

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 III, 2014-2015 –January to March 2015

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	2015
Reporting Period	January 2015- March 2015
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

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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
HFA: Hygo Frame Work for Action
MDGs: Millennium Development Goals
M&E: Monitoring and Evaluation
MIDIMAR: Ministry of Disaster Management and Refugee Affairs
NPDRR: National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction
RMA: Rwanda Meteorology Agency
SDMC: Sector Disaster Management Committee
UNDP: United Nations Development Programme

Building National and Local Capacities for Disaster Risk Management in Rwanda

1. Executive Summary

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

1.1. Brief Background and Project Purpose

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

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 sectors 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 3rd quarter 2014/2015 (January to April 2015) 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. Finalization of Disaster Risk Management Training Manual for District and Sector Disaster Management Committees
4. Project field monitoring.
5. Develop quantitative and qualitative indicators to be regularly monitored for the mainstreaming of DRR in development sectors.
6. Development of Risk Assessment guidelines and training of DDMCs’ members on Risk Profiles
7. Reinforcement of MIDIMAR capacity in Disaster Communication System
8. Kick-off activities for the Project: Environmental protection in and around refugee camps
9. Public Awareness (TV/Radio programmes)
10. DRR education and awareness campaigns in schools

11. Codification of the equipment which is used to implement project activities

The subsequent section highlights key achievements during this third quarter 2014/ 2015 against the mentioned planned activities.

2. Progress Made Against Results

The progress achievements were realized towards projects results during reporting period (January to April 2015) 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 in the table below:

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>		
<p>Key Action 1.1:Capacity Assessment and Capacity Development of MIDIMAR, DDMCs, SDMCs and NPDRR</p>		

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 : MIDIMAR's, DDMC's, SDMC's and NPDRR's capacities assessed and capacity development strategy and plan developed
Indicator Status: The GREEN WISE which is the firm hired to undertake the DRR capacity assessment submitted the draft report. 75% of achievements on the activity as the final report is not yet submitted by Breen Wise Consult ltd.	Date: Quarter III,2014/2015 Source of Data: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Draft report submitted by Green Wise Consult Ltd. - Minutes of MIDIMAR Internal Meeting on Disaster Risk Reduction/Management Capacity Assessment draft report held on 23 February 2015. 	
a)Key Achievements		
<p>The Green wise Consult ltd which was hired 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. The MIDIMAR Technical team met on 23rd February 2015 to analyse the relevancy of the draft report then, the comments and suggestions on the points to be improved were formulated. A workshop to validate the report was also recommended to improve the capacity development strategy as well as the implementation plan.</p>		
b)Key Challenges/Constraints		
i) Challenges		
<p>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.</p>		
ii) Solutions		
<p>The delay will be taken into consideration because the final payment will be affected by the penalties stipulated in the contract.</p>		
iii) Lessons Learnt		
<p>The contract between MIDIMAR and Green Wise has to be seriously monitored to ensure the quality of the report. The MIDIMAR's technical team was set up to evaluate thoroughly the reports submitted by the consultant firm. The final report will be also validated through a workshop in which will be invited MIDIMAR technical team and the representatives of the stakeholders. The penalties for delay should be</p>		

also applied in conformity of the contract.	
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 gender mainstreaming guidelines of MIDIMAR as well as the UNDP Gender Marker will be used as key reference in the assessment process including in drawing out key recommendations.
Human Rights	Human rights were been taken into consideration during the capacity assessment process. The implementation of capacity development strategies and plan will consider gender issue. It will be endeavoured that the capacity development will attempt to look into the extent of knowledge and technical capacities of staff and institutions on the use and application of Human Rights Based Approach in disaster risk management, among others.
Environment	DRR and DRM are directly related to issues of environment i.e. environmental protection, eco-system based management, climate change impacts, etc. The capacity assessment included an evaluation of individual and institutional (organization) capacities and competencies for integration of environment issues in DRR and DRM strategies approach and plan and vice versa. The Green wise was tasked to include an assessment of relevant DRR policies which requires integration and mainstreaming of environmental concerns. Specifically, the assessment had to look into how far both environment and DRR/DRM are inter-linked and integrated in the institutions' plans and programs.
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 DDMCs members and SDMCs trained on relevant DRM skills	<p>950 women and men trained on Basic DRM skills as of 2012</p> <p>76 DDMCs' members and 8 district officials trained on DRR and management. In 10 districts of the project area, two day training was organized for the DDMCs' members.</p> <p>370 SDMCs' members trained on basic DRRM skills in previous quarters</p>	<p>Training separately organized in Rubavu, Rulindo and Nyagatare districts where three SDMCs were trained in each mentioned district.</p> <p>59 men and 22 women who are the SDMCs' members of 9 sectors namely Mimuli, Mukama, Katabagema in Nyagatare district, Gisenyi, Rubavu, Rugerero of Rubavu district and Bushoki, Mbogo and Tumba sector in Rulindo district trained on basic DRM skills in quarter III, 2014-2015</p>
<p>Indicator Status:</p> <p>59 men and 22 women trained on basic DRM skills.</p> <p><i>100 % accomplished as per target of the Second quarter 2014-2015</i></p>	<p>Dates:</p> <p>10- 11/03/2015 in Rubavu district 12-13 /03/2015 in Rulindo district 23-25/03/2015 in Nyagatare district</p> <p>Source of Data:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Concept notes to conduct the Basic DRM training in Rubavu, Rulindo and Nyagatare districts - Report on the DRM Training delivered in Rubavu, Rulindo and Nyagatare districts. - Attendance list and financial report submitted to DAF SPIU. 	
a) Key Achievements		
<p>The training on basic disaster risk management skills was organized in three districts namely Nyagatare, Rubavu and Rulindo districts on the rate of three SDMCs per each district. A total number of 59 men and 22 women were trained on basic DRM skills. The 9 sectors whose SDMCs' members were trained are the following: Rubavu, Gisenyi, Rugerero in Rubavu district; Bushoki, Mbogo and Tumba in Rulindo district and Mimuli, Katabagemu, Mukama in Nyagatare district.</p> <p>The training helped the 81 SDMCs' members 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 their respective sectors.</p>		
b) Key Challenges/Constraints		
<p>i) Challenges</p> <p>There wasn't any challenge to be reported.</p>		

ii) Lessons Learnt	
<p>Building capacities at grass root levels i.e. at Sector 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.</p>	
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 final 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 nine SDMC during the quarter. The report captures that 59 men and 22 women participated to training. Thee 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 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 1.2: <i>Capacity building at all levels, strengthening of institutional/legal framework and improved disaster/emergency operations and coordination</i>		
Activity 1.2.2: Finalization of Disaster Risk Management Training Manual for District and Sector Disaster Management Committees.		
Indicator: No of modules developed	Baseline: No	Target: A training manual on Disaster Risk Management skills for DDMC & SDMC members.
Indicator Status: 100% accomplished as per target within quarter III.	Date: March 2015 Source of Data: Training manual for Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction and Management	
a) Key achievements		
<p>The training manual on Disaster Risk Reduction/Management was finalized.</p> <p>The training module was developed to highlight a process of capacity building at the District and Sector level for the purpose of risk reduction. It aims to be used in training District Disaster Management Committees (DDMCs) and Sector Disaster Management Committees (SDMCs) to enable the community to learn to manage disasters and to cope with it effectively.</p> <p>The training manual is now available in English and it will be translated in Kinyarwanda, the local language. The training manual indicates the training methods that will be used during training for effective implementation of the module</p> <p>The module consists of eight different sessions addressing different aspects of disaster management. It is advisable to address the sessions in the proposed order of appearance. However, trainers are admitted to change the order of discussing the different concepts if the context of the training requires so.</p> <p>The harmonized training modules intend to spread disaster knowledge and primary skills related to disaster management to local authorities so that they have standard basic knowledge for DRR and DRM. The module content is focused on disaster prevention, mitigation, and preparedness and management framework for the country. The major disasters (Infrastructure damages, Flooding, Landslides, Power destruction, Water shortage, Agriculture destruction, Loss/damage to housing, Etc.) occurring in the</p>		

country are explored with its negative impacts. The MIDIMAR is now equipped with standardized training manual related to Disaster Risk Reduction/Disaster Risk Management for DDMCs and SDMCs.

b) Key Challenges/Constraints

i) Challenges

The training manual will be used by trainers, local authorities, different stakeholders, then, there is a need to print many copies of those training manuals in the next quarter. The training manuals should be distributed to the users for strengthening Disaster management at grass root levels instead of keep it only at central level.

ii) Solution

The developed training manual is going to be printed, and sprayed or distributed to trainers, DDMOs, MIDIMAR Staff in charge of capacity building to reinforce preparedness of Government Institutions, stakeholders and communities for Disaster management activities.

iii) Lesson learnt

The harmonized training module saves time for trainers. The Monitoring and Evaluation of capacity building will be easier since we have the harmonized topics to be taught in terms of disaster management

c) Use of UNDP Development Drivers

Capacity Development	The development of training manual falls directly into strengthening institutional and individual capacities for decentralized entities on DRM at grass root levels. The proposed contents of the trainings for local authorities are focused on the reality on the field and real needs related to disaster Management at grass root levels.
Policy Advisory Services	The training manual on Disaster Risk Reduction and Disaster Risk Management are aligned to National Disaster Management Policy and National Strategic Plan which provide guidance about Disaster management in Rwanda.
South to South Cooperation	The development of training manual is made by MIDIMAR senior staff under the support of UNDP. No south to south cooperation applied for the activity.

d) Addressing Cross Cutting Issues

Gender	Gender considerations are required during training actions. Both women and men will be involved in the training. The report will provide a gender- disaggregated number of women and men who will be attending the training. Furthermore, the training manual incorporates gender issues as a topic to be taught i.e. tackling the differential roles of women and men in managing, coping and
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	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 local authorities on the fundamentals of disaster risk management .By the enhanced capacities of local authorities and communities the trainings are aiming to protect local population from potential impacts of disasters through improved awareness and knowledge and better local preparedness and response.	
Environment	Themes and sessions on environment, climate change environmental degradation are integral parts of the training manual on Disaster Risk Management.	
Key Action 1.2 : Capacity Building at all level, strengthening of institutional framework and improved disaster/emergency operations and coordination		
Activity 1.2.3: Field monitoring visit in the Project area, specifically in Rubavu, Nyabihu, Burera, Rulindo Nyagatare, Muhanga, Rutsiro, Nyamasheke and Nyamagabe districts.		
Indicator:	Baseline:	Target:
Project activities regularly monitored	Three field visits conducted in the previous years	DDMOs performed their activities actively based on the action plan submitted by each one
Indicator Status: Four field visits so far conducted since the project starting in July 2012 One field monitoring visit within quarter III, 2014/2015. 100% accomplished as per target of one monitoring visit per quarter	Date: 30 March 2015 to 3 April 2015 Source of Data: - Field Monitoring visit report - Guidance tool of the monitoring visit as completed and signed by the DDMO affected in the visited district.	
a) Key Achievements		
<p>The field monitoring visit was conducted to evaluate the achievement-results of the DDMOs over the period beginning in January 2015 to March 2015.</p> <p>The evaluation was conducted during the period of 30 March 2015 to 3 April 2015 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"> - Disaster programme Manager - Disaster Project Specialist 		

- Human Resource Management Officer/MIDIMAR
- Three staff in internship in SPIU
- A volunteer affected in SPIU

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. The advice was given to each DDMO in order that he/she can improve his/her ways of working as District Disaster Management Officer.

b) Key Challenges/Constraints

i) Challenges

The DDMO of Nyagatare was not in Nyagatare district. He declared that he was sick.

ii) Solution

The monitoring team met the district authorities to be informed on how the DDMO is performing his activities in the Nyagatare district.

iii) 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. The field visit is also an opportunity to provide necessary advice to DDMOs.

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

Gender	The ten DDMOs comprised the three women recruited to operate disaster management activities at the district level.	
Human Rights	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.	
Environment	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.	
Output 2: DRR mainstreamed into national/local plans, in sectorial ministries /policies; and capacities on DRM planning enhanced		
Key Action 2.1.: Development of Disaster Risk Reduction indicators to be monitored in development sectors.		
Activity 2.1.1: Develop quantitative and qualitative indicators to be regularly monitored for the mainstreaming of DRR in development sectors.		
Indicator: No. of Districts with DRR/M mainstreamed in their development plans	Baseline: Monitoring and Evaluation framework for DRR mainstreaming in development sectors DRM Plans developed in seven districts	Target: Develop quantitative and qualitative indicators to be regularly monitored for the mainstreaming of DRR in development sectors
Indicator Status: 100% accomplished as per target for the quarter III	Date: February 2015 Source of Data: The report on the workshop held to develop environmental and agricultural indicators to be mainstreamed.	
a) Key Achievements		
In collaboration with the planners from MINAGRI, MIDIMAR, MINIRENA, the analysis on the mainstreaming of DRR indicators into environment, agriculture, natural resources and energy was conducted. The existing policies and strategic plans were assessed to check if DRR is well mainstreamed in those polies and strategic plans. A field monitoring visit was planned to check at district level if DRR is mainstreamed in district development plans as well as to collect data on the current situation of the integration of DRR in development sectors at decentralized entities.		

b) Key Challenges/Constraints	
i) Challenges	
All of the development sectors were not assessed due to the lack of sufficient time.	
ii) Solution	
Another workshop would be organized to cover all development sectors.	
iii) Lessons Learnt	
In order to achieve the mainstreaming of the DRR into development, it is essential to monitor at decentralized entities the implementation of plans and their commitment to integrate DRR in their day to day activities.	
c) Use of UNDP Development Drivers	
Capacity Development	The mainstreaming of DRR/M in development sectors 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 in mainstreaming of DRR in development activities.
Policy Advisory Services	Mainstreaming DRR in development sectors is directly mandated by the National Disaster Management Policy. Hence the key action contributes to the implementation of the different policies and strategic plans..
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 by ensuring that the planning process involves gender issue. 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 mainstreaming of DRR at district, sector and cell levels 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 policies and strategic plans aimed at protection of the environment.

OUTPUT 3: A functioning national disaster risk assessment and monitoring systems (DRAMS) established		
Key Action 3.1: Development of comprehensive (National and Local) disaster risk profiles for enhancing disaster management.		
3.1.1. Development of Disaster Risk Assessment methodology and associated tools		
Activities:		
- Collection of missing data on specific hazards.		
- exposure, vulnerability and risk assessment methodology developed		
Indicator:	Baseline: None	Target: Exposure, vulnerability and risk Methodology developed for four of the five hazards of interest namely drought, earthquake, storms and landslides.
-Methodology and associated tools developed		
Indicator Status:	Date: From January to March 2015	
Methodology developed and used for EVRA	Source of Data: Project Team Reports, Risk Assessment Project Quarterly Progress Report	
a) Key Achievements		
A document of the methodology for four of the five hazards (drought, earthquake, storms and landslides) was produced and used to develop the exposure, vulnerability and risk assessment report		
b) Key Challenges/Constraints		
i) Challenges		
As all methodology are data dependent, to develop methodology took time due to the data providing was slow due to the administrative process.		
ii) Solutions		
Appointed focal points were used to get data informally while the process was on going.		
iii) Lessons Learnt		
The project team has established a strong collaboration with other institutions which is proving to be useful in similar projects.		
Key Action 3.1.2: Development of comprehensive (National and Local) disaster risk profiles for enhancing disaster management.		
3.1.2. Exposure, vulnerability and risk assessment (EVRA)		
Activities:		
- exposure assessment		

- vulnerability assessment - Risk profiling		
Indicator: - Report on EVRA for five hazards;	Baseline: None	Target: Produce report including charts, figures and maps showing the EVRA
Indicator Status: -The report was produced for four hazards ;	Date: From January to March 2015 Source of Data: Project Team Reports, Risk Assessment Project Quarterly Progress Report	
a)Key Achievements		
The exposure assessment was carried out and for the four hazards		
The vulnerability assessment was carried out for the four hazards		
The risk was calculated for the sector with available information on unit cost.		
b) Key Challenges/Constraints		
i) Challenges		
The EVRA for flood hazard was not possible due to the nature of needed data which are not available.		
The restructuring of data collected from different institutions created many errors and the data cleaning took time.		
ii) Solutions		
Data clerk was trained to clean database		
iii) Lessons Learnt		
The data collection systems should be established taking in account the risk assessment guidelines		
Key Action 3.1.3: National capacity building in disaster risk management.		
3.1.2. Training of DDMCs members		
Activities:		
- training material preparation		
- training session		
Indicator: - Report on training;	Baseline:	Target: training of 60 persons from districts with participation of 2 persons for each district

Indicator Status:	Date: From 24 th to 27 th March 2015
-Only 53 persons from districts and 2 from MIDIMAR participated ;	Source of Data: Training report with list of participants
a)Key Achievements	
The training was carried out and all participants received key modules of training as useful material	
b) Key Challenges/Constraints	
12. Challenges	
Some districts send one people and/or not really the right person to be trained in DRM. This was the case of district which sent a statistician	
Solutions	
Project team managed to be sure that the trainees received the training materials and were advised to share them with their colleagues	
Lessons Learnt	
At district level, the kind of trainings is really needed because they are the ones who must implement the disaster risk atlas. An advanced training is recommended.	
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 4.1: Core system implementation of the Early Warning Systems		
Activity 4.1.1: Reinforcement of MIDIMAR capacity in Disaster Communication System		
Indicator:	Baseline:	Target:
Early warning communication	No	Partially
Indicator Status:	<p>Date: Third quarter 2014/2015 (January- March 2015)</p> <p>Source of Data:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Disaster Reports generated from the Server of the Disaster Communication System - MIDIMAR activity and Financial Reports 	
a)Key Achievements		
<p>The activity is continuously undertaken to support and reinforce MIDIMAR capacity in disaster communication system. The Disaster Communication System is rendered functional and operational by setting up a channel of communication from grass root up to central level this means that the system provides information from the ground through SMS sent to key decision makers in MIDIMAR in order to timely respond to the any reported disaster. A total of 832 Disaster Monitors comprised of 416 Sector Social Affairs Staff and 416 members of the Reserved Forces and 10 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)</p>		

Month \ Disaster	January 2015	February 2015	March 2015
Heavy rain	1	0	4
Heavy rain with wind	3	36	5
lightning	5	25	6
Wind	2	14	12
Fire	2	2	3
Flood	2	0	2
Landslide	1	1	1

Lives and properties were affected as follows:

Impact/magnitude	Died	Injured	House destroyed	Crop damaged(ha)	Livestock died
Months					
January	8	22	53	7.5	0
February	17	21	405	104	9
March	6	3	119	36	5
Total	31	46	577	147.5	14

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 (January to March 2015

b)Key Challenges/Constraints

i) Challenges

The people affected by disasters are expecting to be assisted by MIDIMAR even if the capacities at local level are not surpassed.

The financial capacity of MIDIMAR 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.

ii) Solutions	
<p>The sensitization is undertaken to mobilize the community to cope with available capacity before requesting external assistance. 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.</p>	
iii) Lessons Learnt	
<p>The server needs also to be connected to RMA for further communication in the domain of weather forecasting. The community representative should be involved in the response process to avoid the waiting for external assistance while local capacities are not exceeded.</p>	
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 are 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.
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 5.1.1: Kick-off activities for the Project: Environmental protection in and around refugee camps.		
Indicator	Baseline	Target
Initiation of the project for environmental protection in and around refugee camps.	No	Preparatory work to start the implementation of project 'activities.
Indicator status	Date: Third quarter 2015	
Implementation and procurement plan	Source of data	
100% of achievement as the proposal developed in this reporting period	Project document for environmental protection in and around refugee camps. Agreements between MIDIMAR as implementer partner and the funder	
a)Key Achievements		
<p>The project team worked on the procurement process and implementation plan so as the project can be launched. The project proposal is titled: Environmental protection in and around refugee camps is funded by FONERWA and the implementation is to be operationalized by MIDIMAR for the coming two years.</p> <p>The project aims to address environmental issues in and around refugee camps i.e. 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. The detailed reports on the progress of the project activities will be submitted separately to the partners and the donor.</p>		
b)Key Challenges/Constraints		
i) Challenge:		
There weren't any challenges to be reported at this stage.		
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 a 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 DRM		
Key Action 5.2 Improved public awareness on DRM		
Activities 2.2.1: Regular TV/Radio Programme on DRM		
Indicators: % of Rwanda's population aware of DRM, disasters and disaster risks (community awareness on fire safety management increased)	Baseline: To be established under this project.	Targets: Increased by 10% from the baseline.
Indicator Status: The Interactive talk shows organized on different radios(Rubavu, Musanze, Rusizi, Nyagatare, Isangano Star, Rwanda Radio and KFM radio) 100% of achievements as per	Date: Interactive Talk Shows aired on eight radios since January 2015 Source of Data: The report on the interactive talk shows	

target of the quarter	
a)Key Achievements	
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.	
b)Key Challenges/Constraints	
i) Challenges	
There is no baseline that can help to evaluate the change in the community due to public awareness education. The output reported is based only on the realization of planned activities but there is a lack of data of the feedback coming from the targeted population.	
ii) Solution	
There is a need to organize the study to determine the baseline that enables to appreciate the change resulting to the public awareness activity.	
iii) Lessons Learnt	
An awareness campaign is necessary to support the community in prevention and mitigation measures for various hazards.	
c)Use of UNDP Development Drivers	
Capacity Development	Raising public awareness and educating the public about disasters, disaster risks and disaster risk reduction and management are all key elements of capacity development targeting all tiers i.e. enabling environment, institutional or organizational and individual levels i.e. communities, schools, etc.
Policy Advisory Services	This key action supports directly policy implementation such as the National Disaster Management Policy which indicates public awareness as the main strategies and DRR mainstreaming into relevant policies i.e. school curriculum.
South to South Cooperation	No South to South to be reported under this key action
d) Addressing Cross Cutting Issues	
Gender	Public awareness was mainly targeting community living in disaster prone areas. It aims to empower and educate the most vulnerable populations.
Human Rights	The key action and the activities incorporate the issues of social protection which is a key human rights concern.

Environment	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	
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 5.2.2: DRR education and awareness campaigns in schools: Training for committee members of DRR clubs in six secondary schools from Rwamagana district		
Indicators: No. of Schools with DRR School Clubs organized	Baseline: To be established under this project.	Targets: Increased by 10% from the baseline (No. of School Clubs organized)
Indicator Status: The baseline is not yet established. 100% achievements as per target of the third quarter 2014/2015.	Date: 27-29 March 2015 Source of Data: Report on the training of DRR School clubs in seven secondary schools of Rwamagana district.	
a)Key Achievements		
<p>Forty two students from Rwamagana District in Eastern Province were trained on DRR skills and they were tough on the role of the DRR Clubs in preventing and reducing disaster risks. The committees of DRR Clubs which were trained were from the following schools: Gs St Aloys Rwamagana, Gs Rwamagana Protestant, Groupe Scolaire Rwamagana I, Groupe Scolaire Nyagasambu, Groupe Scolaire Rubona, and Groupe Scolaire Mwulire II. The committee of each school club is composed of seven committee members.</p> <p>The training aimed at raising the level of understanding the way of reducing disaster risks in schools and the surroundings area. The trained students will teach their colleagues as well as their communities on the way to prevent from and reduce disaster risks so, the acquired knowledge and skills will be transferred to colleagues and to the community which they are coming from.</p> <p>The Participants promised that their special focus will be oriented to the possible measures to reduce disaster risks by supporting DRR Clubs 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 and waste management in the school. The DRR sensitization will be done easily.</p>		
b)Key Challenges/Constraints		
i) Challenges		

Reinforcement of MIDIMAR capacity in Disaster Communication System	6,300,000	7,360,000	6,300,000	18,900,000	MIDIMAR
	6,300,000	6,300,000	6,300,000	19,960,000	
Output 5: Reduced community vulnerabilities and increased household resilience in selected high-risk districts and increased public awareness on DRR					
Support for regular TV/Radio Programme and productions on DRM and Support for publication of DRM articles in national broadsheets (production of Public awareness shows/materials ;TV/Radio/Print)		1,300,000	1,300,000	2,600,000	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)		4,850,000		4,850,000	MIDIMAR
				11,489,980	
TOTAL				250,971,768	

Prepared by:

INGABIRE Veneranda
Programme Manager/Disaster

verified by:

IZERIMANA Patrice
SPIU Coordinator

Approved by:

RUVEBANA Antoine
Permanent Secretary