



# ANNUAL REPORT 2017 – 2018

REPUBLIC OF RWANDA  
MINISTRY OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT  
AND REFUGEES  
SINGLE PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION UNIT  
(SPIU)

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## ACRONYMS

<b>DDMC</b>	District Disaster Management Committee
<b>DDMO</b>	District Disaster Management Officer
<b>DDMP</b>	District Disaster Management Plan
<b>DIDIMAC</b>	District Disaster Management Committee
<b>DRM</b>	Disaster Risk Management
<b>DRR</b>	Disaster Risk Reduction
<b>EDPRS</b>	Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy
<b>EWS</b>	Early Warning System
<b>FSDS</b>	Fondation Saint Dominique Savio
<b>FONERWA</b>	Environment and Climate Change Fund
<b>FRO</b>	Field Reintegration Officers
<b>GoR</b>	Government of the Republic of Rwanda
<b>HFA</b>	Hyogo Framework for Action
<b>IOM</b>	International Organization for Migration
<b>MIDIMAR</b>	Ministry of Disaster Management and Refugee Affairs
<b>MINADEF</b>	Ministry of Defence
<b>NPDRR</b>	National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction
<b>SEDIMAC</b>	Sector Disaster Management Committee
<b>SPIU</b>	Single Project Implementation Unit
<b>UNDAP</b>	United Nations Development Assistance Plan
<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Programme
<b>UNFPA</b>	United Nations Population Fund
<b>UN-HABITAT</b>	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
<b>UNHCR</b>	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
<b>UNTFHS</b>	United Nations Trust Fund For Human Security
<b>UNICEF</b>	United Nations Children's Fund
<b>WHO</b>	World Health Organization

## ***FOREWORD***

I am pleased to present the 2017/18 Annual Report for the Ministry's Single Project Implementation Unit.

This year marks the 7<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the formation of the SPIU in the Ministry of Disaster Management and Refugees and it has now 40 contractual staff. Generally, the SPIUs were put in place to boost institutional framework, fast-track the design, funding and contributing to the implementation of earmarked projects drawn from these institutions' core mandate. This came as a solution to achieve better results from standardizing and following project management processes, policies and methods. And this towards the accomplishment of the Ministry core mandates.

The Ministry has two core important missions. First is to attain a highly proficient mechanism for preventing, mitigating, responding, recovering, securing, monitoring and timely acting positively in order to promote disaster awareness culture within a sector policy framework oriented to management of natural and man-made disasters risks such as volcanic activity, floods, earthquakes, landslides, mudslides, storms, fire, deforestation, drought, etc. Second is to have a really pro-active refugee policy and good mechanism for handling of Rwandan and Foreign Refugees affairs in respect of Rwandan law and international treaties signed for protection of refugees which permit to develop a comprehensive advance response strategy.

The Single Project Implementation Unit in the Ministry of Disaster Management and Refugees is responsible for designing and implementing all planned projects in the Ministry and plays host to all project management phases (Initiation, Planning, Execution, Monitoring and Control as well as Closing).

Over the past year, disaster management remained one the main focus for the Ministry but also for UNDP, the main funding partner of DRG4 programme. The SPIU coordinated different projects supporting the Government of Rwanda to strengthen its Disaster Risk Management capacity, enhance preparedness and reduce disaster risks through different trainings of different actors in the field of disaster management, the Unit also supported the review and update of the District Management Plans, it reinforced the disaster communication system and supported public awareness on Disaster Risk Reduction through Radio and TV Programmes.

This year also too, the Unit continued to guarantee the smooth implementation of the project aiming to ensure the protection and welfare of refugees and asylum seekers in Rwanda. Additional to foreign refugees, Rwandan returnees have been assisted with health insurance and accommodations.

Lastly, I would like to say it has been a great privilege to work with different funding and/or implementing partners. We acknowledge their unwavering efforts and support.

Reflecting on previous year's achievements and progress so far made in relation to the project implementation, results are encouraging in terms of contribution to the Ministry mandate. I express my gratitude to all those working tirelessly to make this happen starting from local government authorities at grass root level, MIDIMAR staff, and specifically to the Hon. Minister of Disaster Management and Refugees.

I Thank You.

**KAYUMBA Olivier**  
**The Permanent Secretary**  
**MIDIMAR**



## ***ACKNOWLEDGEMENT***

I acknowledge, with gratitude, the valuable guidance received from the Hon. Minister and the Permanent Secretary during the course of the year. I also acknowledge the support that has always been readily available from other units to contribute to the SPIU achievements during the course of the year 2017/2018.

The annual activity report covers the period from July 2017 to June 2018; the government of Rwanda's financial year. It reports on achievement registered by the Single Project Implementation Unit in MIDIMAR. The success of such a Unit has solely depended on good planning, managerial expertise and willingness of development partners to conform to the set structure.

This performance would not have been possible without the financial support of The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) which are the main contributors to the SPIU budget.

We are grateful to all of those with whom we have had the pleasure to work with during the course of the year 2017/18. Each of the SPIU staff has provided his/her expertise to have projects executed.

**INGABIRE Veneranda**  
**Coordinator- SPIU**  
**MIDIMAR**





## *EXECUTIVE SUMMARY*

In line with MIDIMAR mandate to manage disasters and refugees, different projects contribute to it and for this year all the projects were externally funded. For better implementation strategies for results, the Single Project Implementation Unit was the specialized Unit with responsibility to plan, execute, monitor and evaluate all concerned projects.

In doing so, and in close collaboration with governments and partners, including UN agencies as the main donors, a total value of 2,000,255,571 Rwf was spent on:

- “Building National and Local Capacities for Disaster Risk Management in Rwanda”. The project was designed to support the Ministry of Disaster Management and Refugees to strengthen its DRM capacity and enhance preparedness and reduce risks. It aims at building national capacities for disaster risk management through advisory, policy and technical support to render fully operational an effective disaster risk management system at the national and local levels.
- UNTFHS-Strengthening human security by enhancing resilience to natural disasters and climate-related threats in Ngororero District;
- Design and mobilise funds from track 1.1.3 category II for enhancing capacity and coordinated response and early recovery to landslide and flood disasters in Rwanda
- Designing a new approved program from 2018 to 2023 “Strengthening National and Local Disaster Risk Management Capacity, Resilience and Enhancing Preparedness and Early Warning System in Rwanda”
- “Protection and assistance to refugees”. This project seeks to ensure the protection and welfare of refugees and asylum seekers in Rwanda. The Ministry of Disaster Management and Refugees (MIDIMAR) on behalf of the Government of Rwanda ensures the protection of refugees and asylum seekers.
- Phasing out of the project “Preparedness for resilient recovery “.

This report covers the period July 2017 to June 2018. SPIU’s total expenditure in support of implementation of disaster programme, and refugee programme including the assistance to Rwandan returnees, amounted to 2,000,255,571 Rwf.

The main results achieved per each project are summarized as follows:

### **a) Building Local Capacities for Disaster Risk Management in Rwanda**

- Project coordination, management and reporting for DRG4 Joint Programme MIDIMAR-ONE UN;
- Basic DRM Training for local authorities (SEDIMAC and DIDIMAC) in Nyabihu, Nyagatare, Kayanza, Nyamagabe, Burera and Bugesera districts;





Support the Districts of Nyamagabe and Nyabihu to review and update the District disaster management plans;

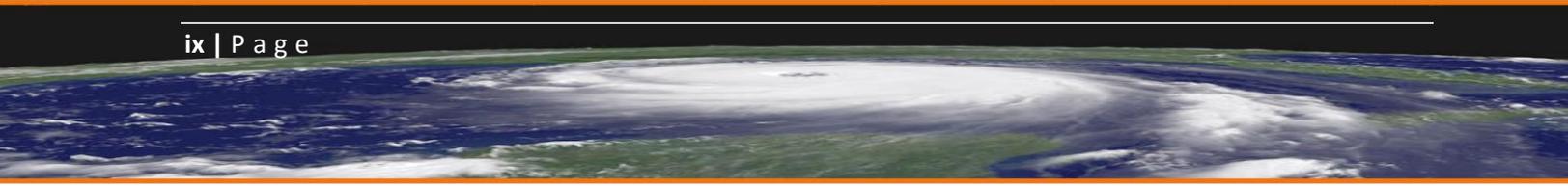
- Reinforce Disaster Communication system ;
- Public awareness on DRR through Radio and TV Programmes;
- Performance evaluation of the DDMOs in the eight districts where they are deployed;
- Update the District Disaster Management Plan (DDMPs) in eight districts (Burera, Muhanga, Nyabihu, Nyamagabe, Kayonza, Nyagatare, Ngororero and Rwamagana districts).
- Conduct of Comprehensive assessment and data analysis on the Early Warning System and capacities in Rwanda,
- Train volunteers and organize NPDM and DIDIMAC meetings on potential volcanic eruption
- DDMOs workshop on implementation of DDMPs in line with District Plans
- Train volunteers of Red Cross for Disaster Emergency and Response

#### **b) UNTFHS-Strengthening human security by enhancing resilience to natural disasters and climate-related threats in Ngororero District**

- Basic DRM Training for local authorities in Ngororero District
- Sensitization workshops at Sector levels to enhance and promote public awareness and education on disaster risk reduction and climate change impacts
- Initiation of the Construction of flood control measures in Ngororero District;
- Project monitoring on the project site where the Musenyi Bridge (in Ngororero district) was to be constructed.
- Disaster Management Training workshop for the National Platform
- Collect the success stories on the project site
- Joint Monitoring in Ngororero District for the activities implemented through DRG4 Joint Programme.
- Training on Disaster Management and Preparedness in Sovu sector of Ngororero District

#### **c) Preparedness for resilient recovery**

- Field monitoring activities in Rubavu to monitor the progress of work of the resilient housing construction and official handover of eight resilient houses in Rubavu District
- Submission of the reports on Cumulative Impact Assessment of past Disasters (2012 to date), Recovery Strategy and the draft of the disaster lessons learnt.
- Design and mobilise fund from track 1.1.3 category II for enhancing capacity and coordinated response and early recovery to landslide and flood disasters in Rwanda
  - o Development of the project proposal and submitted to donor
  - o project approved and fund mobilised
  - o Post Disaster Need Assessment for last 12 months initiated





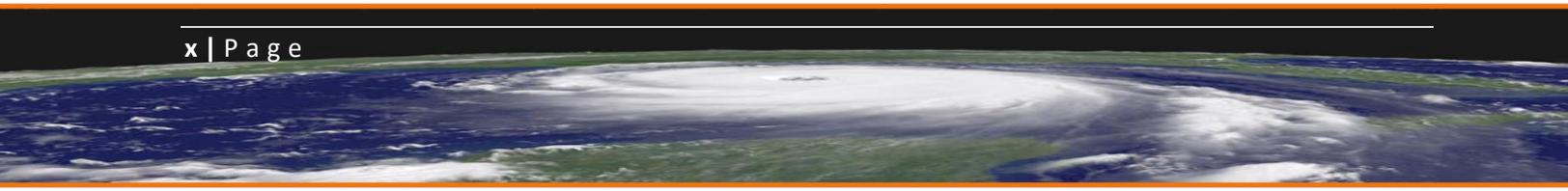
- Development of a new approved program from 2018 to 2023 “Strengthening National and Local Disaster Risk Management Capacity, Resilience and Enhancing Preparedness and Early Warning System in Rwanda”
  - o The new programme was designed and approved by Local Project Appraisal Committee. it was shared with other partners to interest them and finalised for final signature and implementation as funds are granted by UNDP.

**In the context to support Rwandan Returnees, beneficiaries of the projects were assisted as follows:**

- To insure health practices and quality of health services, beneficiaries were assisted with payment of Health Insurance (Mutuelle de Sante) in Rutsiro, Karongi, Nyabihu, Rubavu, Nyamasheke, Rusizi, Nyaruguru, Ngororero, Gakenke and Burera;
- To provide assistance to returnees in accessing appropriate housing, 9 houses were handed over to returnees in Karongi District.

**Under the protection and assistance to refugees,** the Ministry has the mandate to coordinate refugee camps. During this reporting period, UNHCR and MIDIMAR worked closely with different implementing partners to:

- Provide domestic fuel in all refugee camps, transit and reception centres
- Secure and manage the refugee camps
- Provide refugees with IDs documents, travel documents and other necessary documents
- Monitoring and Evaluation of FSDS activities in refugee camps
- Monitoring and Evaluation of Implementing Partners in Transit Centers and Refugee camps





# INTRODUCTION

SPIU/MIDIMAR was established on 10 October 2011 and revised on 23 October 2013 with a mission of coordinating all programmes and projects funded and partners' initiative towards the core mission of the Ministry. It is now implementing projects under two (2) main components in line with the Ministry's mission and mandates which are:

1. Disaster management and
2. Refugee affairs management

This annual report is in line with reporting approach in the management of projects and as well as ensuring accountability. Reporting the achieved results is an important management way to facilitate the Ministry to know progress so far made, against the annual targets, in key areas and for staff to get a feel of how they performed and what they need to improve or change in the future. The annual report of the Ministry's Single Project Implementation Unit (MIDIMAR) reflects activities performed for the Fiscal Year (FY) 2017-2018 that started on 1st July 2017 and closed on 30<sup>th</sup> June 2018.

The following report summarizes the achievement with a reference to the outlined activities in the 2017-2018 plans of action and also aligned to the mandate of the Ministry of Disaster Management and Refugees.

## 1.2. Objectives of the annual report

Given the above fundamental roles of MINIJUST, this annual report was prepared to achieve the following objectives:

- Provide a systematic report on essential performance information at the end of the year;
- Provide the management with indications of progress, or shortfalls in the achievement of results and targets;
- Ensure and facilitate informed decision-making and proper planning in future;
- Support substantive accountability of senior and lower level staff; and
- Facilitate improved performance by highlighting implementation challenges and gaps, and by offering recommendations for action.

## 1.3 Scope of the report and methodology

This report covers 12 months period of the year, that is, July/2017 to June/2018.

It assesses the status of progress towards the achievements of outputs and targets, identifies challenges and gaps, and provides some recommendations for performance improvement.





Several instruments and methods were used during the preparation of this report and these include project monthly progress reports, the quarterly action plans, and annual report of the separate projects.



***Achievements for the year 2017-2018***



## **I.1 BUILDING NATIONAL CAPACITIES FOR DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT IN RWANDA**

The Ministry of Disaster Management and Refugees with the support of United Nations Development Programme in Rwanda initiated the project:” Building National and Local Capacities for Disaster Management in Rwanda” in 2013. The five year project started its implementation in June 2013; the project was designed to support the Ministry of Disaster Management and Refugees to strengthen its DRM capacity and enhance preparedness and reduce risks. It aims at building national capacities for disaster risk management through advisory, policy and technical support to render fully operational an effective disaster risk management system at the national and local levels.

With regard to the United Nations Development Assistance Plan 2013 – 2018 (UNDAP): the project is in line with Outcome 3 of “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.”

In 2014, the project was extended to integrate the One UN Joint Programme on “support to MIDIMAR to address Disaster Management related issues”. The revised joint programme has five inter-related outputs.

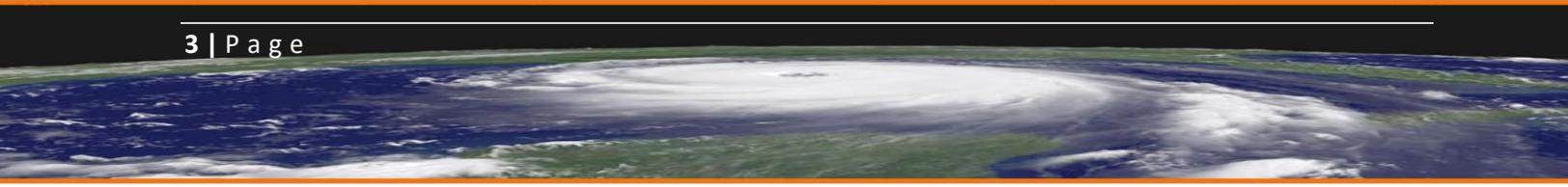
- Output 1: Technical and financial assistance for capacity development of central and local bodies dealing with disaster management, early warning and monitoring.
- Output 2: Support to risk, vulnerability and emergency assessments.
- Output 3: Policy and strategy formulation, including integration of cross-cutting issues in disaster management and preparedness.
- Output 4: Increased Public Awareness on Disaster Risk Reduction and reduced community vulnerabilities in selected high risk districts
- Output 5: Technical and financial support to respond to Disasters

**The registered achievements are following:**

### **1. To improve coordination mechanisms for DRG4 Joint Programme**

This aims to facilitate smooth implementation of planned activities. Project coordination and management of DRG4 involved activities that allows a good management of day-to-day operations of the programme, making sure the resources are aware of deadlines and managing the expected quality of outputs. It also aims at building the capacity at all levels, strengthening of institutional/legal framework and has improved disaster/emergency operations and coordination.

To achieve this, the DRG4 Project Steering Committee Meetings were organized by MIDIMAR. At quarterly basis, DRG4 Joint Programme steering committee meetings were organized and held in MIDIMAR Conference room to examine the progress towards planned activities. Based on different





reports from UN agencies involved in the DRG4 Joint Programme, the compiled reports were presented by MIDIMAR to the project Steering committee members. This has been a good occasion to approve the quarter work plans for following periods. The last meeting was held on 28<sup>th</sup> June 2018 in MIDIMAR Operational room. This meeting agreed on the extension of program activities for 3 months (July to September 2018). The remaining activities will continue to be implemented until the new project launch. Many actions have been taken to speed up the remaining activities.

During that last steering committee meeting, the initiated new one year project to enhance capacity for coordinated response and early recovery to landslides and floods disasters in Rwanda was approved to end in May 2019.

The fiscal year for funding partner of this project (UNDP) is different from government fiscal year. This makes the project action plan to start in January to end in December. As it was the end of the year, the field staff (District Disaster Management Officers) have been evaluated (performance evaluation). Also as MIDIMAR responsibility, all staff under this project has been remunerated, and were provided with transport and communication facilities as required during the reporting period,

## ***2. To conduct Basic DRM training for local authorities (DDMCs and SDMCs)***

The objective of the training on Disaster Risk Management is to provide knowledge and skills to local Authorities in disaster management and help them to perform their responsibilities in Disaster Risk Reduction at sector and District level.

In quarter I, SPIU/MIDIMAR under this projects organized trainings on disaster risk management for the Sector Disaster Management Committees (SEDIMACs) and District Disaster Management Committees (DIDIMACs) in Nyabihu, Nyagatare, Kayonza, Ngororero and Bugesera districts. The trainings helped SEDIMACs and DIDIMACs to understand their role and responsibilities in Disaster Risk Reduction. The Trainings offered an opportunity to be aware and to find strategies that will be set up in their respective sectors to prevent from major disasters occurring in the region. The trainings were aiming to develop the capacities of duty-bearers (local authorities) on the fundamentals of disaster risk management, understanding of hazards their Districts and Sectors are prone to and to know the basics on how to manage and respond to a disaster that may occur.

In total; 135 SEDIMAC and DIDIMACs' members from 5 districts trained on basic Disaster Risk Management as follows:

- Nyabihu: 25 SEDIMAC members trained, they were coming from 3 sectors namely Jenda, Kabatwa and mukamira.
- Nyagatare: 26 SEDIMAC members trained. They are from Nyagatare, Rwempasha and Tabangwe Sectors
- Kayonza : 7 DIDIMAC members trained



Ngororero: 54 SEDIMAC members trained and 85 church leaders Trained. The 13 sectors covered are matyazo, Hindiyo, Ngororero, Kageyo, Kavumu and Muhanda, Sovu, Kabaya, Bwira, Ndaru, Nyange, gatumba and Muhororo.

- Bugesera: 18 SEDIMAC Members trained (Ngeruka and Mayange sectors) and 7 DIDIMAC members trained at district level.

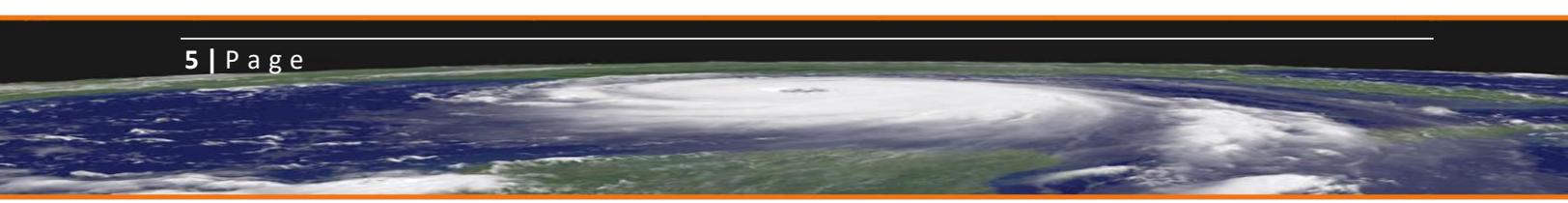
During the second quarter of the year, another training on basic DRM and preparedness was planned at sector level for five Sectors of Ngororero District ( Gatumba, Ndaru, Nyange, Bwira and Muhororo ). 45 SEDIMACs ‘members were targeted to be trained. The objective of the training on basic Disaster Risk Management and preparedness is to provide knowledge and skills to local authorities in disaster management and help them to perform their responsibilities in Disaster Risk Reduction at sector level. The training was conducted on 23<sup>rd</sup> and 24<sup>th</sup> November 2017. It was a two days’ workshop for the members of five SEDIMACs of Ngororero Districts. In total, 41 SEDIMAC members including 8 women have been trained. They were trained on different topics such as basic Concepts and terminologies; Disaster Management Cycle ; Disaster Management Law; Legal and Institutional Framework for Disaster Management in Rwanda; Disaster risk Prevention and mitigations measures and the Role and responsibilities of SEDIMAC’ members. The challenges identified during the workshop are:

For the third quarter, it was planned to conduct two trainings at sector level as follows:

- A training workshop in Karago Sector where SEDIMACs members of Karago, Mulinga and Rambura Sector were to be gathered on 20<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> March 2018.
- Training in Kinoni Sector for the SEDIMACs of Kinoni, Gitovu and Rugengabari sectors of Burera District from 22<sup>nd</sup> to 23<sup>rd</sup> March 2018. The 49 SEDIMACs ‘members including 29 males and 10 females were planned to be trained.

As result, from 20<sup>th</sup> to 23<sup>rd</sup> March 2018, the Disaster Risk Reduction and Preparedness Unit in collaboration of SPIU Unit organized basic DRM for SEDIMACs members in Nyabihu and Burera Districts. The members of the SEDIMACs trained were coming from six sectors which are Bulinga, Karago and Rambura sectors of Nyabihu District and Gitovu, Kinoni and Rugengabari of Burera District. The 49 SEDIMACs members including 10 women have been trained. They were trained on different topics such as basic Concepts and terminologies; Disaster Management Cycle ; Disaster Management Law; Legal and Institutional Framework for Disaster Management in Rwanda; Disaster risk Prevention and mitigations measures and the Role and responsibilities of SEDIMAC’ members. The position of the SEDIMACs members trained is as following:

- The Sector Executive Secretary (Chair),
- The Sector Social Affairs Officer (Vice-Chair),
- The reserve force commander (Member),
- The Sector Army Commander (Member),
- The Sector Police Commander (Member),
- The Local Defense Force Commander in the Sector (Member),
- Head of health centre (Member),



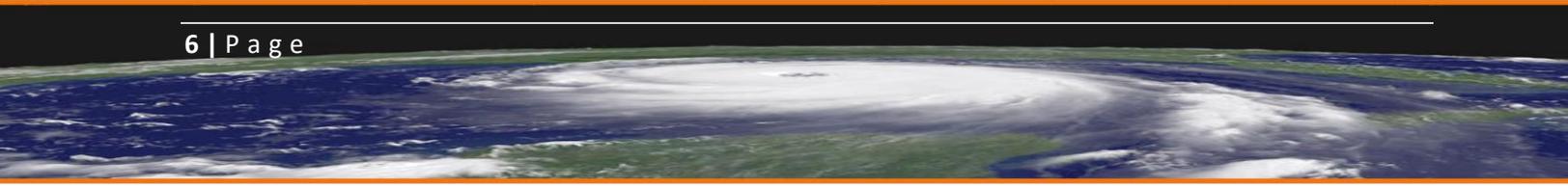


Head of community health workers (Member),

- Sector Rwandan Red Cross Representative (Member)

Furthermore, during the fourth quarter, it was expected to train Sector Disaster Management Committee (SEDIMAC) members from the Districts Burera, Kayonza, Nyabihu, Nyamagabe, Nyagatare and Rwamagana.

The objective of the training on Disaster Risk Management was to provide knowledge and skills to local Authorities in disaster management and help them to perform their responsibilities in Disaster Risk Reduction at sector level. From April to June 2018, the SPIU Unit in collaboration with the Disaster Risk Reduction and Preparedness (DRR&P) Unit organized 7 training-workshops for SEDIMACs members in Nyabihu, Burera, Nyamagabe, Nyagatare, Kayonza and Rwamagana Districts.





**SEDIMACs members/Local Leaders** have been trained. They were trained on different topics such as basic Concepts and terminologies; Disaster Management Cycle ; Disaster Management Law; Legal and Institutional Framework for Disaster Management in Rwanda; Disaster risk Prevention and mitigations measures and the Role and responsibilities of SEDIMAC’ members.

The position of the SEDIMACs members trained is as follows:

- The Sector Executive Secretary (Chair),
- The Sector Social Affairs Officer (Vice-Chair),
- The reserve force commander (Member),
- The Sector Army Commander (Member),
- The Sector Police Commander (Member),
- The Local Defence Force Commander in the Sector (Member),
- Head of health centre (Member),
- Head of community health workers (Member),
- Sector Rwandan Red Cross Representative (Member)

The distribution of 202 participants per District is as follows:

District	Number of SEDIMAC members trained
Kayonza	48
Nyagatare	27
Nyamagabe	56
Nyabihu	26
Rwamagana	19
Total	<b>202</b>

Challenges were that the District budget was not integrating the disaster management related issues. The recovery and response activities have been always expecting to get budget from MIDIMAR. The participants recommended to the District authorities to avail the budget to respond to the disasters of the first and second categories.

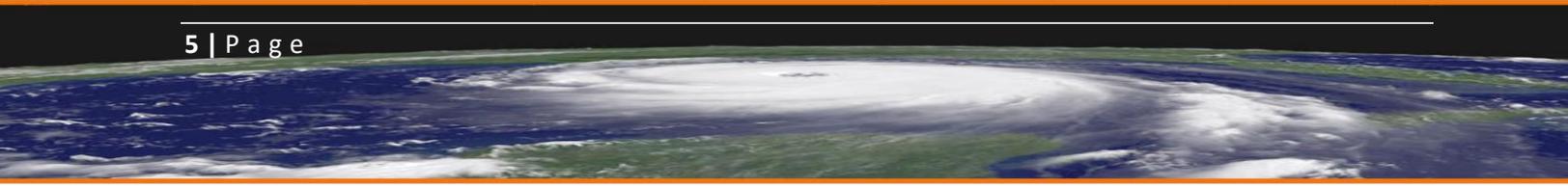
Participants recommended to:

To MIDIMAR

- To organize such trainings for all SEDIMACs not yet trained
- To Provide nails and galvanized wires while assisting Disaster victims with iron sheets
- To avail mineral water and training manuals to trainees
- Train also the decision makers at District level so that they allocate budget to disaster management in the district.

To the District, to avail the budget to address disaster management issues

During the same quarter (Quarter IV), the project prepared other training to enhance capacity of community members on disaster management. It was planned to train Local leaders and workers who





involved in the implementation of flood mitigation measures around Giciye river in Ngororero District.

From 7-8 June 2018, a two days' workshop was organized for that end for a special group composed of the local leaders and workers who will be working in the flood mitigation activities around Giciye river.

Thirty (30) community members and manpower have been trained. They were trained on different topics: basic Concepts and terminologies, disaster management cycle, disaster management law, legal and institutional framework for disaster management in Rwanda and disaster risk prevention and mitigations measures.

### **3. To conduct Basic DRM training for special groups**

Awareness campaign is necessary to support the community to prevent and mitigate various hazards.

It was planned to conduct one training at sector level for special groups i.e Women, Youth and Faith Based Organizations in Sovu Sector. They were trained on basic DRM and preparedness.

As result, from 27-28th March 2018, the Ministry of Disaster Management and Refugees organized two days' workshop for a special group composed of the members of SEDIMACs, Women council, Youth and Faith Based Organizations in Sovu sector of Ngororero Districts.

Thirty (30) members with 11 women and 19 men have been trained. They were trained on different topics such as basic Concepts and terminologies; Disaster Management Cycle ; Disaster Management Law; Legal and Institutional Framework for Disaster Management in Rwanda; Disaster risk Prevention and mitigations measures .

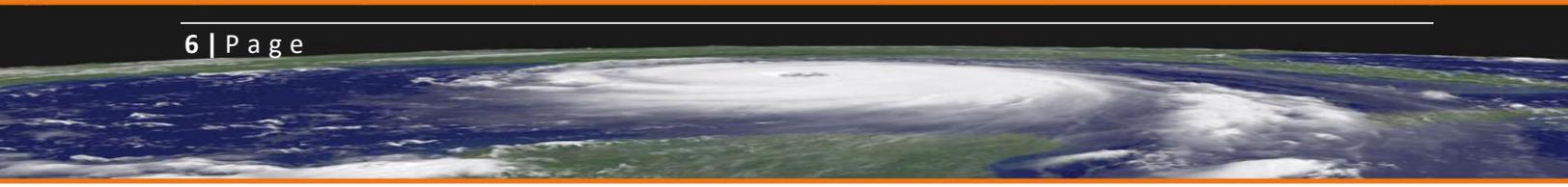
The key action from the workshop is a direct capacity development strategy aiming at strengthening institutional and individual capacities for decentralized entities on DRM at grass root levels.

### **4. Train volunteers and organize NPDM, DIDIMAC meeting one potential risk of volcanic eruption**

The target here was to have:

- A meeting of Nation platform for Disaster Management
- Two trainings for volunteers
- Meeting with DIDIMAC in Rubavu District

As achievement, from 25 to 29 March 2018, The Recovery and Response unity together with the SPIU (disaster Programme) organized the training for 200 volunteers that would support response activities once the volcano erupts. This was planned in the context of preparedness for potential volcanic eruption.





In addition to training of volunteers, MIDIMAR facilitated the meetings with National Platform for Disaster management and the District Disaster Management committee (DIDIMAC) of Rubavu District to make them aware and prepared to respond in case of volcanic eruption. The activity had been recommended by the NADIMAC.

#### **As results:**

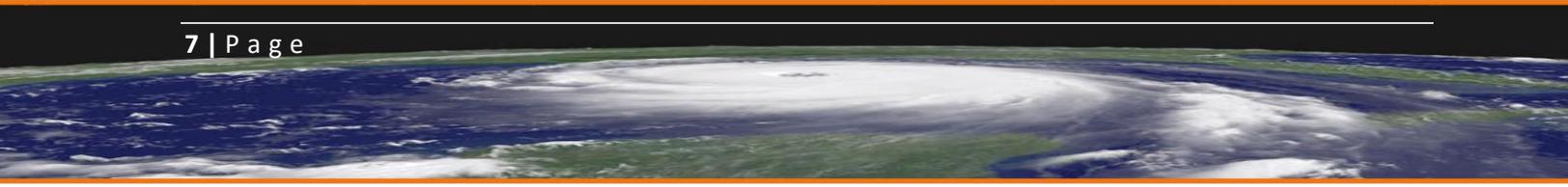
- The NPDM members met in Rubavu District. The workshop of National Platform for Disaster Management took place in Rubavu District from 18-22/12/2018 where the technical staff from Government Institution: MIDIMAR, MINALOC, MINISANTE, MINADEF, RBC, RMPGB, RNP, NISS, Western province, Rubavu District, LIKMP and UR and non-government institutions like Rwanda Red Cross, IFRC, Care International, World Vision, TROCARE, CARITS, ACTION Aid, Save the children, Oxfam, UNHCR, UNDP, WFP, WHO, UNICEF met to be aware of that possibility, its potential collateral damages, mitigation measures through response plan developed and then trained on geological hazards and potential impacts on the country and development of response plan. The 138 participants attended the workshop.
- **Train volunteers of Red Cross for Disaster Emergency and Response**

It was planned that the Recovery and Response unity together with the SPIU (Disaster Programme) organize and conduct the training for Red Cross volunteers in Rusizi and Nyamasheke Districts that will support in potential response activities. The objectives of the workshop were:

- ✓ Operationalize and establish 2 groups of disaster and emergency response volunteers in Rusizi and Nyamasheke Districts.
- ✓ Provision of training on basic knowledge related to disaster emergencies and response's roles during disaster crises and voluntarism in humanitarian and emergencies principles.

The training took 4 days in both districts and each district benefited 2 days training. The participants were 20 Rwandan Red Cross Volunteers from each district and they were trained on how they should act as *Disaster Emergency and Response Voluntary Groups during disaster emergencies*.

In both districts of western province (Rusizi and Nyamasheke districts) the target people participated actively and they contributed in idea's exchange about how response could be coordinated and effectively done during any emergency, principles of volunteers and its obligations and responsibilities of the volunteers during interventions. The participants were 40 people in both districts. (20 Rwanda Red Cross Volunteers each District).





*Disaster Emergency and Response Voluntary groups in Rusizi and Nyamasheke Districts in the workshop of 14-17/06/2018 organizing discussions about their relevance to act as volunteers in emergencies*

Figure 1: A workshop on *Disaster Emergency and Response Voluntary groups in Rusizi and Nyamasheke Districts*

**The training's topics were the following:**

The topics were taught and discussed based on the needs and expected results from the training

- **Day One:**

- ✓ **Disaster Management and its components and some of the terminologies.**





The terminologies were taught and the presenters talked about the readiness of Rwanda to solve disaster issues and indicates how the government collaborates with other key Private institutions, UN agencies, and other partners either international or local corporations dealing with disaster management.

### **Day Two:**

#### ✓ **Disaster and Response activities are composed of the following**

The facilitators talked about Disaster emergencies and response whereby activities of Disaster Response were explained and taught about. He mentioned around 10 main activities in response programs.

#### ✓ **Volunteerism presentation was focused on the following**

Also themes about Risk Assessment, Methods, and Sources were touched about in this, typology of assessment and their differences were highly focused on. Questions to emphasis guiding assessment on during disaster crisis were discussed and then, humanitarian principles and code of conducts in emergencies.

The training came up with the following recommendations

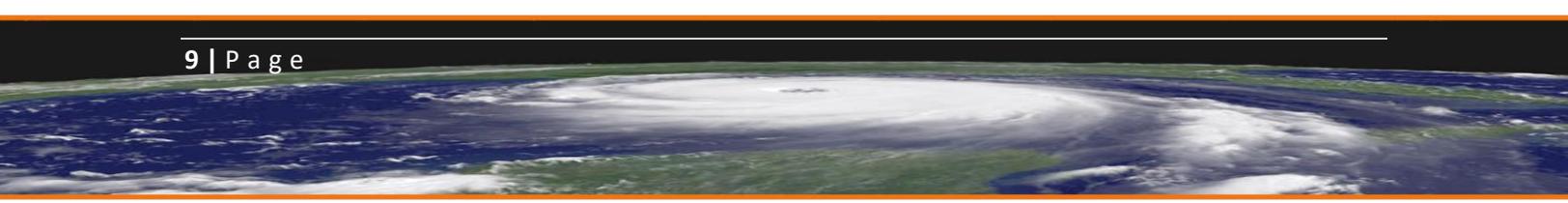
- ✓ MIDIMAR should organize more workshops related to disaster emergency and Response in the benefits of the volunteers and community.
- ✓ The workshop related to disaster management and emergencies should also be organized for all local leaders in order to acquire skills related to emergencies and effective response and this will give opportunity to them to manage internal and small scale disaster matters once happened.
- ✓ The delay of transport for the trainees should be delivered on time, better during the workshop exercise.
- ✓ Provision of information pack enabling the trainees to go on with the dissemination

## **5. Review and update the District Disaster Management Plans (DDMPs)**

Disaster Risk Management plan at District level aims at mitigating and preventing potential impacts of disasters to human lives, properties, and livelihoods. It is also aimed at ensuring that basic social services are accessible to people affected by disasters.

The intervention to develop District Disaster Management Plans is a technical assistance strategy of MIDIMAR to develop the local capacities on disaster risk management. While the MIDIMAR is currently initiating the process, the end-objective is to ultimately develop the capacities of District authorities i.e. DIDIMAC in developing their respective DDMPs.

During the second quarter, it was expected to have eight Districts with DDMPs updated. As results, as it was planned, the eight Districts namely Nyamagabe, Muhanga, Ngororero, Nyabihu,





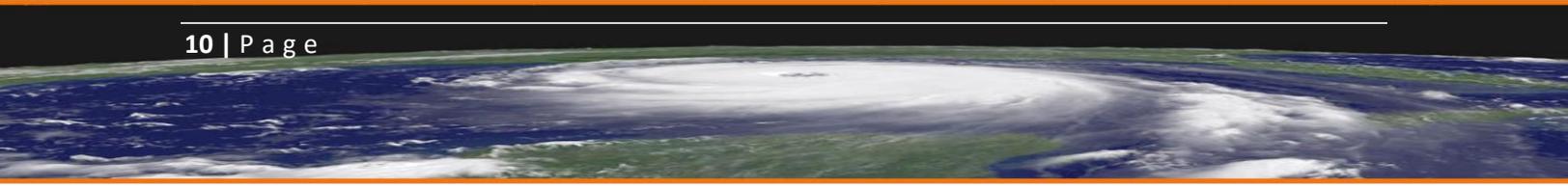
Burera, Rwamagana, Kayonza and Nyagatare have reviewed their District Disaster Risk Management Plans (DDMPs).

The disaster management planning at District level also strengthened the local disaster management structure at District levels. With the DDMPs reviewed the eight Districts increased its disaster preparedness and response capacities and identified strategies to reduce disaster related risks.

The lesson learnt from this is that DDMP Planning Manual is crucial to ensure effective and timely implementation of related activities. It is also important to ensure the mainstreaming of DRR in District development plans.

## **6. The construction of flood control measures in Ngororero District**

The contract with Rwanda Reserve Force has been initiated and signed to rehabilitate Musenyi Bridge during the previous period. It was expected that Musenyi bridge could have been completed before the end of June 2018. Two field monitoring visits were conducted in Sovu sector where flood control measures were to be constructed. On 1<sup>st</sup> November 2017 a team made of MINADEF/Reserve force, MIDIMAR and Ngororero District staff visited the site where preliminary works are being done. Before the construction of Musenyi Bridge, the District was requested and has accepted the rehabilitation of the road of 6 kms with 3 Kms to be newly created leading to the bridge to allow the accessibility to the site. The Ngororero District rehabilitated the road to Musenyi bridge in order to allow the contractor (MINADEF /Reserve Forces) to start the construction works of Musenyi Bridges. The construction of Musenyi bridge is integrated in the activities of flood control measures. To speed up the activity, the consultation meeting was held with MINADEF Reserve Force. MIDIMAR staff together with the Technicians of MINADEF/Reserve Force conducted the field visit to improve the construction study of the bridge to be constructed





At the end of the reporting period, the construction activities have already started but not completed. The challenge has been the heavy rain in the last quarter of the year 2017/2018. The progress at the end of the quarter was at 13%.

The remaining activities as part of the construction of flood control measures (river banks pavement, sand bags, and river channels improvement), preliminary activities were done for flood mitigation in Kabaya Sector where agreement with sector authorities was signed, BoQ and the list of workers were approved by the sector.

## **7. Collection of the success stories**

The objectives of this activity were:

- Document the success stories under the disaster projects;
- Inform the stakeholders and public on these Projects success stories;
- Keep the information related to the Ministry of Disaster Management and Refugees;
- Get the Radio and TV Shows to increase the awareness of Ministry's activities.

As achievement, the SPIU communication team visited the project area in Ngororero District to collect the success stories under the two projects.

### **7.1 UNTFHS- strengthening human security by enhancing resilience to natural disasters and climate-related threats in Ngororero District**

The project aims at supporting the population by relocating them from the high risk zone endangering their lives. It also enables them to relocate themselves after being lifted from poverty through strengthening their skills in Technical and Vocational Education and Training, provision of startup capitals and construction of health centers and provision of potable water facilities among others.

The Project funded by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) puts its emphasis on two sectors; Sovu and Kabaya identified as more vulnerable than others in this districts.

Since its inception in January 2016, the project has accomplished a lot of activities benefiting Ngororero Population.

During the collection of success stories, the beneficiaries expressed their satisfaction about the support received from the project. The communication team met different beneficiaries and discussed on the impact of assistance and support received. Thus, below are some success stories under the accomplished activities.





➤ **Model disaster resilient houses for the relocated population**

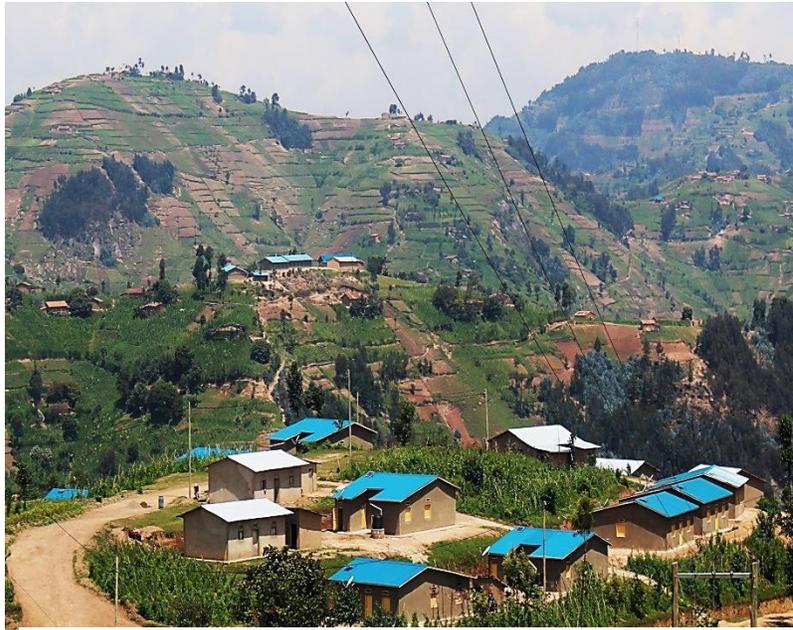
11 houses were built in Kirimba Village and given to the population relocated from the high risk zone and 6,000 iron sheets were provided to the people affected by disasters in Kabaya and Sovu sectors

**UTAMURIZA Philomene**, 26, is a mother of one child. She lives in this model village after being relocated from the high risk zone

she lived in since her childhood in Kimisagara cell, Kabaya Sector, Ngororero district. She received one of eleven houses constructed under the project “UNTFHS-Strengthening Human Security by Enhancing Resilience to Natural Disasters and Climate-Related Threats in Ngororero District”. These houses are equipped with digital television set, solar power energy equipment, water harvesting tanks, modern kitchen and wash rooms were constructed by the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT); one of the project implementers.

Utumuliza believes that the received model disaster resilient houses will contribute to their well-being and she confirmed that she has witnessed some of their neighbors that have passed on due to the landslide that fell on their houses. In Kimisagara high risk zone, she said that they were always frightened due to the landslide and floods that should occur at any time in the rainy season. Nowadays they live in the Kimiramba model village, they feel at ease and working for improving their households instead of working for repairing their houses destroyed by the landslide and floods.

She shares the same feelings with **HABINEZA Bernard**, 40 years old father of three children who confirmed that that after getting he managed to buy some livestock; two goats and a sheep and he is planning to have a hairdressing house that will improve his family wellbeing.



**Figure 2: A modern village of 11 model disaster resilient houses in Kimiramba built for the population relocated from high risk zones**



Figure 3: Association “Tuzamurane”.

➤ **Support in TVET for the population of Kabaya Sector relocated from high risk zone**

The picture depicts women sitting behind the manual sewing machine gathered in Association “Tuzamurane” in Kabaya Sector. They work in tailoring as their daily activity. They underwent a six months training in

Technical and Vocational Education and

Training (TVET) specifically tailoring. After this training, they were provided with manual sewing machines, Electronic Sewing machines and Zigzag sewing machines together with a startup capital of fifty thousand Rwandan Francs.

They well selected to attend the training as the population living in the high risk zone to enable them work and relocate from that life threatening place.

It is under the project “UNTFHS-Strengthening Human Security by Enhancing Resilience to Natural Disasters and Climate-Related Threats in Ngororero District” that they received all sets of facilitations that are expected to improve their wellbeing at the same time enabling them to relocate from the high risk zone.

Musabyimana Godelive, 32, a mother of 5 children is one of 9 “Tuzamurane” Association members. She lives in Mitabo Village, Gaseke Cell, Kabaya Sector in Ngororero District. For the last six months, she has been working in tailoring. Her family has financially improved. With her husband, they are planning to move from the high risk zone after they have built a house in the model village that perhaps will cost them around one million and half Rwandan Franc. It is the



Figure 4: Musabyimana Godelive, 32, in a tailoring workshop at work with colleagues

same also to youth that were supported by the project to work in welding. Tuyisenge Emmanuel,





28, is one of 18 young men and women trained in welding. He received a startup capital of fifty thousand Rwandan francs together with welding equipment. He expects to relocate his family from the high risk zone to the model village.

➤ **Potable Water facilities put in place in Ngororero District**



**Figure 5: Potable water facilities to improve the health conditions in Ngororero district**

Population in Gisebeya Village, Ngoma Cell, Kabaya Sector were used to walk up to one hour to reach the water well. Nowadays, they no longer do so. Under the project “UNTFHS-Strengthening Human Security by Enhancing Resilience to Natural Disasters and Climate-Related Threats in Ngororero District” they received potable water facilities. A 20 km long water pipeline was constructed by the United Nations Children’s Fund; one of the project implementers.

The population in Ngoma Cell, kabaya sector where the potable water flow without interruption hails this developmental initiative. They expect to break with waterborne diseases like diarrheal diseases, including Cholera, and Dysentery among others.

➤ **Rehabilitation of Mbuye community dispensary in Sovu sector**

The Population from Sovu Sector used to walk up to three hours from their Sector to Ramba Health Centre in Kavumu Sector, Ngororero District. Their Mbuye Community Dispensary (FOSACOM; Formation Sanitaire Communautaire) was not well-equipped with up to date kits. UN-Habitat under the Project “UNTFHS-Strengthening Human Security by Enhancing Resilience to Natural Disasters and Climate-Related Threats in Ngororero District” revamped Mbuye Community Dispensary for it to become a Health Centre.





Apart from revamping its building, the health centre has also been equipped with up to date health equipment.

Munyarukiko Fidèle, 48, a nurse at Mabuye community dispensary since 2005 expects the revamped facilities to contribute to the reduction of illnesses in Sovu Sector. He testified that the population used to stay at home even sick due to the long distance to handle towards Ramba health centre.

Nsengimana said that with the old dispensary, they were able to carry out only five tests but with up to date equipment, they will be able to carry out more than 10 tests. The population of Sovu Sector will benefit a lot.

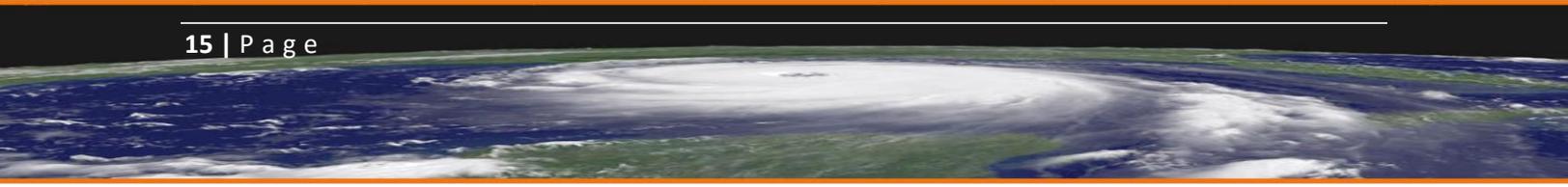
Mabuye Health Centre inherited a new building and equipment with more capacities. Its maternity ward is believed to be capable of hosting 20 mothers instead of 5 it used to host.



**Figure 6: An improved Mabuye Community Dispensary in Sovu Sector, Mabuye Cell, Ngororero District**

## **7.2. Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) project-Rapid response in Gakenke District**

From 7th to 8th May 2016, hazards caused by heavy rains which resulted in landslides, floods and with strong wind hit the Northern Province of Rwanda specifically becoming severe in Gakenke district. It caused in that district 34 deaths, complete destruction of 2,317 houses, partial destruction of 1,500 houses, and destruction of various infrastructures including 58 km of roads, 29 bridges, 1425 households, damage of 3,447 hectares of agricultural land with various crops such as rice, beans, maize and the loss of 700 livestock among others.





In Gakenke district, a rapid need assessment has been carried out and identified that social, agriculture sector, Housing, health, transportation and economic sectors have been heavily affected.

To support affected population, the MIDIMAR in partnership with UNICEF, IOM, UNDP, UNFPA, FAO, WHO, WFP under the One UN Rwanda crafted the “Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) project. The project aimed at restoring and sustaining affected sectors by developing a rapid response to mitigate the effects of disaster risks.

➤ **Rehabilitated Kagoma marshland increased harvest**

Kagoma marshland, one of important marshlands in the district due to its capacity in terms of production, was severely hit by floods in the most destructive disasters that hit Gakenke district in May 2016.

Kagoma marshland is on the area of 180 ha. It is located in Gakenke District, Gakenke Sector, Kagoma Cell. It accommodates 1222 farmers. The latter are grouped in COTOMU farmer’s Cooperative. The marshland has 12 hangars that serve to store their harvest for its better treatment. The farmers in that region were also severely affected due to having their crops inundated and washed away.

To restore the marshland and support the affected population, the Ministry of Disaster Management and Refugees (MIDIMAR) together with its partners put in place the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) Project to support affected population in Gakenke District.

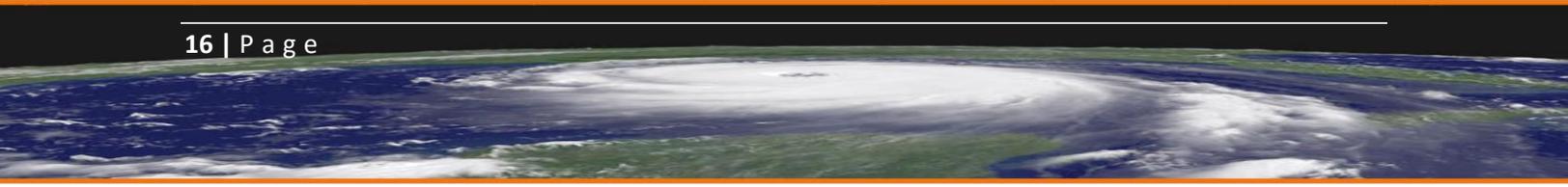
Twagirayezu Nicholas, 41, living Gakenke Sector, Kagoma Cell, is one of affected farmers. During the marshland restoration activities, he supervised the activities of draining and rehabilitating

Kagoma marshland as well. He is also an adviser in the committee of COTOMU cooperative grouping the farmers operating in Kagoma marshland.



Figure 7: A farmer arranging maize in a hangar near Kagoma

Twagirayezu hails the activities of rehabilitating and draining the marshland. He explained that the rehabilitation contributed to the increase of production. He said to have benefited from the





marshland draining activities and as well from the yield of crops he harvested after the rehabilitation of the marshland. He continued saying that after the rehabilitation of this marshland the harvest has increased. Before having it drained he was used to harvest three to four hundred kilograms of maize but after rehabilitation, he was harvesting a ton and half of maize. So, the draining activities have been very beneficial for them.

➤ **Emergency start Cash Grant enhanced families' sustainability**

MUJAWAYEZU Bernadette, 34, married to Nshimiyimana Thadée lives in Rusagara Cell, Gakenke District. In March 2017, she witnessed their house being destroyed by disasters that severely affected their district due to heavy rains that caused landslide, floods and strong winds. Their house and belongings have been destroyed by landslides living them homeless and in penurious situation. All their livestock including 3 goats, 2 pigs and hens succumbed to landslides living the whole family in a totally despair.

Gakenke population was heavily affected. They needed emergency as well as the long term support for a proper recovery. The Ministry of Disaster Management and Refugees (MIDIMAR) together with its partners put in place the CERF Project to effectively channel the support those severely affected.

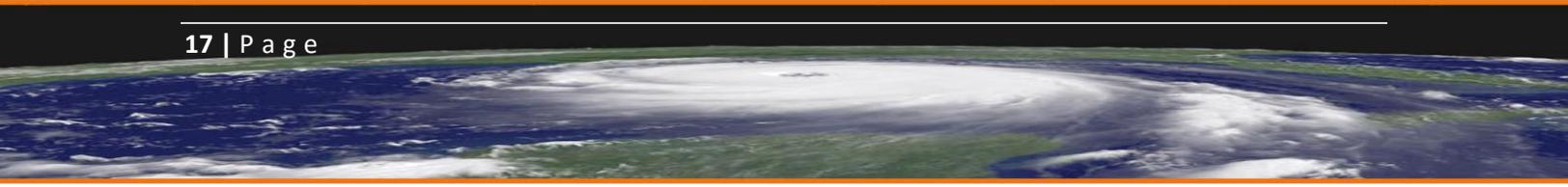
Twagirayezu confirmed to have received home materials because everything they had was destroyed. Further, they were given iron sheets, cements and sand to rebuild houses. Not only that but also they were grouped in groups of 20 people. They received one hundred thousand Rwandan francs for everyone and they made startups. Twagirayezu family bought a cow and the manure produced from the cow's pen enabled them to rejuvenate their fields.



**Figure 8: The provided start up cash grant enabled affected population to restore their families 'wellbeing**

For Mwiseneza Boniface, after he has received the start up cash grant after being affected by the disasters, he confirmed to have been recovered. He has also bought a cow from the startup cash grant, it gave birth. His family is getting milk and above all he gets some litters to sell.

The startup cash grant was put in place to enable the mostly vulnerable population who were affected by disasters to effectively recover from disaster risk.





➤ **Rebuilt houses restored their hopes after being affected by disasters**

Nyiransengimana Beata, 43, lives in Janja Sector, Karukungu Cell, Karama Village. Her house was destroyed by the disasters the severely hit Gakenke District in May 2016. Living in a shelter providing by the Ministry of Disaster Management and Refugees (MIDIMAR) during the provision of emergency fund, Nyiransengimana and her family were not feeling at ease living in a shelter. She has not been expecting to live once more in well-constructed house as it was before.



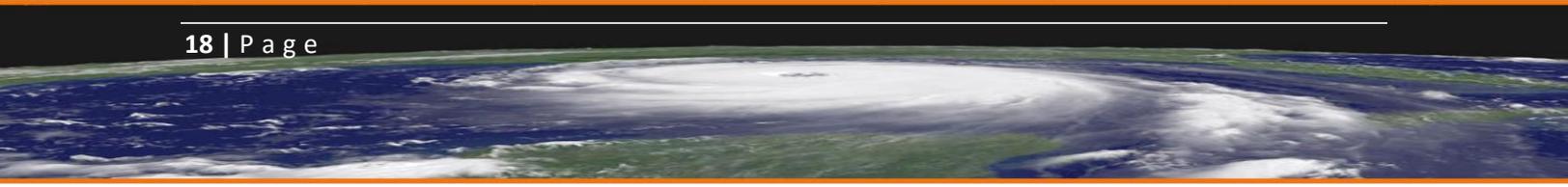
**Figure 9: Nyiransengimana Beata in front of her new rebuilt house in Janja Sector**

She was given iron sheets, cements and sands. She managed to build a new home not in the high risk zone as it was before but she relocated to live nearest in the centre. Apart from the construction materials, they also have received agricultural inputs which contributed to double the harvest of maize and beans. Nyiransengimana Beata is one among others who received the support.

After the severe disasters that strike Gakenke District, 1139 houses have been rehabilitated and 2,400 Iron sheets and 3,600 Tubes were provided to rehabilitate affected schools.

➤ **Water Supply Systems improved population wellbeing**

Water supply systems were destroyed by heavy disasters that severely hit Gakenke District in May 2016. Affected population was fetching water from the river hence the waterborne diseases.





Through CERF Project, the Ministry of Disaster Management and Refugees (MIDIMAR) in partnership with its partners constructed potable water supply systems to restore the wellbeing of the population.

Mukandayambaje Beatrice living in Karambo Sector, Kirebe Cell, Bukunga Village noticed improvement since they started fetching portable water. She said that they were used to fetch water from the river. It took them like an hour to get clean water worth to be drunk. She confirmed that they are now in good conditions. They got potable water and waterborne diseases have reduced. They are no longer wasting a lot of time going to the farthest well to look for clean water.

Water tanks have been dispatched in different sectors of Gakenke district. They contribute to the dissemination of potable water in the district. In Karambo Sector most of the population now have potable water.



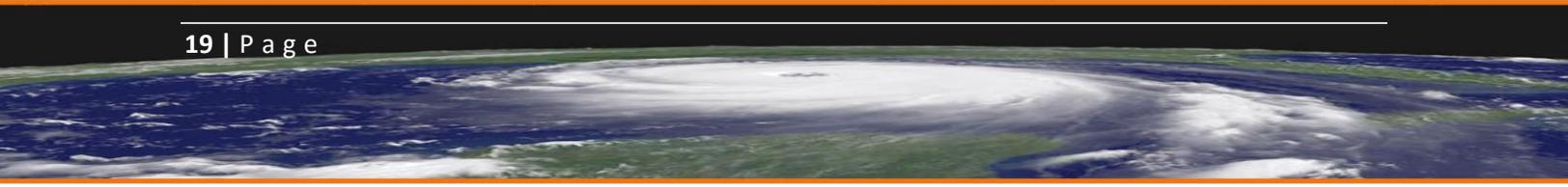
**Figure 10: Clean water after rehabilitation**

22 water supply systems have been rehabilitated in Gakenke district. The United Nation Children’s fund (UNICEF) has spearheaded this activities and contracted the Water Sanitation Authority (WASAC Ltd) to rehabilitate them. MIDIMAR has been supervising all activities and managing available financial resources.

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➤ **Reconnected population to enhance economic development**

Many bridges in Gakenke district were destroyed when the district was hit by severe disasters in May 2016. The population using those bridges was left in isolation due to the fact that movements were cut. The transport was paralyzed due the fact that the roads were impassable.





The Ministry of disaster Management and Refugees (MIDIMAR) with its partners managed to rehabilitate 18 bridges among the 24 that were heavily affected. The rehabilitation of the 18 bridges restored interaction of affected population. Sectors have enabled to interact and enhance local commerce activities.



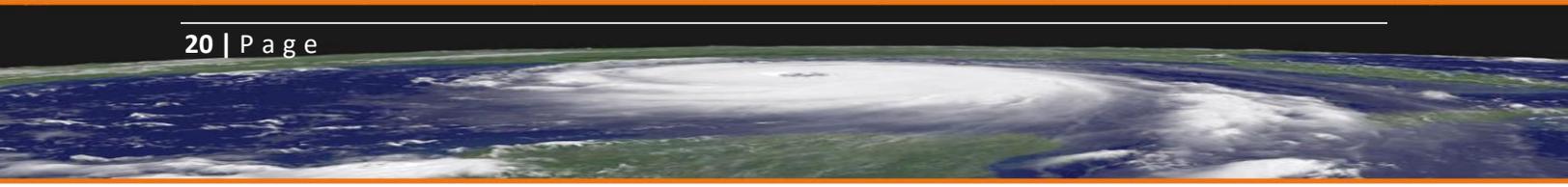
**Figure 11: Rehabilitated bridges have reintroduced the free movement in Gakenke District**

Standing near his bicycle resting after a ride in a hilly laterite road, Nsengumukiza Eric narrates how they used to live in isolation before rehabilitation of the bridges all along the road in Mataba Sector, Nganzo cell.

He said that the rehabilitation of all those bridges has enabled the society to interact. Local commercial exchange and social interactions have effectively resumed. Now many things have been restored; pupils can walk safely from their homes to schools, motorbikes, bicycles as well cars can move from sector to sector due to the restored bridges what was not the case before the rehabilitation.



## **8. Inauguration and handover of 8 disaster resilient houses to 8 vulnerable households in Rubavu District**





The main activity under this project was the construction of 16 disaster resilient Model houses in rural areas made of cement blocks in Rubavu and Rusizi Districts. For a proper implementation, the Ministry of Defense through Reserve Force was contracted to execute the project. The beneficiaries of these houses were selected by local authorities.

This quarter, the handover of 8 houses were given to 8 families in Rubavu district.

Indicator	Target	Achievements	Indicator status
No. of resilient houses constructed	8 houses in Rubavu district	Inauguration in Rubavu District of 8 resilient houses.	100 % of the construction works completed in Rubavu district.

Table 1: Beneficiaries that received houses in Rubavu District

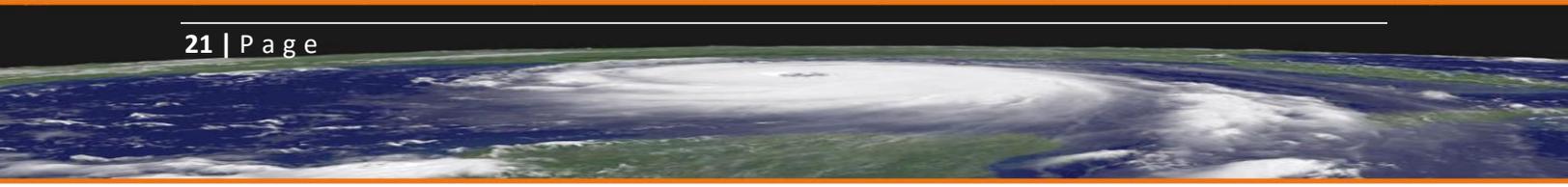
N°	District	Heads of households	Sector
1	Rubavu	NYIRAZABAYO Marie	Cyanzarwe
2		MURAGIJIMANA Josiane	Cyanzarwe
3		KINUMA Faustin	Cyanzarwe
4		NTIRENGANYA HABIMANA	Cyanzarwe
5		NTAKONTAGIZE MARIE	Cyanzarwe
6		NYIRABANGOGO Olive	Cyanzarwe
7		TURIMUMAHORO J.M.Vianney	Cyanzarwe
8		MUKASHYAKA Josephine	Cyanzarwe

The construction of these houses is one of the activities under the Preparedness for Resilient Recovery project. It has come to its end the first quarter of this year. In the context of the closing of this project, the report on the Recovery strategy was developed, the construction guidelines, the draft of lessons learnt and the cumulative impact assessment reports were prepared and have been shared with the UNDP.

## 9. Conduct of Comprehensive assessment and data analysis on the Early Warning System and capacities in Rwanda

The objective was to assess and collect data countrywide that will be used in the future design or to upgrade a community based Early warning system.

Assessment and data collection on the Early Warning System have been conducted in the Northern and Eastern Provinces by the staff in charge of disaster data collection (Operation room officer) who has in his responsibilities to monitor disasters and give advice on good practices for better management of disasters and the Operational Systems Specialist who has in her responsibilities





to monitor and communicate on time the information related to disasters, early warning systems and innovation of new technologies in disaster management.

## **10. Joint Monitoring of activities implemented by Partners through DRG4 Joint Programme in Ngororero District**

This activity is under the project “UNTFHS-Strengthening human security by enhancing resilience to natural disasters and climate-related threats in Ngororero”. This activity was aiming to jointly assess the progress of the project and come up with recommendations to address identified challenges.

The activities monitored are being implemented in Ngororero District by 5 UN agencies:

1. UNICEF
2. UNFP
3. UN-HABITAT
4. WHO
5. IOM

The technical team visited different activities on the ground and raised the following observations:

### UN-HABITAT:

- The technical team visited the construction site in Sovu sector where UN-HABITAT was planning to build 10 houses in Model Village of Nyabipfura.
- The construction works have not yet started, only some adobe bricks were on the construction site at the time of visit.
- In the Model village of Kimiramba in Kabaya sector, three out of seven houses were found damaged (Wall with cracks) and there was a need to be repaired by UNHABITAT.
- The solar panels provided were no longer operational.
- According to the Engineer of UN-HABITAT, Mr. Sebarenzi Alexis, the delay of the works in Sovu was solely due to heavy rains and couldn't be hurried up before heavy rain season ends.

### UNFPA:

The construction works of the maternity ward are on good track however the equipment to be provided by UNFPA is not yet in place.





WHO:

- The medical equipment of Sovu health Centre is stored in Kabaya Hospital. The team recommended the official handover and transportation of those materials to Sovu Health Centre instead of being stored in Kabaya Hospital.

UNICEF:

- The construction works about water systems were accomplished but concerns have been raised on the quantity of water flow for the water system in Sovu sector.

MIDIMAR- MINADEF/ Reserve Forces:



**The construction of Musenyi Bridge** in Sovu is resumed after rain season that impeded all activities. Activities are supposed to be ended by September 2018 after approbation of 3 months extension.

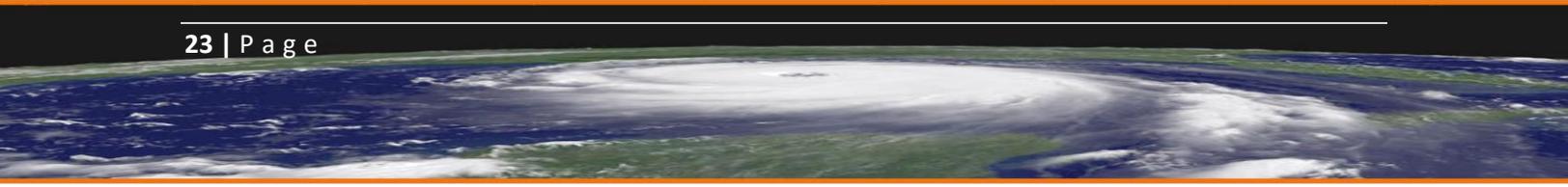
**11. Design and mobilise fund from track 1.1.3 category II for enhancing capacity and coordinated response and earl recovery to landslide and flood disasters in Rwanda**

After critical period of disasters, it has been recorded a big number of damages and losses from disaster effects. In the context of initiation of sustainable response and recovery, SPIU through Disaster Program and the unit of response and recovery, developed one year project to enhance capacity and coordinated response and earl recovery to landslide and flood disasters in Rwanda which has been submitted to donor for finance.

Therefore, the project got finance from UNDP/ TRACV 1.1.3 category II with different components including conduct of Post Disaster Need Assessment (ongoing for last 12 months), early recovery strategy, assistance to disaster affected persons with non-food items, etc.

Furthermore, the project team developed a new program to cover the period from 2018 to 2023. The program is “Strengthening National and Local Disaster Risk Management Capacity, Resilience and Enhancing Preparedness and Early Warning System in Rwanda”

It will achieve the following four outputs:





Output 1: Institutions at national, district and community level have improved technical capacities to reduce risks, manage and respond to natural disasters and limit gender-differentiated impacts;

Output 2: Population, local authorities and national institutions have increased knowledge and skills of risks from evidence-based disaster risk assessments;

Output 3: Enhanced multi hazard early warning systems to enable effective preparedness, response and recovery; and

Output 4: Communities in selected high-risk districts have strengthened capacity to mitigate, adapt and respond to disaster risks.

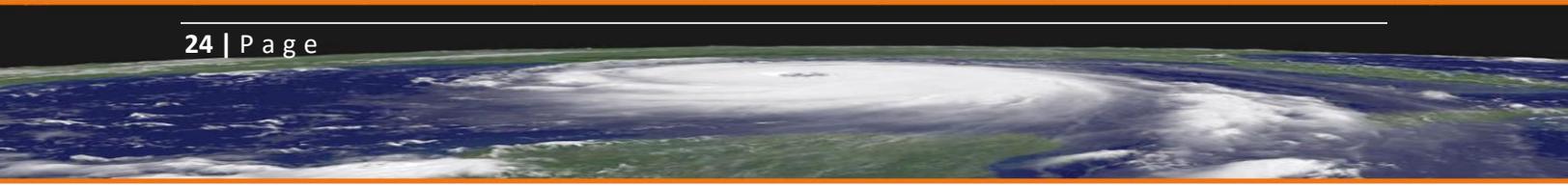
The new programme was approved by Local Project Appraisal Committee and it is shared with other partners to attract their interests to come on board and then come up with final document for signature and implementation as funds are granted first by UNDP for the moment

## 11. Regular TV/Radio Programme on DRM

Awareness campaign is necessary to support the community to prevent and mitigate various hazards. Public awareness through radio and TV Programmes disaster risks was done. The interactive talk shows were organized on different radios working in Rwanda. They were focusing on disaster risk reduction and management. The interactive talk shows were organized through RTV and Community radios such as radio Rubavu, Musanze, Rusizi, Nyagatare, Isango Star and KFM. Two communication staff performing this activity at daily basis was facilitated through the project.

Table 2: TV shows delivery note from July 2017 to June 2018

July 2017	Broadcasting Date	YouTube Link
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N°	Topics	Broadcasting Date	Youtube Link
1	Abatahutse bashishikariza abakiri impunzi gutahuka	01 July 2017	<a href="https://youtu.be/3bX93HenZyY">https://youtu.be/3bX93HenZyY</a>
2	Abatahutse barangije mu myuga bamaze gukirigita ifaranga	08 July 2017	<a href="https://youtu.be/Ew5DgqEX6x4">https://youtu.be/Ew5DgqEX6x4</a>
3	Itegeko rigena imicungire y'ibiza-Incamake	15 July 2017	<a href="https://youtu.be/DjZGaHSuD5M">https://youtu.be/DjZGaHSuD5M</a>
4	Abatahutse barangije mu myuga bamaze gukirigita ifaranga (Rebroadcast)	22 July 2017	<a href="https://youtu.be/Ew5DgqEX6x4">https://youtu.be/Ew5DgqEX6x4</a>
5	Ibyagezweho mu kwita ku mpunzi n'abatahutse	29 July 2017	<a href="https://youtu.be/VcHT9156ycM">https://youtu.be/VcHT9156ycM</a>
<b>AUGUST 2017</b>		<b>Broadcasting Date</b>	<b>Youtube Link</b>
6	Ibyagezweho mu kwita ku mpunzi n'abatahutse (Rebroadcast)	05 August 2017	<a href="https://youtu.be/VcHT9156ycM">https://youtu.be/VcHT9156ycM</a>
7	Abatahutse bagaragarijwe urukundo (Rebroadcast)	12 August 2017	<a href="https://youtu.be/3bX93HenZyY">https://youtu.be/3bX93HenZyY</a>
8	Nyuma yo kwangirizwa n'ibiza ngo ubu biyemeje kubikumira	19 August 2017	<a href="https://youtu.be/NphTNV9mjco">https://youtu.be/NphTNV9mjco</a>
9	Itegeko rigena imicungire y'ibiza-Incamake (Rebroadcast)	26 August 2017	<a href="https://youtu.be/DjZGaHSuD5M">https://youtu.be/DjZGaHSuD5M</a>
<b>SEPTEMBER 2017</b>		<b>Broadcasting Date</b>	<b>Youtube Link</b>
10	Igenzura ku budahangarwa ku nkongi y'umuriro ahahurira abantu benshi	02 September 2017	<a href="https://youtu.be/p3Odigc3LWU">https://youtu.be/p3Odigc3LWU</a>
11	Abaturarwanda baributswa gukumira ibiza mu bihe by'imvura	09 September 2017	<a href="https://youtu.be/5cytTLQMGOA">https://youtu.be/5cytTLQMGOA</a>
12	Ibiza bikunda kwibasira u Rwanda (Rebroadcast)	16 September 2017	<a href="https://youtu.be/5cytTLQMGOA">https://youtu.be/5cytTLQMGOA</a>
13	Ibiza byaterwa n'ikoranabuhanga n'ibikorera mu nganda	23 September 2017	<a href="https://youtu.be/VsBm1CO7eLY">https://youtu.be/VsBm1CO7eLY</a>
14	Ni ukuba maso dore imvura ikomeje guteza ibiza	30 September 2017	<a href="https://youtu.be/fkRYLofjWCw">https://youtu.be/fkRYLofjWCw</a>
<b>OCTOBER 2017</b>		<b>Broadcasting Date</b>	<b>Youtube Link</b>
15	Batunguwe no gusanga abo mu miryango yabo batarapfuye ahubwo batekanye	07 October 2017	<a href="https://youtu.be/TVzXxw_AxCw">https://youtu.be/TVzXxw_AxCw</a>
16	Icyumweru cyahariwe gukumira ingaruka z'ibiza 2017	14 October 2017	<a href="https://youtu.be/bfIXxlwIdfo">https://youtu.be/bfIXxlwIdfo</a>
17	Abatahutse ngo bicuza impamvu batinze mu buhungiro	21 October 2017	<a href="https://youtu.be/T_dyEUdsXYo">https://youtu.be/T_dyEUdsXYo</a>
18	Abanyarwanda bakomeje gutahuka	28 October 2017	<a href="https://youtu.be/CO1OZvXThVs">https://youtu.be/CO1OZvXThVs</a>

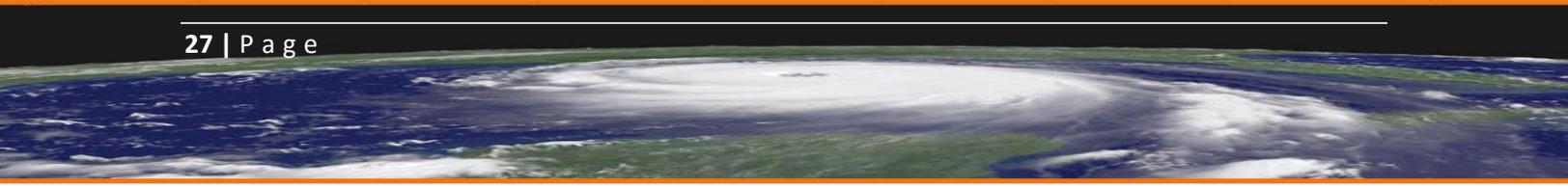


<b>NOVEMBER 2017</b>		<b>Broadcasting Date</b>	<b>Youtube Link</b>
19	Abatahutse bagafashwa kwiteza imbere barahamagara abo basize mu buhungiro	04 November 2017	<a href="https://youtu.be/v1qrMtkexYY">https://youtu.be/v1qrMtkexYY</a>
20	Abatahutse bongeye kugira ikizere cy'ejo hazaza	11 November 2017	<a href="https://youtu.be/z53XZ7bCbY">https://youtu.be/z53XZ7bCbY</a>
21	Hakozwe umwitozo w'uburyo bwo gutabara mu gihe habaye iruka ry'ibirunga	18 November 2017	<a href="https://youtu.be/rnkbZRIWWT0">https://youtu.be/rnkbZRIWWT0</a>
22	Abatahutse bishimiye iterambere basanze murwababyaye	25 November 2017	<a href="https://youtu.be/a_K5X9YZQUM">https://youtu.be/a_K5X9YZQUM</a>
<b>DECEMBER 2017</b>		<b>Broadcasting Date</b>	<b>Youtube Link</b>
23	Impunzi z'abanyarwanda zicumbikiwe muri Angola zasuye u Rwanda	02 December 2017	<a href="https://youtu.be/p1Ky7eMAUK4">https://youtu.be/p1Ky7eMAUK4</a>
24	Come and see, Go and tell of Rwandan refugees (Rebroadcast)	09 December 2017	<a href="https://youtu.be/p1Ky7eMAUK4">https://youtu.be/p1Ky7eMAUK4</a>
25	Umusaruro w'ibikorwa byo gucunga ibiza urigaragaza	16 December 2017	<a href="https://youtu.be/xBhXdixVbZ0">https://youtu.be/xBhXdixVbZ0</a>
26	Ikurwaho rya sitati y'ubuhunzi rusange yegereje ku musozo	23 December 2017	<a href="https://youtu.be/ioadXoTFJvg">https://youtu.be/ioadXoTFJvg</a>
27	Imishinga ya MIDIMAR mu ngamba z'imicungire y'ibiza (Rebroadcast)	30 December 2017	<a href="https://youtu.be/xBhXdixVbZ0">https://youtu.be/xBhXdixVbZ0</a>
<b>JANUARY 2018</b>		<b>Broadcasting Date</b>	<b>Youtube Link</b>
28	Abubatsi bigishijwe uko bakubaka inzu zihangana n'ibiza	06 January 2018	<a href="https://youtu.be/JRnnwnulo">https://youtu.be/JRnnwnulo</a>
29	Nyuma y'amahugurwa ya MIDIMAR abubatsi bemeye guhindura imikorere (Rebroadcast)	13 January 2018	<a href="https://youtu.be/JRnnwnulo">https://youtu.be/JRnnwnulo</a>
30	Abana b'impunzi barangije mu myuga itandukanye	20 January 2018	<a href="https://youtu.be/3M0GB8Owp58">https://youtu.be/3M0GB8Owp58</a>
31	Impunzi zagenewe ubufasha bw'amafaranga abafasha no kwiteza imbere	27 January 2018	<a href="https://youtu.be/RbFU4ug-nCo">https://youtu.be/RbFU4ug-nCo</a>
<b>FEBRUARY 2018</b>		<b>Broadcasting Date</b>	<b>Youtube Link</b>
32	Abanyarwanda baherutse gutahuka bakomeje gufashwa kwiteza imbere	03 February 2018	<a href="https://youtu.be/N-Vk2eQsPG8">https://youtu.be/N-Vk2eQsPG8</a>
33	Amafanga ahabya abatahuka ibafasha mu mibereho yabo (Rebroadcast)	10 February 2018	<a href="https://youtu.be/N-Vk2eQsPG8">https://youtu.be/N-Vk2eQsPG8</a>
34	Impunzi Zo Mu Rwanda Zarabaruwe Zikazahabwa N'indangampunzi	17 February 2018	<a href="https://youtu.be/eK_esr4vhEc">https://youtu.be/eK_esr4vhEc</a>



35	Itegeko rigena imicungire y'ibiza-Incamake (Rebroadcast)	24 February 2018	<a href="https://youtu.be/DjZGaHSuD5M">https://youtu.be/DjZGaHSuD5M</a>
<b>MARCH 2018</b>		<b>Broadcasting Date</b>	<b>Youtube Link</b>
36	Umusaruro w'ibikorwa byo gucunga ibiza urigaragaza (Rebroadcast)	03 March 2018	<a href="https://youtu.be/xBhXdIXVbZ0">https://youtu.be/xBhXdIXVbZ0</a>
37	Umugezi wa Sebeya wasandaye mu nkengero zawo uteza imyuzure	10 March 2018	<a href="https://youtu.be/SRe6UUVha1k">https://youtu.be/SRe6UUVha1k</a>
38	Ikiganiro kuburyo bwo kugabanya ingaruka ziterwa n'inkuba	24 March 2018	<a href="https://youtu.be/vtbRN00a9BM">https://youtu.be/vtbRN00a9BM</a>
39	Imvura Nyinshi Yateje Ibiza mu karere ka Kirehe Na Ngoma	31 March 2018	<a href="https://youtu.be/qO8uC4cL670">https://youtu.be/qO8uC4cL670</a>
<b>APRIL 2018</b>		<b>Broadcasting Date</b>	<b>Youtube Link</b>
40	Umuyobozi mukuru wa UNHCR yijeje ubufatanye mu gukemura ibibazo by'Impunzi	14 April 2018	<a href="https://youtu.be/G1_Ir3Ww_dw">https://youtu.be/G1_Ir3Ww_dw</a>
41	Ibiza Biri Guterwa N'imvura Nyinshi bikomeje kwiyongera	28 April 2018	<a href="https://youtu.be/SFc86XML2g">https://youtu.be/SFc86XML2g</a>
<b>MAY 2018</b>		<b>Broadcasting Date</b>	<b>Youtube Link</b>
42	Ibiza Biterwa N'imvura Nyinshi Byongeye Gutwara Ubuzima Bw'abantu Benshi icyarimwe	12 May 2018	<a href="https://youtu.be/c3rDU0L8ZuU">https://youtu.be/c3rDU0L8ZuU</a>
43	Amazi Aturuka Mu Birunga Yateje Ibiza Mu Baturage	26 May 2018	<a href="https://youtu.be/zHGbh1CeJeg">https://youtu.be/zHGbh1CeJeg</a>
<b>JUNE 2018</b>		<b>Broadcasting Date</b>	<b>Youtube Link</b>
44	Ubufasha Ku Bahuye N'ibiza N'ingamba Zo Kubikumira	09 June 2018	<a href="https://youtu.be/WeW1uW1Srzm">https://youtu.be/WeW1uW1Srzm</a>
45	Gusubiza mu buzima busanzwe abahuye n'ibiza mu buryo Bunoze	23 June 2018	<a href="https://youtu.be/azyFXDEDew">https://youtu.be/azyFXDEDew</a>

## II. REFUGEE MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME





## II.1 SUSTAINABLE RETURN AND REINTEGRATION OF RWANDAN RETURNEES

The Sustainable Return and Reintegration of Rwandan Returnees was launched in March 2012. The goal of the project is to support Rwandan returnees by ensuring a peaceful, safe and sustainable reintegration of men, women, boys and girls into their communities and their access to basic amenities and national documentation. It was operating in ten districts with two sectors per each. Those districts are: Rubavu, Rusizi, Nyamasheke, Karongi, Ngororero, Nyabihu and Rutsiro in Western Province, Burera and Gakenke in Northern Province, Nyaruguru in Southern. The project is funded by ONE UN and UNHCR acts as a coordinator on the side of UN agencies

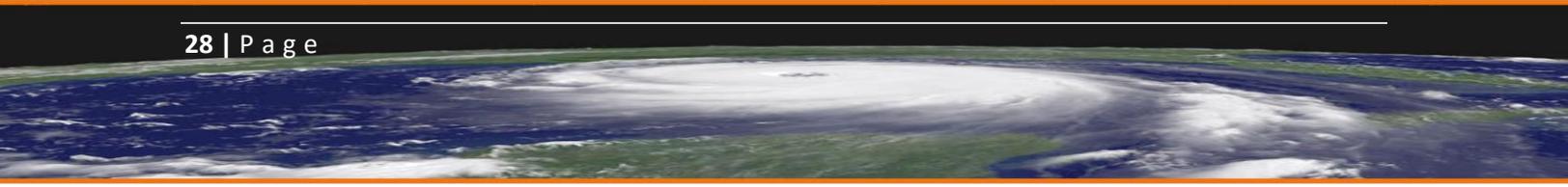
### II.1.1 Health

The expected result from health pillar is to have health practices and quality of health services for returnees improved. To achieve this, the project provides financial support to Rwandan returnees for their enrolment in health insurance and it is done upon request by districts. The project has funding to assist returnees in project geographical scope.

The table below demonstrates the number of beneficiaries per district that benefited from health insurance assistance for the year 2017/2018.

Table 3: Mutuelle de Santé assistance

District	Sector	Achievement(Individuals)
Gakenke	Kivuruga	38
	Nemba	62
Nyabihu	Kabatwa	42
	Muringa	53
Nyamasheke	Kagano	120
	Bushenge	98
Rutsiro	Kigeyo	87
	Kivumu	150
Rusizi	Nkanka	128
	Gashonga	42
Burera	Cyanika	137
	Rusarabuye	20
Rubavu	Nyamyumba	114
	Busasamana	107
Ngororero	Hindiro	405
	Matyazo	306





Nyaruguru	Ngera	131
	Mata	15
Karongi	Mubuga	221
	Rwankuba	121
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>2397</b>

The returnees assisted here were provided with one year registration fees for health insurance to be expired in June 2018.

## II.1.2 Shelter

This project pillar aims to assist returnees to access appropriate shelter. On 17<sup>th</sup> August 2017, delegations from MIDIMAR, ONE UN and local government officials gathered in Karongi District, Bwishyura Sector to handover houses to ten homeless beneficiaries with eight in Bwishyura and two in Rwankuba Sector. The government of Rwanda was represented by the Hon. Minister of Disaster Management and Refugees, the Governor of the Western Province, Mayor of Karongi and the Executive Secretary of Bwishyura Sector



Figure 12: Four out of nine inaugurated in Karongi District

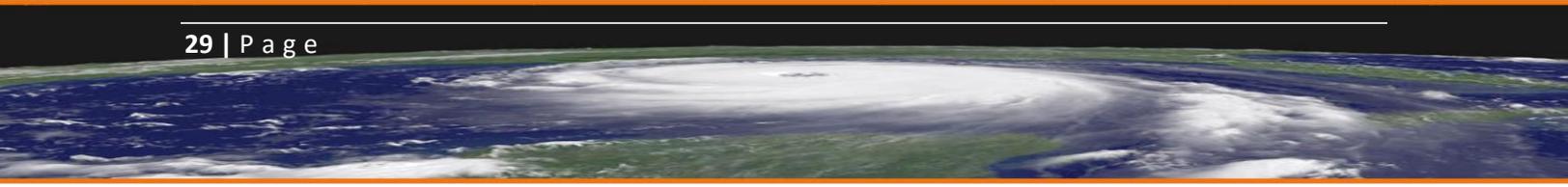




Table 4 Beneficiaries that received houses in Karongi District

N°	Heads of households	Family size	Sector/Site
1	MUKANOHELI Claudine	6	Bwishyura
2	KANZEGUHERA Antoine	1	Bwishyura
3	KABURABUZA Jonathan	1	Bwishyura
4	MUKANDAYISENGA Julienne	10	Bwishyura
5	UWIMANA Thacienne	5	Bwishyura
6	UWIZEYIMANA Esperance	7	Bwishyura
7	NYIRAHABIMANA Thabita	5	Bwishyura
8	MANIGABE Pascal	7	Bwishyura
9	MUKAMUGENZI MARIE Anne	3	Rwankuba
10	MUKAMANA VALENTINE	10	Rwankuba
	<b>Total</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>-</b>

A total number of 10 households with 55 individuals were officially given houses. All beneficiaries represented by their heads of households were given keys of their respective houses by the Hon. Minister of disaster Management and Refugees together with the governor of the Western Province on behalf of the government of Rwanda and Mr. Ahmed BABA FALL, the Country Representative of UNHCR in Rwanda representing ONE UN in the ceremony.

Beneficiaries and neighbors were requested to take care of these new houses. Hon.Minister/MIDIMAR reminded the beneficiaries that houses are not for sale as many other Rwandan returnees are still in need of shelter. A message to sensitize Rwandan refugees still in exile was delivered to participants to share information with friends and relatives still in exile.

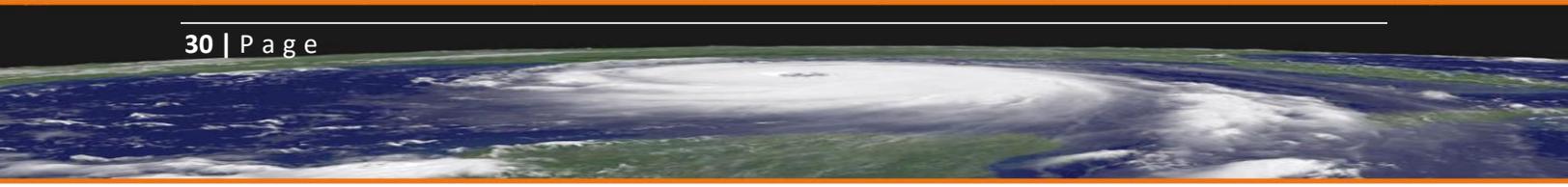
This achievement has been the result from a joint effort between MIDIMAR, ONE UN and local government. To contribute to the improvement of welfare of beneficiaries in their new homes, the District of Karongi supported them with necessary basic materials including mattresses, cooking pans and hygienic staff.

## II.2 Protection and assistance to refugees

In its mandate of protecting refugees on the Rwandan soil, the Ministry of Disaster Management and Refugees (MIDIMAR) is involved in different areas of interventions to insure that the safety and welfare of refugees is granted. Some of the areas of intervention are the day to day refugee camp management and all related activities including insuring security and monitor the assistance provided by different Implementing Partners in their specific areas of intervention.

Over 80% of the refugee population is located in the six refugee camps of Rwanda, while under 20% of the population lives in urban areas of Kigali and Huye. They are categorized as follows:

- The total refugee in Rwanda is 169,244 including 160,117 refugees individually registered and 325 registered at reception centres and 8,802 are asylum seekers
- 126,553 live in different refugee camps





- Burundian refugees make up 52% of the total refugee in Rwanda
- Children make up 50% for all refugee people
- The women and children are 78%
- The average family size is 3 individual per family

Throughout the implementation period, UNHCR and MIDIMAR worked in collaboration with international and national organizations.

The key implemented activities are:

- Provide domestic fuel in all refugee camps, transit and reception centres
- Secure and manage the refugee camps
- Provide refugees with IDs documents, travel documents and other documents
- Provide health insurance cards to Rwandan returnees.

### **II.2.1 Provision of sustainable energy to refugees**

Access to cooking energy is important for refugees in their daily cooking activities. Cooking energy that has been used since when Congolese refugees were received in Rwanda in 1996 is the firewood. Till today, firewood is still the most source of energy that is being used in all six refugee camps. From 2016, MIDIMAR and partners started thinking about the alternative source of energy that can replace the fire wood due to different reasons including the environment degradation and the government policy to protect forest, agroforestry trees and environment in general.

In this regard, the Ministry of Disaster Management and Refugees started using Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) as an alternative source of energy. It is a clean-burning mixture of propane and butane gas and can be used as fuel in cooking appliances. LPG has a calorific value of 20.7 MJ/kg. At 45% efficiency, 1 kg of LPG used in an LPG cooker replaces 10.8 kg of wood used in a traditional stove (with 20% efficiency) and 6.5 kg of wood used in an improved cook stove (with 28% efficiency) (Sepp, 2014; World LPG Association, 2016)

MIDIMAR signed an agreement with IPRC Kigali to install improved cooking stoves using gaz in four transit centers (Gisovu, Ngoma, Kijote and Nyarushishi), and this replacing firewood that have been used for long for cooking activities.

15<sup>th</sup> September 2017, the use of cooking gas as alternative to firewood in transit centres and internment camps was officially launched.

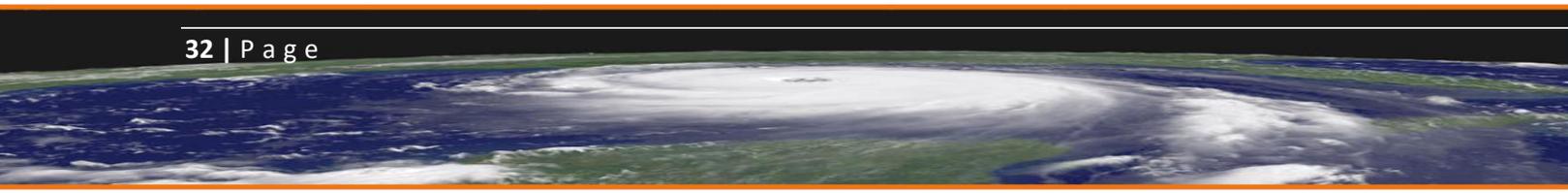
In the course of the year (July 2017 to June 2018), a total number of 65251.16 steres of firewood was distributed to all refugees in all refugees camps and 15875 Kgs of LPG cooking gas was provided to 4 transit centers. The details are in the table below:





Table 5: Firewood provision in refugee camps

Refugee Camps	Number of steres per month											
	Jul-17	Aug-17	Sep-17	Oct-17	Nov-17	Dec-17	Jan-18	Feb-18	Mar-18	Apr-18	May-18	Jun-18
Nyabiheke RC	601	609	598	599	596	593	605	0	575	573	573	572
Gihembe RC	517	0	1037	0	1032	524	515	495	506	519	408	408
Mugombwa	351.32	382.5	352.5	339.5	343	381.7	390.9	389.9	363.2	349.6	353.2	347.5
Kigeme RC	808	748	816	805	781	669	705	726	715	801	801	768
Mahama RC	2468	2246	2263	2509	2382	4845	2422.5	2268	2453	2462	2866	0
Kiziba RC	778.6	781.5	752	756	0	1493.8	789	789.2	799	787	760	700
Nyarushishi TC	51	54	20	5	7	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kijote TC	29	23	23	26	14	12	5	20	22	18	23	0
Gashora TC	4.5	5.5	6	11	13.82	31.18	37.5	26.5	32	2.6	1.4	2.5
Nyanza TC	6.83	34.81	48.5	66.9	48.6	25	6.45	4.3	33.4	8	6.5	10
Gisovu IC	10	10	6	6	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ngoma IC	18	20	34	35	36	20	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	5,615.2	4,884.3	5,916.0	5,158	5,260.4	8,602.6	5,476.	4,718.9	5,498.6	5,520.2	5,792.1	2,808.0
	5	1	0		2	8	40	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Grand Total</b>												<b>65251.16 steres</b>
<b>Quantity of kgs of LPG cooking gas distribution from July to June 2018 in 4 transit centers</b>											<b>15875 Kgs</b>	





## II.2.2 Monitoring and Evaluation of FSDS activities in refugee camps

One of the areas of intervention that is very crucial to the Government but also to MIDIMAR partners is the protection of the environment in and around refugee camps. Within this framework, MIDIMAR has signed a tripartite agreement with the UNHCR and Fondation Saint Dominic Savio (FSDS) a local NGO that intervenes in the area of environmental protection country wide, to undertake activities related to the protection of the environment in refugee camps.

FSDS goal is the provision of basic services such as environmental and energy awareness, natural resources protection through various activities such as tree planting and protection of existing forests, terracing, soil erosion control, improved nutrition by establishing kitchen gardens thus vegetables and fruits and promoting renewable energy such as solar energy for public lighting and fostering alternative cooking energies like briquettes.

To ensure that the terms stipulated in the agreement are being taken into consideration by FSDS, regular monitoring exercises and follow up are needed. In this regards, a field monitoring visit was carried out by the MIDIMAR's team.

From the team observation, tangible activities have been implemented and tremendous achievements have been made especially in Mahama refugee camp in terms of public lighting using solar energy, tree planting and awareness, greening and beautification.

Below, find the detailed table with all information on the achievements made against the FSDS plan that it was expected to meet before the end December 2017.





Activities	Sites	Target for 2017	Overall achievement for the year 2017
Objective 1: Population has sufficiency access to energy			
Output 1: Alternative/ Renewable energy promoted			
Key activity: Waste valorization by environmentally friendly briquettes production			
Indicator : % of households with access to sustainable energy			
Construction of briquettes storage area	MAHAMA	3,000 briquettes per. week are stored	2 briquette stores were constructed but are no longer in use because the briquette plant is currently not operational
Rainwater harvesting for briquettes production	MAHAMA	1 tanks with the capacity of 5,000 liters.	1 tank with the capacity of 5,000 liters was installed however it is obsolete for the time being because the briquette plant is currently not operational.
Construction of waste and briquettes drying places.	MAHAMA	6 briquettes drying places	6 briquette drying places have been prepared but for the time being they are not being used.
Biodegradable waste collection and briquettes production	MAHAMA	At least 2 tones collected in the camp per week	Around 10 tons of raw materials have been collected, and 3 tons of briquettes have been produced until September when the briquette plant stopped running.
Briquettes machine repair and maintenance	MAHAMA	Hiring a permanent staff for servicing and repair the machine	The technician is no longer needed.
Solar renewable energy for public lighting provision for 60 latrines	MAHAMA	411 solar lanterns installed in latrines	361 lights were installed in the latrines last year, currently only 222 are still functioning, 139 need to be serviced or replaced. No budget for maintenance of installed solar light which need a consistent service and replacement of bulb



Public streets poles-kit for lighting with renewable energy (50 complete poles to light all sensitive areas)	MAHAMA	50 solar lighting poles	25 solar poles have been installed.
Objective 2: Natural resources and shared environment better shared			
Output 1: Forest protection/ Development undertaken			
Indicator : number of tree seedlings planted			
Key activity: Upgrading and management of nursery beds			
Purchase of seeds and seedlings.	Mahama,	200, 000 seeds	187,443 seedlings have been produced in the nursery.
	Nyabiheke,	100, 000 seeds	89,000 seedlings have been produced
	Mugombwa	100, 000 seeds	62,000 seedlings have been produced in the camp's nursery.
Nursery extension	bed Mahama,	50m <sup>2</sup> of nursery bed expansion	50 m <sup>2</sup> of nursery bed extended
	Nyabiheke,	30m <sup>2</sup>	30 m <sup>2</sup> of nursery bed extended
	Mugombwa	To prepare 6 plat-bands for the tree nursery	6 plat bands were prepared and the nursery bed upgraded with more tree seedlings and currently host about 40,000 seedlings including 15,000 already relocated into polyethylene bags and about 25,000 seedlings are still in the seedbeds waiting for relocation.



Spraying of pesticide for trees protection	Mahama,	Protect planted trees and flowers against parasites	145,000 planted trees were sprayed with pesticides in the camp and in the nursery beds.
Tree planting, greening and site and maintenance	Mahama,	200,000 Trees and forest protection distributed to local communities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 170,000 trees have been planted in and around the camp. For the camp only, 120,000 seedlings have been planted on 33ha while the remaining 50,000 seedlings were distributed to local communities or were planted outside the camp boundaries during community services. 2,617 bamboo trees planted along Akagera river on 7km,</li> <li>• 2,943 flowers have been planted on 3000 m<sup>2</sup> 12800 trees seedlings are ready to be planted during this rain season.</li> </ul>
	Nyabiheke,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 100,000 Trees planted and forest protection</li> </ul>	<p>On 74,000 agroforestry and ornamental trees that were planted, 37,000 have been planted on 13ha within the camp boundaries and the remaining number has been distributed to local communities or planted outside the camp boundaries during community services.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2,500m<sup>2</sup> greened with lawn grasses around the MIDIMAR office and schools (Nursery and Primary schools).</li> <li>• 2,400 flowers kept in the nursery bed were cared for by watering them.</li> </ul>





	Mugombwa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 100,000 Trees planted and forest protection</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 25,000 trees seedlings were planted on <b>9ha</b> within the camp boundaries and another part have been distributed to local communities or planted outside the camp boundaries during community services.</li> <li>• 12,000 seedlings are still in the nursery.</li> <li>• 500 fruits trees were planted,             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• About 3,000 m2 planted/covered with grass.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Energy and Environmental protection awareness	Mahama,	8 awareness campaigns for ECOBI best practices.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 6 awareness campaign were organized</li> </ul>
	Nyabiheke,	6 awareness campaigns for ECOBI best practices.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Four awareness campaigns were organized.</li> </ul>
	Mugombwa	3 awareness campaigns for ECOBI best practices.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3 awareness campaign were organized,</li> <li>• 2,978 PoC have received the environmental education (1,793 females and 1,185 males),</li> </ul>
Output 2: Capacity development supported			
Key activity: Implement ECOBI into camps and schools			
Implement ECOBI 10 steps into camps and schools	Mahama,	37,500 to receive environmental education PoC	65% of PoC (24,375 PoC) planned have received environment education through environment and energy clubs
	Nyabiheke,	1500 PoC to receive environmental education PoC	2649 PoC have received environmental education and 4 clubs were created.
	Mugombwa	1500 PoC to receive environmental education PoC	1164 PoC have received Environmental education and 8 clubs and ECOBI committee were created.
	Mahama,	4 environmental clubs	3 environmental clubs have been created.





Setting up 4 environmental clubs per site and making them operational	Nyabiheke,	4 environmental clubs	4 clubs were created.
	Mugombwa	8 environmental clubs	9 environmental clubs were created 8 in the camp and 1 in the school.
Organize ECOBI sports events (Music, drama, drawings, foot, volley and baskets matches	Mahama,	9 awareness events	6 events have been organized
	Nyaiheke,	6 awareness events	4 awareness events were organized
	Mugombwa	6 awareness events	3 awareness campaign were organized

From this field monitoring and evaluation results, the implementation of the annual work plan for the second quarter (October-December 2017) has met some challenges but the main one was the budget shortage. Consequently, the following activities have not been implemented and others were implemented partially. These are:

- For the month of October and November there have been no awareness activities.
- The briquette plant is no longer operational due to the lack of budget for fuel
- Some Solar lanterns for latrines are no longer operational due the lack of maintenance budget.
- Casual laborers are not being paid which undermines their willingness to deliver on their responsibilities.





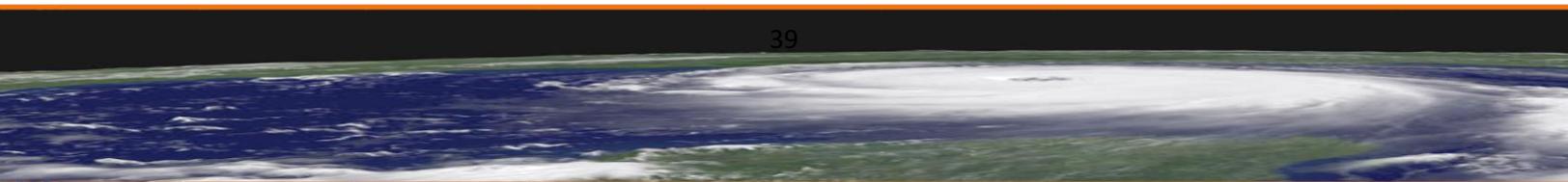
## CONCLUDING FINAL REMARKS

The Single Project Implementation Unit in the Ministry of Disaster Management and Refugees is proud of the work done in the financial year 2017-2018 by its staff both at headquarter and Decentralized services at District level. There is a high level of commitment from top leadership of the Ministry to the law level personnel to ensure that projects are implemented smoothly in a convenient environment and we believe that, much effort will be made in 2018-2019 financial year.

This year (2017/2018), the SPIU achieved significant milestones from supporting Rwandan Returnees and refugee management to disaster management through its main two programmes in alignment with the Ministry mandate. In line with disaster

projects, the activities executed were aligned with DRG4 Joint programme “Support to the Ministry of Disaster Management and Refugees to address Disaster Management related issues” In sustainable return and reintegration of Rwandan returnees, the achievements go in line with health and shelter pillars, while for the protection and assistance to refugees, the implementation has mainly focussed on the general management of refugees.

SPIU in MIDIMAR will continue to focus on new project development, funds mobilization and implementation of new and ongoing projects focusing on disaster prevention and response, management of foreign refugees and reception and assistance to Rwanda returnees.



**REPUBLIC OF RWANDA**



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