



Rwanda

National progress report on the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action (2013-2015)

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Outcomes

Strategic Outcome For Goal 1

Outcomes Statement

An effective and efficient disaster risk reduction system developed

Strategic Outcome For Goal 2

Outcomes Statement

Disaster management coordination enhanced through Disaster Risk Reduction and Management mainstreaming in all priority sectors

Strategic Outcome For Goal 3

Outcomes Statement

Improved sector preparedness and mitigation to reduce disaster risks and effects (climate-related, natural and man-made and hybrid disasters) to ensure effectiveness of disaster response and recovery

Strategic goals

Strategic Goal Area 1

The more effective integration of disaster risk considerations into sustainable development policies, planning and programming at all levels, with a special emphasis on disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness and vulnerability reduction.

Strategic Goal Statement 2013-2015

To Develop and implement sound DRR policies, plans and strategies through effective disaster risk reduction , and management strategies and contribute to poverty reduction and sustainable development, particularly among the most vulnerable communities as outlined in the country's Vision 2020, the Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategies (EDPRS) as well as in the 7 years Government Programme (2010-2017).

Strategic Goal Area 2

The development and strengthening of institutions, mechanisms and capacities at all levels, in particular at the community level, that can systematically contribute to building resilience to hazards.

Strategic Goal Statement 2013-2015

To strengthen institutions capacities and coordinate mechanisms in all DRR sectors and stakeholders, including all institutions, including Ministries, civil society organizations, international organizations, platforms, private sector, academia, and the local community members

Strategic Goal Area 3

The systematic incorporation of risk reduction approaches into the design and implementation of emergency preparedness, response and recovery programmes in the reconstruction of affected communities.

Strategic Goal Statement 2013-2015

To enhance disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels and ensures alignment to national and local Disaster Management Plans through broad dissemination, regular testing and updates.

Priority for Action 1

Ensure that disaster risk reduction is a national and a local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation.

Core indicator 1

National policy and legal framework for disaster risk reduction exists with decentralised responsibilities and capacities at all levels.

Level of Progress achieved? 4

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Is disaster risk taken into account in public investment and planning decisions? Yes

National development plan	Yes
Sector strategies and plans	Yes
Climate change policy and strategy	Yes
Poverty reduction strategy papers	Yes
CCA/ UNDAF (Common Country Assessment/ UN Development Assistance Framework)	Yes
Civil defence policy, strategy and contingency planning	Yes

Have legislative and/or regulatory provisions been made for managing disaster risk? Yes

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

The Ministry of Disaster Management and Refugee Affairs was established in April 12, 2010, by the Prime Minister's order with the overall mission of "developing a highly proficient mechanism for preventing, mitigating, preparing, responding to, recovering and monitoring in a timely manner in order to promote management of natural and man-made disasters.

The National Disaster Management Policy has been in place since 2009. Its revised version was finalized and approved by the Cabinet on October 2012.

The disaster management bill has been passed through the senate for final deliberations and now it is in the final stage of approval.

There is a decentralized institutional framework for Disaster Management in Rwanda. The National Disaster Management Executive Committee (NDMEC) is the highest Disaster Management decision-making body. It sits at the Cabinet level and is chaired by the Honorable Minister of Disaster Management and Refugees Affairs. District Disaster Management Committees (DDMCs) chaired by the mayor of the District, and Sector Disaster Management Committee (SDMCs) form the local structures of the framework at the district and sector levels respectively (District and Sector are Rwanda Local Decentralized Entities), The National Platform for Disaster Risk reduction has also been established and it groups stakeholders from both public and non public agencies.

Some institutions at National level have developed their own DRR strategies, for example The Rwanda Civil Aviation Authority (Security Contingency plan and Aerodrome Emergency Plan), The Ministry of Health (Integrated health Emergency Contingency Plan, Terms of Reference and Composition of Health Sector Emergency Preparedness and Response Committee). The Ministry of Agriculture has set up measures to deal with Food Security issues, strategic stores are in place to be utilized during emergency situation. The Ministry of Disaster management and refugee Affairs (MIDIMAR) in collaboration with other relevant stakeholders has put in place contingency plans on the following hazards: Fire outbreaks incidents, Floods and landslides, Earthquakes. District Disaster management Plans have also been put in place and this is an ongoing activity in order to cover all the thirty Districts of Rwanda.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

Limited budget to implement all Existing DRR Policies, Plans And strategies and capacity are among the major constraints faced by the country to have a sound DRR system.

As a result of its topography which is mostly hilly, the country is highly vulnerable to natural hazards (flash floods and landslide are recurrent during rainy season in North-West part of the country, lightning incidents in mostly the western parts of the country

etc.).

The above can be overcome in future through an increased budget allocation for DRR, wide dissemination and regular updates of existing plans and enhanced capacity at National and Local levels, mainstreaming of DRR across all other sectors, putting in place a DRM funds as stipulated in the Disaster management Bill.

Core indicator 2

Dedicated and adequate resources are available to implement disaster risk reduction plans and activities at all administrative levels

Level of Progress achieved? 4

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

What is the ratio of the budget allocation to risk reduction versus disaster relief and reconstruction?

	Risk reduction / prevention (%)	Relief and reconstruction (%)
National budget	30	70
Decentralised / sub-national budget	25	75
USD allocated to hazard proofing sectoral development investments (e.g transport, agriculture, infrastructure)		

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

The Government of Rwanda through the Ministry of Disaster Management and Refugee Affairs (MIDIMAR) has partnered with One UN Rwanda in the

implementation of various DRR projects focusing on National Disaster Capacity building, Disaster Risks Profiling, Disaster Communication system and Early Warning Systems.

The World Bank and the European Union have also funded the implementation of a large scale DRR project known as “Evidence-based Comprehensive National and District Disaster Risk Analysis in Rwanda, Disaster Risk Atlas Development.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

The National Budget allocated to DRR is still limited compared to the DRR priorities in the country. Resources are also limited impeding the implementation of DRR activities in Rwanda and most of the time, the post disaster phases are given more priority comparing to the pre-disaster phases (Prevention, Mitigation and Preparedness). Again, some sectors are have not mainstreamed DRR in their plans and strategies,.

Core indicator 3

Community Participation and decentralisation is ensured through the delegation of authority and resources to local levels

Level of Progress achieved? 4

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Do local governments have legal responsibility and regular / systematic budget allocations for DRR? No

Legislation (Is there a specific legislation for local governments with a mandate for DRR?)

Yes

Regular budget allocations for DRR to local government

No

Estimated % of local budget allocation assigned to DRR

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

The participation of decentralized entities in disaster management activities is still at medium level; priority is given to government bodies at the national level.

The Government has started to implement a comprehensive approach to develop local DM bodies. Meanwhile, the capacity of the local governments has yet to be well enhanced to accommodate grassroots level DRR initiatives. Currently First Respondent Teams have been established in all sectors, District Disaster Management Officers were deployed in 10 Districts more prone to disasters and DRR clubs are being established in Secondary Schools.

The National Disaster Management Policy 2012 aims at establishing the guiding principles and architecture for Disaster Management in Rwanda. In particular establishing a legal and institutional framework for the management of disasters and ensuring that institutions and disaster risk management activities are coordinated and focused to foster participatory partnerships between the Government and stakeholders. In this regards, Awareness campaigns are regularly done through radio, TV, meetings and within other different forums.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

Limitation of resources at the local levels still a big challenge and to overcome this challenge requires efforts of every partner both public and private.

Core indicator 4

A national multi sectoral platform for disaster risk reduction is functioning.

Level of Progress achieved? 4

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Are civil society organizations, national finance and planning institutions, key economic and development sector organizations represented in the national platform? No

civil society members (specify absolute number)	1
national finance and planning institutions (specify absolute number)	1
sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)	20
private sector (specify absolute number)	1
science and academic institutions (specify absolute number)	1
women's organisations participating in national platform (specify absolute number)	0
other (please specify)	NGO's

Where is the coordinating lead institution for disaster risk reduction located?

In the Prime Minister's/President's Office	No
In a central planning and/or coordinating unit	No
In a civil protection department	No
In an environmental planning ministry	No
In the Ministry of Finance	No
Other (Please specify)	Note: For Rwanda, DRR is coordinated by a Ministry (Ministry of Disaster Management and Refugee Affairs /MIDIMAR)

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

The Ministry of Disaster Management and Refugee Affairs/MIDIMAR works hand in hand with a broad range of actors and stakeholders from the government, UN, the civil society and the development and humanitarian community.

The National Disaster Management Policy has put in place a coordination platform called the National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (NPDRR) composed of line Ministry focal points for Disaster Management and all organizations playing a significant role in Disaster Management.

The NPDRR is chaired by the Minister of Disaster Management and Refugee Affairs and co-chaired by the United Nations Resident Coordinator. The composition of the NPDRR and its subsidiary working groups is further explained in the coordination sections of the National Disaster Risk Management plan. The National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction is composed of all institutions dealing with Disaster Management, including, but not limited to:

- Focal points of all Ministries members of the National Disaster Management Executive Committee,
- International Donors,
- United Nations Agencies,
- International Organizations, (International and National),
- Red Cross Movement Organizations,
- Civil Society Organizations;
- Private sector,
- Media,
- Sub-national Disaster Management institutions,
- Local authorities (through the Ministry of Local Government)

The Ministry of Disaster Management and Refugee Affairs has developed a guideline on Gender in Disaster Management with the aim of mainstreaming gender in Disaster Management strategies, plans and programs. And currently, DRR indicators have been developed to be mainstreamed in all other development sectors(Education, health, Infrastructure, environment etc..)

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

Currently, Focal point Ministries, UN Agencies and Non-Governmental Organizations have been incorporated into the National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction. The Ministry is in process of integrating women's groups and other Community Based Organizations in the Platform. DRR and DM guidelines were mainstreamed in

Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy II and this will provide a framework to involve all stakeholders and partners to enhance their effectiveness in Risk Reduction and Disaster Management. Now DRR has been made a cross-Cutting issues and this will help to achieve the Disaster Resilience of Rwanda.

Priority for Action 2

Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning

Core indicator 1

National and local risk assessments based on hazard data and vulnerability information are available and include risk assessments for key sectors.

Level of Progress achieved? 4

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Is there a national multi-hazard risk assessment with a common methodology available to inform planning and development decisions? Yes

Multi-hazard risk assessment	No
% of schools and hospitals assessed	
schools not safe from disasters (specify absolute number)	
Gender disaggregated vulnerability and capacity assessments	No
Agreed national standards for multi hazard risk assessments	No
Risk assessment held by a central repository (lead institution)	No
Common format for risk assessment	No
Risk assessment format customised by user	No
Is future/probable risk assessed?	Yes
Please list the sectors that have already used disaster risk assessment as a precondition for sectoral development planning and programming.	Health, Agriculture, Infrastructure, Transport. Natural resources and environment, The

Ministry of Disaster
Management in
partnership with
One UN and EU
initiated a project
aimed at
Conducting Multi-
hazard risk
assessment.

**Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator
(not only the means of verification).**

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

Currently there was no national multi-hazard risk assessment in place however an Evidence-based Comprehensive National and District Disaster Risk Analysis Project has been conducted and a joint funding from World Bank and European Union has been received via Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR). The implementation of the project is in the final stage Feb 2015. The project will produce a multi-hazard national risk assessment and a national risk profile atlas (Rwanda Risk Profile Atlas).

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

Shortage of resources was the main constraint for the above core indicator

Core indicator 2

Systems are in place to monitor, archive and disseminate data on key hazards and vulnerabilities

Level of Progress achieved? 3

Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Are disaster losses and hazards systematically reported, monitored and analyzed?
Yes

Disaster loss databases exist and are regularly updated

Yes

Reports generated and used in planning by finance, planning and sectoral line ministries (from the disaster databases/ information systems)

Yes

Hazards are consistently monitored across localities and territorial boundaries

Yes

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

The Rwanda Ministry of Disaster Management and Refugee Affairs (MIDIMAR) put in place a system to monitor, store and disseminate hazards and vulnerability information. The Disaster Management and Communication System is operational and is used to provide relevant information to stakeholders for decision making. The system serves as an effective communication system in disaster situation whereby prompts alerts will be received and disaster related data will be collected, processed and disseminated.

The Ministry has also used all kinds of media and information technology in information dissemination, including the radio, TV talk show, Newspaper, website and social networks such as the Facebook and Twitter.

The message is provided in both local and English languages to ensure it reaches the target audience.

The Ministry of Agriculture has also put in place a food security monitoring and disease surveillance structure and conduct regular surveys.

The Ministry of Health has setup a disease reporting system which issues outbreak alerts. The Ministry has also established community policing at all levels as a reporting channel.

The Rwanda Meteorological Agency on the other hand collects monitors and disseminates weather forecasts result to relevant Ministries and stakeholders for decision making and to the public for awareness purposes.

In collaboration with Rwanda Met and The Rwanda Environmental Management Authority, MIDIMAR is in the process of establishing an Early Warning System for Hydrometeorological hazards

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

The Disaster Loss database developed needs to be improved. Limited financial resource and equipment remain. There is need for capacity development in conducting disaster loss and damage analysis for national and local staff.

There is need to conduct regular risk assessment and disseminate the risk assessment report among all stakeholders. To overcome this, a Disaster web portal will be developed in collaboration with the Ministry's stakeholders (UNISDR, RCMRD and others).

Core indicator 3

Early warning systems are in place for all major hazards, with outreach to communities.

Level of Progress achieved? 4

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Do risk prone communities receive timely and understandable warnings of impending hazard events? No

Early warnings acted on effectively	No
Local level preparedness	No
Communication systems and protocols used and applied	No
Active involvement of media in early warning dissemination	No

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

The Rwanda Meteorological Agency (RMA) monitors the prevailing weather condition and disseminates weather forecasts information to various users. The information is used to predict possible droughts and floods and thus facilitates preparedness activities in the event of extremes weather events.

RMA also links with IGAD Climatic Prevention and Application Centre (ICPAC) as a Regional Body in charge of monitoring and assessing the state of climate using climate diagnostics and modeling techniques and disseminate warning predictions to its member states, Rwanda included.

The Ministry of Health (MoH) also issues regular updates on disease outbreaks and work closely with the World Health Organization in the disease notification system. The MoH has established surveillance information and disease notification systems known as Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response or “eIDSR” which assists the country to prepare for possible disease outbreaks and to inform the citizens of disease occurrence inside and outside the Rwandan borders.

Protocols for EWS for Hydro-Meteorological hazards have been developed by MIDIMAR, REMA and RMA and EWS users have been trained in the three Districts of the western province of Rwanda (Ngororero, Rutsiro, Nyabihu and Rubavu).

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

- Climate change and its unpredictable impacts, has altered rainfalls seasons resulting in failure to adequately advise farmers on rainfall patterns.
- Early warning and surveillance systems in some sectors are still rudimentary.
- There is need to establish a flood early warning system considering the impact and frequency of flash flood in the country.
- Inadequate resources also constitute a major constraint
- Budget constraints to implement the Early Warning System for Hydro-Meteorological Hazards

Core indicator 4

National and local risk assessments take account of regional / trans boundary risks,

with a view to regional cooperation on risk reduction.

Level of Progress achieved? 4

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Does your country participate in regional or sub-regional actions to reduce disaster risk? Yes

Establishing and maintaining regional hazard monitoring	Yes
Regional or sub-regional risk assessment	Yes
Regional or sub-regional early warning	Yes
Establishing and implementing protocols for transboundary information sharing	Yes
Establishing and resourcing regional and sub-regional strategies and frameworks	Yes

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

The African Union has set up African Risk Capacity (ARC) as a project designed to improve current responses to drought food security emergencies and to build capacity within AU member states to manage drought risks and Rwanda is actively involved in the project.

Weather related issues such as flood and drought monitoring and Warning are dealt with at regional level under the IGAD Climate Prediction and Applications Centre (ICPAC).

Rwanda is involved in the East African DRR initiative through which Disaster Risk and Management Strategy is under development, at its completion will address EAC Region DRR issues.

The Ministry of Disaster Management and Refugees is also a registered and active

member of the Regional Disaster Management Centre for Excellence, a regional centre with a vision of enhancing Disaster Risk Reduction, impacting on safety, security and sustainable development and which comprises various Participating States among them Burundi, The DRC, Djibouti, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Seychelles, Tanzania and Uganda.

Joint Permanent Commission (JPC) enables Rwanda to establish strategic partnerships with countries in the region based on different areas of cooperation. Often this has presented opportunities for the Ministry to forge agreements with other countries in relation to Disaster Management. However it is important to establish Disaster Management as its own field of cooperation in order to take full advantage of these partnerships and strengthen Disaster Management within the region. Rwanda Participated in the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction held in Geneva May 2013, Rwanda Participated in the elaboration of HFA2, African Position held in Abuja Nigeria in 2014, Rwanda Also has a focal person to UNISDR.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

There is need for a greater involvement in the Regional DRR initiatives, issues of trans-boundary risks need to be addressed through joint cross-border risk mapping.

There is still a large gap in development of regional cooperation on risk reduction. Risk assessment information sharing with some neighboring countries is limited by lack of risk assessment mechanisms.

There is also inadequate information and experiences sharing on regional risk assessments especially so among the national disaster risk management authorities. Again, there is a gap in the regional Early warning frameworks. To address all these challenges, there is a big need of assistance from UNISDR

Priority for Action 3

Use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels

Core indicator 1

Relevant information on disasters is available and accessible at all levels, to all stakeholders (through networks, development of information sharing systems etc)

Level of Progress achieved? 3

Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Is there a national disaster information system publicly available? No

Information is proactively disseminated	No
Established mechanisms for access / dissemination (internet, public information broadcasts - radio, TV,)	Yes
Information is provided with proactive guidance to manage disaster risk	No

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

The Ministry of Disaster Management and Refugee Affairs has put in place a Disaster Management Communication System that will be providing relevant information to stakeholders for decision making. The system is operational and serves as an effective communication system in disaster situation whereby prompts alerts will be received and disaster related data will be collected, processed and disseminated.

The Ministry has also a website and produces on a regular basis Radio and TV talks and publicity which are broadcasted countrywide in local language and English for disaster community awareness raising.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

Information dissemination channels are still not very available and sufficient enough. There is a lot of information which is scattered across various institutions dealing with DRR issues. There is need to consolidate this information from a single point. A DRR web portal will help to overcome this challenge.

Core indicator 2

School curricula , education material and relevant trainings include disaster risk reduction and recovery concepts and practices.

Level of Progress achieved? 4

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Is DRR included in the national educational curriculum? Yes

primary school curriculum	No
secondary school curriculum	Yes
university curriculum	Yes
professional DRR education programmes	No

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

The Ministry of Disaster Management and Refugee Affairs (MIDIMAR) has developed a Disaster Management Module for Secondary Schools. The module is integrated in the curricula as General Paper and is dedicated to the top 3 level of secondary school in Rwanda (Secondary 4, Secondary 5 and Secondary 6). In additional

another disaster training module was developed for District and Sector Disaster Management Committees.

The Ministry has also conducted training of teachers across the country whereby 240 teachers were trained in DRR and 55 Secondary schools were trained on DRR. A School Disaster Preparedness and Education Project were conceived by the Ministry and will be implemented through a support from One UN Rwanda fund. The overall benefit of the project is to reduce vulnerabilities of schools in Rwanda and to develop their capacity towards disaster prevention, recognition and preparedness. The project is expected to produce the following output:

1. DRR Curriculum for secondary schools
2. Training of trainers in DRR
3. School contingency plans
4. Emergency Teams and Disaster Management Clubs

Regular trainings are conducted for the staff of the Ministry, focal point from Ministries and development partners, District Disaster Management Committees and Sector Disaster Management Committees.

A manual for Primary school has also been developed and will be integrated in the curricula. In universities, depending on the areas of specialization, they offer different modules on DRM. Actually, there is Private University (INILAK) which offers a bachelor's degree in Disaster and Emergency management

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

There is also need to lobby and enhance for the inclusion of DRR into education curricula at all levels.

Core indicator 3

Research methods and tools for multi-risk assessments and cost benefit analysis are developed and strengthened.

Level of Progress achieved? 3

Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Is DRR included in the national scientific applied-research agenda/budget? No

Research programmes and projects	Yes
Research outputs, products or studies are applied / used by public and private institutions	No
Studies on the economic costs and benefits of DRR	No

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

There are few research methods and tools for multi-risk assessments developed in the country. They are however scattered in various Institutions among them the UN System, International NGOs, and Government Ministries among others. For there is, there is a need to harmonize and put in place a one comprehensive research approach on DRM.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

There is need to make use of existing models such as the HAZUS –MH, a model for estimating potential losses from earthquakes, floods, and strong winds and others

Research in disaster risk reduction is fragmented in various institutions and no feedback is provided on the findings.

It is not given a high priority due to a number of reasons (mostly resources shortage).

Core indicator 4

Countrywide public awareness strategy exists to stimulate a culture of disaster resilience, with outreach to urban and rural communities.

Level of Progress achieved? 4

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Do public education campaigns for risk-prone communities and local authorities include disaster risk? Yes

Public education campaigns for enhanced awareness of risk.	Yes
Training of local government	Yes
Disaster management (preparedness and emergency response)	Yes
Preventative risk management (risk and vulnerability)	Yes
Guidance for risk reduction	Yes
Availability of information on DRR practices at the community level	Yes

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

The Ministry of Disaster Management and Refugee Affairs has been actively involved in public awareness activities countrywide through workshops, trainings and public awareness campaigns in targeted vulnerable districts. Publicity spots and place in most disaster prone districts and Broadcasting contents are aired on a weekly basis and in the local language to ensure the message reaches its target audience.

The International Day for Disaster Reduction also provides a platform for reinforcing information sharing initiative on national and local levels.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

Most of the awareness campaigns and training have been limited to few targeted districts due to lack of adequate resources (financial, human and material).

Priority for Action 4

Reduce the underlying risk factors

Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

Level of Progress achieved? 4

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Is there a mechanism in place to protect and restore regulatory ecosystem services? (associated with wet lands, mangroves, forests etc) Yes

Protected areas legislation	Yes
Payment for ecosystem services (PES)	Yes
Integrated planning (for example coastal zone management)	Yes
Environmental impacts assessments (EIAs)	Yes
Climate change adaptation projects and programmes	Yes

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

The Article 49 Constitution of Rwanda states that:” Every citizen is entitled to a healthy and satisfying environment. Every person has the duty to protect, safeguard and promote the environment. The State shall protect the environment. The law determines the modalities for protecting, safeguarding and promoting the environment.”

Article 191 also states that: “It is prohibited to make international agreements permitting the transit or dumping of toxic waste and other hazardous materials capable of endangering public health and the environment.”

The country’s Vision 2020 has also considered Natural Resources and the Environment as a cross-cutting issue to be mainstreamed in all the Government initiatives. Vision 2020 considers the imbalance between the population and the natural resources (land, water, flora and fauna and non-renewable resources, which have been degrading for decades) as the major problem in the field of environmental protection in Rwanda. This degradation is observed through massive deforestation, the depletion of bio-diversity, erosion, landslides, pollution of waterways and the degradation of fragile ecosystems, such as swamps and wetlands. In order to ensure sustainable development, Rwanda will implement adequate land and water management techniques, coupled with a sound biodiversity policy.

There are tree planting and terracing activities which take place during Umuganda or community work involving all residents and conducting across the entire country at least once every month. Special Umuganda are sometimes organized, involving the community in Disaster Risk Reduction initiatives.

The Rwanda Environmental Management Authority has put in place a number of measures in this regards and the implementation is being more fruitful and successful.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

Population pressure has contributed to increased environmental degradation. Due to limited access to electricity rural communities rely on forest products for energy leading to over-exploitation of forest products for livelihoods and construction. Coordination and synergy among Institutions working with disaster risk reduction and climate change issues need to be enhanced and an emphasis given to policies that are based on sustainable development principles.

Relocation of people from high risk zones is also another challenge. Besides, illegal mining is also a serious threat.

Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved? 4

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Do social safety nets exist to increase the resilience of risk prone households and communities? Yes

Crop and property insurance	Yes
Temporary employment guarantee schemes	Yes
Conditional and unconditional cash transfers	Yes
Micro finance (savings, loans, etc.)	Yes
Micro insurance	Yes

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

Rwanda has a National Social Protection Strategy with a global objective of (a) building a social protection system that tackles poverty and inequality, enables the poor to move out of poverty, helps reduce vulnerability and protect people from shocks, (b) helping improve health and education among all Rwandans, and contributes to economic growth.

The Rwanda's Vision 2020 Umurenge program is a component of the National Social Protection Strategy which has contributed to the country's recent decline in poverty. The program identifies the poorest people in the poorest sectors, offers labor-intensive work, credit to small businesses, and cash transfers and assets such as livestock to those who cannot work.

The government also pays for health insurance for the poorest people in the country. Together with other programs to do with agriculture and job creation, the Vision 2020 Umurenge program has contributed to very good results from 2006.

One UN Rwanda in partnership with Kigali City Council has put in place the Cash for Training Program as a Conditional Cash transfer social safety nets. The World Food Program is conducting a feasibility study for an Unconditional Cash Transfer scheme with Rwandan returnees (often vulnerable as they usually return from refuge with

nothing) and the implementation of the project is expected to start before the end of 2012.

In an effort to help prevent farmers from losing income to bad weather, the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources (MINAGRI) is conducting a study on agriculture insurance. The study is intended to provide a guide, which will be used by companies seeking to offer commercial agriculture insurance for crops. It is expected that once the service is available, farmers will not only gain more confidence in planting, but also have easier access to credit.

EDPRS II is also contributing together with the 7 years Government Program.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

There is need to encourage social development policies and plans that could reduce people's vulnerability and Risks to Disasters like heavy rain water harvest and others.

Core indicator 3

Economic and productive sectorial policies and plans have been implemented to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities

Level of Progress achieved? 4

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Are the costs and benefits of DRR incorporated into the planning of public investment? No

National and sectoral public investment systems incorporating DRR.

No

Please provide specific examples: e.g. public infrastructure, transport and communication, economic and productive assets

Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

No

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

Environmental protection laws and policies exist and are used to protect the environmental base upon which the economic and productive sectors depend. There are also laws and regulations for the transport industry pertaining to safety and the transportation of hazardous materials by road, air and water. New investments are regulated to ensure they are located in safe areas and do not create new vulnerabilities.

The Rwandan United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) has outlined Environment and Sustainable Growth and Social Protection as one of its five pillars and seeks to economically benefit the Rwandan Population and ensure that they are less vulnerable to social and economic shocks.

There are also insurance, trade and finance regulations to protect economic investments in Rwanda. Most of these activities are not classified however, as DRR initiatives.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

The main constraint in implementing policies and plans that may reduce the vulnerability of economic activities is limited understanding and awareness of concerned agencies.

Community development initiatives implemented to reduce economic vulnerability have mostly been done in the framework of stand-alone projects. But DRR mainstreaming across all sectors will play a major role to overcome the challenge.

Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

Level of Progress achieved? 4

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Is there investment to reduce the risk of vulnerable urban settlements? Yes

Investment in drainage infrastructure in flood prone areas	Yes
Slope stabilisation in landslide prone areas	Yes
Training of masons on safe construction technology	No
Provision of safe land and housing for low income households and communities	Yes
Risk sensitive regulation in land zoning and private real estate development	Yes
Regulated provision of land titling	Yes

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

The Rwanda Cabinet in 2009 adopted the Building Control Regulations as a nationally recognized document serving as a standard reference for the regulation of building design and construction. The document seeks to harmonize the professional practice in the construction industry and curtail informal developments so as to ensure well planned, well-maintained, safe, cost effective and decent building developments and housing settlements throughout the country. In addition to that an instruction sheet on construction was developed in order to address gaps related to in existing building regulations.

The Ministry of Infrastructure (MININFRA) has also aligned in its National Human settlement policy (2009) risk reduction considerations but the sensitization to relevant ministries and departments to incorporate DRR in their plans and policies is not enough.

The Ministry of Disaster Management and refugee Affairs (MIDIMAR), in collaboration with the Rwanda Housing Authority and The Ministry of Local

Government have put in place an instruction sheet on construction to prevent disasters caused by heavy rains in rural areas. Besides, mast plans have developed together with land use master plans in order to minimize all disaster effects.

A check list has been developed including DRR factors to be used before issuing an occupation permit of any bulding.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

The Building Control Regulations is under strain due to increase in demand for low cost housing. As a result there is a rapidly growing informal settlement that is underserved and located in high risk areas. The prices of land continue to increase thereby denying homeless people decent safe homes.

The hilly nature of the country, the rapid urbanization and population growth exacerbate the implementation of the instruments in place. Relocation of people from identified high risk zones is also a good response to this issue.

Core indicator 5

Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes

Level of Progress achieved? 4

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Do post-disaster programmes explicitly incorporate and budget for DRR for resilient recovery? Yes

% of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR	
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DRR capacities of local authorities for response and recovery strengthened	Yes
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Risk assessment undertaken in pre- and post-disaster recovery and reconstruction planning	Yes
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Measures taken to address gender based issues in recovery

Yes

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

The Ministry of Disaster Management and Refugee Affairs has allocated around 25 of its Total Budget for the Financial Year 2012 for post-disaster recovery and rehabilitation activities. Other partners (WFP, World Health Organization, World Vision, Rwandan Red Cross,...) and Line Ministries (Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Resources, Ministry of Infrastructure and Ministry of Health, have separate budgets for either response or recovery exercises. Most of the time, this is done by director concerned agency and MIDIMAR comes in to coordinate.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

The country lacks a Response and Recovery Framework which could provide a platform for the integration of DRR in Response and Recovery across all sectors.

Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved? 4

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Are the impacts of disaster risk that are created by major development projects assessed? Yes

Are cost/benefits of disaster risk taken into account in the design and operation of major development projects? Yes

Impacts of disaster risk taken account in Environment Impact Assessment (EIA)

Yes

By national and sub-national authorities and institutions

No

By international development actors

No

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

The Rwanda Environmental Management Authority was formed as an authority in charge of supervision, following up and ensuring that issues relating to environment receive attention in all national development plans and in particular;

1. To implement Government environmental policy as well as the decisions taken by the Board of Directors;

1. To advise the Government on policies, strategies and legislation related to the management of the environment as well as the implementation of environment related international conventions, at any time it is necessary;

2. To take stock and conduct comprehensive supervision of the environmental management, in order to prepare a report on the state of natural resources in Rwanda that shall be published every two years;

3. To examine and approve environmental impact assessment reports at any level of socio-economic activities undertaken by any person;

4. To undertake research, investigations, studies and other relevant activities in the field of environment and disseminate the findings;

5. To ensure adequate monitoring and evaluate development programmes in order to respect instructions on environment in preparation, and implementation of all development projects, as well as those already in existence, and which are likely to have significant impact on the environment;

6. To participate in the preparation of action plans and strategies for the prevention of risks and catastrophes which may degrade environment as well as propose remedial measures where such risks and those catastrophes occur;

7. To render advice and technical support, where possible, to entities engaged in natural resources management and environmental conservation;

8. To prepare publish and disseminate manuals relating to principles and laws regarding environmental management or reduce environmental degradation.

Infrastructure development works have applied Environment Impact Assessments (EIA), Environmental Audit (EA) and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) as

an effort to reduce disaster risks. Reports are displayed, discussed and shared.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

There is need for continued monitoring of the disaster risk impacts through Environmental Audits.

Priority for Action 5

Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels

Core indicator 1

Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place.

Level of Progress achieved? 4

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Are there national programmes or policies for disaster preparedness, contingency planning and response? Yes

DRR incorporated in these programmes and policies

Yes

The institutional mechanisms exist for the rapid mobilisation of resources in a disaster, utilising civil society and the private sector; in addition to public sector support.

Yes

Are there national programmes or policies to make schools and health facilities safe in emergencies? Yes

Policies and programmes for school and hospital safety

Yes

Training and mock drills in school and hospitals for emergency preparedness

Yes

Are future disaster risks anticipated through scenario development and aligned preparedness planning? Yes

Potential risk scenarios are developed taking into account climate change projections

Yes

Preparedness plans are regularly updated

Yes

based on future risk scenarios

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

Rwanda National Disaster Management Policy has been in place since 2009 and its revised document awaits approval (Rwanda National Disaster Management Policy 2012).

The Ministry of Disaster Management and Refugee Affairs (MIDIMAR) has also put in place various tools, among them the National Disaster Management Plan, a revision of the National Disaster Preparedness and Contingency Plan 2009, Guideline on Gender in Disaster Management, the National Disaster Risk Reduction Policy,

MIDIMAR has developed a 5 Years Strategic Plan 2012-2017 with clear objectives in line with the five priorities of the Hyogo Framework for Action.

School safety has always been considered by the Ministry and so far 240 teachers were trained in DRR, a Disaster Management Module for Secondary Schools has been developed and a School Disaster Preparedness and Education Project has been conceived, its pilot project is implemented

through a support from One Un fund. The project will result into Risk Assessment of all the secondary schools, Development of Disaster Preparedness Policy Paper for schools, Development of a wide range of DRR materials for schools, training of teachers as trainers, development of School Contingency Plans and the establishment of school Emergency teams and clubs.

A fire prevention instructions document put in place in July 2014 by the prime Minister

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

There is need to sensitize and harmonize activities across relevant ministries, departments and partner organizations.

Core indicator 2

Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes.

Level of Progress achieved? 4

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Are the contingency plans, procedures and resources in place to deal with a major disaster? Yes

Plans and programmes are developed with gender sensitivities	Yes
Risk management/contingency plans for continued basic service delivery	Yes
Operations and communications centre	Yes
Search and rescue teams	Yes
Stockpiles of relief supplies	Yes
Shelters	No
Secure medical facilities	Yes
Dedicated provision for disabled and elderly in relief, shelter and emergency medical facilities	No
Businesses are a proactive partner in planning and delivery of response	No

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

Disaster preparedness and contingency plans have been developed at National level

but very few exist at the District level. These plans at National level were developed in collaboration with Ministries and Non-Governmental Organizations among them the Avian Influenza Contingency Plan, the Health Sector Contingency Plan, are also in place.

Few drills have been organized, MIDIMAR in partnership with WFP and UNICEF, and also with UNHCR¹, Government institutions, UN agencies, International NGOs and Community based organizations were part of the exercise. Currently Fire Outbreak and Building Collapse Simulation exercise is being organized by MIDIMAR in partnership with the Rwanda National Police.

The Ministry of Disaster Management and Refugee Affairs (MIDIMAR) has also been very proactive in setting up First Respondent Teams across all districts and also a dedicated training has been scheduled for them. By the end of this year, all the districts will be covered.

MIDIMAR in partnership with the World Food Programme (WFP) have established warehouses for relief supplies both at national and district level.

Children, Pregnant women, disabled and elderly are considered as vulnerable but there is no specific provision for them at the moment. MIDIMAR has developed a Guidelines for Gender in Disaster Management that will help to mainstream gender related issues in DRR.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

Drills and Simulation exercises are not being carried out as often as it ought to be. Multi-hazard Contingency Plans for all districts are a priority.

Core indicator 3

Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required.

Level of Progress achieved? 3

Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Are financial arrangements in place to deal with major disaster? No

National contingency and calamity funds	No
The reduction of future risk is considered in the use of calamity funds	No
Insurance and reinsurance facilities	No
Catastrophe bonds and other capital market mechanisms	No

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

The Ministry of Disaster Management and Refugee Affairs (MIDIMAR) has a budget established for response and recovery activities amounting to 30 % of its total budget for the financial year 2014. In addition to that, MIDIMAR may receive additional response fund from Government for emergency. A procedure for disbursement of this fund may be activated once a state of emergency has been declared.

Rwanda is a member of the African Risk Capacity (ARC), an African Union initiative advocating for weather risk insurance and early response mechanism and aims at creating a new way of managing weather risk by transferring the burden away from African governments, and their vulnerable populations who depend on government assistance, to international financial markets that can handle the risk much better. Such initiative, once implemented will serve as a reliable contingency funding mechanism for Rwanda.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

There are considerable delays in securing funds requested for the emergency, hampering the capacity to provide timely relief assistance.

Core indicator 4

Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews.

Level of Progress achieved? 4

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur? Yes

Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available

Yes

Post-disaster need assessment methodologies

Yes

Post-disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects

Yes

Identified and trained human resources

Yes

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

The Ministry of Disaster Management and Refugee Affairs (MIDIMAR) through the One UN Rwanda fund is setting up a Disaster Management Communication System.

District and Sector Disaster Management Committees were trained as end-users of the system. 10 District Disaster Management Officers have already been deployed.

Around 400 Users of the EWS have been trained in four Districts of the Western Province.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

Significant testing and further development will be required.

Drivers of Progress

a) Multi-hazard integrated approach to disaster risk reduction and development

Levels of Reliance

Partial/ some reliance: Full acknowledgement of the issue; strategy/ framework for action developed to address it; application still not fully implemented across policy and practice; complete buy in not achieved from key stakeholders.

Do studies/ reports/ atlases on multi-hazard analyses exist in the country/ for the sub region?: Yes

If yes, are these being applied to development planning/ informing policy?: Yes

Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who)

A multi-hazard approach has been considered in Policy development exercise in Rwanda. An Evidence-based Comprehensive National and District Disaster Risk Analysis Project fund has been implemented jointly by the World Bank and European Union. Hazard mapping will be carried out by modeling earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, landslides, floods, epidemics, storms and droughts. The project produced a National Risk Profile and a GIS-based National Disaster Risk Database among others.

b) Gender perspectives on risk reduction and recovery adopted and institutionalized

Levels of Reliance

Partial/ some reliance: Full acknowledgement of the issue; strategy/ framework for action developed to address it; application still not fully implemented across policy and practice; complete buy in not achieved from key stakeholders.

Is gender disaggregated data available and being applied to decision-making for risk reduction and recovery activities?: Yes

Do gender concerns inform policy and programme conceptualisation and implementation in a meaningful and appropriate way?: Yes

Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who)

The National Policy on Gender underlines the fact that the promotion of gender equality has not been sufficiently incorporated into sector development programmes in Rwanda.

Recently the Ministry of Disaster Management and Refugee Affairs (MIDIMAR) developed a Guideline on Gender in Disaster Management with the centre of attention being gender analysis, planning and actions to ensure that the needs, contributions and capacities of women, girls, men and boys are considered in all aspects of disaster management and disaster risk reduction processes.

The documents focuses on major cross-cutting issues and apply in all phases of disaster management, including Prevention, Mitigation, Preparedness, Response and Recovery and represent a useful tool to make sure that gender issues are included in needs assessments, vulnerability and capacity analysis, contingency planning and evaluations. The Guideline also provides checklists as tools for implementation.

As a result, these guidelines contribute to the overall objective of protecting and promoting the human rights of women, girls, men and boys in disaster management and humanitarian action, thus supporting the advancement of gender equality in the country. The Guideline breaks barriers that showcase women as victims only by according them a proactive role in DRR activities.

c) Capacities for risk reduction and recovery identified and strengthened

Levels of Reliance

Partial/ some reliance: Full acknowledgement of the issue; strategy/ framework for action developed to address it; application still not fully implemented across policy and practice; complete buy in not achieved from key stakeholders.

Do responsible designated agencies, institutions and offices at the local level have capacities for the enforcement of risk reduction regulations?:
Yes

Are local institutions, village committees, communities, volunteers or urban resident welfare associations properly trained for response?: Yes

Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who)

There is a decentralized DRR functional structure in Rwanda spanning from the

National to district and sector levels. Policy, Guidelines and plans are in place. There exist capacity building programmes in all DRR institutions for staffs at all levels.

There is however need for more efforts to strengthen capacities for mainstreaming DRR into national development planning in particular through training in multi-hazard risk assessment for all development programmes at all levels.

There is need to intensify training in areas such as early warning, community risk assessments, evacuation, strengthening indigenous coping strategies and community based disaster response teams. Coordination of community training is also critical to ensure there is no duplication and overlaps

d) Human security and social equity approaches integrated into disaster risk reduction and recovery activities

Levels of Reliance

Partial/ some reliance: Full acknowledgement of the issue; strategy/ framework for action developed to address it; application still not fully implemented across policy and practice; complete buy in not achieved from key stakeholders.

Do programmes take account of socio-environmental risks to the most vulnerable and marginalised groups?: Yes

Are appropriate social protection measures / safety nets that safeguard against their specific socioeconomic and political vulnerabilities being adequately implemented?: Yes

Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who)

A number of strategies have been put in place in disaster prone areas to protect people from existing and emerging environmental risks. There is however need to establish sustainable programmes for reducing vulnerabilities. Programmes should also be designed to ensure community ownership

Rwanda has also special programmes that target disadvantaged and minority communities through support in housing, food security, livelihoods security, education and skills transfer to enhance human security and social equity among the populace.

e) Engagement and partnerships with non-governmental actors; civil society, private sector,

amongst others, have been fostered at all levels

Levels of Reliance

Partial/ some reliance: Full acknowledgement of the issue; strategy/ framework for action developed to address it; application still not fully implemented across policy and practice; complete buy in not achieved from key stakeholders.

Are there identified means and sources to convey local and community experience or traditional knowledge in disaster risk reduction?: Yes

If so, are they being integrated within local, sub-national and national disaster risk reduction plans and activities in a meaningful way?: Yes

Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who)

There exist partnership between the Ministry of Disaster Management and Refugee Affairs and international and local NGOs (such as World Vision, Red Cross, etc), other Governmental Institutions (such as Rwanda Environmental Management Authority, Rwanda National Police, Rwanda Defense Force, etc), the UN system under the One UN Rwanda, the World Bank, European Union, among many others; all of them assist and involved in DRR initiatives

There is, however, not very much involvement of the private sector and civil society. There is need to strengthen the engagement of them so that they can participate in DRR implementation and mainstreaming.

Despite adopting a participatory approach as an effective means of enhancing the existing coping mechanism, the Indigenous or traditional Knowledge system will be integrated in disaster risk reduction like in the early warning system and others.

Contextual Drivers of Progress

Levels of Reliance

Partial/ some reliance: Full acknowledgement of the issue; strategy/ framework for action developed to address it; application still not fully implemented across policy and practice; complete buy in not achieved from key stakeholders.

Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who)

The National Disaster Management Policy 2012 is the key instrument to assist in raising the profile of DRR in Rwanda. Strategies for mainstreaming DRR into national

development plans are developed. The initiative provides a framework for integration of DRR into the broad development programmes notably the Country's Vision 2020 and the Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategies II 2014-2018.

Operational Guidelines for DRM have been developed. Roles and responsibilities of different stakeholders are assigned.

Efforts are underway to support upgrading of informal settlements through various programmes led by government, civil society and support from development partners.

Future Outlook

Future Outlook Area 1

The more effective integration of disaster risk considerations into sustainable development policies, planning and programming at all levels, with a special emphasis on disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness and vulnerability reduction.

Overall Challenges

The overall challenge is that the existing DRR policies and plans have not been fully implemented and translated into capacity and institutional development. Many relevant policies have been formulated at the central level, but their implementation at the district and sector levels have not been to the maximum.

There is still also a challenge to build coordination among the sectors and distribution of key duties and responsibilities in disaster risk reduction among the stakeholders.

The continued dependence on environmental resources raises the key challenges for the sustainable management of the nation's environment,

Some people are not yet considering Disaster Risk reduction And management as an everybody's business,
Mainstreaming of DRR is also still at the lower level.

Future Outlook Statement

There is need to encourage more efforts to enhance the mainstreaming of DRR into development, by engaging all the relevant stakeholders, to implement the existing DRR policies and plans and translated them into capacity and institutional development.

Coordination should also be fostered at the local government level (districts and sectors) to socialize disaster risk reduction and to spread the national multi-hazard risk management strategy to remote places. This needs to be supported with uniformed information dissemination and sharing system by the relevant stakeholders (standardized maps, instruments, etc).

Future Outlook Area 2

The development and strengthening of institutions, mechanisms and capacities at all levels, in particular at the community level, that can systematically contribute to building resilience to hazards.

Overall Challenges

The overall challenge is the limited budget allocated to specific disaster risk reduction activities and enhancement of disaster preparedness both at the national and local levels. Capacity building initiatives can only be realized successfully with the support of adequate, flexible and sustainable budget.

Disaster management research has been limited, universities and scholars (academia in general) that are supposed to take the lead in research and publication are adamant

Future Outlook Statement

The Government and partners have made great progress in implementing projects aimed at strengthening institutions and building disaster resilience of the affected households. Rwanda will continue to push for the set-up and strengthening of disaster risk reduction fora at the national and local levels, conduct capacity building initiatives and synchronize programs between the central government and local governments.

Future Outlook Area 3

The systematic incorporation of risk reduction approaches into the design and implementation of emergency preparedness, response and recovery programmes in the reconstruction of affected communities.

Overall Challenges

Lack of expertise and financial resources have been among the major constraints. Systematic incorporation of risk reduction approaches into the design and implementation of emergency preparedness, response and recovery programmes in the affected communities has been slow largely due to inadequate budgetary allocations and enormous amount of money involved in the reconstruction work at the affected communities

Future Outlook Statement

A number of development programmes are being undertaken by assistance from development partners and international communities are offering valuable support in recovery programmes , A disaster fund will be established as stipulated in the DM bill which has also passed in the senate.

Stakeholders

Organizations, departments, and institutions that have contributed to the report

Organization	Organization type	Focal Point
Ministry of Disaster Management and Refugee Affairs (MIDIMAR)	Governments	NSENGIYUMVA Jean Baptiste, (Director of Disaster Risk Reduction and Preparedness)
Rwanda Biomedical Center (Ministry of health)	Governments	Dr. Jose Nyamusole, Director
Rwanda Meteorological Agency (Ministry of Infrastructure)	Governments	Mr. TWAHIRWA Antony (head of Forecast)
Rwanda Environmental Management Authority	Governments	Mr. Faustin MUNYAZIKWIYE, Director of Climate Change and International Engagement
Rwanda Housing Authority, Ministry of Infrastructure	Governments	NSHIMIYIMANA Harouna, Director of Housing Inspections