

REPUBLIC OF RWANDA
MINISTRY OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT
AND REFUGEE AFFAIRS

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

QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT

SECOND QUARTER 2014

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

Table of content

1. Executive Summary
 - 1.1. Brief Background and Project Purpose
2. Progress Made Against Results
3. Quarter Financial Summary

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
- SDMC:** Sector Disaster Management Committee
- UNDP:** United Nations Development Programme

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 second quarter 2014 (April to June 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 monitoring: Planning and reporting workshop
5. District DRM Planning workshop for 2 districts
6. Conduct monthly Technical Risk Assessment Working Group meetings;
7. Conduct country situation analysis;
8. Develop hazard mapping of floods, storms, drought, earthquake and landslides;
9. Complete Drought exposure analysis;
10. Conduct Drought vulnerability assessment;
11. Finalize methodology development;
12. Develop vulnerability functions of elements at risk.
13. Reinforcement of MIDIMAR capacity in Disaster Communication System
14. Conduct EIA in refugee camps

15. Develop a proposal for Environmental protection in and around refugee camps
16. Data collection, analysis and development of a Monitoring and Evaluation framework
17. Preparation of project proposal and submission to potential donors/funders
18. Support for regular TV/Radio Programme
19. DRR education and awareness campaigns in schools

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 (April to June 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:

UNDAP OUTCOMES		
<p>Outcome 1.3: 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>Outcome 4.1: Reduced negative impact and improved recovery of affected population as result of human crises.</p>		
CCPD Outcome Indicator:	Baseline :	Target:
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.
<p>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</p>		

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		
Indicator: DRM capacity assessment of MIDIMAR, NPDRR, DDMCs and SDMCs	Baseline: No	Target (Quarter 1 and 2): MIDIMAR's, DDMC's, SDMC's and NPDRR's capacities assessed and capacity development strategy and plan developed
Indicator Status: A Company to undertake the DRR capacity assessment is selected through tender. 20% of achievements on the activity	Date: Quarter 2, 2014 Source of Data: Tender Document especially bids analysis report.	
a) Key Achievements		
<p>The experienced company is selected for undertaking DRR capacity assessment of MIDIMAR, DDMC, SDMC and NPDRR. A kickoff meeting was held with the technical team which is going to conduct the capacity assessment and capacity development. The team of consultants is tasked to determine the technical capacities of MIDIMAR, DDMCs, SDMCs and NPDRR which are essential to perform responsibilities related to disaster risk reduction and management. During the third quarter 2014, we are expecting to get capacity development strategy for MIDIMAR, DDMC, SDMC and NPDRR that indicates capacity gaps and requirements to enhance identified capacities that need to be developed. A capacity development plan will indicate the capacity building activities to carry out in terms of capacity development of MIDIMAR, DDMCs, SDMCs and NPDRR based on the research findings.</p>		
b) Key Challenges/Constraints		
1. Challenges		
The tender process failed to meet the project schedule to recruit the qualified expert in previous quarters.		
2. Solutions		
The technical team hired to make the needed assessment will be working in close collaboration with MIDIMAR staff to address any challenge that may cause delay.		
3. Lessons Learnt		
Timeframe for the procurement process has to be taken into consideration when planning the implementation timeframe of an activity so as to avoid underestimation of time allocated to a specific activity.		

c) Use of UNDP Development Drivers	
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.
d) Addressing Cross Cutting Issues	
Gender	The capacity assessment and capacity development plan will take into consideration the gender issues. As a way of ensuring this, the evaluation criteria developed for evaluating the Technical Proposal i.e. methodology and associated tools of the prospective applicants will include key gender indicators. 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 will also be taken into consideration during the capacity assessment process including the implementation of capacity development strategies and plan. It will be endeavored that the capacity assessment process 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 will ensure to include an evaluation of individual and institutional (organization) capacities and competencies for integration of environment issues in DRR and DRM strategies, approach and plans and vice versa. It will also include an assessment of relevant DRR policies which requires integration and mainstreaming of environmental concerns. Specifically, the assessment will also look into how far both environment and DRR/DRM are inter-linked and integrated in the institutions' plans and programs.
Key Action 1.2: Capacity building at all levels, strengthening of institutional/legal framework and improved disaster/emergency operations and coordination	
Activity 1.2.1: Basic DRM training for local authorities i.e. DDMCs and SDMCs	

Indicator:	Baseline:	Target:
No. of MIDIMAR Staff, NPDRR Focal Points and members of DDMCs and SDMCs trained on relevant DRM skills	950 women and men trained on Basic DRM skills as of 2012 35 DDMCs' members and 208 SDMCs' members trained on basic DRRM skills in previous quarters	50 women and men trained on relevant DRM skills 54 SDMCs' members trained on basic DRM skills in quarter 2,2014
Indicator Status: 36 women and men trained on basic DRM skills <i>66 % accomplished as per target of the second quarter 2014</i>	Date: 5-6 July 2014 Source of Data: Report on the DRM Training delivered in Nyamasheke district. Attendance list and financial report submitted to DAF SPIU	
a) Key Achievements		
<p>The training on basic disaster risk management was conducted in Nyamasheke district for four SDMCs of Ruharambuga, Bushekeri, Kagano and Kanjongo Sectors then; a total of 36 local authorities from those four SMDCs¹ were trained on 5th to 6th July 2014. The training equipped the local authorities with basic knowledge and understanding of the concepts of disaster risk management and disaster risk reduction.. The training also helped SDMCs to understand their role and responsibilities in Disaster Risk Reduction. They were training also on different ways to prevent from major disasters occurring in the region. It likewise increased awareness of the local authorities on the hazards their District is prone to.</p>		
b)Key Challenges/Constraints		
<p>1. Challenges</p> <p>The request and transfer of funds was too later, that is the reason why it has been postponed to the next quarter the training that had to be conducted in Rutsiro district during this reporting period.</p> <p>2. Solution</p> <p>The request of funds for the implementation of quarter III activities is timely formulated to avoid any delay than can negatively affect the realization of planned activities.</p> <p>3. Lessons Learnt</p> <p>Building capacities at local levels i.e. Districts and Sectors is crucially important to ensure sustainability of</p>		

1 SDMC Members trained include: Sector Executive Secretary, Sector Social Affairs, Reserve Force Commander, Sector Army Commander, Sector Police Commander, Local Defence Force Commander, Head of Health Centre, Head of Community Health Workers, Sector Rwanda Red Cross Representative

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 capacity assessment is still to be undertaken, 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 6 SDMCs 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.	
Environment	Themes and sessions on environment, climate change environmental degradation is integral parts of the modules of these training conducted at Sector level.	
Key Action 1.3: Improved national coordination mechanisms for DRR		
Activity: Regular quarterly meeting of the NPDRR :Field visit for drought risk assessment in Bugesera District		
Indicator: NPDRR meets regularly, functional; active in regional/ global HFA conferences	Baseline: Three meetings held	Target: Yes, NPDRR fully functional and meets regularly
Indicator Status: Four meetings so far held since the project starting in July 2013 1 meeting within quarter II, 2014. 100% accomplished as per target of one meeting per quarter	Date: 24 th -25 th June 2014 Source of Data: Field visit report Report of the drought risk assessment in Bugesera district	
a) Key Achievements		
<p>Technical Focal Points of the National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction together with different partners including UN agencies, non-governmental organizations and local authorities conducted a rapid drought assessment in six sectors most affected by a prolonged dry season occurring in Bugesera District. The field visit of NPDRR conducted a rapid assessment to get information on the extent of food insecurity due the prolonged dry season in the region and to propose measures or recommendations to address the situation. The detailed field visit report presents the situation with recommendations on the rapid interventions to support local population who is affected by various effects of the prolonged dry season in Bugesera District.</p>		
b) Key Challenges/Constraints		
1.Challenges		
The food insecurity and water shortage was confirmed but there are no commitments of partners to assist affected population.		
2.Solution		
The report produced is to be disseminated to different partners in order to advocate for affected people before the situation becomes worse. The stakeholders are asked to meet very soon to find the ways on		

how to provide assistance in the immediate terms.	
3.Lessons Learnt	
The agriculture in the marshland is one of the measures put in place to address the issue. There is a lack of contingency plan developed to orient and harmonize interventions of different stakeholders. MIDIMAR should take the lead to develop the plan.	
c) Use of UNDP Development Drivers	
Capacity Development	The field visit of NPDRR IN Bugesera district intended also to strengthen the capacity of local authorities for disaster risk management. The prolonged dry season is causing food insecurity that has consequences on school leaning of children. The capacity development for local population about food storage is planned to avoid such disaster in the coming years.
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.
d) Addressing Cross Cutting Issues	
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. Both men and women comprised the Technical Focal Points of the NPDRR. It is deliberately ensured that proportionate gender representation is adhered to during conduct of Platform meetings and training.
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 NDPRR meetings and training. Through the NPDRR, the interlinked nature of environmental and disasters is prominently discussed i.e. on early warning systems, disaster management planning, etc.
Key Action 1.4: Development of District Disaster Management Plans (DDMPs)	

Activity: District DRM Planning Workshop		
Indicator: No. of Districts with DRM Plans	Baseline: 5 Districts with DRM Plans	Target: 30 Districts with DRM Plans (2 Districts in Quarter II, 2014)
Indicator Status: 100% accomplished as per target for the quarter II	Date: June 2014 Source of Data: Draft of the District DRM Plans of Muhanga and Nyamasheke District; Activity Report; Attendance List and Financial Report	
a) Key Achievements		
<p>Two (2) Districts namely Muhanga and Nyamasheke have developed their own District Disaster Risk Management Plan (DDMP). Local authorities and key district officials participated in the planning workshop to equip them with skills that will enable them to develop the district disaster management plan. 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). The preparatory workshop on the disaster management plan equipped the local authorities and district officials with skills, process and methodology in developing their District Disaster Management Plan. With the DDMP developed, Muhanga and Nyamasheke districts have increased its disaster preparedness and response capacities including identified strategies and activities to reduce disaster risks in Muhanga and Nyamasheke Districts. The district disaster risk management plans were developed based on the specific disaster profile of the district.</p>		
b) Key Challenges/Constraints		
1. Challenges		
<p>Two MIDIMAR staff provided technical expertise to district officials so that they establish their district Disaster Risk Management Plans however the validation of DRMP by District council is still pending and not yet scheduled. There is a need to train additional MIDIMAR staff who support district in developing their DDMPs as well the planning manual which will be a reference to guide new planners.</p>		
2. Solution		
<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 including the DDMOs 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.</p>		

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
d) Addressing Cross Cutting Issues	
Gender	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.
Human Rights	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.
Environment	Disaster mitigation and prevention measures identified in the Disaster Management Plans developed at District level are by themselves aimed at protection of the environment.
OUTPUT 2 : DRR mainstreamed into national / plans, in sectorial ministries / policies; and capacities on DRM planning enhanced	
Key Action 2.1: Mainstreaming of DRR in EDPRS Sectors, sectorial policies and plans and District	

Development Plans		
Activity: Data collection, analysis, and Development of a Monitoring and Evaluation Framework		
Indicator: M&E Framework for MIDIMAR	Baseline: No	Target: Development of a M&E framework
Indicator Status: Monitoring and Evaluation framework in place 100 % achieved considering the target	Date: January 2014 Source of Data: Inception report Activity report M&E Framework developed	
a)Key Achievements		
A framework for M&E that will permit MIDIMAR to monitor the mainstreaming of DRR in EDPRS sectors is developed by a qualified consultant. The M&E framework provides indications on how DRR/M has to be mainstreamed in development sectors such as agriculture, infrastructure, education, information communication technology, energy, urbanization, health, environmental and natural resources, youth and social protection.		
b)Key Challenges/Constraints		
1. Challenges		
The M&E framework is developed however its application and implementation should be facilitated by one day session to internalize the importance of the manual. The mainstreaming of DRR/M in development sectors has to be clearly explained to officials who are assigned to implement plans on the decentralized level. The consultant failed to meet activity schedule due to the unavailability of funds when the activity was supposed to start.		
2. Solution		
The validation session is also an opportunity to get understanding on the use of the manual for mainstreaming DRR in EDPRS sectors. MIDIMAR is going to develop indicators for monitoring the mainstreaming of DRR/M in decentralization sectors.		
3. Lessons Learnt		
Proper schedule is an important factor to consider when planning the activity that will pass through recruitment of consultant who will undertake the activity. The delay to start the assignment was due to the unavailability of funds when the consultant was supposed to start his work. Since he commenced a bit late, we requested extra time of 2 months so that he can accomplish the activity.		
c)Use of UNDP Development Drivers		

Capacity Development	The M&E framework is helpful to develop the capacity of MIDIMAR staffs and its beneficiaries on DRR and DRM.	
Policy Advisory Services	M&E framework tool is aligned to The National Disaster Management Policy that provides guidelines to coordinate Disaster Risk management activities implemented by MIDIMAR and its stakeholders.	
South to South Cooperation	So far, there is no south to south cooperation to be reported	
d) Addressing Cross Cutting Issues		
Gender	The M&E framework has to consider Gender issue while setting up the baseline and targets to orient the intervention to be provided.	
Human Rights	The M&E framework will make easier the implementation of activities aiming to eliminate or reducing human suffering, and then it is contributing to human Rights.	
Environment	The tool to monitor and evaluate Disaster Risk Reduction and Disaster Risk Management is directly contributing to the prevention and protection of environmental degradation.	
Key Action 2.1: Mainstreaming of DRR in EDPRS Sectors, sectorial policies and plans and District Development Plans		
Activity 2: Assessment and development of disaster risk reduction indicators to be monitored in decentralized sectors		
Indicator:	Baseline	Target
Quantitative and qualitative indicators to monitor DRR mainstreaming	M&E Framework developed by the consultant	Districts prone to disasters (Kamonyi, Muhanga, Gatsibo, Kirehe, Gicumbi, Rulindo, Rutsiro, Ngororero)
Indicator status	Date : 2th to 14th July 2014	
Data collected from eight representative district	Assessment report	
a) Key achievements		
MIDIMAR proceeded on the data collection in eight representative districts to assess the contribution of decentralization entities in disaster management. The field monitoring intended to develop quantitative and qualitative indicators to be monitored for the mainstreaming of DRR/M in EDPRS sectors at decentralization levels. MIDIMAR was working with the director of good governance and the director of planning of the district visited, the implication of district authorities was promoting the participation of		

local authorities in mainstreaming DRR/M in EDPRS at decentralized level. After data collection, a number of quantitative and qualitative indicators were developed to guide the monitoring of DRR mainstreaming in development plan at district and sector level.

b) Key challenges/constraints

a) challenges

The limited staff affected in MIDIMAR planning unit are equipped with skills to develop DRR/M indicators. There is a need to train additional staff who are asked to monitor and report the implementation of DRR/M as a cross cutting issue to be integrated in EDPRS sectors.

b)Solution

Planning unit will undertake capacity development for MIDIMAR staff involved in monitoring of DRR mainstreaming in development sectors.

b) Use of UNDP DEVELOPMENT Drivers

Capacity Development	The field trip in the representative district was organized to help district's planners on the integration of DRR and DRM into district action plans.
Policy Advisory Services	Developing DRR/M indicators is aligned to EDPRS as DRR/M was accepted as an independent cross cutting issue to be mainstreamed in development sectors. The development of Measurable indicators for disaster risk reduction is in compliance with the Hyogo Framework for action 2005-2015 to achieve hey action formulated in that HFA.
South to south cooperation	No south to south cooperation for the implementation of the activity

Addressing Cross Cutting Issues

Gender	DRR/M indicators and Checklist for Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction in the EDPRS Sectors consider gender concerns.
Human Rights	The development of DRR/M indicators to be monitored at district level is contributing to the prevention and mitigation of human suffering, and then it is contributing to human Rights.
Environment	Environment is also a cross-cutting component in the EDPRS, so it is also taken into consideration while developing indicators for DRR mainstreaming in development sectors including environmental sector.

Activity 3 : Planning and reporting workshop with the project staff		
Indicator: Annual workplan 204-2015 MTF(Midi term Expenditure Framework)	Baseline: Project document	Target: Yes, Annual work plan MTF Project Annual Progress report
Indicator Status: 100% accomplished as per target	Date: 24-27 June , 2014 Source of Data: Annual work plan MTF ,Project progress report	
a)Key achievement		
Three day session brought together 21 staff of MIDIMAR 's Single Project Implementation Unit and the DRR Technical Advisor to develop annual work plan 2014-2015 aligned to the project document and MIDIMAR annual action plan. This was an opportunity also to establish the budget completed in MINECOFIN template as titled MTF. The annual work plan as were as the MTF are completed and available so, it will guide the staffs in the implementation of project activities.		
b) Key Challenges/Constraints		
1.Challenges No challenge met		
2.Lesson learnt The annual work plan that shows activities to undertake, related output, indicators, baseline and targets t will make easier the tracking of the progress during the implementation of the project: "Building National and Local Capacities for Disaster Risk Management in Rwanda."		
c) Use of UNDP Development Drivers		
Capacity Development	The key action is a direct capacity development strategy aimed at strengthening the capacities of the project staffs for Disaster Risk Reduction/Disaster Risk Management	
Policy Advisory Services	The Project annual work plan is aligned to MIDIMAR action plan 2014-2015 and the National Disaster Management Policy.	
South to South Cooperation	No south to south cooperation for this key action.	
d) Addressing Cross Cutting Issues		
Gender	Gender is an important consideration to involve male and female in planning process. The gender issue will be mainstreamed along the implementation of all project activities. The roles of women and men in disaster management are being considered, as well as the differential impacts of disasters to women and men.	

Human Rights	The appropriate implementation of the project: Building National and Local Capacities for Disaster Risk Management in Rwanda Disaster contributes to eliminate, prevent and mitigate potential negative effects 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.	
Environment	The activities identified and reflected in annual work plan are contributing to disaster Risk Management that includes Disaster mitigation and prevention measures for Environmental degradation. The key action contributes then to the protection of the environment	
OUTPUT 3: A functioning national disaster risk assessment and monitoring systems (DRAMS) established		
Key Action 3.2: Development of comprehensive (National and Local) disaster risk profiles for enhancing disaster management		
<p>Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduct monthly Technical Risk Assessment Working Group meetings; - Conduct country situation analysis; - Develop hazard mapping of floods, storms, drought, earthquake and landslides; - Complete Drought exposure analysis; -Conduct Drought vulnerability assessment; -Finalize methodology development; - Develop vulnerability functions of elements at risk. 		
<p>Indicator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Methodology development finalized; -Number of hazard maps produced; -Number of technical working groups meetings held; -Country situation analysis developed; -Drought exposure analysis and vulnerability assessment completed; -Vulnerability functions of all elements at risk developed. 	<p>Baseline: None</p>	<p>Target: At least three technical working groups meetings organized, hazard maps produced for floods, drought, earthquake, storms and landslides, country situation analysis completed, and drought exposure analysis and vulnerability assessment completed.</p>
Indicator Status	<p>Date: From April to June 2014</p> <p>Source of Data: Project Team Reports, Risk Assessment Project</p>	

	Quarterly Progress Report, meeting minutes, training reports, field mission reports.
a)Key Achievements	
<p>Three Technical Risk Assessment Working Group meetings were organized in quarter IV: From 28th to 29th April 2014, a workshop has been organized at La PALISSE GASHORA on Flood and landslide hazards mapping. The objective of this workshop was to discuss on Flood and Landslide Hazard Mapping bringing on board the key intervening partners in Flood and Landslide Analysis. At the end of the workshop, participants agreed on the way to address the two hazards in terms of hazard mapping.</p> <p>On 30th April 2014, a national technical advisory group meeting was held at Classic Hotel and focused the validation of Drought Hazard Maps that were previously produced by the Project Team and key partners as well as the Methodology used to produce them.</p> <p>Another Technical Working Group was held on 30 June 2014. The aim of this workshop was to share and discuss on the methodology used to carry out the Drought Vulnerability and Risk Assessment and outputs for improvement and validation. Furthermore, the proposed methodology for landslide susceptibility map was also presented and discussed.</p> <p>On the country situation analysis, the documentation review is completed and the country situation analysis is under compilation. Concerning hazard mapping, drought hazard maps, field visits to capture landslide historical events were also conducted and landslide susceptibility maps are being processed. A field visit was conducted to assess the exposure of buildings with regard to the earthquake hazard. Drought exposure analysis is completed and vulnerability functions development for five districts prone to drought hazard is being generated and the loss exceedance curve is in process.</p>	
b) Key Challenges/Constraints	
1.	Challenges
<p>Focal point of the Technical Risk Assessment Working Group keep changing and this has a negative impact on productivity. Earthquake hazard mapping requires external (local or regional expertise) and this is yet to be identified.</p>	
2.	Solutions
<p>Partner institutions have been encouraged to be as consistent as possible in appointing focal points for the maximization of their inputs. The UNDP has accepted to allocate some additional funds for hiring an earthquake hazard mapping expert consultant. The vacancy announcement for this consultancy is now open.</p>	
3.	Lessons Learnt
<p>The use of expertise and resources from partner institutions has been proven to be efficient and effective and must definitely be optimized. The project team has established a strong collaboration with other</p>	

institutions which is proving to be useful in similar projects.		
c) Use of UNDP Development Drivers		
Capacity Development	The technical working groups meetings and workshops which were held and involved key partners have contributed a great deal to the building of capacity within the framework of this project.	
Policy Advisory Services	The ultimate key end product of these activities is National Risk Atlas and it will significantly inform and shape key policies of the country especially with regard to how disaster risks can inform planning and decision making.	
South to South Cooperation	The collaboration with national and regional partner institutions that has been initiated falls into this component. The project has benefited from national and regional expertise.	
d) Addressing Cross Cutting Issues		
Gender	The different levels of vulnerability, exposure and susceptibility of the population and other vulnerable sectors remain key parameters of the risk assessment process. Gender has always been central to the objective of the project. Analysis and gender mainstreaming aspects will be incorporated in the whole assessment process including recommendations and they will be captured in the Risk Atlas that will be available at the end of the project.	
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 project implementation.	
Environment	The process of assessment of elements at risk such as infrastructures, roads, wetlands, land cover, crop, soil, high risk zones has environmental character that will be captured within the Risk Profile to be produced.	
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		
Indicator: Early warning communication/dissemination plan developed	Baseline: No	Target: Partially
Indicator Status: Progressive (<i>Local authorities at</i>	Date: Second Quarter 2014 (April-May-June 2014)	

<i>grass root level reporting disaster occurrences in the remote and local areas).</i>	Source of Data: 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 9 DDMOS provide a daily report from the ground on any actual or potential disasters or emergencies happening in their respective Sectors.

During the second quarter 2014, there were sent 114 alerts reporting disasters occurring in their sectors. The following table presents the disasters reported from sectors and the negative effects resulted to different disaster which was occurred all over the country.

Month \ Disaster	April	May	June
Heavy rain	9	1	0
Heavy rain with wind	11	5	0
lightning	3	2	5
Wind	5	4	0
Fire	4	4	4
Flood	3	1	0
Landslide	3	1	0
Snow	0	1	0

Lives and properties were affected as follows:

Impact/magnitude Months	Died	Injured	House destroyed	Class room destroyed	Crop damaged(ha)	Livestock died
April	3	12	153	0	40 ha	5
May	6	3	14	2	Unknown	0
June	2	2	3	0	0	2
Total	11	7	170	2	40ha	7

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 (April to June 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.

3. Lessons Learnt

Training on how to conduct Rapid Need Assessments after a disaster is necessary to enable information-monitors to collect and send accurate information on which response will be based.

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.	
OUTPUT 5: Reduced community vulnerabilities and increased household resilience in selected high-risk districts and increased public awareness on DRR		
Key Action 5.1: Household and community resilience through disaster mitigation measures		
Activity 1: Conduct an EIA in Kigeme Refugee Camp in Nyamagabe District, Gihembe refugee camp in Gicumbi District, Nyabiheke refugee camp in Gatsibo District, Kiziba refugee camp in Karongi District, Mugombwa Refugee Camp in Gisagara District		
Indicator	Baseline	Target:
EIA for each refugee camps No. of refugee camps with EIA	No	Produce inception report for EIA in refugee camp
Indicator Status:		
So far .there is no study conducted on environmental degradation in refugee camps. 100% as the inception report is submitted.	Date: Quarter I and Quarter II,2014 Source of Data: EIA report	

a)Key Achievements	
<p>EIA is planned to be conducted in refugee camps to identify prevention and mitigation measures in order to address environmental related problems such as soil degradation, lack of proper energy sources, lack of sufficient sanitary infrastructures, inappropriate waste management, poor planning for the site, etc.</p> <p>The expert to undertake the EIA was selected through tender. There is now an inception report already produced by the consultant. The proper EIA on the field is going to be undertaken in the third quarter 2014. The activity is progressing well to achieve expected results. A proposal on environmental protection in refugee camps will be developed in compliance with the recommendations highlighted in the EIA report</p>	
b)Key Challenges/Constraints	
<p>1. Challenges</p> <p>There is no considerable challenge faced during the second quarter.</p> <p>2. Lessons Learnt</p> <p>Timeframe for the procurement process has to be taken into consideration when planning the implementation timeframe of an activity so as to avoid underestimation of time. The delay in procurement process was reported in the previous quarter.</p>	
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. Environmental education is major component for Environmental protection activities that will be undertaken after the accomplishment of the EIA.
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.	
Key Action 5.1: Household and community resilience through disaster mitigation measures		
Activity: Project proposal developed and submitted to potential funder: Environmental protection in and around refugee camps.		
Indicator A project proposal prepared and submitted	Baseline No	Target Develop and submit the proposal for community resilience building through DRR and DRM
Indicator status Project proposal submitted 100% of achievement as the proposal developed in this reporting period.	Date: second quarter 2014 Source of data Project profile document for environmental protection in and around refugee camps.	
a)Key Achievements		
A project profile document was developed and submitted to a potential funder. The project proposal is titled: Environmental protection in and around refugee camps. The project is 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.		
b)Key Challenges/Constraints		
<p>1. Challenge:</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>2. Solution</p> <p>The application for funds is to be sent to different funders in accordance to their capacity and domain of</p>		

intervention. Different partners can share responsibilities for achieving tangible results in terms of environmental protection in refugee camps.		
c) Use of UNDP Development Drivers		
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	
3) 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 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.	
Environment	The project: "Environmental protection in and around refugee camps" is a direct contribution to environmental management and protection in refugee camps.	
OUTPUT 5: Reduced community vulnerabilities and increased household resilience in selected high-risk districts and increased public awareness on DRR		
Key Action 5.2 Improved public awareness on DRM		
Activities:		
1. Support for regular TV/Radio Programme on DRM		
2. DRR education and awareness campaigns in schools		
Indicators:	Baseline:	Targets:
% of Rwanda's population aware of DRM, disasters and disaster risks	To be established under this project.	Increased by 10% from the baseline <i>(Population are aware of disaster risks and can articulate the basics of</i>

<p>8 DRR Clubs organized and trained</p> <p>56 committee members from 8 DRR Clubs trained</p>		<p><i>disaster risk reduction)</i></p> <p>Increased by 10% from the baseline (No. of School Clubs organized)</p>
<p>Indicator Status:</p> <p>56 DRR teachers trained in previous quarter</p> <p>100% of achievements as training facilitated for 8 DRR clubs</p>	<p>Date: June 2014</p> <p>Source of Data: Training report</p>	
<p>a)Key Achievements</p>		
<p>The public awareness on DRM and disaster risks was done through TV and radio programmes. Community radios of Musanze, Isangano, Rubavu and Nyagatare were supported to organize interactive talk shows 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.</p> <p>On DRR awareness campaigns in schools, 49 members of 7 school clubs were trained on DRM. The 7 DRR Club committees are from the following schools: GS Rwankeli, Gakoro, Gitebe, and Jenda, Kareba, Kabatwa and Ecole des lettres de Gatovu. 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, and waste management in schools and communities. The DRM trainings provided to young people is a really contribution to Disaster Risk Management in Rwanda.</p>		
<p>b)Key Challenges/Constraints</p>		
<p>1. Challenges</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>2. Solution</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>3. Lessons Learnt</p>		

QUARTER III, 2014 WORK PLAN

Core activity and inputs	Input cost			TOTAL	FUND Management
	July	August	September		
Output 1: Enhanced Capacities of National and local institutions to manage disaster risk and recover from events, including improved national and local coordination mechanisms					
Capacity Assessment of MIDIMAR, DDMCs, SDMCs and NPDRR			10,500,000	10,500,000	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		2,475,000	2,475,000	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)	5,800,603	5,800,603	5,800,603	17,431,809	MIDIMAR
Project Staff Communication Cost	810,000	810,000	810,000	2,430,000	MIDIMAR
Project Field Monitoring Costs		1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000	MIDIMAR
Costs of Deployment of 10 DM Officers	6,383,670	6,383,670	6,383,670	19,151,010	MIDIMAR
DDMO Operations costs (Fuel)	1,463,750	1,463,750	1,463,750	4,391,250	MIDIMAR
				120,769,069	
Output 2: DRR mainstreamed into national/local plans, in sectorial ministries/policies and capacities on DRM planning enhanced					
Vehicle fuel and maintenance		997,500	997,500	2,992,500	MIDIMAR
Review of National Plans for DRR Mainstreaming		1,300,000		1,300,000	MIDIMAR
				4,292,500	
Output 3: A functioning national disaster risk assessment and monitoring system (DRAMS) established					
Salaries for Local Consultants	4,710,417	4,710,417	4,710,417	14,131,251	MIDIMAR

