

THE PROJECT ACHIEVEMENTS

Under the Project outputs, different achievements have been registered in regard to Training and awareness raising:

1. Training on Preparedness for Recovery and Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA)

- The trainings at district level have been conducted for District officials who were namely the Directors of One stop center, Agronomists at district level, Social Protection officers and Disaster management Officers.
- Training have been carried out in 16 Districts namely Musanze, Nyabihu, Rubavu, Burera, Gicumbi, Rulindo, Gakenke, Gasabo, Muhanga, Ngororero, Kamonyi, Karongi, Ruhango, Rutsiro, Nyarugenge and Kicukiro districts.
- 72 District officials trained

2. Recovery framework preparation and operationalization

Cumulative Impact Assessment of past Disasters (2012 to date) and Development of Comprehensive Recovery Plan have been done together with project stakeholders.



3. Construction and Inauguration of 8 disaster resilient houses (two in one) to 8 vulnerable household in Rusizi District.

- The main activity was the construction of 16 disaster resilient Model houses in rural areas made of cement blocks in Rubavu and Rusizi Districts
- The houses have been inaugurated and handed to the 16 families; 8 houses in Rubavu and 8 in Rusizi



4. Development of post disaster need assessment on drought and thunderstorm among others.

- Rwanda post disaster need assessment on storms 2015-2017 developed.
- Rwanda post disaster need assessment on drought 2015-2017 developed.



PREPAREDNESS FOR RESILIENT RECOVERY PROJECT

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Representatives from MIDIMAR; MINADEF, RNP, RHA, RSB, RBC, RURA, NIRDA in a meeting to make sure there are active safety measures to counter potential disasters instead of recovery activities



Population affected by disasters getting the support from MIDIMAR in line with recovery activities

Background

Rwanda is vulnerable to a wide range of natural hazards such as floods, landslides, droughts, earthquake, and volcanic eruption. To make sure that the disasters 'negative consequences are not deeply affecting the population, the Government of Rwanda has demonstrated its commitment to disaster management by establishing the MIDIMAR in 2010 and thereafter the National Disaster Management Policy was approved in 2012.

The Ministry formulated a five-year Strategic Plan and National Disaster Risk Management Plan. While the strategy and plan confirm the importance of preparedness, operational capacities are still weak and technical support to prepare effective response and recovery framework which ensures integration of Disaster Risk Reduction during recovery process, is required.

To make that there are sufficient capacities in terms of disaster response and recovery, the preparedness for resilient recovery project has been put in place to close the capacities gap.



Disasters negatively affected different initiatives which led to recovery and resilient recovery activities

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PROJECT OBJECTIVES

- The project entitled "Preparedness for Resilient Recovery" aims at strengthening national capacities for disaster recovery and developing a body of knowledge and practical tools for public policies and strategic actions.
- Reduce the additional social and economic consequences of disasters due to poorly managed recovery process
- Avoid increasing risk of future disasters
- Restore the path to development with enhanced resilience and improved societies or "build back better."

PROJECT TERMS

1. Recovery

Recovery is a process of restoration and reform which bridges short-term emergency response and long-term development actions and overlaps with both.

Disaster recovery is extremely important to restore peoples' lives and livelihoods as well as the functionality of institutions and social networks to bring people back to sustainable development. More importantly, disaster recovery offers the opportunity to build back better – thus not only to restore living conditions as prior to the disaster but to "improve" them by addressing those underlying risks and vulnerabilities causing a natural hazard to transform into a disaster.

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Recovery activities underway after the occurrence of Disasters

2. Resilient recovery

Resilient recovery is understood as process that transforms while repairs, thus increasing resilience to future disasters.

Resilient recovery requires careful planning and coordination; it is challenging as there is an urgency to act quickly and 'get back to normal' in the aftermath of disasters. It is therefore critical to reinforce recovery management capacities and take preparatory measures in order to enhance countries' resilience.



The resilient recovery activities have been undertaken through the construction of resilient houses

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