clearing areas of standing water which are breeding areas for mosquitoes. The National Society also plans to advocate to the Ministry of Health to provide mosquito nets for the vulnerable communities.

Items distributed by RRCS up to 18 August			
N°	Items	Unity	Quantity
1	Blanket	pcs	1,080
2	Plastic mat	pcs	1,080
3	Kitchen set	Set	540
4	Jerry cans	pcs	1,080
5	Soap	pcs	2,160
6	Kitenge (clothing item)	pcs	540
7	Disinfectant products	Ltrs	80
8	Flannel	pcs	5,40

<sup>2</sup> Two cooking pots and a plastic mat per household

<sup>3</sup> Including items already distributed by RRCS, food and non-food items procured by the government, as well as the remainder of planned non-food items supported by this DREF operation.

<sup>4</sup> Supported by ICRC

9	Buckets	pcs	320
10	Pots/ baby nappies	pcs	240
11	Plastic sheeting	Pcs	300 <sup>5</sup>

## The needs

An initial assessment was done by RRCS's disaster management coordinator (RDRT member) on 8 August together with the BDRT volunteers of Kirehe, followed by a second, more detailed assessment carried out by a volunteer now positioned in the second camp in Rukara in Kayonza district to coordinate/ organize services to the returnees. This is a continuous assessment as the returnees are coming day after day.

While the reopened camp has facilities including 30 bathrooms, 100 toilets, two 4'x3' open cooking shelters for families, water (without stocking capacities), electricity for general use (not in bathrooms or toilet) as well as a health post run by the Ministry of Health. A number of the affected households are reported to be crossing the border with no belongings due to the sudden announcement of the repatriation and security concerns (of being attacked by robbers as households travel far distances to the border).

Specific needs include:

- **Emergency shelter and NFIs:** 2,000 blankets, 1,000 kitchen sets, 2,000 plastic mats, 1,000 kitenges<sup>6</sup> (clothing items), 20 bundles of second hand clothes
- **Water and sanitation:** 2,000 jerry cans for supporting returnees to collect water, 12,000 pieces of soap, 1,000 buckets supporting hygiene (bathing support), 15 sprayer pumps for sanitizing latrines, 15 boxes of water purification tablets, 500 litres of disinfectant, 1,000 gloves for volunteers & 700 leaflets with hygiene promotion information.
- **First aid and psychosocial support to the returnees.**

Support costs for the National Society to carry out this operation include the following:

- **Volunteer support:** Equipment, per diem, refreshments, trainings, psychosocial support and 2 dispensary/family tents for volunteer posts in the camp
- **Communication:** External and internal communication, visibility, media and documentary film.
- **Logistics:** Transport of non-food items, warehouse forms, loading and offloading fees
- **Monitoring and evaluation:** Assessment, coordination meetings and monitoring costs.

## The proposed operation

This operation will deliver assistance to up to 10,000 Rwandan returnees (estimated 2,000 households) from Tanzania in water and sanitation and emergency health and care through first aid and referrals. Furthermore, based on selection criteria outlined below, the National Society will also provide up to 5,000 people (estimated 1,000 households) with non-food items for immediate use.

**Beneficiary selection criteria:** The main selection criteria to qualify for RRCS support with non-food items is for families who have arrived with no belongings. However, this is further refined with support prioritized for households which include the disabled, the elderly, pregnant mothers, children with malnutrition, etc. The response activities and distributions carried out by the National Society since the onset of the disaster will also be replenished by this DREF allocation.

The Rwandan Government will continue working with its partners including WFP in covering any further needs related to food and non-food items (estimated to be for up to 2,500 households), permanent shelter, water & sanitation, health services, including immunization of community that are being provided in the camp by the government. RRCS will also approach partner national societies and embassies in-country for support in recovery activities.

### Emergency shelter and household items

**Outcome: The immediate shelter and household items needs of the target population are met**

#### Output

Appropriate NFIs and shelter assistance are provided to 1,000 households corresponding to approx. 5,000

<sup>5</sup> This was provided to complement government-supported construction of communal shelters (the government is providing timber and limited manpower to build these shelters)

<sup>6</sup> Non-standard items such as the kitenge are being provided to respond to specific cultural needs of the returnees. The Kitenge are targeting the individual women coming into the camp with only the clothes they have on their backs, while the bundles of second-hand clothes cover the clothing needs of both people including children. During the operation all our distribution respects SPHERE standards.

beneficiaries

**Planned activities:**

- Mobilize BDRT volunteers to identify beneficiaries and their needs, assessment of the returnee situation and conduct relief distributions.
- Local procurement of 1,000 kitchen sets, 2,000 blankets, 2,000 sleeping mats, 2,000 pieces of plastic sheeting and 20 bundles of second-hand clothes, including replenishment of items already distributed.
- Distribute to targeted 1,000 households with 1 kitchen set, 2 blankets, 2 sleeping mats, 2 plastic sheeting and appropriate second-hand clothes as needed
- Procure and put up 2 dispensary/family tents to reinforce local RRCS branch capacity to provide facilities for administration, First Aid services, tracing services, education sensitization and psychosocial support activities in the camps
- Procure and establish two additional open cooking shelters to complement existing structures at the transit camp
- Conduct refresher training of 50 BDRT volunteers on camp management in Kirehe and Kayonza districts where the camps are based
- Monitor and evaluate the relief activities and provide reporting on relief distributions and beneficiary satisfaction.

### Emergency health and care

**Outcome: Improved access to emergency health and care through the provision of first aid, health promotion and referral services to families in the transit camp for three months**

**Planned activities:**

- Deploy BDRT volunteers trained in First Aid and psychosocial support with first aid kits to provide appropriate and necessary assistance and referrals to the returnees
- Provide health promotion, psychosocial support and identification, referral and follow up support for sick patients
- Purchase/replenishment of First Aid Kits to be used by volunteers in the camps.
- Monitor and evaluate the first aid and psychosocial support activities and report on progress.
- Develop an exit strategy and ensure this is well communicated to beneficiaries.

### Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion

**Outcome: Improved access to safe water as well as promotion of hygiene and adequate sanitation for an initial 10,000 people (2,000 households) for a period of 3 months.**

**Outputs:** Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases through improved access to clean services and safe water supply.

**Planned activities:**

- Train 30 volunteers on PHASTER methodology to support returnees for hygiene promotion and sensitization.
- Procure 12,000 pieces of soap, 2,000 jerry cans, 1,000 buckets, disinfectant, liquid chlorine and 15 sprayer pumps
- Distribute hygiene materials (12 pieces of soap, 2 jerry cans and 1 bucket per family) to an initial 1,000 targeted households based on Sphere minimum standards with support of PHASTER trained volunteers, train 25 community representatives of PHASTER returnees/community groups in Kiyanzi and Rukara transit camps.
- Construct up to 40 additional emergency latrines to complement the existing ones in the transit camp and ensure sufficient sanitation facilities are available.
- Procure and distribute water purification tablets and instructions on utilization sufficient for 90 days, to 10,000 people.
- Train population of targeted communities on safe water storage and on safe use of water treatment products.
- Monitor treatment and storage of water through household surveys and household water quality tests.
- Conduct sensitisation campaigns on improving hygiene conditions using PHAST methodology targeting returnees/households in transit.

## Communications

**Outcome: Awareness and publicity activities including fields visits to sensitize public and media on the on the situation on the ground are conducted.**

### Outputs

- Raise returnee awareness in the community on population movement and on RRCS response. Provide regular updates, stories and photographs for local and IFRC dissemination
- Support publication of community radio programmes on DREF progress.
- Production of documentary film at the end of the DREF operation of returnees 2013.
- Facilitate staff and media groups during field visits to the sites of the operation.
- Proactive engagement with different media to highlight the needs of the DREF and response of RRCS on the returnee population.

## Logistics

**Outcome: The National Society's logistics capacities are strengthened through effective emergency logistics support of the operation.**

### Outputs

- Efficient procurement and dispatch of non-food items to the final distribution point.
- Efficient and effective logistical support to the operation.
- Staff and volunteers transported during the operation for a period of three months

## Contact information

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

- **Rwanda Red Cross Society:** Apollinaire KARAMAGA, Secretary General; phone: +250 788 30 1377; email: [apollinaire.karamaga@rwandaredcross.org](mailto:apollinaire.karamaga@rwandaredcross.org)
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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 (NGOs) in Disaster Relief and the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (Sphere) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

The IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

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

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
  2. Enable healthy and safe living.
  3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.
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# DREF OPERATION

22/08/2013

## RWANDA DREF : POPULATION MOVEMENT (MDRRW010)

<b>Budget Group</b>	<b>DREF Grant Budget CHF</b>
Shelter - Relief	5,014
Shelter - Transitional	0
Construction - Housing	0
Construction - Facilities	0
Construction - Materials	21,159
Clothing & Textiles	23,478
Food	0
Seeds & Plants	0
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	17,058
Medical & First Aid	2,464
Teaching Materials	1,826
Utensils & Tools	33,623
Other Supplies & Services	0
Cash Disbursements	0
<b>Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES</b>	<b>104,623</b>
Land & Buildings	0
Vehicles	0
Computer & Telecom Equipment	0
Office/Household Furniture & Equipment	0
Medical Equipment	0
Other Machinery & Equipment	0
<b>Total LAND, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT</b>	<b>0</b>
Storage, Warehousing	4,203
Distribution & Monitoring	3,478
Transport & Vehicle Costs	19,420
Logistics Services	0
<b>Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE</b>	<b>27,101</b>
International Staff	0
National Staff	0
National Society Staff	0
Volunteers	13,099
<b>Total PERSONNEL</b>	<b>13,099</b>
Consultants	0
Professional Fees	0
<b>Total CONSULTANTS &amp; PROFESSIONAL FEES</b>	<b>0</b>
Workshops & Training	15,174
<b>Total WORKSHOP &amp; TRAINING</b>	<b>15,174</b>
Travel	3,000
Information & Public Relations	1,812
Office Costs	1,159
Communications	3,087
Financial Charges	3,903
Other General Expenses	0
Shared Office and Services Costs	0
<b>Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES</b>	<b>12,961</b>
Partner National Societies	0
Other Partners (NGOs, UN, other)	0
<b>Total TRANSFER TO PARTNERS</b>	<b>0</b>
Programme and Services Support Recovery	11,242
<b>Total INDIRECT COSTS</b>	<b>11,242</b>
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>184,200</b>