

REPUBLIC OF RWANDA  
MINISTRY OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT  
AND REFUGEE AFFAIRS

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

**QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT**

**QUARTER II, 2014-2015**

<b>Project Title:</b>	Building National and Local Capacities for Disaster Risk Management in Rwanda
<b>Project No:</b>	
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<b>Project Budget</b>	
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Donor 1: EU/WB	\$ 653,955
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<b>Total Budget</b>	\$8,845,459.7

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### Acronyms

<b>DDMC:</b> District Disaster Management Committee
<b>DDMO:</b> District Disaster Management Officer
<b>DDMP:</b> District Disaster Management Plan
<b>DRM:</b> Disaster Risk Management
<b>DRR:</b> Disaster Risk Reduction
<b>EDPRS:</b> Economic Development and Poverty Risk Reduction
<b>HFA:</b> Hygo Frame Work for Action
<b>LAFREC:</b> Landscape Approach to Forest Restoration and Conservation
<b>MDGs:</b> Millennium Development Goals
<b>M&amp;E:</b> Monitoring and Evaluation
<b>MIDIMAR:</b> Ministry of Disaster Management and Refugee Affairs
<b>MTF:</b> Midi term Expenditure Framework
<b>NPDRR:</b> National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction
<b>RMA:</b> Rwanda Meteorology Agency
<b>SDMC:</b> Sector Disaster Management Committee
<b>UNDP:</b> 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 fourth quarter 2014 (October to December 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. Reinforcement of MIDIMAR capacity in Disaster Communication System
6. Public Awareness (TV/Radio programme)
7. Public Awareness in Disaster Risk Reduction Week
8. DRR education and awareness campaigns in schools

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

## 2. Progress Made Against Results

The progress achievements were realized towards projects results during reporting period (October to December 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>		
<p><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.</p> <p><b>Outcome 4.1:</b> Reduced negative impact and improved recovery of affected population as result of human crises.</p>		
<b>CCPD Outcome Indicator:</b>	<b>Baseline :</b>	<b>Target:</b>
<p>1).No of sector policies reflecting environment, climate change, disaster risk reduction and gender considerations;</p> <p>2) No of districts reflecting environment, climate change, disaster risk reduction and gender considerations in their development plan and budgets;</p> <p>3) National Platform for Hyogo Framework Action plan in place</p>	<p>1) 2 sector policies reflecting environment, climate change, disaster risk reduction and gender considerations;</p> <p>2)7 districts reflecting environment, climate change, disaster risk reduction and gender considerations in their development plans;</p> <p>3) No National Platform for DRR in place</p>	<p>1) 7 sector policies reflecting environment, climate change, disaster risk reduction and gender considerations;</p> <p>2) 30 districts reflecting environment, climate change, disaster risk reduction and gender considerations in their development plans;</p> <p>3) A National Platform for DRR established.</p>
<p><b>OUTPUT 1:</b> Enhanced capacities of national and local institutions to manage disaster risks and recover from disaster events; including improved national and local coordination mechanisms</p>		
<p><b>Key Action 1.1:</b>Capacity Assessment and Capacity Development of MIDIMAR, DDMCs, SDMCs and NPDRR</p>		
<p><b>Activity 1.1.1:</b> DRR Capacity Assessment of MIDIMAR, DDMCs, SDMCs and NPDRR</p>		

<b>Indicator:</b> DRM capacity assessment of MIDIMAR, NPDRR, DDMCs and SDMCs	<b>Baseline:</b> No	<b>Target :</b> MIDIMAR's, DDMC's, SDMC's and NPDRR's capacities assessed and capacity development strategy and plan developed
<b>Indicator Status:</b> The GREEN WISE which is the firm hired to undertake the DRR capacity assessment submitted the draft report that needs to be finalized based on the feedback received from MIDIMAR.  75% of achievements on the activity as the final report is not yet submitted.	<b>Date:</b> Quarter IV, 2014  <b>Source of Data:</b> Draft report submitted by Green Wise Consult Ltd.	
<b>a)Key Achievements</b>		
The Green wise which is a firm recruited to undertake the DRR Capacity Assessment of MIDIMAR, DDMCs, SDMCs and NPDRR has submitted the draft report. The assessment intended to evaluate the existing DRR and Management capacity to identify the capacity gaps and to determine appropriate measures to address these capacities gaps. We also note that the capacities gaps as well as the needs to reinforce the existing capacities were identified so that a capacity development plan can be developed by the Green Wise in order to be implemented by MIDIMAR.		
<b>b)Key Challenges/Constraints</b>		
<b>1.Challenges</b> The Green wise failed to meet deadline or the schedule for submitting the final report. The budget allocated to the activity is not properly used due to the reason mentioned.  <b>2.Solutions</b> The delay will be taken into consideration because the final payment will be affected by the penalties stipulated in the contract.  <b>3.Lessons Learnt</b> The contract between MIDIMAR and Green Wise has to be seriously monitored to ensure the quality of the report. The final report will be also evaluated based on the TORs for getting a consistent DRR capacity assessment which presents 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>	
<b>Gender</b>	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.
<b>Human Rights</b>	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.
<b>Environment</b>	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>	

<b>Indicator:</b> No. of DDMCs members and SDMCs trained on relevant DRM skills	<b>Baseline:</b> 950 women and men trained on Basic DRM skills as of 2012  68 DDMCs' members and 316 SDMCs' members trained on basic DRRM skills in previous quarters	<b>Target:</b> 50 women and men trained on relevant DRM skills  8 DDMCs' members plus 8 district staffs trained on DRR/M  54 SDMCs' members trained on basic DRM skills in quarter II, 2014-2015
<b>Indicator Status:</b>  70 men and women trained on basic DRM skills  <i>100 % accomplished as per target of the Second quarter 2014-2015</i>	<b>Date:</b> 18-21/11/2014  <b>Source of Data:</b> Report on the DRM Training delivered in Burera, Rubavu and Nyamagabe district. Attendance list and financial report submitted to DAF SPIU.	
<b>a) Key Achievements</b>		
<p>The MIDIMAR organized two day training for DDMCs' members in Rubavu district. In addition to eight members of the DDMC of Rubavu district, eight district staffs joined the 8 DDMCs' members to be trained together in order to increase awareness of the district staffs on the hazards that Rubavu District is prone to.</p> <p>The same training on basic disaster risk management skills was organized for three SDMCs of Burera district (Cyanika, Rugarama and Gahunga Sectors) and three SDMCs of Nyamagabe district where SDMCs of Cyanika, Gasaka and Kibirizi sectors were trained. 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 in their respective sectors to prevent from major disasters occurring in the region.</p>		
<b>b) Key Challenges/Constraints</b>		
<b>1. Challenges</b>  The training for SDMCs of RWAMAGANA District was not been conducted as planned because the Officer in charge of Disaster Management did not manage to organize the training.		
<b>2. Solutions</b>  We organized the basic DRM training for Nyamagabe district because the DDMO in Rwamagana district was not ready to carry out the training		
<b>3. Lessons Learnt</b>  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 for one DDMCs and two 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</b> : Capacity Building at all level, strengthening of institutional framework and improved disaster/emergency operations and coordination		
<b>Activity 1.2.2</b> : Field monitoring visit in ten district (Project area)		
<b>Indicator:</b> Project activities regularly monitored	<b>Baseline:</b> Two field visits conducted in the previous year	<b>Target:</b> DDMOs performed their activities actively based on the project document and activity plans
<b>Indicator Status:</b> Three field visit so far conducted since the project starting in July 2012 One field monitoring visit within quarter IV, 2014. 100% accomplished as per target of one monitoring visit per quarter	<b>Date:</b> 8-13 December 2014 <b>Source of Data:</b> Field Monitoring visit report	
<b>a) Key Achievements</b>		
<p>The field monitoring visit was conducted to evaluate the achievement-results of the DDMOs over the period beginning in July 2014 to December 2014.</p> <p>The evaluation was conducted during the period of 8 December 2014 to 12 December 2014 in Rulindo, Burera, Nyabihu, Rubavu, Rutsiro, Rwamagana, Nyagatare, Muhanga, Nyamasheke and Nyamagabe districts which constitute the project area of " Building National and Local Capacities for Disaster Risk Management in Rwanda"</p> <p>The evaluation team was composed of the following staff :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A Coordinator of SPIU/MIDIMAR</li> <li>- Two Disaster Project Specialists</li> <li>- One staff of Risk Reduction Unit</li> <li>- One staff of Response and Recovery unit</li> <li>- One intern affected in SPIU</li> </ul> <p>Based on evaluation tool developed and agreed by the monitoring team which highlights the indicative activities that should be implemented by the DDMOs at decentralized level (District and sector) in the context of the project "Building National and Local Capacities for Disaster Risk Management in Rwanda"; the monitoring team verified whether the DDMO was performed or not at all his/her duties. The DDMO was given enough time to explain the realization accomplished by her/him in the district.</p>		

After the field monitoring visit, all DDMOs were invited to the meeting so that they receive feedback. The DDMOs were reminded their obligation and responsibilities as Disaster Management officers in the districts. New instructions were given to DDMOs so as they can improve their ways of working in the districts where they are respectively deployed.

#### **b) Key Challenges/Constraints**

##### **1.Challenges**

In the some districts, the local authorities are not monitoring the daily activities of the DDMO deployed in their district.

##### **2.Solution**

The district authorities are reminded to manage the DDMO so as he /she perform correctly his/her duties. The DDMOs should report to the mayor of the district and submit the copy of the report to MIDIMAR. A meeting with DDMOs was held to provide feedback and to call DDMOS for doing their work more actively.

##### **3.Lessons Learnt**

The field monitoring visit is very crucial to check technical and organisational capacity of DDMOs in their districts. The collaboration of MIDIMAR's managers and local authorities is required to improve the management of DDMOs in their districts of affectation.

#### **c) Use of UNDP Development Drivers**

Capacity Development	The field monitoring visit in the project area intended to provide advice to make the DDMOs active in the domain of disaster management. The recommendation from the monitoring visit will reinforce the capacity of the DDMOs and set up field monitoring and management strategy for the DDMOs in order to improve service delivery
Policy Advisory Services	The field monitoring visits are indicated in the project document and there are in line with the National Disaster Management Policy. As such, the active DDMOs are contribution on disaster risk reduction and management in Rwanda.
South to South Cooperation	No south to south cooperation for this key action.

#### **d) Addressing Cross Cutting Issues**

<b>Gender</b>	The ten DDMOs comprised the three women recruited to operate disaster management activities at the district level.
<b>Human Rights</b>	The DDMOs are deployed at decentralized entities to demonstrate 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.

<b>Environment</b>	Environmental issues and concerns are being put forward by MIDIMAR during its activities. The link between environment and disasters is prominently analysed i.e. on early warning systems, disaster management planning, weather forecasting ,climate change effects etc.	
<b>Key Action 1.3:</b> Improved national coordination mechanisms for DRR		
<b>Activity 1.3.1:</b> Regular quarterly meeting of the NPDRR: Development of the National Contingency Plan for Drought.		
<b>Indicator :</b>  NPDRR meets regularly, functional; active in regional/ global HFA conferences	<b>Baseline:</b>  Five meetings held	<b>Target:</b>  Yes, NPDRR activated, fully functional and meets regularly
<b>Indicator Status:</b> six meetings so far held since the project starting in July 2013 1 meeting within quarter IV, 2014.  100% accomplished as per target of one meeting per quarter	<b>Date: December 8 -13, 2014</b>  <b>Source of Data:</b> Assessment and field visit report Minutes of the NPDRR meeting in La Palisse Gashora /Bugesera The draft of the contingency Plan for Drought	
<b>a) Key Achievements</b>		
The last quarter 2014 meeting was organized by the MIDIMAR' s Unit of Response and Recovery to handle the issue of drought and propose the orientations for developing the drought contingency plan. After an assessment conducted in Bugesera and Kayonza districts, the team composed of key technician of MIDIMAR together with the NDMTC members developed the "National Contingency Plan for Drought In total twenty Technical Focal Points of the National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction including non-governmental organizations met in Hotel La Palisse /Gashora for developing emergency contingency plan which should orient emergency response and preparedness for drought issues.		
<b>b) Key Challenges/Constraints</b>		
<p><b>1.Challenges</b></p> <p>No challenge faced during the organization and the implementation of the activity.</p> <p><b>3.Lessons Learnt</b></p> <p>The National Contingency Plan for Drought is developed to anticipate and plan for what will be happ what will be the responsibilities of every partner or institution in the response period, what can be done terms of preparedness and to think on the required resources to activate the contingency plan.</p>		
<b>c) Use of UNDP Development Drivers</b>		
Capacity Development	The development of the contingency plan for drought reinforced the capacity of the technical focal points from different institutions while	

	they were setting up the drought response plan. The NPDRR recommended to reinforce the capacity of the staff and set up capacity development strategy for the staffs in order to execute properly the contingency plan developed .	
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>		
<b>Gender</b>	The gender mainstreaming strategy of the government and in particular that of MIDIMAR guides the functioning of the National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction. The contingency plan takes into consideration the gender issue while providing the assistance.	
<b>Human Rights</b>	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.	
<b>Environment</b>	Environmental issues and concerns are being put forward by relevant Ministries and Institutions during NDPRR 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. Understanding drought within climate change was highlighted in the meeting of NDMTC.	
Output 2: DRR mainstreamed into national/local plans, in sectorial ministries /policies; and capacities on DRM planning enhanced		
<b>Key Action 2.1.: Development of District Disaster Management Plans (DDMPs)</b>		
<b>Activity 2.1.1: Validation of DRM Plans in Rulindo and Rutsiro districts</b>		
<b>Indicator:</b>	<b>Baseline:</b>	<b>Target:</b>
No. of Districts with DRM Plans	DRM Plans developed in seven districts	30 Districts with DRM Plans 2 District DRM plan validated
<b>Indicator Status:</b>	<b>Date:</b> November 2014 <b>Source of Data:</b>	

100% accomplished as per target for the quarter IV	The DRM Plan of Rutsiro district as well as the DRM Plan of Rulindo district
<b>a) Key Achievements</b>	
<p>The seven districts (Nyamasheke, Muhanga, Rutsiro, Nyabihu, Burera, Rulindo and Rwamagana) where the project has been implemented in its first phase (2012-2013) have developed their own District Disaster Risk Management Plan (DDMP). Local authorities and key district officials participated in development of those DRM plans. The two districts namely Rulindo and Rutsiro Validated their DDMP as per target of this reporting period. The DDMP was a result of the Participatory planning form the grass root level that involved the concerned community, members of the DDMCs and district officials participating in Disaster Risk Reduction and Management in the district.</p>	
<b>b) Key Challenges/Constraints</b>	
<p><b>1. Challenges</b></p> <p>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.</p> <p><b>2. Solution</b></p> <p>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</p> <p><b>3. Lessons Learnt</b></p> <p>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.</p>	
<b>c) Use of UNDP Development Drivers</b>	
Capacity Development	<p>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.</p>

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 Actions:</b> A separate report is produced by the team assigned to the project funded by World Bank		
<b>OUTPUT 4: End-to-end early warning systems established and operational</b>		
<b>Key Action 4.1:</b> Core system implementation of the Early Warning Systems		
<b>Activity 4.1.1:</b> Reinforcement of MIDIMAR capacity in Disaster Communication System		
<b>Indicator:</b> Early warning communication	<b>Baseline:</b> No	<b>Target:</b> Partially
<b>Indicator Status:</b> <i>Progressive (Local authorities at grass root level reporting disaster occurrences in the remote and local areas).</i>	<b>Date:</b> Second quarter 2014/2015 (October - December 2014) <b>Source of Data:</b> Disaster Reports generated from the Server of the Disaster Communication System; MIDIMAR activity Reports; Financial Reports	

**a)Key Achievements**

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 District disaster management Officers provide a daily report from 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 Disaster	October 2014	November	December 2014 (1-16/12/14)
Heavy rain	14	13	8
Heavy rain with wind	35	19	9
lightning	22	6	4
Wind	51	11	8
Fire	1	4	0
Flood	12	1	8
Landslide	2	2	0

Lives and properties were affected as follows:

Impact/magnitude	Died	Injured	House destroyed	Crop damaged(ha)	Livestock died
Months					
October	24	33	829	489.5	14
November	7	16	194	375	0
December	11	13	54	159	2
Total	42	62	1077	1023.5	16

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 (October to December 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 Response and Recovery 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.	
<b>d) Addressing Cross Cutting Issues</b>		
<b>Gender</b>	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.	
<b>Human Rights</b>	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.	
<b>Environment</b>	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 5.2 Improved public awareness on DRM</b>		
Activities: 5.2.1.Regular TV/Radio Programme on DRM DRR Week celebration: Prevent Risk and Building Resilience to fire		
<b>Indicators:</b>  % of Rwanda's population aware of DRM, disasters and disaster risks  ( community awareness on fire safety management increased)	<b>Baseline:</b>  To be established under this project.	<b>Targets:</b> Increased by 10% from the baseline.
<b>Indicator Status:</b>  6 Interactive talk shows organized on different	<b>Date:</b> -DRR week commemoration from 5 <sup>th</sup> to 12 November 2014  - Interactive Talk Shows on 5,6,7,8,9 November 2014	

<p>radios(Rubavu, Musanze, Rusizi, Nyagatare, Isangano Star, Rwanda Radio and KFM radio)</p> <p>DRR week celebrated</p> <p>100% of achievements as per target of the quarter</p>	<p><b>Source of Data:</b> Report on Disaster Risk Reduction Week 5-12 November 2014</p>
<p><b>a)Key Achievements</b></p>	
<p>The DRR Week was commemorated from 05 to 12 November 2014 with the theme: “Prevent Risk and Build Resilience to Fire”. The main Objective was to raise awareness on disaster risk reduction amongst the communities across the country especially focusing on fire prevention. A lot of activities were carried out such as the awareness work from Kimihurura to Petit Stade Remera where MIDIMAR Staff and other stakeholders demonstrated different ways of firefighting , the sensitization of the community about the theme trough publicity spots on Radios and Televisions, Interactive talk shows, banners and daily activities posted in different newspapers, the Checking of buildings on fire safety in Kigali City, Muhanga and Rwamagana Districts, simulation exercises and training on using firefighting equipment, awareness campaign in Rubavu District . The official closing day characterized by the community work in Nyabisindu Cell, Kiramuruzi Sector, Gatsibo District where MIDIMAR Staff, Stakeholders, Gatsibo District staff and the local community planted 25 000 trees to minimize effects of strong wind.</p> <p>The interactive talk shows were focused on disaster risk reduction and the building of the resilience to fire. The six interactive talk shows were organized through RTV and Community radios such as radio Rubavu, Musanze, Rusizi, Nyagatare, Isango Star and KFM.</p>	
<p><b>b)Key Challenges/Constraints</b></p>	
<p><b>1. Challenges</b></p> <p>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.</p> <p><b>2. Solution</b></p> <p>There is a need to organize the study to determine the baseline that enables to appreciate the change resulting to the public awareness activity.</p> <p><b>3. Lessons Learnt</b></p> <p>The DRR week was an opportunity to understand and exchange the skills on how to reduce disaster risks and to involve different authorities in public awareness and preparedness activities.</p>	
<p><b>c)Use of UNDP Development Drivers</b></p>	
<p>Capacity Development</p>	<p>Raising public awareness and educating the public about disasters,</p>

	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	
<b>d) Addressing Cross Cutting Issues</b>		
<b>Gender</b>	Public awareness was mainly targeting community living in disaster prone areas. It aims to empower and educate the most vulnerable populations.	
<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 Sensitization 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	
<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>		
Activities: - DRR education and awareness campaigns in schools: Training of Headmasters in secondary schools		
<b>Indicators:</b>  No. of Schools with DRR School Clubs organized	<b>Baseline:</b> To be established under this project.	<b>Targets:</b> Increased by 10% from the baseline (No. of School Clubs organized)
<b>Indicator Status:</b>  No baseline yet has been established, hence progress can't be determined.  <b>100% achievements as per target of the fourth</b>	<b>Date:</b> 9-10 December 2014  <b>Source of Data:</b> Report on training of Headmasters in secondary schools, District and sector education officers from Nyabihu district.	

quarter.	
<b>a)Key Achievements</b>	
<p>Forty trainees (3 women and 37 men) among them twenty seven (27) Headmasters and thirteen (13) Education Officers from Nyabihu District in Western Province were invited for two day training. The trainees were from the following schools: Rurembo, Rugera, Jomba, Kintobo, Mulinga, Bigogwe, Shyira, Jenda, Kabatwa, Rambura, Mukamira and Karago.</p> <p>In general, the training of headmasters and education officers was well organized and done. Participants proved the rationale of the continuous training of their colleagues on disaster risk management, since disaster management must focus on Pre- disaster risk reduction phase. They also added that a special focus will be on the possible measures to reduce disaster risks by establishing disaster risk reduction clubs (DRR Clubs) where there are not, supporting them where they already exist and focusing on disaster risk reduction activities such as protecting their schools by equipping them with lightning rod and fire extinguishers, trees planting, water channels, rain water harvest, waste management, DRR sensitization will be done easily.</p> <p>The 40 participants trained and sensitized are expected to apply the DRR knowledge learned from the training and integrate DRR in the teaching modules of different subjects including promote and implement extra-curricular activities such as tree planting, water canalization, rain water harvesting, and waste management in schools and communities.</p>	
<b>b)Key Challenges/Constraints</b>	
<p><b>i) Challenges</b> A small number of headmasters are so far trained. It was noticed that the role of headmasters to mobilize students is very crucial for awareness campaign in schools.</p> <p><b>ii) Solution</b> There is a need to organize more training for all Directors of Education in order to allow easy implementation of DRR activities in different schools. The public awareness strategies and campaigns are doing well. It is important to establish a robust public awareness campaign strategy i.e. use of multi-media, schools and other institutions to develop awareness on DRR. It is therefore helpful to incorporate disaster awareness component in the advocacy strategies of other institutions and ministries in order to reach out to more people across the country and across sectorial domains.</p>	
<b>c)Use of UNDP Development Drivers</b>	
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.

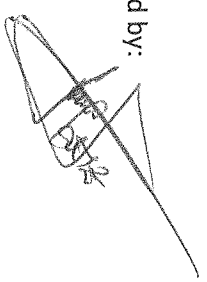
South to South Cooperation	No South to South to be reported under this key action
<b>d) Addressing Cross Cutting Issues</b>	
<b>Gender</b>	Public awareness was mainly targeting vulnerable groups, women and children in disaster prone areas. It aims to empower and educate the most vulnerable populations. With regards to DRR education and sensitization in schools, both women and men participated in the training. However only 3 women participated to the training.
<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>	Protection of Environment is emphasized in the planned DRR trainings , DRM Plan and DRM policy

## QUARTER I 2015 WORK PLAN

Core activity and inputs	Input cost				TOTAL (Rwf)	FUND Management
	January	February	March			
<b>Output 1: Enhanced Capacities of National and local institutions to manage disaster risk and recover from events, including improved national and local coordination mechanisms</b>						
Capacity Assessment of MIDIMAR, DDMCs, SDMCs and NPDRR		8,200,000			8,200,000	MIDIMAR
Short training for Project staff			6,800,000		6,800,000	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		2,125,000	2,125,000		4,250,000	MIDIMAR
Technical advisory services of an International DRR Specialist (P4)	13,600,000	13,600,000	13,600,000		40,800,000	UNDP
Programme support services of UNDP to MIDIMAR – (Programme Analyst –P2)	6,800,000	6,800,000	6,800,000		20,400,000	UNDP

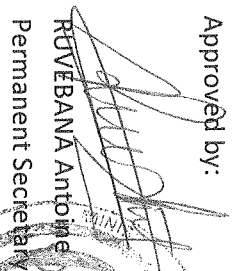
DRM articles in national broadsheets ( production of Public awareness shows/materials ;TV/Radio/Print)						
Cost of airtime for Regular TV and Radio Shows at Rwanda Broadcast Agency for 4 times a month	16,215,000			16,215,000		MIDIMAR
Costs of consultancy services for One Year	1,346,660	1,346,660	1,346,660	4,039,980		MIDIMAR
DRR education, training and awareness campaigns in schools (i.e. with DRR school clubs)		850,000		850,000		MIDIMAR
Project Coordination, Communication and Evaluation (Single Project Implementation Unit-MIDIMAR)		31,505,250		31,505,250		MIDIMAR
				55,210,230		
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>336,399,006</b>		

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