

REPUBLIC OF RWANDA  
MINISTRY OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT  
AND REFUGEE AFFAIRS

**BUILDING NATIONAL AND LOCAL CAPACITIES FOR DISASTER  
RISK MANAGEMENT IN RWANDA**

**QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT**

**THIRD QUARTER 2014**

|                            |   |
|----------------------------|---|
| <b>Project Title:</b>      | Building National and Local Capacities for Disaster Risk Management in Rwanda |
| <b>Project No:</b>         |   |
| <b>Project Start Date:</b> | July 2013   |
| <b>Project End Date:</b>   | June 2018   |
| <b>Year</b>                | 2014  |
| <b>Reporting Period</b>    | July 2014- September 2014   |
| <b>Project Budget</b>      |   |
| Core/TRAC:                 | \$3,853,027.12  |
| Donor 1: EU/WB             | \$ 653,955  |
| Government:                | In-kind Contributions (MIDIMAR):\$300,000.00                                  |
| <b>Total Budget</b>        | \$8,845,459.7   |

## Table of Contents

|   |           |
|---|-----------|
| <b>Building National and Local Capacities for Disaster Risk Management in Rwanda.....</b> | <b>2</b>  |
| <b>1. Executive Summary .....</b>   | <b>2</b>  |
| <i>1.1. Brief Background and Project Purpose .....</i>                                    | <i>2</i>  |
| <b>2. Progress Made Against Results .....</b>   | <b>3</b>  |
| <b>3. Quarter Financial Summary with Absorption Capacity of 89% .....</b>                 | <b>25</b> |
| <b>4. QUARTER IV, 2014 WORK PLAN .....</b>  | <b>26</b> |

### Acronyms

**DDMC:** District Disaster Management Committee

**DDMO:** District Disaster Management Officer

**DDMP:** District Disaster Management Plan

**DRM:** Disaster Risk Management

**DRR:** Disaster Risk Reduction

**EDPRS:** Economic Development and Poverty Risk Reduction

**EIA:** Environmental Impact Assessment

**HFA:** Hygo Frame Work for Action

**LAFREC:** Landscape Approach to Forest Restoration and Conservation

**MDGs:** Millennium Development Goals

**M&E:** Monitoring and Evaluation

**MIDIMAR:** Ministry of Disaster Management and Refugee Affairs

**MTF:** Midi term Expenditure Framework

**NPDRR:** National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction

**RMA:** Rwanda Meteorology Agency

**SDMC:** Sector Disaster Management Committee

**UNDP:** United Nations Development Programme

## **Building National and Local Capacities for Disaster Risk Management in Rwanda**

### **1. Executive Summary**

Since July 2014 upon signing of the Project Document, the Project "Building National and Local Capacities for Disaster Risk Management in Rwanda" is implemented by the Ministry of Disaster Management and Refugee Affairs (MIDIMAR) in partnership with UNDP which provides funding and technical expertise.

#### **1.1. Brief Background and Project Purpose**

The project : "Building National and Local Capacities for Disaster Risk Management in Rwanda " aims at developing capacities for Disaster Risk Management at all of the three-tiers i.e. enabling environment, organizational and individual levels. The project was specifically initiated towards supporting the Government of Rwanda to strengthen its DRM capacity, enhance preparedness and reduce risks, and achieve its global commitment to the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) and the MDGs. The project is also aligned to country Strategic plan EDPRS and the UNDAF.

The project has five outputs related to strengthen national and local capacity to manage disaster risks; reinforce national and local coordination mechanisms for DRM and raise public awareness. Moreover, the project supports the mainstreaming of DRR in development plans and key relevant policies and building risk knowledge through a comprehensive risk assessment and development of the country's National Risk Profile. The project supports also the establishment of the end-to-end early warning systems and the piloting of a risk reduction strategy based on vulnerability reduction and risk mitigation measures. The project adopts a multi-hazard approach and ensures a multi-stakeholder engagement during its lifecycle.

This report presents the activities undertaken and results achievements during the third quarter 2014 (July to September 2014) which are continuously and cumulatively linked to achievements realized during the previous quarters. The results achievements during the reporting period contributed to the projects outputs through the implementation of different activities planned in annual work plan:

1. Capacity Assessment of MIDIMAR, DDMCs, SDMCs and NPDRR
2. Basic DRR Trainings for local authorities
3. Regular quarterly meeting of the NPDRR,
4. Project field monitoring
5. Review of National plans for DRR Mainstreaming
6. Documentation Review and data processing ( Filtering, Clearing and validation)
7. Monthly Technical Risk Assessment Working group
8. Flood Hazard Mapping ;
9. Landslide Hazard Mapping ;
10. Earthquake Hazard Mapping ;
11. Storm Hazard Mapping;
12. Vulnerability Assessment for all hazards
13. Media Advertisement

14. Reinforcement of MIDIMAR capacity in Disaster Communication System
15. Support for Public Awareness (TV/Radio programme)
16. EIA in refugee camps
17. Develop a proposal for Environmental protection in and around refugee camps
18. DRR education and awareness campaigns in schools and other public centres (DRR Clubs and Refugee camps)

The subsequent section highlights key achievements during this second quarter 2014 against the mentioned planned activities.

## 2. Progress Made Against Results

The progress achievements were realized towards projects results during reporting period (July to September 2014) for the Project: "Building National and Local Capacities for Disaster Risk Management in Rwanda". Key achievements based on indicators, baseline and targets are provided as reference to indicate the results. The implication of project activities on the cross cutting issues such as Gender, human rights and environment is captured in the report. In addition to the outputs delivered, challenges /constraints with adopted solution and key lessons learnt are presented hereunder:

| <b>UNDAP OUTCOMES</b>  |   |   |
|--|---|---|
| <b>Outcome 1.3:</b> Rwanda has in place improved systems for: Sustainable management of the environment, natural resources and renewable energy resources, energy access and security, for environmental and climate change resilience, in line with Rio+20 recommendations for sustainable development. |   |   |
| <b>Outcome 4.1:</b> Reduced negative impact and improved recovery of affected population as result of human crises.  |   |   |
| <b>CCPD Outcome Indicator:</b>   | <b>Baseline :</b>   | <b>Target:</b>  |
| 1).No of sector policies reflecting environment, climate change, disaster risk reduction and gender considerations;  | 1) 2 sector policies reflecting environment, climate change, disaster risk reduction and gender considerations;                     | 1) 7 sector policies reflecting environment, climate change, disaster risk reduction and gender considerations;                       |
| 2) No of districts reflecting environment, climate change, disaster risk reduction and gender considerations in their development plan and budgets;  | 2)7 districts reflecting environment, climate change, disaster risk reduction and gender considerations in their development plans; | 2) 30 districts reflecting environment, climate change, disaster risk reduction and gender considerations in their development plans; |
| 3) National Platform for Hyogo Framework Action plan in place  | 3) No National Platform for DRR in place  | 3) A National Platform for DRR established.   |

**OUTPUT 1:** Enhanced capacities of national and local institutions to manage disaster risks and recover from disaster events; including improved national and local coordination mechanisms

**Key Action 1.1:** Capacity Assessment and Capacity Development of MIDIMAR, DDMCs, SDMCs and NPDRR

**Activity 1.1.1:** DRR Capacity Assessment of MIDIMAR, DDMCs, SDMCs and NPDRR

|   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| <b>Indicator:</b><br>DRM capacity assessment of MIDIMAR, NPDRR, DDMCs and SDMCs   | <b>Baseline:</b><br>No  | <b>Target :</b><br>MIDIMAR's, DDMC's, SDMC's and NPDRR's capacities assessed and capacity development strategy and plan developed |
| <b>Indicator Status:</b><br><br>The GREEN WISE which is the firm hired to undertake the DRR capacity assessment submitted the inception report and is drafting the final report.<br><br>75% of achievements on the activity | <b>Date:</b> Quarter III, 2014<br><br><b>Source of Data:</b><br>Inception report submitted by Green Wise Consult Ltd. |   |

**a) Key Achievements**

The Selected firm named Green wise has collected and analysed data on the capacity development of MIDIMAR, DDMC, SDMC and NPDRR. The assessment intended to evaluate the technical capacity of MIDIMAR, NPDRR, DDMCs and SDMCs in order to assess if they are performing well their functions in terms of disaster risk reduction and management. The capacities gaps as well as the needs to reinforce the existing capacities were identified so that a capacity development plan can be implemented by MIDIMAR. The team of consultants is now writing the final report on the research findings which will be submitted to MIDIMAR.

**b) Key Challenges/Constraints**

**1. Challenges**

The Green wise failed to meet deadline or the schedule for submitting the final report.

**2. Solutions**

The letter to remind their obligations was sent to Green Wise in order to request them to comply with the signed contract. The delay will be taken into consideration and will affect the final payment as stipulated in the contract.

**3. Lessons Learnt**

The contract between MIDIMAR and Green Wise has to be monitored for getting timely a consistent report which specifies the capacity development strategy and plan. The penalties for delay should be also

|  |  |
|--|--|
| applied in conformity of the contract.   |  |
| <b>c) Use of UNDP Development Drivers</b>  |  |
| Capacity Development   | The activity is a direct capacity development intervention and strategy adopted by the project. UNDP's capacity development approach drives this key action. The results of this key action will inform the DRR/DRM capacity development strategy and plan for MIDIMAR, DDMCs, SDMCs and NPDRR.  |
| Policy Advisory Service  | No advisory Services   |
| South to South Cooperation   | No south to south cooperation for implementing the activity.   |
| <b>d) Addressing Cross Cutting Issues</b>  |  |
| Gender   | The capacity assessment and capacity development plan will take into consideration the gender issues. As a way of ensuring this, the gender mainstreaming guidelines of MIDIMAR as well as the UNDP Gender Marker will be used as key reference in the assessment process including in drawing out key recommendations.  |
| Human Rights   | Human rights were been taken into consideration during the capacity assessment process. The implementation of capacity development strategies and plan will consider gender issue. It will be endeavoured that the capacity development will attempt to look into the extent of knowledge and technical capacities of staff and institutions on the use and application of Human Rights Based Approach in disaster risk management, among others.  |
| Environment  | DRR and DRM are directly related to issues of environment i.e. environmental protection, eco-system based management, climate change impacts, etc. The capacity assessment included an evaluation of individual and institutional (organization) capacities and competencies for integration of environment issues in DRR and DRM strategies approach and plan and vice versa. The Green wise was tasked to include an assessment of relevant DRR policies which requires integration and mainstreaming of environmental concerns. Specifically, the assessment had to look into how far both environment and DRR/DRM are inter-linked and integrated in the institutions' plans and programs. |
| <b>Key Action 1.2: Capacity building at all levels, strengthening of institutional/legal framework and improved disaster/emergency operations and coordination</b> |  |
| <b>Activity 1.2.1: Basic DRM training for local authorities i.e. DDMCs and SDMCs</b>   |  |

| Indicator:   | Baseline:  | Target:  |
|--|--|--|
| No. of DDMCs members and SDMCs trained on relevant DRM skills  | 950 women and men trained on Basic DRM skills as of 2012<br><br>35 DDMCs' members and 262 SDMCs' members trained on basic DRRM skills in previous quarters   | 50 women and men trained on relevant DRM skills<br><br>33 DDMCs' members trained on DRR/M<br><br>54 SDMCs' members trained on basic DRM skills in quarter 3,2014 |
| <b>Indicator Status:</b><br><br>49 men and 10 women trained on basic DRM skills<br><br><i>67 % accomplished as per target of the second quarter 2014</i>   | <b>Date:</b> 15-17/09/2014, 22-24/9/2014, 30-01/10/2014<br><br><b>Source of Data:</b><br><br>Report on the DRM Training delivered in Nyagatare, Nyamagabe and Nyamasheke districts. Attendance list and financial report submitted to DAF SPIU |  |
| <b>a) Key Achievements</b>   |  |  |
| <p>As the project extended its activities to Nyamagabe and Nyagatare districts, the MIDIMAR organized two day training for DDMCs' members in those two additional districts in order to increased awareness of the local authorities on the hazards those Districts are prone to. A total of 32 members of District disaster Management Committees (DDMCs) were trained on DRR/M.</p> <p>In addition to 32 DDMCs' members, 27 SDMCs' members in Nyamasheke district were trained. The training on basic disaster risk management was then organized for SDMCs of Rongi, Kirimbi and Gihombo Sectors. The training equipped local authorities with basic knowledge and understanding of the concepts of disaster risk management and disaster risk reduction. The training helped DDMCs and SDMCs to understand their role and responsibilities in Disaster Risk Reduction. The Training offered an opportunity to think on the strategies and plans that will be setting up to prevent from major disasters occurring in their respective sectors.</p> |  |  |
| <b>b) Key Challenges/Constraints</b>   |  |  |
| <p><b>1. Challenges</b></p> <p>The training for SDMCs of Rutsiro District was not been conducted because the Officer in charge of Disaster Management was tasked to be focussed on the activities related to thunderstorm prevention and to undertake needs assessment for vulnerable people. The public awareness about lightning was intensified in Rutsiro district which is the region very prone to the thunderstorm hazards.</p> <p><b>2. Solutions</b></p> <p>The Basic DRM training for local authorities, especially for SDMCs members of Rutsiro district will be conducted in the fourth quarter. The funds to implement the activity are going to be integrated in the request of funds which should be submitted to UNDP within this report.</p>  |  |  |

### 3. Lessons Learnt

Building capacities at local levels i.e. Districts and Sectors is crucially important to ensure sustainability of project results. Local authorities and the community are the frontline responders when disaster strikes, thus it is very critical to develop and strengthen local DRM capacities and skills. Furthermore, training and sensitization are effective tools to develop local authorities' awareness and understanding of the National DRM Policy and promote better appreciation of the roles of local governments in DRM. Organizing and conducting training at local levels is more cost-efficient, focused and generates better participation rate.

#### c) Use of UNDP Development Drivers

|                            |  |
|----------------------------|--|
| Capacity Development       | The key action is a direct capacity development strategy aimed at strengthening institutional and individual capacities for decentralized entities on DRM at grass root levels. While the report on capacity assessment is still to be produced, there are evident and basic training needs already identified as requiring capacity development interventions such as training. As soon as the Capacity Development Plan and Strategy is developed, the training program for local authorities to strengthen disaster risk management capacities will be more focused and need-based. |
| Policy Advisory Services   | The implementation of this key action directly conforms and is guided by relevant policies i.e. the National Disaster Management Policy and the National Strategic Plan.   |
| South to South Cooperation | So far, no south to south cooperation has been established in implementing this key action.  |

#### d) Addressing Cross-Cutting Issues

|              |   |
|--------------|---|
| Gender       | Gender considerations were adhered to during the implementation of this Key Action. Both women and men participated in the training conducted in 2 DDMCs and 1 SDMC during the quarter. The report also captures actual number of women and men participation in training to ensure gender is consciously monitored in all key actions of the project. Aside from gender-disaggregated reporting and participation of women and men, the training modules also incorporate gender issues i.e. tackling the differential roles of women and men in managing, coping and responding to disaster situations; discussing the differential impacts of disasters to women and men highlighting the high vulnerability of women compared to men. |
| Human Rights | The basic training on disaster risk management for DDMCs and SDMCs is aimed at developing the capacities of duty-bearers (local authorities) on the fundamentals of disaster risk management, understanding of hazards their Districts or Sectors are prone to and to know the basics   |



|  |   |   |
|--|---|---|
|  | on how to manage and respond to a disaster that may occur. By the enhanced capacities of duty-bearers, the claim-holders i.e. constituency, the local population are somehow protected from potential impacts of disasters through improved awareness and knowledge and better local preparedness and response. |   |
| <b>Environment</b>   | Themes and sessions on environment, climate change environmental degradation is integral parts of the modules of these training conducted at district and Sector level.   |   |
| <b>Key Action 1.2: Capacity building at all levels, strengthening of institutional/legal framework and improved disaster/emergency operations and coordination</b>   |   |   |
| <b>Activity: Training of trainers</b>  |   |   |
| <b>Indicator:</b>  | <b>Baseline:</b>  | <b>Target:</b>                                      |
| Number of DRM training attended by MIDIMAR Staff   | 1 advanced DRRM training organized for MIDIMAR staff in 2013  | DRM Technical capacities of MIDIMAR staff developed |
| Number of MIDIMAR staff trained  |   |   |
| <b>Indicator status:</b><br>One training of trainers<br>16 MIDIMAR staff trained on DRR/M and facilitation skills  | <b>Date: 26-28 August 2014</b><br><b>Source of data:</b> Training report  |   |
| <b>a) Key Achievements</b>   |   |   |
| <p>The training of trainers was conducted for DDMOs and other MIDIMAR staff involved in Capacity building and public awareness activities. A total of Sixteen MIDIMAR staff including DDMOs were trained and equipped with knowledge and facilitation skills which will help them to develop training manual and conduct training session in the domain of disaster risk reduction and management. The training took place on 26-28 August 2014. The participants were trained by qualified facilitators such as the UNDP-MIDIMAR DRR Technical Advisor and two Directors in charge of Disaster Risk Reduction and Management in the Ministry of Disaster Management and Refugee Affairs. The training was highly appreciated by the participants since the acquired knowledge and skills will be applied to different trainings which will be organized for DDMCs and SDMCs members. The facilitation skills will allow DDMOs and community mobilisers to build the resilience of the community to disasters.</p> |   |   |
| <b>b) Key Challenges/Constraints</b>   |   |   |
| <b>1.Challenges</b>  |   |   |
| <p>The participants expressed that three day training was not enough for further understanding of training contents because this was the first time they were trained on facilitation skills.</p>  |   |   |
| <b>2.Solutions</b>   |   |   |

A refresher course will be organized to equip DDMOs with required skills to train local authorities. In the next trainings, the participants will be given enough time for practical exercises.

### 3. Lesson learnt

DDMOs expressed that the ToT is of a great importance since it will be applied in different trainings and meetings which they are tasked to facilitate at district and sector level in terms of public awareness.

#### c) Use of UNDP Development Drivers

|                                   |   |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| <b>Capacity Development</b>       | The training of trainers falls directly into strengthening individual capacities for MIDIMAR staff in charge of capacity building. The proposed content of trainings for trainers is focused on the reality on the field and real needs related to facilitation of local authorities. |
| <b>Policy Advisory Services</b>   | The training comprised also topics on Disaster Risk Reduction and Disaster Risk Management aligned to National Disaster Management Policy and National Strategic Plan which provide guidance about Disaster management in Rwanda.   |
| <b>South to South Cooperation</b> | The training was facilitated by UNDP DRR Technical Advisor and two Directors of MIDIMAR. No south to south cooperation applied for the activity.  |

#### d) Addressing Cross Cutting Issues

|                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| <b>Gender</b>       | Gender considerations are required during training actions. Both women and men participated to the training. The training report shows that 9 men and 7 women were attending the training.  |
| <b>Human Rights</b> | The training of trainers aimed at developing the capacities of MIDIMAR staffs so that they can train and sensitize local authorities on the fundamentals of disaster risk management. By the enhanced capacities of local authorities and communities the trainings are aiming to protect local population from potential impacts of disasters through improved awareness and knowledge and better local preparedness and response. |
| <b>Environment</b>  | The training contents included topics on disaster risk reduction and environmental protection.  |

#### Key Action 1.3: Improved national coordination mechanisms for DRR

**Activity:** Regular quarterly meeting of the NPDRR : Field visit to Rwanda Meteorology Agency (meteorological stations visited)

|  |  |  |
|--|--|--|
| <b>Indicator:</b><br>NPDRR meets regularly, functional; active in regional/ global HFA conferences   | <b>Baseline:</b><br>Four meetings held   | <b>Target:</b><br>Yes, NPDRR activated, fully functional and meets regularly |
| <b>Indicator Status:</b><br>Five meetings so far held since the project starting in July 2013<br>1 meeting within quarter III, 2014.<br>100% accomplished as per target of one meeting per quarter.  | <b>Date: 30 September 2014</b><br><br><b>Source of Data:</b><br>Field visit report |  |
| <b>a) Key Achievements</b>   |  |  |
| <p>The twenty two Technical Focal Points of the National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction including non-governmental organizations visited Rwanda Meteorology Agency to get understanding on the way that Institution is working in terms of weather forecasting and Early Warning System. The NPDRR found that the agency has materials covering the whole country for measuring and forecasting the weather, there is at every 10 Km a meteorological station all-over the country .In additional to stations already installed, the Agency is also equipped with a radar which is expected to increase the accuracy of information in terms of measuring and weather forecasting. However the Agency still have bad reputation because the way the information is communicated does not attract the community. It seems that the Rwanda Meteorological Agency doesn't have enough qualified staff for performing the assigned mission. The agency is only relying on Government funds which are very limited to achieve expected productivity-results. The close collaboration with MIDIMAR will permit the dissemination of information to grass root level.</p> |  |  |
| <b>b) Key Challenges/Constraints</b>   |  |  |
| <p><b>1.Challenges</b></p> <p>The maintenance of automatic weather stations is facing a problem of lack of qualified staff and the spare parts are highly cost .The bad reputation towards the community affect negatively the use of data provided Rwanda Meteorology Agency.</p> <p><b>2.Solution</b></p> <p>The Agency should find out other stakeholders which can provide financial support. The organization should develop a capacity building plan for its staff; this will improve innovation and professionalism within the Agency.</p> <p><b>3.Lessons Learnt</b></p> <p>The Rwanda Meteorology Agency through its weather stations sends automatically data every 10 minutes however they should improve its communication to the community in terms of weather forecast for preparedness, mitigation, prevention from disasters.</p>  |  |  |
| <b>c) Use of UNDP Development Drivers</b>  |  |  |

|  |  |  |
|--|--|--|
| Capacity Development   | The field visit of NPDRR to different stations of Rwanda Meteorology Agency intended to provide advice to make the Agency useful in the domain of disaster management. The NPDRR recommended to reinforce the capacity of the staff and set up capacity development strategy for the staff in order to improve service delivery  |  |
| Policy Advisory Services   | The establishment of the National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction is guided by the National Disaster Management Policy. As such, the functioning and active operation of the platform is further mandated by this policy.   |  |
| South to South Cooperation   | No south to south cooperation for this key action.   |  |
| <b>d) Addressing Cross Cutting Issues</b>  |  |  |
| Gender   | The gender mainstreaming strategy of the government and in particular that of MIDIMAR guides the functioning of the National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction. Only four women comprised the Technical Focal Points of the NPDRR when they visited the RMA. It is deliberately ensured that proportionate gender representation is adhered to during conduct of Platform meetings and visit. |  |
| Human Rights   | The formation and functioning of the NPDRR is a demonstration of the sincerity of the duty-bearers in ensuring that efforts towards reduction of disaster risks i.e. to protect people's basic right to life from potential disaster impacts are being pursued.  |  |
| Environment  | Environmental issues and concerns are being put forward by relevant Ministries and Institutions during NPDRR meetings and visits. Through the NPDRR, the interlinked nature of environmental and disasters is prominently discussed i.e. on early warning systems, disaster management planning, weather forecasting etc.  |  |
| <b>Key Action 1.4: Development of District Disaster Management Plans (DDMPs)</b> |  |  |
| <b>Activity: Preparation of validation Workshop for District DRM Plans</b>       |  |  |
| <b>Indicator:</b>  | <b>Baseline:</b>   | <b>Target:</b>   |
| No. of Districts with DRM Plans  | 5 Districts with DRM Plans   | 30 Districts with DRM Plans<br>1 District DRM plan validated |
| <b>Indicator Status:</b>   | <b>Date:</b> September 2014<br><b>Source of Data:</b><br>Draft of the DRM Plan of Rutsiro district   |  |
| 50% accomplished as per target for the quarter III                               |  |  |

### a) Key Achievements

The seven districts (Nyamasheke, Muhanga, Rutsiro, Nyabihu, Burera, Rulindo and Rwamagana) where the project is being implemented have developed their own District Disaster Risk Management Plan (DDMP). Local authorities and key district officials participated in development of those DRM plans. The draft of DDMP will be validated and adopted officially by the District council. The DDMP was a result of the planning workshop held with the participation of members of the DDMCs, district officials and the District Disaster Management Officer (DDMO). Rutsiro district was finalized the document to be submitted to District council for validation. The preliminary work for validation was done and they are planning to invite the district council in the fourth quarter 2014.

### b) Key Challenges/Constraints

#### 1. Challenges

There is a need to train additional MIDIMAR staff that will support district in developing their DDMPs as well the planning manual which will be a reference to guide new planners.

#### 2. Solution

A training of trainers will be conducted thereafter to capacitate a pool of facilitators who could conduct and facilitate the DDMP Planning Workshops. In this manner, additional MIDIMAR Staff and Staff from Districts will be able to conduct the workshop thereby covering more Districts in tight timelines. The DDMP Planning Manual will then be a knowledge product of MIDIMAR which could be used sustainably and even after any staff turn-over in either MIDIMAR or Districts. The manual will be a reference and guide material for new staff. MIDIMAR reminded the district authorities to organize the validation of the DRMP that facilitate the mainstreaming of disaster risk management in development sectors.

#### 3. Lessons Learnt

Documentation or development of knowledge products such as the DDMP Planning Manual is crucial to ensure effective and timely implementation of related activities or training. It is also important to ensure sustainability and continuity of activities despite potential staff turn-over or new staff joining the Ministry or the Districts. Developing a pool of MIDIMAR Staff skilled and capacitated in DDMP Planning is very important to ensure maximum coverage of Districts and even Sectors. It is also very relevant since the DDMP requires updating and review therefore would require staff skilled in DDMP Planning to sustain this part of the work of the Ministry and Districts.

### c) Use of UNDP Development Drivers

|                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| Capacity Development     | The intervention to develop District Disaster Management Plans is a technical assistance strategy of MIDIMAR to develop the local capacities on disaster risk management. While the MIDIMAR is currently initiating the process, the end-objective is to ultimately develop the capacities of District authorities i.e. DDMC in developing their respective DDMPs. |
| Policy Advisory Services | Developing the District Development Plans is directly mandated by the  |

|  |   |  |
|--|---|--|
|  | National Disaster Management Policy. Hence the key action contributes to the implementation of the policy.  |  |
| South to South Cooperation   | No south to south cooperation for this key action   |  |
| <b>d) Addressing Cross Cutting Issues</b>  |   |  |
| <b>Gender</b>  | Gender is an important consideration under this key action in two ways: one, by ensuring that the planning process involves a proportionate gender representation; two, that differential roles of women and men in disaster management are being considered, as well as the differential impacts of disasters to women and men.                        |  |
| <b>Human Rights</b>  | Disaster Risk Management plan at District level aims at mitigating and preventing potential impacts of disasters to human lives, properties, and livelihoods. It is also aimed at ensuring that basic social services are accessible to people affected by disasters. Thus in essence, the key action promotes protection and respect for human rights. |  |
| <b>Environment</b>   | Disaster mitigation and prevention measures identified in the Disaster Management Plans developed at District level are by themselves aimed at protection of the environment.   |  |
| <b>OUTPUT 3: A functioning national disaster risk assessment and monitoring systems (DRAMS) established</b>  |   |  |
| <b>Key Action 3: Development of comprehensive (National and Local) disaster risk profiles for enhancing disaster management</b>  |   |  |
| <b>3.1. Country Risk Assessment methodology and associated tools are developed</b>   |   |  |
| <b>Activities:</b>   |   |  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Secondary data and reports identification and inventory;</li> <li>- Elaborate of hazard identification methods per type of hazard adapted to the Rwanda context and capacities;</li> <li>- Definition of set of indicators per hazard;</li> <li>- Development of primary data collection tools for missing data on specific hazard (mainly for hazard identification);</li> <li>- Disaster Risk Analysis and data profiling methods development;</li> <li>- Development of vulnerability functions for exposed physical structures and population.</li> </ul> |   |  |
| <b>Indicator:</b><br>- Country Risk Assessment Methodology developed;<br>- Associated tools developed.   | <b>Baseline:</b> None   | <b>Target: One (1)</b> Country Risk Assessment Methodology developed;<br>- One (1) Associated tool developed |
| <b>Indicator Status</b><br><br>Progressive (ongoing)   | <b>Date:</b> July to September 2014<br><b>Source of Data:</b> Project Team Reports, Risk Assessment Project Quarterly Progress Report, meeting minutes, training reports, field mission reports.  |  |

**a)Key Achievements**

Secondary data were collected using a designed questionnaire and findings show important gaps, both thematically as well as geographic in regard to the availability of historical data on natural hazards and disasters.

- The initial methodology has been improved considering factors such as project time frame, cost-efficiency considerations and the quality of outputs. With the technical assistance of the Disaster Risk Assessment Expert from UNDP-BCPR, the risk assessment methodology has been improved and the project agreed to use modelling systems for all hazards analysis and secondary data for exposure and vulnerability assessment which are available. This methodology framework has been adopted by all stakeholders (public, private and civil society institutions members).

- The development of vulnerability functions for exposed physical structures and population has not been done yet.

**b)Key Challenges/Constraints****i) Challenges**

The vulnerability functions have not been developed due to some delay in Hazard Assessment.

**ii) Solutions**

The Project has been extended for an additional three months to achieve this.

**iii) Lessons Learnt**

The use of expertise and resources from partner institution has been proven to be efficient and effective and must definitely be used.

**Key Action 3: Development of comprehensive (National and Local) disaster risk profiles for enhancing disaster management**

**3.2. Monthly Technical Risk Assessment conducted**

Activities:

- Conduction of monthly Technical Risk Assessment Working groups meetings
- Media advertisement

|   |   |  |
|---|---|--|
| <b>Indicator:</b><br>National Technical Working Group meeting (one per month) | <b>Baseline: None</b>   | <b>Target: Three (3)National Technical Working Group meeting (one per month)</b> |
| <b>Indicator Status</b><br><br>Progressive (ongoing)                          | <b>Date: July to September 2014</b><br><br>Source of Data: Project Team Reports, Risk Assessment Project Quarterly Progress Report, meeting minutes, training reports, field mission reports. |  |

**a)Key Achievements**

- During the current quarter, one National Technical Advisory Group workshop was organized on 23 September 2014 at Classic Hotel. During this workshop, the methodology used to carry out landslide; flood and earthquake hazard assessment and the outputs were shared and discussed. Useful inputs from participants were given and have been incorporated for improvement. The revised version will



also be shared among all participants for validation of the final output.  
 - Regarding Media Advertisement, two articles were produced and published in two Newspapers: one article published twice in the New Times and another published once in The Independent.

**b) Key Challenges/Constraints**

**i) Challenges**

Not all members of the National Technical Working Group attend meetings regularly.

**ii) Solutions**

The Project Team has made an effort of follow up including telephone call prior to meetings as a reminder to attend.

**iii) Lessons Learnt**

Inputs from the National Technical Working Group have been useful in improving developed tools.

**Key Action 3: Development of comprehensive (National and Local) disaster risk profiles for enhancing disaster management**

**3.3. A National risk assessment is conducted including hazard identification, vulnerability and exposure assessment**

**Activities:**

- Identification of all five major hazards prevailing in Rwanda
- Mapping of the spatial distribution of hazard events severity for all five major hazards
- Assessment of vulnerability to the five major hazards

**Indicator:**

Hazard maps for each of the five major hazards (earthquake, landslide, flood, drought and storm) are produced

**Baseline:** None

**Target:** Five hazard maps developed

**Indicator Status**

Progressive (ongoing)

**Date:** July to September 2014

Source of Data: Project Team Reports, Risk Assessment Project Quarterly Progress Report, meeting minutes, training reports, field mission reports.

**a) Key Achievements**

As at the end of September, hazard mapping exercise has been completed for 4 hazards of interest namely drought, flood, landslide and earthquake. The identification of hazards prevailing in Rwanda and field visits of historical past events for validation of produced maps has been performed for four hazards (excluding storm). For the storm hazard, field visit to gather information on historical hazard event has been just initiated (still ongoing). Hazard mapping methodology is already developed and the hazard mapping is to be developed during the coming three months. Vulnerability assessment for all five major hazards of interest is not done yet. This will be carried out during the coming quarter (Quarter II: October –December 2014).



| b) Key Challenges/Constraints  |  |                             |
|--|--|-----------------------------|
| <p><b>1.Challenges</b></p> <p>Hazard Assessment for Earthquake needed external expertise.</p> <p><b>2.Solutions</b></p> <p>Regional experts were hired to do earthquake hazard assessment and the process is under way for storm hazard.</p> <p><b>3.Lessons Learnt</b></p> <p>The use of expertise and resources from partner institution has been proven to be efficient and effective and must definitely be used.</p>  |  |                             |
| d) Addressing Cross Cutting Issues   |  |                             |
| Human Rights   | The identification of people at risk and seeking to know the most vulnerable persons is part of the Human Rights component and it will be taken into consideration during the course of these activities.      |                             |
| Environment  | The process of assessment of elements at risk such as infrastructures, roads, wetlands, land cover, crop, soil, high risk zones has environmental character.   |                             |
| OUTPUT 4: End-to-end early warning systems established and operational   |  |                             |
| Key Action 4.2: Core system implementation of the Early Warning Systems  |  |                             |
| Activity: Reinforcement of MIDIMAR capacity in Disaster Communication System   |  |                             |
| <b>Indicator:</b> Early warning communication  | <b>Baseline:</b><br>No   | <b>Target:</b><br>Partially |
| <b>Indicator Status:</b><br><i>Progressive (Local authorities at grass root level reporting disaster occurrences in the remote and local areas).</i>   | <b>Date:</b> Third Quarter 2014 (July - September 2014)<br><b>Source of Data:</b> Disaster Reports generated from the Server of the Disaster Communication System; MIDIMAR activity Reports; Financial Reports |                             |
| a) Key Achievements  |  |                             |
| <p>The activity is continuously undertaken to support and reinforce MIDIMAR capacity in disaster communication system. The Disaster Communication System is rendered functional and operational by setting up a channel of communication from grass root up to central level this means that the system provides information from the ground through SMS sent to key decision makers in MIDIMAR in order to timely respond to the any reported disaster. A total of 832 Disaster Monitors comprised of 416 Sector Social Affairs Staff and 416 members of the Reserved Forces and 10 DDMOS provide a daily report from</p> |  |                             |

the ground on any actual or potential disasters or emergencies happening in their respective Sectors. There was been sent alerts reporting disasters occurring in different sectors all-over the country. The following table presents the disasters reported from sectors and the negative effects resulted to different disaster which was occurred all over the country(disasters and their frequency per month)

| Month                | July | August | September |
|----------------------|------|--------|-----------|
| Disaster             |      |        |           |
| Heavy rain           | 0    | 4      | 8         |
| Heavy rain with wind | 3    | 9      | 24        |
| lightning            | 2    | 19     | 15        |
| Wind                 | 1    | 15     | 9         |
| Fire                 | 10   | 10     | 2         |
| Flood                | 0    | 2      | 2         |
| Landslide            | 2    | 1      | 1         |
| Snow                 | 0    | 0      | 0         |

Lives and properties were affected as follows:

| Impact/magnitude | Died | Injured | House destroyed | Crop damaged(ha) | Livestock died |
|------------------|------|---------|-----------------|------------------|----------------|
| Months           |      |         |                 |                  |                |
| July             | 1    | 9       | 35              | unknown          | 0              |
| August           | 25   | 23      | 136             | 112              | 8              |
| September        | 8    | 17      | 183             | 261              | 5              |
| Total            | 34   | 49      | 354             | 373              | 13             |

The tables above show the area to stress while conducting the public awareness campaign consideration made to the weather and season of the reporting period (July to September 2014)

#### b)Key Challenges/Constraints

##### 1. Challenges

The financial capacity doesn't allow responding to all cases of disasters. The system provides the information on disasters to key decision makers in MIDIMAR however there is no clear information on

the response or assistance to affected people. The information could help to evaluate the results of the system in terms of response and recovery to reduce or eliminated the suffering of affected people.

## 2. Solutions

Reinforce the partnership to involve local authorities and other stakeholders in response and recovery. The staff in charge of communication system was tasked to collaborate with Disaster Management unit so that the information on response could be available for appreciate the importance of the system in disaster response actions. The server needs to be improved so that it can provide feedback or more communication to communities. The server needs also to be connected to RMA for further communication in the domain of weather forecasting.

## 3. Lessons Learnt

The partnership with reserve forces is to be reinforced to enable information-monitors to collect and send accurate information.

### c) Use of UNDP Development Drivers

|                            |  |
|----------------------------|--|
| Capacity Development       | This key action aims at reinforcing MIDIMAR's capacity in Disaster Monitoring and Reporting. Thus it is directly contributing to capacity development.   |
| Policy Advisory Services   | Strengthening the Disaster Communication and Early Warning System is aligned with the National Disaster Management policy, National Disaster Risk Management Plan and Seven Year (2010-2017) Government Programme. It is also a key element of the MIDIMAR's action plan and performance contract. |
| South to South Cooperation | No south to south cooperation to be reported for enhancing the communication system.   |

### d) Addressing Cross Cutting Issues

|              |  |
|--------------|--|
| Gender       | In this key action, proportionate Gender representation among the Disaster Monitors was considered. Out of the 832 Disaster Monitors across the country, 416 are from the reserved forces which were all men. The other 416 Disaster Monitors are from the Sectors of which 165 are women and 251 men. In summary, it indicates 40% women participation at Sector and 20% overall. |
| Human Rights | The support to disaster communication system is aimed at enhancing the MIDIMAR's capacity for disaster response and Early Warning System which end-goal is to save lives and protect vulnerable people from disaster threats and aid in recovery after a disaster. Therefore, the key action directly contributes to protection of basic human rights.                             |
| Environment  | The disaster monitoring also covers reports from Sectors not only on impending hazards but include as well details on impacts to environment   |

|   |   |                                      |
|---|---|--------------------------------------|
|   | i.e. Crop damaged etc.  |                                      |
| <b>OUTPUT 5: Reduced community vulnerabilities and increased household resilience in selected high-risk districts and increased public awareness on DRR</b>   |   |                                      |
| <b>Key Action 5.1: Household and community resilience through disaster mitigation measures</b>  |   |                                      |
| Activity 1: Conduct an EIA in Gihembe refugee camp in Gicumbi District.   |   |                                      |
| <b>Indicator</b>  | <b>Baseline</b>   | <b>Target:</b>                       |
| EIA for Gihembe refugee camp  | No  | Develop EIA for Gihembe refugee camp |
| <b>Indicator Status:</b>  |   |                                      |
| The Report of Environmental Impact Assessment.<br><br>100% as the final report is available.  | <b>Date:</b> Quarter III, 2014<br><br><b>Source of Data:</b> EIA report |                                      |
| <b>a) Key Achievements</b>  |   |                                      |
| EIA was conducted for Gihembe refugee camps to identify prevention and mitigation measures in order to address environmental problems due to installation of Gihembe refugee camp such as soil degradation, lack of proper energy sources, lack of sufficient sanitary infrastructures, inappropriate waste management, poor planning for the site, etc. Following the EIA developed, the proposal on environmental protection in and around refugee camps was also developed to address the recommendations highlighted in the EIA report. |   |                                      |
| <b>b) Key Challenges/Constraints</b>  |   |                                      |
| <b>1. Challenges</b>  |   |                                      |
| The activity of drainage system and filling out of ravines to protect soil from degradation is much cost so as MDIMAR is not able to implement such mitigation measures in Gihembe refugee camp.  |   |                                      |
| <b>2. Solution</b>  |   |                                      |
| The MIDIMAR is going to work with different partners to address environmental related problems in and around refugee camps. Construction of drainage system and soil retaining structures will be implemented to protect the site from erosion.   |   |                                      |
| <b>3. Lessons Learnt</b>  |   |                                      |
| Environmental education should be considered as crucial component for Environmental protection activities. The community and local authorities have to be involved in environmental protection activities to ensure the sustainability of the project developed to address environmental problems in and around refugee camps.  |   |                                      |

| c) Use of UNDP Development Drivers   |   |   |
|--|---|---|
| Capacity Development   | The implementation of the recommendations from EIA will be focused also on capacity development for refugees living in the camps as well as for their leaders. Public awareness for environmental education will be undertaken to reinforce the capacity of refugees living in the camps.   |   |
| Policy Advisory Services   | IEA aligned with the National Disaster Management policy, National Disaster Risk Management Plan and National Environmental policy.   |   |
| South to South Cooperation   | No South to South to be reported under this key action  |   |
| d) Addressing Cross Cutting Issues   |   |   |
| Gender   | In the refugee camps males and females are facing negative effects of environmental degradation but women are more affected than male because women suffer from lack of sufficient energy resources and improper waste management. The occupation of women in the camps is mainly related to food preparation that needs proper energy resources. Hygiene activities around small shelter are also undertaken by females. |   |
| Human Rights   | The EIA aims to save lives inside and around refugee camps from environmental related problems including waterborne diseases in five refugee camps. Therefore, the activity is directly linked to protection of basic human rights.   |   |
| Environment  | The environmental Impact Assessment is a direct contribution to environmental management and protection in refugee camps. The activity is an engagement to implement prevention, mitigation and remedial measures for Disaster Risk Reduction and Environmental protection.   |   |
| <b>Key Action 5.1: Household and community resilience through disaster mitigation measures</b>                                       |   |   |
| <b>Activity: Project proposal developed and submitted to potential funder: Environmental protection in and around refugee camps.</b> |   |   |
| <b>Indicator</b>   | <b>Baseline</b>   | <b>Target</b>   |
| A project proposal prepared and submitted for funding  | EIA report  | Develop and submit the proposal for Environmental protection in the area where live refugees. |
| <b>Indicator status</b>  | <b>Date:</b> second quarter 2014  |   |
| Project proposal submitted   | <b>Source of data:</b>  |   |
| 100% of achievement as the proposal developed in this  | Project document for environmental protection in and around refugee camps.  |   |

|  |   |
|--|---|
| reporting period   |   |
| <b>a) Key Achievements</b>   |   |
| <p>A project document was developed and submitted to a potential funder. The project proposal is titled: Environmental protection in and around refugee camps.</p> <p>The project aims to address environmental issues in and around refugee camps ie soil degradation, lack of sufficient energy sources, lack of sufficient sanitary infrastructures and poor waste management and waterborne disease due to inadequate WASH facilities in refugee camps.</p>  |   |
| <b>b) Key Challenges/Constraints</b>   |   |
| <p><b>1. Challenge:</b></p> <p>The activity and infrastructures for environmental protection in refugee camps requires a big budget that can't be easily covered by one donor.</p> <p><b>2. Solution</b></p> <p>The application for funds is to be sent to different funders in accordance to their capacity and domain of intervention. Different partners can share responsibilities for achieving tangible results in terms of environmental protection in refugee camps. UNHCR will be conducted so that environmental protection in refugee camps could be implemented in partnership with UN agencies.</p> |   |
| <b>c) Use of UNDP Development Drivers</b>  |   |
| Capacity Development   | The implementation of environmental protection project in refugee camps will be also focused on capacity development for refugees living in the camps as well as for their environmental clubs and leaders. Environmental education is major component for Environmental protection activities that will be undertaken.   |
| Policy Advisory Services   | The project is aligned to the National Disaster Management policy, National Disaster Risk Management Plan and National Environmental policy.  |
| South to South Cooperation   | No South to South to be reported under this key action  |
| <b>3) Addressing Cross Cutting Issues</b>  |   |
| Gender   | In the refugee camps males and females are facing negative effects of environmental degradation but women are more affected than male because women suffer from lack of sufficient energy resources and improper waste management. The occupation of women in the camps is mainly related to food preparation that needs proper energy resources. Hygiene activities around small shelter are also undertaken by females. |
| Human Rights   | The main objective of the project is designed to save lives inside and  |

|   |   |  |
|---|---|--|
|   | around refugee camps from environmental related problems including waterborne diseases in five refugee camps. Therefore, the activity is directly linked to protection of basic human rights. |  |
| <b>Environment</b>  | The project: "Environmental protection in and around refugee camps" is a direct contribution to environmental management and protection in refugee camps.                                     |  |
| <b>OUTPUT 5: Reduced community vulnerabilities and increased household resilience in selected high-risk districts and increased public awareness on DRR</b>   |   |  |
| <b>Key Action 5.2 Improved public awareness on DRM</b>  |   |  |
| <b>Activities:</b>  |   |  |
| 1. Support for regular TV/Radio Programme on DRM  |   |  |
| 2. DRR education and awareness campaigns in schools and in Gihembe refugee camp   |   |  |
| <b>Indicators:</b>  | <b>Baseline:</b>  | <b>Targets:</b> Increased by 10% from the baseline.  |
| % of Rwanda's population aware of DRM, disasters and disaster risks   | To be established under this project.   | Six committees of DRR Clubs organized  |
| 14 DRR Clubs organized and trained  |   | Six teachers of General paper trained  |
| 62 committee members from 8 DRR Clubs trained   |   | 36 pupils ; members of 6 committees trained  |
| 92 refugees trained (Committee's members)   |   | 92 refugees from 12 zones of Gihembe refugee camp trained on fire and lightning prevention |
| <b>Indicator Status:</b>  | <b>Date:</b> 13-14 September 2014   |  |
| 62 DRR teachers trained   | <b>Source of Data:</b> Training report  |  |
| 4 Interactive talk shows organized on community radios every quarter  |   |  |
| 100% of achievements as training facilitated for 6 DRR clubs in Muhanga district  |   |  |
| <b>a) Key Achievements</b>  |   |  |
| The public awareness on DRM and disaster risks was done through TV and radio programmes. The four interactive talk shows were organized through Community radios such as radio Musanze, Huye, Isangano, and Karongi. The interactive talk shows were oriented on different hazards and the related prevention and mitigations measures to be taken by Rwanda's population. A total of 4 programmes on TV were |   |  |



broadcasted during this reporting period as planned. On DRR awareness campaigns in schools, 42 members of 6 school clubs were trained on DRM. The 6 DRR Club committees are from the following schools: GS St Joseph of Kabgayi, GS Shyogwe, GS Kirwa Cathorique, GS Nyarusange, GS Mushishiro and GS Islamique at Muhanga. Each secondary school was represented by 7 committee's members of DRR Club in place at their respective schools. The training on DRR and DRM for the members of school clubs are aiming at development of the capacities for students/young people in order to enable them to play their role in disaster risk reduction in their respective communities as well as at school. DRR knowledge learned enables students to implement extra-curricular activities such as tree planting, water canalization, rain water harvesting, fire prevention and waste management in schools and communities. The DRM trainings provided to young people is a really contribution to Disaster Risk Management in Rwanda.

#### b) Key Challenges/Constraints

##### 1. Challenges

There is no baseline that can help to evaluate the change in the community due to public awareness education. The output reported is based only on the achievement of planned activities but there are no data of the feedback coming from the targeted population.

##### 2. Solution

There is a need to organize the study to determine the baseline that enables to appreciate the change resulting to the public awareness activity.

##### 3. Lessons Learnt

The members of school clubs expressed their happiness to meet as they were coming from different schools and to share information on the activities implemented at different schools in terms of DRR

#### c) Use of UNDP Development Drivers

|                            |  |
|----------------------------|--|
| Capacity Development       | Raising public awareness and educating the public about disasters, disaster risks and disaster risk reduction and management are all key elements of capacity development targeting all tiers i.e. enabling environment, institutional or organizational and individual levels i.e. communities, schools, etc. |
| Policy Advisory Services   | This key action supports directly policy implementation such as the National Disaster Management Policy which indicates public awareness as the main strategies and DRR mainstreaming into relevant policies i.e. school curriculum.   |
| South to South Cooperation | No South to South to be reported under this key action   |

#### d) Addressing Cross Cutting Issues

|        |   |
|--------|---|
| Gender | Public awareness was mainly targeting vulnerable groups, women and children in disaster prone areas. It aims to empower and educate the |
|--------|---|



|                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
|                     | most vulnerable populations. With regards to DRR education and sensitization in schools.  |
| <b>Human Rights</b> | The key action and the activities incorporate the issues of social protection which is a key human rights concern.  |
| <b>Environment</b>  | The training on DRR and DRM is aiming at education of the public on disasters and protection of the environment. Protection of Environment is emphasized in the DRM Plan and DRM policy |

### 3. Quarter Financial Summary with Absorption Capacity of 89%

| Outputs   | Quarter 3-2014 Budget (Rwf) | Quarter 3 Expenditure (Rwf) | Balance (Rwf)     |
|---|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| Output 1: Enhanced capacities of national and local institutions to manage disaster risks and recover from disaster events; including improved national and local coordination mechanisms | 62,479,069                  | 50,145,702                  | 12,333,367        |
| Output 2: DRR mainstreamed into national/local plans, in sectorial ministries/policies; and capacities on DRM planning enhanced   | 4,292,500                   | 1,697,532                   | 2,594,968         |
| Output 3: A functioning national disaster risk assessment and monitoring system (DRAMS) established   | 59,574,001                  | 57,727,466                  | 1,846,535         |
| Output 4: End-to-end early warning systems established and operational  | 19,800,000                  | 17,859,981                  | 1,940,019         |
| Output 5: Reduced community vulnerabilities and increased household resilience in selected high-risk districts and increased public awareness on DRR                                      | 40,856,032                  | 39,177,742                  | 1,678,290         |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>187,001,602</b>          | <b>166,608,423</b>          | <b>20,393,179</b> |

## 4. QUARTER IV, 2014 WORK PLAN

| Core activity and inputs  | Input cost |            |            | TOTAL      | FUND Management |
|---|------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------------|
|   | October    | November   | December   |            |                 |
| <b>Output 1: Enhanced Capacities of National and Local Institutions to manage disaster risks and recover from events, including improved national and local coordination mechanisms</b> |            |            |            |            |                 |
| Capacity Assessment of MIDIMAR, DDMCs, SDMCs and NPDRR  |            | 8,496,000  |            | 8,496,000  | MIDIMAR         |
| Basic DRM Training for local authorities (i.e DDMCs, SDMCs) including development of District DM Plans in 3 Districts and Development of the DRM Planning Module for Districts          |            | 4,950,000  |            | 4,950,000  | MIDIMAR         |
| Technical Advisory services of International DRR Specialist   | 12,730,000 | 12,730,000 | 12,730,000 | 38,190,000 | UNDP            |
| Programme Analyst and Support Services –(P2-Programme Officer in UNDP)  | 6,700,000  | 6,700,000  | 6,700,000  | 20,100,000 | UNDP            |
| Regular quarterly meeting of NPDRR  |            |            | 1,625,000  | 1,625,000  | MIDIMAR         |
| Salary for Project Staff (2 Project Specialist, 1 Project Manager, Financial Officer)   | 6,403,137  | 6,403,137  | 6,403,137  | 19,209,411 | MIDIMAR         |
| Project Staff Communication Cost  | 910,000    | 910,000    | 910,000    | 2,730,000  | MIDIMAR         |
| Office supplies   |            |            | 5,250,000  | 5,250,000  | MIDIMAR         |
| Project Field Monitoring Costs  | 1,000,000  | 1,000,000  | 1,000,000  | 3,000,000  | MIDIMAR         |
| Cost of equipment to support operations of DDMOs at District/ Motorcycle maintenance cost   |            |            | 5,830,000  | 5,830,000  | MIDIMAR         |

|  |           |           |           |           |            |         |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|---------|
| Costs of Deployment of 10 DM Officers  | 6,733,302 | 6,733,302 | 6,733,302 | 6,733,302 | 20,199,906 | MIDIMAR |
| DDMO Operations costs (Fuel)   | 1,463,750 | 1,463,750 | 1,463,750 | 1,463,750 | 4,391,250  | MIDIMAR |
| <b>Output 2- DRR mainstreamed into national/local plans, In sectoral ministries/policies and capacities on DRR planning enhanced</b> |           |           |           |           |            |         |
| Vehicle fuel and maintenance   | 997,500   | 997,500   | 997,500   | 997,500   | 2,992,500  | MIDIMAR |
| Review of National Plans for DRR Mainstreaming   | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0          | MIDIMAR |
| <b>Output 3- A functioning national disaster risk assessment and monitoring system (DRAWS) established</b>                           |           |           |           |           |            |         |
| Salaries for Local Consultants   | 4,710,417 | 4,710,417 | 4,710,417 | 4,710,417 | 14,131,251 | MIDIMAR |
| Salaries for International Consultants   | 8,035,417 | 8,035,417 | 8,035,417 | 8,035,417 | 24,106,251 | MIDIMAR |
| Conduction of monthly Technical Risk Assessment Working group meetings   | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 3,000,000  | MIDIMAR |
| Earthquake Hazard Mapping  |           | 2,000,000 |           |           | 2,000,000  | MIDIMAR |
| Storm Hazard Mapping   | 2,000,000 |           |           |           | 2,000,000  | MIDIMAR |
| Multi-Hazard Analysis  | 3,000,000 |           |           |           | 3,000,000  | UNDP    |
| Multi hazard profiling   |           |           |           | 1,300,000 | 1,300,000  | MIDIMAR |
| Risk analysis and profiling(Loss impact calculation)   | 650,000   |           | 650,000   |           | 1,300,000  | MIDIMAR |
| Proofreading and validation workshop by NTAG   |           |           |           | 5,005,000 | 5,005,000  | MIDIMAR |
| Media Advertisement  | 1,000,000 |           | 600,000   | 600,000   | 2,200,000  | MIDIMAR |
| District Maps and PDF copies   |           |           |           | 3,250,000 | 3,250,000  | MIDIMAR |

